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QUARTER-CENTURY
EDITION

Glenwood
Nurseries



NURSEYMEN
HORTICULTURISTS
LANDSCAPE ARTISTS

MORRISVILLE, PA.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CATALOGUE. In making our Catalogues, we avoid giving descriptions or using illustrations so extravagantly worded or so overdrawn as to deceive rather than enlighten our patrons, considering well the fact that a Nurseryman's Catalogue should be rational in its tone, educational in its matter, and as clearly descriptive of the things offered as the limited space will allow.

We have endeavored herein to give a list of the most popular older varieties which have been found best adapted to this latitude, together with such new acquisitions as give promise of real merit. To all these we give characteristic qualities and an idea of their nature and habits. In the case of some of the newer varieties, which we have not yet tested thoroughly, we have inserted the descriptions given by the introducer.

We do not recommend everything in this Catalogue as being *the very best* or most desirable for everybody. Some varieties are best adapted to certain localities, others are singular or grotesque specimens of plant growth, admired by many and wanted by only a few. Of many species, the distinction between varieties is so slight that none but experts or amateurs will appreciate them, but it is our business to cater for all tastes, and therefore it is necessary to enumerate many things which are only valuable because rare or odd.

STOCK. We strive for superiority of quality and genuineness of variety in all our productions, knowing that with the majority of tree-planters life is too short to be wasted in nursing trees or plants of a sickly, delicate growth, or to be deceived with poor, worthless varieties, when for little if any additional cost strong, healthy and reliable ones can be obtained. Therefore, if our prices on any article may appear higher than those of some of our competitors, be assured that they are only enough higher to compensate for the superiority in quality and genuineness of variety that we expect to give every purchaser.

TERMS. Net cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties, whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New York or Philadelphia, Registered Letter or Money Order on Morrisville, Pa.

ORDERS. Please write orders on separate sheet, apart from the body of the letter, and be very particular to give name and address distinctly, thus facilitating execution and preventing errors.

PACKING AND SHIPPING. No charge is made for packing or for delivery to freight depots or express offices in Trenton, N. J. Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding, otherwise we will use our own judgment; but, upon delivery to railroad, steamboat or express companies, our responsibility ceases, and they alone must be held accountable for loss or delay.

ERRORS. In the press of business, errors sometimes may occur, of which we desire to be informed at once, that we may make proper amends, as we wish to render full satisfaction to all favoring us with their custom.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

So great is the annual loss of trees, owing to their roots being exposed to the air unnecessarily, that we once more urge the necessity of keeping the roots protected as much as possible while they are out of the ground. The exposing of the roots of some kinds of trees to a severe drying wind or a hot sun for an hour is sure death to them. Particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when it becomes dried, cannot be restored to its normal condition, either by soaking in water or by any other means.

Trees will flourish in almost any good farm soil. The kind of land for trees is of less importance than its proper preparation. It should be well drained, either naturally or artificially, and well manured and thoroughly worked before planting. If you would have best results, prepare the ground carefully. If you are not ready to plant trees immediately upon their arrival, they should be unpacked at once and heeled-in. That is, place them in an upright position, or nearly so, and cover the roots thoroughly with well-pulverized soil; press this firmly around them, and they can remain thus for a long time without injury.

Do not unpack trees while it is freezing. If they are received in a frozen condition, or in freezing weather, keep them in a cool situation but free from frost, until they are perfectly thawed. If deciduous trees are miscarried or delayed, so as to become dried or shriveled, bury the whole tree in the ground, and let it remain six or eight days before planting. The puddling of the roots of all trees and plants in a thin mud before planting is a most excellent practice, and ought to be more generally adopted. **Remove all the label wires from the trees,** that they may not cut or destroy the branches. Preserve a record of the names and order of the varieties in a book; it will be a benefit and satisfaction in the future.

All fruit and shade trees should be trimmed when they are planted. Cut back the previous year's growth one-half its length at least, and, frequently, it is best to remove even more than this in standard trees, aiming to form rounded or low, pyramidal heads. Trim dwarf trees into pyramids, with the lowest branches not more than two or three feet from the ground; prune all bruised or broken roots.

In planting trees, always dig a hole large enough to receive the roots without twisting or crowding. After placing the tree in the hole, about as deep as it had stood in the nursery, fill in around it with good soil, being careful to keep the roots in their natural position, and press the ground firmly about them. After filling the hole, it is of great advantage to cover the ground for two or three feet around the tree with a mulching or covering of litter or long manure; this will keep the roots from drying out in summer, and will prevent the ground from freezing and thawing. Upon the approach of winter, remove the mulching some distance from the stems of the trees, to prevent its harboring ground-mice to girdle them.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Standard Apples</td> <td>24 to 32 feet apart</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries</td> <td>15 to 20 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Duke and Morello Cherries, medium growers</td> <td>10 to 15 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces</td> <td>12 to 18 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dwarf Pears</td> <td>8 to 10 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dwarf Apples</td> <td>6 to 8 "</td> </tr> </table>	Standard Apples	24 to 32 feet apart	Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	15 to 20 "	Duke and Morello Cherries, medium growers	10 to 15 "	Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces	12 to 18 "	Dwarf Pears	8 to 10 "	Dwarf Apples	6 to 8 "	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Grapes</td> <td>8 to 10 feet apart</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Currants and Gooseberries</td> <td>3 to 4 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raspberries and Blackberries</td> <td>3 to 5, by 5 to 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asparagus</td> <td>1 to 1½ by 5 to 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strawberries, for field culture</td> <td>1 to 1½ by 3 to 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" for garden culture</td> <td>1 by 2 feet apart</td> </tr> </table>	Grapes	8 to 10 feet apart	Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 "	Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 5, by 5 to 7	Asparagus	1 to 1½ by 5 to 8	Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 4	" for garden culture	1 by 2 feet apart
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NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

35 feet apart each way	15 feet apart each way	5 feet apart each way
30 " "	12 " "	4 " "
25 " "	10 " "	3 " "
20 " "	8 " "	2 " "
18 " "	6 " "	1 foot " "
36	194	1,742
49	301	2,723
70	436	4,840
110	681	10,890
135	1,210	43,560

To ascertain the number of trees or plants required to plant an acre, multiply together the distances each way the plants are to be set, and divide 43,560 (the number of square feet per acre) by the amount.



ANNOUNCEMENT.



THE GLENWOOD NURSERIES having rounded out a full quarter of a century since their humble beginning in 1872, herewith submit an evidence of their progress in a new Quarter-Century Catalogue, in which may be found **one of the most complete collections of nursery stock** now offered by any establishment in the United States. The collection, growth and propagation of this stock has required many years of careful, persistent research and toil, yet the patronage of an appreciative public has made this labor not only pleasant but profitable, and has encourage no pains or expense horticultural buyers in all **LOCATION.**—The Glenwood Nurseries are situated near Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, which is on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are about **one mile from Trenton, from Philadelphia** and are accessible by either (New York Division) or the Trenton, New Jersey, where obtained at the depots. Bound Brook Railroad, is Direct telephone communication with New York and Philadelphia, via Trenton

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

GIVEN TO

THE WM. H. MOON CO.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MORRISVILLE, PA.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Morrisville, Pa., October 16, 1897.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to Certify, That I have, this 16th day of October, 1897, completed the inspection of the nursery stock of The Wm. H. Moon Co., grown at Morrisville, County of Bucks, State of Pennsylvania, and believe it to be free from the presence of "San José Scale, West Indian Peach Scale, Black-Knot, Rosette, Yellows, or other injurious insects or diseases" that might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard or garden.

(Signed) GEO. G. GROFF, Special Agent.

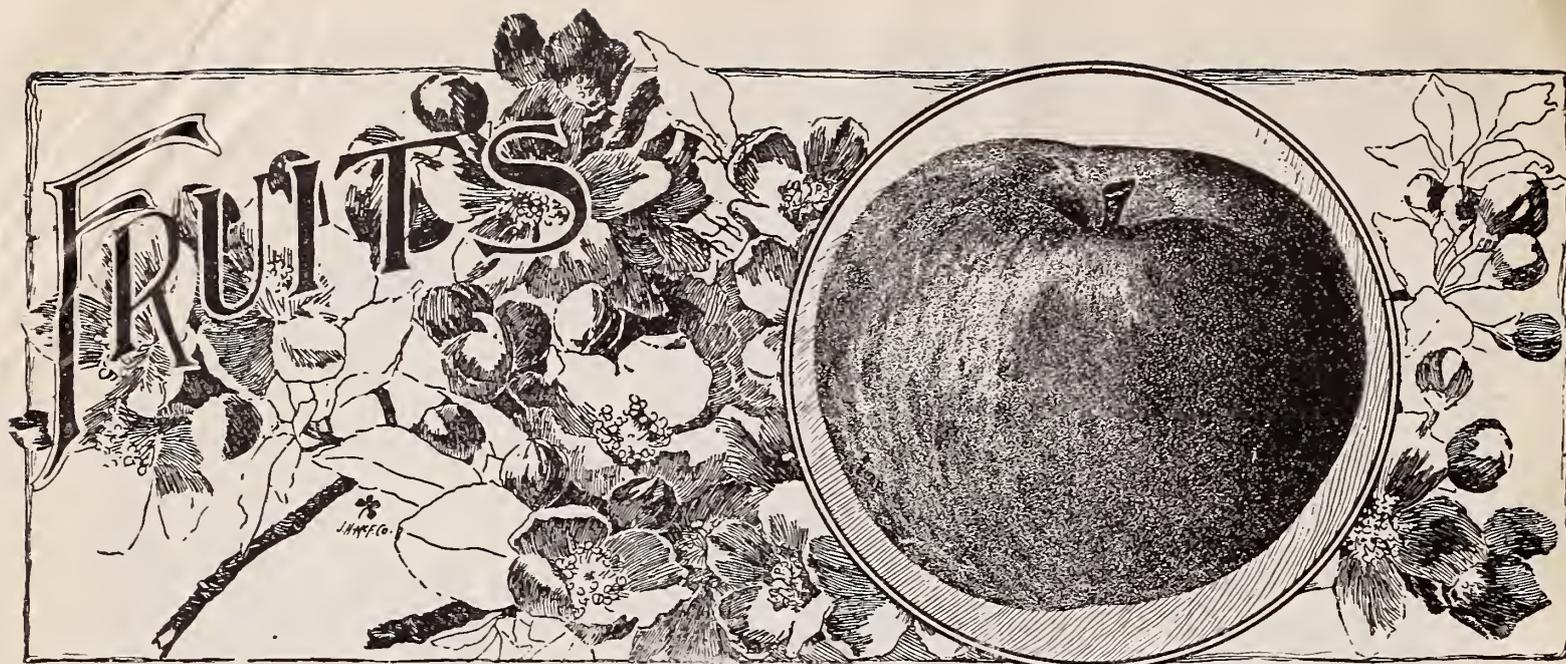
aged the further effort to to meet the requirements of the different sections. wood Nurseries are situated Pennsylvania, which is on Railroad. They are about **New Jersey, thirty miles sixty miles from New York,** the Pennsylvania Railroad Bound Brook route to carriages can always be Yardley Station, on the about two miles distant. cation with New York and exchange.

The twenty-five years since the establishment of these nurseries have witnessed rapid advancement, not only in their acreage and greenhouse acquirements, but also in the greatly increased variety of their productions, until now the customer in search of anything in the horticultural line cannot do better than visit our grounds or correspond with us before making purchases. Our patrons are people of intelligence, who are able to discriminate between honest descriptions and honest values on the one hand and exaggerated descriptions and fictitious values on the other, and they prefer to pay out their money for good stock. Our aim has always been to excel in quality. On this line we shall continue to act, and shall hope to be favored with your patronage.

Very respectfully,

JAS. M. MOON, President,
HENRY W. COMFORT, Vice-President, } Directors.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMSON,
WM. H. MOON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WM. H. MOON CO.,
MORRISVILLE, PA.



APPLES.

If Apples are planted at the rate of 50 trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the Apples, which, growing more quickly than the latter, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After 8 or 10 years of productiveness, as the space is needed for Apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, after having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

The following list is quoted as containing varieties thoroughly tested and found adapted to this latitude. In addition to these we can furnish many varieties not here described, which are of local reputation, or which succeed only in certain localities. For treatment of orchards, see second page of cover.

Extra-size trees of such kinds as we may be able to supply, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. 5 1-2 to 7 feet, 20 cents each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000. Lighter grades, 5 to 6 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

VERY EARLY APPLES.

Early Harvest. Size medium; straw color; flavor rich, sprightly, excellent. One of the best early Apples.

Early Strawberry. Small; dark crimson, sometimes striped with yellow; flesh tender, subacid, sprightly. Excellent table fruit.

Keswick Codling. Yellow, with a faint blush; juicy, tender, acid. Good for market.

Red Astrachan. Large; bright crimson; crisp and juicy, with a rich, acid flavor. Very handsome.

Summer Hagloe. Large; greenish yellow, with red cheek; juicy, subacid; excellent for cooking. Valuable market variety.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; very sweet, rich and sprightly. Considered the most profitable early summer Apple.

Tetofsky. A Russian variety. Very hardy and productive; an early bearer, frequently fruiting the first or second year after planting. Fruit medium to large; round; yellow, striped with red; flesh white, firm, juicy; pleasant aromatic flavor.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety. Full medium size; clear white skin, changing to a beautiful yellow when fully ripe; good quality, and for an early Apple a good keeper; ripens from 10 days to 2 weeks before Early Harvest. Immensely productive.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

American Summer Pearmain. Medium; red, shaded and streaked with yellow; remarkably tender, rich and high-flavored.

Cornell's Fancy. Medium, conical; yellow, beautifully shaded with crimson; flesh white, tender, crisp and juicy.

Maiden's Blush. Large; pale yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh very white and tender, rich, sprightly acid.

Summer Rambo. Medium to large; green striped red on the sunny side; sprightly, subacid and good. Profitable for market.

Townsend. Large; yellow and red; flesh tender, pleasant.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Duchess of Oldenburgh. Medium; yellow, striped with red; rich and juicy, with excellent flavor.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish; rich, yellow; flesh yellowish white, with rich subacid, aromatic flavor. Tender and mellow.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, beautifully striped with red; crisp, juicy, sprightly and high-flavored.

Haas. Large; pale yellow, nearly covered with red; subacid.

Red Bietigheimer. A new German variety, ripening in early fall. Of large size; light yellow, nearly covered with red; of beautiful appearance, and worthy of extensive cultivation.

Porter. Large, smooth; bright yellow; flesh tender.

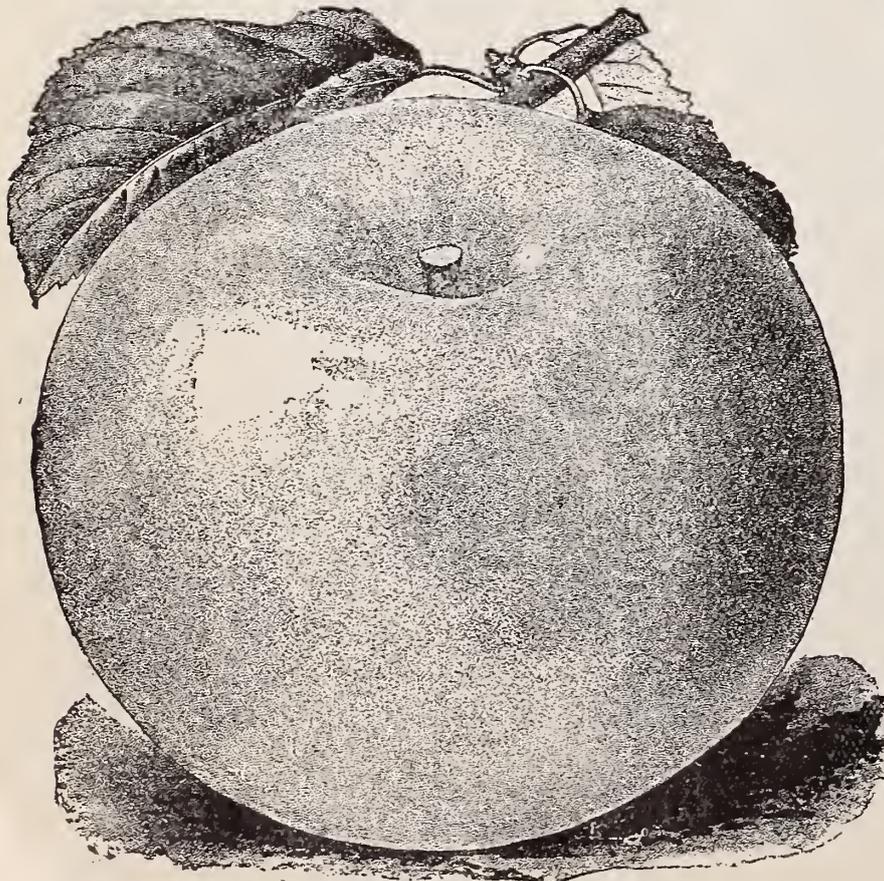
WINTER VARIETIES.

