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1898



AGE 28 YEARS.

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AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
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READING NURSERY

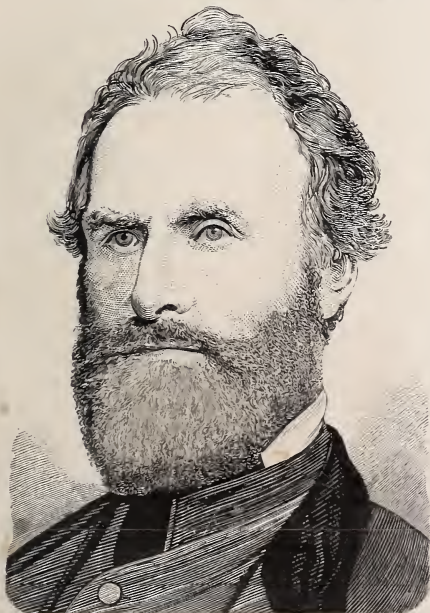
READING, MASS., U.S.A.

(Telephone, Wakefield 82-2)

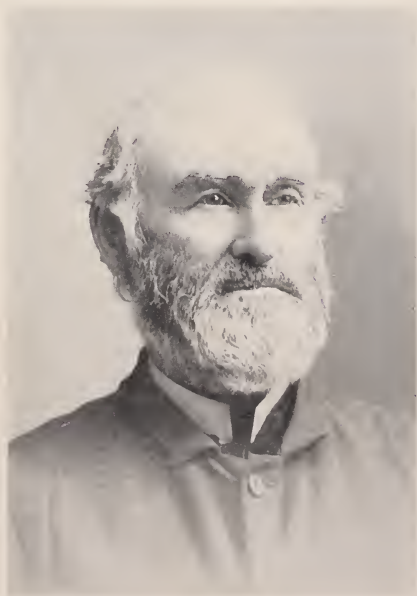
ESTABLISHED IN 1854 BY

JACOB W. MANNING

We are here shown, by the art of picture making, at 28 years old, at 48, and 73.



AGE 48 YEARS.



AGE 73 YEARS.

Advice to Correspondents.

PLEASE CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING.

TERMS.—Cash in advance from all unknown correspondents, or satisfactory references.

REMIT.—Large amounts by cashier's check on any Boston or New York bank.
Small amounts by Registered Letter, Post Office or Express Money Order on Reading.

EARLY ORDERS.—Customers should send in their orders as early as possible. Our work in the shipping season is always crowded, owing to our dependence on the weather conditions, and if the above rule is observed it will often save the ordering party inconvenience and delay.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Observe great care to write the address legibly, giving street and number; also state distinctly whether you desire the goods sent by express or freight, and if in the former instance by what company. Where no directions are given as to mode of conveyance we will use our best judgment in the matter.

LABELLING.—All goods are carefully and legibly labelled as per invoice.

PACKING.—Goods are packed in bales or boxes in the best possible manner, with sufficient moss, hay, or other material to insure the safe and fresh arrival of the goods to the purchaser. We make an extra charge for the extra material and labor to cover the actual cost.

DELIVERY.—All goods delivered to freight or express station at Reading free of cost. Our responsibility for the safe delivery of the goods to the consignee ends here. The forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

ERRORS.—Any errors that may occur in filling orders should be reported to us at once, and immediate correction will be made. Complaints entered after the goods have been in the purchaser's hands ten days cannot be entertained.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee all trees and plants true to name and in good condition on leaving our hands, but do not guarantee them to live under all conditions, nor do we make up any loss whatever due to climate effects or after-culture on the part of the purchaser. In case a mistake should happen in the naming of a plant we will replace it with the true variety as ordered, but we are not liable to more than its original invoice value in refunding money.

SUBSTITUTION.—We make no substitution for varieties ordered—unless requested.

SHIPPING SEASON.

In spring our season of shipping trees, shrubs, etc., commences about the first of April and continues until the foliage has made enough growth to prevent further transplanting. This is not a set time, but is entirely dependent upon the weather, which may set in warm and give a shipping season of but a few weeks, or continued cold weather may extend the time considerably. Parties to the south of us can often order trees from us after those of nurseries in their immediate neighborhood have leaved out. This is of value in many instances.

In the fall we commence shipping deciduous trees and shrubs about the first week of October, and continue until the weather becomes too unsettled, or about November 20.

Evergreen Conifers are shipped from mid-April to mid-June, and mid-August to mid-September; fall shipment of Evergreens, however, is largely dependent upon absence of severe drought.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials are shipped from April 1 to June 1, and again from August 15 to hard frost, depending somewhat upon the individual characteristics of each variety.



TIME tells in the growth of trees, changing landscapes. Time tells in the growth of men from vigor to mature age and ripening judgment.

We believe our age and observation have matured our judgment. Patrons not fully persuaded what to plant had better leave the **SELECTION** largely to us.

Tell us how much money you are willing to invest; or, if you make a selection from Catalogue, you can then see prices which stand for medium-sized plants or trees.

The fifty-third year is here since we began to trust our life and fortune in trees.

We have trees left to depend upon for a living. Customers who will submit their orders to us may rely upon good, freshly dug stock.

We invite all interested in beautiful Evergreen Trees, Fruit or Shade Trees, or Shrubs, and Hardy Border or Perennial Flowering Plants in great variety to call in person and inspect our life work. **DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUES** free by mail.

To engage in tree planting is a renewed lease of life for the tree and the planter's life and memory.

We were consulted as to what, how, where, and when to plant trees to improve private and public grounds in the early days of our older park designers. Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland, a most conscientious artist, is yet alive. He was one of the very first of the "Park Gardeners," as he called himself, that we had in this country.

The publications of A. J. Downing were an inspiration to us in 1851. (This was before the boom for great parks dawned upon our country. New York and Boston were eminently respectable without their park systems.)

We saw and dreamed of ornamental grounds as seen along the Hudson River, many of them the work of Downing, of rare, old, and new trees and shrubs. We sketched plans, but the exactions of the Nursery took about all our thought and time; so that it was not prudent to claim proficiency as a landscape artist.

What changes fifty years have wrought!

We are not transient adventurers, but have devoted mind and body to tree and plant growing. Yet we took time to make many trips

of observation up and down the United States and Canada, and across the continent, going over and under mountains, over and around the Great Lakes, and along the Gulf into Mexico, through the great forest and timber belts, along and across the great rivers and plains, until travel has ceased to be a hardship. It is yet a delight to see the landscape pass in review as the conveyance bears us along.

Elaborate landscaping plans have been made for twenty years in our office, drawn to a scale of feet and inches made from personal inspection and measurement.

Three of our sons born here in Reading, now thirty-three to thirty-nine years of age, growing up and taking part in all the details as they go along with the growing and sale of nursery stock, are competent from much practice to develop and work out designs for private or public grounds. They have a liberal clientage, and they have been active in many of the park designs of public and private ownership in various parts of the States and Canada.

Two younger sons, twenty-two and twenty-four years of age, are active in carrying on the growing and sale of the nursery product.

The stock is grown with especial reference to its adaptability to this climate in the fruit and ornamental departments.

Greeting.

IT is with pleasure that the Proprietor of the READING NURSERY presents to his many clients and friends a new edition of his Catalogue, which is presented in new form, being completely rewritten and revised.

Although more condensed and less extensive in number of pages, the variety of stock offered is the most varied and complete in hardy ornamental stock of any American nursery, and presents the cream of all that is of hardy and permanent nature for the Fruit and Flower Garden, lawn and pleasure grounds.

A record of fifty years in direct handling of nursery stock is a record to be proud of, yet fifty-three years ago Jacob W. Manning, the present proprietor, commenced active work among nurseries, and since 1854, when the Reading Nursery was established, it has been under his continuous ownership. During this time great changes have taken place, and the business that originally required only a small pamphlet to list its stock has increased in such proportion as to require a large annual Catalogue to even partially describe the great variety of stock offered.

It is indeed a pleasure to greet again his ever-increasing number of clients, were it simply accepted as a testimonial to the strictly honorable business dealings with which he has striven to meet their needs, but besides this he has the pleasure of feeling that the stock supplied has served to add to the enjoyment of home grounds. Many of the most beautiful suburban grounds throughout New England and elsewhere owe much of their landscape beauty to the trees and shrubs purchased from the Reading Nursery.

Constant additions are found necessary to meet an ever-increasing trade, and such requirements are promptly met by increased acreage and additional storage and propagating facilities. We are in a position to meet all demands promptly, efficiently, and satisfactorily.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of such, I remain,

JACOB W. MANNING,
Proprietor.



ADAM'S NEEDLE — THREAD AND NEEDLE PLANT.

(*Yucca Filimentosa*.)

Described and illustrated on page 58.

THE above picture is part of a planting made in 1878, of 150 plants, in the grounds of our residence. It has shown 60 to 100 flower stalks, 4 to 7 ft., for twenty-one years. It is worthy of planting by the thousand in masses on banks or sidehills or rockeries. We give it no winter protection. Some heavy blooming stools are worth \$1 each; strong plants, 50 cents.

Red or River Birch (*rubra*), noted for its vigorous rapid growth, with rough shaggy flakes of bark unlike any other birch. Along the Merrimack river, from Lowell to Lawrence, it is seen 30 to 60 ft. high, 1 to 3 ft. diameter. The best planting of this Birch, of quite recent date, is just east of the North Easton Depot, twenty-three miles out of Boston, on the Old Colony line, near the Oakes Ames estate. (See page 17.)

Orchards and Ornamental grounds of well-appointed **Suburban Homes** and **Public Parks** have been greatly enriched by the introduction of numerous **Fruits, Flowers, and Trees**.

The **Isabella** and **Catawba** Grapes in a few gardens, and the wild **Black, Red, and White** natives, having the foxy odor, comprised the whole list.

The **Concord Grape** we personally planted in the Spring of 1849, in the "Winnisimmet Nursery," five years before it was named. No vines were sold until the autumn of 1854; the price was \$5.00 each wholesale; \$40 per dozen.

We wish to call attention to the **Campbell's Early Grape**, large, black clusters; coloring in August; ripe in early September. We have seen and eaten it for three years past. Rev. Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware, O., originated this grape. (Price of vines, \$1.) He has been America's benefactor by introducing the Delaware Grape forty years ago.

The **McPike Grape** is just introduced. It was shown at the American Pomological Society meeting Sept. 10, 1897. The Wilder medal was awarded it. The cluster is exceedingly large; berries an inch in diameter. (Price, \$2.) No doubt about the merit of these new grapes. Reputable societies do not recommend fruit of poor quality. We have had fifty years' special observation as a judge of grapes and other fruits.

Cultural Hints.

A WANT of knowledge on the part of the purchaser of trees as to their requirements of soil, care, and after-culture is the frequent cause of the non-success of plants, for which the nurseryman is often unjustly blamed. We give below a few suggestions which, if followed, will assist in assuring success.

The **GOODS** when received from the nurseryman should be immediately unpacked, and moistened if in any way dry, and if it be impossible to plant them at once, should be carefully heeled in in the ground to prevent any exposure of the roots to drying. An hour's exposure to drying winds will often kill the plant outright, while freezing of the bare roots is usually fatal. If the plants should be delayed on the route so long as to become dried, immediately bury them entirely in the ground, root and branch, and leave a few days, when they will usually regain their natural condition, and may be planted. If goods should become frozen on the route, place the box or bundle in a cellar without unpacking, and let them thaw out gradually. When goods are ordered in the fall which it is desired to keep over until spring before planting permanently (as is often done, that there may be no delay in spring), they should be heeled in very thoroughly, with the tops inclined away from the prevailing winds.

SOIL. It must be borne in mind by the tree-purchaser that the nurseryman in cultivating his stock has given it the best soil and culture at his command, and to plant a tree brought up under these conditions on a poor starved soil, and one that may not be suited to the growth of the tree, must give poor results. There should be a good depth of soil to every tree or shrub, and this should be well enriched and kept in good condition. Grass and weeds must be kept away from the trunk of trees. In wet, cold, dry, or sandy soils many ornamental trees and shrubs will not flourish, and for such situations a special selection of varieties must be made.

PLANTING. The holes for planting trees or shrubs must be of ample size to admit the roots freely and without cramping. A rule that it must be eight inches or more wider than the greatest extent of the roots is a safe one to follow. If the soil is poor, this hole should be made much larger, and two or three feet deep, and filled entirely with fresh, rich soil. Before planting the tree, its roots should be carefully examined, and all bruised and broken ends carefully smoothed off with a sharp knife. In planting, let one person hold the tree in an upright position, while a second person should fill in the soil, working it very thoroughly among the roots to allow no air spaces to remain; firm the earth thoroughly about the roots by treading before closing the hole entirely; then, if the weather be dry, a pailful of water should be applied and the balance of the soil filled in. Do not pour water on the surface of the soil unless it be afterwards mellowed, as it tends to make the ground cake and prevent the free access of air and moisture to the roots, which is essential to the after-growth.

Previous to planting the tree all dead or broken branches should be carefully trimmed in, and the whole top should be reduced in proportion to the root-loss which the tree may have suffered in digging. When the roots are numerous and fibrous, the trimming need not be as severe as when they are few and of large size. Use judgment in trimming at this time to preserve a balanced top in its future growth.

Do not plant too deep, but, allowing for the settling of the soil, plant so that the tree will stand about as it came from the ground at the nursery.

In fall planting of trees a mound of soil made about the trunks, and perhaps a foot high, will prevent heaving, and may be removed again in the spring.

MULCHING. After setting the tree or shrub, a thick mulch of coarse litter or strawy manure, spread to a depth of four to six inches and as far as the extent of the roots, is a very great assistance in retaining moisture and an equal temperature to the roots, and this obviates the necessity of keeping the ground about the trunks mellow.

PRUNING. In pruning trees, the large limbs, which are to form the symmetry of the tree, should be preserved, and those which bear no relation to its beauty should be the ones to dispense with.

In pruning shrubs, the common habit of shearing them to a round or oval form should be avoided, as it utterly destroys their distinctive beauty of form, which is a large part of the charm of all vegetable life. Thin out the branches which have become too long or old, that others may form in their stead, and thus allow the plants to keep their health, vigor, and natural habit of growth.

The best time to prune all shrubs is immediately after they have flowered.

LARGE AND SMALL FRUITS.

FOR the past forty-four years the cultivation and dissemination of fruits has been one of the main objects of the Reading Nursery, during which time great changes in methods of cultivation have taken place and immense improvement has resulted in the size, quality, and prolific bearing nature of all classes of fruit.

The following list has been selected with especial reference to the wants of the New England market, as well as the needs of the home fruit garden. All the varieties mentioned here are adapted to the varied soils and variations of our New England climate.

This does not comprise the entire list of varieties that we have in stock by any means, but is merely representative of the collection.

APPLES.

Comparative vigor of growth of varieties indicated by || slow; * moderate; † vigorous.

Apples are destined to remain one of the standard fruits of the temperate zone, and surely no more delightful fruit in its great variety can be mentioned. Many of the rocky fields of New England will bear a bountiful and paying crop if planted understandingly and well cared for. The demand for apples in their best quality is constantly increasing. Our list includes such varieties as we have found in our long experience best adapted to the soil and climate of New England.

Spraying is an essential for best quality of fruit and a certainty of crops.

The Trimming of apple orchards should be carefully attended to, and in mild winter days when the frost is out of the wood they should be gone through and the branches sufficiently thinned out to allow a free circulation of air and freedom to light. This is necessary for the perfection of the fruit. Thinning out the fruit adds much to the quality of the remaining crop.

Distance. Plant standard apple-trees 25 to 30 feet apart; dwarfs, 4 to 6 feet apart.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

Standard Trees, 4-6 ft., 25 cts. each, or \$2.50 per dozen.

Strong, select trees, 6-8 ft., 50 cts. each, or \$4.00 per dozen.

Larger Trees in several varieties, many near bearing condition, 10 cents each and upward.

Dwarf Trees on Paradise Stock. Of such sorts as we may be able to supply, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

* **Early Harvest.** Aug. Large size; color, pale yellow; flesh tender, mild acid, of fine flavor. A fine table apple, succeeding especially well on heavy soils.

† **Garden Royal.** Aug. Medium size; color, bright red, spotted white; flesh, yellowish white, streaked with red; mild sub-acid. A choice table-apple.

† **Oldenburgh.** (Duchess of Oldenburgh.) Aug. Large size; color, yellow, broadly streaked with red; flesh, tender, juicy, sharp acid. An annual bearer, of Russian origin, bearing when quite young.

* **Primate.** Aug. Medium size; color, pale yellow; flesh, white, tender, mild acid. An excellent dessert fruit. A free bearer.

† **Red Astrachan.** Aug. Large size; color, deep crimson with a heavy bloom; flesh, juicy, and sprightly acid. One of the most popular sorts. A Russian apple. Hardy and reliable over a greater extent of country than any other variety.

† **Summer Pippin.** Aug. and Sept. Medium to large size; color, yellow, often with delicate blush cheek; flesh, white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid.

* **Sweet Bough.** Aug. Large size; color, pale yellow; flesh, sweet, rich, and juicy. Fine for market or home use. A compact grower and productive bearer.

* **Tetofsky.** July and Aug. Medium size; color, yellow, striped with pale red; flesh, sprightly acid, good. A compact upright grower, productive and a young bearer, of Russian origin.

|| **Williams Favorite.** Aug. and Sept. Large size; color, deep red, striped; flesh, mild acid; excellent. A good bearer. Very popular in Boston markets. Requires high cultivation. A choice eating-apple. 50 cents.

* **Yellow Transparent.** Aug. Medium size; color, waxy yellow; flesh, mild acid, juicy and pleasant. A very hardy and productive sort. Bears very young

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

† **Fall Pippin.** Oct. to Dec. Large size; color, yellow; flesh, mild acid, tender and juicy; delicious. A fine table or market apple, fine for baking.

† **Gravenstein.** Sept. to Nov. Very large; color, yellow, striped red; flesh, mild and of the best quality. "The Queen of Apples." Best for cooking and eating purposes.

† **Hurlburt.** Oct. to Dec. Medium size; color, yellow with red stripes and splashed with red; flesh, white, juicy, tender, sub-acid. A great bearer. Resembles Gravenstein. A broad-spreading tree. 50 cents.

† **Jersey Sweet.** Sept. and Oct. Medium size; color, yellow with bright red stripes; flesh, very sweet, tender, and juicy. A fine table or cooking variety. Superior quality.

† **Maiden's Blush.** Oct. Medium size; color, pale yellow with bright red cheek; handsome; flesh, tender, mildly flavored with pleasant acid. A fine market sort, and superior for dessert and cooking.

* **Porter.** Sept. and Oct. Large size; color, light yellow; flesh, tender, mild acid, and of the best quality. Very popular.

† **Twenty Ounce.** Oct. to Dec. Very large; color, red, streaked; flesh, tender, juicy, and acid. A fine bearer, excellent for cooking and market purposes.

† **Walter Pease.** A fine addition. Larger, more productive, better color and flavor, and a longer keeper than the Gravenstein. Fruit is very showy and of superb dessert quality. Flavor, a little less acid than the Gravenstein. \$1.00 each.

WINTER VARIETIES.

† **Baldwin.** Dec. to May. Large size; color, bright red, often shaded with yellow; flesh, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. The most popular, productive, and profitable apple of the East. It has been in cultivation nearly one hundred years, and originated within five miles of the Nursery grounds at Wilmington.

* **Bismarck.** Nov. to Feb. Introduced from New Zealand. Very large. Remarkably handsome and showy; flesh, yellow, tender, juicy; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific; early. 50 cents.

* **Fameuse.** (Snow.) Nov. to Feb. Medium size; color, deep crimson; flesh, tender, melting, sub-acid, and excellent. A fine dessert variety.

* **Fletcher Russet.** Nov. to Mar. Large; bright russet; white flesh and of superior quality. 50 cents.

† **Hubbardston.** (Hubbardston Nonsuch.) Nov. to Feb. Large size; color, yellow ground, evenly striped and mottled with red; flesh, slightly acid, tender, juicy, and pleasing. A vigorous, handsome grower, and very productive on all soils.

† **Hunt's Russet.** Nov. to May. Medium size; color, yellow and russet; flesh, mild, sub-acid, juicy, and crisp. A very long keeper. Originated in Concord, Mass.

† **King.** (King of Tompkins County.) Nov. to Jan. Very large size; color, yellow, striped

red; flesh, tender and juicy. Popular market apple. One of the best for orchard purposes.

* **Lady's Sweet.** Nov. to May. Large size; color, green, purple, and red, with light bloom; flesh, tender, juicy, sweet, and excellent.

† **Mann.** Jan. to June. Large size; color, deep yellow; flesh, mild, juicy, sub-acid, and tender. Bears young.

* **Mother.** Nov. to May. Medium to large size; color, yellowish red; flesh, very aromatic, mild, sub-acid, and tender.

† **Northern Spy.** Dec. to June. Large size; color, greenish yellow, deeply striped with red; flesh, mild, sub-acid, juicy, tender, excellent. A fine marketing apple and excellent for table use. Blooms late, insuring a crop in the extreme north.

* **Red Canada.** Nov. to Apr. Medium size; color, red with white dots; flesh, tender, crisp, and delicate. A healthy, slender grower, bearing well.

† **Rhode Island Greening.** Dec. to Apr. Large size; color, green; flesh, tender, sub-acid. An excellent market or table sort, adapted to a very wide range of country.

† **Roxbury Russet.** Dec. to Apr. Medium size; color, yellow and russet; flesh, sub-acid and rich. One of the finest of keepers. Tree inclined to be crooked; very productive and profitable.

† **Sutton Beauty.** Nov. to Apr. Medium to large size; color, striped red, crimson, and yellow; flesh, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very pleasant. A fine keeper. One of the most brilliant-colored apples. Much resembling the Gravenstein, with all its good qualities and the added merit of lateness.

† **Wealthy.** Nov. to Mar. Medium size; color, dark red; flesh, juicy, sub-acid; very pleasant; very popular wherever known. Origin, Minnesota; especially adapted to the extreme north.

† **Wolfe River.** Nov. to Mar. Large size; color, light green with broad red stripes; flesh, white, sub-acid.

* **Jacob's Sweet.** Oct. to Mar. Large to very large size; color, yellow, freely flushed with red; flesh, white, firm, very rich, juicy, and sweet. Excellent for eating or cooking. Originated in Medford, Mass. Resembles Sweet Bough in texture and feeling of skin, also in habit of growth, but two months later and a better keeper. New and especially desirable as one of the largest good sweet apples.

CRAB=APPLES.

Desirable for ornament and indispensable for preserving purposes.

† **Hyslop.** Oct. to Jan. Fruit large; shape, round; color, deep red and yellow; flesh, sub-acid.

* **Red Siberian.** Sept. Size, medium; shape, round; color, yellow and scarlet.

† **Transcendant.** Sept. Large size; color, yellow and red; flesh, yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant.

† **Whitney.** Aug. and Sept. Large size; color, red striped; flesh, juicy and rich. Splendid quality, remarkably fruitful.

† **Yellow Siberian.** Sept. and Oct. Medium size; color, deep yellow; good quality.

PEARS.

Comparative vigor of growth of varieties indicated by || slow; * moderate; † vigorous.

The following list includes those which we have found in our long experience best suited to the climate and soils of New England, and includes as much merit as could be found in a much larger list.

The **Soil** for pears should be much heavier and richer than that suited for apples; that of a well-drained, clayey nature produces the best results, although lighter and even rocky soils will produce excellent crops.

Standard trees are preferable to the dwarf sorts, which require high culture and careful annual pruning; yet where space is an important consideration, and this care can be given, the dwarf forms produce early and excellent crops.

Important. To obtain the best quality in the fruit of pears, it is necessary to pick summer and autumn varieties as soon as they attain their full size; placing the fruit on shelves or in drawers where they can be kept from light; here they will ripen and develop their best flavor. Winter sorts should be picked about October 10, or as soon as the weather becomes liable to hard frosts, and kept from frost.

Spraying is a cure and preventive for nearly all the diseases of the Pear tree, with the exception of the true leaf-blight, which so far can only be successfully treated by severe pruning at the first appearance of the symptoms.

Thinning the fruit during its growing period will increase size and quality of the remaining crop.

Distance. Plant standard trees 15 to 20 feet apart; dwarf trees, 6 to 10 feet apart.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

Standard Trees, 2 to 3 years from bud, \$.75 each, \$6.00 per dozen.
3 to 5 " " " 1.00 " 9.00 " "

Extra heavy, transplanted trees, many in bearing, \$1.50 each and upwards.

Dwarf Trees, 2 years old, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

* **Bartlett-Seckel.** A cross between these two varieties, combining the good qualities of each. In appearance like Bartlett, in quality more like Seckel. \$1.00.

† **Bartlett.** Sept. Large size; shape, oblong pyriform; color, yellow and slight red; flesh, juicy, buttery, rich. A standard sort.

† **Clapp's Favorite.** Aug. and Sept. Large size; shape, oblong pyriform; color, yellow with red cheek; flesh, very juicy, buttery, rich, and pleasant. The best pear of its season. Some ten days earlier than Bartlett.

* **Giffard.** (Beurre Giffard.) Mod. Aug. Medium size; shape, pyriform; color, yellow and brown; flesh, melting, juicy. Superior quality.

† **Rosteizer.** Free. Aug. and Sept. Small size; shape, pyriform; color, brown and yellow; flesh, very sweet, juicy, and melting.

|| **Wilder.** Aug. (New.) A recent introduction. Medium size; shape, roundish pyriform; color, brown with red cheek; flesh, very pale, whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, sub-acid, sprightly; very hardy; a prolific bearer; \$1.00 each.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

† **Angouleme.** (Duchess of Angouleme.) Oct. to Jan. Large size; shape, oblong pyriform; color, yellow; flesh, juicy and rich.

† **Belle Lucrative.** Sept. and Oct. Medium size; shape, roundish pyriform; color, yellowish-green; flesh, sweet, melting, and juicy.

* **Bosc.** (Beurre Bosc.) Oct. to Dec. Large size; shape, long pyriform; color, russet-brown

and yellow; rich, juicy; rich aroma; highly flavored; long keeper; best quality.

† **Buffum.** Sept. and Oct. Medium size; shape, roundish pyriform; color, yellow and brown; flesh, mild. A great bearer, and strong, upright grower.

* **Comice.** (Doyenne de Comice.) Nov. to Dec. Very large size; shape, round oblate pyriform; color, yellow; flesh, very sweet, juicy, and rich.

† **Hardy.** (Beurre Hardy.) Oct. Large size; shape, oblate pyriform; color, yellow and russet; flesh, rich, vinous, and sprightly.

† **Louis Bonne.** Oct. Large size; shape, long and pyriform; color, yellow with red cheek; flesh, spirited, melting, and buttery. One of the best.

* **Seckel.** Sept. and Oct. Small size; shape, round; color, brown with red and yellow cheeks; flesh, juicy and buttery; very popular. A compact, round-headed, slow grower, bearing young.

† **Sheldon.** Oct. Medium to large size; shape, round; color, yellow and brown; flesh, rich, juicy, sweet, and delicious. One of the best. A vigorous and upright grower.

* **Vermont Beauty.** Fruit of medium size, obovate, very handsome yellow with bright carmine cheek; flesh is rich, juicy, piquant, acid, and aromatic. Ripens immediately after the Seckel. One of the finest-flavored pears known. \$1.00.

† **Lincoln Coreless.** A new Western variety of good quality, free from core. An acquisition of merit. \$1.00.

† **Howell.** Sept. and Oct. Large size; color, waxy-yellow; flesh, sprightly, melting, rich, and good.

WINTER VARIETIES.

† **Anjou.** (Beurre d'Anjou.) Nov. to Jan. Large size; shape, pyriform; color, dull-yellow; flesh, rich, mild acid, juicy, and melting. One of the best sorts offered.

† **Clairgeau.** (Beurre Clairgeau.) Nov. to Dec. Very large size; shape, pyriform; color, russet yellow with brownish-red cheek; flesh, juicy and vinous. A fine market sort, bearing young.

* **Dana's Hovey.** Nov. to Jan. Small size; shape, round, oblate pyriform; color, yellow and brown; flesh of fine quality. One of the best.

* **Lawrence.** Nov. to Jan. Medium to large size; shape, round, oblate pyriform; color, golden-yellow; flesh, rich, sweet, and aromatic. Affords a good crop on any good soil.

P. Barry. Nov. to Apr. A choice new pear, quite the best of late winter varieties. Large; size, pyriform; skin, orange-yellow, covered with russet dots and blotches; flesh, very juicy, buttery, fine-grained; flavor, sprightly; rich and excellent. \$1.00.

† **Winter Nellis.** Nov. to Feb. Medium size; shape, oblong pyriform; color, yellow and russet; flesh, rich, buttery, excellent. One of the very best late winter sort.

DWARF PEARS.

We can furnish a number of varieties of pears budded on Quince stock. They are very desirable where room is limited and high culture and careful pruning can be given them. Plant so the stock will be about one inch below the surface of the ground when settled.

PLUMS.

These attain their best perfection when grown in deep, well-prepared soil. Their principal and only serious disease (the black-knot) does not usually appear until their cultivation is neglected; and its appearance affected branches should be immediately cut off.

Its principal insect enemy is the Curculio, which is easily overcome by jarring them off the tree upon sheets, when they can be burned. Plum-trees planted in hen-yards usually produce a full crop.

Spraying followed up according to the directions given in the leading works upon fruit culture will aid much in the perfection and abundance of resulting crops.

Thinning out is of greatest importance, and should be assiduously practised.

The proper distance for plum-trees is 12 to 18 feet apart.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

Standard trees, two to three years from bud	\$.75 each; \$6.00 per dozen.
three to five " " "	\$1.00 " \$9.00 " "

SELECT VARIETIES.

Abundance. Fine Japanese variety of perfect hardhood and immense productive qualities. Fruit, large and beautiful, amber turning to a rich bright cherry; flesh, light-yellow, juicy, tender, and sweet. Season very early. A fine addition.

Bavay's Green Gage. (*Reine Claude de Bavay.*) Late Sept. Large size; color, greenish-yellow; flesh, rich, sweet, and excellent.

Bradshaw. Aug. Large size; color reddish-purple, with bloom; flesh, juicy, sweet, and rich. One of the best.

Burbank. Sept. A valuable Japanese variety, perfectly hardy. Fruit, large and beautiful; clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. A tree of unusually vigorous growth, with strong upright shoots, and large broad foliage. Highly recommended.

Coe's Golden Drop. Late Sept. Large size; color, yellow, spotted with red; flesh, firm, sweet, rich, and juicy.

Damson. Oct. Small size; color, purple; flesh, tart. Very productive, and almost Curculio proof

Dunlap. A very handsome large yellow plum, resembling the Yellow Egg, but ripens earlier. Flesh, juicy, sweet, of fine flavor.

Grand Duke. A choice new late plum; productive and vigorous. Fruit large, dark violet red

very rich and juicy, ripening in late September. A choice market plum. \$1.00.

Imperial Gage. Sept. Large size; color, greenish-yellow; flesh, juicy, rich, sweet, and excellent.

Jefferson. Late Aug. Large size; color, yellow, spotted with red; flesh, rich, juicy, and fine.

Lincoln. A new plum of vigorous growth, and a prolific bearer. Fruit, very large, thick skinned, rendering it quite Curculio-proof. Color, bright reddish-purple; showy and attractive; flesh, light-amber, juicy, rich, sweet, melting, and luscious. Ripens from mid-August. \$1.00.

Lombard. Aug. and Sept. Medium size; color, violet-red; flesh, sweet, rich, and juicy. Very prolific. In many respects the best all-round variety for home or market purposes.

Pond's Seedling. (Fonthill.) Late Aug. Very large size; shape, oval; color, reddish-violet; flesh, juicy and rich. A great keeper.

Satsuma. Choice Japanese variety. Fruit, large, purplish red, mottled; flesh, firm, juicy, dark red, very good; pit but little larger than a cherry-stone. Bears very young.

Washington. Late Aug. Large size; color, greenish-yellow; flesh, very juicy, rich, and sweet.

Yellow Egg. (White Magnum Bonum.) Late Aug. Large size; color, yellow, spotted white; flesh, juicy, sub-acid. Fine for preserves.

CHERRIES.

One of the most valuable fruits, easily raised and quite profitable, while several of the sorts make very ornamental trees.

The **Soil** best adapted to the cultivation of cherries is that of a light nature, although they succeed on heavy soils, provided such are well drained. Although cherries are a very perishable fruit, yet by a careful selection of varieties its fruiting and keeping period can be extended over two months.

The class **Hearts** and **Bigarreaus** are rapid-growing trees, with large leaves and usually upright shoots and branches, and produce sweet fruit. The class **Dukes** and **Morellos** have smaller foliage, smaller and more spreading branches, are less vigorous in growth, and produce more acid fruit; they are hardier and less liable to crack in the branches, usually bearing quite young.

Distance. Plant Hearts and Bigarreaus 18 feet apart, Dukes and Morellos 16 feet apart.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

Standard Trees, 2 to 3 years from bud, \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per doz.

“ “ “ 3 “ 5 “ “ “ \$1.00 “ \$9.00 “ “

Extra Heavy, frequently transplanted trees, of sorts in stock, \$1.50 and upwards.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black Eagle. Early July. Large size; color, very deep red; flesh, rich, sweet, and of very best quality. Ripens gradually.

Black Heart. Early July. Large size; color, purplish-black; flesh, tender, juicy, and rich.

Black Tartarian. Late June. Very large size; color purplish-black; flesh, tender, rich, and juicy.

Coe's Transparent. Late June. Medium size; color, amber, mottled with red; flesh, very rich and juicy.

Downer's Late. Early July. Medium to large size; color, bright-red; flesh, juicy and delicious.

Governor Wood. Late June. Large size; color, yellow with red cheek; flesh, rich and sweet. One of the best.

Ostheim. Large, dark-red, tender, juicy, and pleasant. Very productive. A very late and promising new variety.

Red Jacket. Aug. Large size; color, yellow and red; flesh, very sweet; one of the latest to ripen.

Rockport. Early July. Large size; color, amber, mottled red; flesh, sweet and tender; excellent.

Windsor. A very valuable, late-bearing new cherry, for both home and market use, originating at Windsor, Canada. Fruit, large, liver-colored; flesh, remarkably firm, and of highest quality. A very prolific bearer, and altogether a tree that can be highly recommended.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Early Richmond. June. Medium size; color, red; flesh, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid. A sure cropper.

Late Duke. Late July. Large size; color, dark-red; flesh, tender, juicy, sprightly, acid; excellent.

May Duke. June. Large size; color, dark-red; flesh, tender and sub-acid.

Montmorency. Early July. Large size; color, red; flesh, tender sub-acid. Very fruitful.

Morello. (English Morello.) Early Aug. Large size; color, dark-red; flesh, rich, sub-acid.

PEACHES.

The **Soil** necessary to the successful cultivation of the Peach must be well drained. Warm, gravelly, loamy, or sandy soils, with careful cultivation, give excellent results. The ground beneath the trees should be kept clean and in good condition, with a frequent application of wood-ashes as a fertilizer.

The worst insect enemy for the Peach is the Borer, and the trunks should be carefully examined twice a season for their appearance, when they should be extracted with a knife or killed by a wire run into their burrow. Lime applied at the base of the trunk on the ground will tend to prevent their ravages.

Pruning should be carefully attended to each spring, and the previous season's growth be shortened-in all around, and all weak or sickly branches cut out entirely. This will keep up a vigorous growth of the tree, and keep it in shape. When first planted the trees should be severely cut back in all the side branches and the main shoot. It is best to cut the side branches back to one bud, and reduce the main shoot one-third.

Distance. Plant Peach trees 16 to 18 feet apart.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

One year from bud, 3 to 4 feet high \$.25 each; \$2.50 per doz.

Two years from bud (transplanted stock)35 “ 3.50 “ “

SELECT PEACHES.

(All Freestone.)

Alberta. One of the finest of new introductions for beauty, size, and quality. A very hardy variety, adapted to a great range of soils. Fruit, yellow with red cheek. Flesh, yellow and juicy and of a nice quality. Ripening almost with Crawford's Early or slightly later.

Amsden. (Amsden's Early.) Early July. Medium size; color, white; flesh, sweet and juicy.

Champion. A new early Peach of large size, creamy-white with red cheek. Sweet, juicy, and rich. A good shipper. Hardy and productive.

Coolidge's Favorite. Late Aug. Large size; color, white and red; flesh, sweet and juicy, highly flavored.

Crawford's Early. Early Sept. Very large size; color, yellow with red cheek; flesh, juicy and vinous.

Crawford's Late. Oct. Large size; color, yellow with dull red cheek; flesh, juicy and vinous.

Crosby (or *Excelsior*). A variety originating at Billerica, Mass., within ten miles of our

grounds, and which has proved remarkable in its hardihood. The fruit is of medium size, clear, orange-yellow, dotted with crimson; the flesh is bright-yellow, firm and juicy, and of good quality. Stone very small. Popularity universal.

Early York. Late Aug. Medium size; color, white and red; flesh, melting, juicy, and rich.

Foster. Early Sept. Large size; color, orange-yellow with red cheek; flesh, juicy and vinous.

Hale's Early. Aug. Medium size; color, greenish-white with red cheek; flesh, melting, juicy, and red.

Mountain Rose. Late Aug. Medium size; color, white and red; flesh, sweet and juicy.

Oldmixon. Early Sept. Large size; color, pale-yellow; flesh, sweet, juicy, and highly flavored.

Stump the World. Late Sept. Large size; color, red and yellow; flesh, white, sweet, juicy, and high flavored.

Yellow Rareriipe. Late Aug. Large size; color, deep-yellow; flesh, juicy and vinous.

APRICOTS.

A very delicious fruit, requiring the same soil as the Peach, valuable on account of its early fruiting. Best adapted for cultivation in the protected yards of cities and towns. Its distinctive character from a peach is in its smooth stone and skin.

The **Curculio** is its greatest insect enemy, and is treated in the same simple manner as described under the head of Plums.

Price. On Peach Stock, 50 cents each. On Plum Stock, 75 cents each.

Breda. Late July. Small; orange and red; juicy, rich, and spirited.

Early Golden. Mid-July. Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet.

Moorpark. Early Aug. Large; yellow with orange cheek; flesh, sweet and juicy.

NECTARINES.

Fruit similar to the Peach, except in having a very smooth skin like a Plum. Give same culture as for Peaches.

The **Curculio** is especially injurious to this fruit, and its attacks must be carefully held in check by the same method as given under the head of Plums.

Price. On Peach Stock, 50 cents each. On Plum Stock, 75 cents each.

Boston. Middle of Sept. Large; orange and red; rich and juicy.

Early Newington. Early Sept. Large; green, blotched red; juicy and rich; very sweet

Early Violet. (Violette Hative.) Early Native. Early Sept. Large, yellowish-green and purple; melting rich and high flavored.

QUINCES.

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good price, and is considered indispensable for canning and preserving. A heavy, moist, and rich soil and high culture produce best results.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Orange. Large size; shape, round; color, yellow; cooks tender; high flavored and productive.

Borgeat. This splendid new variety was imported from France, and the original tree has

borne in Massachusetts for six seasons without failure. The growth is remarkable, often six feet a season, forming a neat, small, tree. The foliage is very thick, glossy, and double the size of the common sorts. Fruit, extra large, round,

smooth, and golden, very tender when cooked; keeps sound until February. This variety is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have tested it. \$1.00 each.

Champion. Extra large size; shape, oblate pyriform; color, golden-yellow; a young and productive bearer, long keeper, and strong and upright grower.

Meech's Prolific. A new variety of wonderful vigor and productive quality, fine flavor, and medium in season. Extra size and deeply furrowed outline. 75 cents each.

Rea's Mammoth. Of superior quality and size. 75 cents.

GRAPES.

The methods of cultivating the grape are so various that we do not attempt to enter into the matter with the limited space at our command, but would recommend the grower to any of the standard American works on grape-culture for full information on the subject.

Soil for grapes, as in other fruits, must be well drained, well worked, and well fertilized. A sunny exposure is necessary for perfection. The culture of the grape in New England could be widely extended, and the first-class fruit is always in demand at a paying price.

Grapes should be planted not less than six feet apart, and where cultivated in rows, the rows should be six feet apart, and the vines eight feet apart in the rows.

The list given includes those which we have found in our long experience best adapted to the soil and climate of New England.

Mildew, and all other fungous diseases, can be successfully treated by spraying.

Prices, Unless Otherwise Quoted.

Two years, heavy, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Campbell's Early. Aug. Very highly recommended, new introduction, with large bunches of high-flavored, tough-skinned berries. A fine keeper and choice market variety. \$1.00 each.

Clinton. Early Sept. Small berries, thin skin, acid; productive. A fine variety for making jellies.

Concord. Sept. Large, shouldered, compact bunch; berries, large, covered with bloom; flesh, sweet, juicy, and pulpy. Healthy and very productive. *We planted at the Winnisimmet Nursery, in 1849, five years before it was named, the first layer from the original seedling which was raised by Mr. Bull, at Concord, Mass., since which time most of the American varieties have been introduced to cultivation.*

Isabella. Sept. Large, shouldered, and compact bunch; berries, large; flesh, tender, juicy, and of fine quality. Requires very sunny, protected situation.

Merrimac. (Roger's No. 19.) Sept. Very large, shouldered, compact bunch; berries large; flesh, sweet, tender, and good. Productive.

Mills. A new variety, originating in Hamilton, Ontario. Vine, vigorous and productive. Berries, large, jet-black; flesh, firm, meaty, juicy, with a rich sprightly flavor. Ripens nearly with Concord. A good keeper. 75 cents.

Moore's Early. Late Aug. A seedling of, and very much resembling, the Concord, but ten to fifteen days earlier. Vine very healthy and productive. One of the best early black grapes, always commanding a good market price.

Wilder. (Roger's No. 4.) Sept. Large, shouldered bunch; large berries, with thin skin; flesh, sweet, tender, and spirited.

Worden. Aug. Large, often shouldered, compact bunch; large berries with thin skin. Ripens five to ten days earlier than the Concord, a somewhat larger berry, and of a superior qual-

ity. Very healthy, productive, and vigorous. One of the best black grapes in the market.

RED VARIETIES.

Agawam. (Roger's No. 15.) Sept. Loose bunch; berries, large; skin, thick; flesh, pulpy, meaty, rich, juicy, and aromatic. Productive.

Brighton. Early Sept. Large, compact, and shouldered bunch; skin, thin; flesh, tender, sweet, and with scarcely any pulp. Vigorous, healthy, hardy, and productive.

Catawba. Sept. Dense, long bunches. Fruit, medium size, of good quality. A prolific bearer.

Delaware. Sept. Small, compact bunch; berries, small; skin, thin but firm; flesh, very sweet, juicy, and refreshing; quality, best. A productive, moderate grower, requiring rich soil.

Diana. Late Sept. Medium, compact bunch; skin, thick and very tough; flesh, sweet, tender, vinous, and musky; of fine quality. Vigorous and productive.

Dracut Amber. Early Sept. Large bunch; berries, large; flesh, juicy, sweet, and foxy. Fresh from the vine no grape is as palatable in its early stage of ripening. Originated in Dracut, Mass.

Lindley. (Roger's No. 9.) Early Sept. Medium long bunch; flesh, tender, sweet, and aromatic; skin, tough. A fine keeper and of best quality.

Moyer. (New.) Small bunch; berries, small; skin, thin and tough; pulp, juicy, tender, of delicious flavor. Very sweet as soon as colored.

Rochester. A new seedling of vigorous growth, with thick, healthy foliage, free from mildew. Bunch, large, shouldered, very compact. Berries, medium to large; dark-purple or purplish lilac, with thin white bloom. Flesh, very sweet, vinous, and aromatic. 75 cents.

Salem. (Roger's No. 23.) Early Sept.

Large, compact, shouldered bunch; berries, large; skin, thin and firm; flesh, sweet, tender, and aromatic.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Green Mountain. Late Aug. Large, shouldered bunch; color, greenish-white; skin, very thin; pulp, exceedingly tender and sweet, with but one or two seeds, which separate easily; of the best quality and very prolific. The earliest good white grape known.

Hayes. Early Sept. Medium bunch; skin, thin; flesh, tender, juicy, and very sweet. A seedling of the Concord grape, originating in Concord, Mass. Pronounced by the Mass. Hort. Soc. the best eating white grape ever shown.

Moore's Diamond. Late Aug. Large, compact, shouldered bunch; berries, large, with thick, firm skin; flesh, tender and juicy, and with but little pulp. \$1.00 each.

Niagara. Aug. Large, handsome bunches; skin, thin and tough; flesh, melting, sweet, and rich, with a fine flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Should be eaten when well ripened and fresh from the vines. Two years, 50 cents each.

Pocklington. Sept. A seedling of the Concord, and considered its equal in quality; with large, compact bunch; large berries, covered with white bloom; flesh, sweet, juicy, and of excellent quality. Vigorous and prolific.

CURRENTS.

A popular and delicious fruit for home use, and a profitable market crop. Currants will grow and succeed in any good soil, but to attain the best perfection and an abundant crop, careful and liberal cultivation is necessary. The use of fertilizers should be liberal, and the ground should be kept mellow, clean, and free of all weeds. Mulching is a great advantage.

Trim Annually, as soon as the leaves are ripe and have commenced to turn yellow, by cutting out old bearing canes, to give free access of light and air, at the same time shortening the present year's growth.

The **Currant Worm** can be kept in check by the liberal use of Hellebore. The bushes should be planted four feet or more apart.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

Common size	\$1.00 per dozen;	\$5.00 per hundred.
Strong, fruiting bushes	\$1.50 " " "	\$8.00 " " "

Black Naples. Black. Short clusters; fruit, large, rich, and tender; very productive. Excellent for wine or cooking. Valued for its medicinal quality in the form of jelly or wine.

Cherry. Red. Clusters, rather short; fruit, of largest size; sprightly acid; very productive.

Fay. (Fay's Prolific.) Red. Clusters, longer than the last; fruit, not quite as acid. Prolific and good. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Red Dutch. An old sort, with fruit of good quality.

Versaillaise. (La Versaillaise.) Red. Clusters, long; fruit, medium to large, red, and of best quality. Very productive.