American Golden Russet (Sheepnose). Small; yellowish russet; remarkably high flavored, rich, tender and delicious; desirable for home use, but of no market value.

Baldwin. Large; deep red; rich, juicy, subacid and high-flavored; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large; bright red; flesh white, juicy, rich and spicy, subacid, of good quality; good-keeping.

Bellefleur (Bellflower). Large; bright golden yellow; tender, juicy, crisp and sprightly. A general favorite, but a shy bearer.



GREENVILLE. (See page 3.)

WINTER APPLES, continued.

Cooper's Redling. Medium, conical, smooth, free from defects; red, beautiful; crisp, subacid, excellent. One of the few Apples that can be kept until spring.

Delaware Winter. Similar to or identical with Lawver.

Dickinson. Originated in Chester county, Pa., from seed of Yellow Bellefleur. Large, ovate, inclined to conical; yellow, almost covered with streaks of deep red; mild, subacid, very juicy and agreeable; a prolific and annual bearer. Promises to be one of the most valuable winter Apples for the middle and southern states; keeps until spring.

English Russet. Medium; pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; firm and crisp, mild subacid flavor; very productive and a late keeper.

Fallowater. Very large; greenish yellow, with dark blush cheek; tender, juicy, fine-grained, subacid, good keeper. The fruit is uniformly fair; a valuable market variety.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and very hardy.

Gano. Medium size; superior keeper, fine-grained, tender, mild, subacid.

Grimes' Golden. Medium; rich golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender and juicy, with a peculiar aroma. Tree a good grower and early bearer.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large; yellow, striped with red; early, rich and sweet.

Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish, skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine-grained, very tender and finely flavored.

King of Tompkins County. Large; yellowish red, shaded and striped with crimson; rich, vinous, aromatic, subacid flavor. A most beautiful Apple, of good quality; an excellent northern variety, which is not always an abundant bearer in this latitude.

Krauser. Medium size; yellow, striped with red, of handsome appearance and good keeping qualities.

Lankford. Showy, medium to large; yellow, striped with red; firm, juicy and mild.

Lawver. Origin, Platte county, Mo. Very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red, the handsomest of all the extra-late keepers; large, roundish, flat; mild, subacid; valuable as a late market sort. Tree a vigorous, good grower, very hardy and bears well.

Mann. Medium to large; yellow, shaded with brownish red; keeps till late in the spring and is particularly valuable for a cooking or eating Apple for that season of the year; quality good; tree upright, vigorous and very hardy; an abundant and early bearer.

Monmouth Pippin. Large; greenish yellow, with red cheek; superior keeper; juicy, crisp and tender.

Nero. Medium or large; dark red; crisp, subacid; good and regular bearer and good keeper. Tree inclines to grow crooked when young. This is a variety popular in New Jersey, and found to be very desirable in Pennsylvania wherever tried.

Newtown Pippin. A celebrated American Apple, that requires a deep, rich soil; only succeeds in a few favored localities. Tree a poor grower.

Northern Spy. Large, round; green, striped with red; mild, subacid, good quality; late keeper.

Pewaukee. A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburgh. Medium, round-ribbed; bright yellow, nearly covered with stripes and splashes of dark red; flesh yellowish white; juicy, subacid. Tree a fine grower, hardy.

Rainbo. Medium size; yellow, striped with red; tender, sprightly and pleasant. Tree a poor grower.

Red Romanite, or Carthouse. Medium; dark red; flesh white, crisp, subacid; late keeper.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, light green; flesh tender.

Ridge Pippin. Large; yellow, sometimes with blush cheek; flesh white, very firm, crisp, saccharine; a regular bearer and good keeper. A desirable market variety.

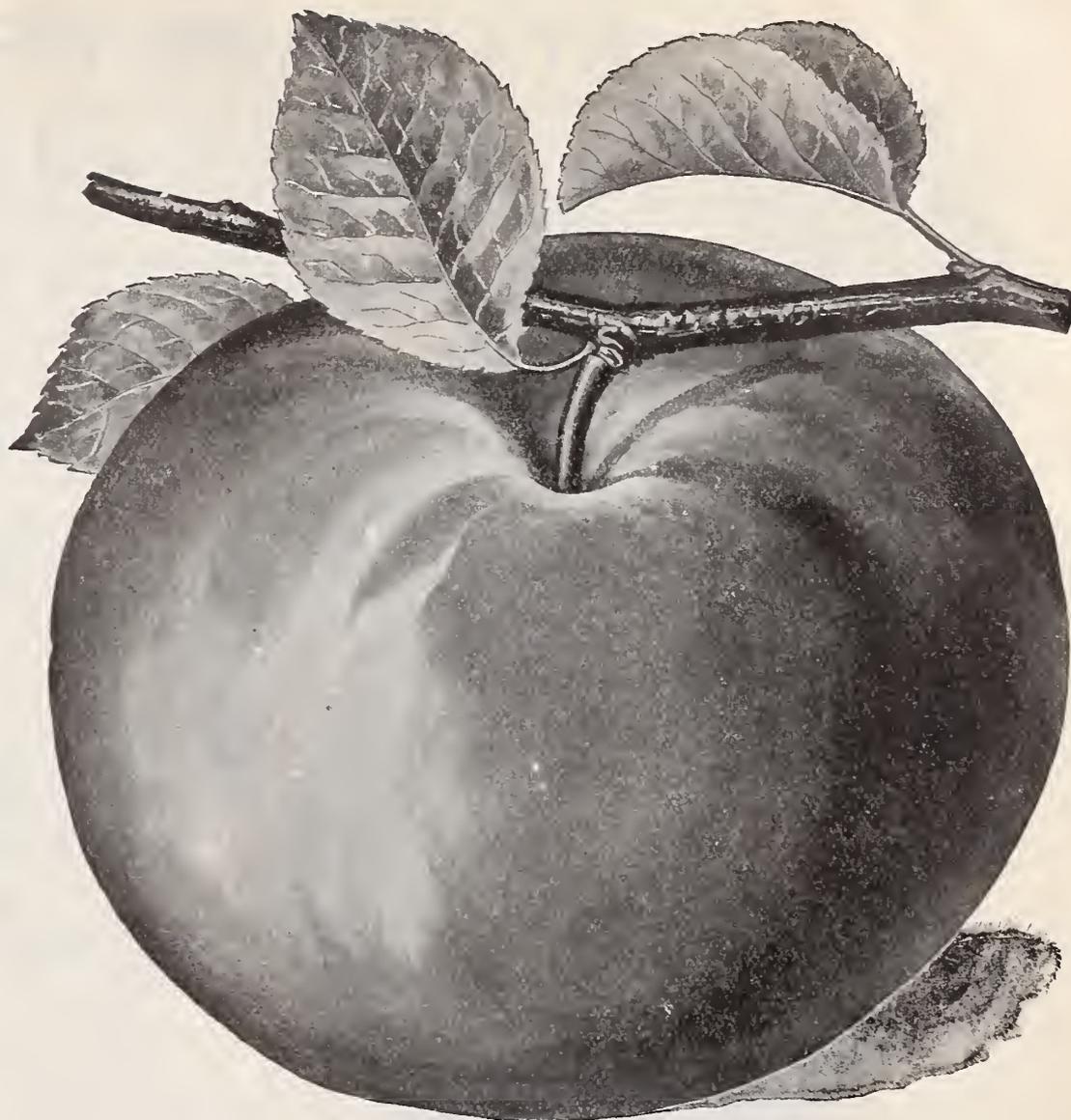
Roman Stem. Medium; yellow, marbled and spotted with cinnamon dots; tender, crisp and juicy, with rich, sprightly acid flavor. A valuable variety, well adapted to light soil.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, striped with bright red; juicy.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large; red, marbled and shaded with greenish yellow; tender, crisp and juicy, mild, subacid.

Smokehouse. Medium; yellow, beautifully shaded with red; firm, crisp, juicy, with rich, sprightly flavor.

Talman's Sweet. Medium; light yellow, with pale blnsh; flesh rich and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive; good keeper.



PARAGON.

Tewksbury Winter Blush. Small; yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy; keeps very late; a regular and heavy bearer.

Walbridge. Medium size; a handsomely striped good Apple.

Wealthy. Medium, roundish oblate; yellowish white, shaded with crimson; tender, juicy, subacid; hardy and vigorous.

White Carver. Medium or large; bright yellow; flesh fine-grained and tender, with agreeable subacid flavor; good bearer.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, rich, sprightly and high-flavored. Particularly adapted to light soil.

York Imperial. Large; red; subacid; a vigorous tree, and an abundant and regular bearer; good winter keeper and seller.

FOUR NEW APPLES.

Price, 50 cts., or one of each for \$1.25.

GREENVILLE (Winter Maiden Blush). Hardy, vigorous grower; very prolific; comes into bearing while quite young. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, with a pleasant, mild subacid flavor; of very good quality and has a fragrant odor. December to May.

PARAGON (Mammoth Black Twig). Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Resembles Winesap, but is larger and a better keeper.

POLLY. Originated in Pennsylvania. Tree a good grower and bearer; fruit is always fair, handsome and of good quality; in perfection from January to March. Size medium.

SUTTON BEAUTY. Originated in Massachusetts. Tree a free grower and productive; fruit large, roundish; waxen yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, subacid, good. Nov. to Feb.

CRAB APPLES.

Price 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hyslop. Large; dark red, with a blue bloom; subacid.

Lady Elgin. Fruit fair, small and handsome.

Red Siberian. Fruit rather small; yellow, with red cheek.

Transcendent. Large; yellow and red. Trees productive.

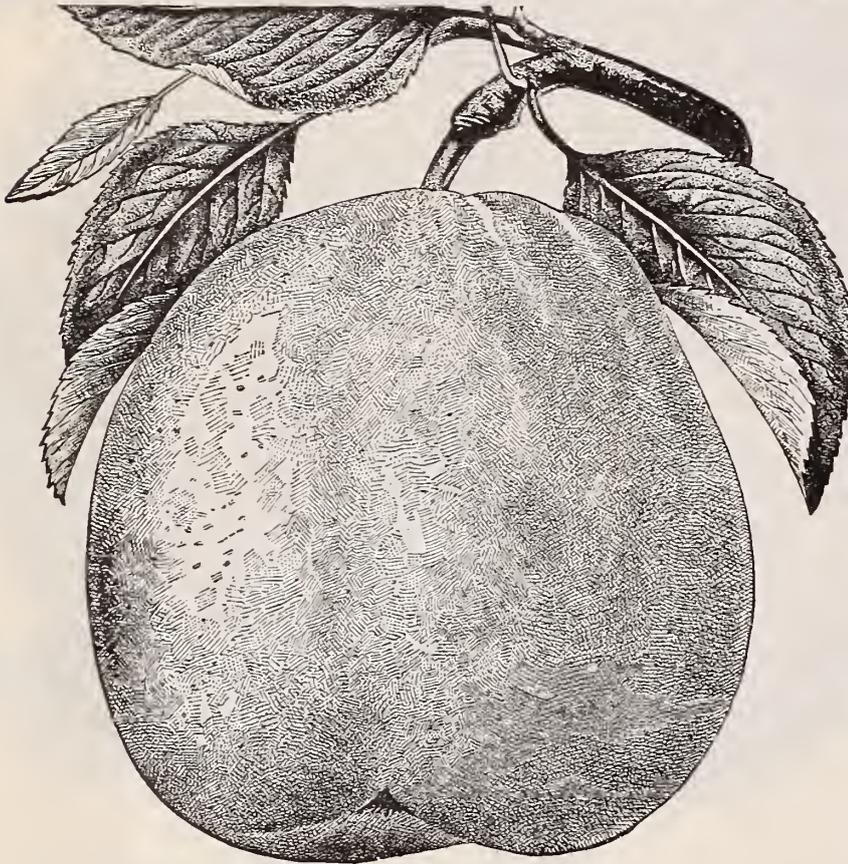
Yellow Siberian. Large; fine rich yellow; productive.

STANDARD PEARS.

Pears can be grown in almost any good soil, with the same treatment as apples.

The cultivation of the Pear is rapidly extending as its value becomes better appreciated. The great number of valuable varieties insures a succession of fruit from early summer to late winter. One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears at least a fortnight before ripe. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall. Budded on its own stock, the Pear makes a standard tree; on the French or Angers quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards; the latter for small yards and gardens.

Extra selected trees, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz. 6 to 7 feet (except where noted), 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100. Lighter grade, special rate by the 100.



{ IDAHO.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett. Large; yellow; juicy, fine-grained, buttery, sweet, aromatic and of good flavor; vigorous; very productive; begins to bear when quite young. One of the most profitable.

Beurre Gifford. Medium; pale yellowish green, with dull reddish brown cheek; juicy, sweet; of good flavor. A desirable variety. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Brandywine. Large; russet yellow, with a dull red cheek; sweet, juicy and melting, with a pleasant perfumed flavor.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; pale yellow, with crimson cheek; juicy, melting, rich and vinous; does best on light soil.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; nearly round; yellow, with red cheek; a good, juicy, sweet Pear; tree vigorous and productive. One of the very earliest varieties.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small; yellow, with bright red cheek; very showy, sweet and sprightly. Productive and of excellent quality.

Tyson. Above medium size; yellow, with reddish brown cheek; melting, juicy, sweet and fine-flavored. Originated in Montgomery county, Pa.

Wilder. New. One of the earliest ripening Pears, of smallish size; good keeper and shipper. Fine appearance, superior quality and delicious flavor. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Belle Lucrative. Medium; pale yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sugary and delicious; good bearer.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; russet yellow; very juicy, melting, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; vigorous and productive; a good keeper.

Beurre Bosc. A large, beautiful, russet Pear; high-flavored, delicious and melting. A distinct sort.

Howell. Large; yellow, with a red cheek and russet dots; juicy, melting, with a sprightly vinous flavor.

Idaho. New; originated in the state for which it is named. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, with dark foliage, and very hardy, withstanding winters with the thermometer 30° below zero. The fruit is evenly distributed over the tree, of very large size, greenish yellow, with russet spots, small core and no seeds. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Kieffer. Large; deep yellow, with orange-yellow in the sun, thickly set with russet dots; flesh white, coarse, juicy and sweet; quality variable—with some it is good to very good, while with others, even in the same locality, it is quite inferior. There is much diversity as regards quality, but great unanimity as to its being a very profitable market variety, ripening, as it does, after most reliable Pears are gone. Immensely productive, and comes into bearing very young.

Seckel. Small; clear, bright russet, with a cinnamon-red cheek; juicy, melting, rich, spicy and high-flavored.

Sheldon. Medium; bright russet; juicy, sweet and aromatic; profuse bearer.

Vermont Beauty. New. A beautiful Pear; originated in Vermont. Fruit of medium size; flesh melting, sprightly and of the best quality. Tree healthy, hardy and very productive. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Duchesse de Bordeaux. Medium; yellow, with russet cheek; juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic; an excellent market variety; late keeper.

Lawrence. Medium; pale yellow, dotted; juicy, buttery, sweet and aromatic.

Rutter. Large; greenish yellow, slightly covered with russet; juicy, melting, slightly vinous; of good quality, and a desirable winter variety.

DWARF PEARS.

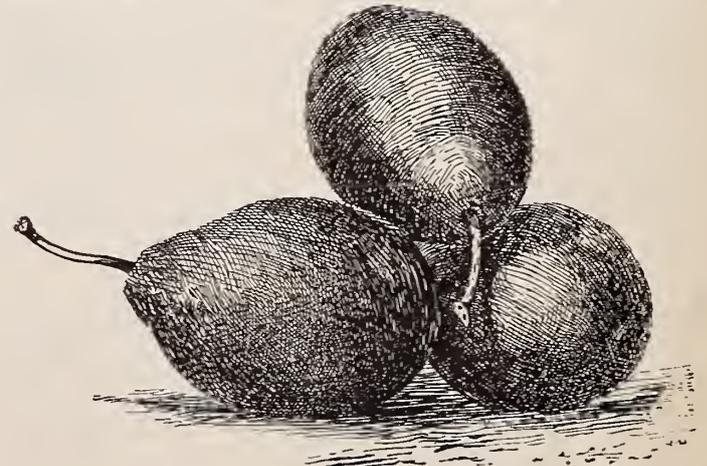
Dwarf Pears require thorough cultivation and great care to grow them to perfection; but are desirable in small yards, or where there is but little room. They must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and quince two or three inches.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large; dull yellow; rich, juicy, buttery, and of good quality; vigorous and productive; the best Dwarf. Autumn and early winter.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large; beautiful dull russet; juicy, melting, delicious; one of the best Dwarf Pears. Autumn.

Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Idaho, Lawrence, Manning's Elizabeth, Rutter, Seckel. For description, see Standards.



SECKEL.

CHERRIES.

Cherries succeed best on moderately rich, light, loamy or sandy soil. Many of the free-growing varieties, of pyramidal form and dark, rich foliage, are very ornamental.

Price, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100, except where noted.

Black Eagle. Above medium; nearly black; tender, rich, with an abundance of high-flavored juice; growth strong; very productive.

Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish black; flavor mild and pleasant; one of the very best and most productive varieties; tree a vigorous and beautiful grower.

Downer's Late Red. Large; light red; tender, juicy and delicious; productive.

Early Richmond. Medium; acid; very early; one of the most profitable market varieties. This is a great improvement on the old Pie Cherry, which it resembles.

Elton. Large; pale yellow, spotted with red; early; juicy and rich.

Elkhorn. A fine black Cherry of good quality; very productive.

English Morello. Large; acid; one of the best for cooking; a productive, late variety.

Governor Wood. Large; pale yellow, shaded with red; sweet, rich and delicious; strong grower and productive; one of the best.

Louis Philippe. Fruit large; skin and flesh red; tender, juicy, mild acid; very productive.

May Duke. Dark red; an early, acid, juicy, well-tried variety.

Montmorency. Larger and later than Early Richmond.

Reine Hortense. Mottled red; tender and juicy.

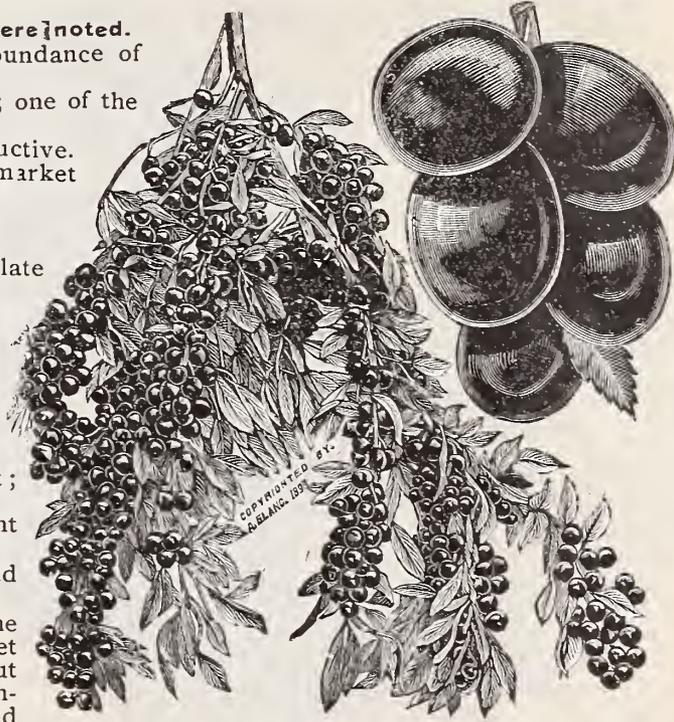
Rockport Bigarreau. Large; pale amber, marbled with red; excellent; productive and valuable.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large; white, with red cheek; sweet and excellent for dessert; productive and profitable.

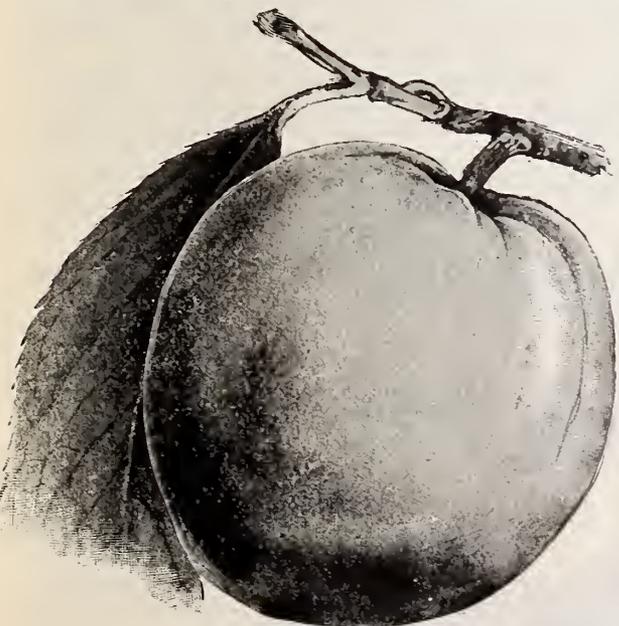
Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. One of the best.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain. Very productive; jet black when ripe; about the size of Early Richmond Cherry; ripens much later; flavor resembles other sweet Cherries; of luscious quality when fully ripe; excellent for preserves or to eat out of hand. Is a regular and abundant bearer; has thus far withstood the attacks of insects, black-rot or other diseases. Plant grows 4 feet high, and is very hardy and ornamental, making a handsome bush, bearing pure white flowers in profusion in the blossoming season. Extra size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mercer. This originated in Mercer county, N. J. A profuse, regular bearer; very hardy. Fruit dark red; larger and finer-flavored than Black Tartarian. A true Heart Cherry of finest type; uniformly perfect; an excellent shipper. Believe it is worthy of a trial, and should be in every collection. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; lighter grade, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.



ABUNDANCE PLUM.

PLUMS.

The Plum, while thriving on any good soil that is well drained, produces its best growth in a rich loam, inclined to clay. The ravages of the curculio, which have been so prevalent for years past, can be easily overcome by careful attention. Soon after the fruit forms, shake the tree every morning for about two weeks, in the following manner: Spread a sheet under the tree, and then, by sudden but gentle jars, the diseased fruit and insects can be shaken off; they should be carefully destroyed.

Price, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Bradshaw. Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, handsome, yellow; flesh, firm, rich, sweet; popular; late.

General Hand. Large; golden yellow; sweet and pleasant; beautiful and productive.

German Prune. A popular, productive, purple variety; juicy, rich and sweet.

Guii. A remarkable bearer; very popular among the Hudson River Plum-growers; fruit large, deep purple; flesh sweet and pleasant.

Imperial Gage. Medium; pale green, shaded with yellow; juicy, rich, vigorous and productive.

Lombard. Medium; purple; juicy and pleasant; vigorous, hardy and productive. One of the most profitable; succeeds on light soil.

Prunus Simonii. A variety introduced from China; of attractive, erect, compact habit; fruit large; flesh yellow, firm, fine, juicy and acid, with a combination of flavors.

Reine Claude. Large; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent; fruit hangs well on the tree; a great bearer.

Shipper's Pride. Large; round, purple, flesh firm; excellent quality; very productive.

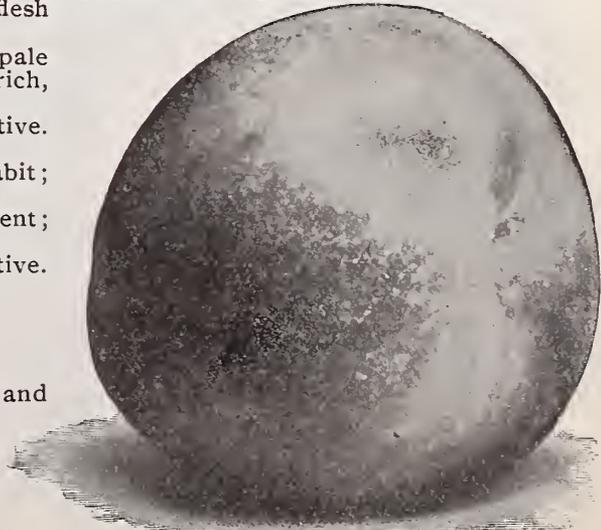
Shropshire Damson. Double the size of the old common Damson.

JAPAN PLUMS.

The Japanese Plums are a distinct class. They are wonderfully productive, hardy and vigorous, with large foliage, coming into bearing very young. The fruit is large, attractive in appearance, of excellent quality, and ships well. These Plums are adapted to all sections, and should be included in every collection.

Price, except where noted, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Abundance. Rich, bright red, with white bloom; large and showy; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and of an indescribable, delicious sweetness. Excellent for canning.



HALE PLUM. (See page 6.)

JAPAN PLUMS, continued.

Burbank. Clear cherry red with lilac bloom; deep yellow flesh; very sweet, peculiar and agreeable flavor.

Hale. New. As described by the introducer, it is the most vigorous tree of all the Japans, an upright, compact grower, that requires an annual thinning out of the head for best results of fruitage. Besides an abundance of fruit-buds all over the tree, there are numerous short fruit-spurs all through the inside of the tree head, and should spring frosts ever come when trees were in bloom, there are enough of fruit-buds on these inside spurs to give a full crop, even though all on the outside be killed! This strong point in the Hale is not possessed by any other of the Japan Plums, and

ought to insure its fruitage in years when most others fail. To a gentleman in Pennsylvania, Luther Burbank recently wrote: "Hale Plum will yield enough fruit to suit anybody, and every season, too!" Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Superb in quality; fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so fine for the family. Mid-September. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Satsuma. Dark purplish-red, mottled; globular in shape; flesh purple-red, firm, juicy, very good. Enormously productive and very vigorous.

Yellow Japan. The most vigorous and the latest to ripen of all the Japan Plums. Fruit is large and nearly globular in shape; yellow, with red cheek; fine quality.

PEACHES.

Peaches thrive best on warm, light, moderately rich soil. The ground should be kept clean and cultivated. An occasional top-dressing of wood ashes, kainit, or slaked lime about the roots will be of advantage. The trees should branch low, not having more than three or four feet of trunk. When a tree is too thick to let in air and light freely, it should be thinned out; and when a leading shoot is pushing up too far, it should be cut back. Trees should grow broad, rather than high, to suffer less from wind and to facilitate gathering fruit. Prices, except otherwise noted:

Extra size, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100. 4 to 6 feet, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8 per 100.
3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100.

Alexander. Large; fine-flavored for an early Peach; ripens with Amsden's June, and is thought by some to be identical with it.

Amsden's June. Large, beautiful and of good quality; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the best extra-early Peaches.

Brandywine. A Peach resembling Crawford's Late; evidently an accidental seedling of that variety, with qualities which may render it even more profitable; ripens three weeks later than Crawford's Late.

Chair's Choice. Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm; very popular.

Champion. Large, early, highly-flavored variety; the best shipper of the early Peaches. Perfect freestone.

Crosby. Hardest of all Peaches. Of medium size, bright

orange-yellow, streaked with red. Its fine quality and handsome color make it a desirable market variety.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent yellow-fleshed Peach. The trees are moderate growers and regular bearers; fruit of large size and highly colored.

Crawford's Late. Almost universally cultivated as the best of its season; large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sprightly.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and of high quality. One of the most popular varieties of recent introduction.

Ford's Late. Large; skin beautiful white; flesh white, very sweet, solid and fine in texture; tree very vigorous and unusually productive, so much so that both tree and fruit should be thinned out to produce the best results.

Globe. An accidental seedling, grown in Berks county, Pa. A rapid and vigorous grower; large, golden yellow, with red blush; flavor unsurpassed; ripens from late to very late. Freestone.

Large Early York. The best of its season. Large, white and red; juicy, rich and excellent; identical with Honest John.

Lemon Cling. Large; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh firm, rich, sprightly, vinous.

Mountain Rose. One of the best early Peaches; large, red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; a desirable variety.

Oldmixon Free. Uniformly large, with sprightly flavor and bright, handsome color; white flesh, with beautiful blush; a popular market variety.

ORANGE FREE. New. Finest of all for the family garden. Tree good grower and very hardy. Ripens with Oldmixon at a time when there are no other good yellow Peaches. Fruit round, medium size, yellow, mottled beautifully with red; no fuzz; small pit, that parts easily from the flesh. In quality it is second to none; has the sweetest and best flavor possible. 5 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with fine, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone; juicy, melting, good, vinous.

Salway. Large; yellow-mottled, with a red cheek; a valuable late variety, ripening ten days after Smock.

Smock. Medium, or occasionally large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, moderately rich, not very juicy, but of pleasant flavor. A valuable and enormously productive, very late variety.

THE NEW
EXTRA-EARLY
PEACH
"TRIUMPH."

(See Page 7.)



PEACHES, continued.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright red cheek; juicy and high-flavored; very productive and popular, being one of the best.

Stephen's Rareripe. Large; white, shaded with red; flesh white, juicy and of fine quality; a regular bearer.

St. John. Large, roundish; orange yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored.

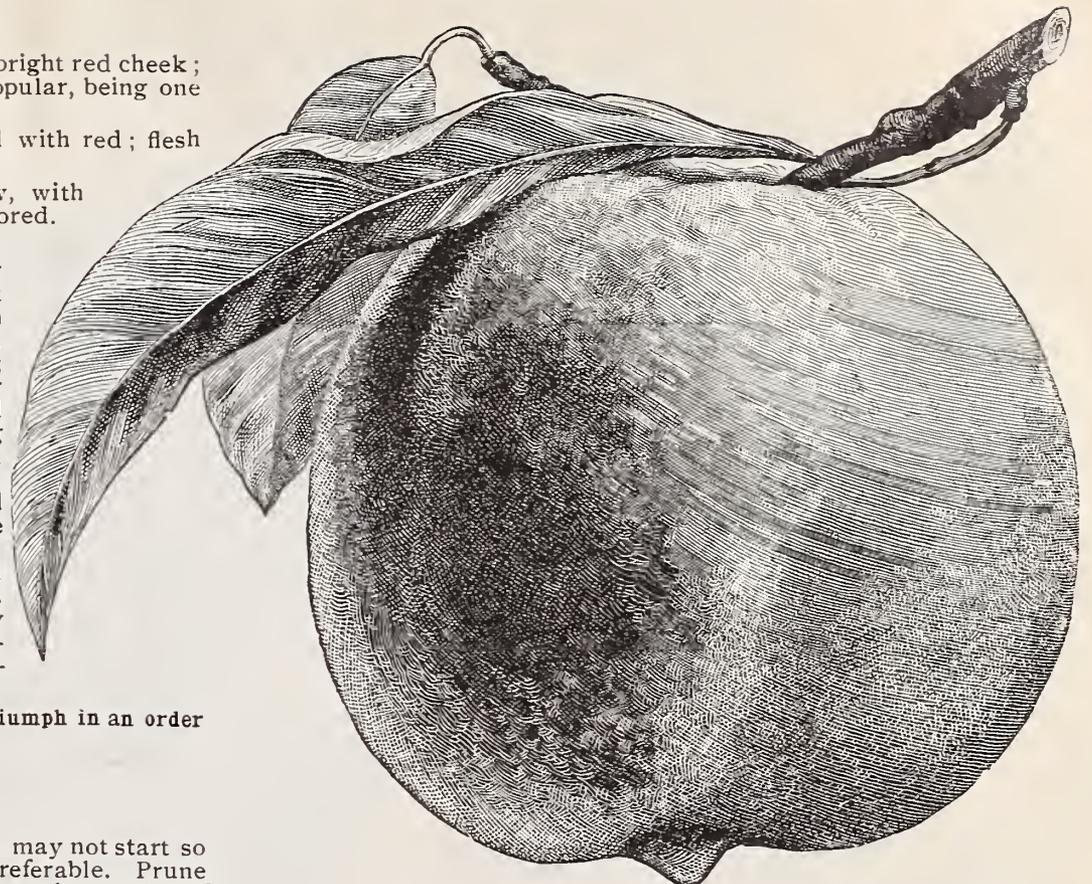
TRIUMPH. The earliest yellow Peach known. Later than Alexander, and ripens with it just after Sneed. Tree vigorous, very productive; fruit medium to large, round. Skin yellow, with rich red blush all over the sunny side; flesh yellow, ripens up all at once, and evenly clear to the pit; freestone and a good keeper. The most popular new Peach on the market this season. A good shipper, and in quality far superior to anything that ripens anywhere near its season. (See cut, page 6.) 5 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Ward's Late Free. Large; white, with red cheek; rich, sprightly and luscious; a valuable late market variety.

Wheatland. Extra large; beautiful yellow, with red cheek; good quality and very productive.

Wonderful. Color rich, golden yellow, largely overspread with carmine; one of the latest freestone varieties; of large size, possessing remarkable keeping qualities; wonderfully productive.

Will include five each of Orange Free and Triumph in an order for 100 assorted Peaches at regular 100 rates.



ORANGE FREE PEACH. (See Page 6.)