Victoria. (Raby Castle.) Red. Cluster, long; fruit, of medium size, sprightly acid, and of fine quality; firm, and excellent for shipping purposes. The fruit ripens late, and hangs to the bushes after ripening. Vigorous growth, productive and valuable.

White Grape. (White.) Clusters, medium; fruit, large, sweet, or mild acid, of excellent quality. Fine for table use.

Pomona. A promising introduction of prolific bearing habit, producing fruits of superior quality and sweeter than that of older red varieties. 35 cents; \$3.50 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

These require the same cultivation and attention as Currants, and are usually grown in connection with them. Like the Currant, their only insect enemy of material injury is the currant worm, which is treated in the same manner as mentioned in connection with the last-named fruit.

A very heavy mulching is found of value for full crops. Plant three or four feet apart, and keep well thinned to prevent mildew.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

Common size	\$1.00 per dozen;	\$5.00 per hundred.
Strong fruiting bushes	\$1.50 " " "	\$8.00 " " "

Chautauqua. An American seedling from a promising English variety; very free from mildew, a prolific bearer of large fruit of first quality. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Columbus. A new variety, originating in New York. Of large size and finest quality. Plant, a strong, robust grower, with large spines

or thorns. Foliage, large and glossy. Has never yet shown mildew. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Downing. (Downing's Seedling.) Fruit, large; color, light green with delicate veins; flesh, rather soft, juicy, and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Golden Prolific. Another American seedling from the English varieties. Perfectly hardy, a good grower, and unusually free from mildew. Fruit, large, deep golden-yellow, and of excellent quality. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Houghton. (Houghton's Seedling.) Fruit, medium; color, pale red; flesh, tender, sweet, and delicate. A vigorous sort, productive, and quite free from mildew.

Industry. Fruit, very large and hairy; color, dark red; flesh, very rich and excellent flavor. A vigorous, prolific fruiter. Quite free from

mildew. An English variety of highest merit 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pearl. A cross between the English and American sorts. Of remarkably prolific bearing habit and producing fruit of highest quality. More free from mildew than any other variety. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Smith. (Smith's Improved.) Fruit, large oval; light green, with bloom; flesh, moderately firm, sweet, and good. Vigorous and fruitful. A seedling of Houghton. Introduced and named by us in 1861.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries are adapted to a great variety of soils, and will give a fair result on poor lands; yet to raise abundant and paying crops, good soil and liberal culture are necessary. The ground should be kept mellow by shallow cultivation, and heavy mulching is a great help, keeping down weeds and retaining moisture, and preventing in part the effects of dry weather.

Plant in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows, and when four or five feet high, pinch them back to cause them to throw out lateral branches; save a few of the strongest shoots for fruiting, and then carefully pull up all other suckers as they appear. A few strong canes will produce a more abundant crop than numerous weak ones.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

\$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

Agawam. Large, best quality; flavor, rich and sweet. Hardy and remarkably productive. We have had this in cultivation for twenty years, and it is now in demand more than ever.

Dorchester. The first-named Blackberry in cultivation, introduced in 1849, and at the present time one of the hardiest and best. Berry, large, black, oblong, and of best quality. Very fruitful.

Early Wilson. Fruit, small, sweet, and rich. Ripens early. Productive.

Eldorado. A new Blackberry highly recommended for its great productiveness, hardihood, extra fine quality, sweetness, and freedom from core. A combination of all that can be desired.

Lovett's Best. A berry of fine appearance, jet-black, extra high quality, and large size. An

immense bearer for an unusually long season. Plant of great vigor and extremely hardy. For shipping or home consumption this berry can be highly recommended.

Lucretia Dewberry. A creeping Blackberry, ripening between the season of the Raspberries and the tall Blackberries. To prevent the fruit from becoming gritty from the soil, mulch the ground. Large berries of good quality. Entirely hardy, healthy, and a productive bearer. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Early Wilson.

Snyder. Medium size, best quality; very sweet. Extremely hardy and productive.

Wachusett. Has very few thorns. A remarkably productive sort when given liberal cultivation in mellow soil. Berries, medium and of excellent quality. Fine for home use.

RASPBERRIES.

A most delicious fruit, and when cultivated, very productive and profitable. To attain the best results, cultivate in deep rich soil, and manure freely. In field-culture, plant in rows four feet apart, and three to four feet apart in the rows. In garden-culture, plant three or four feet apart each way.

In pruning, pinch off the canes intended for next year's fruiting when they are three or four feet high. In spring, trim off the laterals to within six or eight inches of the main stem, and clean out all old wood which is useless. Protect tender varieties in winter by bending down the canes and covering the same with earth.

Prices, Unless Specially Quoted with Description.

\$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

RED VARIETIES.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market.) Berries, large, dark-crimson, quite firm, sprightly acid, and of excellent quality. This is a most productive and healthy sort, and probably the finest market sort offered. Well tested, and a certain cropper.

Loudon. A wonder in productiveness. Berry of bright color, firm, and of largest size. Pronounced by high authorities the best Red Raspberry in existence.

Royal Church. A new Raspberry. Perfectly hardy and immense bearer, with a fruiting season of nearly a month. The berries are of large size, of splendid flavor. Its season is July

15 to Aug. 15. It has been very widely tested and all reports have been very favorable.

Superlative. Choice new foreign Raspberry. Very large, fine color, fruit of the best quality. Particularly valuable for its hardihood. Can be very specially recommended. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Caroline. Berries, very large, orange-yellow, best quality, and hardy. A great bearer and vigorous grower. Fine for home use.

Champlain. This originated in Vermont, and we believe it to be the best hardy Yellow Raspberry. The fruit is medium to large; color, a beautiful light-yellow; in quality it ranks as the best, and is superior to Caroline or Golden Queen. Plant is a strong grower, prolific, and very hardy.

Golden Queen. Berry, very large, amber-colored, firm, and of highest quality; hardy,

very productive, and a good cropper. A fine berry for home use, and the best Yellow Raspberry for shipping purposes.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Eureka. A Black Cap Raspberry of greatest promise, of comparatively recent introduction. Fruit, very large, glossy-black, juicy, and high quality. Hardy; productive.

Kansas. (Black Cap.) A variety originating in Kansas. Ripening with the Souhegan. Berries, large, jet black, firm, handsome, and of best quality. Fine for market or home consumption. A berry of great promise, and highly recommended.

Souhegan. Berries, often $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and 20 to 30 in a cluster; quality, superior. A fine market berry, very productive, and perfectly hardy. We were among the earliest to introduce this variety.

ASPARAGUS.

To produce the best results, plough or trench the soil deeply and incorporate large quantities of manure. Plant the roots about three inches deep, in double rows, two and one-half to three feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in rows.

The size of the crop depends as much on the culture as on the variety.

Columbian, Mammoth White. A mammoth and prolific variety. \$1.00 per hundred; \$6.00 per thousand. Extra strong plants, \$2.00 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

Conover's Colossal. Large size, rapid growth, excellent quality, \$1.00 per hundred;

\$6.00 per thousand. Extra strong plants, \$2.00 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

Palmetto. Very popular variety. \$1.00 per hundred; \$6.00 per thousand. Extra strong plants, \$2.00 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

RHUBARB.

The Pie Plant requires the highest culture. Manure every autumn very liberally.

Plant the roots three feet apart, and every four years take up and divide into pieces with one to three buds each. In planting, set them so that the crown is about one inch below the surface.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen (unless otherwise quoted).

Giant Victoria. Vigorous and of excellent quality. Stalks have been grown to weigh two pounds each.

Linnæus. (Myatt's Linnæus.) Large, early, and very tender; quality the best.

Monarch. Extraordinarily large and productive. Twelve stalks have been shown which, without the leaves, have weighed twenty-eight pounds. 50 cents each.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Beechnut. We can furnish a variety of sizes of this valuable ornamental tree which in fruiting specimens bears very sweet, triangular nuts of small size, but in great profusion. 50 cents and upwards.

Buffalo Berry. (*Shepherdia argentea*.) Mr. H. E. Van Deman, Pomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., recommends this fruit, recently introduced to cultivation, as worthy of attention, especially in the cold North-west. It is perfectly hardy and exceedingly productive, the branches being thickly studded with the currant-like fruit. A shrub growing from 5-18 feet high, with silvery, oblong leaves, and holds its fruit well into the winter. The fruit is both red and yellow in

color, with a single slender seed and agreeable acid pulp. It makes a delicious jelly, and is excellent for dessert when dried with sugar. 35 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Butternut, American. (*Juglans cinerea*.) Long, oval nuts, with an abundance of rich, oily, and pleasant meat. Makes a large, spreading, open-topped tree of ornamental merit. 50 cents each.

Chestnut, American Sweet. (*Castanea Americana*.) An excellent and productive fruit. 50 cents each.

Chinquapin Chestnut. (*Castanea pumilla*.) A dwarf tree producing an abundance of small, sweet nuts. The trees bear at a height of two feet and upwards, and the burrs are in great num-

bers, close together, and one nut in each burr. Perfectly hardy and desirable. 50 cents each.

Hickories. Shell-bark or Tuscatine. (*Carya alba*.) A native of slow growth; yet produces large crops. 75 cents.

High Bush Cranberry. (*Viburnum opulis*.) A broad bush with showy foliage and flat heads of white flowers, followed by showy clusters of bright-scarlet fruits resembling cranberries, and when cooked fully as pleasing as a sauce. The fruit has long been used for this purpose where the plant grows native. Single bushes often bear a peck or more of fruit. 35 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.

Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. A native dwarf cherry of the Rocky Mountains, which has been greatly improved by cultivation. The fruit is large, of good quality, choice for preserving. The plants are of bushy habit, growing from 2 to 4 feet high, and when loaded with fruit the branches are bent to the ground. 35 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.

Japan Chestnut. (*Castanea Japonica*.) A worthy sort from Japan, producing an abundance of very large nuts, often seven in a burr, and at a very young age. Is worthy of trial. \$1.00 each.

Japanese Oleaster. (*Eleagnus longipes*.) (*Japanese O.*) 8 feet. July. A shrub of dense

growth, with oval foliage, light-green above and silvery beneath. Fruit, borne in the greatest profusion along the branches; of oval shape and about one-half inch long, of deep orange-red color, and studded with spots of gold. Flavor, rich acid, very palatable and when cooked makes excellent sauce. We can highly recommend this. 50 cents; \$4.00 per dozen. Our plants are the true variety.

Japanese Wineberry. (*Rubus phænoclasus*.) A plant belonging to the Raspberry family, forming a large bush, with stems thickly covered with purplish-red hairs. The foliage is large, dark-green above, silvery beneath. The fruit is borne in large clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large hairy calyx, like a burr, which opens and turns back, exposing the showy fruit. The fruit is of medium size, changing in color from amber to bright crimson. Flavor, brisk, sub-acid. Canned or cooked for jelly it is valuable, while it makes grand wine. A most prolific bearer, continuing over a long season. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Walnuts. Black Walnut. (*Juglans nigra*) A desirable nut-tree as well as one of the most valuable ornamental or timber trees; hardy. 50 cents to \$1.00.

TESTIMONIALS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS.

BAR HARBOR, ME., April 30, 1898.

Mr. J. W. MANNING, *Reading, Mass.* :

DEAR SIR: The trees sent to G. W. Vanderbilt, Bar Harbor, Me., have been received in good condition.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD KIRK, *Gardener.*

PETERSHAM, MASS., June 12.

The woodbine came safely and in good condition yesterday. Thanking you for your promptness, I am,

Yours very truly,

L. FURNESS.

Oct. 8.

Mr. J. W. MANNING :

DEAR SIR: I found the balance of the plants last night on my arrival at home, and I now enclose check for \$12.95, and would say that your method and your plants suit me.

Yours truly,

JOS. M. WADE.

BROOKLINE, Sat. P.M.

DEAR SIR: The ivy plants, ten in number, came this P.M. All the plants sent are very satisfactory. When in need of more shall call upon you.

Yours truly,

W. T. JENKINS.

CHOCORUA, N.H., Oct. 10.

Mr. J. W. MANNING :

The bushes and fruit trees you forwarded so promptly were received yesterday and are planted. I enclose check for amount of your bill. Thank you for filling the order so soon.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM STONE.

LENOX, MASS., May 31.

J. W. MANNING, Esq. :

DEAR SIR: Your plants arrived all in perfect order, and I have been perfectly satisfied with all plants you send us. I herewith enclose check for your two bills of plants.

Very respectfully yours,

J. F. HUSS, *Supt.*

VENTFORD, Lenox, Mass.

Trees O.K., and received in good condition. Thanks for promptness.

10/24.

H. B. THATCHER.

MANHATTAN, KAN., Nov. 20.

Mr. JACOB W. MANNING, *Reading, Mass.* :

DEAR SIR: The plants I ordered came to hand in prime condition and are quite satisfactory, etc.

Not to delay payment, I have handed the secretary a voucher in your favor for your bill, etc.

Yours truly,

E. A. POPENOE.

DECIDUOUS TREES,

OR

THOSE THAT DROP THEIR FOLIAGE IN WINTER.

To enable purchasers to select such trees as are best suited to the size of their grounds, we have adopted the following abbreviations to signify their comparative size at maturity:

Lg. Trees commonly attaining a height of 50 ft. or more at maturity.

Med. Those less than 50 ft. or more than 25 ft. at maturity.

Sm. Those commonly less than 25 ft. at maturity.

Prices quoted are for trees of the usual size, varying in height, according to their natural vigor and habit of growth, or rarity of the variety offered. Larger trees than the usual size at proportionately higher rates.

Large Specimen Trees of many varieties can be furnished, all of which have been frequently transplanted or root-pruned. These are specially valuable to produce immediate ornamental effect, and have been abundantly proved to be entirely practical and successful. Price on selection at the nursery.

Acacia. See **Robinia.**

ACANTHOPANAX.

(*Araliaceæ.*)

A. ricinifolium (*syn. Aralia Maximowick-sii*). Japan. Sm. A remarkable small tree, with upright spiny trunk and extremely showy, palmate, five to seven lobed leaves of richest, deepest green, each leaf on a strong, long stem. Valuable for single lawn planting or wherever rich sub-tropical effects are needed. \$2.00.

ACER — Maple.

(*Sapindacæ.*)

A very valuable class of ornamental trees em-



Rock Maple.

bracing a large variety of forms, all of which are easily cultivated in a variety of soils.

The Rock, Silver, Sycamore, and Norway Maples are valuable street shade-trees, the Norway and Sycamore being especially adapted to seashore planting. The smaller-growing sorts are valuable lawn trees, and the Japanese species are especially useful in groups or with other small trees or shrubs.

A. campestre. (English Field, or Cork-barked M.) Sm. A handsome, dense-growing tree, with smooth, deeply lobed foliage and peculiar corky bark. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

A. dasycarpum or **saccharinum.** (Soft, White, or Silver-leaved M.) Lg. A rapid-growing tree with foliage light green above and silvery beneath. Its half-drooping habit makes it especially ornamental. A valuable street shade-tree where quick growth is required. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.; 8-10 ft., 75 cents.

var. Weirii. (Weir's Cut-leaved Silver M.) Med. A tree of rapid growth with pendulous branches and deeply cut foliage. An elegant lawn tree, and one that can be kept in small bounds, owing to the severe pruning that may be practised. 6-8 ft., 75 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

A. Negundo. (Ash-leaved M. or Negundo.) Lg. A tree of rapid growth with ash-like foliage and light-green bark. Will succeed in a great variety of soils. 5-7 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00

A. Pennsylvanicum. (Moosewood.) Med. Beautifully striped bark and handsome, deep-green foliage. A close, upright habit of growth. Thrives on damp soils. 5-7 ft., 75 cents.

A. platanoides. (Norway M.) Lg. Handsome, dark-green, broad foliage, turning to pleasing shades of yellow and red in autumn. Habit, dense, forming a large oval head at maturity. One of the finest of street, shade, or large lawn trees, and especially adapted for seashore planting. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., 75 cents.

var. dissectum. (Cut-leaved N.M.) Lg. Foliage very handsome and deeply cut. Very ornamental. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. laciniatum. (Eagle Claw N. M.) Sm. Close, upright habit of growth, especially adapting it to lawn-planting. Foliage deeply cut and curled inwards to give a very close resemblance to an eagle's claw. Unique and desirable. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. purpurea. (Purple-leaved N. M.) Lg. Foliage of a deep-purple hue, well retained throughout the season. This is the most constant of the purple-foliage forms of the Norway Maple. 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

var. Schwerdlerii. (Schwerdler's N. M.) Lg. The foliage, when young, of a handsome blood-red color, giving a most ornamental appearance in early summer and again in the early autumn at the season of its second growth, when the young shoots contrast well with the old foliage. 4-6 ft., 75 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

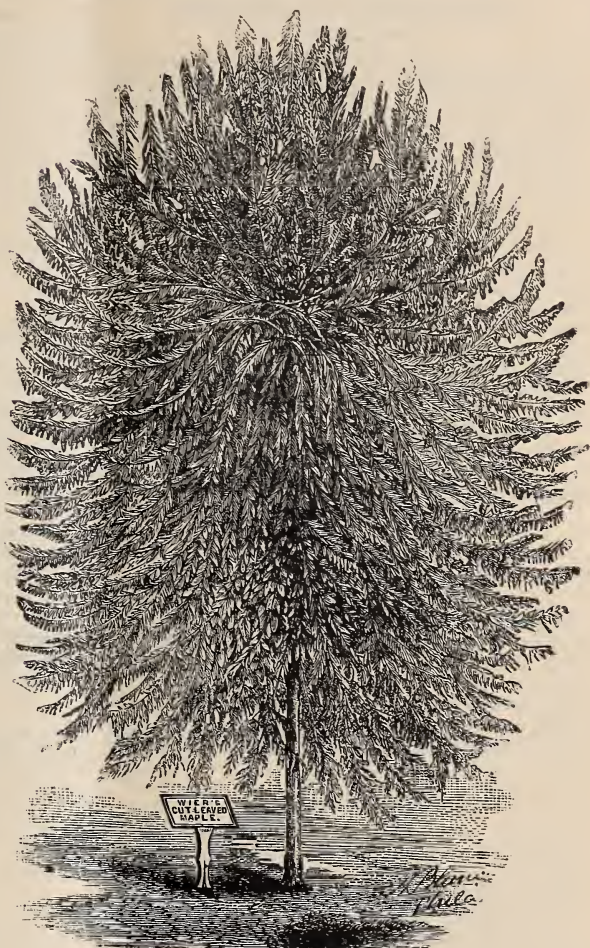
A. pseudo-platanus. (Sycamore M.) Med. to Lg. A very handsome broad-headed tree, with thick, deep-green, broad foliage, giving dense shade. Especially adapted to seashore planting, where it will stand strong winds very well, but inland the tips of the branches are apt to become winter-killed, affecting the growth and beauty. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

var. purpurea. (Purple-leaved Sycamore M.) Med. An elegant lawn tree. Foliage deeply tinged beneath with purple, and in fall assuming a most distinct and pleasing shade of coppery-purple. When the foliage is in a state of motion, the contrasting color effect is unique. A worthy tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

var. tricolor. (Variegated S. M.) Med. Foliage spotted and shaded with green, yellow, and red in pleasing contrast. Very effective. 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

A. rubrum. (Scarlet or Swamp M.) Lg. A dense, oval-headed tree with showy scarlet flowers in early spring, followed by foliage of medium size, turning to the most gorgeous shades of crimson, purple, and yellow in the autumn; adapted to a variety of soils, and will thrive in wet, boggy land where few other trees will succeed. 5-7 ft., 75 cents.

A. saccharum. (Sugar or Rock M.) Lg. A most worthy tree, with a clean trunk and forming a dense oval head. Foliage large and handsome and of a pleasing green, turning to beautiful shades of orange-yellow and red in autumn. Its clean, upright habit of growth, dense shade, and adaptability to all soils has rendered it one of the most extensively used of all street, park, or lawn trees. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., 75 cents.



Weir's Cut-leaved Maple.

A. spicatum. (Mountain M.) Med. A rare and choice sort, with broad, ridged foliage, deep-crimson twigs, and showy clusters of seed-vessels. Upright, close habit of growth, adapting it to lawn-culture or use in groups. 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

A. Tartaricum. (Tartarian M.) Sm. A variety from Tartary, with oblong, cordate, toothed foliage, brown twigs and seed-vessels, and the foliage turning yellow in autumn. Excellent for lawns. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var Ginnala. (Ginnala M.) Sm. A native of Siberia and very hardy. The handsome, dark, glossy-green foliage turns in autumn to the richest shades of crimson, purple, and orange, beautifully blended. Unexcelled for neat habit of growth and clean, ornamental foliage. 4-5 ft., 75 cents.

See *Deciduous Shrubs for Japanese Maples.*

ÆSCULUS—Horse-Chestnut.

(Sapindacææ.)

A very valuable class of showy, flowered, and handsome-foliaged trees, adapted for lawn, park, or street culture. They will thrive in a variety of soils, but do best in that of a deep, loamy nature.

Æ. glabra. (Ohio Buckeye.) Med. A broad-headed tree, with smooth foliage and light-yellow flowers. 5-7 ft., 50 cents.

Æ. Hippocastaneum. (Common H. C.) Lg. A handsome tree of irregular oval form, with showy foliage, and covered in May with immense upright panicles of showy, white, tipped red flowers. One of the finest large-sized ornamental trees. Introduced from Asia. 6-7 feet, \$1.00; 8-10 feet, \$1.50.

var. alba fl. pl. (Double White-flowered Horse-chestnut.) A valuable variety, both for its double flowers and owing to this peculiarity, its freedom from fruit. 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

var. rubicunda. (Red-flowering H. C.) Med. A smaller tree in all parts, and producing deep-red flowers. Very ornamental and well adapted for lawn-culture. 4-6 feet, \$1.00.

See also *Deciduous Shrubs.*

AILANTHUS — Tree of Heaven.

(Simarubacææ.)

A very ornamental tree, with rich-colored, immense compound foliage. Of very vigorous and rapid growth, and adapted to a variety of soils, even thriving in that of a dry or sandy nature.

A. glandulosa. Med. A native of China. Open, loose-topped trees. Seed-vessels in showy bunches and quite persistent. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

ALNUS — Alder.

(Cupuliferææ.)

A class especially adapted for culture in moist situations, where they are very useful. Their showy catkins in spring are quite ornamental. All of rapid growth.

A. glutinosa. (European A.) Med. A rapid grower and desirable for seashore planting. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.

var. laciniata imperialis. (Imperial Cut-leaved A.) Med. A very select lawn tree, with deeply cut, fernlike foliage. The whole effect is graceful. 5-7 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.50.

A. incana. (Black or Speckled A.) Sm. Oval, dark-green foliage. Thrives on drier soils than the other sorts. Desirable. 5-7 ft., \$1.50.

Almond. See under *Prunus* in *Trees and Shrubs.*

AMELANCHIER—June Berry or Service Berry.

(Rosacææ.)

A class of choice, spring-blooming small trees, adapted to a variety of soils, choice for grouping among masses of shrubs, etc.

A. Botryapium. (Shad Bush.) Sm. Very showy white flowers in short, dense racemes in April. 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

A. Canadensis or spicata. (Service Berry.)

(June Berry.) Sm. A very showy species with quite large flowers in dense, showy spikes, borne in profusion in early spring. A very worthy tree for lawn-culture. 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

A. spicata or ovalis. (Low, J. B.) Grafted 4 to 5 feet high on a straight stem, this is a most effective lawn plant. It forms a dense globular head, with neat, oval, glossy-green foliage turning bright-crimson in autumn and with pure white flowers in early spring, followed by heads of shining black fruits, turning to bright red. \$1.00.

Apple. See *Pyrus.*

ARALIA — Angelica Trees.

(Araliacææ.)

Choice foliage plants, adapted to a variety of soils. Their immense, finely divided foliage, showy heads of white flowers, followed by the large seed-clusters, render them very effective. As lawn plants or for use in sub-tropical effects they will be found useful.

A. Mandshurica. (Siberian A. T.) Sm. A spreading habit of growth with immense tripinnate foliage armed with spines. Flowers, white, in immense clusters in July. 75 cents.

A. spinosa. (Hercules Club or Angelica T.) Sm. A very showy sort. Broad, handsomely cut foliage and immense clusters of small white flowers in July. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

Ash. See *Fraxinus.*

Aspen. See *Populus.*

Beech. See *Fagus.*

BETULA — Birch.

(Cupuliferææ.)

A class quite indispensable in all collections. Their light, airy appearance, picturesque and



Weeping Cut-leaved Birch.

varied forms, variety of growth and peculiarly unique and showy bark, as well as their adaptability to a variety of soils and perfect hardihood, render them of great utility and ornamental merit.

B. alba. (European White B.) Lg. A rapid-growing tree with showy, silvery-white bark and slender branches. Will succeed well on very light soil, if necessary, and should be largely planted. 4-6 ft., 50 cts.; 6-8 ft., 75 cents.

var. atropurpurea. (Purple-leaved B.) Med. Foliage, deep metallic purple color, changing to greenish-purple. 4-5 ft. \$1.00.

var. fastigiata. (Pyramidal B.) Med. A very valuable variety, with the same habit of growth as the Lombardy Poplar, and equally as effective. A very worthy tree for landscape effects. 3-5 ft., \$1.00.

var. laciniata pendula. (Weeping Cut-leaved B.) Med. One of the most popular and worthy lawn trees. A strictly upright growth of the leader, yet the side branches are so slender as to droop in a most picturesque manner. The foliage is beautifully cut. The bark, when the tree becomes about 8 ft. high, commences to peel and finally becomes silvery white. Few trees possess as many worthy points as this. 4-6 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

var. pendula Youngii. (Young's Weeping B.) Sm. A very effective lawn tree, usually grafted some distance from the ground on a straight stock. The branches droop and take fantastic forms, forming an irregular and picturesque head. \$1.00.

B. lenta. (Sweet or Black B.) Lg. A symmetrical shade tree, of rapid growth, with dark, spiky bark and broad foliage. 5-6 ft., 75 cents.

B. lutea. (Yellow B.) Lg. A very rapid-growing tree of upright and regular form. Bark olive-yellow, peeling off in layers, and of a pleasant spicy taste and odor. A worthy tree. 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

B. nigra or rubra. (Red or River B.) Lg. One of the most distinct of the class. Of broadly pyramidal habit of growth, when young densely branched, and with glossy foliage. The smaller branches are deep brownish-red, peeling as they grow larger, and gradually assuming a peculiar buff color. The bark is constantly peeling away, and gives a most ornamental effect to the whole. 4-6 ft., 50 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

B. papyracea. (Paper or Canoe B.) Lg. Of vigorous upright habit of growth, with broad foliage and pure white bark when the tree is four inches or more in diameter. A tree of first-class ornamental character and adapted to lawn, street, or park. 4-6 ft., 75 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

B. populifolia. (American White B.) Med. A common native, though possessing excellent picturesque qualities and adapted to grow on the poorest of soils. 5-7 ft., 50 cents.

Bilstead. See *Liquidambar*.

Buckeye. See *Æsculus*.

Burning Bush. See *Euonymus*.

Butternut. See *Juglans*.

Buttonwood. See *Platanus*.

CARAGANA — Siberian Pea Tree.

(*Leguminosæ.*)

A choice lawn tree in good soils, but hardly larger than a shrub in poor cultivation.

C. arborescens. Sm. A worthy tree, with numerous drooping clusters of small yellow flowers extended along the branches in early June. Bark, dark green. 4-5 ft., 75 cents.

var. pendula. A choice weeping form with a more or less straight trunk. \$2.00.

CARPINUS — Hornbeam.

(*Cupuliferæ.*)

Valuable timber and shelter trees of close habit of growth. Adapted to most common soils. Can be recommended for shelters and large hedges.

C. Americanus. (Hornbeam.) Med. Closely resembles the Beech in general appearance, but with thinner, softer foliage. 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

C. Betulus. (European Horse Beech.) Med. Similar in many respects. Will make an impenetrable hedge. 5-6 ft., 50 cents.

CASTANEA — Chestnut.

(*Cupuliferæ.*)

The American Sweet Chestnut is a broad, irregularly formed, and stately tree of ornamental merit, valuable also for timber and fruit. It thrives in moist soils, but for fruiting prefers a warm, well-drained situation. Valuable for street, large lawn, and park planting.

C. Americana. (American Sweet C.) Lg. One of the best native ornamental trees, with handsome foliage and showy flowers in profusion in July. 4-6 ft., 50 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

C. pumilla. (Chinquapin C.) Sm. A small tree or large shrub, with pleasing foliage and large showy clusters of small burrs, each of which contains a small edible nut of excellent quality. 75 cents.

CATALPA — Indian Bean.

(*Bignoniaceæ.*)

A valuable class with ornamental foliage and flowers and of easy culture on common soils. Leaves of immense size and heart-shaped. Flowers borne in large, upright panicles. Valuable for lawn, street, or park planting. They are of rapid growth and flower when quite young.

C. Bungeii. (Bunge's C.) Sm. This valuable dwarf tree when grafted to a high stem forms a dense globe of ornamental foliage, rendering the tree particularly valuable for lawn or terrace planting. 2 yr. hds., \$1.00.

C. Catalpa or bignonoides. (Common C.) Med. A worthy, broad, open-topped tree, with immense panicles of white, purple-spotted flowers, borne freely in July. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

var. aurea. (Golden C.) Med. Foliage of a rich golden color. Very effective. 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

var. purpurea. (Purple-leaved C.) A rich purple-leaved variety, retaining its color well in

the young growth and contrasting finely with the greener tints of the older foliage. 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

C. Kæmpferri. (Kæmpfer's C.) Sm. A desirable species, with cream-colored, purple-spotted flowers. 4-6 ft., 50 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

C. speciosa. (Showy C.) Sm. Equally as desirable as the Common Catalpa, but considered more hardy. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.

CELTIS—Nettle Tree.

(Urticaceæ.)

C. occidentalis. (Hackberry.) Med. A rare native and a worthy ornamental or shade tree, easily transplanted, and thriving in most soils. In general appearances similar to an Elm, but with thinner foliage of a pleasing color and form, and forming a broad, open-headed top. Its brownish fruit hangs to the branches all winter. 4-6 ft., 50 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

(Magnoliaceæ.)

C. Japonicum. Med. A new and rare Japanese tree of high ornamental merit and adapted to all soils. The scarlet flowers are inconspicuous, but the foliage is heart-shaped, and when young is beautifully colored with purple and flesh color, changing to a light and pleasing



White Fringe.

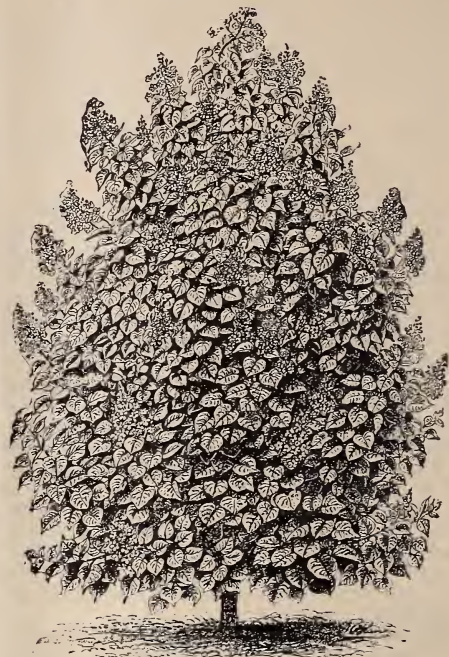
green. The tree is of dense, pyramid-oval habit of growth, with smooth, reddish bark, and keeps its lower branches well. A first-class lawn tree, worthy of general use. 4-5 ft., \$1.50.

CERCIS—Red Bud or Judas Tree.

(Leguminosæ.)

A class of rare merit for garden, lawn, and shrubby culture. In early spring, before the leaves have started into growth, the showy red

flowers appear in dense masses quite enveloping the branches. The foliage is heart-shaped, of a deep glossy green, and of itself quite ornamental. The trees are adapted to a variety of soils, preferring that of a well-drained, sandy nature.



Catalpa Speciosa.

C. Canadensis. (American J. T.) Sm. The hardiest and larger-growing form. 3-5 ft., 50 cents; 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

C. Japonica. (Japan Red Bud.) Sm. A dwarf tree or large bush, with broad, thick, glossy foliage, equally as showy; requires a sheltered situation. 2-4 ft., \$1.00.

Cherry. See Prunus.

Chestnut. See Castanea.

CHIONANTHUS—Fringe Tree.

(Oleaceæ.)

C. Virginica. (White Fringe.) Sm. A choice lawn tree of neat, rounded habit of growth, with large dark-green glossy foliage, and producing in June large masses of pure white feathery flowers. Very choice. 2-4 ft., 50 cents; 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

CLADRASTIS—Yellow-wood.

(Leguminosæ.)

C. lutea or Virgilia lutea. Sm. to Med. An elegant lawn tree of upright habit of growth, with handsome foliage and showy long clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers, freely produced in June. 4-6 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$2.00; 8-10 ft., \$3.00.

C. Amurensis or Maakia Amurensis. Sm. to Med. Rare Asiatic species, with curiously

veined bark; thicker, darker-green foliage, and upright spikes of light-yellow flowers. \$1.00.

Coffee Tree. See *Gymnocladus*.

Cork Tree. See *Phellodendron*.

CORNUS—Dogwood.

(Cornaceæ.)

Lawn trees of neat habit of growth, producing abundant and showy flowers followed by ornamental fruit. Of easiest cultivation in all soils. The autumn colors are very attractive.

C. alternifolia. (Alternate-leaved Cornel.) Sm. to Med. Oval foliage on large, flat branches which grow from each other at a uniform angle, giving the tree a very distinct character. Pure white flowers in flat heads in July, followed by showy steel-blue berries. 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

C. florida. (Flowering D.) Sm. Handsome, deep-green foliage, a broad, open top. Pure white flowers of large size in April and May, followed by deep crimson, showy fruit. Autumn coloring most gorgeous. An elegant lawn tree. 2-4 ft., 50 cents; 4-5 ft., 75 cents; 5-7 ft., \$1.00.



Flowering Dogwood.

var. rubra. (Red-flowering D.) Sm. A desirable variety of the last, with clear red flowers of lasting color. An elegant lawn tree used alone, or with the type, when the effect of each is greatly heightened. One of the choicest of new trees. 3-5 ft., \$1.50.

var. pendula. (Weeping D.) Sm. This possesses all the good qualities of the type with the added charm of weeping habit. The trunk retains the upright habit of growth, but the side branches weep gracefully. Very picturesque. 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

C. Mas or mascula. (Cornelian Cherry.) Sm. Showy, bright-yellow flowers in dense clusters at the tips of the branches, quite covering the tree in April, followed by large, brilliant, crimson, edible fruits, ripening in mid-summer. 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

var. variegata. Handsomely variegated foliage. 75 cents.

See *Deciduous Shrubs for other species*.

Cottonwood. See *Populus*.

Crab Apple. See *Pyrus*.

CRATÆGUS—Thorn.

(Rosaceæ.)

Beautiful trees of easy culture, with showy foliage and charming flowers, produced in abundance and followed by attractive and showy fruits. Valuable lawn trees.

C. coccinea. (Scarlet-fruited T.) Med. Extra large foliage, white flowers in May, followed by large crimson fruit. 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

C. crus-galli. (Cock-spur T.) Sm. A bushy, flat-topped tree, with the foliage in layers. Leaves, thick, glossy, and persistent. Flowers, white, with tinge of red in May, followed by scarlet fruit. 3-5 ft., 75 cents.

C. oxycantha. (English Hawthorn.) Sm. A close, dense-growing tree, with thorny branches, pure white flowers in late May in profusion, and followed by scarlet fruits. A lawn tree and much used as a hedge plant. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. alba plena. (Double White T.) Sm. Very double, pure white flowers. An elegant lawn tree. 3-5 ft., \$1.00.

var. coccinea fl. pl. (Double Red T.) Sm. Double red flowers in showy clusters. 3-5 ft. 75 cents.

var. Paulii. (Paul's Double Scarlet T.) Sm. The highest colored form of the class, and exceedingly showy, with clusters of brilliant double scarlet flowers borne in greatest profusion. 3-5 ft., \$1.00.

Cypress. See *Taxodium*.

Elm. See *Ulmus*.

Dogwood. See *Cornus*.

Empress Tree. See *Paulownia*.

EUONYMUS—Spindle Tree.

(Celastrinæ.)

Medium to small trees, with rich green foliage and brilliant colored, persistent fruits, borne in such profusion as to give noteworthy contrast effects in fall. All soils. Autumn foliage, coloring particularly rich.

E. atropurpureus. (Burning Bush or Wahoo.) Sm. June. Broad oval foliage; deep-purple flowers in showy clusters, followed in autumn by brilliant-crimson, drooping fruit in profusion. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

E. Europæus. (Common S. T.) Sm. May. Deep green foliage, and in late summer, showy, pendulous fruits the length of the branches. Thrives at the seashore. 3-5 ft., 50 cents; 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

var. fructo albus. (White-fruited S. T.) A choice variety, with white seed capsules. 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

E. latifolius. (Broad-leaved S. T.) Sm. June. Handsome broad foliage, of a pleasing deep shade of green, and very showy clusters of drooping, crimson fruits in large purplish-red capsules. New and rare. An elegant small lawn tree. 2-4 ft., \$2.00; 18-24 in., \$1.50.

E. Yeddøensis. (Yeddo S. T.) Sm. Handsome broad foliage, turning to brilliant autumnal colors; orange-scarlet fruit with pink capsules. A good lawn tree of small size. 2-4 ft., \$1.00.

See *Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs and Vines for other sorts.*

FAGUS—Beech.

(Cupuliferæ.)

Long-lived trees of highest ornamental merit, of sturdy habit of growth, with clean foliage. Adapted to all good soils. The Purple-leaved Beech is universally admired and much sought for, and the Fern-leaved and Weeping forms are equally as desirable. As lawn trees, the Beeches



Weeping Dogwood.

stand among the first, owing to their perfect form and the persistent character of the lower branches. They are also admirable park and shelter trees and good for street planting.

F. Americana. (American B.) Med. A valuable native, with smooth, light-gray bark.

Handsome, glossy foliage. This is particularly desirable for its longevity and its sturdy, broad-spreading character. 3-5 ft., 50 cents; 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

F. sylvatica. (European B.) Lg. Darker bark and darker green, more persistent foliage than the last. A densely branched tree capable of attaining a great age. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. heterophylla. (Fern-leaved B.) Lg. A tree of dense growth, but attaining a large size ultimately, with fine-cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant lawn tree. Any one who has seen the magnificent specimen trees at Newport, R.I., especially that on the grounds of the Public Library, cannot fail to be impressed with its great beauty. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

var. cuprea. (Copper B.) Lg. A form with coppery-purple foliage in early summer, turning to coppery-green. 3-5 ft., \$1.75.

var. pendula. (Weeping B.) Med. A picturesque, ornamental tree. The trunk assumes an irregularly upright habit of growth, while the side branches assume a variety of directions, upright and drooping, forming shoulders and fountains of foliage in a most grotesque manner. A very worthy tree for large lawns. 2-4 ft., \$1.50; 4-6 ft., \$2.50.

var. purpurea Riversii. Lg. (River's Purple B.) Lg. Foliage, handsome, purple-crimson in spring, gradually deepening to deep purple in summer. This is the deepest-colored tree of the class and one of the most useful trees for foliage contrast with other trees. 4-5 ft., \$1.50; 5-6 ft., \$2.50; 4-5 ft., \$1.50.

var. purpurea pendula. Lg. (Weeping Purple-leaved B.) Undoubtedly this is one of the finest introductions among ornamental trees for many years. Foliage, large and healthy and of deepest blood-red, retaining this color to the latter part of the season. Fully as rich in color as the noted River's Purple B. The tree forms an irregular and picturesque mass of drooping and eccentrically twisted branches with a comparatively straight leader. For lawn planting, either singly or grouped with other trees, this cannot fail to produce a most picturesque effect. 3-5 ft., \$2.50; 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

var. purpurea rosea marginata. (Rose-margined, Purple-leaved B.) Med. A rare and choice purple-leaved variety with each leaf conspicuously margined with pink. A novel contrast of color. 4-5 ft., \$2.00.

FRAXINUS—Ash.

(Oleaceæ.)

Large, rapid-growing, ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils, and possessing many desirable characteristics for lawn, street, and park planting.

F. Americana. (White A.) Lg. Of quite rapid growth and a valuable street tree. Clean foliage, oval head, and straight trunk. 6-8 ft., 50 cts.; 8-10 ft., 75 cents.

var. aucubæfolia. (Aucuba-leaved A.) Med. Foliage curiously blotched and variegated with green and gold. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

F. excelsior. (European A.) Lg. A more

rounded head with darker foliage than the White Ash. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.

var. concavæfolia variegata. (Variegated A.) Med. Foliage curiously variegated, green, white, and pink, the latter fading with age. Especially showy in the second growth. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. pendula. (Weeping A.) Sm. A large, rapid-growing, weeping tree, taking peculiarly grotesque forms, useful for forming arbors. 1 yr. heads, \$1.00.

F. lanceolata or viridis. (Green A.) Med. A desirable street tree. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.



American Ash.

F. Ornus. (Flowering A.) Med. A native of Southern Europe, similar to our native form, but producing very showy clusters of fringe-like flowers in May or June. Requires a sheltered situation. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

Fringe Tree. See *Chionanthus*.

GINKGO — Maiden Hair Tree.

(Coniferæ.)

G. biloba. (*Salisburia adiantifolia.*) Med. A rare Japanese Conifer of open-headed, upright habit of growth. Foliage, fan-like, similar to the single leaf of the Maiden-hair Fern; bark, gray and smooth. A distinct ornamental tree for lawn planting and of great interest. It prefers a good soil with perfect drainage. 4-6 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

GLEDITSIA — Honey-locust.

(Leguminosæ.)

A large, ornamental tree, with handsome, finely divided foliage, and with an open stratified top. Vigorous in growth and useful for street, park, or large lawn planting. The common form is used largely for impenetrable hedges.

G. triacanthos. (Three-thorned H.-L.) The native form and possessing many desirable orna-

mental qualities. Exceedingly spiny branches. 4-6 ft., 50 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

var. inermis. (Thornless H.-L.) Lg. A variety free from thorns, especially recommending it for planting on private grounds. 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

Golden Chain. See *Laburnum*.

GYMNOCLADUS — Kentucky Coffee Tree.

(Leguminosæ.)

G. Canadensis. Med. A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked, twigless branches and immense, broad, doubly-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by long, brown pods. 5-6 ft., 75 cents.

Hackberry. See *Celtis*.

Halesia. See *Mohrodendron*.

Hawthorn. See *Cratægus*.

Hop Tree. See *Ptelia*.

Hornbeam. See *Carpinus*.

Horse Beech. See *Carpinus*.

Horse Chestnut. See *Æsculus*.

Judas Tree. See *Cercis*.

JUGLANS — Walnut.

(Juglandæ.)

Large trees of easy culture in a variety of soils. Valuable for their nuts, and the Black Walnut is an especially worthy timber-tree.

J. cinera. (Butternut.) Med. A broad, open-topped tree, with light-green, compound foliage and gray bark. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

J. nigra. (Black W.) Lg. A towering, oval-headed tree at maturity. 5-7 ft., 50 cents.

Juneberry. See *Amelanchier*.

KÆLREUTERIA.

(Sapindacæ.)

K. paniculata. Sm. A charming small tree from China, with glossy, divided foliage, and very large terminal panicles of golden-yellow flowers in July, followed by curious bladderly, reddish-brown seed-vessels. A very desirable lawn tree. 3-5 ft., 75 cents; 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

LARIX — Larch.

(Coniferæ.)

Deciduous, coniferous trees of high ornamental merit, adapted to all soils. Their pleasing-colored, fine foliage, elegant habit and vigor of growth render them especially useful. Owing to the nature of the plant they require either early spring planting or fall planting.

L. laricina or Americana. (Hackmatack.) Lg. The common native of the swamps, and with peculiar glaucous-green foliage. 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

L. Europæa. (European L.) Lg. A rapid-growing, upright tree, with light-green foliage and a pendulous habit of the twigs. A charming tree with a multitude of adaptations. 4-6 ft., 50 cents; 2-4 ft., 35 cents.

L. leptolepis. (Japan L.) Lg. The most vigorous of all Larches, differing mainly in the

light-colored bark. Makes an immense growth annually. 4-6 ft., \$1.00; 2-4 ft., 50 cents.



European Larch.

L. Kæmpferri. (Japan Golden L.) Med. A rare form with light-yellow foliage, and of slow, dense growth when young. 18 in. \$1.50.

LABURNUM — Golden Chain.

(Leguminosæ.)

Charming small lawn trees with dark-green clover-like foliage and showy, drooping spikes of handsome, golden flowers in early summer. Requires strong soils, not too dry, yet free from stagnant moisture.

L. alpinum. (Scotch L. or Golden Chain.) Sm. Irregular head and drooping clusters, often 15 in. long. Very choice. 3-5 ft., 50 cents; 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

Larch. See *Larix*.

Lilac. See *Syringa*.

Lime. See *Tilia*.

Linden. See *Tilia*.

LIQUIDAMBER — Sweet Gum or Bilstead.

(Hamamelidæ.)

L. styraciflua. Med. A beautiful tree, with gray, corky bark, peculiar shaped, dark glossy-green foliage, turning to the most showy shades of crimson, orange, and purple in the fall. It makes a very desirable tree for the lawn or park; generally hardy, and grows naturally in moist soils. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON — Tulip tree or White-wood.

(Magnoliacæ.)

Large, broad, spreading trees, with ornamental foliage and showy yellow flowers in June. A tree of rapid growth, adapted to a variety of soils; succeeding best when transplanted young.

L. Tulipifera. Lg. Handsome foliage and showy, large yellow and green flowers. A tree of highest ornamental value for lawn or street planting. 5-7 ft., 75 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

var. panache. (Variegated T. T.) Med. A choice form with handsome golden, variegated foliage. Rare. 2-4 ft., \$1.00.

Locust. See *Gleditsia and Robinia*.

MAGNOLIA.

(Magnoliacæ.)