Gibbs. Medium size; yellow; subacid, rich and juicy; early.

Nicholas. Medium to large; white; sweet and melting.

J. L. Budd. Large; white, red cheek; sweet, juicy; late.

APRICOTS.

Plant on a northern exposure, so that the buds may not start so early as to be injured by late frosts. Heavy soil preferable. Prune moderately every spring. The Apricot is subject to the attacks of the curculio, which should be destroyed as prescribed under the heading of Plums.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Acme. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit large; yellow, with red cheek, of good quality.

Early Golden. Small; pale yellow; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; productive and hardy.

Harris Hardy. Fruit large and uniformly oval in shape; bright yellow with red blush; rich and juicy. Ripens about July 20.

Moorpark. Very large; reddish orange; juicy, rich and tender. A fine variety, universally esteemed.

Peach. Large; skin yellow in the shade but deep orange mottled with dark brown, on the sunny side; rich, high-flavored.

Roman. Hardy and a prolific bearer, producing immense crops where others fail; flesh dry.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES OF APRICOTS.

These are extremely hardy, ripen with peaches, and are highly ornamental, having dark-green foliage. Great superiority is claimed for them in early fruiting, hardiness of tree and quality of fruit. We name five of the most popular.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Alexander. Large, oblong; yellow flecked with red; sweet and delicate.

Alexis. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; rich, luscious, slightly acid.



HARRIS APRICOT.

NECTARINES.

A smooth-skinned fruit, resembling the peach. Subject to the attacks of the curculio, which should be destroyed as directed under the heading of Plums. Plant on light soil, and prune the young growth thoroughly every year.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Boston. Yellow mottled with red; flavor sweet and pleasant; freestone; hardy and productive.

Downton. Large; pale green, with deep red cheek; good.

Hardwick. Large; pale yellowish green; high-flavored.

New White. Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek.

Red Roman. Greenish yellow, with deep dark-red cheek; flesh yellow, fine and rich.

Stanwick. Green with a red cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich.

QUINCES.

Quinces require a deep, rich soil, and should be manured with thoroughly-rotted manure or wood-pile earth. A little coarse salt or lime sprinkled around the trees occasionally is beneficial in keeping away insects. On account of roots being very near the surface, the ground should be kept well worked and free from grass or sod. Make frequent and thorough search for borers. Do not prune much, but carefully remove the old and decayed wood.

Champion. This variety is of upright, symmetrical growth, with clean bark, producing a small, attractive tree. Fruit exceedingly large; pear-shaped; bright, handsome yellow, with russet about the stem; a late-ripening and a late-keeping variety; vigorous, hardy and productive. 2-yrs., 3 to 5 feet, well branched, 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Meech's Prolific. A strong, vigorous grower; immensely productive; fruit of uniformly large size and of very handsome appearance; ripens later than Orange Quince, from which it also differs in form and shape. 2-yrs., 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

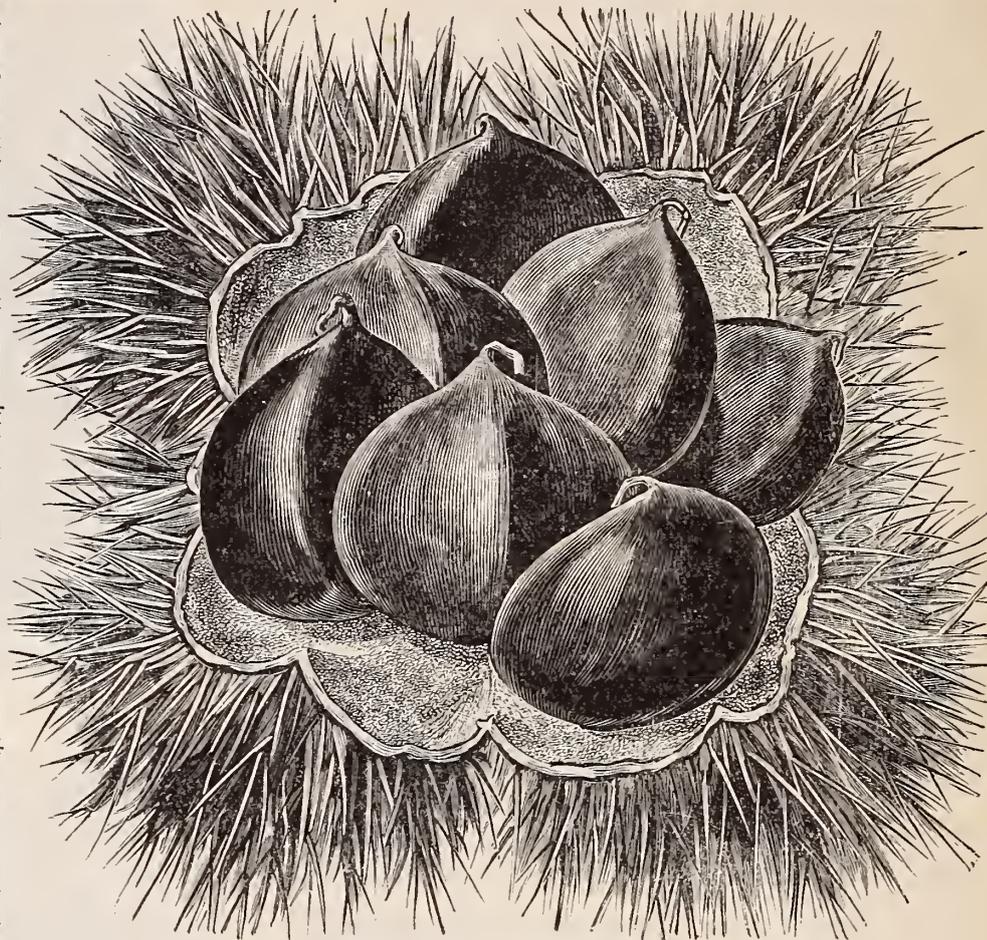
Orange, or Apple. Large, firm; rich golden yellow; productive, and desirable for market and home use; the most extensively cultivated variety. 3 to 4 feet, well branched, 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince; larger, but of the same form and color. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Lighter grade Orange and Champion Quince, 20 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz., \$14 per 100.

NUTS.

The culture of nut-bearing trees for their fruit in the United States has until recently been confined to narrow limits, both as regards the area devoted to their growth, and the number of species brought under cultivation. This is due in part to the abundance of wild Nuts, which in many localities have supplied the market demand; and in part to the fact that greater skill is necessary to produce superior Nuts than is required in the culture of most other fruits. Perhaps the chief cause of retarded interest in this subject has been the impression that the man who plants Nut trees does so for his successors rather than for himself, but this idea has repeatedly been proved a fallacy. Ever since the colonization of America there have been some individual efforts and interest in the planting of Nut-bearing trees near homes, for Nut production as well as shade. Chestnut, Walnut, and Hickory trees have been spared in clearing away the forests, and in succeeding years have yielded to their owners abundant crops. Doubtless for thousands of our citizens, whose childhood was spent in the country, reference to this subject will tinkle the bells of memory, and call to mind pictures of home and youth. Even now the supply of native Nuts in our markets consists largely of wild Nuts, harvested by boys and girls, who gather them for pleasure. In many sections the Nut harvest is a blessing direct from Nature's hand to the poor; in others it is a source of profit to the well-to-do farmer. The development of this industry cannot be dreamed out, it must be worked out.



CHESTNUTS.

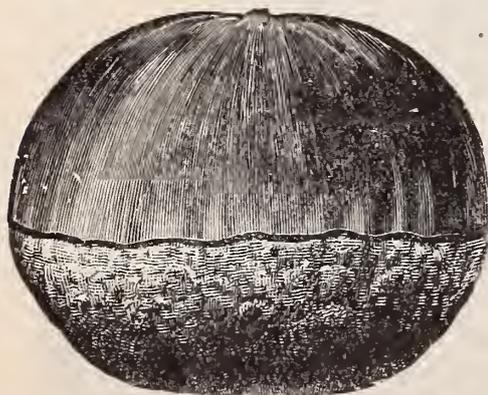
No nut-producing tree has attracted more attention in the last few years than the Chestnut. Its value for timber purposes has long been known, but the great improvement in size and productiveness of its fruit has made it very profitable for market, and induced a more general cultivation, until now it is looked upon as a necessary requisite to all well-planted grounds. As a shade or ornamental tree the Chestnut has few equals. Probably in no other tree do we find the useful and ornamental more fully combined. Why may not all partake of the pleasure of "opening a chestnut burr," and why should not all obtain varieties from which three to seven nuts of large size are sure to reward one's efforts?

American. The sweet, native variety of the forests; very rapid grower, and valuable for fencing material; thrives well on good soil or stony hill-sides. The tree reaches maturity in from 18 to 25 years, rendering it very valuable for timber. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each, \$8 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Dwarf (Chinquapin). A low, shrubby tree, which bears small, very sweet and good nuts in great abundance. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; seedlings, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Numbo. A hardy American seedling of a European chestnut, raised in Bucks county, Pa. The original tree, now 40 years old,

has borne 2½ bushels of nuts in one season. Its average crop for five consecutive years was 62 quarts per year. Forty nuts will make a quart. In quality, similar to other large chestnuts, and when boiled or roasted, scarcely distinguishable from the best American varieties. Begins to bear very young, frequently 2 or 3 years after grafting, and yields regular and abundant crops. Tree very hardy, symmetrical in form and quite ornamental, even for lawn planting. 1-year grafts, 2½ to 3½ feet, \$1 each, \$9 per dozen; 3½ to 5 feet, \$1.25 each, \$12 per dozen; extra-sized Numbo, 5 to 6 feet, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.



PARAGON.

Paragon. A magnificent variety. Tree vigorous, upright, a hardy and abundant bearer; nuts large and of excellent quality—three or more in a bur. Supposed to be a seedling of the Spanish. One of the most popular large-sized nuts. 1-year grafts, 2½ to 3½ feet, \$1 each, \$9 per dozen; 3½ to 5 feet, \$1.25 each, \$12 per dozen; extra-sized trees, 6 to 7 feet, \$2 each, \$20 per dozen.

JAPAN GIANT CHESTNUT.

(From 3-year grafted tree at the Glenwood Nurseries.)

Spanish. Fruit large, but not so sweet as the American. Very good when roasted or boiled. The tree does not grow as tall as the native variety, but forms a spreading, rounded head from 25 to 40 feet high. 4 feet, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen; 2-years, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Japan Giant. Among the finest of the Japanese varieties, of which there are many. It has proved entirely hardy in extremely cold climates, and flourishes in most sections of the United States; quite distinct from the European varieties. Its long, narrow, peach-like leaves, and their dark-green color, are characteristics which are very noticeable. The nuts are large, and produced in quantity, three to seven fine, perfect nuts being often found in one bur. The cut represents a bur of nuts taken from a 3-year graft in our nursery. The fruit is similar in quality to that of other large varieties, all of which are improved by removing the inner skin before eating. They are excellent when boiled or roasted. 1-year grafts, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

OTHER FAVORITE NUTS.

Almond, Hard Shell. A low tree, somewhat resembling the peach; very ornamental when in bloom. Under favorable conditions an abundant yielder. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Almond, Soft Shell. The fruit is much sweeter and better than that of the Hard Shell, but the tree is not quite so hardy. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

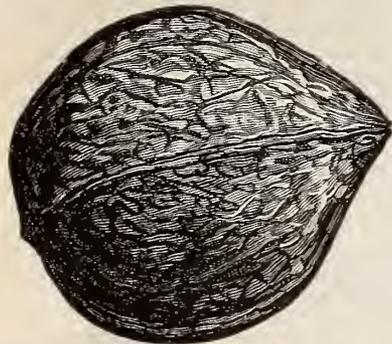
Filbert, English. Nuts large and of good flavor; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen. Best named varieties, 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Pecan, Paper Shell. Beautiful, rapid-growing tree, with luxuriant foliage; valuable for timber. Oblong, sweet nuts of good quality. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Shellbark, Hickory. Thin shell. Raised from very large and excellent seed. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

WALNUTS.

Black. The common native species, raised from excellent large nuts, of very productive trees. 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 12 to 15 inches, \$20 per 1,000.



JAPAN WALNUT.

English. The thin-shell variety, which is sold at the fruit stands. In sheltered situations the tree is a vigorous grower, and in many localities very productive. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Japan Sieboldii. A native of the mountains of northern Japan. An extremely hardy, vigorous grower of symmetrical form; matures early and bears young; very productive; has an abundance of fibrous roots, and

transplants safely. The nuts grow in clusters; the meat is sweet and of the very best quality. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Japan Max cordiformis. Differs from Sieboldii in form. The nuts are broad, pointed and flattened, somewhat resembling the Shellbark hickory nuts. The Japan Walnuts are valuable for nut and shade trees. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

White (Butternut). A native variety which bears oblong nuts resembling the Black Walnut, but richer and more oily. The tree is a rapid grower and makes a handsome shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PERSIMMONS.

(DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA.)

American. Leaves smooth and glossy; fruit the size of a crab apple; reddish yellow; astringent until frost gives it flavor and sweetness; size 4 to 5 feet. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

MULBERRIES.

The **Mulberry** is valuable not only on account of its fruit, which is highly esteemed by some, but because its habit of growth renders it a desirable shade tree. It is necessary, also, for the successful growth of the silk worm.

Downing's Everbearing. Fruit large, blue-black, juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing for about three months. A large-growing and desirable shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Russian. A tree imported from Russia and introduced by the Mennonites; fruit is desirable for desert or jellies; foliage is suitable for silk worm culture. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

White (Morus alba). Fruit small, nearly white, of inferior quality; tree of rapid growth; cultivated chiefly as food for the silk worm. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



DOWNING MULBERRY.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

GOOSEBERRIES.

(For treatment, see Currants.)

Chautauqua. New white American variety. Fruit of large size and excellent quality. Perfectly free of spines and hair; veined and translucent; average size, 1 to 1 1/4 inches in diameter. Excels in vigor and yield. 2-yrs., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Columbus. Very fine American seedling of English type. Large smooth, oval in form; greenish yellow; of the finest quality, and does not mildew. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Downing. Large; pale green; soft, juicy and excellent; good for family use. 2 yrs., \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Houghton's Seedling. Medium; pale red; vigorous. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Industry. A variety of foreign origin, which, in most sections of the northern portion of the United States does well, and under favorable conditions is exceptionally free from mildew. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Keepsake. New variety from England, where it succeeds admirably and promises to become as great a favorite as Industry. Large, straw-colored fruit of excellent flavor. Carries well to market; very early. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$16 per 100.

Pearl. A new variety that the introducer says does not mildew. Hardy; superior in size and quality, and more productive than Downing. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Red Jacket. A new American variety, for which the introducer claims great productiveness, hardiness, excellence of quality and as being proof against mildew, having been tested for seven years by the side of other sorts, all but the Red Jacket being badly affected. 2-yrs., 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Triumph. American seedling of English type. Large; golden yellow; hardy and prolific bearer. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Smith's Improved. Fruit large, oval, light green. Flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Plant vigorous and productive. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

English Varieties. Crown Bob and White Smith. Two of the best and most popular of the English varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

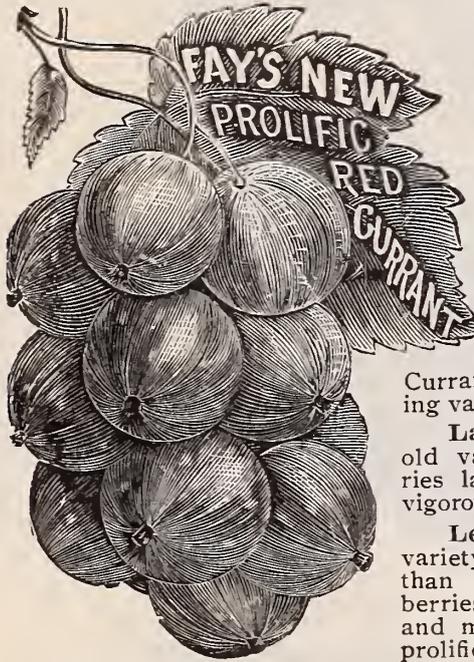


CHAUTAUQUA GOOSEBERRY.

CURRANTS.

Currants and Gooseberries should be planted on good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Few fruits will live under such neglect, and very few so thoroughly repay for good and proper treatment. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots, to keep the bushes in good shape. Sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally, to keep the borers away. The currant worm may be destroyed by sprinkling the bushes with powdered white hellebore while they are wet with dew. This powder is poisonous, and, where it has been applied, the fruit should not be used without first being washed.

Price, unless otherwise noted, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.