Choice trees of the highest ornamental merit. Their habit of growth and foliage alone would render them indispensable, but the flowers, their crowning beauty, are unequalled in size, beauty, individual charm, and showy effect among all hardy trees or shrubs. As lawn trees, the small sorts are indispensable, while the large-growing kinds are useful in park-work as well, and make admirable shade trees.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

M. acuminata. (Cucumber tree.) Lg. A pyramidal tree, with broad, dark-green foliage, green flowers in late May, followed by showy crimson fruits. A fine avenue tree. 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

M. Virginica or glauca. (White Bay.) Sm. A native tree of great merit, with nearly ever-green foliage, green above, silvery beneath, and fragrant white flowers. Rare and choice. We are within a few miles of the northern limits of this rare tree. 2-4 ft., \$1 00; 4-6 ft., \$2.50.



Magnolia Soulangiana.

M. macrophylla. (Great-leaved M.) Med. Long broad, light-green foliage. Flowers often a foot across, pure white and fragrant. Though good specimens are occasionally seen in this latitude, it requires a sheltered situation. 4-5 ft., \$1.50.

M. tripetala or umbrella. (Umbrella Tree.) Med. Large foliage, and pure white, cup-shaped

flowers, appearing after the development of the foliage. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE VARIETIES.

These are among the choicest lawn plants, giving a most prolific wealth of bloom in early spring and summer. All are adapted to lawn culture in good soils.



Magnolia Macrophylla.

M. Lenneii. Sm. A beautiful hybrid with immense purple and red flowers, each 8-9 in. across, borne in abundance in early spring, and sparingly at intervals during the summer. Dense, upright habit, attaining the height of 10 to 15 ft. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.50.

M. obovata or purpurea. Sm. Purple flowers in abundance in early spring. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

M. speciosa. (Showy M.) Showy white flowers deeply flushed with red. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$2.50.

M. Soulangeana. (Soulange's M.) Sm. The most popular variety, giving a most remarkable profusion of bloom in advance of the foliage. Large, creamy-white flowers with petals flushed with pink at their base. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.50; 5-6 ft., pyramids, \$5.00.

M. stellata or Halliana or Thurberii. (Hall's Japanese M.) Sm. A dense, low-branched, broad-spreading bush with small, oval, glossy-green foliage, and a marvellous profusion of semi-double, purest white, fragrant flowers, closely resembling Water Lilies. A plant of highest ornamental value. Choice for lawns of even small extent. 1½-2 ft., \$2.00; 2-4 ft., \$3.50.

M Yulan or conspicua. Med. (Yulan or Chinese White M.) This often attains a height of thirty-five feet, and previous to the unfolding of the leaves is quite enveloped by the multitude of purest white flowers, each six inches across, with masses of purple anthers. The most effective of all, but difficult to supply in large plants. 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 3-5 ft., \$3.00.

Maiden Hair Tree. See Ginkgo.

Malus. See Pyrus.

Maple. See Acer.

MOHRODENDRON (Halesia) — Silver Bell.
(Styracææ.)

Light-green foliaged, dense-growing trees of small size, well adapted for lawn culture or grouping with shrubs. Their chaste, pure white flowers are produced in abundance along the entire length of the branches in advance of the leaves in the spring, giving a very charming effect. Best grown in well-drained soil in somewhat sheltered positions.

M. Caroliniana or tetraptera. (Silver B.) Sm. The hardiest variety and very effective. 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

Moosewood. See Acer striatum.

MORUS — Mulberry.
(Urticacææ.)

Medium-sized trees, with quite ornamental foliage. Adapted to most soils. The fruit is highly esteemed by many.

M. alba. (White M.) Med. Smooth, shining foliage and red fruit. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.

M. Tartarica var. pendula. (Tea's Weeping M.) A tree of highest ornamental merit, especially adapted for lawn planting. When grafted on a tall stem it forms a perfect umbrella of handsome cut and bright, glossy-green foliage, the branches dropping nearly vertically toward the ground. Well tested and can be especially recommended. 2 yr. gfts., \$1.00; 3 yr. gfts., \$2.00.

Mountain Ash. See Pyrus.

Negundo. See Acer negundo.

Nettle Tree. See Celtis.

NYSSA — Tupelo.
(Cornacææ.)

N. multiflora. (Sour Gum.) Med. A rare and beautiful native of high ornamental merit, thriving best in damp soils. Foliage, oval, glossy green turning to very brilliant shades of color in autumn; branches assume a flat, stratified, often drooping nature. Rare, and difficult to move. \$2.00.

Oak. See Quercus.

OXYDENDRON — Sorrel Tree.
(Ericacææ.)

A beautiful Southern native, requiring a sheltered situation. Foliage, thick, long, and glossy-green, assuming rich autumn tints. Flowers pure white, nodding, bell-shaped, and in dense showy terminal clusters.

O. arboreum. Sm. Pyramidal growth. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Pagoda Tree. See Sophora.

PAULOWNIA — Emp. ess Tree.
(Scarophularinææ.)

P. imperialis. Immense broad heart-shaped rich-green foliage. Unfortunately too tender to

show its fine blooming quality, yet very desirable for the contrast of its foliage with smaller-leaved plants. 4-5 ft., 75 cents.

Peach. See *Prunus Persica*.

PHELLODENDRON — Chinese Cork Tree.

(Rutaceæ.)

P. amurense. Med. A rapid-growing tree, resembling the *Ailanthus* in its habit of growth and foliage. It bears showy clusters of berries and its quite persistent foliage takes showy autumnal coloring. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

Plane Tree. See *Platanus*.

PLATANUS — Plane Tree.

(Platanaceæ.)

Lofty, wide-topped trees, with thick foliage and a peculiar habit of the bark scaling off in wide sheets, leaving the trunks curiously flaked in appearance. Valuable street or shade trees and adapted to most soils.

P. occidentalis. (Buttonwood.) Lg. The well-known and valuable native form. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.

P. orientalis. (Oriental P.) Lg. This is one of the oldest cultivated trees known, and a native of Asia Minor. Valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth, as well as its ancient associations. This is fast becoming popular, and is quite free from diseases. Thrives from Bar Harbor, Me., to North Carolina. Excellent for street planting and shade. 6-8 ft., 75 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

Plum. See *Prunus*.

POPULUS — Poplar.

(Salicinææ.)

A valuable class of extremely rapid-growing ornamental trees, adapted to all except very wet soils. Especially useful for street planting, screen formation, or use as nurse trees in plantations.

P. alba. (White or Silver P.) Lg. Foliage dark green above, silvery gray beneath. Very effective. A desirable tree for seashore planting. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.

var. Bolleana. (Bolleana P.) Lg. An introduction from Turkestan, with the pyramidal habit of the Lombardy Poplar, and quite free from suckers. A fine addition. 4-6 ft., 75 cents; 7-9 ft., \$1.00.

var. nivea. A variety with more silver undersurfaced foliage than the type. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.

P. balsamifera. (Balsam

broad, heart-shaped foliage. Well adapted to the seashore. 5-7 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

P. fastigiata or dilatata. (Lombardy P.) Lg. A highly useful, well-known tree of pyramidal habit of growth. 5-7 ft., 50 cents; 7-9 ft., \$1.00.

P. grandidentata var. pendula. (Weeping Aspen.) Med. A weeping form with a decided drooping tendency of the branches. \$1.00.

P. deltoides or monilifera. (Cottonwood or Canadian P.) Lg. Rapid growth, large foliage; a valuable timber, street, or shade tree. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., 75 cents.

var. van Gaertii. (Van Gaert's Golden P.) Med. Valuable for ornamental planting, with clear, golden-yellow foliage, this color being retained throughout the summer. 6-8 ft., 75 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

P. tremuloides. (American Aspen.) Lg. A desirable native, with green bark and dark green trembling foliage. A worthy tree. 5-7 ft., 50 cents.

PRUNUS — Plum, Cherry, or Peach.

(Rosaceæ.)

A class of highly ornamental trees which are deserving of extended use. Easily grown in common good soils. The larger-growing forms are very ornamental, while the dwarf and weeping sorts make highly satisfactory lawn plants.

P. avium var. alba plena. (Double White flowering C.) Med. Double-white, tinged-pink, fragrant flowers, completely studding the branches in May. Choice. 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

P. Cerasus var. multiplex or ranunculiflora. (Ranunculus-flowered C.) Sm. A variety of dense bushy growth, producing showy, double white flowers in May. 2-4 ft., \$1.00.

P. Chamaecerasus (pumilla) var. pendula. (Weeping Dwarf C.) Sm. Grafted on a straight stem, this makes a beautiful lawn tree with a dense globular top of small glossy-green foliage and drooping lower branches. Flowers white, in early June, followed by showy scarlet fruit. 2 yr. heads, \$1.00.

P. Davidiana. (*Amygdalus Davidiana*.) Sm. The earliest flowering tree of our collection, producing myriads of white, flushed-pink flowers along the branches in April. Very choice. 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

P. divaricata or Pissardii. (Pissard's Purple-leaved Plum.) Sm. Of greatest merit, producing showy, single white or blush flowers in spring. The foliage is blood-red, deepening in color with age, giving the richest late summer and autumn effect imaginable. A desirable lawn tree of neat, upright habit of growth. The twigs in winter are nearly black. 4-5 ft., 75 cents; 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

P. Japonica var. rosea pendula. (Weeping Rose-flowered Japanese C.) A charming form, producing in early spring clusters of rich, pink, fragrant flowers the entire length of the branches. Trees grafted on stems form beautiful specimens for the lawn. 2-year heads, \$1.50.

P. Persica var. alba plena. (Double White-flowered P.) Sm. Double white flowers in great profusion in spring. This, with the



Bolleana Poplar.

P. or Tacamahac.)

following other varieties, are admirable to group on lawns, or to use in belts of other trees and shrubs. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. camelliiflora. (Camellia-flowered P.)

Sm. Carmine flowers. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. foliis purpurea. (Purple-leaved P.)

Sm. Rich purple foliage on the young growth. Very effective. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. rosea plena. (Double Pink-flowered

Peach.) Sm. Double, rich-pink flowers. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

P. pseudo-cerasus (Sieboldii) var. alba plena. (Double White-flowered Siebold's C.)

Sm. Semi-double white flowers in large, showy clusters in early June. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

var. rosea plena. (Double Pink Siebold's

C.) Sm. Pink variety. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

P. serotina var. pendula. (Weeping Wild C.)

A valuable lawn tree of weeping habit with showy, drooping clusters of pure-white flowers followed by scarlet and black fruit. 2 yr. heads, \$1.50.

P. subhirtella (Faponica) var pendula. (Weeping Japanese C.) Sm. A beautiful pen-

dulous tree, with small, glossy-green foliage, red-barked twigs, and single white flowers in May. 2 yr. hds., \$1.50.

PTELIA — Hop Tree.

(Rutaceæ.)

Choice lawn trees of small size, with deep glossy-green leaves, which if bruised exhale a pleasant hop-like odor. They are of easiest culture in any soil.

P. trifoliata. (Water Ash.) Showy when used singly, or admirable for grouping. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

var. aurea. (Golden Hop Tree.) Sm. The peculiar golden, glossy surface of the foliage gives an appearance that the leaves have been varnished. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Purple Fringe. See *Rhus*.

PYRUS — Crab-Apples and Mountain Ash.

[Rosaceæ.]

The flowering Apples are particularly useful for rich flower effect in late spring and early summer. They combine great variety of foliage, flowers, and habit of growth, producing rich effects grouped or massed with other trees and shrubs. Single specimens of the double-flowered sorts are particularly effective for lawn planting. The varieties of Mountain Ash are all choice and useful for lawn and park planting.

All succeed well in a variety of soils.

P. Americana. (American Mountain Ash.)

Sm. Compound dark-green foliage; dark-brown bark. Small white flowers, followed by brilliant orange fruits in showy clusters. 5-7 ft., 75 cents.

P. aria. (Beam Tree.) Sm. A compact, small tree with bright silvery foliage. Choice for lawn planting. 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

P. aucuparia. (Eur. Mt. Ash.) Med. A vigorous upright-growing tree for lawn, park, or street. Dense flat heads of small white flowers followed by brilliant orange-crimson fruits in close heads. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

var. quercifolia. (Oak-leaved Mt. Ash.)

More dense topped than last with handsomely cut silvery foliage and equally showy berries. 6-8 ft., 75 cents.

var. pendula. (Wpg. Mt. Ash.) Whip-

like branches assuming most grotesque weeping forms. 2 yr. grafts. \$1.00.

P. coronaria var. odorata. (Fragrant Flowered Crab-apple.) Med. A broad, medium-sized tree with showy, dark-green foliage. Flowers flesh pink, borne in clusters throughout the tree, and of a most charming and penetrating fragrance. Choice. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. fl. pl. A double white, fragrant-flowered form. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. Bechtel's Double Flowered Crab. A charming new variety of dense-topped growth and with clusters of very double, intensely fragrant, rose-pink flowers in clusters, and resembling small roses. Can be most highly recommended. 4-5 ft., 75 cents.

P. floribunda. (Japanese Flowering Crab.)

Sm. A small, broad-spreading, low-branched tree with dark glossy-green foliage, and with small white or pink flowers borne in such profusion in early spring as to completely envelop the branches; these followed by small, bright-scarlet berries, hanging from long stems and clinging to the branches until spring. Choice as a specimen lawn tree. 3-4 ft., 50 cents; 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. Halliana. Deep-pink flowers. 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

var. Parkmanii. Deep rosy-crimson, fragrant flowers with pointed, bright-red buds. A most charming variety. 3-4 ft., 50 cents; 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

P. Sieboldii. Sm. A low-branched tree with yellow barked branches, small, pure white flowers borne in great profusion in early spring, followed by showy, pendulous, bright-yellow Crab-apple-like fruits turning to a most vivid crimson after the first hard autumn frost. 2-4 ft., 50 cents.

P. spectabilis var. alba plena. (Double White Chinese Crab) Med. Flowers pure white in May, fragrant and very double. A choice lawn tree. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. Kaido. (Japanese Flowering Apple.) Sm. A choice variety, with flowers in bud dull red; when expanded blush white, and the exterior blush at the edge, the centre wine red. An extremely free bloomer and very choice. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. rosea plena. (Double Pink-flowered Chinese Crab.) Handsome double pink flowers, freely produced in May. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

P. Toringo. Med. A vigorous upright tree with broad, light-green foliage. Flowers very large and purest white. Very effective as a lawn tree or used in masses. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

Many other varieties in stock.

QUERCUS — Oak.

(Cupuliferæ.)

Stately, long-lived, picturesque trees of the highest ornamental merit. Many kinds will

grow on poor soils in the most exposed situations, but the most rapid development is to be looked for on good land, where their growth is of moderately rapid nature. They are all valuable park and large lawn trees; the smaller-growing sorts make choice lawn trees for small places, while the Scarlet, White, and Pin Oaks make excellent street shade trees.

Q. alba. (White O.) Lg. Immense broad-spreading head and massive trunk, one of the grandest and longest-lived trees of our native flora. 5-7 ft., 75 cents; 7-8 ft., \$1.50.

Q. coccinea. (Scarlet O.) Med. to Lg. Handsome, shining, deeply cut foliage, turning to very rich shades of scarlet in autumn. A very choice tree. 4-6 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

Q. imbricata. (Laurel or Shingle O.) Med. Handsome, dark-green, Laurel-like foliage, downy beneath. A vigorous and very ornamental tree for large lawns. 4-6 ft., 75 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.25.

Q. macrocarpa. (Mossy Cup O.) Med. A spreading-topped tree of the first merit, with handsome foliage of the largest size. Branches curiously ridged. 5-7 ft., 75 cents. 7-8 ft., \$1.00.

Q. palustris. (Pin O.) Lg. Pyramidal habit of growth, with drooping branches; handsome, deeply cut, shining-green foliage, turning to brilliant autumnal colors. One of the most vigorous, and by many considered the best of the family. 4-6 ft., 75 cents; 6-7 ft., \$1.00; 7-9 ft., \$1.50.

Q. Phellos. (Willow-leaved O.) Med. A choice lawn tree of rapid, slender growth, with very handsome shining-green, Willow-like foliage. Very distinct and effective. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Q. Prinus. (Chestnut O.) Med. to Lg. Vigorous growth. Oblong toothed foliage, similar to that of the Chestnut. A very choice and rare form, adapted to all soils. 5-7 ft., 75 cents.

Q. Robur. (English O.) Lg. A broad-spreading tree, with dark-green dentate persistent foliage. Attains an immense age, retaining its ornamental character to the last. 4-6 ft., 75 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

var. pedunculata var. concordia. (Golden O.) Med. Foliage clear golden-yellow throughout the summer and autumn. One of the best and highest-colored of the golden-foliaged trees. Choice for lawns. 2-4 ft., \$1.75; 4-5 ft., \$2.50.

var. pedunculata var. fastigiata. (Pyramidal or Cypress O.) Med. A desirable lawn tree, with the dense upright habit of growth of the Lombardy Poplar. 4-6 ft., \$1.50.

Q. rubra. (Red O.) Lg. A rapid-growing tree, with smooth, gray bark; thin, deeply cut foliage. A fine timber tree. Showy autumn colors. 4-6 ft., 75 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

Red Bud. See **Cercis**.

RHUS—Sumac.

(Anacardiaceæ.)

Small trees with showy leaves, adapted to a variety of soils. Valuable for grouping with other shrubs or trees for foliage effect.

R. Cotinus. (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree.) Sm. A small tree with rounded top, glossy foliage, and showy, mist-like clusters of seed-vessels, quite enveloping the tree in mid-summer. 2-4 ft., 50 cents; 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

R. semi-alata. var. Osbeckii. (Osbeck's S.)



Cut-leaved Stag-horn Sumac.

Sm. A broad-headed tree with deep, glossy-green, compound foliage of sub-tropical effect. Large terminal panicles of showy, creamy-white flowers in July. One of the choicest of lawn trees. \$1.00.

R. hirta or typhina. (Stag-horn S.) Sm. A small, broad-topped tree with long, compound foliage, light-green in color, changing to showy autumnal colors. The smaller branches are clothed with a peculiar down. A fine plant for grouping for foliage effects, and growing on the poorest of soils. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

var. laciniata. (Cut-leaved Stag-horn S.) We take great pleasure in the introduction of this choice, new, ornamental lawn tree. This is a very deeply cut foliated form of the native Stag-horn Sumac, and is very distinct from the Fern-leaved Sumac (*Rhus glabra* var. *laciniata*) which has been in cultivation for several years past. The light-green, fern-like foliage is particularly sub-tropical in its effect. In fact, no hardy tree or shrub approaches this in its grace-

ful habit and beautifully cut foliage. A tree of the easiest culture, thriving in all soils, and being particularly adapted for dry and stony situations where few other truly ornamental trees will succeed satisfactorily. As a specimen lawn tree it is unsurpassed, attaining a height of from 10 to 20 feet, and with low, broad-spreading branches, or with a well-developed, clean trunk and bushy top, as best suits the needs of the owner. Ours is the original and only stock of the true variety. 3-5 ft., \$2.50 each.

See *Deciduous Shrubs for other species.*

ROBINIA — Locust.

(Leguminosæ.)

Showy, foliaged trees, adapted to most soils and thriving particularly well in poor, dry situations. All with showy flowers borne in abundant, dense, drooping panicles. All bloom in June.

R. Pseud-acacia. (Yellow L.) Sm. A dense-growing upright tree, with numerous clusters of creamy white, fragrant flowers. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. inermis. (Besson's or Parasol L.) Sm. An upright-growing form, very free from thorns. 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

var. Decaisneana. (Decaesn's Acacia.) Sm. Showy, rosy-pink flowers. Choice. 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

var. semperflorens. (Ever-blooming Acacia.) Sm. A choice ever-blooming variety. 3-5 ft., \$1.00.

var. aurea. (Golden L.) Sm. Rich, golden-yellow foliage. 2-4 ft., 75 cents.

Salisburya. See *Ginkgo.*

SALIX — Willow.

(Salicineæ.)

A class of rapid-growing trees combining a great range of size, habit of growth, and shape and color of foliage. All adapted to a great range of soils; most succeeding well in wet situations where few other trees will thrive.

S. alba. (Common White W.) Lg. A rapid-growing, broad-headed tree, attaining a great size, and commonly used for planting in wet places and along swamp roads. 5-7 ft., 50 cents.

var. vitelina. (Golden-Barked W.) Lg. A very showy variety, with bright golden bark. 4-5 ft., 50 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

var. vitellina Britzensis. (Salmon-barked W.) Med. An equally showy sort, with salmon-red bark. 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

S. Babylonica. (Babylonian W.) Lg. Remarkably pendulous habit of growth, heightened in effect by the long, thin, and twisted foliage. 4-6 ft., 50 cents; 6-8 ft., 75 cents.

var. ramulis aurea. (Golden-barked W.) A hardy variety with bright golden bark in winter. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

S. caprea var. pendula. (Kilmarnock Weeping W.) Sm. Branches droop directly to the ground, forming a perfect umbrella. 1 yr. heads, \$1.00.

S. fragilis var. Russelliana. (Russell's W.) Med. Rapid growth, pendulous habit, long, narrow, rich-green foliage. 4-6 ft., 50 cts.

S. myrtilloides. (Myrtle W.) Sm. A dense-growing dwarf species with peculiar light-green foliage. 1-2 ft., 75 cents.

S. pentandra. (Bay or Laurel-leaved W.) Med. A handsome, dense, round-headed tree with straight trunk. Foliage long, dark, shining green, and very ornamental. A fine tree for lawn, park, street, or seashore planting. 4-5 ft., 50 cents; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

S. petiolaris or rosmarinifolia. (Rosemary W.) Sm. Narrow, silky foliage, with white under surface. Dense habit of growth. Can supply both grafted and in bush form. Fine for lawn planting. Shrub form, 2 ft., 50 cts.; 2 yr. hds., \$1.00.

S. purpurea var. pendula. (New American Weeping W.) Sm. An elegant lawn tree when grafted on a stalk. The branches are very long and pendulous and the foliage is narrow and distinct. 2 yr. hds., \$1.00.

S. regalis. (Royal W.) Sm. One of the finest of the class, of dense habit of growth, and with showy, silvery foliage. Excellent for contrast with other plants in groups. 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

S. Sieboldiana. (Siebold's W.) 40 ft. Japan. One of the most distinct species of Willows, a native of Japan, of extremely rapid growth, with the columnar habit of the Lombardy Poplar. The foliage is long, narrow, and light green. A tree with a future for use as an ornament to the lawn. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

SASSAFRAS.

(Laurineæ.)

S. sassafras. (Ague Tree.) Med. A native with upright growth and with fragrant foliage, in a curious variety of sizes and shapes. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

Service Berry. See *Amelanchier.*

Shadbush. See *Amelanchier.*

Siberian Pea Tree. See *Caragana.*

Silver Bell. See *Mohrodendron.*

Smoke Tree. See *Rhus.*

SOPHORA — Japanese Pagoda Tree.

(Leguminosæ.)

S. Japonica. Med. A round-topped tree with dark-green bark, glossy pinnate foliage, and pea-shaped, creamy-white flowers in large, open terminal panicles, in Aug. 3-5 ft., 75 cents.

var. pendula. (Weeping S.) Sm. One of the choicest yet rarest of pendulous trees, of dense growth, with uniformly pendulous branches. Very choice. \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Sorbus. See *Pyrus.*

Sour Gum. See *Nyssa.*

Spindle Tree. See *Euonymus.*

Sorrel Tree. See *Oxydendron.*

STUARTIA.

(Ternstroemiaceæ.)

S. pentagyna. Sm. A rare, small tree from the Southern Alleghanies, of upright habit of growth, with handsome foliage and showy, large,

white flowers peculiarly and prettily crimped on the edges. Choice, rare, and requires a sheltered spot. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

Sumac See *Rhus*.

Sweet Gum. See *Liquidambar*.

SYRINGA. — Lilac.

(*Oleaceæ*.)

Not generally recognized as trees, yet the following make admirable small trees for lawn planting. Can be especially recommended for grounds of limited extent. All soils.

S. Amurensis. Sm. Japan. A valuable new Japanese Lilac of very rapid growth, soon forming a well-defined small tree, with ample foliage and extremely showy terminal clusters of pure-white, fragrant flowers. The flower clusters are often nearly a foot in diameter. 3-5 ft., \$1.00.

S. Japonica. (Japan Tree L.) Sm. June. A vigorous-growing tree forming a dense oval top with smooth, glossy, rich-green foliage, and in summer producing at the extremity of the branches immense panicles of pure white flowers. One of the choicest of lawn trees. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 4-5 ft., \$1.50; 5-7 ft., \$2.50.

S. ligustrina var. Pekinensis pendula. (Weeping Chinese L.) A most charming ornamental lawn tree when grafted on a stalk. The top forms a fountain of drooping foliage and flower. Foliage, bright green, oval, and glossy; flowers, fragrant, pure-white, in dense bunches at the axils of the leaves along the length of the branches. 2 yr. hds., \$1.50.

TAXODIUM — Cypress.

(*Coniferæ*.)

Showy, deciduous, coniferous trees adapted to a variety of soils. Their light-green foliage is very ornamental, and, united with the peculiar bark and habit of the trees, renders them useful for lawn specimens or grouping.

T. distichum. (Southern or Bald C.) Med. A pyramidal tree with horizontal branches and foliage of a pleasing, light yellowish-green. 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

T. Sinensis var. pendula. (*Glyptostrobus Sinensis var. pendula.*) (Weeping Chinese.) Sm. A choice cone-shaped tree from China with pendulous branches and finely cut, twisted foliage of a decided pea-green color. A lawn tree of the first merit; somewhat tender when young. 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

Thorn. See *Crataegus*.

TILIA — Linden.

(*Tiliaceæ*.)

Close, dense-headed trees, adapted to all good soils and giving excellent shade. All produce fragrant flowers in early summer, followed by peculiar pendulous seeds. As a class, they should be planted more freely than they are at present, as they are of rapid growth and well adapted to street, park, or large lawn planting.

T. Americana. (Basswood.) Lg. A rapid-growing tree, with dense top and heart-shaped foliage. Fragrant bunches of yellow flowers are produced in abundance in July. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

T. Europæa. (Lime or European L.) A dense-topped tree with dark-green foliage. Fragrant flowers in midsummer and dark-brown bark. A popular tree for street or lawn planting. 5-7 ft., 50 cents; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

var. laciniata. (Cut-leaved Linden.) Med. A choice, dense-growing form with deeply cut foliage and reddish bark. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. sulphurea. (Golden-barked Linden.) Med. Showy yellow bark in winter. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

T. tomentosa or argentea. (Silver Lime.) Med. Showy, heart-shaped foliage, light green above, silvery beneath. A handsome ornamental tree. 75 cents.

T. petiolaris var. pendula. (Weeping L.) Med. A handsome pendulous tree with silvery foliage. One of the best large-growing pendulous tree. 2 yr. grafts, \$1.00.

Tree of Heaven. See *Ailanthus*.

Tulip Tree. See *Liriodendron*.

Tupelo. See *Nyssa*.

ULMUS — Elm.

(*Urticaceæ*.)

Rapid-growing trees, adapted to all soils, and of the highest ornamental merit. The larger-growing forms are all valuable street, park, or large lawn trees, while the smaller-growing and weeping forms are desirable lawn trees.

U. Americana. (American E.) Lg. The grandest native shade tree that we have, of rapid growth, and assuming a variety of forms. We can furnish select trees to assume the choice, vase-like top, when desired. 6-8 ft., 50 cents; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cents.

var. variegata. (Variegated E.) Med. Handsomely spotted silvery foliage. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

U. campestris. (English E.) Lg. A closer topped tree than the American Elm and with smaller, darker-green, more persistent foliage. A very robust tree, attaining immense size in time. 6-8 ft., 75 cents.

var. Dampierrii aurea. (Dampier's Golden E.) A charming novelty, with bright, yellow-golden foliage, deeper green towards centre of leaf. An effective lawn plant. 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

var. Huntingtonii. (Huntington E.) Lg. A very vigorous form, with broad foliage. The most rapid-growing of all. Very choice. Especially desirable for street planting. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

var. Louis van Houtte. (Van Houtte's Golden E.) A vigorous and very effective novelty with intense golden yellow-colored foliage, quite effective throughout the season. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. monumentalis. (Pyramidal E.) Sm. As columnar in growth as the Lombardy Poplar. 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. purpurea. (Purple-leaved E.) Med. Purple foliage in early spring. 5-7 ft., \$1.00.

var. suberosa. (Dutch or Cork-barked E.) Lg. Foliage, peculiarly rough; bark, deeply furrowed, even on the small branches. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

U. pubescens or fulva. (Slippery E.) Med. A choice open-topped tree for large lawn planting. Graceful habit. 5-7 ft., 75 cents.



Camperdown Weeping Elm.

U. montana. (Scotch E.) A rapid-growing and spreading tree with large foliage. 6-8 ft., 50 cents.

var. Camperdownii pendula. (Weeping Camperdown E.) Sm. One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn, with broad foliage, and branches weeping gracefully to the ground. This is often trained to make an immense umbrella-like arbor. One of the best. 2-3 yr. grafts, \$1.50; 3-5 yr., \$3.00 and upwards.

Willow. See *Salix*
White Fringe. See *Chionanthus*.

Wahoo. See *Euonymus*.

Walnut. See *Juglans*.
Yellow Wood. See *Cladrastis*.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

We would urge the more extended use of shrubs for large and small grounds, combining, as they do, so wide a range of foliage and flower, habit of growth and season of bloom; and as they require small space for perfect development, the monotony of entirely blank lawns of even small size can be most advantageously broken and the ornamental effect highly increased by a judicious selection and arrangement into single specimen plants, small groups or masses, in proportion to the size of the grounds.

For convenience in selection of sorts to meet the requirements of purchasers, we have quoted immediately after the name of the varieties the size to which the plant naturally grows under common treatment, followed by the season of blooming. Careful attention to these details in planting will prevent the misuse of the plants.

Prices quoted are for stock of the usual size, varying in height according to the natural vigor, habit of growth, or rarity of the variety offered.

Large Specimen Shrubs of many varieties can be furnished, all of which have been frequently transplanted or root-pruned. These are desirable to make immediate effect, and are very successful, as proved by abundant experience. Prices on selection at the Nursery.

Special Rates will be given at any time on large quantities. Correspondence solicited.

Acacia. See *Robinia*.

ACANTHOPANAX — Angelica Tree.

(Araliaceæ.)

A vigorous shrub with spiny branches and bright, glossy-green, deeply divided foliage. Choice for grouping with other shrubs.

A. spinosa. (*Aralia pentaphylla*.) 6 ft. Japanese. 50 cents.

ÆSCULUS — Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

(Sapindacææ.)

Æ. parviflora (*syn. Pavia macrostachya*.) 7 ft. Late July. A long-known but much-neglected shrub, forming a broad hemispherical

bush with ornamental foliage, and numerous very long spikes of finely-cut white flowers with prominent pink stamens in late summer. For single lawn planting this cannot be excelled. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Alder, Black. See *Ilex*.

Alder, White. See *Clethra*.

Almond, Flowering. See *Prunus Japonica*.

Althea. See *Hibiscus*.

ACER — Maple.

(Sapindacææ.)

Well-drained, good, loamy soils in partial protection when possible.



Japanese Blood-red Maple.

The Japanese Maples are a most important class, giving a great range of habit of growth with most varied foliage. We have a superior collection of which the following are the cream:

A. polymorphum var. atropurpureum. (Japanese Blood-red M.) 6 ft. Foliage of the deepest blood-red color, well retained throughout the summer and autumn. 1-2 ft., \$1.50; 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

var. aureum. (Golden J. M.) 6 ft. Rich golden-yellow leaves. 1-2 ft., \$2.00.

var. dissectum. (Cut-leaved J. M.) 4 ft. Light-green, fern-like pendulous foliage and weeping habit. 1-2 ft., \$1.75.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. (Cut-leaved Purple J. M.) 4 ft. A form with exceedingly fine-cut, fern-like foliage in shades of purple. The plant has a peculiarly graceful, weeping tendency. Beautiful for lawn or pot culture. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

var. versicolor. 8 ft. Foliage spotted and striped green, white, and pink, the latter fading later in the season. 1-2 ft., \$1.50; 2-3 ft., \$2.50.

AMORPHA — False Indigo.

(Leguminosæ.)

Shrubs of easy culture in all soils, thriving even in the driest situations; all with prettily cut foliage and showy spikes of bloom; admirable in masses.

A. canescens. (Lead Plant.) 3 ft. June. Peculiar glaucous foliage; dense spikes of dark-blue flowers. 35 cents.

A. fruticosa. (False Indigo.) 6 ft. June. Light-green foliage. Flowers dark purplish-blue with golden stamens, in dense terminal panicles. 2-4 ft., 35 cents; 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

ANDROMEDA.

(Ericacææ.)

A class of showy shrubs of easiest culture in any soil, except one that may be strongly

impregnated with lime. Their best development is shown in peaty loam, or loam with the free admixture of leaf mould.

A. ligustrina. 6 ft. July. Terminal clusters of small white flowers. 75 cents.

A. Mariana. (Stagger Bush.) 4 ft. May and June. Comparatively large, white, tinged pink flowers in terminal clusters. 75 cents.

See also *Evergreen Shrubs.*

Arrow-wood. See *Viburnum.*

Azalia. See *Rhododendron.*

BACCHARIS — Groundsel Tree.

(Compositæ.)

Valuable shrub, thriving in many soils, but adapted for planting at water's edge. Thrives naturally in salt marshes, rendering it especially useful in seashore planting.

B. halimifolia. (Salt Shrub.) 10 ft. September. Dark-green bark and foliage. Small flowers, followed by clusters of showy pure-white seed-vessels, giving the effect of flowers in late autumn. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

Bayberry. See *Myrica cerifera.*

BERBERIS — Barberry.

(Berberidææ.)

Valuable medium-sized or small shrubs, with ornamental foliage, and producing fragrant, showy flowers and ornamental fruit, which remains on the plants after the shedding of the foliage. All of easiest culture on all soils. Admirable for grouping or use in masses, and excellent hedge plants.

B. Hakodate. 4 ft. Japan. Handsome Japanese species, forming a broad bush. Flowers bright yellow in showy clusters. Foliage very broad, deeply toothed, thick, and spiny. Very distinct. 12-18 in., 75 cents.

B. ilicifolia. (Holly-leaved B.) 3 ft. Terra del Fuego. July. Rare and desirable addition, and with nearly evergreen foliage, resembling the leaf of the Holly. Quite hardy and very effective. 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

B. Japonica. 4 ft. June. A choice variety resembling the common Barberry, but with distinct fruit and foliage. 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

B. Thunbergii. (Thunberg's Japan B.) 3 ft. June. A low globular bush with dense, oval, dark-green, shining foliage, and yellow flowers, followed by showy, deep-crimson persistent fruit; one of the best shrubs offered for single planting or as a low hedge. 1 to 1½ ft., 35 cents; 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cents.

B. vulgaris. (European B.) 5 ft. June. Vigorous bush, with showy, fragrant flowers in early summer, and clusters of deep-red fruit. A valuable hedge plant. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

var. purpurea. (Purple-leaved B.) A very choice variety, with deep purple foliage of lasting color. Fine for foliage effects. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

Bladder Nut. See *Staphylea.*

Bladder Senna. See *Colutea.*

Box-Thorn. See *Lycium.*

Bramble. See *Rubus.*

Broom. See *Cytisus and Genista.*

Buckthorn. See *Rhamnus and Hippophae*.
 Buttonbush. See *Cephalanthus*.

CARYOPTERIS — Blue Spiræa.

(Verbenacæ.)

C. Mastacanthus. 4 ft. China. A compact bush with handsome foliage, and giving a constant succession of bloom from late summer until cut back by hard frost. In the vicinity of Boston this plant acts in the same manner as the *Desmodium penduliflorum* by being cut to the surface of the ground each winter, but appearing again each spring with renewed vigor. The fragrant rich lavender-blue flowers are borne in clusters the



Spice Bush.

length of the branches. 50 cents.

CALYCANTHUS — Spice Bush.

(Calycanthacæ.)

A valuable shrub suited to all soils.

C. floridus. (Carolina Allspice.) 4 ft. All summer. Broad, glossy foliage, and chocolate-colored fragrant flowers, borne throughout the summer. One of the best. 1-2 ft., 35 cents; 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

CARAGANA — Siberian Pea Tree.

(Leguminosæ.)

Showy, fine-foliaged and handsome-flowered shrubs, adapted to all soils.

C. Chamlagu. (Chinese Caragana.) 4 ft. June. Yellow flowers turning red. Choice. 75 cents.

C. frutescens. 3 ft. June. Showy, deep golden-yellow flowers. A valuable dense-growing shrub, with pendulous branchlets. 75 cents.

C. microphylla. 4 ft. June. Small dark-green foliage and clusters of pure-yellow flowers. 50 cents.

CASSANDRA — Leather Leaf.

(Ericacæ.)

A low-growing shrub with almost evergreen, oval, dark-green foliage. Thrives in all soils.

C. calyculata. 1 ft. June. Clouds of bell-shaped, nodding, pure-white flowers in dense clusters. 75 cents.

CEANOTHUS — New Jersey Tea.

(Rhamnæ.)

Low, dense-growing plants, adapted to all soils.

C. Americanus. (Red Root.) 3 ft. June and July. Small white flowers, borne in a multitude

of dense, terminal umbels. Desirable, and will thrive on the driest banks. 35 cents.

CEPHALANTHUS — Button Bush.

(Rubiaceæ.)

A showy native, doing well on any good soil, particularly if of a damp nature. It is one of the few plants that will thrive on the edge of water.

C. occidentalis. 4 to 6 ft. July. Clean, glossy foliage and balls of drooping white flowers. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

Cinquofoil. See *Potentilla*.

CLETHRA — White Alder.

(Ericacæ.)

C. alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush.) 4-5 ft. July to Sept. A desirable upright shrub, with dark-green, toothed foliage and showy, upright spikes of creamy white, intensely fragrant flowers,



Clethra Alnifolia.

continuing in great profusion for a long season. A choice plant for borders and groups, and especially valuable on account of its late and long season of blooming. First introduced by us. Adapted to all soils. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

Clover bush. See *Lespedeza*.

COLUTEA — Bladder Senna.

(Leguminosæ.)

Fast-growing shrub, thriving in any soil, even in that of a poor and scanty nature.

C. arborescens. (Tree Colutea.) 6 to 8 ft. July. Compound foliage of a pleasing green; yellow pea-shaped flowers tinged with a brown-

ish-red, and followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed-pods. This grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and is the last one seen in ascending to the crater. 2-4 ft., 35 cents.

C. cruentis. (Purple-flowered Bladder Senna.) 6 ft. A rare variety, with flowers richly marked with purple. 75 cents.

Coral berry. See *Symphoricarpus*.

Corchorus. See *Kerria*.

CORNUS — Cornel or Dogwood.

(Cornaceæ.)

A valuable class, with handsome foliage in some, ornamental bark in others, and all with showy heads of flowers. All of easy culture in most soils.

C. alba or siberica. (Siberian Red Ozier.) 6 ft. A vigorous shrub with bright-scarlet bark in winter. Very choice for winter contrast. 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

C. amomum or sericea. (Silky C. or Kinnikinnick.) 8 ft. White flowers; blue fruit, leaves soft and velvety to the touch. 2-3 ft., 35 cts.; 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

C. candidissima or paniculata. (Panicked C.) 6 ft. July and Aug. A dense-growing, symmetrical bush, with oval pointed foliage; grayish bark, and covered in June with an immense quantity of small yet showy panicles of pure-white flowers, followed by clusters of white fruit. 2-3 ft., 35 cts.; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

C. stolonifera or sanguinea. (Red Ozier.) 8 ft. June. White flowers in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark, deep red, and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low-branching habit and ornamental, broad foliage. 2-3 ft., 35 cts.; 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

var. aurea. (Golden Barked D.) A choice variety identical with the type, except that the bark is a most brilliant yellow. Very effective for its contrast in winter. 50 cents.

var. elegantissima variegata. A variegated form, very similar to that of the Red Ozier. 1-2 ft., 50 cts.; 2-4 ft., 75 cents.

C. Spæthi. (Spæth's Golden D.) Very remarkable variety, with foliage broadly margined by bright golden-yellow. One of the most showy shrubs. 2-3 ft., 75 cts.; 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

CORYLUS — Hazel.

(Cupuliferæ.)

Owing to the somewhat tender nature of the following they should be planted in well-drained situations only.

C. avellina var. purpurea. (Purple-leaved English H.) 4 to 6 ft. April. Handsome, broad foliage of a lasting, deep purplish-red color. 75 cents.

var. laciniata. (Cut-leaved H.) 4 to 6 ft. A form with deeply cut foliage. 75 cents.

Current. See *Ribes*.

Cydonia Japonica. See *Pyrus Japonica*.

CYTISUS — Broom.

(Leguminosæ.)

Choice shrubs, thriving in all common soils, adapted for use in flower-bed, borders, etc.

C. purpureus. (Purple-flowered C.) 18 in. Eur. Alps. May. A charming, low-growing, globular bush, with purplish bark, oval, dark-green foliage, and clusters of pea-shaped flowers, with purple upper petals and pure-white under petals. 50 cents.

C. scoparia. (Scotch B.) 2 to 3 ft. May. Curious green branches and pretty, yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 35 cents.

DAPHNE — Mezereon.

(Thymelæacæ.)

The following are of easiest culture in common garden soil. They are especially useful because of their early flowering habit. Desirable for front of borders among other shrubs.

D. Mezereum. (Common M.) 3 ft. March. Upright, close habit of growth. Showy red flowers, succeeded by brilliant fruit. 50 cents.

var. alba. (White M.) Pure-white flowers. 50 cents.

D. Genkwa. 3 ft. Japan. Very rare Japanese species, with oval foliage. In spring the small intensely fragrant lilac flowers are borne in dense clusters at the axils of the leaves. \$1.00.

DEUTZIA.

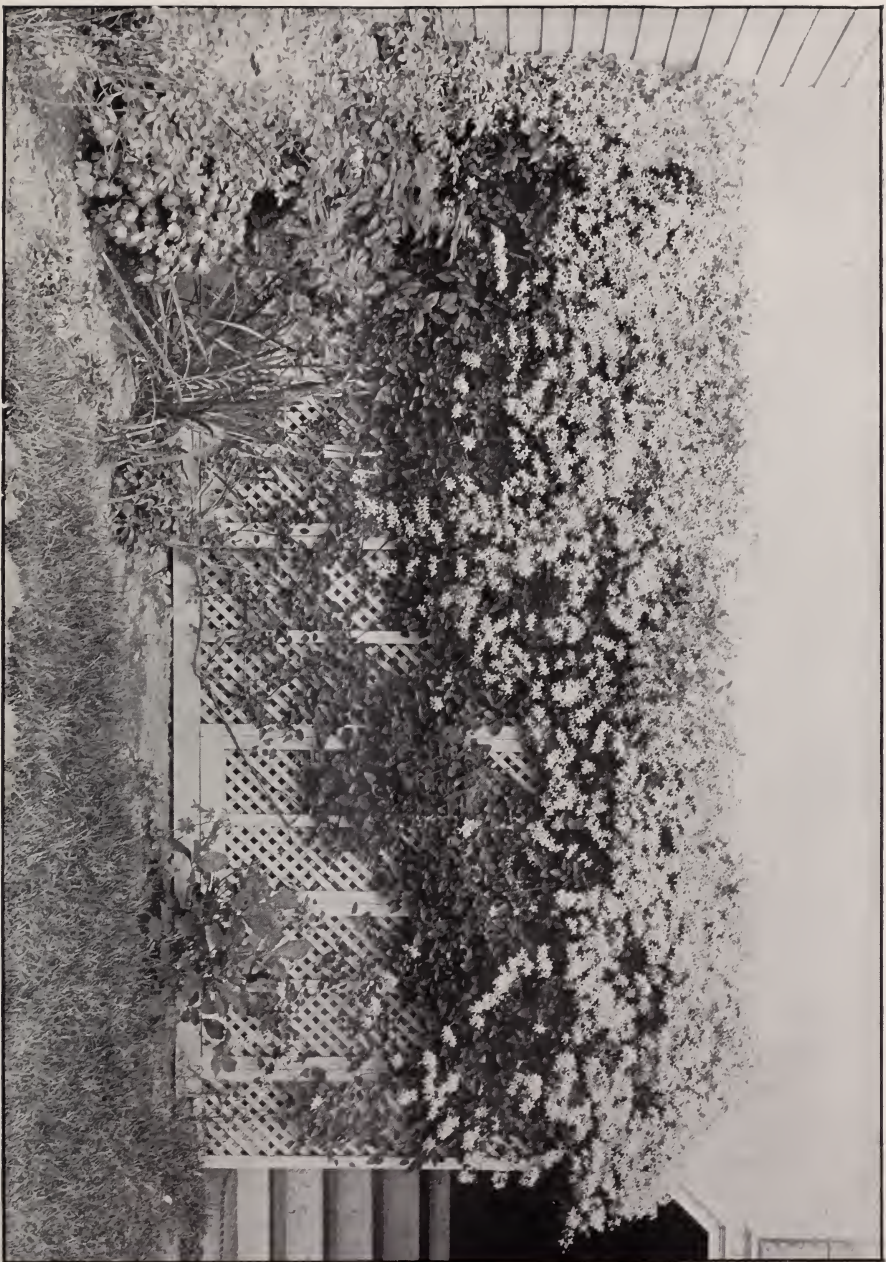
(Saxifrageæ.)

Showy Japanese shrubs, adapted to all soils. Their vigor of growth is especially valuable.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

D. crenata. 6 ft. June. Showy, single, white, tinged-pink flowers in close spikes. Vigorous growth. 2-3 ft., 35 cts.; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

A three-year old plant.

Tight plants, 35 cents each; three for \$1.00. Heavy plants, 50c, 75c., and \$1.00.

(See page 60.)

var. candidissima plena. (Double White D.) Similar to last, except with double pure-white flowers throughout. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

var. Pride of Rochester. A distinct variety, with very large, double white flowers, tinged externally with pink. One of the best. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

D. gracilis. (Japan Snow-flower.) 3 ft. May and June. Globular habit. Covered in early summer with showy, pure-white flowers. A choice low-growing shrub. 35 cents.

D. parviflora. 4 ft. Northern China. A stout, upright shrub, quite enveloped in early June with its prolific mass of creamy-white flowers in spikes. One of the finest of its class. 50 cents.

D. scabra. (Rough-leaved D.) 6 ft. June. A vigorous, broad-spreading form with handsome, single white flowers in showy clusters. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

DIERVILLA — Weigelia.

(Caprifoliaceæ.)

Shrubs of vigorous growth, becoming broad, low-limbed bushes at maturity. The flowers are borne in great profusion, and are very effective.



Weigelia rosea.

Admirable as single lawn specimen bushes, or for grouping with other shrubbery.

D. candida. (White W.) 6 ft. All summer. One of the best, with handsome, light-green foliage and showy, pure-white flowers, borne in profusion at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

D. floribunda. (Free-flowering W.) 5 ft. June. Handsome, deep-crimson flowers in profusion. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

D. rosea. (Rose-flowered W.) 5 ft. May and June. Large clusters of showy, bright-pink flowers. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

var. Desboisii. (Debois' W.) Deep, rose-colored flowers. Fine. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

var. nana foliis variegata. (Variegated W.) A beautiful dwarf form with rosy-pink flowers and the foliage handsomely variegated

green and yellow. One of the best variegated foliaged shrubs. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

DIRCA — Leather-wood.

(Thymelæaceæ.)

Adapted to any soil of moist nature.

D. palustris. 4 ft. March. An elegant, dense, globular-growing shrub with peculiarly tough branches; pale-green, oblong-pointed foliage and showy, small, yellow flowers borne in profusion in early spring. 75 cents.

Dockmackie. See *Viburnum*.

Dogwood. See *Cornus*.

ELÆAGNUS — Oleaster.

(Elæagnaceæ.)

Shrubs adapted to any soil, thriving well in dry positions, if required. Their peculiar silvery leaves are of value for contrast effects.

E. angustifolia or argentea. (Silver Berry.) 8 ft. July. A rare shrub of most unique character, the bark, leaves, stems, flowers, and fruits being covered with small silvery scales. Flowers yellow. A desirable and rare plant. 50 cents.

E. longipes. (Japanese O.) 8 ft. July. A valuable shrub of dense growth, with reddish-brown bark in winter; oval foliage, light-green above and silver beneath. The flowers are bright-yellow, followed by deep-orange red fruits studded with small scales of gold, and are borne in the greatest profusion along the branches, giving to the whole an ornamental appearance. Not only is the fruit ornamental, but it is also very palatable, and bids fair to be of market value. 75 cents.

Elder. See *Sambucus*.

EUONYMUS — Spindle Tree.

(Celastrinæ.)

A very valuable class, both on account of the varied habits of growth of the various species, their ornamental foliage, and especially for their highly ornamental fruit. All of easy culture in any soil.

E. alatus. (Cork-barked S. T.) 6 ft. Rare Japanese form, with branches covered with very angular and peculiar bark. Foliage showy and assumes most brilliant autumn coloring. \$1.00.

E. Americanus. (Strawberry Bush.) 4 ft. June. A low-growing shrub of dense habit, with light-green foliage and greenish-purple flowers, followed by showy, deep-crimson fruits. 18-24 in., 35 cents.

var. obovatus. (Dwf. S. T.) 18 in. A low-creeping form, with ovate foliage. Useful for edge of shrubberies. 50 cents.

E. nanus. (Dwf. S. T.) 2 ft. July. A dense-growing shrub, with very narrow, glossy-green foliage, turning to deep, showy purple in autumn. A new choice shrub. 50 cents.

See *Deciduous Trees for Larger Growing Forms*.

EXOCHORDA — Pearl Bush.

(Rosaceæ.)

Large shrub of vigorous growth, adapted to all soils.

E. grandiflora. 6 to 9 ft. May. A Chinese shrub of the highest ornamental merit, of rapid growth, and producing, in May, numerous loose clusters of pure-white, starry flowers, with a peculiar green tint at the centre. The flowers are of large size individually, and the clusters are produced in great profusion, giving a very rich effect. One of the best. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents.



Exochorda grandiflora.

Filbert. See *Corylus*.

FORSYTHIA — Golden Bell.

(Oleaceæ.)

Choice, spring-blooming shrubs of easiest culture in all soils. Their vigor of growth and free-flowering effect render them very valuable for extended uses, blooming as they do when other flowers are scarce.

F. Fortuneii. (Fortune's G. B.) 8 ft. April. An upright, broad-spreading bush, with handsome, pendulous, bright yellow flowers. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

F. suspensa. (Weeping G. B.) 8 ft. April. Beautiful pendulous habit of growth. Yellow flowers. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

F. viridissima. 6 ft. May. A somewhat later-blooming species, with broader foliage, and lemon-yellow flowers. 35 cents.

Globe flower. See *Kerria*.

Golden Bell. See *Forsythia*.

Groundsel Tree. See *Baccharis*.

GENISTA — Broom.

(Leguminosæ.)



Forsythia suspensa.

with very double flowers. Choice. 75 cents.

Guelder Rose. See *Viburnum*.

HAMAMELIS — Witch-Hazel.

(Hamamelidææ.)

Large shrubs of easy culture in all soils. Valuable as a screen shrub, and for its flower effect.

H. Virginiana. 8 ft. Oct. and Nov. Broad foliage, and showy clusters of yellow, finely cut flowers appearing after the fall of foliage in late autumn. Unique in its blooming season and very useful. 35 cents.

Haw. See *Viburnum*.

Hazel. See *Corylus and Hamamelis*.

HIBISCUS — Althea or Rose of Sharon.

(Malvaceæ.)

Shrubs or small trees adapted to any soil, and especially desirable, as they bloom at a season when few other shrubs and trees are in flower. Price, unless specially noted, 2-5 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

R. Syriacus var. alba plena. 8 ft. Sept. Double white flowers.

var. Boule de Feu. Single red flowers.

var. alba variegata. Variegated white and red flowers.

var. flore plena foliis variegata. (Variegated-leaved A.) Handsomely variegated green and white or yellow foliage; very constant. One of the finest variegated shrubs. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

var. rubra plena. (Double Red A.) Showy, double-red flowers.

var. totus albus. (Single White A.)

Purest white single flowers in great abundance. One of the finest. 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

Plants trained as standards at \$1 each.

HIPPOPHÆ — Sea Buckthorn.

(Elaëagnaceæ.)

An upright shrub, with handsome silvery foliage. Adapted to all soils. Does especially well near the seashore.

H. rhamnoides. 6 to 8 ft. May. Small, yellow, axillary flowers, followed by showy orange fruit. Narrow, silvery foliage. Useful for contrast effects. 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

Holly. See *Ilex and Nemopanthes*.

Honeysuckle. See *Lonicera*.

Horse Chestnut Dwarf. See *Zenobia*.

HYDRANGEA.

(Saxifrageæ.)

Ornamental shrubs of easy culture in common soils, the richer cultivation producing more prolific results. The *H. panic. grfl.* is one of the most satisfactory of ornamental shrubs, and is largely used, singly or in groups. The other varieties are valuable for use with other shrubs.

H. paniculata. (Panicked H.) 7 ft. Sept. A vigorous, broad-spreading shrub, thickly studded with long terminal panicles of creamy-white flowers. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

var. grandiflora. (Large panicle-flowered H.) The showiest of all autumn-blooming shrubs, bearing immense heads of creamy-white flowers, turning to pleasing shades of pink with age. The trusses often measure fifteen inches in

length. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents. Specimen plants grown to a clean stem, giving a tree-like appearance, fine for lawn planting, \$1 each.



Hydrangea paniculata gr. fl.

H. quercifolia. (Oak-leaved H.) 4 ft. Aug. A choice variety, with broad, velvety foliage, much resembling an immense oak leaf. 50 cents.

H. radiata or nivea. 5 ft. July. Large, heart-shaped leaves, dark green above and silvery beneath. Flowers pure white, in flat heads. When disturbed by the wind the effect of the silvery under-surface is noteworthy. 50 cents.

HYPERICUM — St. John's Wort.

(Hypericaceæ.)

Elegant, small-sized shrubs of easy culture in all soils. Valuable for grouping.

H. aureum. 3 ft. July to Sept. One of the grandest of medium-growing shrubs, forming a dense, globular head, and producing a constant succession of intensely brilliant, golden-yellow flowers in the greatest abundance for a period of several weeks. Very choice. 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

H. densiflorum. 2 ft. Aug. Carolinas. A neat, low-growing, dense-branched shrub, with myriads of minute, bright-yellow flowers in late mid-summer. Very narrow foliage. 35 cents.

H. Kalmianum. (Kalm's St. J.'s W.) 2 to 4 ft. June. A dense-growing form, covered in its season of bloom with showy, golden-yellow flowers of medium size. 2 ft., 35 cents; 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

H. Moserianum. 2 ft. All summer. A hybrid between *Hypericum patulum* and *H. calycinum*, forming a well-branched bush with good foliage, and a continuous succession of large, showy, yellow flowers. Planted in light soils with good winter protection, this will prove very satisfactory. 50 cents.

H. prolificum. (Free-blooming St. J.'s W.) 3 ft. Aug. Deep, glossy-green foliage, and a profusion of medium-sized, showy yellow flowers. 35 cents.

ILEX — Holly.

(Ilicinæ.)

Valuable ornamental, fruited shrubs, adapted to common soils.

I. lævigata. (Smooth Winter-berry.) 6 ft. June. Shining, deep-green foliage and showy crimson fruits along the branches in early autumn. 75 cents.

I. verticillata. (Black Alder or Winter-berry.) 6 ft. June. The most brilliant fruited native that we have. Forming a close compact shrub with oval foliage, and from the dropping of the leaves until early spring the branches are closely studded with dense clusters of rich crimson fruits giving a most showy effect. 50 cents.

See *Evergreen Shrubs for other kinds.*

Indigo Shrub. See *Amorpha.*

Japan Quince. See *Pyrus.*

KERRIA (CORCHORUS) — Globe Flower.

(Rosaceæ.)

Handsome, free-flowering shrubs, thriving in common garden soils.

K. Japonica. 4 ft. All summer. Handsome, light-green, finely-toothed foliage, and showy, brilliant yellow flowers, borne in most ample profusion in early summer. 35 cents.

var. flora plena. Very double, deep-yellow flowers. 35 cents.

var. foliis variegata. (Variegated-leaved G. F.) Beautifully variegated silver and green foliage. 50 cents.

Kinnikinnick. See *Cornus.*

Lead Plant. See *Amorpha.*

Leather Leaf. See *Cassandra.*

Leatherwood. See *Dirca.*

LESPEDEZA — Bush Clover.

(Leguminosæ.)

A valuable class, suited to all common garden soils, giving a profusion of bloom in their season. Suitable for single planting on lawns or in borders, or for grouping with other shrubs.

L. bicolor. 8 ft. Japan. A Japanese plant, forming a large shrub. The foliage is clover-like, and flowers are pea-shaped, pink and white, and borne in drooping clusters from the axils of the leaves, and in such profusion as to bend the branches with their weight. Very distinct from *Lespedeza Sieboldii*. 50 cents.

L. Dillenni or Japonicum. 4 ft. Sept. Pure-white flowers in terminal spikes in summer. 35 cents.

L. Sieboldii or penduliflorum. 4 ft. Sept. Long, drooping clusters of pea-shaped flowers, hanging along the length of the branches in such profusion as to bend the latter to the ground. Commencing in September, this gives a marvellous effect for several weeks. Can be especially recommended. 35 cents.

LIGUSTRUM — Privet.

(Oleaceæ.)

Valuable, rapid-growing shrubs, adapted to common soils, or useful for grouping among other shrubs. All soils.

L. Amurense. (Amoor River P.) 8 ft.

July. A very upright and vigorous-growing sort, with light green, oval foliage, and showy spikes of pure-white flowers. One of the best. 2 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

var. Ibota. A broader-growing form. Excellent as a hedge or to cover embankments and form screens. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

L. ovalifolium. (California P.) 6 ft. July. Handsome, deep green, almost evergreen foliage. The finest of hedge plants for seashore planting, standing wind with impunity. 2-3 ft., 25 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

L. vulgare. (Common P.) 6 ft. June. Forms a broad bush, with showy spikes of white flowers, followed by black berries. A fine, hardy hedge plant. 2-3 ft., 25 cents.

var. argenteum variegatum. (Silver variegated Common P.) Foliage showily variegated, green and white. 35 cents.

Lilac. See *Syringa*.

LONICERA — Honeysuckle.

(Caprifoliaceæ.)

Free-blooming shrubs on vigorous habit of growth, and easy culture in common soils. Their fruit is ornamental, and in the various sorts presents a great variety of color. The upright-growing, dense kinds make admirable hedge plants, and admit of heavy pruning.

L. Alberta or hispida. (Albert Regel's B. H.) 2 ft. July. A dwarf Asiatic species, of dense growth, with silvery, light-green foliage and fragrant china-pink flowers. 50 cents.

L. chrysantha. 8 ft. June. A sturdy, broad-spreading bush with clear yellow, deeply-cut flowers in profusion, followed by scarlet berries. 50 cents.

L. fragrantissima. (Fragrant B. H.) 5 ft. April. A vigorous, broad-spreading bush, with persistent foliage and very fragrant small pink flowers in early spring. A choice shrub of excellent habit. 35 cents.

L. Morowii. (Morow's B. H.) 5 ft. July. A vigorous, broad-spreading bush, bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by masses of numerous persistent clusters of showy crimson fruits. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

L. Tartarica. (Tartarian B. H.) 8 ft. June. Clusters of showy pink, fragrant flowers in great profusion, followed by bright scarlet fruits. A fine, vigorous, upright, and well-known old shrub. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

var. alba. (White T. B. H.) Pure white flowers. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

var. Bella Rosea. Bright pink flowers; scarlet fruits. 50 cents.

var. grandiflora. (Red T. B. H.) Rich pink flowers of large size. One of the best. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

var. speciosa. A form with white, shaded pink flowers. 35 cents.

L. Xylosteum. (Fly H.) 5 ft. May. Distinct foliage from those mentioned, and fragrant, cream-colored flowers, followed by crimson fruits. 2 4 ft., 35 cents.

LYCIUM — Box Thorn.

(Solanaceæ.)

Will thrive in any soil. Choice for covering waste or unsightly spots.

L. Barbarum. (Barbary B. T.) 6 ft. All summer. A pendulous, half-climbing shrub. Flowers various-colored, and followed by showy, orange-crimson fruits. Somewhat weedy, but will succeed admirably in the poorest soil, and consequently useful. 2-3 ft., 25 cents.

L. Chinese. (Chinese B. T.) 12 ft. May. A most vigorous climbing shrub, which will quickly cover rocky places or climb old stumps, and equally useful used otherwise. The showy, bright crimson, but unedible, fruits are borne abundantly along the length of the branchlets, bending them down beneath their weight. 2-4 ft., 50 cents.

Mezereon. See *Daphne*.

Mountain Holly. See *Nemopanthes*.

Mock Orange. See *Philadelphus*.

MYRICA — Bayberry.

(Myricaceæ.)

Desirable, low-growing shrubs, with clean foliage, easily cultivated in ordinary soils.

M. asplenifolia. (Sweet Fern.) 3 ft. Fragrant, fern-like foliage. A desirable shrub for foliage effect, and will thrive in poor sandy soils even. 50 cents.

M. cerifera. (Wax Myrtle.) 4 ft. May. Handsome, deep-green, persistent, fragrant foliage; minute flowers, followed in late autumn by showy bunches of white, waxy seeds. Valuable for seashore planting and groups. 35 cents.

M. Gale. (Sweet Gale.) 4 ft. April. Yellow flowers in advance of the prettily-cut, fragrant foliage. 35 cents.

Myrtle, Wax. See *Myrica*.

NEMOPANTHES — Mountain Holly.

(Ilicineæ.)

A desirable native, adapted to any good soil.

N. fasciculatum or Canadensis. 6 ft. A shrub of upright habit with purplish bark, smooth, oval foliage and inconspicuous flowers, followed by showy, pendulous deep-crimson fruits which contrast beautifully against the dark-green foliage. 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

New Jersey Tea. See *Ceanothus*.

Oleaster. See *Elæagnus*.

Ozier, Red. See *Cornus*.

Pearl Bush. See *Exochorda*.

Pepper Bush. See *Clethra*.

PHILADELPHUS — Syringa or Mock Orange.

(Saxifrageæ.)

Except in the few dwarf varieties, rapid-growing shrubs of the highest ornamental value. All are adapted to a great variety of soils. Although there is but little variation in the colors of the flowers, yet there is such a range of habit and season of bloom that a selection of distinct sorts can be made.

Choice for grouping with other shrubs, or used as single specimen lawn plants.

P. coronarius. (Common M. O.) 6 ft. Early June. Fragrant, pure-white flowers, in dense clusters. One of the best. 2-4 ft., 35 cents.

var. foliis aureus. (Golden S.) 3 ft. Clear, golden-yellow foliage, well-retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs offered. 1½-2 ft., 50 cents.

var. nanus. (Dwf. M. O.) 2 ft. Of dense globular habit of growth. 1 ft., 35 cents.

var. speciosus. (Showy M. O.) 10 ft. June. Vigorous growth, graceful habit, and very large, pure-white flowers. One of the finest. 2-4 ft., 35 cents; 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. Zeyheri. (Zeyher's S.) 3 ft. June. Graceful dwarf habit, fragrant white flowers. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

P. Gordonianus. (Gordon's S.) 8 ft. July. Gray bark. Strong growth. Flowers large, fragrant, and produced late. One of the finest. 2-4 ft., 35 cents; 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

P. grandiflorus. (Large-flowered S.) 10 ft. June. Rapid growth, red bark, flowers usually in threes, large and scentless. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

var. laxus. 6 ft. June. Broad habit of growth, and large, single, scentless flowers. Broad, pointed foliage. 2-4 ft., 35 cents; 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

P. inodorus. 8 ft. June and July. Large, scentless flowers, singly or in threes. 2-4 ft., 35 cents; 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

P. microphyllus. (Small-leaved S.) 4 ft. All summer. A dense, dwarf, small-leaved, upright shrub, with fragrant, white flowers. 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

P. pubescens or nivalis. 6 ft. June. Large, pure-white, single flowers in profusion. 2-4 ft., 35 cents; 4-6 ft., 50 cents.

Plum, Flowering. See *Prunus*.

POTENTILLA — Cinquifoil.

(Rosaceæ.)

A dense, medium-growing shrub of easiest culture in any soil, and succeeding well in the poorest situations.

P. fruticosa. (Shrubby C.) 3 ft. July to Sept. Narrow foliage, with silky under-surface. Flowers yellow, and borne in continuous succession for a long season. 35 cents.

Privet. See *Ligustrum*.

PRUNUS — Plum.

(Rosaceæ.)

Worthy ornamental shrubs, adapted to common soils. The *P. triloba* is quite indispensable, and is one of the most gorgeous spring bloomers we have. The flowering Almonds are equally as desirable, giving prolific bloom in early spring. The Beach Plum is a valuable shrub for seashore planting, and will bear the best exposures.

P. maritima. (Beach P.) 3 ft. April. Oval, finely-toothed, pubescent foliage; white flowers, followed by showy crimson or purple fruits. Very valuable for seashore planting. 50 cents.

P. Japonica var. alba plena. (Double White Almond.) 4 ft. May. Handsome, double

white flowers in the greatest profusion along the branches, so thickly as to bend them beneath their weight. 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

var. rosa plena. (Double-pink Almond.) A charming rose-colored form. 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

P. spinosa var. flore plena. (Double-flowered Sloe.) 3 ft. Spring. Sm. Pretty, double white flowers appearing with the leaves in the spring. 50 cents.

P. tomentosa. 3 ft. May. A dwarf, compact, Japanese shrub, with ornamental foliage, and the branches thickly studded with single pink flowers in May. 50 cents.

P. triloba. (Double-flowering P.) 5 ft. Early May. A large, broad-spreading bush of open habit and vigorous growth, with three-lobed foliage, preceded by innumerable light-pink, very double flowers to completely surround and cover the branches. A native of China, and one of the finest, hardy,



Prunus triloba.

spring-blooming shrubs in cultivation. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-5 ft., \$1.00.

See *Trees for other plants of this class.*

Purple Fringe. See *Rhus* under **Deciduous Trees.**

PYRUS.

(Rosaceæ.)

The Japan Quince is a most useful shrub, adapted to all soils; of rapid growth, with healthy, clean foliage, and retaining a low, dense habit. Hard pruning is not injurious, especially adapting it to use as a hedge plant. The showy flowers in early spring are freely produced and of well-marked colors.

P. Japonica. 5 to 6 ft. May. Handsome, shining, dark-green foliage and showy, deep-scarlet flowers, singly or in clusters along the branches, and often at intervals during the summer. 1-2 ft., 35 cents.

var. alba. (White Japan Quince.) Pure, single white flowers. Choice. 1-2 ft., 35 cents.

var. Mauleii. (Maule's Q.) 4 ft. Early June. A dwarf variety, with small foliage and bright, orange-red flowers. 1-2 ft., 35 cents.

Double Red, Pink and White, Blush, and other varieties in stock. 35 cents.

Quince. See *Pyrus*.

Red Root. See *Ceanothus*.

RHAMNUS—Buckthorn.

(*Rhamnaceæ*.)

Vigorous-growing shrubs in all soils.

R. catharticus. (Common B.) 6 ft. June and July. A good hedge plant, bearing showy clusters of black fruit. 25 cents.

RHODODENDRON.

(*Ericaceæ*.)

Under this head are now included all Rhododendrons, Azalea, and the Canadian Rhodora.

Ornamental shrubs of the highest merit, blooming freely in early summer. All are of dense habit of growth, and produce most showy effects when planted singly, in groups, or in masses. The various varieties of the Ghent and Mollis classes embrace an immense range of coloring of flowers, and are quite hardy. All are of easiest culture in any soil of light nature with a free admixture of peat or leaf-mould. If manure is used in any way, it must be thoroughly rotted previous to application.

To insure free flowering results each year, carefully remove the seed-vessels before they become ripened.

R. arborescens. (Smooth Azalea.) 3 to 10 feet. July. Showy, deliciously fragrant, white or slightly rose-colored flowers, with pink stamens. Blooms after the development of the foliage. 1-1½ ft., \$1.00; 1-2 ft., \$2.00.

R. calendulacea. (Flame Azalea.) 6 ft. June. Flowers, orange-yellow or deep red, borne in the most prolific profusion in early summer. An elegant species. 9-15 in., \$1.50; 18-24 in., \$2.00.

R. nudiflora. (Pinxter Flower.) 6-8 ft. Late May. Beautiful clear pink or flesh-colored flowers appearing with the foliage. 1-2 ft., 50 cents; 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

R. Rhodora or Rhodora Canadensis. (Canadian Rhodora.) 3 ft. May. A dense, upright-growing bush, with showy, finely-cut, clear-rose flowers, appearing in advance of the foliage. Choice. 75 cents.

R. Vaseyii. 12 ft. June. A newly-discovered species, native to the mountains of North Carolina and quite hardy. It forms a compact bush, and in May produces numerous clusters of large showy flowers, varying from a most delicate porcelain pink to a rich light rose, and with a most delightful fragrance. Its hardihood is fully established, and we know of nothing that we take greater pleasure in offering than this. 1-2 ft., \$1.50; 2-3 ft., \$2.50.

R. viscosa. (White Swamp Honeysuckle.) 6 ft. June and July. In June or July showy clusters of intensely fragrant, pure white or slightly pink flowers. 1-2 ft., 50 cents; 2-3 ft., 75 cents.

NAMED AZALEAS.

The following are hybrids of dense growth, admirable for grouping, or use in the front of shrubberies. They are of the easiest cultivation, and produce most gorgeous floriferous effects.

Although we have in stock numerous other varieties than the below-mentioned, yet we find that the sorts named will give as great a range of color as could be obtained in a much larger selection.

GHENT.

(*R. porticum hybrids*.)

Price, 12-15 in., \$1.00; 15-18 in., \$1.50; all with bloom buds.



Admiral de Ruyter. Deep-red scarlet. Very fine.

Bijou de Gentbrugge. flora plena. Double pure white, bordered with pink. Elegant.

Bouquet de Fleur. Bright rose, striped white and orange. Unique.

Daviesii. White, yellow throat. Choice.

Etoile. Rosy pink.

Flameola Incarnata. Rosy orange. Select.

Gloria Mundi. Deep vermilion.

Grande Monarque. Red and orange.

Narcissiflora plena. Double white, yellow throat. Fine.

Mad. Joseph Beauman. Bright pink. Very free.

Unnamed seedlings, embracing as fine colors as above. Price, 12-18 in., \$1.00; 18-24 in., \$2.00.

MOLLIS.

(*R. molle hybrids*.)

In this class the flowers are borne in advance of the foliage. The flowers are individually very large and borne in showy clusters. Self-colors prevail. A distinct class from the last and equally indispensable.

Prolific bloomers, the flowers appearing with the foliage and in dense clusters. Price, 12-15 in., \$1.00; 15-18 in., \$1.50; all with bloom buds.

Alphonse Lavalee. Bright orange with scarlet and citron.

Arthur de Warelles. Pale orange.

Charles Kekule. Orange-salmon.

Compte de Gomer. Lively rose with orange.

Consul Ceresole. Bright red with rose and orange.

Dr. Leon Vignes. White with nankeen and orange.

Unnamed seedlings, embracing as fine colors as above. Price, 12-18 in., \$1.00; 18-24 in., \$2.00.

Rhodora. See *Rhododendron*.

See *Evergreen Shrubs for other varieties.*

RHODOTYPUS — White Kerria.

(Saxifragææ.)

A choice shrub, with pleasing light-green foliage and large, single white flowers, borne quite freely for a long season. Any common soil.

R. kerrioides. 4 ft. All summer. Dense habit of growth. Flowers like single, pure-white roses, and followed by black, showy seeds. A choice shrub. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

RHUS — Sumach.

(Anacardiaceæ.)

All of easiest culture in common soils. Useful for grouping either by themselves or with other shrubs.

R. Canadensis or aromatica. (Fragrant S.) 4 ft. April and May. A broad-spreading, low bush, with aromatic, trifoliate foliage. Flowers



Cut-leaved Smooth Sumach.

pale-yellow, in dense, catkin-like spikes, appearing in advance of the foliage. Choice. 2-3 ft., 75 cents.

R. copallina. (Dwf. S.) 5 ft. July. Deep-green, shining, compound foliage, assuming splendid autumn colorings. 2-2½ ft., 50 cents.

R. glabra. (Smooth S.) 8 ft. June. Hand-

some, pinnate foliage, assuming splendid autumn coloring. 3-4 ft., 35 cents.

var. laciniata. (Cut-leaved S.) A variety with deeply-cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups or the lawn. 1-2 ft., 50 cents; 2-4 ft., 75 cents.

Other varieties described under Deciduous Trees.

RIBES — Currant.

(Saxifragææ.)

Vigorous plants of easiest culture. Valuable for grouping with other shrubs.

R. alpinum. (Mountain C.) 3 ft. May. Dense, upright racemes of golden-yellow flowers. Fruit deep scarlet and very showy. The form we offer is the large flowering and fruiting form. 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

R. aureum. (Missouri C.) 6 ft. May. Golden-yellow, spicily-fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining green, taking on rich, autumn coloring. 2-3 ft., 25 cents; 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

R. Gordonianum. (Gordon's C.) 4 ft. May and June. A valuable hybrid with orange-red flowers in showy spikes. Very choice. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

ROBINIA — False Acacia.

(Leguminosæ.)

Will thrive in poor soils, but repays good cultivation.

R. hispida. (Rose A.) 4 ft. All summer. A charming shrub of low growth, bearing dense clusters of pea-shaped, bright rose flowers in May, and then at intervals until autumn. A fine plant for groups. 35 cents.

ROSA — Rose.

(Rosaceæ.)

In treating the Rose as a strictly flower-garden plant useful mainly for cut flowers, much is lost. The highly ornamental character of the single-flowered species is often overlooked; whereas, they are very useful for planting among groups of other shrubs; and their ornamental fruit is an important character.

R. alpina. (Alpine R.) 6 ft. July. An erect shrub, with small, light-green foliage. Flowers deep red, large and single, borne in great profusion. Fruit orange-scarlet. One of the best. 50 cents.

R. blanda. 3 ft. May and June. Oval, pale-green foliage and showy, large, rose-colored flowers. Free from briers. Fruit crimson. 35 cents.

R. Carolina. (Swamp R.) 4 ft. June to Sept. Dull-green foliage and showy pink flowers, followed by crimson fruits. 35 cents.

R. grandiflora. 4 ft. Summer. A dense, spiny, brown-barked bush, with light-green, finely-cut foliage and large purest-white flowers in great profusion to quite cover the plant in early summer. Choice. 50 cents.

R. lucida. 4 ft. May to July. Shining foliage, assuming showy autumn tints. Flowers

clear rosy-red; scarlet fruit. One of the best. 35 cents.

R. lutea. (Harrison's Yellow R.) 3 ft. June. Large, showy, yellow flowers. One of the few hardy yellow-flowering Roses. 35 cents.

R. multiflora. 8 ft. June. An extremely vigorous sort, making a dense bush with drooping branches, which are hidden in the masses of creamy-white flowers. 50 cents.

R. nitida. 2 ft. July. Shining foliage and showy, brilliant red flowers. Bright autumnal coloring. 35 cents

R. repens. A rampant climber with slender, graceful branches loaded down in July with showy clusters of fragrant, pure-white, single flowers with yellow anthers. Fine for covering trees, ledges, and banks. 50 cents.



Single Roses.

R. rubiginosa. (Sweet Brier or Eglantine R.) 6 ft. June. A stout, dense-growing bush with small, aromatic foliage. Flowers pink, exceedingly fragrant, and freely produced. Fruit orange-crimson. 35 cents.

R. rubrifolia. (Red-leaved R.) 6 ft. Aug. A very rare and beautiful species, with deep purple foliage of lasting color. Flowers deep-red and numerous, followed by very showy, dark crimson, persistent fruits. One of the showiest and best. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

R. rugosa. (Ramanas R.) 5 ft. All summer. Elegant broad, shining-green foliage. Clusters of showy, deep-red flowers at intervals throughout the summer, followed by showy, brilliant red fruit. Of dense growth, suited for the most exposed situations. 1-2 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

var. alba. (White Ramanas R.) Pure-white flowers, followed by orange fruits. Elegant. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 1-2 ft., 35 cents.

R. setigera. (Prairie R.) The parent form of the Prairie Roses, bearing multitudes of large, single, rose-colored fading to white flowers, borne in very showy clusters in mid-July. A plant of rampant growth with handsome foliage, which at its blooming season is nearly hid by the wealth of flowers. Excellent trained as a bush or to cover trellises, etc. 50 cents.

R. Wichuraiana. (The Japanese Trailing R.) A plant of rapid, prostrate growth, quickly covering the ground with a mass of handsome,

deep glossy-green foliage. Flowers about two inches across, pure white, with conspicuous golden anthers, fragrant and borne in showy flat clusters from early summer to late autumn. Valuable for covering banks, ledges, or rocky ground. 50 cents.

HYBRID ROSA RUGOSA.

A most valuable class. Of vigorous growth with a nearly constant succession of showy bloom. Admirable in the rose garden or among other shrubs, or even to form stout, impenetrable hedges. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Agnes Emily Carmen. A cross between the Rosa Rugosa and Harrison's Yellow Roses, producing a plant of dense bushy habit, with showy foliage and dense clusters of deep-crimson,

semi-double flowers borne at frequent intervals from early summer until hard frost.

Blanc Double de Courbet. Flowers of purest paper-white in clusters of five to ten. Very double and fragrant, and a nearly perpetual bloomer. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, with the true foliage of the Rosa Rugosa.

Madame Geo. Bruant. Foliage broad and handsome. Flowers in clusters, pure white, fragrant, semi-double, very beautiful in bud. Blooms at intervals throughout the summer and autumn.

LORD PENZANCE'S SWEET BRIERS.

These constitute a most interesting class of perfectly hardy Roses, being crosses of the ordinary Sweet Brier with various other hardy forms, in each case reproducing the fragrant foliage of the Sweet Brier with added variety in size and color and abundance of bloom. All form sturdy, vigorous plants. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Amey Robsart. Lovely deep rose.

Anne of Gierstein. Dark crimson.

Brenda. Maiden's Blush or peach.

Flora McIvor. Pure white tinged rose.

Lady Penzance. Soft copper, with a most charming metallic lustre; the base of each petal pure yellow; golden anthers. Elegant.

Lord Penzance. Soft fawn, shading to yellow in centre, and tinted with pink. Exquisite.

Rose Brandwarden. Clear rose.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.



The named Hybrid Roses, being valued essentially for their flower, require high cultivation to give the finest results, and it may be said that the richer the soil the better flowering effect is attained; the fertilizer, must, however, be well worked among the soil and not placed directly to the root.

When to Plant. Spring planting of roses should be made as early as possible, that there may be no check to the growth. Fall planting is advisable where the plants are well protected during the winter, and usually gives the best flowering results the first of the season.

How to Plant. Roses on their own roots should be planted at the same depth that they came from the soil at the Nursery. Budded plants should be so planted that the bud may be about three inches below the surface when the soil is settled.

This will prevent the throwing up of suckers from the stock on which the plant is budded, and will enable it to become self-rooted in a short time. Budded plants treated in this manner are as desirable as own root plants, and give better flowering results from the first.

Pruning. Established plants should be pruned in March, or early April. Keep plants free of all dead wood at all times.

Newly planted roses must be shortened in at the time of their planting.

Protection in Winter. All Hybrid Perpetual and other Hybrid Roses give better flowering results if protected in winter. This may be done by banking up dirt about the stems to the height of a foot or more, or, better, using strawy manure, or litter, which should be removed in early spring.

The following list of varieties includes such as are distinct in color and form of flowers, of the hardiest constitution, the most vigorous growth, and free and continuous bloomers. They include as large a range of color as possible under these conditions. Our collection includes many other varieties besides those named, and we can usually furnish any of the other leading sorts.

Prices.

Budded Plants. Strong plants, two years from bud, out-door grown plants, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Strong one-year, out-door grown plants, to bloom this season, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Own Root Plants. Strong one or two year plants of those varieties that can be supplied, out-door grown, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Abel Carriere. Velvety crimson; brilliant centre.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant crimson; large, full, globular, and fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant carmine-pink; large, full, and fragrant. Free.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich velvety maroon; large, very double, and fragrant.

Baron Prevost. Pure rose, very fragrant; full, flat flower. Free.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, shaded rose; very large, cup-shaped. Choice.

Baronne de Maynard. White, edged with pink; small, but very double.

Captain Christy. Flesh, with deep centre; splendid foliage. Choice.

Captain Hayward. Bright crimson carmine, in an entirely distinct shade of color. Flowers of perfect form, and very sweet.

Healthy, vigorous grower, and an abundant bloomer.

Caroline de Sansal. Flesh-color, deepening toward centre. Large, flat, and very full. A fine autumn bloomer.

Chas. Lefebvre. Bright velvety scarlet; full and fine form.

Chas. Margottin. Fiery red, shaded crimson; large and full.

Comtesse de Serenye. Silvery pink, sometimes mottled; fragrant. Free.

Coquette des Alpes. White-tinged blush; good shape and size.

Coquette des Blanches. White, slightly tinged pink; free bloomer.

Duchess of Albany. A sport from La France, of more full form in bud, and of a rich deep pink, and exceedingly fragrant. Very vigorous; an acquisition.

Dupuy Jamain. Cherry-red, shaded crimson; fine form, and very fragrant.

Earl of Dufferin. Brilliant velvety crimson, shaded maroon; large, full, finely formed; very vigorous; delightful fragrance.

Eugenie Verdier. Silvery pink, tinged with fawn; large, full, and of fine form. Beautiful.

Fisher Holmes. Deep, glowing crimson; large, full, and of fine form; very fragrant.

Francois Levet. Cherry-red; medium size, but a free bloomer, and of exceptional vigor.

General Jacqueminot. Bright, glowing crimson; moderately double, and very fragrant.

Gloire de Margottin. Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, globular; fragrant.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinged yellow; large and moderately full; fragrant.

Henreich Schultheis. Rose-pink; full, large, and very fragrant; a fine bloomer.

John Hopper. Bright rose with carmine centre; large, full, and free.

Jules Margottin. Crimson-rose; large, full, slightly fragrant.

La France. Silvery rose, changing to pink; very fragrant, large, and full.

Louis van Houtte. Crimson-maroon; medium size. High perfume. Choice.

Mabel Morrison. White, often tinged blush; moderate growth; Fine.

Madame Victor Verdier. Carmine-rose; large, full, fine form. Very fragrant. Superb.

Magna Charta. Bright, pink, and carmine; fragrant; full and globular.

Mme. Gabriel Luizett. Delicate pink; cupped; very large and full. Choice.

Marchioness of Londonderry. Vigorous, healthy grower, with broad foliage, and producing an abundance of the purest ivory-white flowers of perfect form and charming fragrance.

Marchioness of Lorne. Hardy and vigorous, yet as beautiful, fragrant, and free-blooming as a Tea Rose. Of a rich, shining rose color, shaded with vivid crimson.

Marie Beaman. Crimson-vermilion with carmine; large, full, and very fragrant.

Marquise de Castellaine. Carmine rose; very large, full; late bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. "A most valuable addition to our white perpetuals, probably leaving all other white flowers in the background." — *Journal of Horticulture*, London, Eng. Of magnificent form, white, with pale flesh centre, with very large shell-shaped petals of great substance. Fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine; very fragrant. Full, globular; an improved Alfred Colomb.

Maurice Bernardin. Bright crimson; large; moderately full; clustered.

Merveille de Lyon. Pure white, shaded satiny rose; very large.

Mrs. R. S. Sharman Crawford. A fine vigorous variety, with handsome large flowers of perfect imbricated form, and deliciously fragrant. Rich, clear rose pink, outer petals shaded with white. Very distinct.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large and full.

Exceedingly fragrant. A variety of prolific blooming habit, and first quality.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose, of enormous size; an elegant and constant bloomer.

Pierre Notting. Deepest maroon, edged crimson; fragrant, large, full, and globular.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep, velvety crimson, shaded red; fairly full; splendid color.

Thomas Mills. Rosy carmine; very large and double.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red; large and full; very vigorous. One of the best.

Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine, deeper edges; large, full, and free.

MOSS ROSES.

They are always charming in their bud state, and often when full blown. For best results give high culture and do not prune too closely. 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, of fine form and heavily mossed.

Common Moss. Double pale rose.

Crested Moss. Buds deep pink, and heavily and beautifully mossed. Very fragrant.

Gracilis. Deep pink, beautifully mossed.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose, fine form, medium size. Requires light pruning.

Salet. Light rose, large, very full; elegant in bud.

White Bath. The finest white Moss Rose. Pure white, often tinged flesh.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

A beautiful class of dwarf, continuous-blooming roses, producing their small but elegant flowers in showy panicles. Mulch heavily in winter. Price, 50 cents; \$4.00 per dozen.

Cecile Brunner. Salmon-pink, deeper centre; full, double, and very fragrant.

Clothilde Soupert. Very double, in clusters. White, with centre varying from pure white to red.

Etoile d'or. Double, citron-yellow, shading to chrome-yellow.

Gloire de Polyantha. Double, rich rose color, flushed with carmine.

Mignonette. Clear pink, changing to white.

Paquerette. Pure white. A constant bloomer, in immense panicles.

SUMMER ROSES.

For planting among other shrubs, for forming hedges, or in groups of Roses alone, these will always prove trustworthy as to hardihood, and bloom abundantly at their proper season. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Bardon Job. Immense clusters of brilliant carmine flowers. Very vigorous. A most noteworthy variety.

Damask. Pale red. Very double. Fragrant.

Dawson. Semi-double. Deep pink. Fragrant. A hybrid between *Rosa multiflora* and *Gen. Jacqueminot*, having a vigorous, half-climbing habit of growth, and giving a most prolific crop of flowers in showy clusters. Splendid.

Harrison's Yellow. Semi-double, clear yellow. Prolific.

Madam Hardy. Pure white. Large, very full, flat, fragrant. Very desirable.

Madam Plantier. Pure white. In clusters; very double. Fragrant. A most prolific bloomer, with a strong and vigorous habit of growth. Makes a grand rose-hedge.

Old Blush. Double, blush pink. Very fragrant.

Old Cottage. Pure white. Very double. Deliciously fragrant. A vigorous grower. Scarce and very desirable. \$1.00.

Persian Yellow. Double. Rich yellow. A fair bloomer. Prune very lightly.

Stanwell's Perpetual. Double white in clusters borne at intervals throughout the summer. Very choice.

Tuscany. Deep purple. Very double. The darkest colored of all summer roses.

White Scotch or Burnett. Very small glossy foliage, dense hemispherical habit of growth. Flowers pure white an inch across and very double, in clusters.

York and Lancaster. Double red, broadly striped with white.

CLIMBING ROSES.

A charming class, giving opportunity to produce flower effects upon trellises, buildings, etc., or unsightly objects.

We have quoted below the cream of hardy climbing sorts, omitting all that we have found lacking in hardihood, distinction, or blooming qualities. Prices, unless otherwise quoted: Strong plants, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, turning to white: blooms in clusters; rampant grower.

Blairii. Rosy blush, very large and delightfully fragrant. A profuse bloomer and rampant grower.

Boursault. Semi-double, dark red. An early bloomer. An old sort of medium growth.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine rose; fine in bud or full flower. A monthly bloomer of medium growth, excellent as a Pillar Rose.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkably fine new Pillar Rose of rapid growth, with handsome, glossy foliage. Another offspring from the *R. multiflora*, producing deepest crimson flowers of perfectly double and globular form in very large panicles of often forty flowers each. Of highest value. 50 cents; heavy plants, \$1.00.

Dawson or Pink Rambler. A true hybrid between *Rosa multiflora* and the Gen. Jacqueminot. Of vigorous growth and producing showy panicles of semi-double, deep-pink, fragrant flowers. A splendid addition; should be in every collection.

Dundee Rambler. Double, pure white. Extremely vigorous. A free bloomer.

Gem of Prairie. Red, sometimes blotched white; large, flat, double flowers in clusters. The only fragrant Prairie Rose.

Queen of Prairie. Double red, in clusters One of the best and hardiest. Rampant grower.

Yellow Rambler. (*Aglaia*.) This has proved the hardiest of double-yellow, climbing Roses, standing an exposure of two degrees below zero with safety. We do not recommend it, however, as being perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Boston, without protection. It is related to the Crimson Rambler, and, like it, bears large clusters of flowers. The color is of a rich, clear yellow, the most decided in shade of any of the hardy Yellow Roses.

HYBRID ROSA WICHURAIANA.

The following crosses between the *Rosa Wichuraiana* and other standard Roses have produced a class of rampant creepers which are of the highest value for covering banks, mounds, stumps, trellises, etc. All are of the most prolific blooming habit and can be highly recommended. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

South Orange Perfection. Multitudes of dense, double flowers. soft blush pink at the tips changing to white.

Pink Roamer. Rampant growth, luxurious foliage, single, bright rich pink flowers with white centres, and produced in close heads. Very fragrant.

Triumph. Luxuriant foliage. Large clusters of double, pure white, sweet-scented flowers, 2 inches in diameter, and of good form.

Universal Favorite. Very vigorous. Double bright rose colored, deliciously fragrant flowers.

Rose of Sharon. See *Hibiscus*.

RUBUS — Bramble.

(*Rosaceæ*.)

Showy plants adapted to most soils, and effective both in foliage and flower.

R. deliciosus. (*Rocky Mountain B.*) 4 ft. June. A handsome shrub of upright growth with light-green foliage. Flowers pure white, large, resembling single roses, and very freely produced. A very rare and worthy plant. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

R. laciniatus. (*Cut-leaved B.*) 5 ft. All summer. A rapid-growing, broad-spreading bush, with clusters of single white or pink flowers, and deeply-cut, ornamental, fern-like foliage. Useful for covering rocks, stumps, etc. 35 cents.

R. odoratus. (*Flowering Raspberry*.) 7 ft. All summer. Broad, showy foliage, and large purple flowers in continuous succession. 2-3 ft., 35 cents.

Salt Shrub. See *Baccharis*.

SAMBUCUS — Elder.

(*Caprifoliaceæ*.)

Rapid-growing shrubs, with ornamental foliage, flowers, and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, even that of a moist nature.

The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. This shows its color best in dry soil.

S. Canadensis. (*Common E.*) 8 ft. June and July. A useful plant where rapid growth and dense foliage are requisite, independent of ornamental merit. 25 cents.

S. nigra var. aurea. (Golden E.) Foliage of a most brilliant yellow, rendering the plant of great value for rich effects in contrast with other shrubs. 3-4 ft., 50 cents; 1½-2 ft., 35 cents.

var. laciniata. (Cut-leaved E.) Deeply-cut foliage. 50 cents.

var. variegata. (Variegated E.) Foliage variegated with silver and green. 35 cents.

S. racemosus. (Scarlet-berried E.) 9 ft. May. Showy cymes of white flowers, followed by large bunches of vivid-crimson fruits. 75 cents.

Siberian Pea Shrub. See *Caragana*.

Senna. See *Coronilla and Colutea*.

Silver Berry. See *Elæagnus*.

Snowball. See *Viburnum*.

Snowberry. See *Symphoricarpus*.

Spindle Tree. See *Euonymus*.

Spice Bush. See *Calycanthus*.

SPIRÆA — Meadow Sweet.

(Rosaceæ.)

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers, and season of blooming. All of the easiest culture in all soil.

S. arguta. 3 ft. Japan. One of the finest of early spring-blooming shrubs of light, open habit of growth, with small deep-green foliage; and in early May each branch is quite enveloped and bent beneath the wealth of minute purest-white flowers. An acquisition worthy of every garden. 50 cents.

S. Blumeii. (Blume's S.) 4 ft. June and July. Pink flowers in dense spikes. 35 cents.

S. Bullata or crispifolia. (Crisped-leaved S.) 8 in. All summer. A choice, very dwarf, dark-foliaged sort, with deep-red flowers in terminal heads. Choice. 35 cents.