Black Naples. Vigorous and productive; used for jelly and jams, and highly profitable for market in some sections.

Cherry. Fruit large, bunch small; deep red; acid.

Crandall. A native black seedling of the Western Wild Currant type. Distinct from the European black varieties and much superior. Wonderfully productive; usually fruiting the next year after planting; large, a good keeper and shipper. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Fay's Prolific. A red variety, equal in size, better in flavor and five times as prolific as the Cherry Currant. A highly prized, leading variety for home or market.

La Versailles. A popular, old variety. Bunches and berries large, bright crimson; fine, vigorous and productive.

Lee's Prolific. A new black variety; about 10 days earlier than Black Naples, with large berries; larger, longer bunches and more productive than that prolific variety.

North Star. A new variety, of luxuriant growth; the strongest and most vigorous of the red varieties; bunches of fruit averaging 4 inches in length are freely produced. It combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, extra size, good quality and great productiveness. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Pomona. New red sort of the best quality. Large, with few and very small seeds. Excellent for dessert. Plant is very vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruit is easily picked, and hangs on a long time in fine condition. Very desirable. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

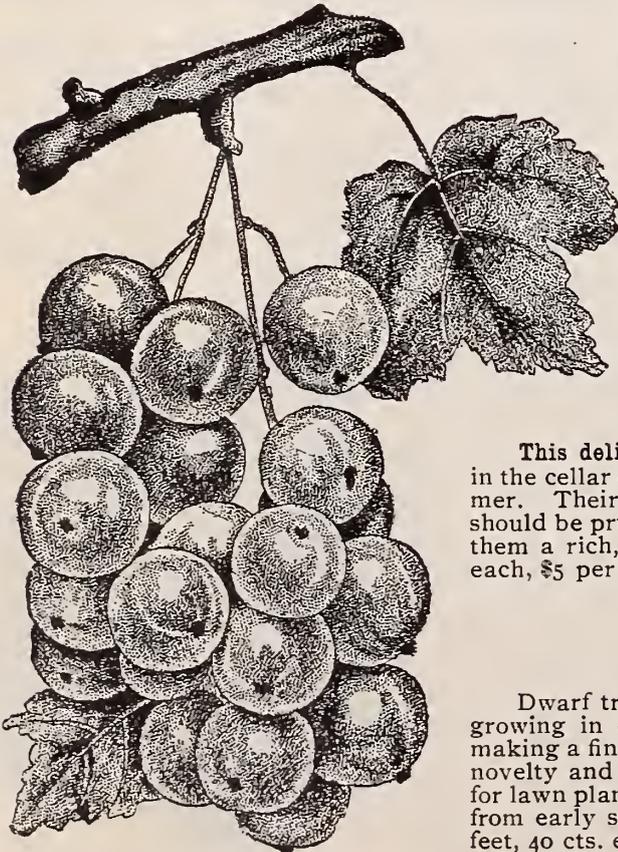
Red Dutch. Fruit of medium size, in large bunches; the old and well-known Currant of the garden; a profitable market variety.

Victoria. Bunches extremely long; berries medium, brilliant red, and of excellent quality; bushes good growers and profuse bearers; a valuable late variety.

White Grape. The best white variety; large, sweet and good; best for the table; a good bearer.



CRANDALL CURRANT.



POMONA CURRANT.

FIGS.

This delicious fruit can be grown as far north as New York if grown in pots and wintered in the cellar or securely protected in open ground. They usually bear some fruit the first summer. Their large, luxuriant leaves make them very attractive when growing. In pots they should be pruned to a bushy habit, and not allowed to get too large for convenience or looks. Give them a rich, sandy soil. We offer several of the best varieties adapted to this section. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BUFFALO BERRY.

(SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA.)

Dwarf tree of compact, symmetrical habit. Foliage silvery white; fruit a bright crimson, growing in clusters resembling currants. After being frosted, it becomes rich and palatable, making a fine dessert for midwinter; it is also highly recommended for making jellies. A great novelty and a decided acquisition. Very ornamental, and will doubtless become very popular for lawn planting on account of its beautiful foliage and rich, dense clusters of crimson fruit, borne from early summer through the fall and winter. 1½ to 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

The peculiar climate of our region adapts our stock for growing anywhere—either North or South.

RASPBERRIES.

All our Raspberries quoted at dozen and hundred rates are extra selected stock, and not the ordinary *light sucker* plants which are frequently sold, but do not give satisfaction to those wishing to secure a fine, fruitful patch at once.

Plant in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, with 2 to 4 feet between the plants in the row, in good, rich soil, and manure annually. Cut the tops off within a few inches of the ground when planted. Immediately after the fruiting season, or very early in the spring, cut out all the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit. Pinch the vigorous young shoots several times during the summer; they will then grow stout enough to stand without stakes.

Brandywine. Large, bright red; hardy and productive; an old variety, extensively grown for market, but of too poor quality for home use. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. Large, firm; deep, rich crimson; of excellent quality; tall, strong and vigorous; perfectly hardy and very productive; succeeds well in almost all localities; is uninjured by severe cold, and withstands the drouths of summer better than most varieties; time of ripening, medium to late. Its productiveness, attractive color, firmness and excellent quality render it most desirable for home or market culture. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Columbian. A new variety. Vigorous and hardy; does not sucker. Fruit large, dark red; good shipper; an excellent berry for home or market; very prolific. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Golden Queen. A yellow variety of great merit, similar in habit, quality and size to the Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Loudon. New variety, originating with F. W. Loudon, the veteran horticulturist of Wisconsin. Claimed to be the greatest advance in red Raspberries since Cuthbert was introduced. Vigorous grower; fruit large, of beautiful, dark crimson color and good quality; wonderfully productive and hardy. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Royal Church. Very productive; over 150 berries have been counted on a single stem; has few seeds; produces no small berries; very delicious, aromatic and sprightly; excellent for canning, jellies and table use. Earlier than Cuthbert, yet continues longer in bearing. It combines largely the superior qualities of the best foreign varieties with the vigor and hardiness of our native sorts. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.



GOLDEN QUEEN.



LOUDON.



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BURBANK'S GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

CAP VARIETIES.

Doolittle's Improved. An old, well-known, early variety; one of the best for drying. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Gregg. Large, of excellent quality and firm, thus being a good shipper. Ripens about the same time as Mammoth Cluster, but is much larger and more productive. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Kansas. A strong, vigorous grower, hardy and prolific; berries of immense size, handsome appearance and excellent quality. Ripens early. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Palmer. Leading late blackcap. Very productive; a strong grower and ripens with Souhegan. Berries large, of fine quality; one of the best and most productive. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Souhegan. Attractive, jet black, without bloom; of medium size; strong grower, very hardy; so enormously productive as to be very valuable for drying. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

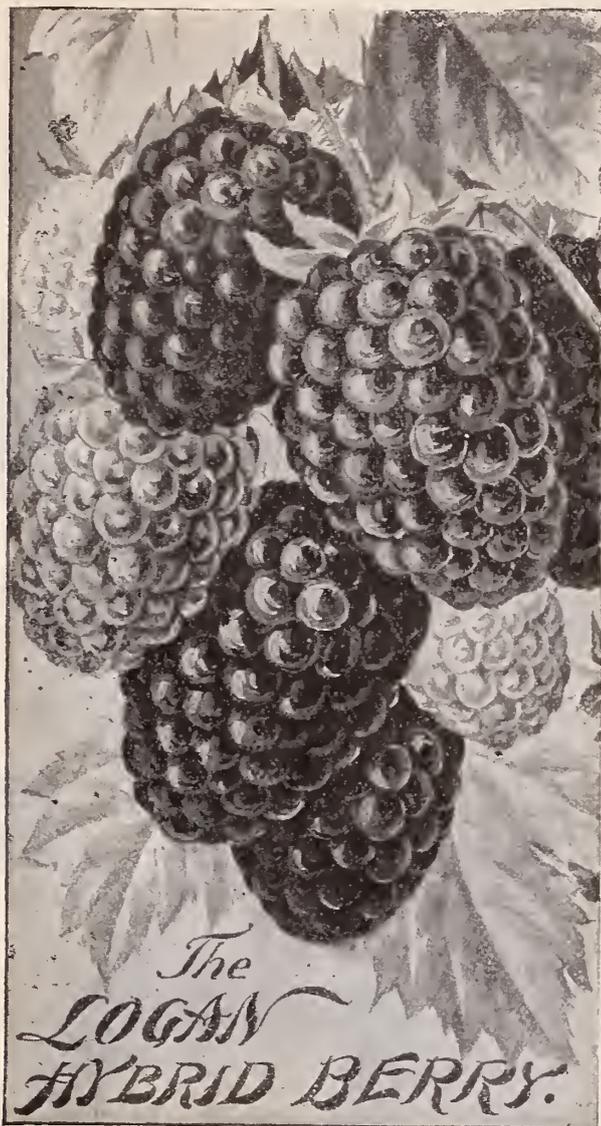
BURBANK'S GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

Described by the introducer as the earliest Raspberry ever known. The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert; ripen before strawberries and before the earliest of the standard raspberries. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; the large, white blossoms are soon followed by great sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. Introduced by Luther Burbank; a cross between Cuthbert and a Japanese variety.

The above variety should not be thought identical with the common Japanese Mayberry, as it is far superior. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.



KANSAS.



STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

Fruit of bright red color, shaped exactly like a strawberry, having innumerable drupes. It stands upright singly, and not in bunches. Strawberry-Raspberry seems a good definition. \$2 per doz., \$8 per 100.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

Belongs to the raspberry family. Very hardy; enormously productive and very unique, the canes being covered with purplish red spines. The leaves are dark green above, with silvery gray beneath. The fruit is borne in large clusters, and is of a beautiful translucent appearance, running through all the shades, from amber to crimson, as they ripen. A bush in full fruiting is an attractive sight. The fruit is excellent in flavor, surpassing many of the small fruits for canning and making jelly. It should be in every fruit collection. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.



STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

RASPBERRY-BLACK-BERRY. OR LOGAN BERRY.

Originated in California. Has been fruited here long enough to prove its merits. It is a cross between the red raspberry and a blackberry, is quite hardy, and bears abundantly. Fruit about the size of the largest blackberries; beautiful bright purple; sweet, delicious, excellent for eating and cooking. \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

The best of all Dewberries. Earlier than Early Harvest Blackberries, and larger than the Erie. It is a delicious, large, handsome berry of shining jet black color; free from core. A healthy, strong grower; very productive. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.



JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

Our Blackberries quoted herein are extra-selected stock, grown from root cuttings. This insures an abundant supply of fine, fibrous roots, which it is impossible to obtain in the ordinary sucker plants. They are consequently much stronger, possess greater vitality, and are more certain to bring the desired results at the earliest possible moment. Light plants at one-third less than prices quoted. Special quotations by the thousand.

Plant in good soil, in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, the plants 3 or 4 feet apart in the rows. Soon after the fruiting season, or in early spring, cut out all the dead wood. Blackberries should be planted early in the spring, before the buds start. A good top-dressing of stable manure, applied annually, will be conducive to large crops. Keep the ground worked and clean.

Eldorado. A seedling found near El Dorado, Preble county, Ohio, for which the introducer claims superior flavor, large size without core, great hardiness and productiveness. Fruit jet black, borne in large clusters, ripening well together; keeping qualities unsurpassed. 25 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Erie. From the shores of Lake Erie. Claimed to be the best hardy variety yet introduced. As hardy as Snyder, as vigorous as Kittatinny; very productive; free from rust or double blossoms; quality good; fruit as large as Lawton, and ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson, Jr. The berry being round, gives it at once a characteristic and very attractive appearance. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Early Harvest. This is one of the earliest Blackberries yet produced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early. The berry is of fair size, not large, long; a splendid shipper and of good quality. It is hardy, and excessively prolific, its greatest fault being its disposition to overbear. While a good berry in other respects, its distinctive value is its earliness, ripening, as it does, with the Turner raspberry. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Kittatinny. Large, juicy, sweet and excellent; hardy and productive. Believed to be the best and most profitable late berry grown. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Minnewaski. Hardy, vigorous, and very productive. Fruit large and fine, very early; a great market variety. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.



ERIE BLACKBERRY.



BLACKBERRIES, continued.

RATHBUN. New and decidedly distinct. Makes few suckers, propagates mostly from the tips, and is a strong grower. Fruit large, glossy black, melting, of superior quality; seeds very small. Good for all purposes, and commands the highest prices. \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Snyder. Berries medium or small, but of excellent quality, rich and free from the sour core of many sorts; hardy, of strong growth and enormously productive; ripens early. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Taylor. Very hardy and productive; ripens later than Snyder, with berries larger and finer flavored. A valuable variety for the north. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Wilson, Jr. A seedling of Wilson's Early. Of large size, unsurpassed productiveness, fine flavor and early ripening. Probably the largest and best early Blackberry yet introduced for localities where Wilson's Early succeeds. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

In the above list we have included varieties suited to all sections, keeping, of course, a special lookout for our home growers.

STRAWBERRIES.

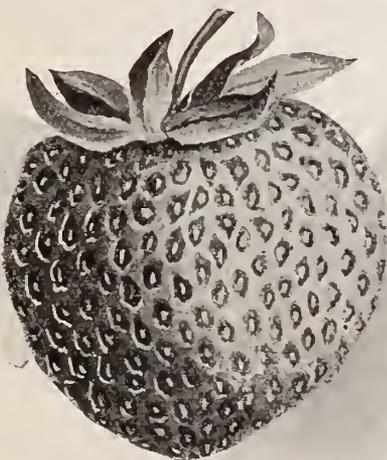
The ground for a Strawberry bed should be moderately enriched and thoroughly and deeply worked before planting. Keep the ground perfectly clean and mellow the first year, and allow the plants to spread, but not to bear fruit. After the first season keep the runners pinched off. The beds should be covered with long manure or salt hay, in the autumn. This will protect the plants from the severity of winter; also, will help to smother the weeds and keep the fruit clean in summer.

For field culture, plant in rows 3 feet apart, 1 to 2 feet apart in the row; 7,260 to 14,520 plants per acre. For garden culture, plant 1 by 2 feet apart, in narrow beds.

Sorts marked "P." are pistillate, or have imperfect blossoms, and need some perfect-flowered sort planted near to fertilize them.

Our Strawberry plants quoted herein are put up especially for the retail trade, and are large and finely-rooted—a bunch of fifty of them being fully as large as one hundred ordinarily grown plants. They are dug from young beds which have never yet fruited.

Beder Wood. A desirable early berry; perfect blossom. Bright scarlet fruit, of round, regular form; good quality. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.



BRANDYWINE.

Brandywine. This new late variety is hardy and productive. The berries, of excellent quality, are very large, regular and bright, glossy red. A good shipper. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Bubach. (P.) A popular berry, both for vigor of plant and yield of fruit. Large, of fine appearance and very desirable for near market. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Charles Downing. An old and popular variety; flavor good; medium size; moderately firm; reasonably productive; valuable

for home or near market. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Crescent Seedling. (P.) Very productive; profitable for a near market, but too soft for distant shipment; of medium size and second-rate in quality; grown extensively for market in many sections. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Enhance. Fruit large, dark crimson; medium to late. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Gandy. One of the best late Strawberries yet introduced, and a general favorite with fruit-growers. As a choice late sort it is a

success; in size, firmness and vigor of plant, quite satisfactory. Berries uniform in size, of bright crimson color; a variety that requires high cultivation, and well repays it. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Greenville. (P.) A new early variety that is working its way to the head on its own merits; has been tested throughout the United States; vigorous and healthy. Fruit large, bright crimson and of good quality. \$1.25 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

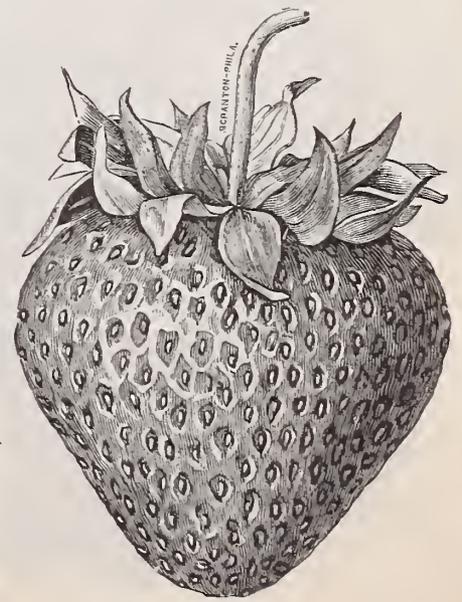
Haverland. (P.) Long, large, early berries, of medium quality; very vigorous and productive; valuable for home use. One of the best of recent introduction. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Henry Ward Beecher. A new variety; enormously productive. Berries large and firm, of excellent quality. Succeeds under most circumstances. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Kentucky. An old and well-tried late variety, of fair size and good flavor. A regular bearer; desirable for home use or near market. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

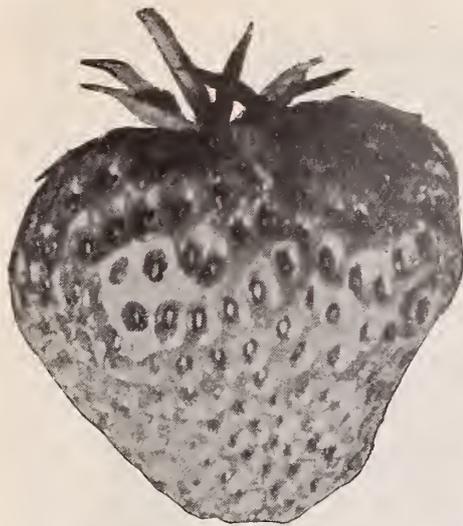
Marshall. Large; rich, glossy crimson. Although of great size, the fruit is rarely ever misshaped. Very early. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. One of the earliest; very productive; quality good. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

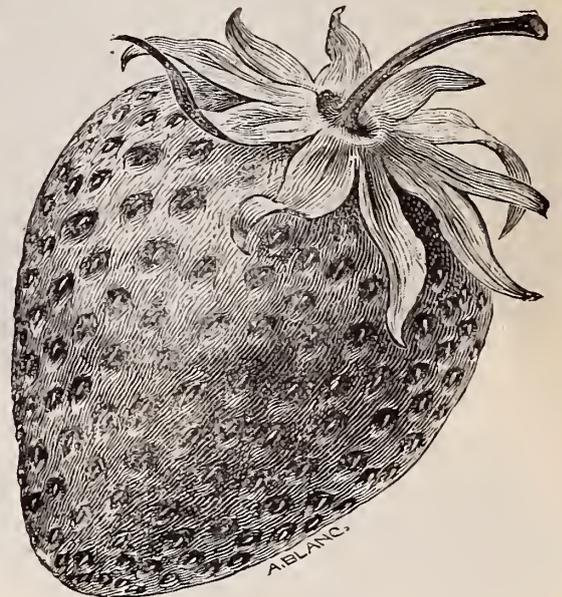


GANDY.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.



NINA.



PARKER EARLE.

NINA. A new perfect-blooming variety, described by the introducers as strong, healthy and vigorous growing. Fruit large, bright red, and of very best quality. Season early to medium. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Ocean City. Berries large and solid. Plant a good grower, enormously productive; splendid market variety. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Parker Earle. Recommended as a wonderful berry. Plants extra large and thrifty; berries large, conical; of very good quality, ripening early to medium. Remarkably productive on all soils. \$1.25 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Princeton Chief. Dark glossy red; very solid; early. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Sharpless. Very large; of clear red color; firm, sweet, delicate and of good quality; somewhat irregular in form; a most rapid and vigorous grower, with very large foliage. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Splendid. (P.) Medium to large. Globular in shape. Bright color, attractive appearance. Moderately firm and very good quality. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Sunnyside. (P.) Large size, good color and quality, and productive. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Timbrell. (P.) A late variety; thrifty grower, with rank, dark foliage; prolific; fruit very firm, large, dark crimson; excellent flavor, sweet and rich. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Wilson's Albany. Good size; attractive color; poor quality; a once popular variety which is now largely superseded in some localities by those of recent introduction, but still very popular in others. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) A new variety, which succeeds well, and has become one of the leading market varieties. Good size; excellent flavor; dark brilliant red. Flesh firm. Ripens with the Crescent, but more productive. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

GRAPES.

Grapes will flourish and bear abundantly on almost any good, dry soil, especially if the vines are trained against a building.

We would emphatically urge all farmers and others who have barns or buildings to plant Grape vines about them. Many varieties will do well when thus supported and protected, where they are worthless grown on arbors.

Nor is it necessary to conclude, because some of the more tender varieties will not grow, that others will not succeed. There are kinds adapted to almost every locality that may be grown on a very cheap and simple arbor, or even on single poles or stakes.

Price (unless otherwise quoted), 2-year vines, very fine, 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100, assorted; 3-year vines, extra selected, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large; dark red; sweet, sprightly, pleasant aromatic flavor; vigorous and generally productive.

Brighton. In color, form of bunch and berry, resembles Catawba, combining the sprightliness of that variety with the richness and sweetness of Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. A most desirable early variety for family use.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Seedling of Moore's Early. A vigorous, hardy grower with healthy and abundant foliage which resists mildew. Bears profusely large clusters of fruit usually shouldered and compact. Berries nearly round, black, with blue bloom; skin thin but tenacious; flesh rather firm, tender rich, sweet, slightly vinous with no foxiness or acidity. Ripens early and hangs on the vine six weeks after ripening. We believe it has come to stay. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$10.50 per doz.; 2-yrs., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Catawba. A very late keeper, of chocolate color; sweet and rich, with pleasant, musky flavor, but not so reliable a bearer as some. Does best against buildings.

Champion, or Talman. Bunch compact, medium to large; berries large and black. Vine a strong, vigorous grower; healthy, hardy and productive. Of poor quality, but profitable as a market Grape on account of its extreme earliness.

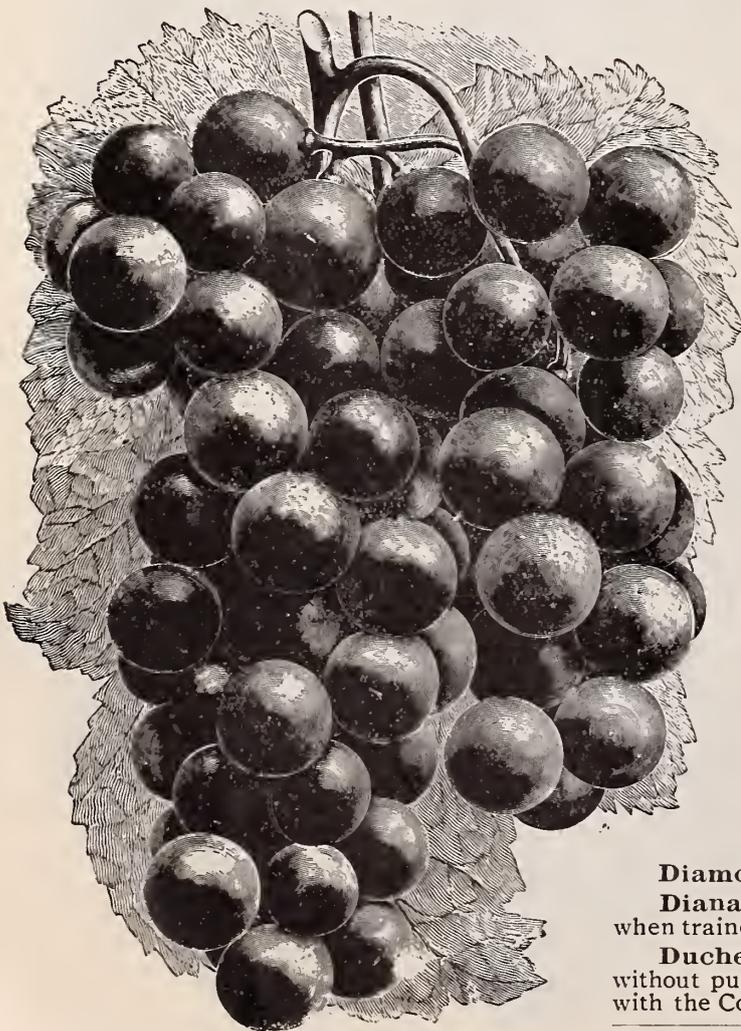
Concord. The most popular, and one of the most profitable and productive of all hardy Grapes. Bunch and berry large, black, juicy and sweet; early; hardy, vigorous and desirable.

Delaware. Small, light red, skin thin; very juicy, sweet, sprightly flavor. A slow and tender grower; requires a rich soil and a favored situation on the south side of a building to succeed well.

Diamond. See Moore's Diamond.

Diana. Medium size; pale red; sweet, rich and aromatic; late; hardy. Productive when trained against a building.

Duchess. Medium to large size; greenish-white; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, rich, spicy, without pulp; bunch compact; vine strong, vigorous, very productive and hardy; ripens with the Concord.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY. (1/3 natural size.)

Plant Grape Vines around the old, unsightly buildings of your place, or even over your porches, for shade, shelter, ornament [and] fruit.



BRIGHTON. (See page 14.)

GRAPES, continued.

Eaton. Bunch and berries very large, covered with a heavy, blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds; very juicy; vine healthy, hardy and productive. 2-yrs., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Empire State. A white Grape, for which is claimed handsome clusters, early ripening, productiveness and excellent quality; vine vigorous, and hardy as Concord; recommended as "a healthy, hardy, productive, early-ripening and long-keeping first-class Grape, of the finest quality."

Esther. White. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Larger than Niagara or Pocklington. Very showy and of fine quality; one of the best white Grapes. 2-yrs., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Green Mountain. A new, very early, white variety. Pulp tender and sweet, with only one or two seeds; bears young and profusely; ranks first in earliness and quality. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Hartford Prolific. An early black Grape, formerly extensively grown, but has been largely superseded by those of more recent introduction and of better quality.

Iona. Medium; pale red; sweet and sprightly; vigorous and productive.

Jefferson. This popular variety, resembling the Concord in vigor, hardiness, foliage and wood, is described by Charles Downing as follows: "Vine vigorous, very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; wood short-jointed; bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty, crisp, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy." 2-years, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Lady Washington. Vine healthy and vigorous; bunch large and compact; berry large; beautiful pale yellow, tinged with pink where exposed to the sun; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and of good quality; ripens a few days after Concord.

Lady. White. Bunch compact and of good size; berry yellowish green; flavor sweet, rich and sprightly.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Red, juicy, sweet and slightly foxy; resembles the Catawba.

Martha (White Concord). Large; pale yellow; strongly resembles Concord in all points except color. Hardy and vigorous.

Moore's Diamond. Vine vigorous, with large, dark, healthy foliage; prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered; color, delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge. Its desirable characteristics are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality.

Moore's Early. One of the best very early Grapes; a seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine, but ripens 10 days or 2 weeks earlier than that variety; bunch large; berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; of very good quality.

Moyer. Resembles Delaware; bunches medium; very juicy, sweet and tender; color a rich, dark red; very hardy, excellent keeper, and a good shipper. 2-years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Niagara. Vine remarkably hardy and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; many bunches weigh 15 to 20 ounces each; berries as large or larger than Concord's, mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough, and does not crack; quality good; has very little pulp, a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, melting and sweet to the center, and is much liked by most people.

Pocklington. A seedling of Concord, resembling that variety in leaf, vine, habit of growth, hardiness and productiveness; bunch and berry very large; attractive golden-yellow; ripens with its parent, Concord.

Rockwood. Black. Ripens with Moore's Early. Berries large and delicious in quality; vine healthy, hardy and prolific. 2-years, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Large berries of bright reddish brown, with rich, aromatic flavor.

Telegraph (Christine). Large, black, juicy, with sweet, agreeable flavor; early and hardy.



ROCKWOOD.



MOORE'S DIAMOND. (See page 15.)

GRAPES, continued.

Ulster Prolific. A strong, vigorous grower, with good foliage; exceedingly productive; berries medium to large, of a dull copper color, borne in compact small clusters; skin tough; a good keeper; quality rich and excellent; ripens early.

Vergennes. Bunch and berry large, of chocolate color; ripens early and keeps until midwinter.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). One of the best of Rogers' seedlings. Bunch and berry large, black, with a slight bloom; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; ripens with Concord; very desirable for home use.

Worden. A seedling of Concord; ripens a few days earlier, has a larger berry, and a larger and more compact black bunch; hardy and healthy; of fine quality and very desirable.

Wyoming Red. A decidedly fine, early red Grape. Bunch and berry double the size of Delaware, of same color, and resembles it in flavor. Ripens a week or 10 days before Concord.

FOREIGN GRAPES.

For growing under glass in hot or cold vineries. List of varieties adapted to either culture furnished on application. 1-year, in 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each; 2-years, in 10-inch pots, \$2 each.

DWARF JUNEBERRY.

A novelty of great promise. When in blossom, the bushes are covered with a mass of white flowers, making them very beautiful. Fruit resembles in appearance and quality the swamp huckleberry; reddish purple, changing to bluish-black, and is borne in clusters. The flavor is rich and subacid; excellent for dessert or canning, and a refreshing fruit to eat out of hand. The plant is of rapid growth and easy culture, and in habit similar to the currant. 1½ to 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



DWARF JUNEBERRY.

Vegetable Roots and Plants.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

Linnaeus. Plant 3 feet apart each way. Cover thickly with long manure or coarse litter, in autumn. The stalks will then start much earlier in spring, and will grow much larger than if left unprotected. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts. Strong divided crowns, 10 cents each, \$1.50 per doz, \$6 per 100.



RHUBARB.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus prefers a rich, light or sandy soil. The ground should be well manured, and dug or plowed very deep. Strike out furrows 3 feet apart, set the plants in the bottom of the furrows, about 10 or 12 inches apart, and cover the crown about 3 inches deep. They may be planted in autumn, or early in spring. From 200 to 500 plants will be sufficient to supply a moderate-sized family.

The ground should be kept clean and well worked, and as the plants increase in size the furrows should be gradually filled in until crowns are covered from 6 to 9 inches beneath the surface by the end of the second season. The bed should be cleared off and covered with manure in autumn, and dug or plowed across the rows very early in spring, exercising care that the crowns be not injured.

A light sprinkling of salt or brine in the spring is beneficial. If properly planted and cared for, an Asparagus bed will continue to yield for 25 years or longer, if on congenial soil.

Barr's Mammoth. A variety of large size, great productiveness and superior quality. Indorsed by many large Asparagus growers, who have been familiar with it for years. They claim it brings 10 cents per bunch more than other varieties in Philadelphia markets. 2-years, very fine, 75 cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White. New. A very robust and vigorous grower, making larger and fully as many shoots as Conover's. The shoots remain white as long as they are fit for use. Very desirable. 2-years, \$1 per 100, \$6 per \$1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Mammoth shoots of quick and vigorous growth; sending up 15 to 20 shoots each season; of excellent quality; "Old Reliable." 2-years, fine, 75 cents per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Donald's Elmira. Derives its name from the originator and his home. Stalks delicate green, very large, tender and succulent; in whole crops, bunches of 12 stalks averaging four pounds, consequently requiring less labor in cutting, bunching and marketing. 2-years, fine, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Palmetto. Claimed to be an improvement on Conover's Colossal, in that it yields a much heavier crop, fully as large and of more even and regular size, nearly a week earlier. Valuable for market-gardeners. 2-years, very fine, 75c. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

SAGE.

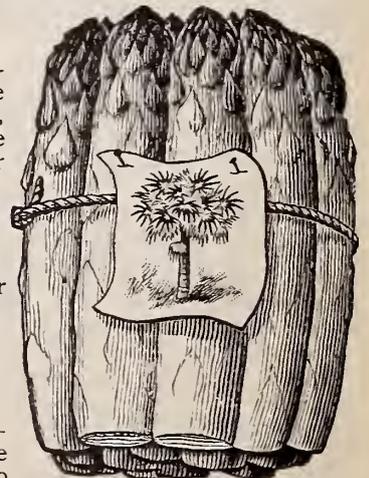
Holt's Mammoth. An exceedingly fine variety, which forms large plants, with immense, perfect leaves, and never runs to seed. Should be in every garden. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

HORSE RADISH.

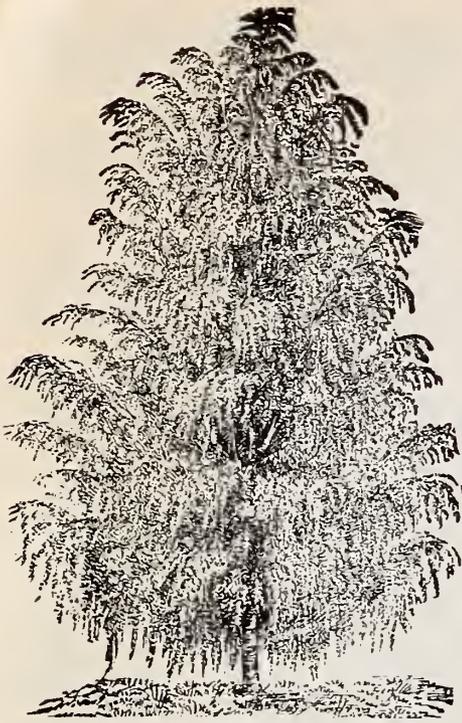
Horse Radish Sets. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

HOP VINES.