S. Cantonensis. (Reeve's S.) 4 ft. June. Long-toothed foliage, pendulous habit, and showy, dense umbels of pure-white flowers. One of the best. 35 cents.

var. flora plena. An elegant double-flowered form. Very choice. 35 cents.

S. chamædrifolia var. ulmifolia. (Elm-leaved S.) 2½ ft. June and July. A vigorous form, with flat heads of pure white flowers. Desirable. 35 cents.

S. corymbosa or cratægifolia. (Hawthorn-leaved S.) 3 ft. June. Dense clusters of pure-white flowers. 35 cents.

S. discolor or ærifolia. (White beamed-leaved S.) 5 ft. July. Hawthorn-like foliage, green above, silvery beneath. Flowers in dense, terminal panicles, cream-colored or white, and very showy. A little tender, but worthy of the slight protection required. 50 cents.

S. Douglassi. (Douglas' S.) 3 ft. Aug. Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best. 35 cents.

S. Japonica or callosa. (Fortune's S.) 4 ft. June. Rosy-red flowers in close terminal clusters. 35 cents.

var. alba. (Fortune's Dwarf White S.) 2 ft. All summer. A dwarf, pure-white flowered form. Choice. 35 cents.

var. rosea. (Fortune's Pink S.) 3 ft. All summer. Rosy-pink flowers. 35 cents.

var. superba. (Fortune's Superb S.) 1½ ft. All summer. Showy pink and white flowers. Fine. 35 cents.

var. Anthony Waterer. A novelty of the highest merit. A plant of dwarf, bushy habit, seldom exceeding a foot in height, and in constant bloom from early June until October. The flowers are bright crimson, outshining in color all other *Spiræas*, borne in dense flat clusters, and these in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage of the plant at times. For general planting, this can hardly be equalled, being adapted for the border, at the edge of beds of shrubs, for ribbon planting, or even as a low hedge or edging plant. 35 cents.

var. Bumalda. (Bumald's S.) 2½ ft., All summer. A dense habit of growth. Showy, rose-colored flowers in profusion. One of the best. 12-18 in., 35 cents; 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

S. opulifolia or Opulaster opulifolia. (Nine Bark.) 8 ft. June. A vigorous, large shrub, with broad foliage and white flowers in clusters along the branches. Fine for hedges. 35 cents.

var. aurea. (Golden S.) A splendid golden-leaved variety. Fine for foliage effects. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

S. prunifolia var. flore plena. (Bridal Wreath.) 7 ft. May. Beautiful, double, pure-white flowers along the entire length of the smaller twigs. Foliage oval, deep glossy-green in summer, and assuming brilliant autumnal shades of color. Splendid. 2-4 ft., 35 cents.

S. salicifolia. (Willow-leaved S.) 4 ft. July and Aug. Dense terminal spikes of rosy-pink flowers. 2-4 ft., 35 cents.

S. sorbifolia. (Ash-leaved S.) 5 ft. July. Handsome, compound, pinnate foliage, appearing very early in the spring. Flowers in very large, loose panicles, pure-white. A first-class plant in every way. 2-4 ft., 35 cents.

S. Thunbergii. (Thunberg's S.) 4 ft. April and May. One of the finest spring-blooming shrubs and valuable for its ornamental foliage as well. The flowers are pure-white, borne along the entire length of the branches, and so abundantly as to bend them most gracefully. The foliage is very narrow, and of a pleasing shade of light green. As a low hedge-plant this is unsurpassed, keeping a dense globular form. 1-2 ft., 35 cents; 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

S. Van Houtteii. (Van Houtte's S.) 4 ft. June. Oval, toothed, rich, glossy-green foliage, turning to brilliant shades in autumn. The habit of the plant is pendulous, yet upright, giving a most graceful appearance even when out of flower. The flowers are pure white and in dense clusters along the whole length of the branches, often weighing them to the ground. One of the finest ornamental shrubs that we offer. Excellent, as a single lawn plant, or for grouping with other shrubs. Also a fine low hedge-plant. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

Stagger Bush. See *Andromeda*.

STAPHYLEA — Bladder-Nut.

(Sapindaceæ.)

A worthy shrub, adapted to any common garden soil.

S. Colchica. 5 ft. June. Showy pinnate foliage and clusters of handsome, pure-white, fragrant flowers. 50 cents.

STEPHANANDRA.

(Rosaceæ.)

Any common soil.

S. flexuosa. 4 ft. July. This fine new Japanese shrub forms a densely branched bush with deeply-toothed, glossy-green foliage taking on unusual tints of reddish purple in its young growth and again at its autumn ripening. The branches are long and slender, densely clothed with branchlets, and the white flowers, though minute, are borne in such profusion as to give a showy and airy effect to the whole. Good plants, 35 cents.

Sumac. See *Rhus*.

Sweet Brier. See *Rosa rubiginosa*.

Sweet Fern. See *Myrica*.

Sweet Gale. See *Myrica*.

SYMPHORICARPOS — Snowberry.

(Caprifoliaceæ.)

Free-growing shrubs. Useful for cover purposes or to group with other shrubs.

S. orbiculatus or vulgaris. (Coral Berry, Indian Currant.) 4 ft. Small flowers and persistent deep-red berries along the under side of branches. Graceful, pendulous habit of growth. A most useful plant to hide the lower part of tall-growing shrubs. 1-2 ft., 35 cents; 2-3 ft., 50 cents.

var. foliis variegata. (Variegated Missouri Currant.) Variegated yellow-and-green foliage. A very satisfactory variety. 2 ft., 35 cents.

S. racemosus. (Snowberry.) 4 ft. July to Sept. A slender-branched, upright-growing shrub with small pink flowers, followed by showy, pure-white, persistent berries. 35 cents.

Syringa, Mock Orange. See *Philadelphus*.

SYRINGA — Lilac.

(Oleaceæ.)

Indispensable subjects to any garden or large shrubbery, and adapted to all soils. There are a very large number of hybrid and seedling forms, which vary slightly from each other, but we confine ourselves to the following:

S. Chinensis. (Rouen L.) 5 ft. May and June. Smooth, medium-sized foliage, open habit of growth. Flowers in large, open panicles; intense violet. One of the best. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-5 ft., 50 cents.

S. Emodi. (Mt. Emodus L.) 6 ft. April. A choice Himalayan form with panicles of white flowers. Rare and choice. 50 cents.

S. Japonica. (Japan Tree L.) See Under *Deciduous Trees*.

S. Josikæa. (Lady Josika's L.) 8 ft. May. Handsome, shining-green foliage. Flowers

bluish purple, in medium-sized panicles. 35 cents; 3-5 ft., 50 cents.



Rouen Lilac.

S. ligustrina var. Pekinensis pendula. See under *Deciduous Trees*.

S. oblata. 8 ft. or more. May. A new Chinese species, with a very large, thick, dark-green, heart-shaped foliage. Dense clusters of pure white flowers. \$1.00.

S. Persica. (Persian L.) 5 ft. May and June. A light, airy bush, with dense panicles of light lilac flowers. 2-4 ft., 50 cents; 4-6 ft., 75 cents.

var. alba. (White Persian L.) A pure white-flowered form. \$1.00

var. laciniata. (Cut-leaved L.) Foliage deeply incised. \$1.00.

S. villosa. 6 ft. May. A vigorous growing Chinese species, with pale-green, bluntly oval, pointed foliage and light-purple flowers turning nearly white. \$1.50.

S. vulgaris. (Common L.) 10 ft. May. The oldest form, and still one of the best. Purple, fragrant flowers in large clusters. A vigorous free grower. 35 cents.

var. alba. (Common White L.) Pure white flowers. A most vigorous growing variety.

var. virginalis. Large, showy trusses of snowy-white flowers. Choice. \$1.00.

HYBRID LILACS.

Of these we have a unique collection of the newer and rarer sorts, and certainly there is no class of plants that are more worthy of free use in shrubbery plantations or as specimen lawn plants than these; their immense profusion of

bloom, charming fragrance, and range of color render them particularly useful. Below we give the cream of our collection.

- Azurea plena.** Double; rich purplish-blue.
Condorcet. Double; pale blue.
Gloire de Croncels. Reddish-purple.
Lamarque. Double; rosy lilac. Large truss.
Langius. Rosy lilac. Late bloomer.
Ludwig Spæth. Dark reddish-purple.
Mme. Jules Finger. Satiny rose.
Madam Moser. Purest white.
Mathieu de Dombasle. Double; reddish-mauve.
Pres. Grevy. Double; deep blue. Grand.
 Price, \$1.00 each.

TAMARIX — Tamarisk.

(Tamariscinæ.)

Elegant, fine-foliaged, and handsome-flowered shrubs, thriving in all soils, and especially adapted for growing near the seashore, as that will bear the greatest wind with impunity.

- T. gallica.** (Common T.) 8 ft. July. Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery in appearance, branches long and slender. Flowers pink, small, but very numerous, and give a very showy appearance to the plant. 2-4 ft., 35 cents; 4-5 ft., 50 cents.
T. parviflora or Africana. (African T.) 6 ft. June. Flowers somewhat smaller than the last. 2-4 ft., 35 cents; 4-5 ft., 50 cents.

VIBURNUM.

(Caprifoliaceæ.)

Ornamental shrubs of value, adapted to a great variety of soils. All well adapted for growing with other shrubs. The native sorts are valuable for producing thickets of foliage quickly, while several are elegant single lawn plants.

- V. acerifolium.** (Dockmackie.) 5 ft. May and June. Broad, light-green, maple-like foliage; white flowers in flat cymes, followed by showy clusters of purple fruit. 50 cents.
V. dentatum. (Arrow Wood.) 6 ft. June. Showy, glossy-green, handsome foliage; white flowers in flat cymes, followed by rich, steel-blue berries in September. One of our best natives. 2-4 ft., 50 cents.
V. lantana. (European Wayfaring Tree) 6 ft. May and June. Velvety foliage, whitish beneath. Flowers in dense cymes, white followed by red and black fruit. 3-5 ft., 50 cents; 2-3 ft., 35 cents.
V. molle. (Soft-leaved V.) 6 ft. June. A rare native species, with broader foliage and larger fruit than *V. dentatum*. Very scarce and a noteworthy plant. 2-3 ft., 75 cents.
V. nudum. (Withe Rod.) 6 ft. May and June. Handsome, glossy, lanceolate foliage; white flowers, followed by blue berries in clusters. Elegant autumnal coloring. 50 cents.
V. opulis. (High Bush Cranberry.) 8 ft. June. Handsome, broad foliage. pendulous flat cymes of white flowers, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in showy masses, and hanging to

the plant all winter. The fruit is edible. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents

var. sterilis. (The Guelder Rose or Common Snowball.) The old-fashioned and very showy snowball. One of the best early-summer blooming shrubs. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents.

var. nana. (Dwf. Guelder Rose.) A choice dwarf, bushy shrub, not growing over 18 in. high. A valuable plant for edgings. 1 ft., 35 cents.

V. prunifolium. (Black Haw.) 12-ft. May and June. Small, oval, toothed foliage, white flowers and black fruit. A small tree. 35 cents.



Japanese Snowball.

V. tomentosum. 12 ft. Japan. This is the fertile form of the Japanese Snowball, so widely known under the name of *Viburnum plicatum*, and bears the same relation to the latter as the High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulis*) does to the Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulis* var. *sterilis*). The plant forms a broad, handsome bush, with particularly striking light-brown branches, and the beautiful, oval, hairy, ribbed foliage is green above, and distinctly bronzy beneath. The flowers are pure white, borne in showy, flat cymes, and these in the greatest profusion in late May and early June, followed by scarlet berries. A shrub of high ornamental value. 75 cents.

var plicatum. (Japanese Snowball.) 4 ft. May. An extremely ornamental species from Japan, with particularly handsome, olive-green, plicated foliage, with brown under-surface. The flowers are larger, purer white, and very much more freely produced than in the Guelder Rose. They are borne close to the stem, yet so freely that one would cut a branch rather than a single flower. Few plants combine as many ornamental merits as this. Free from all insects. 1-2 ft., 50 cents; 2-3 ft., 75 cents.

Wax Myrtle. *See Myrica.*
 Wayfaring tree. *See Viburnum.*
 Weigelia. *See Diervilla.*
 Winterberry. *See Ilex.*
 Witch Hazel. *See Hamamelis.*
 Withe Rod. *See Viburnum.*
 Woodwaxen. *See Genista.*

small, but deep purple, flowers. Valuable on account of its foliage and low habit. 35 cents.

XANTHOCERAS.

(Sapindaceæ.)

A handsome shrub, thriving in good soils in partially protected situations.

X. sorbifolia. 6 ft. May and June. Handsome pinnate foliage, similar to that of the Mountain Ash. Flowers in large, showy clusters, pure white, deeply tinged with brown or red at the centre. A very showy plant. A native of China. \$1.00.

ZENOBIA.

(Ericaceæ.)

All soils adapted for growth of Azaleas and Rhododendrons are suitable for this rare and choice native.

Z. speciosa. (Showy Andromeda.) 3 ft. June. One of the choicest of ornamental shrubs, with oval, light-green foliage and producing long clusters of large, pure white, bell-shaped, drooping flowers. 1-2 ft., \$1.00; 2-3 ft., \$2.00.



XANTHORHIZA — Shrub Yellow-Root.

(Ranunculaceæ.)

X. apiifolia. 2 ft. April. Showy, glossy-green, pinnate foliage, and dense clusters of

flowers, producing long clusters of large, pure white, bell-shaped, drooping flowers. 1-2 ft., \$1.00; 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

HARDY CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

Comparative size of varieties offered is indicated by Lg., Large; Med., Medium; Sm., Small; Dwarf., Dwarf, and Cpg., Creeping.

Hardy Coniferous Evergreens are of the utmost importance in all classes of ornamental planting. Not only are they desirable for peculiarity of form and habits of growth as well as variety of foliage, but also for their evergreen nature, which of itself is of immense importance in giving effect at that season of the year when other ornamental trees have lost their foliage. The great range in coloring and form of foliage, as well as their prolific variety in habit of growth, render them particularly useful for grouping in masses of Evergreens alone or in connection with deciduous plants. The use of the dwarf and medium-growing kinds for their varied foliage forms in the making of evergreen beds is becoming wide-spread, and admits of great range of rich ornamental effects, which effects are not only enjoyable in summer, but are equally as noteworthy during the winter, at which time they are more particularly effective from the fact that they alone are of ornamental effect at that season of the year.

Evergreens are of easy culture, provided there is no exposure of the roots to drying winds. Care is necessary in the planting in so far that the soil should be well prepared, and that there be no over-fertilization with fresh stable manure or commercial fertilizers. They prefer a rich loam of a moderately moist nature, and in seasons of drouth should be thoroughly watered at reasonable intervals.

The list of varieties given does not by any means comprise our stock on hand, but merely notes those in most demand. We would recommend our customers coming to see our collection and making such selection of other varieties as may meet their needs.

Our collection is all grown on soil of such a nature as will allow the best development of root fibres, thus assuring the best success in transplanting

ABIES—Fir.

(Coniferæ.)



Balsam Fir.

A. balsamea. (Balm or Balm of Gilead F.) Lg. A slender, pyramidal tree, of rapid growth, extremely hardy, and well adapted to grow in boggy land where few other evergreens will thrive. 2-4 ft., 50 cents; 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

A. Cephalonica. (Cephalonian F.) Med. A handsome tree from Greece Broadly pyramidal when young, becoming less so with age. Foliage very dark green and standing at right angles from the

branch on all sides, giving an odd and showy effect. \$1.00.

A. concolor. (White F.) Med. to Lg. An elegant Colorado species, with very long, flat leaves of a decided silvery effect. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls, giving a decidedly picturesque appearance. One of the finest lawn trees offered. 1-2 ft., \$2.00; 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

A. Fraserii. (Fraser's S. F.) Med. A far superior tree to the common Balsam Fir, with rich bright-green foliage. Of rapid growth and can be highly recommended. A native of the southern Alleghanies and perfectly hardy. 4-5 ft., \$1.00; 1-2 ft., 50 cents; 2-4 ft., 75 cents.

A. lasiocarpa or sub-alpina. (Alpine F.) Sm. A handsome tree of dense growth, with very soft, light-green foliage, often showily tinged with silvery blue. Perfectly hardy and choice lawn tree. 1-2 ft., \$1.00.

A. nobilis var. glaucifolia. Sm. A most beautiful variety with foliage heavily tinged with silver-blue. A fine companion tree to the Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce. 1-2 ft., \$2.50; 2-3 ft., fine specimens, \$4.00.

A. Nordmanniana. (Nordman's S. F.) Med. A magnificent tree from the Crimean Peninsula, very hardy, though often losing its leader at first, until established. Handsome. dark-green, very glossy foliage, silvery beneath. Forms a broadly pyramidal tree when young, with horizontal, thickly set branches. One of the finest lawn trees and easily kept in bounds 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 1-2 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

A. pectinata var. pendula. (Weeping European S. F.) Sm. A curious form of pendulous growth. \$2.00.

A. Veitchii. (Veitch's Silver F.) Lg. A rare and very handsome Japanese form with beautiful glossy-green foliage with pronounced silvery under-surface. Of rapid growth, soon forming a noteworthy ornament to the lawn. 2-4 ft., \$3.00.

Arbor Vitæ. See *Thuja* and *Thuyopsis*.

CHAMÆCYPARIS.

(Coniferæ.)

Of easy culture in ordinary soils.

C. thyoides. (White Cedar.) Med. Rapid growth; loose, airy habit; light-green foliage, often showily tinged with silvery shades. Graceful. 2-4 ft., 75 cents.

C. Nootkatensis. (Yellow C.) Med. (*Thuyopsis Borealis*.) Med. A choice, dark-green foliaged form of upright habit; branches being set parallel and at right angles with the trunk. 2-2½ ft., \$1.00.

CUPRESSUS (Retinospora) — Cypress.

(Coniferæ.)



Conical Norway Spruce.

All choice lawn trees thriving in ordinary garden soils, but all doing best in positions not subject to sweeping winds. Under such conditions most effective results can be obtained by their use in beds, groups, or associated with other Evergreens or deciduous trees.

C. ericoides. (Heath-leaved Japan C.) Dwf. A beautiful dwarf, globular, or conical plant of dense growth with very small, soft foliage of a light-green shade in summer, changing to a rich bronze color in winter. Very choice. 50 cents.

C. filifera. (Thread-branched Japan C.) Sm. Perfectly upright leader, and main branches quite horizontal, yet the slender, smaller branches are of a peculiarly graceful and weeping habit, giving a very choice effect to the whole. Foliage of a pleasing light-green shade. One of the showiest of hardy Evergreens. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 1-2 ft., 75 cents.

C. leptoclada. Dwf. A compact, pyramidal species with thick-set, dark-green foliage. Very distinct. \$1.00.

C. obtusa. (Obtuse-leaved J. C.) Sm. A charming lawn tree of vigorous growth, assuming a pyramidal outline, yet with a pleasing, open habit and graceful, waving branches. 2-3 ft., 75 cents.

var. aurea variegata. Sm. (Golden Obtuse-leaved J. C.) Dwf. Foliage conspicuously interspersed with shades of gold. 1-2 ft., \$1.50.

var. lycopodioides. (Club Moss J. C.) Dwf. A most interesting variety in which the foliage is crowded into short, densely-branched shoots, and is of the deepest green color, even giving traces of metallic tints. Unique. 12-18 in., \$1.50.

var. nana. (Dwarf Obtuse-leaved J. C.) Dwf. One of the choicest of the family in point of showy arrangement of foliage. dwarf, dense, slow-growing habit, and depth of color. Fine for use in groups at edge of walks, etc. \$1.00.

C. pisifera. (Pea-fruited J. C.) Sm. Similar in growth to the type of *C. obtusa*, but with somewhat finer foliage, glaucous beneath. 2-3 ft., 75 cents.



Cupressus obtusa.

var. plumosa. (Plumy J. C.) Sm. A very distinct form and with branches like long plumes. A vigorous growing tree of moderately dense habit, and one of the best. 2-3 ft., 75 cents; 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

var. plumosa argentea. (Silvery Plumy J. C.) Dwf. A form of the latter with the tips of the branches of a clear white or a light yellow color. 1-1½ ft., 75 cents.

var. plumosa aurea. (Golden Plumy J. C.) Sm. Foliage in its younger state deep golden-yellow of lasting color throughout the season. One of the showiest, easiest cultivated, and best of lawn trees. A choice hedge plant. Very showy. 1-2 ft., 50 cents; 2-3 ft., 75 cents.

C. squarrosa. (Squarrose-leaved J. C.) Sm. One of the choicest of lawn trees of dense growth, and with very silvery foliage. The whole plant is extremely graceful in outline and retains its lower branches well. One of the best. Should be protected from the strong February and March sun by shading with branches 1-2 ft., 75 cents; 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Firs. See *Abies* and *Sciadopitys*.
Hemlock. See *Tsuga*.

JUNIPERUS — JUNIPER.

(Coniferæ.)

The tall-growing forms of Junipers have peculiar merit, their narrow, conical or columnar habit of growth, giving an accent which cannot otherwise be obtained to groups of other

trees or shrubs. The Dwarf forms are desirable for use in groups or as lawn plants.

J. Chinensis var. aurea (Golden Chinese J.) Dwf. The young growth brilliantly colored with golden yellow. If planted in full sunlight it is especially showy. 1-2 ft., \$1.00.

var. fœmina variegata. (Variegated Chinese J.) Dwf. A handsome variety, with dark-green, closely-set foliage, interspersed with branches of silvery white. Unique. 1-2 ft., \$1.00.

J. communis var. Hibernica. (Irish J.) Sm. A very columnar form of the densest growth, with beautiful glaucous foliage. Requires a well-drained soil, as otherwise it will winter-kill in bad seasons. 2 ft., 75 cents; 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

var. Suecica. (Swedish J.) Dwf. A dense, columnar form, of perfect hardihood and well adapted to use in single lawn culture or for grouping with other evergreens. 2 ft., 75 cents; 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

J. nana. (Prostrate J.) Cpg. A broad, low-spreading bush. Foliage green in summer, changing to bronzy hues in winter. Choice for dry banks, or at edge of groups of other evergreens. 75 cents.

var. aurea. (Golden Prostrate J.) Cpg. Foliage of the most brilliant golden color in summer, coppery-gold in winter. Very choice, and of the very best. 1 ft., \$1.00; 1-2 ft., \$1.50.

J. Sabina. (Common Savin.) Cpg. A much-branched shrub of spreading, irregular habit, and with numerous reclining or prostrate branches. 50 cents.

var. procumbens. (Creeping Savin.) Cpg. A perfectly prostrate form, often extending for long distances, and very useful for overhanging cliffs, walls, and for covering dry banks, \$1.00.

var. tamariscifolia. (Tamarisk-leaved S.) Cpg. A very elegant variety, with broad, plumy branches covered with very dense glaucous and deeper-green foliage. Forms a broad and very dense clump. One of the finest for single lawn-planting or use in edge of groups. \$1.00.

J. Virginiana. (Red Cedar.) Med. A dense-growing, conical tree, varying much in color of foliage. Will make a fine lawn tree, and is especially desirable for use in groups of other evergreens or as a hedge plant. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

var. glauca. (Silvery Red C.) Sm. A very choice sort, with foliage very prominently silver-gray in color. One of the showiest of the family, and excellent alone or with other evergreens. 2-3 ft., 75 cents; 3-4 ft., \$1.25.

PICEA — Spruce.

(Coniferæ.)

P. Alcoquiana. (Alcock's S.) Med. A pyramidal habit of growth. Foliage deep green



Irish Juniper.

with silver tinge beneath. Rare and showy. \$1.75.

P. Canadensis or alba. (White S.) Med. to Lg. A pyramidal tree of dense growth, with light, silvery-green foliage. A more compact tree in all respects than the Norway Spruce. Fine for lawn planting or use near the seashore.



Compact Norway Spruce.

One of the best for general use. 1½-2 ft., 50 cents; 2-3 ft., 75 cents; 3-5 ft., \$1.00; 5-7 ft., \$1.50.

var. aurea. (Glory of the Spruces.) Sm. A choice variety with golden tips to the leaves. The variegation is well retained, and renders the tree a splendid ornament for the lawn. 18-24 in., \$2.00.

var. ccerulea or glauca. (Blue S.) Med. Foliage of a deep and lasting silvery color. Very choice. 2-3 ft., 75 cents; 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 4-5 ft., \$1.50.

P. Englemanni. (Engleman's S.) Lg. A tall tree at maturity, of dense, pyramidal growth. Foliage stiff and often taking on very pleasing shades of glaucous color. A distinct tree from the *P. pungens*, with thin, scaly, reddish bark and horizontal branches. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

P. excelsa. (Norway S.) Lg. A very rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, attaining great size, with widely extended branches and drooping branchlets. When allowed room to develop, this makes one of the finest of ornamental

trees, often with the lower limbs resting on the ground. In limited areas it should be kept carefully pruned to keep up a vigorous growth. One of the best of large hedge and screen plants. 2-3 ft., 35 cents; 3-4 ft., 50 cents; 4-5 ft., 75 cents; 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. Clanbraziliensis. Dwf. A beautiful, dense, low-growing variety not exceeding a few inches in height. An evergreen, cushion-like plant. \$1.00.

var. compacta. (Compact N. S.) Sm. Of dense, pyramidal form, forming a perfect cone and not attaining a large size. Especially adapted to small lawn culture. 1-2 ft., 75 cents; 2-3 ft., \$1.00

var. alata. Lg. A curious, long-branched form, of very vigorous growth, with few branchlets. A rare and choice form for large lawns. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

var. Ellwangeriana. (Ellwanger's N. S.) Dwf. Of dwarf, compact growth. A handsome form, with rich, deep-green foliage. The leaves are short, stiff, sharp-pointed, and extend at right angles to the branches, giving a peculiar bristle-like effect. \$1.50.

var. Gregoryana. (Gregory's N. S.) Dwf. A very dwarf, conical, slow-growing bush. Very dense. One of the 'best of the Dwarf Conifers' Fine in groups or used alone. 6-8 in. diam., 75 cents; 8-12 in. diam., \$1.00.

var. pendula. (Weeping N. S.) Med. The main stem tortuously perpendicular; side branches assume all manner of drooping habits. A desirable and picturesque tree for the lawn. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

var. pyramidata. (Pyramidal N. S.) Lg. A vigorous, upright-growing variety in which the branches assume a very upright habit, giving a cylindrical form to the whole. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

P. nigra var. pumilla. (Black S.) Cpg. A diminutive, low, and broad bush, with very small foliage. Resembles a cushion. Rare, choice, and desirable. \$1.50.

P. orientalis. (Eastern or Oriental S.) Med. A dense-growing, dark-foliaged tree of broadly



Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce.

pyramidal habit of growth, with small leaves arranged closely along the branches. A native of the Black Sea region. Choice. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

P. polita. (Tiger's Tail S.) Med. An elegant lawn tree of dense habit of growth, with thickly set branches, densely furnished with very stiff, curved, sharp-pointed leaves of a pleasing shade of deep green. A fine, graceful tree, with horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets. One of the choicest. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.50.

P. pungens. (Rocky Mountain Blue S.) Lg. The Queen of the Spruces, in its best form. A dense-growing, symmetrically pyramidal tree with stiff, pointed foliage, which varies in color in its various forms from deep green to the showiest silvery gray. Extremely handsome and very effective. As a lawn plant or for grouping with other evergreens it is unsurpassed. The less esteemed, green-foliaged form is a choice evergreen, and inexpensive as compared with its silvery variety. 2 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

var. glauca. Lg. This is the selected form in which the best silvery tint of color of foliage is shown. The highest colored of all evergreen lawn plants. 1-2 ft., \$2.00; 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

PINUS — Pine.

(Coniferæ.)

P. Austriaca. (Austrian P.) Lg. A rapid-growing and vigorous tree, adapted to all soils. Foliage long, stiff, and of a pleasing green; branches in whorls, with a slight upward tendency at the tips. Excellent to cover steep banks. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-5 ft., \$1.00.



Pinus Cembra.

P. Cembra. (Swiss Stone P.) Med. A bluntly pyramidal tree of dense growth, thickly furnished with branches to the ground. Foliage dense, rather short and silvery, resembling that of the White Pine. One of the best lawn trees. 1-2 ft., 75 cents; 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

P. excelsa. (Bhotan P.) Med. to Lg. A choice species from the higher Himalayan Mountains. Similar in growth to our White Pine, but much more silvery, and with long and pendulous foliage. Requires a sheltered spot. Rare. 2-2½ ft., \$1.00; 2½-3 ft., \$1.50.

P. pumilio or Mughus. (Mugho P.) Dwf. A native of the Alps, of broad-spreading, low growth, with very dark-green, dense foliage. A fine lawn tree. Fine for bleak, exposed situations

on the sea coast or inland. 1-1½ ft., 50 cents; 1½-2 ft., 75 cents.

var. nana. (Dwarf Mugho P.) Dwf. A very dwarf variety, seldom exceeding two feet in height, and forming a hemispherical bush. Choice. \$1.50.

P. resinosa. (Red P.) Med. to Lg. A beautiful native of dense growth, with brown or reddish bark, and long, soft, light-green foliage. A choice tree for the lawn or to group with others of its class. Should be more generally planted. 2-3 ft., 75 cents; 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

P. rigida. (Pitch P.) Med. Our native Pine, thriving on dry soils, for which it is particularly adapted. Useful to cover dry, sandy tracts. 2-3 ft., 75 cents.

P. Strobus. (White P.) Lg. A native, and also one of the most desirable; of dense growth when young, and if not crowded, will retain its lower branches for many years. The foliage is of a most pleasing, light silvery-green, and very soft to the touch. As an ornamental tree it is unsurpassed in many ways, while for timber it is of the greatest value. Is well adapted for use as a screen, large hedge, or even as a street shade tree, and makes rapid growth. 1½-2 ft., 35 cents; 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 4-6 ft., \$1.00; 6-7 ft., \$1.50.

P. sylvestris. (Scotch P.) Med. Will stand a great amount of exposure and wind, and grow on the poorest soils. Good for planting near the seashore where temporary belts are desirable. Foliage luxurious and of a pleasing shade. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents; 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

var. globosa. (Dwarf P.) Dwf. A dwarf, globular form, useful for lawn planting. \$1.50. See also *Sciadopitys*.

PSEUDOTSUGA — Douglas Spruce.

(Coniferæ.)

P. Douglassi. Lg. One of the best of Rocky Mountain trees, where it forms immense forests. The foliage is light-green in color, and very soft to the touch, while the branches assume a partially pendulous habit, giving a very beautiful effect to the whole. An elegant lawn tree of vigorous growth, and closely branched to the ground with foliage in its early age, showily tinged with silvery blue. One of the choicest. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 4-5 ft., \$1.50.

Retinospora. See *Cupressus*.

SCIADOPITYS — Umbrella Pine.

(Coniferæ.)

A very rare, perfectly hardy, choice Japanese evergreen of moderate growth in any good soil.

S. verticillata. (Parasol Fir.) Sm. One of the most singular and handsome Conifers in cultivation, with very dark, glossy-green, long, and thick foliage, arranged in dense whorls at the ends of the branches. A slow-growing, conical, densely branched tree. One of the finest lawn trees. 1-2 ft., \$1.75; 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

Spruce. See *Picea*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*.
Taxodium. See *Deciduous Trees*.

TAXUS—Yew.

(Coniferæ.)

Choice evergreens of easiest culture in all good soils.

T. baccata var. elegantissima. (Elegant Variegated Y.) Dwf. Foliage beautifully variegated with gold and green. More hardy than the type. \$1.00.

var. erecta or stricta. (Erect or Fullham Y.) Dwf. A slender variety with smaller foliage than the type, and stiffer and more erect in habit. One of the hardiest. 75 cents.

var. ericoides. (Heath-leaved Y.) Dwf. A dwarf, dense-growing form, with small foliage. Short, erect branches, giving a distinct appearance. Quite hardy. 75 cents.

var. fastigiata. (Irish Y.) Sm. Of dense, columnar habit, with very dark-green foliage. Protection required. 75 cents.

T. cuspidata. (Abrupt-leaved Japanese Y.) Sm. A broad, upright-growing bush, with very dark-green foliage. A Japanese plant, of perfect hardihood. 9-12 in., \$1.25; 1½-2 ft., \$2.00.

T. minor or Canadensis. (American Y. or Ground Hemlock.) Cpg. A handsome, broad-spreading bush, with long, dark-green, soft foliage of pleasing shade of green in summer, and when in open situations, takes on a choice bronzy hue in winter. Berries deep crimson and quite showy. Extremely hardy and valuable for use singly, on lawns, with groups, or to give good foliage in damp or shady situations, where it does well. 75 cents. Heavy plant, \$1.00.

THUYA—Arbor Vitæ.

(Coniferæ.)

T. Occidentalis. (American A. V. or Red Cedar.) Med. The common form so freely used for hedges, and for which it is particularly well adapted, admitting of the closest pruning, and retaining its lower branches well. Single specimen lawn trees possess much beauty, and, if desired, can be kept trimmed to any form. 3-4 ft., 50 cents; 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. alba. (Silver-tipped or Queen Victoria A. V.) Sm. The young growth conspicuously tipped with white. Very distinct. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

var. aurea. (Golden George Peabody A. V.) Sm. Foliage of a deep and lasting golden color. One of the highest and most lasting colored varieties, and very choice. 2-3 ft., 75 cents; 4-5 ft., \$1.00.



Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ.

var. aurea macu-

lata. (Cloth of Gold A. V.) Sm. Foliage speckled with gold. Distinct from the last. 2-3 ft., 75 cents; 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

var. globosa. (Globose A. V.) Dwf. Forms a low, dense globe of pleasing shade of green. 50 cents.

var. Hoveyii. (Hovey's A. V.) Dwf. A dense, conical bush, with light, golden-green foliage. 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

var. Little Gem. Dwf. Forms a broad mat of densely tufted foliage. 75 cents.

var. pendula. (Weeping A. V.) Sm. Pendulous habit. Odd and striking. \$1.00.

var. pyramidalis. (Pyramidal A. V.) Sm. to Med. A dense-branched, perfectly columnar variety with deep-green foliage. As dense and upright as the Irish Juniper, and perfectly hardy. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents; 4-6 ft., \$1.00.

var. Vervæneana. (Vervæne's A. V.) Sm. A slender-branched form, very handsomely variegated with gold. Choice. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

var. Warreana or Sibirica. (Siberian A. V.) Sm. A broadly pyramidal, dense-growing form, with large leaves, and keeping its color well in winter. Hardy under every exposure, and one of the best forms. Fine as a specimen lawn plant, and admirable as a broad, dense hedge. 1½-2 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

var. Woodwardii. (Woodward's A. V.) Dwf. A dense, deep-green, globular bush of perfect hardihood, and adapted to all situations. Alone it forms elegant, globular lawn plants, and is one of the best low hedge plants, requiring no pruning whatever to keep it in symmetrical shape. Adapted for dividing hedges between private grounds, the edge of groups, or use along drives or walks. 12-18 in., 50 cents; 1½-2 ft., \$1.00.

T. orientalis. (Oriental A. V.) Sm. A dense bush, with pleasing, light-green, finely-cut foliage. Requires some shelter. \$1.00

var. elegantissima. (Elegant Oriental A. V.) Dwf. A showy variety, with the tips of the branches handsomely tinged with gold. \$1.00.

T. plicata or Lobbi. (Nootka Sound A. V.) Sm. A species differing from the American A. V. in its shorter, denser, stouter, and more compact branches, blunt foliage, giving a jointed appearance to the branchlets. Very distinct. \$1.00.

THUYOPSIS—Hatchet-leaved Arbor Vitæ.

(Coniferæ.)

A beautiful Japanese Evergreen with brilliant, glossy-green foliage. Succeeds in rich soils: best in partial shelter.

T. dolobtata. Dwf. A dense, globular bush becoming a broad-based pyramidal small tree at maturity. \$1.00.

TSUGA—Hemlock.

(Coniferæ.)

One of the choicest lawn trees, either in its natural form or pruned into conical shape.



Trimmed Hemlock.

A fine hedge plant. It succeeds best in rich loam and in situations free from sweeping winds, although success is obtained under varied conditions.

T. Canadensis. Med. A broadly pyramidal tree of very dense growth with light-green fo-

liage. Branches thickly set, and the smaller branches pendulous, giving a peculiarly handsome effect to the whole. 2-3 ft., 50 cents; 3-4 ft., 75 cents.

var. pendula. (Sargent's Weeping H.) Sm. An elegant form, with pendulous branches, and of irregular, picturesque growth. Very rare and choice. 2 yr. grafts, \$2.00

Trimmed Hemlock Spruce. We can supply specimen plants of Hemlocks trimmed into conical and oval forms, such being much used for planting on lawns and in gardens. They are kept dense by close and frequent pruning, and form masses of foliage particularly handsome when the new growth is being formed. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

T. Caroliniana. (Carolina H.) Sm. A rare species of open, semi-pendulous growth and with foliage broader than that of the Common Hemlock. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-5 ft., \$1.50.



Sargent's Weeping Hemlock.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Of value, not only for their summer foliage and flower effect, but also for their evergreen nature. All may be used advantageously with deciduous shrubs in groups, or as groups of evergreen shrubs alone.

Prices quoted are for stock of the usual size, varying in height according to the natural vigor, habit of growth, or rarity of the variety offered.

Large Specimen Shrubs of many varieties can be offered, all of which have the best of roots, and are desirable to produce immediate effect. Price on selection at the Nursery.

Adam's Needle. See *Yucca*.

ÆTHIONEMA — Mt. Lebanon — Candy-tuft.

(Cruciferæ.)

Creeping evergreen shrubs, of dense growth, with a profusion of pretty flowers. Valuable for front of borders, as an edging plant or in the rockery, where it is perfectly at home. Well-drained loam.

Æ. grandiflorum. 6 in. June and July. Levant Bright. flesh-colored flowers. 35 cents.

ANDROMEDA.

(Ericaceæ.)

Handsome, low-growing plants, thriving in any good garden soil. Adapted for planting on the outskirts of shrubberies or with Rhododendrons. See also *Cassandra*, *Leucothæa*, and *Pieris*.

A. polyfolia. (American Rosemary or Moor-wort.) 18 inches. May. A dense, low-growing bush, with long, narrow foliage; glaucous-green above and silvery-gray beneath. Showy clusters of pretty, rosy-pink flowers. 75 cents.

See also *Pieris* for other varieties.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS — Bearberry.

(Ericaceæ.)

A dense, trailing shrub, thriving on any light soil. Choice for covering ledges or sandy banks.

A. Uva-ursi. (Red Juneberry.) June. Handsome, dark-green foliage in summer, reddish purple in winter. Flowers in clusters, light rose or white, followed by brilliant scarlet berries. 50 cents.

BERBERIS — Barberry.

(Berberideæ.)

Other species described under Deciduous Shrubs.

B. aquifolia or **Mahonia aquifolia.** (Ash-berry.) 3 ft. May. Handsome, broad, spiny, Holly-like foliage, deep, shining-green in summer, coloring handsomely in autumn. Flowers yellow in dense clusters, followed by bunches of blueberries. A very attractive shrub at all seasons. Admirable to plant in shady situations, where it does especially well. 1 ft., 35 cents; 2 ft., 50 cents.

B. Illicifolia. (Holly-leaved B.) 3 ft. June. Tierra del Fuego. Rare and unique addition with thick, spiny, dark-green, Holly-like, nearly evergreen foliage. Can be especially recommended. 1-2 ft., 50 cents.

BUXUS — Box.

(Euphorbiaceæ.)

Dense-growing evergreens, doing well in all soils and thriving well in shady situations.

B. sempervirens. (Tree B.) 4 ft. Dense growth, handsome, round, dark-green foliage. 50 cents.

var. argentea variegata. (Silver Vgtd. B.)

var. aurea variegata. (Golden Vgtd. B.)

var. angustifolia. (Narrow-leaved B.)

var. macrophylla. (Broad-leaved B.)

var. rotundifolia. (Round-leaved B.)

Price of above sorts, 50 cents.

Calico Bush. See *Kalmia*

CALLUNA — Heather.

(Ericaceæ.)

Low evergreens with showy flowers in summer. Adapted to a variety of soils of a dry nature, and doing especially well in rocky situations with leaf-mould or peat.

C. vulgaris. (Ling or Heather.) 1 ft. July-Sept. Showy, purple flowers in long, terminal, spicate racemes. 50 cents.

Candytuft. See *Æthionema*.

CRATÆGUS — Thorn.

(Rosaceæ.)

An elegant evergreen shrub for all soils and any except the most exposed situations. The fruit is choice for winter decoration

C. pyracantha. (Evergreen T.) 4 ft. June. Foliage shining, deep green in summer, purplish-red in winter; small flowers in bunches followed by large showy clusters of persistent orange-yellow fruits. 75 cents.

DAPHNE — Garland-Flower.

(Thymelæaceæ.)

A charming, narrow-leaved, prostrate, evergreen shrub for all soils. Elegant for edge of shrubberies.

D. Cneorum. 1 ft. May and Aug. Fragrant flowers in clusters borne quite freely all summer. Ornamental even when out of flower, but when covered with its multitude of showy heads of deep pink flowers it is exceedingly effective. 50 cents.

EPIGÆA — Trailing Arbutus.

(Ericaceæ.)

Contrary to popular belief, this will thrive in any good garden soil, with a thorough mixture of leaf mould, especially in shady situations, provided the plants have good balls of roots. Our plants have.

E. repens. (May-flower.) 4 in. May. Oval, rough foliage and handsome, rosy-pink or white flowers of the most exquisite perfume. A very meagre description to those acquainted with the exquisite beauty and fragrance of this beautiful native. \$1.00.

ERICA — Heath.

(Ericaceæ.)

Beautiful, low-growing evergreens, with finely cut foliage and showy flowers. Will thrive in any good soil of sandy nature, with leaf mould, and not too dry. Although not entirely hardy under all conditions, they are worthy the slight protection of an upturned box, or a bunch of straw or pine boughs, which will insure their safety.

E. carnea. 6 in. April. Pale-red, drooping flowers, in a long spike. 50 cents.

E. tetralix. (Cross-leaved H.) 8 in. July to Sept. The hardiest and best of the true Heaths. Foliage grayish and odd, flowers pale red, in clusters at the end of branches. Choice. 50 cents.

E. vagans. (Cornish H.) 1 ft. July to Sept. Purplish-red flowers 50 cents.

var. alba. A form with flowers. 50 cents.

EUONYMUS — Spindle Tree.

(Celastrineæ.)

Suitable to all soils; will seemingly thrive equally well in full sun or partial shade.

E. radicans. (Creeping E.) 3 ft. A dense-growing bush, with glossy-green foliage, making a broad-spreading bush, covering walls and trunks of trees if allowed. 35 cents.

E. var. variegata. (Variegated Creeping E.)

Foliage beautifully variegated in white, green, and pink 35 cents.

Fetter Bush. See *Pieris*.

Garland Flower. See *Daphne*.

HELIANTHEMUM — Sun Rose.

(*Rosaceæ*.)

Charming, low-growing evergreens, forming broad clumps, and in the flowering season quite hid by their wealth of bloom. These form admirable plants for the front of the border, or rockwork.

H. angustifolium. 9 in. June-July. Mts. of Morocco. Bright yellow flowers. Narrow, deep-green foliage. Forms a very neat carpet. 25 cents.

H. hyssopifolium. 6 in. June-July. Italy. Deep copper-colored flowers, two inches across. 35 cents.

H. Rhodanthemum. 6 in. June-July. Spain. Bright-red flowers. 35 cents.

IBERIS — Candytuft.

(*Cruciferae*.)



Desirable evergreen dwarf shrubs, with clean, handsome foliage, thickly studded with dense heads of flowers in early spring. Admirable for the front of the border, at edge of shrubbery, as an edging plant or in the rockery. Common loamy soils



Iberis Sempervirens.

of pure-white flowers tinged with purple. 25 cents.

I. sempervirens. (*Evergreen C.*) 1 ft. Apr-May. Candia. Numerous flat heads of pure-white flowers. One of the best for cutting. Indispensable in every garden. 25 cents.

KALMIA — Laurel.

(*Ericaceæ*.)

Showy shrubs, adapted to most soils. Admirable for grouping with Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc.

K. angustifolia. (*Lamb Kill.*) 3 ft. June. Upright habit, narrow, light-green foliage, and dense clusters of rosy-pink flowers. 50 cents.

K. glauca. (*Pale L.*) 3 ft. June. Oblong, light-green foliage, glaucous beneath; flowers lilac-purple in showy heads. \$1.00.

K. latifolia. (*Mountain L. or Calico Bush.*) 5 ft. June. Broad, glossy-green, shining foliage, flowers in large and showy clusters and of elegant shape, and most beautifully colored. Few broad-leaved Evergreens are as beautiful in foliage, and none can excel the beauty and deli-

cate form of its exquisite flowers, so wonderfully shaped and ornamented with such elegant shades of color. A native, but nevertheless one of the finest ornamental shrubs in existence. Fine as a single lawn plant, or for associating with Rhododendrons or other shrubbery. 1 ft., 75 cts.; 2 ft., \$1.50. Larger sizes in stock.

Lamb Kill. See *Kalmia*.

LEDUM — Labrador Tea.

(*Ericaceæ*.)

Usually planted with the Azaleas and Rhododendrons, and requiring like treatment.

L. latifolium. 15 in. May. Narrow, oblong foliage, covered with brown hairs beneath: pure white flowers in dense clusters. A rare native. 75 cents.

Ling. See *Calluna*.

May-flower. See *Epigæa*.

Moorwort. See *Andromeda polyfolia*.

LEIOPHYLLUM — Sand Myrtle.

(*Ericaceæ*.)

A dense-growing evergreen shrub, adapted to most soils, especially those of a peaty nature or rich in leaf mould.

L. buxifolium. 2 ft. June. Dense growth, small, deep, glossy-green foliage and clusters of white-tinged pink flowers. 50 cents.

LEUCOTHÆ.

(*Ericaceæ*.)

A rare and elegant plant, admirable for use with Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc., and a most excellent subject for shady situations.

L. Catesbæi. (*Catesby's L.*) 4 ft. May. Elegant, shining, deep glossy-green, lanceolate foliage. At the axil of the leaves appear showy spikes of white buds in fall, which remain ready to open at the first signs of warm weather in spring. 1-2 ft., 75 cents.

OPUNTIA — Prickly Pear.

(*Cactææ*.)

No class of plants give such odd and striking foliage effects as the hardy Cactii, with their thick, spiny, fleshy leaves. The species given



Opuntia Raffinesquii.

below are perfectly hardy and will thrive in well-drained soils of even the poorest nature. Desirable for the border or rockery, in dry, sunny situations.

O. mesacantha or Rafflesqui. 1 ft. June-July. Amer. Yellow flowers with red centres. Spines small, in dense tufts. 20 cents.

O. Missouriensis. 1 ft. June-July. Missouri. Showy, large pale-yellow flowers, very long spines. 20 cents.

O. vulgaris. 1 ft. June-July. Amer. Rich, yellow flowers. Very minute spines. 15 cents.

PACHYSANDRA.

(Euphorbiaceæ.)

Useful evergreen, thriving well in shade or sun and forming broad mats of bright, glossy-green foliage.

P. terminalis. 8 in. May-June. Japan. White flowers in small spikes. Mainly valuable for its foliage. 25 cents.

PIERIS—Fetter Bush.

(Ericaceæ.)

A most valuable class to associate with Rhododendrons, Azaleas, etc. Thriving in rich loam, the addition of peat being an advantage.



Pieris floribunda.

A. floribunda. 2 ft. May. (Fetter Bush.) Dark-green, oval foliage; dense habit of growth. Flowers pure white in showy terminal panicles. The flower buds are formed in the fall, and give an appearance of the plants being in flower all winter. Choice. 9-12 in., \$1.00; 12-18 in., \$2.00.

A. Japonica. (Japanese Lily of the Valley Tree.) 3 ft. May. A Japanese species, with narrower foliage, taking on pleasing autumnal

tints and with pendulous spikes of pure white flowers. Taller than the last. Choice. 9-12 in., \$1.00; 12-18 in., \$2.00.

See also *Andromeda*.

RHODODENDRON.

(Ericaceæ.)

No class of hardy plants produce so rich an effect of foliage at all seasons, or such flower results, as the Evergreen Rhododendrons. The class is being constantly improved by nurserymen, and particular attention has been given to infusing the blood of perfectly hardy species into the newer named sorts, so that at the present time the list of sorts perfectly adapted to this climate is ample. The colors in the hardy sorts now range from purest white to deepest crimson and rich purples, including all possible shades and combinations of these colors. With proper conditions, no class of plants are more easily grown than the Rhododendron, and, once established, less care is necessary than that usually given ordinary shrubs.

No garden is complete without one or more specimens.

The soil conditions are very simple; lime in any form must be excluded, as it is fatal. In any soil of ordinary fertility, the class will thrive, while the addition of leaf-mould in moderate quantity will produce richer flowering effects. A common failure with Rhododendrons is due to a too free mixture of leaf-mould or peat, rendering the soil too porous, and consequently dry. Protection is best accomplished by standing evergreen boughs among the plants; and this method is far superior to smothering the plants in boxes, barrels, or with overdressings of leaves. Manure should only be applied when of a thoroughly rotted nature. To ensure free flowering results for future seasons, carefully remove the partially ripened vessels in July or early Aug.

R. amœnum. (Lovely Azalea.) 3 ft. June. Beautiful glossy-green foliage, turning to reddish-purple in winter. Flowers large and abundant, in shades of brilliant purple and red. A native of China, and a very valuable addition. 10-12 in \$1.00; 15-18 in., \$2.00.

R. Catawbiense. 8 ft. June. This is one of the types from which the hardy-named varieties originated. It forms a broad, dense bush with handsome, deep-green, evergreen foliage, and bears at the extremity of each branchlet immense heads of large, clear lilac, spotted purple flowers. Valuable for use in large groups or plantations for effect. 1 ft., 75 cents each; 1-1½ ft., \$1.00; 1½-2 ft., \$1.50; 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

R. hirsutum. 2 ft. June and July. We have seen acres of this beautiful variety growing close to the snow line in the Alps of Switzerland

where it is native. Foliage hairy. The plant is of dwarf habit and produces clusters of pale-red flowers. Choice for planting near larger-growing sorts. 9-12 in., \$1.00; 12-15 in., \$2.00 each.



Rhododendron amœnum.

R. maximum. (Great Bay.) 10 ft. July. This species is a rare native as far north as Portland, Me., consequently absolutely hardy. The foliage is the largest and most effective of all hardy kinds, each leaf often ten inches long and of the deepest glossy-green. The flowers are in dense heads, four to six inches across, white, tinged with pink and yellow. The latest flowering of all hardy kinds and of rapid growth. 12-15 in., \$1.00; 18-24 in., \$2.00; 24-30 in., \$3.00.

R. punctatum. 6 ft. June. Another rare native, quite hardy, with medium-sized glossy-green foliage, and moderate-sized heads of light-pink flowers. Forms a broad open bush. 1-2 ft., \$1.00.

R. Wilsonianum. 3 ft. July. A beautiful dwarf-growing species with small, oval, ever-green foliage and terminal clusters of china-pink flowers. Excellent for planting at edge of groups of larger-growing sorts. 12-18 in., \$2.00 each.

NAMED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

Of these we have a very superior collection of hardy varieties which have been carefully tested. We wish to especially enforce the fact that our plants can be relied upon for hardihood, as we regret to state that many plants we meet with upon private estates, that have been purchased from other sources, are either of varieties known as tender or such as show at a glance the predominating tender blood of *R. ponticum*. Our aim is to send out only such sorts as have been proved by ourselves and other growers to be hardy in the climate of Boston and vicinity.

Album grandiflorum. Blush, changing to white; immense truss; tall, vigorous habit.

Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red. Flowers of great substance.

Ertle Parsons. Mauve with brown eye.

Bicolor. Rose, with clear-white spot on upper petals.

Caractacus. Rich, purplish-crimson. Fine truss. Dense habit.

Chas. Bagley. Cherry-red. Fine truss.

Chas. Dickens. Dark scarlet.

Delicatissimum. Blush-white, tinged pink.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted red; fringed and crisped. Free. The best for bleak spots.

Giganteum. Light rose.

Gloriosum. Blush white. Large flower.

Grandiflorum. Clear rose.

Hannibal. Rose, shading to blush and lightened with white.

H. H. Hunnewell. Dark, rich crimson.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson. Monstrous truss.

James Bateman. Clear, rosy scarlet.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, beautifully spotted.

Lee's Purple. Dark purple. Free bloomer.

Macranthum. Rosy blush. Late.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson. Fine.

Old Port. Rich plum.



Rhododendron.

Purpureum grandiflorum. Purple. Very large trees.

Roseum elegans. Rich rose.

Roseum grandiflorum. Clear rose. Late bloomer.

Price, 1 ft., \$1.00 each; 12-18 in., \$1.50 each; 18-24 in., \$2.00 each. Larger plants, price on selection. Special dozen and hundred rates upon application.

SANTOLINA — Lavender Cotton.

(Compositæ.)

Valuable for its showy, silvery foliage and dense, low growth. Adapted to all soils, and thriving well in dry situations. Valuable for grouping at the edge of other shrubs, for foliage effect.

S. chamæcyparissus. (Silvery L. C.) 1 ft. July. Extremely small and dense foliage of showy, silvery-gray color. 35 cents.

Spindle Tree. See *Euonymus*.

TEUCRIUM — Wild Germander.

(Labiatae.)

Showy, low-growing, dark-green, aromatic foliage, and spikes of bright, purplish-red flowers in late summer. The front of the border or the rock-work. Light soil, in well-drained situations.

T. Chamædrys. 1 ft. July-Sept. Eng. Spikes of bright reddish-purple flowers. 25 cents.

Thorn, Evergreen. See *Cratægus*.

YUCCA — Adam's Needle.

(Liliaceae.)

Adapted to all soils, and very useful either in connection with other plants in shrubberies or as a single lawn plant or in groups of several. The foliage is always interesting and useful for its sub-tropical effect; is unrivalled by any other hardy plant. Admirable for seashore planting or on dry soils.

Y. augustifolia 2 ft. July. Amer. Narrow, grass-like foliage, creamy-white flowers. Showy dwarf species. 35 cents.

Y. filamentosa. (Thread and Needle Plant.) 2 ft. June. Long, narrow, dark-green foliage, with peculiar thread-like filaments hanging from the edges. Flowers on a long spike, which is four to five feet high, and bears a branched panicle of immense size, with hundreds of large bell-shaped, creamy, or pure-white flowers. 35 cents; heavy stools, 50 cents.

**Yucca filamentosa.**

var. augustifolia. Much narrower foliage. Blooms ten days earlier. 50 cents.

var. recurva. Foliage gracefully recurved. 50 cents.

VINES.**ACTINIDIA.**

(Ternstroemiaceae.)

Excellent for covering walls, large trellises, and screens.

A. polygama. June. Broadly lanceolate, deep shining-green foliage. Flowers fragrant, in large showy clusters, white, with black anthers, followed by clusters of green, grape-like, edible fruit. Rare and very choice. 35 cents.

AKEBIA.

(Berberideae.)

Rapid growth; dense, handsome foliage. Adapted to any soil or position. Almost evergreen.

A. quinata. May. Clover-like foliage, and peculiar, showy, deep-purple flowers in clusters in early summer and in fruiting form with large, showy, blue, banana-like fruits. 35 cents.

AMPÉLOPSIS — Virginia Creeper.

(Ampelideae.)

One of the hardiest and best vines offered; of rapid growth, with clean foliage.

A. quinquefolia. (Common Woodbine or Virginia Creeper.) A most rapid climber, with broad, deeply-cut foliage, assuming most brilliant autumn colorings, and showy clusters of deep blue berries in fall. 25 cents.

var. Englemanni. (Engleman's Woodbine) A desirable variety, with clinging tendrils, by which it will climb walls, etc., and cling as closely as will the Boston Ivy. Its perfect

hardihood, rapid growth, and capacity to cling closely to wood or masonry, make it fully as desirable as the Boston Ivy, and, moreover, allows of its use where the latter would prove too tender. 35 cents.

See also *Vitis* and *Cissus*.

ARISTOLOCHIA — Pipe Vine.

(Aristolochiaceae.)

Vines of most rapid growth in any deep soil, choice climbers for arbor and trellises.

A. macrophylla or **Sipho.** (Dutchman's Pipe.) May and June. Elegant, broad, light-green, heart-shaped foliage, overlapping and making the densest shade. Curious green flowers, similar in shape to a meerscham pipe. One of the best. 75 cents.

A. tomentosa. (Hairy P. V.) May. A less vigorous grower, and with smaller foliage. 25 cents.

CELASTRUS — Bitter Sweet.

(Celastrineae.)

Rapid climbers, adapted to any soil, with showy foliage and very ornamental fruit in late fall and winter.

C. paniculatus. A Japanese form, which will assume the form of a broad bush if not allowed to climb. Crimson fruit, with deep-orange capsules. 50 cents.

C. punctatus. A choice new form. Very showy fruit. 35 cents.

C. scandens. (Roxbury Wax-work.) Hand-

some, glossy-green foliage, and in late fall large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, with lighter-colored capsules. The fruits remain on the vine until early spring, and are very ornamental. Excellent for arbors and trellises. 35 cents.

CISSUS.

(Ampelidæ.)

A rapid-growing vine, adapted to all soils. Choice for covering trellises, etc.

C. ampelopsis or **Ampelopsis cordata.** (Vitis indivisa.) Broad, heart-shaped, light-green foliage. 35 cents.

CLEMATIS.

(Ranunculacæ.)



Hybrid Clematis.

To obtain the best results with these beautiful climbers, it is necessary to plant them in rich, deep loam. At the flowering season give plenty of water.

A class combining great variety of foliage, habit of growth, and variety of shape, size, and color of flowers.

Of greatest ornamental merit for

covering trellises, etc., and much used as a climber for piazzas.

C. coccinea. See **C. viorna** var. **coccinea.**

C. crispa. (The Crisped Leather Flower.) July to Sept. Curious, thick-petalled, bell-shaped purple flowers. 30 cents.

C. orientalis or **graveolens.** (Heavy-scented C.) 3 ft. Tartary. Summer. Pale-yellow, heavily-scented flowers at intervals throughout the summer. Choice. 25 cents.

C. paniculata. July to Sept. Japan. One of the finest of hardy climbers, with handsome foliage, of very vigorous and rapid growth, and producing in late summer dense sheets of medium-sized, pure-white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. Each branchlet is thickly set with these showy flowers, and altogether produce a most gorgeous effect. Rare and choice. 35 cents; strong blooming size, 50 cents.

C. viorna. (Leather Flower.) June. Curious, nodding, bell-shaped flowers, purple with yellow throat. 25 cents.

var. **coccinea.** (Scarlet C.) All summer. A variety of the highest merit. Scarlet flowers in great profusion all summer. Rare, and one of the best. 25 cents.

C. Virginiana. (Virgin's Bower.) Aug. A native, yet one of the best for rapid growth and profusion of white flowers. 15 cents.

C. vitacella. (Vine Bower.) Summer and autumn. Large, drooping, blue or purple flowers in continuous succession. 25 cents.

NAMED HYBRID CLEMATIS.

No class of climbing vines are more prolific in flower effect. Give rich culture for best results.

Price, unless otherwise noted, strong plants. \$1.00 each; lighter plants, 75 cents.

A fine collection, of which, however, the following are the most distinct and satisfactory for general culture.

Fairy Queen. Pale flesh, with distinct pink bars.

Henryii. Creamy white; very large. A prolific and constant bloomer.

Jackmanii. Deep violet-purple. Flowers in masses. A continuous bloomer. One of the best.

Kermesiana. A fine, constant bloomer, producing masses of rich, velvety-red flowers about two-thirds the size of the ordinary Clematis Jackmanii. Unique in color and in every way desirable.

Madam Edouard Andre. This fine Clematis was first exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, where it attracted universal attention owing to the brilliancy of its flowers, which are of the most vivid crimson, large in size and produced in greatest abundance even on small plants. A rapid, hardy climber, prolific and continuous bloomer, and quite unapproached in color by any other Clematis. \$1.50.

Madam Baron Villard. Another magnificent new variety of hardy, vigorous constitution and a prolific bloomer. Flowers of the most delicate satiny pink. \$1.50.

HEDERA — Ivy.

(Araliaceæ)

In somewhat protected situations on a north or north-west wall this will succeed well, and is very ornamental.

H. Helix. (English I.) Handsome, dark glossy-green, evergreen foliage. 35 cents.

var. **Rægnieriana.** (Giant I.) A very hardy and free-growing sort, with large and very thick foliage. 35 cents.

Hydrangea, Climbing. See **Schizophragma.**

LONICERA — Honeysuckle.

(Caprifoliaceæ.)

Indispensable climbers, embracing a wide range of foliage and color of flower, and adapted to any good soil.

L. Japonica or **brachypoda.** (Chinese Evergreen H.) Dense foliage of purplish-green color, the young shoots purple; the leaves and stems quite hairy. Flowers yellow and fragrant. Almost evergreen. 25 cents.

var. **Halliana.** (Hall's Green H.) All summer. Oval, dense, semi-evergreen foliage, and very fragrant yellow and cream-colored flowers in constant succession. Excellent for covering trellises, rocks, etc. 25 cents.

var. **aurea reticulata.** (Golden Variegated H.) June and July. Foliage most handsomely variegated with gold, green, and pink shades. 35 cents.

L. Periclymenum. (European Woodbine.) All summer. Flowers, externally deep red,

internally mauve yellow. A free bloomer. 35 cents.

var. Belgicum. (Belgian or Dutch Monthly.) All summer. Fragrant red and yellow flowers borne in dense clusters. 35 cents.



Coral Honeysuckle.

L. sempervirens. (Scarlet Trumpet H.) All summer. Long, tubular, vermilion flowers, with lighter throat, borne in showy bunches all summer. 35 cents.

L. Sullivanti or flava. (Minnesota H.) July. A rare form, with round, glaucous foliage. Flowers yellow, followed by clusters of showy, orange-scarlet, persistent fruit. Choice. 50 cents.

MENISPERUM — Moonseed.

(Menispermaceæ.)

A valuable climber for use in shady and moist places, where few vines would succeed.

M. Canadense. June and July. White flowers, followed by clusters of black fruit. Handsome, glossy-green, heart-shaped foliage. A rapid climber. 25 cents.

PERIPLUCA — Silk Vine.

(Asclepiadæ.)

A rampant climber, choice for covering arbors and walls rapidly. Ordinary soils.

P. Græca. (Grecian S. V.) July. Smooth, glossy-green, lanceolate foliage. 35 cents.

Pipe Vine. See *Aristolochia*.

Roses. See *Roses in Deciduous Shrubs*.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA — Climbing Hydrangea.

(Saxifragæ.)

A rare and interesting climber doing well in all soils, and especially adapted to grow against a wall.

S. Hydrangeoides. Aug. Oval, heart-shaped, deeply toothed, light green or reddish foliage. Flowers in very showy, broad, flat heads, white with dark anthers. 75 cents.



Trumpet Vine. 35 cents.

TECOMA—Trumpet Vine.

(Bignoniaceæ.)

A showy climber, adapted to all soils. Somewhat tender at first, but soon establishes itself and then becomes extremely or-

namental both in full foliage and flower.

T. radicans or Bignonia radicans. Summer. Handsome dark-green compound foliage, and showy clusters of deep orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers.

VITIS.

(Ampelidæ.)

All rapid growing vines, suited for common soils.

V. heterophylla. (Variegated Grape.) Deeply-cut, showy foliage, handsomely variegated with green, pink, and white. Very ornamental. 50 cents.

V. inconstans or tricuspidata or Veitchii. (The Boston Ivy.) This is the handsome creeper that is so freely used at present to cover brick and stone walls, for which it is well suited. The foliage varies from trifoliate to simple forms on the same plant, and is a shining glossy-green, taking on beautiful autumnal coloring. When once established this vine grows very rapidly, and clings very tenaciously to brick-work, rock-work, and even wooden walls. 35 cents.

var. Royali. (Royal Japan Ivy.) A form with somewhat larger foliage, and equally as good as the type. 50 cents.

V. quinquefolia. (Common Woodbine or Virginia Creeper.)

See under *Ampelosis*.

V. serjanæfolia. A rare Japanese species, with deeply-cut, palmate foliage. Very handsome. 75 cents.

WISTARIA.

(Leguminosæ.)

Wistarias are adapted to all soils and exposures. No vine will more quickly cover trellises or small buildings than the Wistaria, while its graceful foliage and showy flowers render it especially worthy of extended use.

W. brachybotrys. (Short-clustered W.) May. Deep violet-purple flowers in short, dense clusters. Very fragrant. 75 cents.

W. Chinensis. (Chinese W.) May and Aug. Large, pale-blue flowers, in long drooping panicles. Often produces a second crop of flowers in August. One of the best. 50 cents.



Hall's Honeysuckle.



Wistaria.

var. alba. (White Chinese W.) A choice form, with pure white flowers. \$1.00.

var. flora plena. (Double-flowered Chinese W.) Double purple flowers, in close panicles. A shy bloomer. \$1.00.

var. multijuga. Summer. A new Japanese species, with deep purple flowers a little smaller than those of the Chinese, but in immense long panicles, said to often

attain the length of two feet. A rare variety. 75 cents.

W. frutescens. (American Shrubby W.) May and June. Dense panicles of fragrant, pale-blue flowers. 35 cents.

var. magnifica. (Large American W.) A more vigorous form, with longer panicles. Flowers, pale lilac and very fragrant. 50 cents.

Woodbine. See *Ampelopsis*.

Other trailing shrubs which can properly be treated as vines are as follows:

Bearberry. See *Arctostaphylos in Evergreen Shrubs*.

Bramble, Cut-leaved. See *Rubus in Deciduous Shrubs*.

Euonymus, Japanese. See *Euonymus in Evergreen Shrubs*.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

While it was necessary a few years ago to give extensive cultural directions as to Hardy Perennials, their use is now become so general that this no longer becomes necessary. The mere mention of the fact that no class of plants is more easily cultivated in the ordinary line of good garden soils is all-sufficient in this direction. The last twenty years we have tested more than 2,500 varieties of Hardy Herbaceous Perennials, a great portion of which we have discarded, not from utter lack of merit, but from the fact that they failed to be distinct from other sorts already in cultivation, or lack of some especial characteristic necessary to meet the demands of our climate and soils. The list has now been further reduced, and we have eliminated all those varieties that did not seem adapted to extensive use in New England gardens. All the varieties now catalogued can be highly recommended, and will succeed under those conditions that are mentioned in connection with each class in the body of the Catalogue.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials are now recognized as an absolute necessity in the garden, and the mere fact of their being perennial of itself would be sufficient inducement for their extensive cultivation, but when one considers that in addition they combine the most extensive range in habit and season of bloom, size and color of flowers, their merit can readily be understood.

We are pleased at any time to answer any correspondence, or to make a selection of those sorts that would be best adapted to the needs of our customers.

HARDY PERENNIALS.

ACANTHUS—Bear's Breech.

(*Acanthaceæ*.)

A class from the Mediterranean region, with unusually handsome broad foliage. Well adapted for single specimen lawn planting. It prefers a rich though light and well-drained soil, and should be covered deeply with a mulch during the winter. The leaf of the *Acanthus* is largely copied in architecture.

A. Mollis. 4 ft. Aug.-Sept. Italy. Handsomest of the class, with elegant foliage and towering spikes of purple flowers. 35 cents.

ACHILLEA—Milfoil or Yarrow.

(*Compositæ*.)

Of easy culture in ordinary soils; the dwarf forms make good carpets in dry, sunny situations, or can be used together with the medium-sized varieties in the rockery; the rest are good border plants.

A. Ægyptiaca. (Egyptian Y.) 18 in. June-Oct. Syria. Silvery, fern-like foliage. Yellow flowers in flat umbels. 25 cents.

A. filipendulina or **Eupatorium.** (Noble Y.)

4 ft. June-Oct. Caspian Sea. Very showy; of tall habit, with deeply-cut, clear-green foliage, and heads of yellow flowers. 20 cents.

A. Millefolium

var. roseum. (Rosy M.) 12 in. June-Oct. Amer. Fern-like, deep-green foliage. Flowers bright pink in dense heads. 15 cents.

A. Mongolica. 1 ft. July-Sept. Siberia. Showy heads of white flowers. 25 cents.

A. Ptarmica **var. The Pearl.** Showy heads of very double, pure-white flowers. 15 cents.



Achillea Eupatorium.

A. tomentosa. (Woolly Y.) 6 in. June-July. Eng. One of the choicest of creeping plants, with beautiful moss-like, deep-green foliage, quite hidden in June with the numerous heads of bright golden-yellow flowers. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per C.

ACONITUM — Monk's Hood.

(Ranunculacæ.)

Any garden soil. The plants should be left undisturbed for years, when they form broad clumps, and produce very showy panicles. Invaluable for shady situations under trees, etc., succeeding there admirably. Care must be taken to plant where there is no danger of children eating the tubers, as they are all extremely poisonous. The following will cover the range of colors and give the best satisfaction:

A. autumnale. 4 ft. Sept.-Oct. China. Late bloomer. Showy panicles of deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

A. Lycocotnum. (Wolf's Bane.) 4 ft. July-Aug. Eur. Spikes of clear-yellow flowers. 35 cents.

A. Napellus. (Helmet flower.) 3 ft. July-Sept. Switz. Deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

var. bicolor. Flowers variegated blue and white. 30 cents.

A. uncinatum. 4 ft. June-July. Amer. Deep-purple flowers. 25 cents.

ACORUS — Flag.

(Aroidæ.)

This thrives in any soil in very wet or moderately dry situations. Useful for border or at edge of ponds and brooks.

A. Calamus var. variegata. (Variegated F.) 2 ft. Amer. Foliage striped with green and gold. 25 cents.

ACTÆA — Bane-berry.

(Ranunculacæ.)

Showy natives, thriving in rich loam, with rich green and finely divided foliage. The flowers are crowded in showy spikes and followed by handsome berries. Excellent for shady spots.

A. alba. (White A.) 2 ft. Apr.-June. Amer. White berries with red stocks. 25 cents.

A. spicata. (Red B.) 2 ft. June. Amer. Scarlet berries in long spikes. 20 cents.

ADONIS.

(Ranunculacæ.)

European plants with fern-like foliage and showy flowers. They survive in any good soil. Desirable for the rockery.

A. vernalis. (Ox eye.) 1 ft. May-June. Eur. Beauti-



Adonis vernalis.

ful finely-cut foliage and showy, bright-yellow, anemone-like flowers. A choice spring bloomer. 20 cents.

ÆGOPODIUM — Gout-weed.

(Umbelliferæ.)

A rapid-spreading plant, thriving in all soils, and the variegated form is used to advantage as a cover plant. Desirable in shady situations or as an edging plant.

Æ. podograria var. vgt. (Variegated G.) 1 ft. June-July. Eur. 15 cents.

ÆTHIONEMA — Mt. Lebanon Candytuft.

(Cruciferæ.)

Creeping evergreen shrubs of dense growth, with a profusion of pretty flowers. Valuable for front of borders, as an edging plant, or in the rockery, where it is perfectly at home. Well-drained loam.

Æ. grandiflorum. 6 in. June-July. Levant. Bright, flesh-colored flowers. 35 cents.

AJUGA — Bugle.

(Labiatae.)

A beautiful plant, adapted to all soils, forming a clump of tufted foliage, bearing in early summer broad sheets of bright-blue flowers, thus giving a most showy effect. Well adapted for border or rockery.

A. Genevensis. (Geneva Bugle.) 6 in. May-June. Switz. Bright-blue flowers in long, dense, showy spikes, completely hiding the bright-green, tufted foliage. Can be highly recommended. 20 cents.

ALSTROEMERIA — Peruvian Lily.

(Amaryllidæ.)



Alstroemeria aurantiaca.

A rare plant from the higher altitudes of the mountains of Peru, possessing unique combinations and markings of colors in the flowers. Should be planted in deeply drained soil, and in a sheltered spot, where they thrive and give a wealth of bloom. Mulch heavily in winter.

A. aurantiaca. 2 ft. June-Oct. Chili. Showy, orange-red flowers. Very choice. 25 cents.

ALTHÆA — Hollyhock.

(Malvacæ.)

Indispensable plants to every garden, possessing a character peculiar to themselves which renders them especially valuable to break up any set effect of garden or barrenness of lawn with



Hollyhock.

single and double forms. Double varieties, 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen. Single varieties, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen. Mixed varieties, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. The Hollyhock disease can be successfully treated by use of the Bordeaux mixture.

ALYSSUM — Madwort.

(Cruciferae.)

Showy, low-growing, semi-shrubby plants, thriving in any well-drained soil. Useful for the front of the border.



Alyssum saxatile var. *compactum*.

A. saxatile var. *compactum*. (Gold Dust.) 1 ft. May-June. Candia. Bright, silvery foliage. Handsome heads of brightest, clear golden-yellow, fragrant flowers to completely hide the foliage in season of bloom. One of the choicest plants offered, producing a most magnificent effect. Indispensable for the border or the rockery. 20 cents.

their strict towering spikes of showy flowers. As usually treated the Hollyhock is a biennial, but if planted in rich loam in positions where water will not settle around the crown during winter they become very satisfactory perennials. These we can furnish in all ranges of color and in the

AMSONIA.

(Apocynaceae.)

A stout, bush-like, border plant, with willow-like foliage and dense terminal spikes of showy blue flowers. All soils.

A. Tabernæmontana. 2 ft. May-July. Amer. 25 cents.

ANCHUSA — Alkanet.

(Boraginæ.)

A vigorous Italian plant, with broad foliage and panicles of deep-blue Forget-me-not-like flowers. A free grower in all soils.

A. Italica. 3-4 ft. June-Sept. Italy. 25 cents.

ANEMONE — Wind-flower.

(Ranunculaceae.)

An important class, of easy culture in all garden soils. The dwarf, tufted sorts thrive well in ordinary borders, but are most at home in the rockery. The tall sorts are preëminent as border plants.



Anemone Japonica.

A. Japonica. (Japanese W.) 2 ft. Sept.-Oct. Japan. Quite indispensable in any good garden. Of vigorous habit of growth, producing in autumn a continuous abundance of bright flowers. 20 cents.

var. alba or **Honorine Jobert.** Pure-white form, of great beauty. Choice for cutting purposes. 20 cents.

var. Whirlwind. Splendid semi-double, pure-whit form, more hardy than the other varieties. A great favorite for cutting. 25 cents.

A. dichotoma or **Pennsylvanica.** 18 in. June-Sept. Amer. Showy, pure-white flowers held above the foliage. Thrives in shade. 15 cents.

A. Pulsatilla. (Pasque Flower.) 6 in. May-June. Eur. Fern-like foliage; showy, rich-purple flowers. Choice for rockeries. 25 cents.

A. sylvestris. (Snow Drop.) 9 in. April-July. Asia. Large cup-shaped, pure-white flowers held well above the foliage. For the border, but equally at home in partial shade naturalized in the grove or rockery. 25 cents.

ANTHEMIS — Chamomile.

(Compositæ.)

The Golden Marguerite is one of the choicest of our hardy plants, thriving in all soils, and producing the greatest abundance of showy, deep-yellow, aster-like flowers from early July until hard frost. For cutting purposes no yellow flower can rival this.

A. tinctoria. (Hardy Golden Marguerite.) 2 ft. July-Sept. Eur. Dense, bushy habit, covered with showy yellow flowers all summer. 15 cents.

ANTHERICUM — St. Bruno's Lily.

(Liliaceæ.)

Of easy culture in rich loam. Choice border plant, forming clumps and flowering in spring and early summer.

A. Liliago. (St. Bernard's L.) 18 in. June-July. So. Europe. Showy spikes of white flowers resembling small Lilies. 20 cents.



Anthericum liliastrum.

A. liliastrum var. major or *Paradiæa liliastrum.* (Giant St. Bruno's L.) 2-3 ft. Eur. A prolific variety, with large flowers, borne in great profusion. 25 cents.

AQUILEGIA — Columbine.

(Ranunculaceæ.)

Elegant border plants, unrivalled for beauty of form and rich blending of color. Quite indispensable to the flower-garden and adapted to all

soils. Although we raise a great many species, yet we confine this list to those sorts that we find best adapted to general culture.



Aquilegia cœrulea.

A. Canadensis. (Wild Honeysuckle.) 18 in. June-July. Amer. Brilliant scarlet and yellow. 15 cents.

A. chrysantha. (Golden Spurred C.) 3 ft. June-Aug. Colorado. Golden-yellow flowers, with long spurs. Fragrant. One of the best. 25 cents.

A. cœrulea. (Rocky Mt. C.) 1 ft. June-Aug. Amer. Large flowers, often four inches across, with deep-blue sepals, pure-white petals, and recurved spurs. A grand species for the border or base of the rockery in well-drained loam. 35 cents.

A. vulgaris. 4 ft. June-July. Eur. Flowers varying from pure white to blue and purple, and in combinations of these colors. 20 cents.

var. alba. (Munstead White C.) 2 ft. May-July. Broad, light-green foliage and showy, pure-white flowers. Very distinct, and valuable for cutting. 30 cents.

var. fl. pl. Double flowers in all colors. 20 cents.

ARABIS — Rock-Cress.

(Cruciferæ.)

Of easiest culture in all soils. Well adapted to the border, rock-work, or for covering steep, dry



THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BLUE SPRUCE.

(*Picea pungens* var. *glauca*.)

(See page 51.)



Arabis Albida.

ARENARIA — Sandwort.

(Caryophyllææ.)

Dwarf plants, forming dense carpets of verdure, useful for carpeting ground in sunny or half-sunny situations. Any soil and situation free from stagnant moisture.

A. Balearica. (Balearica S.) 1 in. July-August. Balearic Islands. Dense, moss-like foliage of the brightest green color. Fine white flowers, prettily studding the foliage at its season of bloom. 20 cents.

ARMERIA — Thrift.

(Plumbaginææ.)

Dwarf plants of easy culture in any soil. All form evergreen tufts of bright-green foliage, and produce their numerous flowers in dense heads on stiff, wiry stems. Choice for border or rocky.

A. maritima. (CushionPink.) 9 in. June-Sept. Eng. A dense, tufted plant with deep-green, grass-like foliage, studded throughout the summer with purple flowers in dense heads on clean stems. For the front of the border or rock-work, and often used as an edging plant in place of box edging. 20 cents; \$2.00 dozen; \$12.50 per hundred.

var. alba. Flowers pure white. Very distinct. 25 cents.

var. Lauchiana. Bright-crimson flowers. Extremely pretty. 25 cents.



Armeria cephalotes.

banks, where they will resist severe droughts.

A. albid. (Mountain R. C.) 6 in. April-June. Caucasus. Pure-white flowers with the odor of May-flowers, borne in close heads on leafy stems, and in such profusion as to completely hide the foliage. Very choice. 20 cents.

ARTEMESIA — Wormwood.

(Compositæ.)

Useful and ornamental plants for the border or shrubbery, thriving in all soil. Though not remarkable for their flowers, yet the foliage of the sorts quoted is very ornamental, and besides possessing medicinal virtues their aromatic odor is very pleasing.

A. Abrotanum. (Southern-Wood.) 4 ft. Aug.-Sept. Eur. Dark-green, finely-cut foliage. 25 cents.

A. Absinthium. (Common W.) 3 ft. July-Aug. Eur. Deeply-cut silvery foliage. 25 cents.

A. Dracunculus. (Tarragon.) 3 ft. July-Aug. Spain. An open-growing bush, with dark-green foliage, possessed of a peculiar aromatic flavor, sought for flavoring soups and wines. 25 cents.

A. frigida. (Silky W.) 1 ft. Sept.-Oct. Siberia. Very finely-cut silvery foliage. Will thrive in poorest of soils. 25 cents.

A. Stelleriana. (Silvery W. or Old Woman.) 1 ft. July-Sept. Amer. and Eur. Deeply-cut foliage. Much used for edgings. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.50 per hundred.

ASARUM — Snake-root.

(Aristolochiaceæ.)

An interesting creeping plant, with foliage of odd shape and color. It can be especially recommended for use as a cover plant in shady spots, where it quickly forms a dense carpet.

A. Europeum. (Assarabacca.) 6 in. June-July. Eur. Bright glossy-green, heart-shaped foliage. 20 cents.

ASCLEPIAS — Milk-weed.

(Asclepiadææ.)

This is one of the showiest of our American plants. It thrives in all light or loamy soils, but should not be disturbed after planting. The showy orange flowers are borne in large flat heads for a long season in midsummer.

A. tuberosa. (Butterfly-weed.) (Pleurisy-root.) 2 ft. July-Sept. Amer. Broad foliage, and showy heads of deep-orange or orange-yellow flowers. Choice for the most select border. 25 cents.

ASPERULA — Woodruff or Maitrank.

(Rubiaceæ.)



A charming, creeping plant, with deep-green, whorled foliage, and pure-white flowers. Thriving in all soils, it is valuable for covering purposes in shady situations. The foliage, especially, has a very pleasing flavor, and is often used for flavoring drinks.

A. odorata. 6 in. June-July. Germany. Clusters of small pure-white flowers. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.



Asperula odorata.

ASPHODELINE.

(Liliaceæ.)

Charming plant, thriving in ordinary soils, with sword-like foliage and towering spikes of yellow, lily-like flowers. Very effective in the border. Mulch in winter.

A. luteus. 3 ft. July-Aug. Sicily. Yellow, fragrant flowers, lasting for a long time. 25 cents.

ASPHODELUS — Asphodel.

(Liliaceæ.)

A vigorous plant, adapted to all soils, capable of very bold effects. Choice for the border or rock garden.

A. albus. 2-3 ft. June-July. Italy. Light-green foliage and tall spikes of pure-white, lily-like flowers. 25 cents.

ASTER — Star-wort or Michaelmas Daisy.

(Compositæ.)

These are amongst the most showy of hardy flowers, and possess merits that cannot be overlooked. All are hardy, of easiest culture in any soil, and give a wealth of bloom at a season when other flowers are generally lacking. They embrace a wide range of color and habit of growth. Though there are numerous species and varieties, we have eliminated those kinds that have proved weedy or otherwise undesirable with us, and give below such as embrace good habit with distinction of color. The dwarf sorts can be used in the rockery or border, while the tall sorts occupy back portions of the border, or are admirable used alone in masses, or with shrubs.

A. acris. 3 ft. Aug. Neat bushy habit; lilac-purple starry flowers. 20 cents.

A. alpinus. (Alpine S.) 9 in. June-July. Eur. Showy purple flowers. 25 cents.

var. speciosus. Deep, clear blue. 35 cents.

A. amellus var. Bessarabicus. 2 ft. July-Aug. Russia. Large deep-purple flowers, with yellow centres. 25 cents.

A. Chapmanii. 4-5 ft. Aug.-Sept. Amer. Light-blue flowers in broad-branched heads. 15 cents.

A. longifolia var. formosa. 15 in. Aug.-Sept. Amer. Dwarf, dense habit. Clouds of deep rose-purple flowers. 20 cents.

A. Nova Anglea. (New England A.) 6-8 ft. Aug.-Nov. Amer. Immense heads of deepest-purple flowers, each about two inches across and with bright-yellow centre. It is one of the most conspicuous of all late-blooming hardy plants. 15 cents.

var. rosea. Clear-pink flowers. This, with its immense heads of flowers, its sturdy habit and perfect hardihood, together with its rich pink color, forms one of the choicest adjuncts to the hardy-flower garden. 25 cents.

A. Nova Belgica var. Lady Trevellyn. 4 ft.

Sept.-Oct. Amer. Immense heads of pure-white flowers with yellow centres. The panicles are often 18 in. tall and a foot through. A most conspicuous plant. 25 cents.

var. Robert Parker. 3 ft. Sept. Beautiful lavender blue, clear yellow centres. 20 cents.

A. ptarmicoides. (Bouquet S.) 18 in. Aug.-Oct. Amer. Flat heads of white flowers. Well adapted for cutting purposes. 25 cents.

A. Sibiricus. 9 in. Aug.-Sept. Siberia. This plant forms a perfect hemisphere and is quite covered with clear-pink flowers in autumn. 35 cents.

A. spectabilis. (Showy S.) 2 ft. Sept.-Oct. Amer. Broad umbels of deepest-blue flowers, each two inches across. 20 cents.

A. turbinellus. 2 ft. Aug. to Sept. Long, slender, finely-branched habit, very dark-green foliage and clear lavender flowers. 25 cents.

ASTILBE — False Goat's-beard.

(Saxifrageæ.)

Showy medium-sized perennials of easiest culture in all soils. Their compact habit of growth, neat foliage, and charming flowers render them especially valuable for use in the border.

A. Chinensis. 18 in. July-Aug. China. Handsome, finely-cut foliage. Pink flowers in close spikes. 50 cents.

A. Japonica. (Spiræa Japonica or Hoteia Japonica.) 2 ft. June-July. Japan. Dark-green foliage and large spikes of pure-white flowers. Much used for winter forcing. 20 cents.

var. foliis variegata. Foliage beautifully laced with golden yellow. 30 cents.

var. grandiflora or multiflora var. compacta. A great improvement over the type, with larger, denser flower-heads, and in more prolific habit. 25 cents.

AUBRETIA — Purple Rock-Cress.

(Cruciferae.)

Beautiful rock plants thriving in any soil of well-drained nature, making broad masses of silvery foliage, which gives a charming contrast with its clouds of showy flowers. For the rockery indispensable, and quite useful for the front of well-drained borders. Choice for spring bedding. Charming to associate with the Alpine Rock-cress.

A. deltoidea. 4 in., 4-6. Levant. Silvery foliage, with clouds of showy purple flowers in early spring. 20 cents.

var. oculata. Rich purple, with pure white eye. Very distinct. 35 cents.

BAPTISIA — False Indigo.

(Leguminosæ.)

A free-growing plant for any ordinary soil. Well adapted to the border.

B. australis. 2 ft. June-July. Amer. Deep-green, deeply-cut foliage. Showy spikes of dark-blue flowers. 25 cents.

BELLIS — English Daisy.

(Compositæ.)

Charming plants for the border or for spring bedding. Adapted to any good soil. A slight covering of leaves is to be recommended during the winter.



Bellis perennis.

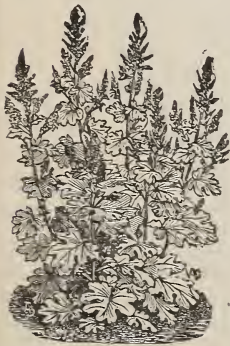
B. perennis. 6 in. Apr.-July. Eur. All shades of colors mixed, and in forms varying from single to very double. 15 cents. \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per hundred.

BOCCONIA — Plume Poppy.

(Papaveraceæ.)

A vigorous-growing plant, adapted to any soil, with large, deeply-cut, showy foliage of a peculiar glaucous hue. Better adapted to the shrubbery or the wild garden than to the border, owing to its spreading habit. Single specimens in the lawn are very effective.

B. cordata (Japonica). 6-8 ft. July-Sept. China. Handsomely-cut foliage and immense panicles of small creamy-white flowers. 25 cents.



Bocconia cordata.

BOLTONIA — False Chamomile.

(Compositæ.)

An effective class, blooming in late summer, the very showy flowers being produced in immense heads of hundreds of flowers. Easy culture in all soils.

B. latisquama. 4 ft. Sept.-Oct. Amer. Pink, slightly tinged with lavender. Unsurpassed among hardy plants for the border. 25 cents.

CALLIRHOE — Poppy-Mallow.

(Malvaceæ.)

A trailing plant, with deeply-cut foliage and producing showy flowers. In the rockery, trailing over banks, it gives a beautiful effect. Suited to any good soil.

C. involucrata. 1 ft. June-Oct. Amer. Deep crimson flowers with white centres. 20 cents.

CAMPANULA — Harebell or Bellflower.

(Campanulaceæ.)

A most important class of hardy plants, embracing a great range of habit and color. All the sorts quoted are of easiest culture in common soils.

C. Carpathica. (Carpathian H.) 9 in. June-Sept. Austria. Dwarf, tufted habit. Flowers deep blue on good stems for cutting, and borne in continuous succession throughout midsummer. One of the choicest plants for the front of the border, for edgings, or the rockery. 25 cents.

var. alba. Pure-white flowers. Very effective. 25 cents.

C. glomerata var. Dahurica. (Dahurian H.) 2 ft. June-Aug. Eur. Showy terminal heads of deep-purple flowers. Very choice border plant. 35 cents.

C. grandiflora.

See *Platycodon.*

C. latifolia. 3-4 ft. June-July. Eur. Broad foliage, upright habit, and large, showy heads of long deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

var. macrantha. Very free blooming variety, with flowers of richest blue. 25 cents.

C. nobilis. (Large H.) 1 ft. June-July. China. Broad heart-shaped foliage and clusters of showy, nodding, creamy-white flowers, tinged with brown. 25 cents.

C. persicæfolia. (Peach-leaved H.) 3 ft. July-Aug. Eur. Narrow foliage and towering spikes of handsome bell-shaped blue flowers. 20 cents.

C. var. alba. Flowers of the purest white. Choice for cutting purposes. 25 cents.

C. rotundifolia. (Blue Bells of Scotland.)



Campanula glomerata.



Campanula latifolia.

1 ft. June-Aug. Amer. Dense growth; narrow foliage and clusters of clear-blue flowers. 20 cents.

C. van Houtteii. 2 ft. June-Aug. Japan. Large heads of showy, deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

CASSIA — Wild Senna.

(Leguminosæ.)

A shrub-like bush, with compound leaves and showy flowers; adapted to all soils, but will thrive even in the poorest.

C. Marylandica. 4 ft. July-Aug. Amer. Dense spikes of pea-shaped yellow flowers spotted with black. 25 cents.

CENTAUREA — Centaury.

(Compositæ.)

A showy class with many valuable subjects for the flower border. All of easiest culture in ordinary soil.

C. declinata (*dealbata*). 18 in. July-Aug. Caucasus. One of the choicest; of neat, compact habit, with deeply-cut foliage and showy, large pink flowers with white centres. Choice for cut-



Centaurea Montana.

ting. 25 cents.

C. macrocephala. 3 ft. July-Aug. Caucasus. Strong, upright growth with terminal spikes of large deep-yellow flowers. 25 cents.

C. Montana. 2 ft. July-Aug. Austria. Large, showy, deep-purple flowers. 20 cents.

var. alba. Pure-white flowers in greatest profusion. Indispensable for cutting. One of the finest plants of our cultivation. 25 cents.

var. rosea. Clear red flowers with white centres. 25 cents.

C. nigra var. vgt. (Variegated Buttonweed.) 2 ft. July-Aug. Amer. Showy gold and green variegated foliage. 25 cents.

CENTRANTHUS — Valerian.

(Valerianæ.)

Of easy culture in common soils.

C. ruber. (Red V., or Jupiter's Beard.) 2 ft. June-July. Eng. Showy spikes of deep-crimson flowers. 25 cents.

CEPHALARIA.

(Compositæ.)

A rare tall-growing plant from Siberia, desirable for the back of the flower-border.

C. Tartarica. 5 ft. July-Aug. Tartary. Large, showy creamy-white flowers. 25 cents.

CERASTIUM — Mouse-ear Chickweed.

(Caryophyllæ.)

This is desirable for forming carpets of verdure in dry, sunny spots, for clothing steep banks, and for use in the rockery.



Cerastium tomentosum.

C. tomentosum. 4 in. June-July. Eur. Bright, silvery foliage, pure-white flowers. 20 cents.

CHELONE — Turtle-head.

(Scrophularinæ.)

Stout free-blooming plants, flowering at a season when other flowers are scarce. Of easiest culture in any soil.

C. Lyonii. 2 ft. Aug.-Oct. Carolina. Dense heads of deep-red flowers. 25 cents.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

(Compositæ.)

C. maximum. 3 ft. All summer. Pyrenees. A constant blooming variety, with large, showy, pure-white flowers with yellow centres and good stems for cutting. Choice. 35 cents.

Early Blooming Chrysanthemums.