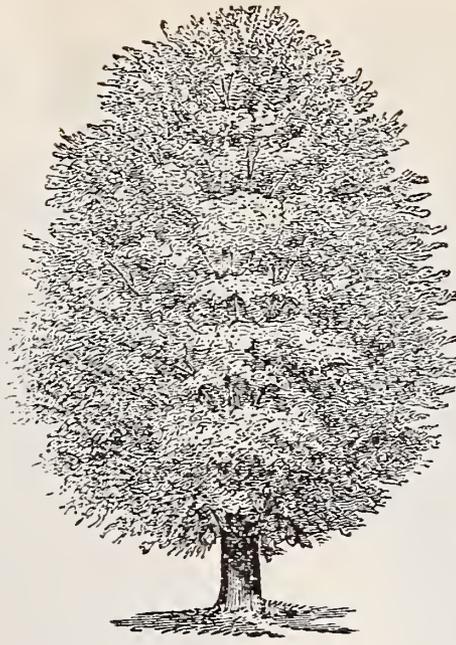
Golden Cluster. A large, productive sort, growing in clusters; the finest variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



PALMETTO ASPARAGUS.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.



SYCAMORE MAPLE.



SCARLET MAPLE.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Our Ornamental Trees have been grown under a thorough, clean system of cultivation, and frequently transplanted. They are free from borers, and are in a vigorous, healthy condition. Those who wish large quantities of any of the following will be furnished with special quotations upon application.

Reduced rates are given to land improvement companies or other enterprises needing a large number of moderate-sized trees. **Large specimen trees** of many of these varieties can be furnished at advanced rates.

Deciduous trees may be transplanted at any time after the falling of the leaves in autumn, and before the starting of the buds in spring, provided the earth is not frozen. Be careful to have the holes large enough to receive the roots without twisting or crowding. Do not put any manure in contact with the roots, but plant in good garden soil, which should be well pulverized. Trim back the trees before planting, cutting off at least one-half of last season's growth.

ACACIA Julibrissin (Silk Tree). Very fine, sensitive foliage. One of the most curious and showy of the Acacias. 75 cts.

ALDER, Cut-leaved (*Alnus glutinosa laciniata imperialis*). Pyramidal form; moderate grower; grayish green, deeply-cut leaves; symmetrical, very ornamental. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.

European (*A. glutinosa*). A very rapid-growing tree that does equally well on wet or dry land; erect and symmetrical. Could be used to advantage in any damp situation, where other trees will not grow. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 12 ft., \$1.

Speckled (*A. incana*). A vigorous grower, of fine habit, with broad, oval leaves, rounded at base. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Service Berry or Shad Flower). A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, about the time shad are running up the rivers. It is a very conspicuous, showy tree. 50 cts.

ASH, American or White (*Fraxinus alba*). A native tree of rapid growth, very symmetrical form and beautiful appearance. Desirable in lawns, drives or parks, and very valuable for timber. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 16 ft., \$3.

European (*F. excelsior*). Similar to the American, but grows taller; the foliage is smaller and darker. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 16 ft., \$3.

Flowering (*F. ornus*). Smaller than the preceding; bears showy clusters of greenish white flowers. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

Mountain (*Sorbus aucuparia*). A small, pretty tree with pinnate foliage. It bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are very handsome; must be examined in spring and autumn to keep out borers. 6 ft., 50 cts.; 8 ft., 75 cts.

BEECH, American (*Fagus ferruginea*). A native forest tree of rapid growth. Uniformly symmetrical and handsome; much used for avenues, screens and lawns. 8 ft., \$1.

European (*F. sylvatica*). Of slower growth than the American; well adapted for screens or specimen trees. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). Resembles the American in habit and rapidity of growth. The foliage, which is a dark-purple color, produces a most effective contrast to the green of other trees; unquestionably one of the most conspicuous and ornamental deciduous trees. We recommend it as one of the finest trees that can be planted on a lawn or for shade. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 9 ft., \$2 to \$5; 9 to 12 ft., \$8 to \$10.

Weeping (*F. pendula*). See Weeping Trees, page 22.

BIRCH, White (*Betula alba*). Hardy ornamental tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

BIRCH, Sweet (*B. lenta*). This is the Sweet Birch of our forests; of ornamental, symmetrical growth. 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

Cut-leaved Weeping (*B. laciniata pendula*). See Weeping Trees, page 22.

Paper or Canoe (*B. papyracea*). Native of America. Forms a large tree; bark snowy white; leaves large and handsome. 6 ft., 75 cts.; 8 ft., \$1.

Purple-leaved (*B. Populifolius purpurea*). Foliage dark, resembling that of the Purple Beech; forms striking contrast with other trees. 3 ft., \$1.

Pyramidal (*B. pyramidalis*). A handsome, symmetrical variety of pyramidal form, beautiful, white bark, and dark-green foliage. 6 ft., 75 cts.; 8 ft., \$1.



PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.



CYPRESS, DECIDUOUS.

BIRD Cherry (*Prunus padus*). A symmetrical tree, which bears long, pendent clusters of white flowers in early summer. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

CATALPA Bignonioides (Indian Bean). A variety of exceedingly rapid growth, with spreading, irregular form. The great durability of its wood after being cut, either as boards, posts or rails, renders it very valuable as a timber tree, and its large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purplish flowers, in midsummer, make it an attractive ornamental tree for the lawn. 6 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

Aurea. A distinct, new variety, with fine yellowish foliage. Novel and attractive. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

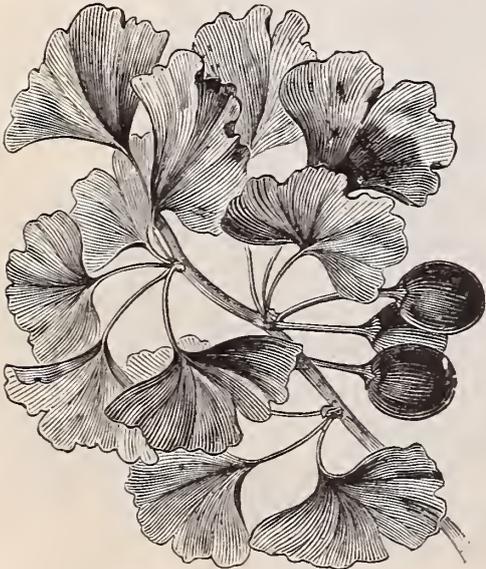
Purpurea. The young growth is of a purplish or bronzy hue. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

Bungei (Dwarf Catalpa). A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high, and twice as broad, forming a great bush clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy dwarf trees, there are few that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted 6 feet high, it makes a dense, globular head. Grafted, finely headed, 1-yr. trees, \$1.50; 2-yrs., \$2 to \$2.50.

Kæmpferi (Japan). A tall variety, closely resembling the *C. Bignonioides*, but is sometimes confused with *C. Bungei*. 7 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1; 15 ft., \$2.50.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum. A new tree from Japan; of remarkable beauty; hardy, vigorous, rapid growing, reaching a height of 100 feet in its native country. Leaves heart-shaped, of rosy purple in spring, silvery beneath; bark smooth and red. Desirable. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

CHESTNUTS, American and Spanish. See Nuts, page 8. Also, desirable shade trees.



GINKGO, OR MAIDEN HAIR.

CYPRESS, Deciduous (*Taxodium distichum*). A handsome tree of symmetrical habit, with very fine, airy tufts of delicate feathery foliage. Ornamental for lawn planting. 5 ft., 50 cts.; 7 ft., 75 cts.

Weeping. See Weeping Trees, page 22.

DOGWOOD, White (*Cornus florida*). An ornamental, spreading, irregularly-shaped tree that produces large, white flowers in spring, and rich crimson foliage in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 7 ft., \$1.

Red-flowering (*C. fl. rubra*). A new variety and a rare introduction. Similar to the common type, except in color of the flowers, which are rich, rosy red. The two varieties together make a fine contrast. 4 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Weeping (*C. fl. pendula*). See Weeping Trees, page 22.

ELM, American (*Ulmus Americana*). This native tree combines in a wonderful degree gracefulness, beauty and majesty; it is of rapid growth, and is very desirable for avenue or lawn decoration. 8 to 9 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.

English (*U. Campestris*). An erect, lofty tree of rapid, compact growth; smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American; with rougher, darker bark. 8 to 9 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

Weeping (*U. montana pendula*). See Weeping Trees, page 22.

GINKGO, or MAIDEN HAIR (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*). A small, straight tree, with singular, beautiful foliage, resembling the Maiden Hair Fern, or Adiantum; hardy and desirable. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.; 8 ft., \$1.

HICKORY, Shellbark (*Carya alba*). See Nuts, page 8.

HORSE CHESTNUT, White (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*). A well-known, healthy, hardy tree, with large, rich foliage. A very fine and symmetrical shade tree of moderate growth; bears annually, after attaining maturity, an abundance of beautiful, creamy-white, fragrant flowers. One of the most desirable deciduous trees. 4 to 6 ft., 50c.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 9 ft., \$2.

Red (*A. rubicunda*). Beautiful, slow-growing tree, with rosy red flowers. Leaves of deeper green than the White-flowering and blooms later. One of the most beautiful ornamental trees. 4 ft., 75 cts.

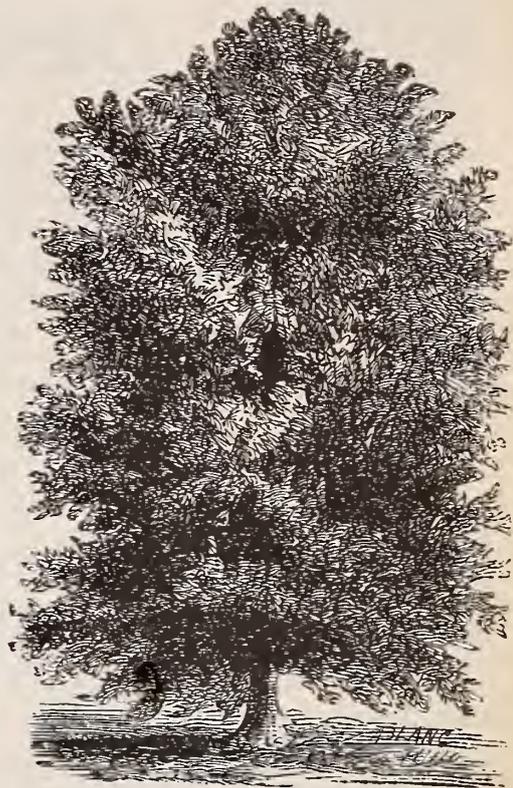
HORNBEAM (*Carpinus Betulus*). A small, native tree of thick bushy habit. Useful for screens or hedges, and will flourish in the shade. The foliage and bark somewhat resemble that of the American Beech. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

JUDAS TREE, or RED RUD, American (*Cercis Canadensis*). Very showy and beautiful when in bloom. All the branches and twigs are covered with a mass of small pink flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

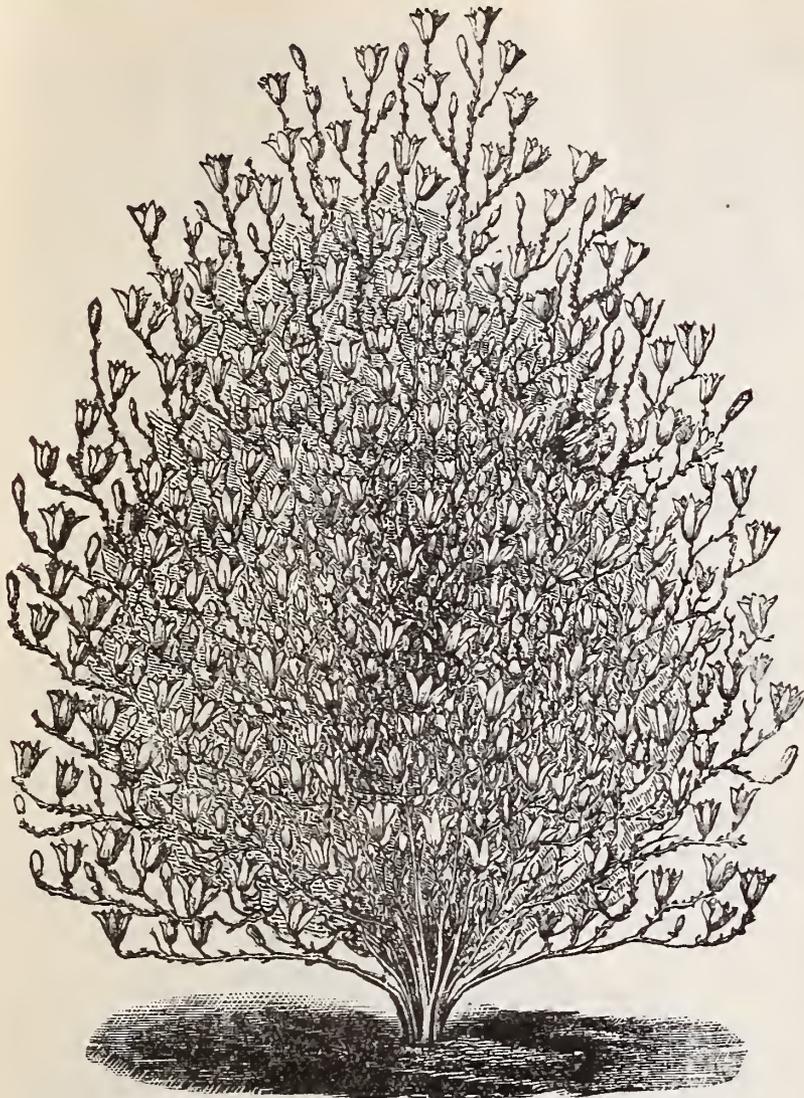
Japan (*Cercis Japonica*). A rare and beautiful tree from Japan, dwarf and bushy in habit of growth. The flowers are larger and of a more brilliant color than in our American species, and produced in such profusion that the entire bush is covered with a mass of bright rose-colored bloom before the leaves appear. This is succeeded by a rich, glossy green foliage of peculiar beauty, rendering it a most attractive shrub during the whole season. 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

KELREUTERA Paniculata. A low tree, which bears large panicles of showy yellow flowers about midsummer, when there is but little bloom, succeeded by singular balloon-like seed-pods in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

LARCH, European (*Larix Europæa*). A conifer, with deciduous leaves of regular, conical form; slender, drooping branches and soft, light-green foliage. 6 ft., 75 cts., 7 to 8 ft., \$1.



LINDEN. (See page 19.)



MAGNOLIA.

LINDEN or Basswood (*Tilia Americana*). A rapid-growing tree, with round, symmetrical head. Produces a profusion of yellow flowers in early summer. Desirable either for lawn or avenue. 8 ft., 75 cents; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Broad-leaved (*T. plataphylla*). An upright, handsome grower; one of the finest. 8 ft., 75 cents; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

European (*T. vulgaris*). A variety of very neat and compact habit of growth. 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). A symmetrical pyramidal variety, branches of which are quite red. 7 ft., \$1.

Silver-leaved (*T. argentea*). Rather smaller than the American. The leaves are downy and white on the under side. 8 ft., \$1.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

LIQUIDAMBAR. See Sweet Gum, page 21.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful, pyramidal tree, attaining a height of 60 to 90 feet. Leaves very long and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple; fruit when green, resembles a cucumber. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

Conspicua. A Chinese species of great beauty. A tree of medium size and shrub-like growth while young, attaining the height of a tree in time. Large, pure white flowers, borne in great profusion before the leaves. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

Glauca. This is the native Magnolia of the swamps, much admired for the beauty of its foliage, but especially for the elegance of its pure white flowers, which are very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cents.

Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). A magnificent evergreen tree; native of the southern states, but will flourish in favored positions as far north as Pennsylvania. One of the most beautiful Magnolias, and its large, rich, green, glossy leaves make it a favorite tree wherever it can be grown. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Lennei. Bushy tree; flowers cup-shaped and large; dark rose, lighter within. One of the most desirable. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

Macrophylla (Great-leaved Magnolia). Leaves are 2 to 3 feet long, pubescent and white beneath; flowers from 8 to 12 inches wide, pure white and very fragrant; rare. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

MAGNOLIA Norbertiana. Flowers very large, 8 or 10 inches in diameter; upper side of petal white, under surface purple; very handsome. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

Stellata (Hall's Japan). A dwarf, shrubby species, with pure white flowers. The petals are long, narrow and more numerous than in any other variety; it blooms earlier than the others; new and scarce. 2 ft., \$2.