These are fast becoming very popular, filling, as they do, the usual blank of flowers from late summer until hard frost. They are of neat, compact habit and prolific bloomers. Give rich soil for the best results. The list below covers the best range of color in the class.

Bronze Bride. Very double, button-like bronzy-red flowers.



Chrysanthemum maximum.

- Captain Nemo.** Rich purple. Double. 25 cents.
Golden Fleece. Clear yellow. 25 cents.
La Petite Marie. Very dwarf; flowers white, petals recurved. 25 cents.
Le Luxembourg. Beautiful rich bronze. Very distinct. 25 cents.
Precocite. Rich yellow. 25 cents.

CIMICIFUGA — Snake-root.

(Ranunculaceæ.)

A handsome, tall-growing plant, well suited for the back part of the border, among shrubs, or in shady spots.

- C. racemosa.** 4-6 ft. July-Sept. Amer. Pure-white flowers in very long spikes. 25 cents.

CLEMATIS — Virgin's Bower.

(Ranunculaceæ.)



Clematis Davidiana.

Handsome, tubular, porcelain-blue, fragrant flowers in compact clusters at the axils of the leaves. 35 cents.

- C. integrifolia.** 2 ft. July-Aug. Hungary. Showy rich-blue flowers in profusion. 25 cents.
C. recta. 4 ft. June-July. Austria. Dense, bushy habit. Pure-white flowers in large showy clusters. Very effective. 25 cents.
C. stans. 3 ft. Sept.-Oct. China. A broad, spreading, bushy plant with pure-white flowers in axillary clusters along the length of the branches. 25 cents.
C. tubulosa. 7 ft. Aug.-Sept. China. Similar flowers and foliage to *C. Davidiana*, but of taller growth and blooming much earlier. 30 cents.

CONVALLARIA — Lily of the Valley.

(Liliaceæ.)

The well-known Lily of the Valley, so well adapted for shady situations.

- C. majalis.** 6 in. May-June. Eur. Spikes of purest-white flowers of a charming fragrance. Pips, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per hundred. Heavy clumps, 15 cents.

COREOPSIS — Tick-seed.

(Compositæ.)

All of easiest culture in any common garden soil. All are commendable for the flower border, and desirable for cutting.

- C. grandiflora.** 3 ft. June-Oct. Amer. Large deep-yellow, cup-shaped flowers, often three inches across, on long, clean stems, especially desirable for cutting. 20 cents.

- C. lanceolata.** 2 ft. June-Oct. Amer. Deep golden-yellow flowers on good stems for cutting. This is equally as indispensable as the last, and being of a richer color and a more continuous bloomer can be used to great advantage. 20 cents.

- C. rosea.** 6 in. June-Sept. Amer. Neat, tufted habit of growth. Flowers, light pink, small, but freely produced. 15 cents.

- C. tripteris.** 7 ft. June-Aug. Amer. Tall columnar habit, broad, deep-green foliage, and flat heads of yellow, black-eyed flowers. 20 cents.

CORONILLA — Crown Veitch.

(Leguminosæ.)

A handsome-flowered rampant creeper, useful for covering banks or the rockery, succeeding in all soils. A showy border plant.

- C. varia.** 1 ft. June-Sept. Eur. Dense globular heads of showy bright-pink and white pea-shaped flowers. 30 cents.

DELPHINIUM — Larkspur.

(Ranunculaceæ.)



Delphinium formosum.

A most important class of free-flowering perennials of easy culture in ordinary soils. The tall-growing sorts are admirable for the back portion of the border or for grouping among shrubs, while the lower-growing species do finely in all positions in the border. All are of the greatest value for cut-flower purposes.

By preventing the flowers from going to seed, the plants will bloom continually until hard frost.

D. Cashmerianum. 18 in. July-Aug. Cashmere. Dwarf habit of growth; flowers blue, in large open heads. 35 cents.

D. Chinensis. 3 ft. July-Oct. China. Large open panicles of showy flowers, varying from deep blue through all lighter shades to pure white. These are of the greatest value for flower effect in the garden and for cutting. 20 cents.

var. alba. Pure-white flowers. 30 cents.

var. fl. pl. Double, in all colors. 30 cents.

D. formosum. 4 ft. July-Sept. Caucasus. Large deep-blue flowers with pure-white eye, in long showy spikes. 25 cents.

D. hybridum. 6 ft. July-Sept. Tall showy spikes of blue, lavender, purple, and lighter colored flowers in all combinations imaginable. Our plants are raised from the best obtainable seeds and can be especially recommended. *Single flowered*, 25 cents. *Double flowered*, 30 cents.

DIANTHUS — Pink.

(Caryophyllaceæ.)

One of the most important classes; all of easy culture in ordinary soils and giving fine flower results. For the rockery or border or as edging plants these are equally well adapted.



Dianthus latifolius.

var. alba. White flowers with pink eyes. 20 cents.

D. latifolius. 9 in. June-Oct. Spain. Large heads of bright-red flowers borne in constant succession. One of the best. 25 cents.

D. plumarius (Scotch P.) 9 in. June-July. Scotland. Thick tufts of handsome silvery foliage and showy fragrant flowers on long wiry stems. 20 cents.

var. alba plena. Double white. 20 cents.

D. semperflorens. 15 in. July-Oct. Switz. Handsome silvery foliage and showy, large, deep-pink, red-eyed, fragrant flowers. A constant bloomer and one of the choicest plants in our collection. 25 cents.

D. barbatus. (Sweet William.) 18 in. July-Aug. Germany. A fine strain of this beautiful plant, with flowers varying from white to deepest red, and all forms of single and double varieties. 15 cents.

D. deltoides. (Maiden P.) 6 in. May-July. Eng. Dwarf creeper, with deep-red crimson-eyed flowers. 20 cents.



Dianthus plumarius.

Napoleon III. Bright red; early bloomer. 25 cents.

DICENTRA — Bleeding Heart.

(Papaveraceæ.)

Choice border plant of easy culture in ordinary soils. The foliage alone is very ornamental, while the flowers are striking in form and color.

D. eximia. 18 in. June-Oct. Amer. Elegant fern-like foliage and short racemes of flesh-colored flowers on very long stems, well adapting it for cutting. One of the handsomest foliage plants in our collection. 25 cents.



Dicentra spectabilis.

D. spectabilis. (Seal Flower.) 3 ft. June. Siberia. Well-known desirable species, with long racemes of showy heart-shaped red and white flowers. A favorite in every garden. 20 cents.

DICTAMNUS — Fraxinella.

(Rutaceæ.)

Sturdy-growing showy plants with long spikes of peculiarly fragrant showy flowers. Suited to any good loamy garden soil. The flowers give off a pungent gas with an odor of lemon peel, which ignites with a flash when touched

with a match on hot sultry evenings; hence its common name.

D. frazinella. (Gas Plant.) 3 ft. June. Germany. Purple flowers, pencilled with deeper lines. 25 cents.

var. alba. Pure-white flowers. 35 cents.

DIGITALIS — Foxglove.

(Scrophularinæ.)



Foxglove.

ers, ranging in color from pure white to rich shades of pink and red, and all with spotted throats. A choice strain. 15 cents.

Showy plants, thriving in common soils. The tall-growing varieties are admirable for the back of the flower border.

D. aurea. 3 ft. July-Aug. Greece. Spikes of bright-yellow flowers. 35 cents.

D. purpurea. (Common Foxglove or Fairy Fingers.) 6 ft. July-Aug. Eng. Tall showy spikes of long tubular flowers.

richly-colored oddly-shaped flowers. They do best in shady spots in rich loam.

D. Meadia. 1 ft. Apr.-May. Amer. Showy reddish-purple flowers with rich orange-yellow eyes. 20 cents.

DORONICUM — Dog-bane.

(Compositæ.)

Among the choicest of hardy perennials, forming sturdy, bushy plants, and giving a wealth of bloom in early spring and summer. of a color which at that season of the year is hard to obtain.

D. Caucasicum. 1 ft. Apr.-June. Austria. Handsome glossy-green foliage and showy branched heads of clear-yellow flowers. 25 cents.

D. Clusii. 2 ft. May-July. Eur. Soft downy foliage. Flowers often four inches across, deep yellow. 25 cents.

D. plantagineum var. excelsum. 2 ft. Apr.-June. Eur. Showy deep orange-yellow flowers, borne in the greatest profusion, and each of from three to four inches across. One of the finest of hardy border plants. 25 cents.

ECHINACEA — Cone-flower.

(Compositæ.)

One of the finest plants in our entire collection; of easy culture in all soils, forming large, broad, bushy plants with rough foliage. From midsummer to late autumn it produces a constant succession of large, showy, rich red or reddish-purple flowers, three to four inches across, with a remarkably large cone-shaped centre of brown, thickly set with golden tips in spiral lines.

E. purpurea (intermedia). (Purple Cone-flower.) 4 ft. July-Aug. Amer. Very effective. 25 cents.

ECHINOPS — Globe-thistle.

(Compositæ.)

Towering perennials with handsome deeply-cut foliage and globular heads of flowers. Used at the rear of the flower border or for grouping with other handsome-foliaged plants for subtropical effect. Easily grown in any deep soil.

E. Ruthenicus. (Ritro.) 3 ft. June-Sept. Russia. Foliage deep-green above, silvery beneath. Flowers metallic-blue in globular heads. 25 cents.

E. sphaerocephalus. 5 ft. Aug.-Sept. Austria. Light-green foliage and light-blue flowers. 25 cents.

EPILOBIUM — Great Willow Herb.

(Onagraceæ.)

A plant of free growth, thriving in all soils
E. angustifolium. 4 ft. June-Aug. Amer. Large showy spikes of handsome deep-pink flowers. Very showy. 20 cents.

var. alba. Pure-white flowers. Fine for cutting. 35 cents.

EPIMEDIUM — Barren-wort.

(Berberidæ.)

A class of hardy plants of a beauty of form and color in the foliage possessed by no other



Dodecatheon Meadia.

DODECATHEON — Shooting-star.

(Primulacæ.)

Low-growing border plants with broad foliage and tall flower stems surmounted by clusters of



class, and with flowers unique in form and combination of color. They will thrive at the edge of the flower border and are at home in the rockery in partial shade.

E. alpinum (*rubrum*). 15 in. May-June. Eng. Long showy panicles of handsome red and white flowers. 25 cents.



Epimedium sulphureum.

spikes and as beautifully formed as some of the rarest tropical Orchids. 30 cents.

E. niveum. 9 in. May-June. Persia. Showy spikes of pure-white flowers. 35 cents.

E. pinnatum (*sulphureum*). 9 in. May-June. Persia. Spikes of deep-yellow flowers. Elegant. 25 cents.

ERIGERON — Fleabane.

(Compositæ.)

Showy free-blooming border plants, thriving in common garden soils.

E. speciosus (*Stenactis speciosa*). 2 ft. June-Aug. Cal. Fine bushy habit. Handsome, large, violet-blue flowers, with finely-cut petals and bright-yellow centres. A first-class plant in every way.



Erigeron speciosus.

Splendid for cutting. 25 cents.

ERYNGIUM — Sea Holly.

(Umbelliferæ.)

Showy, spiny foliage, and immense candelabra-shaped flower stems with globular, bracted flower-heads. The stems of the flowering branches usually assume the same color as that of the flowers, producing a particularly unique effect. All of easy culture in ordinary garden soil.

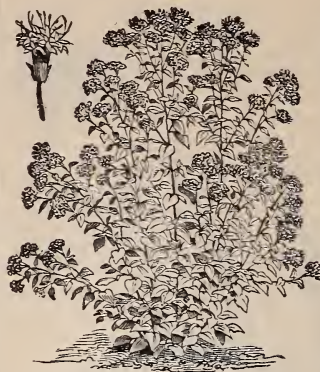
E. alpinum. 2-3 ft. July-Sept. Switz. Broad-branching panicles of clear-blue flowers. 25 cents.

E. amethystinum. 3 ft. July-Sept. Syria. Large deep amethyst-blue flowers, with long showy bracts of the same color. 25 cents.

EUPATORIUM — Thoroughwort.

(Compositæ.)

Excellent plants for the rear of the border, and of easiest culture in common garden soils.



Eupatorium argeratoides.

E. argeratoides. 4 ft. Aug. Amer. Minute white flowers in dense terminal heads, suitable for cutting purposes. 20 cents.

E. Frazerii. 3 ft. Sept.-Oct. Colorado. Pure-white flowers, borne earlier than the last. Extends season of bloom. 25 cents.

EUPHORBIA — Spurge.

(Euphorbiacæ.)

A plant of easiest culture in all soils, giving a profusion of minute white flowers, suitable for use in bouquets.

E. corollata. (Flowering S.) 18 in. July-Aug. Amer. Broad umbels of pure-white flowers, with a small green eye. A very choice plant for cutting purposes. 15 cents.

FUNKIA — Plantain Lily.

(Liliacæ.)

All of the easiest culture in common soils. The broad handsome foliage of all the kinds makes them very useful for planting in the border or in groups upon the lawn, and also gives fine results when used to form edgings to large flower-beds or shrubberies.

F. grandiflora or *subcordata*. (Corfu Lily.) 18 in. Aug.-Oct. Japan. Showy, heart-shaped light-green foliage and clusters of fragrant pure-white flowers borne in succession for several weeks. One of the choicest of all hardy plants. 25 cents.

F. lancifolia. 15 in. July-Aug. Japan. Lance-like foliage of deep green. Long showy spikes of lavender flowers. 20 cents.

var. vgtâ. Leaves handsomely variegated with green and gold. 25 cents.

var. marginata. Foliage margined with white. 25 cents.

var. univitata. Mid-rib of each leaf white. 25 cents.

F. ovata. 2 ft. July-Sept. Japan. Broad oval foliage. Deep-lilac flowers. 25 cents.

F. Sieboldii (*glauca*). 3 ft. July-Aug. Japan. Large, broad, heart-shaped silvery foliage and tall spikes of light-blue flowers. 25 cents.

GAILLARDIA — Blanket Flower.

(Compositæ.)

No class of hardy plants gives more brilliant effects than this, and this in unique combinations of color not found elsewhere. A well-made bed of these is never out of bloom from midsummer until autumn. They are of easy culture in ordinary garden soils, preferring a rich loam.

G. aristata. 2 ft. June-Oct. Texas. Silvery woolly foliage and showy flowers varying from clear-yellow with brown centres to deep maroon edged with yellow, giving the effect of three bands or circles of color, varying in width with the different varieties. 25 cents.

var. grandiflora. Deep-maroon flowers edged with yellow. 25 cents.

GALEGA — Goat's Rue.

(Leguminosæ.)

A plant of graceful habit, bearing a profusion of showy spikes of flowers. All soils.

G. officinalis. 3-4 ft. July-Aug. Spain. Spikes of rosy-purple flowers. 25 cents.

var. alba. Pure-white flowers. 25 cents.

GALIUM — Bed-straw.

(Rubiaceæ.)

Will grow in any soil and is very useful for cutting purposes, taking the place of the Chalk-plant (*Gypsophilla*) until that comes into bloom later in the season.

G. boreale. 3 ft. June-July. Amer. Large finely-branched sprays of minute white flowers. 20 cents.

GENTIANA — Gentian.

(Gentianææ.)

A choice plant, adapted for the edge of the border or the rockery.

G. Andrewsii. (Closed G.) 18 in. Aug.-Sept. Amer. Showy heads of deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

GERANIUM — Crane's Bill.

(Geraniaceæ.)

Desirable border plants, thriving in common garden soils and forming stout, bushy plants. Geraniums as commonly known with florists are really *Pelargoniums*.

G. Ibericum var. platypetalum. 2 ft. July-Aug. Levant. Handsome foliage. Broad open heads of showy deep-purple flowers veined with lighter purple. One of the best. 25 cents.

G. prætense var. fl. pl. 2 ft. June-Aug. Eur. Very double rich deep-purple flowers. 35 cents.

G. sanguineum. 18 in. June-Sept. Eng. Pretty-cut foliage, and a constant succession of bright-red flowers. The plant forms a compact hemispherical bush, and is seldom out of bloom from early summer until late autumn. One of the choicest plants in our collection. 25 cents.

GEUM — Avens.

(Rosaceæ.)

Plants of easiest culture in common garden soils. All well adapted for the border.

G. miniatum. 1 ft. May-June. Alps. Heads of deep terra-cotta flowers. New and very fine. 35 cents.



GALLARDIA
ARISTATA
GRANDIFLORA

G. triflorum. (Apache Plume.) 9 in. May-June. Dakota. Clusters of bright-red flowers followed by showy, silvery, feathery heads of seeds. 25 cents.

GILLENIA — Bowman's Root.

(Rosaceæ.)

Strong bush-like perennials, forming admirable subjects for planting in the border or in connection with shrubs. Will thrive in all good soils.

G. trifoliata. 3 ft. July-Aug. Amer. Handsome trifoliolate foliage and clouds of showy deeply-cut pure-white flowers lightly tinged with pink. 25 cents.



Gillenia trifoliata.

GYPSOPHILLA — Chalk-plant.

(Caryophyllææ.)

All especially well-adapted for cutting purposes, with minute white or pink flowers in very large open panicles with stiff wiry stems. These thrive in all common garden soils, and cannot



Gypsophilla paniculata.

flowers deeply tinged pink. A choice plant for covering dry banks, to trail over rocky ledges, or to creep about the rocky. 25 cents.

G. Stevenii. 2 ft. June-July. Iberia. Larger flowers and earlier than those of *G. paniculata*. Low, bushy habit. Very choice. 25 cents.

HELIENIUM — Sneezewort.

(Compositæ.)

Of easy culture in ordinary soils. Broad heads of showy flowers, each species covering a long blooming season. All well adapted for the flower-garden.

H. autumnale. 6-7 ft. Sept.-Oct. Amer. Immense heads, of often three feet in diameter, of deep-yellow flowers. One of the choicest of tall-growing plants. 20 cents.

H. Hoopesii. 4 ft. June-July. Amer. Large flat umbels of bright orange-yellow flowers, often two inches across. Very showy. The earliest of the class. 25 cents.

HELIANTHEMUM — Sun Rose.

(Cistineæ.)

Charming low-growing evergreens, forming broad clumps, and in the flowering season quite hidden by their wealth of bloom. These form admirable plants for the front of the border or rock-work.

H. angustifolium. 9 in. June-July. Mts. of Morocco. Bright-yellow flowers. Narrow deep-green foliage. Forms a very neat carpet. 25 cents.

H. hyssopifolium. 6 in. June-July. Italy. Deep copper-colored flowers, two inches across. 35 cents.

H. Rhodanthemum. 6 in. June-July. Spain. Bright-red flowers. 35 cents.

H. vulgare. 6 in. June-July. Eng. Bright-yellow flowers. 20 cents.

var. fl. pl. Double yellow button-like flowers. 25 cents.

HELIANTHUS — Sunflower.

(Compositæ.)

All of easiest culture in any ordinary soil. Though there are a great many species in culti-

vation, we limit the list below to such as possess true merit, both in the color and shape of the flower and freedom from weediness. Those mentioned are admirable for the flower border or to use with shrubbery.

G. paniculata. (Infant's Breath.) 3 ft. July-Sept. Siberia. Much used in all flower-work. Minute white flowers in immense open panicles with stiff wiry stems. 20 cents.

G. repens. (Creeping C.) 6 in. July-Sept. Siberia. A choice trailer, with clouds of white

flowers, each on a long wiry stem, admirable for cutting. 20 cents.

H. decapetalus. 4 ft. July-Sept. Amer. Broad heads of bright-yellow flowers. One of the finest in the class. 20 cents.

H. lætiflorus var. semi-plenus. 5 ft. July-Oct. Amer. One of the most valuable of the class, with large, cup-shaped, semi-double, deep orange-yellow flowers, each on a long wiry stem, admirable for cutting. 20 cents.

H. Maximiliana. 8 ft. Oct.-Nov. Minn. An elegant species. The latest bloomer of its class, as well as one of the latest of all flowers. Flowers clear-yellow, varying from 3-5 inches across, with several rows of petals and a full centre. Handsome in bud or flower. 25 cents.

H. mollis. (Hoary S.) 5 ft. July-Aug. Amer. Thick velvety foliage of a distinct silvery tinge. Flowers lemon-yellow. 25 cents.

H. multiflorus. 4 ft. July-Sept. Mexico. Large single flowers, often measuring from 4-6 inches, with broad flat petals of a bright lemon-yellow. 25 cents.

var. fl. pl. (Double Mexican S.) Double deep-yellow flowers, with guard petals. A constant bloomer. Very effective. 20 cents.

var. soleil d'or. A distinct double sort, with quilled petals throughout. 25 cents.

H. orgyalis. (Graceful S.) 9 ft. Sept.-Oct. Texas. Very long gracefully bending stalks, forming a handsome clump, and clothed from top to bottom with very long willowy drooping foliage. Flowers deep lemon-yellow with darker centres, and in spikes often four feet long. 25 cents.

HELIOPSIS — Ox-eye.

(Compositæ.)

Plants resembling Sunflowers in general effect, but covering a longer season of bloom and that earlier in the summer. Very valuable for cutting. Garden soils.

H. lævis. 5 ft. June-Oct. Ohio. Deep orange-yellow flowers, 3-4 inches across, with very slightly deeper centre, and good stems for cutting. 20 cents.

H. Pitcheriana. 3 ft. June-Oct. A new form, with dwarf habit, giving a succession of deep orange-yellow flowers from early spring to late summer. A very choice plant in every way. 25 cents.

HELLEBORUS — Christmas Rose.

(Ranunculacæ.)

A unique class of hardy plants, giving flowers from December to April. To obtain best results it is necessary to cover the plants with a frame to prevent crushing and freezing of buds, which will hinder their expansion; otherwise they will not bloom until April, when the hot sun will bring them forward too quickly. Treated as described, however, they will give showy results.



Christmas Roses.

H. niger. 1 ft. Mar.-Apr. Austria. Ever-green foliage. Large clusters of showy pure-white flowers with yellow anthers. 50 cents.

var. angustifolium. Narrow foliage, flowers larger and of better substance than the last. 75 cents.

HEMEROCALLIS — Day Lily.

(Liliaceæ.)

Plants of the highest ornamental merit, thriving in all ordinary soils and soon forming large



Hemerocallis fulva fl. pl.

clumps. All have grass-like foliage and showy lily-like flowers. These form admirable subjects

for border planting, or can be used in groups on the lawn or at the edge of masses of shrubbery, and an occasional plant in the rockery often gives desirable variety.

H. Dumortierii (*Rutilans, Sieboldii*). 18 in. June-July. Japan. A splendid variety, with deep orange-yellow flowers with brown on the outside. 25 cents.

H. flava. (Yellow D. L.) 2 ft. May-July. Siberia. Clusters of bright-yellow fragrant flowers. One of the choicest of hardy plants. 20 cents.

H. fulva (*disticha, Kwanso*). (Tawny D. L.) 4 ft. July-Aug. Levant. Clusters of deep tawny-yellow flowers. 15 cents.

var. fl. pl. Showy double bronzy-orange flowers, borne freely for several weeks in succession. Very choice. 25 cents.

var. vgta. Handsomely variegated green and silver foliage. 30 cents.

H. minor (*graminea*). 18 in. July-Aug. Siberia. Very narrow foliage. Clear-yellow flowers, smaller than *H. flava* in all its parts, and a later bloomer. 25 cents.

H. Thunbergii. 2½ ft. Aug.-Sept. Japan. A handsome late-blooming species with clear lemon-yellow sweet-scented flowers. 25 cents.

HEPATICA — Liver-Leaf.

(Ranunculaceæ.)

Handsome spring bloomers, of easy culture in shady nooks of the rockery or border. They love a deep rich loam, but will succeed in ordinary soils.

H. acutiloba. 6 in. Apr.-May. Amer. Leathery trifoliate leaves, with pointed lobes. Flowers varying from pure white to purple and shades of pink. 25 cents.



Hepatica triloba.

HERNIARIA.

(Illecebraceæ.)

Moss-like foliage, which adapts the plant for carpet bedding and for growing in the rock-work. Thrives on the poorest of soils. Foliage turns to a deep-red color in winter.

H. glabra. 2 in. July-Aug. Eng. Small green flowers. 20 cents.

HESPERIS — Rocket.

(Cruciferæ.)

A vigorous-growing perennial, forming a stout, broad, bush-like plant with showy terminal spikes of flowers. Easiest culture in common garden soils. A rampant grower and

**Hesperis matronalis.**

best for the wild garden.

H. matronalis. 3 ft. June-Aug. Eur. 20 cents.

HEUCHERA — Alum-Root.
(Saxifrageæ.)

Handsome foliaged and flowered plants of easy culture in ordinary soils, with showily cut and handsomely marbled foliage. Of easiest culture

in common soils.

H. sanguinea. 18 in. June-Sept. Col. This is one of the finest additions of recent years to our list of hardy plants. Beautifully cut and marbled evergreen tufted foliage. The flowers are borne in large, open, clean-stemmed panicles, and are of the most intense crimson-scarlet. Though the individual flowers are minute, yet they are so numerous in each panicle as to produce a most brilliant effect. When one considers that the plant is a prolific bloomer, bearing often a dozen of those showy spikes of flowers, and that it blooms for weeks in succession, an idea can be formed of its worth. 30 cents.

HIBISCUS — Mallow.
(Malvaceæ.)

Showy large-growing border plants, with broad foliage and showy flowers. Easily cultivated in common soils. Best for the back of the flower border or grouped on the lawn. Can be used with shrubs or naturalized in the wild garden or by the sides of brooks.

H. Californicus. 5 ft. Aug.-Oct. Cal. Handsome creamy-white flowers with deep-crimson centre, each flower 5-7 in. across. Forms a large bush, and during its blooming season no plant is more effective. 35 cents.

H. militaris. 6 ft. July-Sept. Ohio. A very tall species, with flesh-pink flowers tinged with deeper color toward centre. 25 cents.

H. moschuetos. (Swamp Rose Mallow.) 5 ft. July-Sept. New Eng. Flowers varying from red to nearly pure white, with darker eye. 25 cents.

var. Crimson Eye. Flowers pure white with crimson-purple eye. Fine. 30 cents.

HIERACIUM — Hawk-weed.
(Compositæ.)

Rapid-spreading plants, best adapted for growing in dry, sandy spots or for covering steep slopes.

H. aurantiacum. 6 in. June-Sept. Scotland. Flat heads of showy orange-red flowers. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

HOLLYHOCKS.

See *Althea*.

IBERIS — Candytuft.

See *Evergreen Shrubs*.

IRIS — Rainbow-Flower.
(Irideæ.)

Taking them all through, no other class of hardy plants possesses that union of grace of outline with delicacy of coloring which is the charm of the Irises. By some these have been compared to Orchids, and those who delight in singular and beautiful combinations of color, and to whom the pleasures of greenhouses are denied, may find a good substitute in the cultivation of a collection of Irises. The more vigorous kinds are well adapted for planting among large shrubs, in tufts near water, and in isolated groups in grass, near where they may be enjoyed, and also in mixed borders and beds. The medium sorts are admirable for the flower border, while the dwarf sorts can be used in borders or as carpet plants in situations free from foot travel. All thrive in common soils.

**German Iris.**

I. aurea. 2 ft. June-July. Himalayas. Bright-yellow flowers; one of the rarest and finest of all. 30 cents.

I. cristata. (Crested I.) 5 in. May-June. Carolina. A handsome, low-growing, early-flowering species, with beautiful short-stalked flowers, of a charming light shade of blue, fringed and spotted with orange and yellow. One of the best spring-blooming plants. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

I. flavescens. 2 ft. June-July. China. Pale-yellow flowers. 35 cents.

I. Florentina. (Orris Root.) 2 ft. June. Italy. Handsome, early, pure-white fragrant flowers. 25 cents.

German Iris.

Under this head are included the varieties of several species, but all are distinguished by their broad sword-like leaves, and resemble each other in the shape of their flowers, and for this reason are known under one head. All of easiest culture in ordinary soils. No garden is complete without a fair selection of German Iris. Our collection comprises scores of varieties, but we limit this list to the eighteen most distinct sorts.

(s) Denotes the erect petals or standards.

(f) Denotes the drooping petals or falls.

Atroviolacea (s and f). Rich purple, very free and early blooming. 25 cents.

Augustina (s). Deep yellow, (f) yellow, deeply reticulated maroon. 25 cents.

Aurea (s and f). Clear golden-yellow. Fine. 30 cents.

Candianus (s). Light lavender, (f) red-dish-purple. 25 cents.

Edina (s). Light purple, (f) violet-shaded purple. 25 cents.

Florentina (s and f). Pure white, fragrant. An early and free bloomer. 25 cents.

Honorable (s). Intense yellow, (f) beautiful bronze. 25 cents.

Ignititia (s). Lilac, (f) lilac, shaded purple. 25 cents.

Imogene Ware (s and f). Clear, delicate lavender, free-flowering and very large. 35 cents.

Juliette (s). White, (f) lilac-shaded purple. 25 cents.

L'Avenir (s and f). Deep lavender. 25 cents.

Lutea (s and f). Delicate straw. 25 cents.

Mad. Chereau (s and f). White, veined and feathered violet. Very distinct. 35 cents.

Pallida speciosa (Mlle. Almira) (s and f). Light indigo-blue, in very tall branched clusters. Flowers of immense size. One of the choicest and rarest. 30 cents.

Pancrea (s). Buff, (f) purple. 25 cents.

Queen of the Gypsies (s). Dusky light bronze, (f) purplish red. 25 cents.

Sampson (s). Rich golden-yellow, (f) crimson-maroon, veined white. 25 cents.

Wallneriana (s). Coppery, shaded bluish-violet, (f) yellow, shaded buff. One of the most distinct. 25 cents.

Japanese Iris.

(*Iris laevigata.*)

These are preëminent among hardy flowers for immense size, delicate texture, and variety of coloring. Many varieties often produce flowers to inches in diameter, giving effects impossible to realize without personal inspection. The plant is of dense growth, with long sword-like foliage, and is surmounted in July by these



Japanese Iris.

immense Clematis-like flowers. They prefer sunny, moist situations, in deep loam, where they form most striking objects. We name a few of the most distinct varieties. Our collection includes many other sorts, full list of which will be sent upon application.

Arthur Silbard. Dbl., very large white striped with violet. 30 cents.

Commodore Perry. Rich royal purple. 30 cents.

Dashisha. Dbl., purest white. 30 cents.

J. M. Hopkins. Pure white, yellow centre. 30 cents.

Jupiter. Dbl., rich blue. 30 cents.

Mahogany. Dbl., rich mahogany red. 30 cents.

Mr. Buchanan. Dbl., light blue, with yellow centre. 30 cents.

Otentosuma. Semi-dbl., rich blue and white. 30 cents.

Othello. Dbl., rich cobalt blue. 30 cents.

Perfect Gem. Pearly white, veined purple. Purple and yellow centre. 30 cents.

Purple Emperor. Semi-dbl., rich royal purple. 30 cents.

Sultana. Pure white, with purple centre. 30 cents.

Tokio. Dbl., lavender and white. Purple and yellow centre. 30 cents.

I. pumilla. (Crimean I.) 6 in. May-June. Crimea. Deep-purple flowers. 20 cents.

var. atroviolacea. Rich velvet-purple, with deep purple falls. 20 cents.

var. azurea. Deep azure-blue. 20 cents.

I. verna. (Vernal I.) 4 in. Apr.-May. Carolina. Fragrant deep-purple flowers. 20 cents.

I. Pseud-acorus. (Water Flag.) 2-3 ft. Apr.-May. Eur. Clusters of deep-yellow flow-

ers, followed by bunches of showy scarlet berries. 20 cents.

var. vgtā. Handsomely variegated green and gold foliage. 35 cents.

I. Sibirica. (Siberian I.) 4 ft. May-June. Siberia. One of the finest species offered, forming a stout, bushy clump, and of most prolific bloom, with deepest-blue flowers in clusters, on long clean stems. 25 cents.

var. alba. Pure white flowers. 30 cents.

var. sanguinea. 2 ft. Very prolific variety, with red flower bracts and bright clear-blue flowers. Choice. 20 cents.

KNIPHOFIA — Flame-flower.

(Liliacæ.)

Plants of the highest ornamental merit, forming broad tufts of grass-like foliage and towering spikes of flowers. In well-drained soils in warm situations they will prove quite hardy, especially if deeply mulched during the winter.



Kniphofia aloides.

K. aloides or uvaria. (*Tritoma uvaria*.) (Torch Lily.) 3 ft. Aug.-Sept. Cape of Good Hope. Tall spikes of small tubular flowers, deep scarlet in the bud, opening clear orange-yellow, and giving a peculiar flame-like appearance to the whole. Remarkably effective. 25 cents.

LATHYRUS — Pea.

(Leguminosæ.)

Desirable plants suited to any common soil. They are free climbers and well adapted to grow on garden trellises, to cover walls, stumps, and trees, and with their constant bloom give striking and satisfactory results.

L. latifolius. (Ever-blooming Pea.) 10 ft. June-Oct. Eur. Dense clusters of deep-red



Lathyrus latifolius.

flowers in constant succession throughout the summer. Fine for cutting purposes. 25 cents.

L. latifolius var. albus. (White Perennial Pea.) Pure-white flowers. One of the finest of hardy plants in cultivation, seldom out of bloom from early June until hard frost, and producing fine clusters of purest-white flowers on good stems for cutting. A plant to be recommended for every garden. 35 cents.

LEPACHYS.

(Compositæ.)

Of easy culture in any common soil, and well suited for back of border, or for growing among shrubs.

L. pinnata. 6 ft. Aug.-Sept. Amer. Lemon-yellow flowers with drooping petals and purple cone-like centres. 25 cents.

LIATRIS — Blazing-star.

(Compositæ.)

Very showy border plants, thriving in any moderately good, light soil. All with narrow, linear, grass-like foliage and spikes of bright-colored flowers. Will succeed in the poorest of soils.

L. elegans. 2 ft. July-Sept. Va. Deep-purple flowers in spikes often a foot long. 25 cents.

L. pchnostachya. (Kansas Gay Feather.) 5 ft. July-Sept. Kansas. Light rose-purple flowers in spikes often three feet long, and these spikes often most curiously bent and twisted. 15 cents.

L. spicata. 2 ft. June-Aug. N. Eng. Deep-purple flowers. One of the earliest. 15 cents.



Liatis spicata.

L. squarrosa. 2 ft. July-Sept. Minn. Rich rose-purple flowers in dense long spikes. 15 cents.

LINUM — Flax.

(*Lineæ*.)

A plant of elegant habit and a prolific bloomer, charming for the flower border, and particularly showy in the rock-work.

L. perenne. (Perennial F.) 18 in. June-Sept. Eng. Clear-blue flowers. 20 cents.

LOBELIA — Cardinal-flower.

(*Campanulaceæ*.)

Handsome border plants, thriving in common soils, but preferring a deep, moist loam where they cannot suffer from the drought. Few plants are more effective at their season of bloom than these, and none are richer in color effects.



Lobelia cardinalis.

L. cardinalis. (Cardinal Flower.) 3-4 ft. Aug.-Sept. Amer. Long dense spikes of beautifully-formed deep fiery-cardinal flowers. Strong plants often produce from 10 to 18 of these spikes, each from 12 to 24 inches long, giving an unequalled effect. As effective a plant as our entire collection can offer. 20 cents.

L. siphilitica. (Tall Blue Lobelia.) 2 ft. Aug.-Sept. Amer. Dense spikes of deep-blue flowers. Very fine. 20 cents.

var. alba. Handsome and rare, pure-white form. 25 cents.

LOTUS — Trefoil.

(*Leguminosæ*.)

A creeping plant, suitable for forming dense carpets covering dry banks or the rock-work. Foliage of a brilliant green studded with showy, bright-yellow, pea-shaped flowers, in close heads, blooming at intervals during the summer.

L. corniculatus. (Bird's-foot Trefoil or Babies' Slippers.) 4 in. June-Sept. Eng. Clusters of bright-yellow flowers tinged with orange. 20 cents.

LUPINUS — Lupin.

(*Leguminosæ*.)

Stout, bush-like plants, thriving in deep, loamy soils, and producing dense spikes of handsome pea-shaped flowers. Admirable for the border.

L. polyphyllus. 4 ft. July-Aug. Oregon. Spikes of deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

var. bicolor. Variegated blue and white flowers. 50 cents.



Lupinus polyphyllus.

LYCHNIS — Lamp-flower.

(*Caryophylleceæ*.)

No garden, however small, can do without some representative of this valuable class. All thrive in any loam, even preferring that of a light nature, and at their blooming season giving a wealth of showy flowers in rich, well-defined colors. All will give fine results in the flower border, and the dwarf species are admirable for the rock-work as well.

L. chalcedonica. (London Pride.) 3 ft. June-Sept. Russia Showy, dense heads of brightest-crimson flowers. One of the oldest cultivated, and yet most distinct and desirable, of hardy plants. 20 cents.

var. alba. Handsome pure-white flowered form. 25 cents.

var. alba plena. Double white flowers; rare and exceedingly showy. 30 cents.

var. flore plena. Double crimson flowers in large showy heads. One of the choicest plants extant. 35 cents.

L. coronaria. See *Agrostemma coronaria*.

L. diurna var. fl. pl. (Red Campion.) 2 ft. May-Sept. Eng. Very double deep-red flowers in clusters from early spring until late summer. Very choice for cutting. 30 cents.

L. flos-cucculi var. fl. pl. (Double Cuckoo



Lychnis chalcedonica.

Flower.) 18 in. June-Sept. Siberia. Handsome, finely-cut flowers, sometimes tinged with pink. Very effective. Prefers a rich, moist loam. 35 cents.



Lychnis Haageana.

L. Haageana. 18 in. July-Aug. Japan. Broad heads of brilliant, showy flowers, varying from orange-red to richest crimson. 25 cents.

L. vespertina var. fl. pl. (Double White Champion.) 2 ft. June-Oct. Siberia. A stout-growing, bushy plant, with clusters of pure-white very double flowers. A plant of highest value for cutting purposes. 25 cents.

L. viscaria var. flore plena. (Ragged Robin.) 15 in. July-Aug. Siberia. Dense tufted foliage and long dense-flowered spikes of rich, deep rose-red, very double fragrant flowers. Single plants are effective, but groups or beds of these alone produce a simple, gorgeous show. 25 cents.

LYSIMACHIA — Loose-strife.

(Primulacæ.)

Free-growing plants, thriving in common soils.

L. clethroides. 18 in. July-Oct. Japan. Oval bright-green foliage, which takes on particularly rich autumn colors. Flowers pure white, with purple or black anthers, and borne in dense showy curved spikes. Very effective. 25 cents.

LYTHRUM — Purple Loose-strife.

(Lythariæ.)

Broad-growing, shrub-like plants, thriving in ordinary soil. Excellent for border cultivation, or to associate with shrubs. Very desirable for planting near the edge of water.

L. salicaria var. superbum. 5 ft. July-Sept. Eng. Large branched spikes of clear-rose flowers. 20 cents.

L. species from Japan. 4 ft. Aug.-Oct. Japan. Long beautifully-curved spikes of pretty

rich purple flowers. A neat, finely-branched plant, and of elegant habit. 25 cents.

L. virgatum. 3 ft. Amer. Spikes of rich purple flowers. 25 cents.

MALVA — Mallow.

(Malvaceæ.)

A handsome border plant, thriving in any common garden soil.

M. Alcea. (Hollyhock Mallow.) 4 ft. June-Oct. Germany. Showy pink flowers, borne freely throughout the summer. One of the most constant bloomers in our collection. 25 cents.



Lythrum salicaria.

MERTENSIA — Lungwort.

(Boraginæ.)

A remarkably showy flower, blooming in the spring, and particularly attractive in the graceful habit of plant and unique coloring of flowers. Thrives in rich loam in sunny nooks. Splendid in the rockery, where it should remain undisturbed for years.

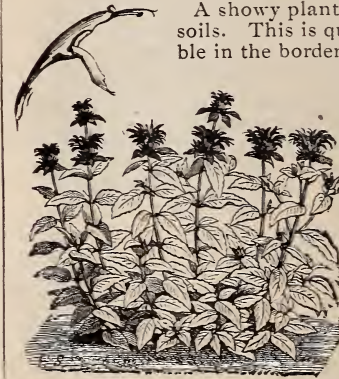
M. Virginica. (Blue Bells.) 8 in. Spg. Virginia. Smooth light-green foliage and drooping panicles of handsome light-blue flowers fading to clear pink. 20 cents.

MONARDA — Horse-mint.

(Labiatae.)

A showy plant, thriving in all soils. This is quite indispensable in the border, and is widely used for massing in beds on the lawn or with other plants; its dwarf habit and profusion of showy flower-heads of great brilliancy of color make it invaluable.

M. didyma. (Oswego Tea.) 2 ft. July-Oct. Amer. Showy heads of fragrant brilliant-scarlet flowers in profusion throughout the summer. Very effective. Choice for naturalizing in moist spots. 20 cents.



Monarda didyma.

MYOSOTIS — Forget-me-not.

(Boraginæ.)

Too well known to need special description. All thrive in rich, well-drained loam. Valuable for the front of the border, for spring bedding, and for the rockery.

M. palustris. 1 ft. May-July. Eur. Lovely light-blue flowers with yellow centres. 15 cents.



Nyosotis semperflorens.

var. semperflorens. (Ever-blooming F.)

A charming variety, seldom, if ever, out of bloom from early spring until midsummer, and again from early autumn until hard frost. One of the choicest plants we offer. 20 cents.

GENOTHERA — Evening Primrose.

(Onagrarix.)

Prolific bloomers of easiest culture in any light soil. The species quoted are among the most beautiful and attractive of hardy plants.



Æ. fruticosa
var. major. (Sun Drops.) 2 ft. June-Sept. Amer. Large heads of showy, cup-shaped, rich golden-yellow flowers. 20 cents.

Æ. Missouriensis or macrocarpa. 1 ft. June-Sept. Amer. Rich yellow flowers, from four to six inches across. One of the most remarkable of hardy plants, of prostrate habit, and almost constantly in bloom. 25 cents.



Ænothera macrocarpa.

Æ. pumilla or riparia. 9 in. June-Sept. Amer. Dense, tufted habit of growth, with narrow foliage and bright lemon-yellow flowers in constant succession. 20 cents.

Æ. Youngii. (Young's E.) P. 3 ft. June-Aug. Amer. Handsome bright-yellow nodding flowers. 20 cents.

OMPHALODES — Creeping Forget-me-not.
(Boraginex.)

A choice plant for shady spots in good soil, where they will form dense carpets of foliage, above which the small racemes of blue flowers show very prettily.

O. verna. 6 in. Apr.-June. Italy. Pretty deep-blue flowers, with pure white centres. 25 cents.

OPHIPOGON — Snake's Beard.

(Hæmodoraceæ.)

Plants with grass-like foliage, forming broad clumps. Choice for the rockery or for shady spots.

O. Jaburan. 18 in. July-Aug. Japan. Flowers white, tinged with blue in spikes. 35 cents.

var. vgta. Beautiful gold and green variegated foliage. 50 cents.

OPUNTIA — Prickly Pear.

See Evergreen Shrubs.

OROBUS — Bitter Vetch.

(Leguminosæ.)

Handsome border plants, with showy clusters of pea-shaped flowers. Any common soil.

O. lathyroides. 18 in. June-July. Siberia. Clusters of bright-blue flowers. 25 cents.

O. vernus. 1 ft. May-June. Eur. Finely-cut foliage. Large showy clusters of bright-red flowers borne in great profusion. 25 cents.

PACHYSANDRA.

(Euphorbiaceæ.)

Useful evergreen, thriving well in shade or sun, and forming broad mats of bright, glossy-green foliage.

P. terminalis. 8 in. May-June. Japan. White flowers in small spikes. Mainly valuable for its foliage. 25 cents.

PÆONIA — Pæony.

(Ranunculaceæ.)

Pæonies constitute one of the most valuable classes of hardy plants and are indispensable for the garden. They not only combine stateliness of growth with beauty of color in the flowers, but in many the huge blossoms possess a delicious fragrance. In full sun, with deep, rich culture, the best effects are to be obtained, but in partial shade even Pæonies will grow luxuriantly, and the colors of the flowers in most cases would be more intense and last longer than when fully exposed to the sun; yet the proper place for them is undoubtedly at the front of shrubs, in plantations, or by the sides of carriage drives. Where distant effect is required, no other plants so admirably answer this end, as their size and brilliancy render them strikingly visible even at long distances.

Our collection includes a very large number of varieties, and is constantly receiving addi-

tions. We quote below a selection of the most distinct. Descriptive lists of all other sorts on hand will be sent on application.

Single Varieties.

These are magnificent, giving effects that are simply gorgeous; their immense single flowers are often ten inches across and look like gigantic single roses, showing to the greatest possible advantage against the handsome foliage. All with showy, dense globular masses of yellow petals.



Herbaceous Pæonies.

- Abiflora.** Purest white, golden-yellow centre. \$1.00.
Cabades. Rich crimson. 50 cents.
Jupiter. Cherry-red. 50 cents.
Melitea. Purple. 50 cents.
Rutila. Creamy-white. 50 cents.
Vesta. Flesh-pink. 50 cents.

Double Varieties.

- Canarie.** White, with brilliant yellow centre. 75 cents.
Compte de Jussier. Rich pink, with yellow centre. 50 cents.
Compte de Paris. Lilac-rose, centre salmon-yellow and rose. 50 cents.
Cythere. Pure white, with centre flashed crimson. 50 cents.
Delacheii. Dark purple. 50 cents.
Duchess D'Orleans. Dark rose, tinted violet, centre mixed with salmon bands. 50 cents.
Fragrans. Bright clear rose, fragrant. 35 cents.
Festiva Maxima. Pure white, flaked with purple. 50 cents.
François Ortegat. Purplish-crimson, with golden anthers in the centre. 50 cents.
Grandiflora Nivea. Pure white, centre often mixed with carmine. 35 cents.
Henri Demay. Brilliant purplish crimson. 50 cents.

Lady Leonora Bramwell. Silvery rose, very double. 50 cents.

Whitleyii. Very double, pure white flashed with carmine. 50 cents.

Early Blooming Varieties.

Officialis Alba Plena. White, tinged with flesh. Semi-dbl. 75 cents.

Officialis Rosea Plena. Flesh pink. Semi-dbl. 75 cents.

Officialis Rubra Plena. Very double brilliant crimson, borne in great profusion. In many respects the finest Pæony in cultivation and especially commendable for its earliness. 50 cents.

Tenuifolia. Finely-cut fern-like foliage. Single pure crimson flowers. 50 cents.

Tenuifolia flora plena. Double crimson flowers. 50 cents.

Tree Pæonies.

These form large much-branched shrubs with showy foliage and immense flowers measuring from 6-8 inches across, in profusion in May. All are hardy and showy, planted in groups on the lawn or used with shrubs. We quote below six distinct sorts. Full descriptive lists of our collection upon application.

Banksii. Very large fragrant flowers of rose-blush with purple centre. \$1.00.

Bijou de Chusan. Flesh-white. \$1.00.

Cornelia. Bright light red. Fragrant. \$1.00.

Queen Elizabeth. Rosy-crimson in centre, shading off to light rose at the margin. \$2.00.

Rosea plena. Bright pink. \$1.00.

Zenobia. Double purple. Distinct and fine. \$1.50.

PAPAVER — Poppy.

(Papaveracæ.)

Showy border plants of easy cultivation in common soils. No flower border is complete without representatives of this class. Iceland Poppies are admirable for the front of the border, or can be used effectively in the rockery. The Oriental Poppies are preëminently effective, forming broad clumps of handsomely cut foliage, and in June produce the most gorgeous flowers of great size. They may be massed in the border, grouped on the lawn or with shrubs, while for distant effect nothing is more suited.

P. nudicaule. (Iceland P.) 1 ft. June-Sept. Iceland. A pretty-foliaged, dense-tufted plant, with a succession of yellow or orange flowers, each on a long clean stem. Fine for cutting purposes. 20 cents.

Oriental Poppies.

Blush Queen. Flowers pale blush-pink, tinged with purple, with base of petals blotched deep purple. 50 cents.

Brilliant. Very vigorous. Flowers vivid vermilion, with black blotch in centre. 50 cents.

Certificate of Merit. A seedling of our raising, with flowers measuring from 7 to 10 inches across, with the deepest blood-red, with broad, overlapping, crimped petals and deep-black blotch at the base of each. 50 cents.



Oriental Poppies.

Little Prince. Small fiery-scarlet flowers, with wiry stems, especially adapting it for cutting. An immense bloomer and of quite dwarf habit. 50 cents.

Parkmanii. Deepest scarlet, with black blotch at base of petals. 50 cents.

Royal Scarlet. Flowers unequalled for size and brilliancy, when fully expanded often measuring a foot across, and of a glowing scarlet. Very robust and one of the choicest. 50 cents.

Silver Queen. Pure white with purple anthers. Unique. 50 cents.

PARDANTHUS — Blackberry Lily.

(Iridææ.)

Easily grown in ordinary garden soils.

P. Chinensis. 4 ft. June-Sept. China. Showy orange-red flowers, spotted with purplish-brown. 25 cents.

PENTSTEMON — Beard Tongue.

(Scrophularinææ.)

A worthy class for the flower border, giving prolific bloom in great range of color. All of easiest culture in ordinary soils.



Pentstemon diffusus.

Handsome open spikes of rich rosy-purple flowers. 20 cents.

P. lævigatus var. digitalis. 3 ft. July-Aug. Penn. Large spikes of long pure-white flowers, with purple-spotted throats. 20 cents.

P. ovatus. 15 in. June and July. Amer. Showy spikes of rich blue. 25 cents.

P. barbatus var. Torreyii. (Torrey's B. T.) 4 ft. June-Sept. Texas. Very long spikes of showy crimson flowers. 25 cents.

P. confertus. 18 in. June-Aug. Amer. Showy spikes of lilac. 25 cents.

P. diffusus. 18 in. Aug.-Sept. Col.



Pentstemon Torreyii.

PHLOX.

(Polemoniaceæ.)

All who love flowers know of the extreme beauty of form and coloring which is shown by the annual Drummond Phlox, one of the easiest raised and flowered and most showy of all garden plants; yet few are as well aware there are perennial sorts which equal and even rival these in color, while in floriferousness and size of panicles they are far superior; nor do they know that it is possible, by a careful selection of species and varieties, to obtain a continuous succession of bloom from April to November, and all perennials of the easiest culture. The dwarf creeping forms,



Phlox amœna.

such as *P. subulata* and *reptans* make excellent carpets of ever-green verdure, and are suited as coverings for dry banks or as margin plants. The tufted and taller species, in-

cluding *P. amœna*, *stellaria*, etc., are fine border plants.

P. amœna. (Lovely P.) 6 in. May-July. Va. Bright-pink flowers in dense heads, each held well above the tufted evergreen foliage by a clean wiry stem. Fine for cutting. 25 cents.

P. Carolina. 1 ft. July-Sept. Amer. Forms dense, well-branched shrub completely enveloped by its showy heads of bright-pink flowers. 20 cents.

P. divaricata. 6 in. May-June. Amer. Showy heads of fragrant bright-lilac flowers. 25 cents.

P. Glaberrima. 2 ft. July-Aug. Showy spikes of purple flowers. A most prolific bloomer. 20 cents.

P. ovata. (Round-leaved P.) 9 in. June-Aug. Amer. Broad, oval light-green foliage. Very showy heads of clear-pink flowers. One of the richest colored forms. Very effective. 25 cents.

P. reptans. (Creeping P.) 4 in. May-June. Ky. Long, narrow light-green foliage, and clouds of handsome pale-lilac flowers. 20 cents.

P. stellaria. (Starry P.) 15 in. May-June. Ky. Long, narrow light-green foliage, and clouds of handsome pale-lilac flowers. Forms a broad, densely-branched bush. Very choice. 20 cents.



Phlox subulata.

flowers. Fine for bedding or carpeting purposes. 15 cents; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per hundred.

var. alba (*Nelsonii*, *nivalis*). Shorter, denser-tufted, darker-green foliage, and pure-white flowers. Charming. 20 cents.

var. compacta. More finely-cut, lighter-green foliage, and clear pink flowers. 25 cents.

var. the Bride. White, with red centre. 20 cents.

Hybrid Phlox.

Great improvement has been effected in this useful class. The old objectionable purple and lilac-colored varieties have entirely given way now to distinct and brilliant shades of rose, pink, red, salmon, and bright purple, either in self colors or in combination. The size of the flowers has been improved, it not being unusual among the newer sorts to meet individual flowers an inch and a half in diameter. The size, shape, and density of the truss has been improved, and the dwarf character of the newer sorts enables their more extended use. For bedding purposes the Phlox is unexcelled. Its long blooming

season, by careful selection of varieties, may be extended from June to frost, and the range of color is all-sufficient. In the garden, or used among shrubs, they are particularly effective.



Hybrid Phlox.

Our collection includes many varieties, and is constantly receiving additions from the best European growers. The following have been selected as the most distinct, and we offer them as being the cream of the class. Lists of our entire collection upon application.

Early Flowering Section.

\$0.25 each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Agnes McLeod. Light rosy purple.

Burns. Deep rosy purple.

King of Purples. Dark rosy purple, crimson eye.

Lady Napier. Pure white, highly fragrant.

Miss Lingard. Pure white, with distinct lavender eye, long cylindrical spikes; a constant bloomer from midsummer until hard frost, provided it is not allowed to go to seed. Foliage bright glossy green and not affected by mildew.

Mrs. W. Richards. White, shaded purple.

Purple Emperor. Light purple.

Venus. Beautiful mauve.

Late Flowering Section.

\$0.25 each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Attraction. Clear purple, dark centre.

Aurora Boreale. Orange, purple centre.

Boule de Feu. Bright salmon, crimson eye.

Carillon. Bronze red, violet centre.

Coccinea. Glowing scarlet, vermilion eye

Eclairer. Silvery rose, salmon eye.

Erickman Chatrian. Deep amaranth-purple, white eye.

Florence. Purest white, perfect truss.

Henri Murgher. White, large carmine centre.

Iris. Bluish violet, blue centre.

James Bennett. Rich salmon pink.
L'Eclair. Orange, purple centre. Very distinct.
Le Soleil. Clear pink, white eye.
Lothair. Brilliant salmon, cardinal eye.
Regulus. Deep rose, pink eye.
Robin. Deepest crimson.
Saison Lierval. White, large clear amaranth centre.

The Queen. Pure white.
William Robinson. Rosy salmon, violet centre.

PLATYCODON — Chinese Bell-Flower.
 (Campanulaceæ.)

A giant Hare-bell, forming a dense, upright bush with large bell-shaped flowers, varying in color from pure white to the deepest blue, borne in great profusion during mid and late summer. Any garden soil.

P. grandiflora. 3 ft. July-Sept. Mandschuria. Showy deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

var. alba. Ivory-white flowers. 30 cents.

P. Mariesii. 1 ft. July-Sept. China. Fine dwarf species, with broader and thicker foliage and larger flowers of the deepest violet-blue. Very choice. 30 cents.

PLUMBAGO — Leadwort.
 (Plumbaginæ.)

A low-growing plant, with a wealth of the choicest deep-blue flowers from late summer until cut down by hard frost. Adapted for bedding purposes, the front of the border, as an edging plant, or for the rockery. Owing to its late blooming season, the plant often suffers during winter, and for this reason it is well to cover with mulch each fall.



Plumbago Larpentæ.

P. Larpentæ. (Lady Larpent's L.) 9 in. Aug.-Nov. Shanghai. Clouds of brilliant blue flowers. 25 cents

POLEMONIUM — Jacob's Ladder.
 (Polemoniaceæ.)

Handsome border plants with deeply-cut foliage and clusters of flowers; thrives in all soils.

P. cœruleum. (Charity.) 2 ft. May-June. Eng. Spikes of deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

var. album. Handsome pure-white flowered form. 30 cents.



Polemonium cœruleum.

P. humile (Richardsonii). 6 in. July-Aug. Rocky Mts. Showy late-flowering species, with prettily-cut foliage. Very fragrant. 25 cents.

P. reptans. (Creeping J. L.) 6 in. Apr.-May. Amer. Finely-cut foliage, hidden by the wealth of blue flowers in spring. 25 cents.

POLYGONATUM — Solomon's Seal.
 (Liliaceæ.)

Long, arching leafy stems and long tubular, creamy-white drooping flowers. For shady nooks and corners of the rockery.

P. multiflorum. 2-4 ft. May-June. Amer. Creamy-white flowers, drooping from the axils of the leaves. 20 cents.

POLYGONUM — Knotweed.
 (Polygonaceæ.)

Vigorous plants, easily grown in common soils. The taller-growing species are admirable as specimen lawn plants, or for large borders, but care must be taken not to put them where their rambling roots would prove a nuisance.

P. amplexicaule or multiflorum. (Mountain Fleece.) 3 ft. July-Sept. Himalayan Mts. Oval foliage and large showy clusters of creamy-white flowers. Very effective. 25 cents.

P. cuspidatum. (Giant K.) 5 ft. Aug.-Sept. Japan. Long arching stems, forming a very ornamental clump, with heart-shaped leaves and drooping clusters of pure-white flowers at the axil of each leaf along the upper half of each stem. Handsome. 20 cents.

P. Sachalinense. 8 ft. Sept. Sachalian Isls. Long heart-shaped foliage. Showy clusters of creamy-white flowers. 25 cents.

POTENTILLA — Cinquefoil.
 (Rosaceæ.)

Potentillas are of the highest ornamental merit, both in their foliage and their prolific blooming qualities. All are brilliant and effective, and are of easiest culture in any good garden soil. A class we can especially recommend. Charming for the border or for massing.

P. formosa. (Showy C.) 2 ft. June-Sept. Nepal. Large branched heads of showy deep-red flowers. 35 cents.

P. Hapwoodiana. 18 in. June-Aug. India. Flowers showily marked with deep rose in centre, shading to white at the edge. 35 cents.

Named Hybrid Potentillas.

A unique class of hardy plants, introducing new shades and combinations of color. The plants are of a bushy nature, with strawberry-like foliage, growing about a foot and a half high. They are very hardy, easily cultivated in any good soil, and in midsummer give a wealth of bloom extending over a period of several weeks.

Price, 35 cents each.

Belzebuth. Dark, very fine.

California. Clear yellow.

Cardinale. Brilliant cardinal.

Gloire de Nancy. Rich, clear yellow.

Jeanne Salter. Orange, shaded scarlet.

Le Vesuve. Bright red, edged with scarlet.



Hybrid Potentillas.

- Mars.** Dark velvety red.
Perfecta. Maroon, shaded lemon.
Purpurea lutea plena. Nasturtium red shaded with yellow.
Versicolor. Carmine and yellow.
Victor Lemoine. Vermilion, striped with yellow.
Wm. Rollinson. Bronzy-red, edged orange.

PRIMULA — Primrose.

(Primulaceæ.)

The following varieties have proved perfectly hardy with us for the last fifteen years, and can be fully recommended. Their rich-colored flowers, borne in early spring, combine a range of color from pure white to deep crimson, including lilacs, purples, and all shades of gold, and this gives them unusual merit. For spring flowering, either in beds of Primroses alone or in connection with other spring plants, they are very effective. In the rockery they are especially at home, and when planted in colonies give rich effects.



Primula officinalis.

Easily grown in any soil not subject to stagnant moisture.
P. officinalis. (Polyanthus or English Cowslip.) 9 in. Apr.-June. Eng. Showy heads of beautiful brilliant-crimson flowers, spotted or edged with gold; bright-yellow eyes and with a charming though faint fragrance. Each cluster on a good stem for cutting. 25 cents.

var. duplex. (Hose in Hose Cowslip.) In this form the calyx assumes the color of the corolla, giving the appearance of a flower within a flower. Unique. 35 cents.

P. Cortusoides. (Siebold's P.) 9 in. May-

July. Japan. A class of highest merit. They bloom in late spring in broad umbels varying from pure white to richest crimson. Mixed colors. 25 cents.

Named Varieties.

Intermedia Improved. Bright crimson. 35 cents.

Lilacina. Lilac, spotted white; fringed. 35 cents.

Magenta Queen. Clear magenta; fringed. 35 cents.

Sieboldii. Bright crimson, with pure-white centre. 30 cents.

Vincæflora. Dark lilac; white centre. 35 cents.

P. vulgaris. (English P.) 6 in. Apr.-May. Eng. Bright-yellow fragrant flowers on long wiry stems. 20 cents.

var. hybrida. A class of greatest merit, with flowers varying from pure white to deepest crimson, purple, and shades of yellow; these in combinations and self colors. These are among the richest of our spring adornments. 25 cents.



Primula Cortusoides.

PULMONARIA — Lungwort.

(Boraginæ.)

A handsome-foliaged plant, of easy culture in ordinary soils and adapted for border or rockeries.

P. saccharata. (Bethlehem Sage.) 1 ft. May-July. Eur. Long, oval dark-green foliage handsomely spotted with gray. Pink flowers, changing to blue, in terminal spikes. 25 cents.

PYRETHRUM.

(Compositæ.)

Too much cannot be said of this charming class, which is becoming so deservedly popular. No class is more prolific in bloom or gives a richer variety of color, while the form and substance and keeping qualities of the flowers, after cutting, are all to be desired. The plants form broad clumps, with handsome fern-like foliage, and thrive in any ordinary well-drained soil, but preferring a rich, light loam. Though the season of bloom is naturally in June, yet if the flowers are cut before fading on the plant the blooming season can easily be continued for several weeks, and if the plant is cut back in midsummer a fresh crop of flowers will be obtained in the fall. A collection of varieties to which we are constantly adding. We name below some of the choicest and most distinct, and will send lists of our entire collection upon application.

Seedlings from best vars., 20 cents.

Double Varieties.

\$0.35 each, \$3.50 per dozen.

- Aphrodite.** Purest white.
- Carl Vogt.** The earliest double pure white, large and good form.
- Compte de Montbron.** Rose-pink tipped with white, very double and finely quilled.
- Delicatum.** Lilac peach.
- Empress Queen.** Blush.
- Figaro.** Bright rosy lake.
- James Kelway.** Crimson-scarlet.
- Lady Blanche.** White, tinged pink.
- Marquis of Salisbury.** Cherry-rose.
- Meteor.** Crimson-scarlet, white tips.



Hybrid Pyrethrum.

- Princess Charlotte.** Rosy crimson.
- Princess de Metternich.** Pure white.
- P. uliginosum.** (Great Ox-eye or Giant Daisy.) 4-5 ft. Aug.-Oct. Russia. Stout, upright plant, with light-green foliage, and bearing from midsummer to autumn a profusion of pure-white flowers with yellow centres. The individual flowers are from two to three inches across, while they are borne on large flat cymes. Quite indistinguishable. 25 cents.
- Rembrandt.** Rosy purple tipped with white.
- Rubens.** Rosy lilac.
- Sylphide.** Purest white.
- Toison d'Or.** Rich yellow.
- Uzziel.** Rosy fawn.
- Via Lactee.** White suffused with pink.
- Virginal.** Pure white with orange centre.

RANUNCULUS — Buttercup.

(Ranunculaceæ.)

Shady border plants, thriving in ordinary garden soils.

- R. acris var. fl. pl.** (Bachelor's Buttons.) 2 ft. May-July. Eng. Showy, very double, deep glossy golden-yellow flowers and handsomely-cut foliage. 20 cents.
- R. repens var. fl. pl.** 1 ft. May-July. Amer. A very free-growing creeper, with pretty, double yellow flowers. Best naturalized in wet, shaded

spots, where its weedy growth will not be a fault. 15 cents.

- R. speciosus var. fl. pl.** (Showy Dbl. B.) 1 ft. June-Sept. Siberia. Large, double, deep orange-yellow flowers and handsomely-cut foliage. 35 cents.



Ranunculus acris fl. pl.

RHEUM — Rhubarb.

(Polygonaceæ.)

Handsome broad-foliaged plants, of value for sub-tropical effects, thriving in all soils. Single specimens at intervals in the border when well placed are effective, and broad clumps or even single specimens for the lawn are picturesque.

- R. officinale.** 7-9 ft. July-Aug. Thibet. Gigantic deeply-lobed foliage. 35 cents.
- R. palmatum (sanguineum).** 5-7 ft. July-Aug. Asia. Huge and showy palmate foliage, in the young state colored deep showy purple and red, and with age assuming a bronzy-green upper surface and deep-bronze under surface, which is particularly striking as the foliage is turned by the wind. 75 cents.
- R. undulatum.** 5-6 ft. July-Aug. China. Broad heart-shaped wavy foliage and large panicles of whitish flowers. 75 cents.

RUDBECKIA — Cone-flower.

(Compositæ.)

Handsome border plants, of easiest culture in ordinary garden soils, forming self-supporting bushes, and giving a wealth of showy flowers well fitted for cutting purposes.

- R. laciniata var. "Golden Glow."** (*The Double Golden Rudbeckia.*) This is one of the finest novelties introduced for many years, combining perfect hardihood with vigor of growth and a marvellous profusion of showy, very double rich golden-yellow flowers, borne in constant succession from mid-August until the last of Sept. Plant grows from 6 to 7 feet high, forming a strong, self-supporting bush with deeply-cut, bright-green foliage. Each flower is three inches or more in diameter and borne on long clean stems especially adapting it for cutting. A plant we can highly recommend. 25 cents each.
- R. maxima.** 6 ft. June-Aug. Amer. Broad, oval, glaucous green foliage. Flowers often five inches across, with tall cone-like centres and drooping yellow rays. 25 cents.
- R. speciosa (Newmanii).** 3 ft. Aug.-Nov. Amer. An upright densely-branched plant, in early fall completely enveloped in its mass of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark-purple

centres. One of the choicest of autumn-blooming plants. 25 cents.



Rudbeckia speciosa.

R. sub-tomentosa. 5 ft. Aug.-Oct. Amer. A pyramidal densely-branched plant, in early fall completely enveloped in its mass of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark-purple centres. One of the choicest of autumn-blooming plants. 25 cents.



Salvia pratense.

A plant with broad, glaucous, heart-shaped foliage, with showy pure-white flowers in early spring, borne in profusion at the time that the leaves are unfolding. A commendable plant for shaded or damp spots in the border or rock-work.

S. Canadensis. (Puccoon.) 6 in. Mar.-Apr. Amer. Pure-white flowers. 15 cents.

SAXIFRAGA — Rockfoil.

(Saxifragæ.)

These are admirable for the front of the border in masses, or for growing at the edge of shrubberies or in the rock-work, in all cases forming broad masses of very handsome foliage, which alone would render it useful, while their flowers in very early spring are effective.

S. cordifolia. (Heart-leaved S.) 15 in. Apr.-June. Siberia. Dark-green heart-shaped



Saxifraga cordifolia.

foliage and clusters of rosy-purple flowers. 25 cents.

var. purpurea. Handsome variety, with rich deep-purple flowers. 35 cents.

S. crassifolia. 15 in. Apr.-June. Siberia. Leaves much like the last, but with wavy edge. Flowers bright pink in a large panicle. 20 cents.

SCABIOSA — Scabious.

(Compositæ.)

Handsome border plants, thriving in ordinary soils, producing a succession of flowers over a long season. Well adapted for cutting.

S. Caucasica. 18 in. June-Sept. Caucasus. Large, showy rich lavender flowers, on fine long stems. 25 cents.

S. graminæfolia. 12 in.

June-Sept. Switz. Narrow silvery foliage, bright-blue flowers, smaller than the last. Choice for the rockery or border. 25 cents.



Scabiosa Caucasica.

SEDUM — Stone-crop.

(Crassulacæ.)

The structure of the Sedums, being of such a character as to allow them to live for a long time without absorbing much moisture from the ground, enables them to flourish in the most arid soils. For planting on dry, sunny banks, where other vegetation refuses to grow, these will thrive. Some are admirable for carpet bedding, where, in their variety of foliage color,

they can easily be worked into geometrical figures. The taller bush-like forms are choice for the border, and well repay in flower effects any extra care in cultivation.



S. acre. (Wall Pepper.) 4 in. June-July. Eng. Light-green evergreen foliage; bright-yellow flowers. Good carpet plant. 15 cents.

var. aureum. Golden-yellow foliage. 20 cents.

S. album. 6 in. June-Aug. Eng. Tufts of clear-green foliage and showy heads of pure-white flowers. 20 cents.

S. brevifolium. 4 in. July-Aug.



Sedum album.

France. Very densely-tufted species with bright silvery foliage. Flowers white, pink-veined. 20 cents.

S. Ewersii var. Turkestanicum. 4 in. Sept.-Oct. Asia. Deep-violet flowers. Silvery foliage. 25 cents.

S. hybridum. 4 in. June-July. Siberia. Silvery foliage. 15 cents.

S. Maximowicksii or Aizoon. 18 in. July-Aug. Japan. Broad heads of yellow flowers. A fine border plant. 20 cents.

S. maximum. 2 ft. Aug.-Oct. Asia. Stout, bush-like habit; large flat heads of white and pink flowers. 20 cents.

var. vgt. (Vgtd. Stone-crop.) Handsomely-variegated green and gold foliage. 25 cents.

S. pulchellum. 6 in. June-Aug. Amer. Beautifully-tufted species, with minute foliage, assuming rich tints of red, brown, and purple. Flowers rosy-purple. 20 cents.

S. sexangulare. 6 in. Aug.-Oct. Eng. Yellow. 15 cents.



Sedum spectabile.

S. Sieboldii. 6 in. June-Oct. Japan. One of the handsomest species, of trailing habit.

Foliage margined pink. Flowers showy bright pink in late summer. One of the choicest of rock plants. 25 cents.

S. spectabile. (Showy S. C.) 18 in. Sept.-Nov. Japan. Oval light-green foliage, and showy flat heads of handsome rose-colored flowers. A fine border plant, and one of the best for autumn flower-effect in our collection. Fine for massing. 25 cents.

SEMPERVIVUM — House-leek.

(Crassulaceæ.)

An interesting class of evergreen plants, thriving in crevices of rocks, and once established spreading over its face; also useful for carpeting barren spots with verdure in striking variety of foliage, while the flowers are odd and interesting. For the rock-work, covering dry banks, or for ornamenting the niches of walls, they are unique.

L. Arachnoideum. (Spider Web H.-l.) June. Pyrenees. Tops of the leaves in the rosettes connected by silvery threads. Very effective. 15 cents.

S. tectorum. (Common H.-l.) June-July. Eur. Broad handsome green rosettes, much tinged with purple in autumn and winter. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

The above are very distinct, and much sought for. Besides the above we can supply a large variety, including S. anomalum, arenarium, Atlanticum, flagelliformis, glaucum, Heuffeli, Ruthenicum, etc., which are more or less distinct, but cannot be well described in a catalogue. 15 cents; \$1.25 per dozen; \$8.00 per hundred.

SENECIO — Groundsel.

(Compositæ.)

A plant with broad, showy deeply-cut foliage and large flowers, succeeding well in wet spots or even ordinary soil.

S. Japonica (Erythrochaeton palmatifidum). 4 ft. June-July. Eur. Showy yellow flowers. large deeply-cut foliage. 35 cents.

SILENE — Catch-fly.

(Caryophyllææ.)

A brilliant-flowered plant, thriving in ordinary soils; well adapted for the front of borders or in the rock-work.

S. Virginica. (Fire-pink.) 9 in. June-Aug. Amer. A handsome low-growing plant, with neat foliage; in late June and early July, and often again in late autumn, producing showy clusters of large intense crimson-scarlet flowers, giving one of the most gorgeous effects possible. A plant of the highest merit. 25 cents.

SILPHIUM — Compass Plant.

(Compositæ.)

Broad handsome-foliaged plants, thriving in ordinary garden soils; often used at the back of large borders or among shrubs.

S. laciniatum. (Compass Plant; Pilot Weed.) 6 ft. July-Aug. America. Very deeply-cut showy foliage. Flowers lemon yellow. 20 cents.

**Silphium perfoliatum.**

selves to the following sorts, which can be recommended.

S. rigida. 5 ft. Aug.-Oct. Amer. Broad oval woolly foliage; neat upright habit, and showy dense heads of bright-yellow flowers. The finest of the class. 20 cents.

S. sempervirens. 3 ft. Aug.-Oct. Amer. Handsome, glossy deep-green evergreen foliage, neat, compact habit of growth, and showy panicles of bright-yellow flowers. Will thrive at the very edge of salt water. 20 cents.

**Solidago Drummondii.****SPIRÆA — Goat's-beard.**

(Rosaceæ.)

A valuable class, of easy culture in any soil, thriving best in rich loam. All are excellent border plants, while the taller-growing species can be used with splendid effect in connection with shrubberies.

S. Aruncus. (Goat's-beard S.) 5 ft. June-July. Eng. Light-green pinnate foliage and immense branched panicles of small creamy-white flowers. Rare and choice. 25 cents.

S. Chinensis. See *Astilbe Chinensis*.

S. astilboides. 2 ft. June-July. Japan. Fine dwarf habit of growth, with handsomely-cut compound foliage and extremely showy minutely-branched panicles of pure-white flowers. Rare and choice. 25 cents.

var. grfl. A very pronounced improvement, of more vigorous growth and of more abundant blooming quality. Flowers purest white, in very large showy panicles. 35 cents.

S. filipendula. (Dropwort). 3 ft. June-July. Eng. Beautifully-cut fern-like foliage

S. perfoliatum. 8 ft. July-Aug. Amer. Square stems, piercing the broad showy foliage. Handsome yellow flowers. 25 cents.

SOLIDAGO — Golden-rod.

(Compositæ.)

Of easiest culture in ordinary soils. Most of the sorts are altogether too weedy for admittance to the garden. We confine our-

**Spiræa astilboides.**

and large dense heads of clear-white flowers often tinged with rose. One of the best perennials grown. 20 cents.

var. fl. pl. (Double Dropwort.) A beautiful variety, of dwarfer habit, and with very double flowers. Splendid for all cutting purposes. 25 cents.

S. lobata or venusta. (Queen of the Prairie.) 5 ft. June-July. Amer. Showy heads of deep-rose flowers. One of the richest in effect. 20 cents.

S. Japonica. See *Astilbe Japonica*.

S. palmata. 3 ft. June-Aug. Japan. One of the finest plants in our collection, with showy palmate foliage and a succession of showy, large heads of deep-crimson flowers. Should be in every collection. 25 cents.

var. alba. Pure-white flowers. Choice. 35 cents.

var. elegans. A rare form, with white flowers, tinged cream, and with deep-crimson anthers. The great number of flowers in each panicle, each finely dotted with crimson, produces a most unique and ornamental effect. 30 cents.

S. ulmaria var. fl. pl. (Double Meadow-sweet.) 3 ft. June-Aug. Eng. Showy double-white flowers. 25 cents.

**Spiræa lobata.**



Spirea filipendula fl. pl.

desired for contrast with more sombre foliage. Much used for bedding, for forming edgings, or for the border or rock-work. Thrives in common garden soils.

S. lanata. (Woolly W.) 18 in. July-Aug. Siberia. Purple flowers. 25 cents.

STATICE — Sea Lavender.
(Plumbaginæ.)



Statice latifolia.

Handsome border plants, with dense tufts of leathery deep-green foliage and immense candelabra-like finely-branched panicles of multitudes of minute flowers, giving a remarkable effect. Ordinary garden soils. Choice for cutting purposes.

S. Gmelini. 1 ft. July-Aug. Russia. Rich-blue flowers. 25 cents.

S. latifolia. 18 in. June-July. Siberia. Bright-blue flowers. 25 cents.

var. nana. Dwarf variety. Deep-blue flowers. 25 cents.

STELLARIA — Stitchwort.
(Caryophyllæ.)

A showy plant, for growing in dry spots where

var. aurea variegata. Handsome golden-variegated foliage. 25 cents.

STACHYS — Woundwort.
(Labiatæ.)

This forms a broad, compact mass of silvery, woolly foliage, well adapting the plant for use wherever in-tense color is

grass does not thrive, or for other carpeting purposes.

S. Holostea. (Easter Bell.) 6 in. Apr.-June. Eng. Dark-green foliage, with clouds of showy pure-white flowers. 20 cents.

STOCKESIA — Stoke's Aster.
(Compositæ.)

A sturdy plant, producing quantities of large and very showy deep-blue flowers. Plant in a well-drained situation in sandy loam. Not hardy in heavy, cold soils.

S. cyanea. 2 ft. Aug.-Nov. Va. Showy, aster-like deep-blue flowers, in clustered heads. 25 cents.



Stockesia cyanea.

TANACETUM — Tansy.
(Compositæ.)

A spreading plant, with showy, deeply-cut aromatic foliage, growing freely in all soils.

T. vulgaris var. crispum. (Crisped-leaved T.) 2½ ft. July-Aug. Eur. 20 cents.

THALICTRUM — Meadow-rue.
(Ranunculacæ.)

Handsome finely-cut foliage and showy heads of minute flowers. Thrives in ordinary soils; well adapted for the border, while the dwarf sorts are effective in the rock-work.

T. anemonoides. (Rue Anemone.) 6 in. Apr.-May. Amer. Beautiful finely-cut fern-like foliage; umbels of white and pink flowers. 20 cents.

T. minus. 1 ft. June-July. Eng. Loose panicles of yellow flowers. Foliage elegantly cut, resembling the finer-leaved forms of the Maiden-hair Ferns. 30 cents.

THERMOPSIS.
(Leguminosæ.)

A tall-growing plant, with clover-like foliage and spikes of showy pea-shaped flowers in mid-summer. Choice for the rear of the border in ordinary soils.

T. mollis (Caroliniana). 5 ft. June-Aug. N. C. Mts. Very showy spikes of rich golden-yellow flowers. 25 cents.

THYMUS — Thyme.
(Labiatæ.)

Pretty low-growing creepers, thriving in any light, well-drained soil, and especially adapted for covering dry banks.

T. Chamædrys var. lanuginosus. (Woolly T.) 4 in. June-Sept. Eur. A dense mat of woolly foliage, and bears odd light-purple flowers. Full sun. 25 cents.

T. serpyllum var. aureum. (Golden T.) 8 in. July-Aug. Eur. Highly-aromatic foliage, beautifully variegated with green and gold. Thrives in poor soils. 20 cents.

var. vulgaris argenteus. (Silver Lemon T.) Foliage variegated green and silver. Charming cover plant. 20 cents.

var. vulgaris coccineus. (Scarlet T.) Dark-green foliage, with clouds of scarlet flowers. 20 cents.

TRADESCANTIA — Spiderwort.

(Comelinaceæ.)



Showy border plants, flowering from early summer until hard frost. Thriving in all soils; often becomes weedy in the garden, and some care is necessary to keep the seedlings subdued.



Tradescantia Virginia.

red flowers in constant succession. 25 cents.

TRICYRTIS — Toad Flax.

(Melianthaceæ.)

Curious Japanese plant, odd-shaped and curiously-colored flowers. A bushy plant, with upright stems and alternate clasping foliage.

T. hirta var. nigra. (Japanese T.) 2 ft. Sept.-Nov. Japan. Odd lily-like brown flowers, spotted with purple. 30 cents.

TROLLIUS — Globe Flower.

(Ranunculaceæ.)

Showy plants, with prettily-cut foliage, forming neat, bushy plants. The flowers are in shades of yellow, globular, and borne well above the foliage, with long stems for cutting. They thrive in ordinary rich loam, preferring some moisture. Among the choicest of hardy border plants.

T. Asiaticus. (Asiatic G. F.) 18 in. May-June and Sept.-Oct. Siberia. Deep orange-yellow globular flowers. 30 cents.

T. Europeanus. (European G. F.) 2 ft. Spg. and Aut. Eur. Bright-yellow flowers, borne in nearly constant succession from early summer to hard frost. One of the choicest of hardy plants offered. 25 cents.

TUNICA.

(Caryophyllæ.)

A neat tufted plant, with narrow dark-green foliage studded with pretty light-pink flowers in succession from midsummer until hard frost. Fine for the front of the border or in the rock-work, thriving in any soil.

T. saxifragica. (Rock T.) 6 in. June-Oct. Eur. Pretty pink flowers. 25 cents.

VALERIANA — Valerian.

(Valerianæ.)

A tall-growing plant, with compound foliage and large showy panicles of light lavender flowers with the fragrance of Mignonette.

V. officinalis. (St. George's Herb.) (Cat's V.) 4 ft. June-July. Eur. 20 cents.

VERNONIA — Iron-weed.

(Compositæ.)

Vigorous-growing perennials, suited to any soil, with showy heads of flowers.

V. Nova-Borascensia.

5 ft. July-Sept. Amer. Intense-purple flowers, in showy heads. 25 cents.



Vernonia Nova-Borascensia.

VERONICA — Speedwell.

(Scrophulariæ.)

Among the best of hardy plants, combining perfect hardihood with neat growth and freedom of bloom and adaptability to all soils. The low-growing sorts are choice for the flower border, for carpeting purposes, or for use in the rock-work, while the tall sorts make admirable border plants or can be used advantageously among shrubs. A careful selection of varieties will give nearly constant bloom from early spring until hard frost.



Veronica spicata.

V. amethystina. (Amethyst S.) 1 ft. May-June. Eur. A thickly-branched plant, with deep-green foliage and a profusion of showy spikes of bright amethyst-blue flowers. One of the best. 25 cents.

V. cerceoides. 4 in. May-June. Eur. Thickly-matted, deep-green foliage, completely hidden in spring with clouds of bright-blue flowers. 25 cents.

V. incana. (Hoary S.) 1 ft. July-Sept. Eur. Alps. Bright silvery foliage, with spikes of the richest amethyst-blue flowers. A most distinct and showy plant in every way. Choice for edge of the border or the rock-work. 25 cents.

V. longifolia var. sessilis. 2 ft. Aug.-Oct. Japan. The choicest in many ways, forming a stout clump, producing a succession of long showy spikes of the richest blue, each spike lasting for a long time. Should be in every garden. 30 cents.

V. pectinata. 4 in. May-June. Syria. Dwarf spreading habit; long showy spikes of deep-blue flowers, with white eye. 25 cents.



Veronica rupestris.

V. rupestris. (Rock S.) 4 in. May-June. Eur. Flowers like *V. cercaeoides*, and a similar habit of growth, but flowering two weeks later; equally as fine. 20 cents.

V. spicata. 3 ft. June-Sept. Eur. Long spikes of bright-blue flowers, the spikes lengthening with age and lasting for weeks. Splendid border plant. 20 cents.

var. alba. Branched spikes of purest-white flowers; blooming for weeks in succession. One of the best. 25 cents.

V. Virginica. (Culver's Root.) 6 ft. Aug.-Sept. Amer. Immense spikes of pure-white flowers. Spikes often 18 inches long and branched. Very effective for the back of the border, or for planting among shrubs. 25 cents.

VINCA — Periwinkle.

(Apocynaceæ.)

Showy creeping plants, with glossy-green oval foliage and pretty flowers. The evergreen sorts are admirably used as carpet plants, forming a dense carpet and thriving in sun or shade, even in spots too shaded for grass to grow.

V. herbacea. 6 in. June-July. Eur. Purplish-blue flowers. 20 cents.



Vinca minor.

foliage. Clear blue flowers. 25 cents.

var. fl. pl. Double purple flowers. 20 cents.

V. minor. 8 in. June-Oct. Eur. Showy bright-blue flowers, borne in early spring and at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. Fine cover plant. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

var. alba. Pure-white flowers. 15 cents.

var. argentea vgt. Foliage variegated with silver and green. 20 cents.

var. aurea vgt. Handsome gold and green variegated

VIOLA — Violet.

(Violaceæ.)

Desirable low-growing perennials, of great value for border or rockeries, all thriving in good loam; free flowering and neat habit.



V. cornuta var. alba. (Horned V.) 10 in. May-July. Switz. A densely-matted plant, with clouds of showy purple flowers. 25 cents.



Viola cornuta.

V. cucullata. 6 in. May-June. Amer. Heart-shaped foliage; deep-blue flowers, with very long wiry stems. 15 cents.

var. alba. Handsome pure-white flowered variety. 20 cents.

V. odorata var. Double Russian. (Double Russian Violet.) Very double-flowered, rich-purple intensely-fragrant flowers. Perfectly hardy; suitable for carpet planting in half-shady spots or for the border or rockery. 20 cents.

V. pedata. (Bird's-foot V.) 6 in. Apr.-May. Amer. Deeply-cut foliage. 15 cents.

var. bicolor. A rare variety, with upper petals rich royal purple and lower petals pure white. Handsome. 25 cents.

V. tricolor. (Pansy.) 6 in. All summer. Eng. We have a fine strain of seedling plants raised from the best obtainable seed, embracing all the choicest shades of color. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

HARDY GRASSES.

Grasses as a class possess distinct ornamental merit in their graceful habit and varied shades of green, and combinations of other colors in the variegated forms. All are of the easiest possible growth in ordinary garden soils, and give the most satisfactory results with liberal treatment. Broad belts and beds of grasses alone make particularly effective features in the flower garden, and can be used to the greatest advantage to ornament the lawn. The list given below constitutes the hardiest varieties and such as we can recommend as being distinct and easily grown:

AIRA — Hair Grass.

A. cœrulea var. variegata. 18 in. A graceful small-growing species, with slender foliage handsomely variegated with green and yellow. Useful as an edging plant. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

ARUNDO — Reed Grass.

A. donax. 10 ft. Towering straight stems of a pleasing light green, with long, broad pointed foliage, clasped at regular intervals along the stalks. This makes a noble specimen plant and well repays the slight covering of leaves or litter necessary to bring it through our winters successfully. 35 cents.

var. variegata. A beautifully variegated form, with foliage handsomely striped with silver and green. Dwarfier in habit than the type. 50 cents.

BAMBUSA — Bamboo.

Plants of beautiful habit, of which those given below are fairly hardy, doing finely in rich soil. Used as single specimen plants for the lawn for sub-tropical effect they give great satisfaction, or they can be grouped with other grasses very advantageously.

B. Metake. 4-6 ft. Japan. Broad, dark-green leaves, retaining their color nearly throughout the winter. This forms a dense, much-branched plant, and can be especially recommended for its hardihood and nearly ever-green nature. 35 cents.

B. Ragamowskii. 2-3 ft. China. Long shining-green leaves and dark stems. 75 cents.

B. Simonii (Maximowicksi). 10 ft. Mand-schuria. Narrow deep-green leaves, sometimes striped with white. Stems much branched and with woolly joints. 75 cents.

B. striata. 4-5 ft. China. Very graceful and slender species, with broad foliage and leaf-sheath striped with green and yellow. 50 cents.

ELYMUS — Lyme Grass.

E. arenarius. 3 ft. A vigorous-growing species, with moderately broad, long, sharp-pointed, bright silvery-gray foliage, giving a distinct silvery effect to the whole. Very useful for contrast effects in connection with other grasses,

among shrubs, or even in clumps of it alone on the lawn. 25 cents.

ERIANTHUS — Ravenna Grass.



Ravenna Grass.

E. Ravennæ. 5 ft. This forms a handsome broad clump of graceful dark bronzy-green foliage, with towering spikes of silvery-gray flowers. A protected situation is the safest, and under such conditions very rich effects are produced. 25 cents.

EULALIA.

E. gracillima. 4 ft. One of the most distinct of the grasses, forming a tall vase-like clump of rich dark-green narrow foliage, each leaf showily ribbed with a silver stripe. 25 cents.

E. Japonica. 4 ft. Similar to the last in general effect, but with much broader, clear deep-green foliage. 25 cents.

var. variegata. Foliage beautifully striped with green and gold. Forms a tall vase-like clump, with towering plumes of silvery seed-vessels. 25 cents.

var. Zebrina. (Zebra Grass.) A remarkably handsome variegated form, with a golden variegation in horizontal bands across the leaves at regular intervals. Unique and very effective. 25 cents.

FESTUCA — Fescue Grass.

F. ovina var. glauca. 8 in. Dense, tufted habit of growth, with silvery-blue foliage; very distinct and useful as an edging plant. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

PANICUM — Panic Grass.

P. virgatum. 4 ft. Graceful habit and showy clusters of flower heads. 20 cents.

PHALARIS — Ribbon Grass.

P. arundinacæ var. variegata. (Striped Grass or Ladies' Garters.) 3 ft. Quick spreading habit, becoming weedy unless placed in a position where the spreading habit will not be undesirable. Foliage handsomely striped with silver and green. Very useful for bouquet work. 15 cents.

UNIOLA — Spike Grass.

U. latifolia. 5 ft. This quickly forms a graceful clump of foliage surmounted with large panicles of flower heads which are beautiful either in the green or dried state. 20 cents.

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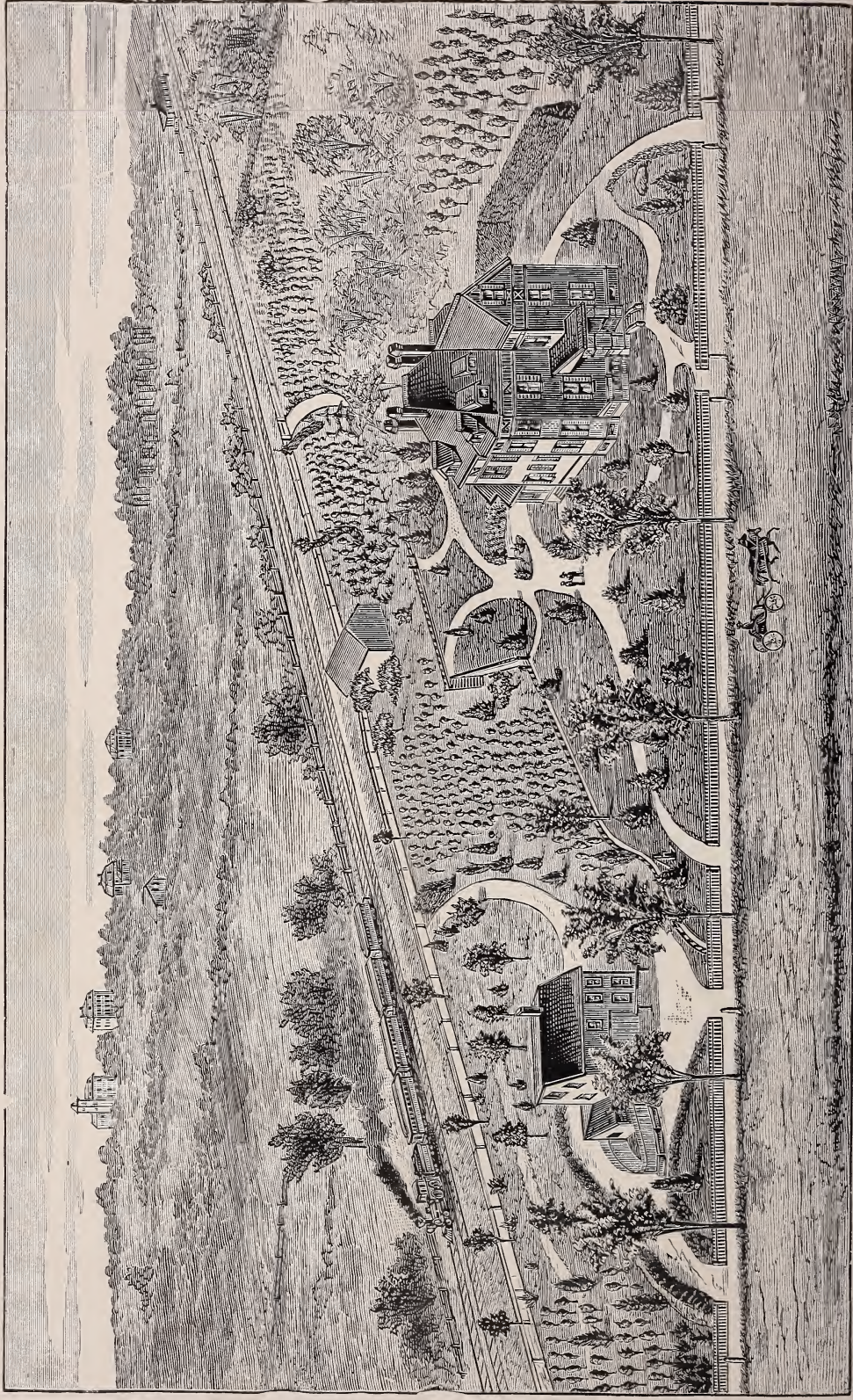
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