Soulangeana. A beautiful variety, closely resembling *M. conspicua* in habit of tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter; large, glossy, massive foliage. One of the hardiest and finest of the foreign Magnolias. Blooms later than *M. conspicua*. 4 ft., \$1.50; 5 ft., \$2.

Obovata gracilis. Shrubby habit; flowers dark purple, shaded to white at the apex; a persistent bloomer. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cents.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). A rapid-growing tree, with large foliage, disposed in a circle around the end of the branches like an umbrella. It blooms in midsummer, and its white flowers are succeeded by large, rose-colored fruit cones, which are quite ornamental. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cents; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

MAPLE, Ash-leaved (*Acer Negundo*). A rapid grower; the foliage somewhat resembles that of the ash; form irregular and spreading; shape improved by pruning; a desirable shade tree. 7 ft., 50 cents; 9 ft., 75 cents; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

English Cork (*A. Campestre*). Of slow growth and rounded form, with small, neat foliage; a very hardy and attractive tree that deserves more general cultivation. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents; 6 ft., 75 cents.

Japanese (*A. polymorphum*). See page 21.

Norway (*A. Platanoides*). A native of Europe. Large, handsome tree, of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep-green, shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park or garden. 8 ft., 75 cents; 10 ft., \$1.25; 11 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$3 each, according to stockiness and development.

Norway, Reitenbach's (*A. Platanoides Reitenbachii*). A variety with dark-purple leaves in the spring, changing to a lighter color later in the season. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cents.

Norway, Schwedlerii (*A. Platanoides Schwedlerii*). Purple-leaved Norway Maple. A new, distinct, conspicuous variety, with bronzy red or purple foliage; one of the most desirable trees of recent introduction. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cents; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Red (*A. colchicum rubrum*). Slow growing, with rounded form; young foliage and wood are bright red or crimson. 4 ft., 50 cents; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

Scarlet (*A. rubrum*). A fine native variety; the buds are crimson in spring before the leaves appear; the foliage changes to dazzling scarlet, crimson and orange in the autumn. 7 ft., 75 cents; 8 to 9 ft., \$1. See page 17.

Silver-leaved (*A. dasycarpum*). The very rapid growth, spreading branches and silvery foliage of this well-known tree have induced its extensive planting for ornament and shade; thrives in nearly all soils. 10 ft., 40 cents; 12 ft., 60 cents; 14 ft., \$1 to \$2, according to stockiness and development.

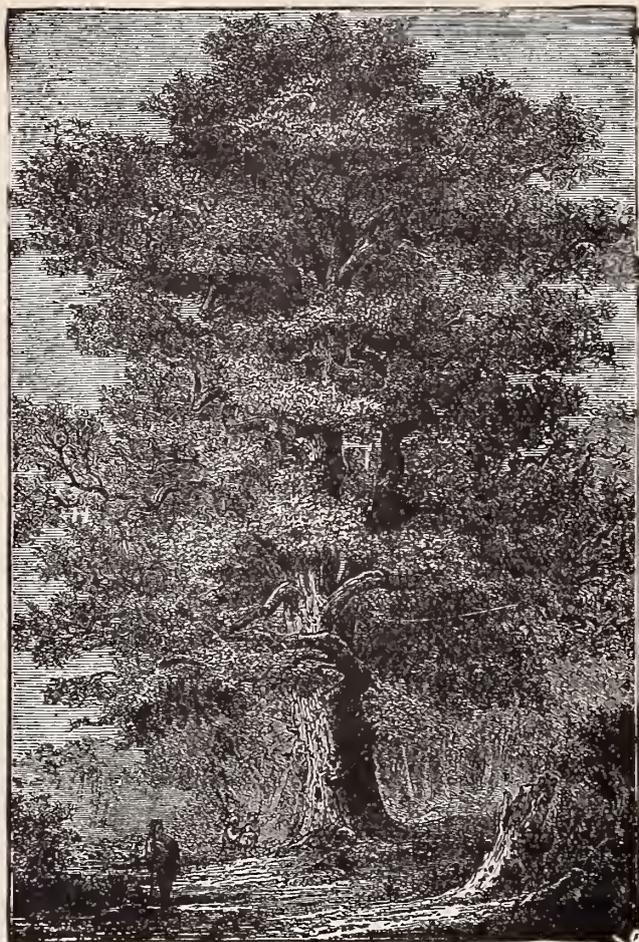
Sugar or Rock Maple (*A. saccharinum*). For most purposes we consider this the most desirable shade tree in cultivation. For planting along drives or avenues it is unsurpassed for beauty or adaptability; moderate-growing, long-lived, symmetrical in habit, casting dense shade. 8 to 9 ft., 75 cents; 10 ft., \$1 to \$2, according to stockiness and development; 12 to 16 ft., \$3 to \$5, according to stockiness and development.

Sycamore (*A. pseudo-Platanus*). A rapid grower and a valuable shade tree. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1; 11 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50, according to stockiness and development. See page 17.

Variegated Sycamore (*A. pseudo-Platanus variegata*). Similar to the above, but of slower growth, and has strongly variegated foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 5 ft., \$1.



SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE.



ENGLISH OAK.

MAPLE, Tartarian (*A. Tataricum*). A small-sized distinct species; light-colored, attractive, small leaves which shade to a beautiful scarlet in the autumn, making this one of the most attractive dwarf trees. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

Wier's Cut-leaved Silver (*Acer Wierii laciniatum*). A very beautiful cut-leaf variety, with a distinct and graceful habit. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1.50.

MULBERRIES. See Fruit Department, page 9.

OAK, English (*Quercus robur*). Royal Oak of England. A fine, stately, ornamental tree, of moderate growth. 7 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 9 ft., \$1; 10 to 11 ft., \$1.50.

Golden (*Q. robur ped. var. Concordia*). A superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season. Slow growth. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Mossy-Cup (*Q. macrocarpa*). A stately, spreading tree, with large acorns, the cups of which are beautifully fringed. Very ornamental. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.

Pin (*Q. palustris*). A desirable variety, foliage of which is deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the branches droop gracefully; very effective. 5 ft., \$1.

Pyramidal (*Q. pyramidalis*). Of symmetrical, pyramidal habit; should be more generally planted. 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50.

Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*). Valued for its beautiful scarlet foliage in the autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Turkey (*Q. Cerris*). Forms a fine, rounded head, of moderate growth. 5 ft., 75 cts.

White (*Q. alba*). The noblest tree of American forests, retaining its vigor and increasing in grandeur for centuries. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

Willow (*Q. Phellos*). Dense and symmetrical, round-headed tree, of medium size, with narrow, linear, willow-like leaves. Admirable for lawn or park. 4 ft., \$1.

PAULOWNIA Imperialis. A rapid grower, with large leaves; presents a tropical effect when cut back every year, so as to produce the largest possible foliage. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

PEACH, Double flowering (*Persica flora plena*). The rare beauty of the Flowering Peach, with its great mass of bloom, renders it one of the most desirable spring-flowering trees. 75c.

Pink-flowering (*Persica rosea*).

Red-flowering (*P. rubra*).

Purple-leaved (*P. purpurea*). More dwarf than either of the above, with showy purple leaves.

PLATANUS Orientalis (European Buttonwood). A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly; very ornamental and entirely hardy; not subject to disease like our native species. A good street or avenue tree. 7 ft., 50 cts.; 10 ft., \$1.

PLUM, Flowering (*Prunus Simonii*). A distinct variety from China; growth erect; small, white flowers. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

POPLAR, Balsam, or Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*). A very rapid grower with bright green leaves and spreading, pyramidal form; planted extensively in cities on account of its rapid growth. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

Carolina, or Cottonwood (*P. angulata*). Similar to *P. balsamifera*, but of less spreading habit. Both of these varieties are very desirable where quick shade is wanted, as they are of most rapid growth, and will thrive where most other varieties fail. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

Golden (*P. angulata aurea Van Gheertii*). Has fine golden-yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in groups. Grafted, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). Well-known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiry form, attaining a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees. 12 ft., 75 cts.

Weeping (*P. Parasol de St. Julien*). See Weeping Trees, page 22.

PTELEA Trifoliata, or Hop Tree. A dwarf-growing, shrub-like tree, bearing large clusters of fruit resembling hops. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

Trifoliata aurea (Golden Hop Tree). A distinct, golden variety, with fine, yellow foliage, retaining its color well in summer; one of the handsomest golden-leaved novelties of recent introduction. 4 ft., 75 cts.

RHUS Cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). A low, shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, which, when covered with dew, resemble a cloud of smoke or mist. Singular and beautiful. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts.



LOMBARDY POPLARS.

RHUS, Cut-leaved (*R. glabra laciniata*). Low tree, or shrub, with deeply-cut, drooping leaves, which turn rich red in autumn. Desirable in clumps, to produce tropical effect. 3 feet, 50 cts.

Glabra (Sumac). A small tree, with compound leaves and bright red panicles of flowers and seeds; bright and showy in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

Osbeck's Chinese (*R. Osbeckii*). Remarkably large and deeply cut leaves of tropical effect, assuming beautiful autumnal hues. The Sumacs are very popular for grouping. 3 ft., 75 cts.

SWEET GUM, or Bilstead (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). A stately tree, with glossy, star-shaped leaves. Its autumn tints render it beautiful in lawn or avenue. 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 to \$2 each, according to stockiness and development.

THORN, English Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). The celebrated English hedge plant, which is noted the world over for the beauty it adds to the landscape. It bears a profusion of small, double, rose-shaped flowers, and is worthy of a place in every collection.

Red (*C. oxyacantha coccinea*). Red-fruited and red-flowering. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Scarlet (*C. oxyacantha coccinea fl. pl.*). Tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers large and double, bright scarlet. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Double Rose (*C. oxyacantha rosea plena*). Double rose-colored fragrant flowers, with white tips. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Double White (*C. oxyacantha alba plena*). Small, double, white flowers, of great beauty. Ornamental foliage. Makes a fine contrast planted with the scarlet. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*). A tall, broad and pyramidal tree; grows rapidly. Bears pale yellow, tulip-like flowers, somewhat resembling the magnolia, but much smaller. One of the most desirable hardy deciduous trees for lawn planting. 7 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

WALNUT, Black and White (*Juglans nigra and cinerea*). Large, spreading trees; desirable for shade and timber. See Nuts, page 9.

WILLOW, Common Weeping (*Salix Babylonica*). See Weeping Deciduous trees, page 27.

Golden Barked (*S. alba var. vitellina*). A very showy variety, with bright, gold-colored bark; valuable for grouping with other showy-barked trees. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

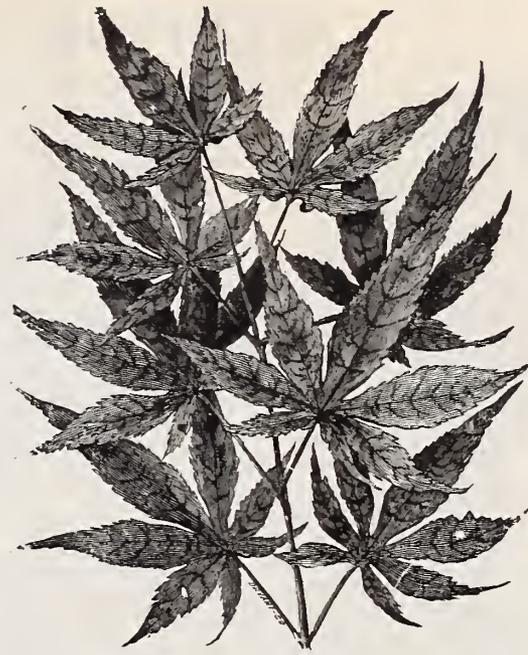
Laurel-leaved (*S. pentandra*). Rapid growing, with broad, very glossy, dark green leaves. An admirable tree for narrow streets and similar situations. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Rosemary-leaved (*S. Rosmarinifolia*). A native of this country, with lanceolate, silky leaves and a rounded head. When grafted the proper height it forms beautiful specimens, and when grown from cuttings, is quite an effective ornamental dwarf tree. 2-yr. grafts, 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; from cuttings, 25 cts.

YELLOW-WOOD (*Virgilia lutea* or *Cladrastis tinctoria*). A fine spreading tree of medium height, with smooth, gray bark like the beech, and bright yellow wood. The white flowers in long, drooping clusters resemble the bloom of the yellow locust. It is one of the most graceful flowering trees. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.

In addition to the Deciduous Trees herein enumerated, we have many others which the limited space of this Catalogue will not admit of our naming or describing. Should any variety not named herein be desired by any of our customers, we shall be pleased to have them include such in their orders, and we can doubtless furnish them upon as favorable terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

The trees growing on your place are coining dollars for you every year. Besides the shade, coolness and beauty that they give you, the real estate agent will offer you a more practical value sometime. The trees that are not growing on your place, but which you have room for—well, they are losing money for you! Make haste to plant them.



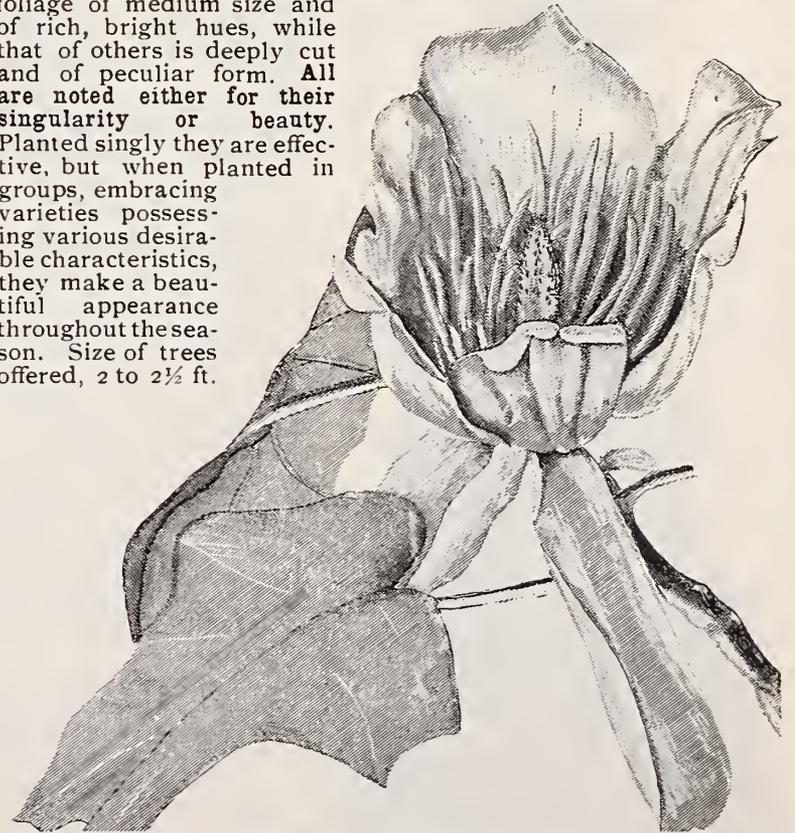
LEAVES OF JAPAN MAPLE.

JAPAN MAPLES.

(ACER POLYMRPHUM.)

The Japan Maples are becoming more and more popular as they become better known. Their chief recommendation is their dwarf habit and attractive appearance. Some of them have

foliage of medium size and of rich, bright hues, while that of others is deeply cut and of peculiar form. All are noted either for their singularity or beauty. Planted singly they are effective, but when planted in groups, embracing varieties possessing various desirable characteristics, they make a beautiful appearance throughout the season. Size of trees offered, 2 to 2½ ft.



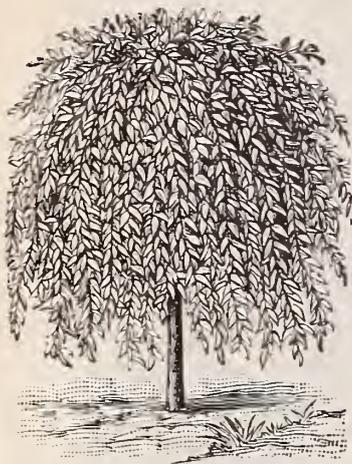
BLOSSOM OF TULIP TREE.

ACER Polymorphum. A dwarf, low-growing tree or shrub, with small, deeply-lobed foliage of bright green, changing to deep autumnal hues. When pressed, the leaves are most desirable for house decoration in winter. \$1 to \$1.50.

P. atropurpureum (Blood-leaved). A bushy shrub, with dark purple, deeply-cut leaves. The young growth is brilliant crimson. A most desirable variety. \$2.

P. atropurpureum dissectum (Cut-leaved Purple). Dwarf, weeping, graceful form; branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions; a beautiful rose-color when young, changing to a deep, dark-purple. \$2.50.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.



KILMARNOCK WILLOW.

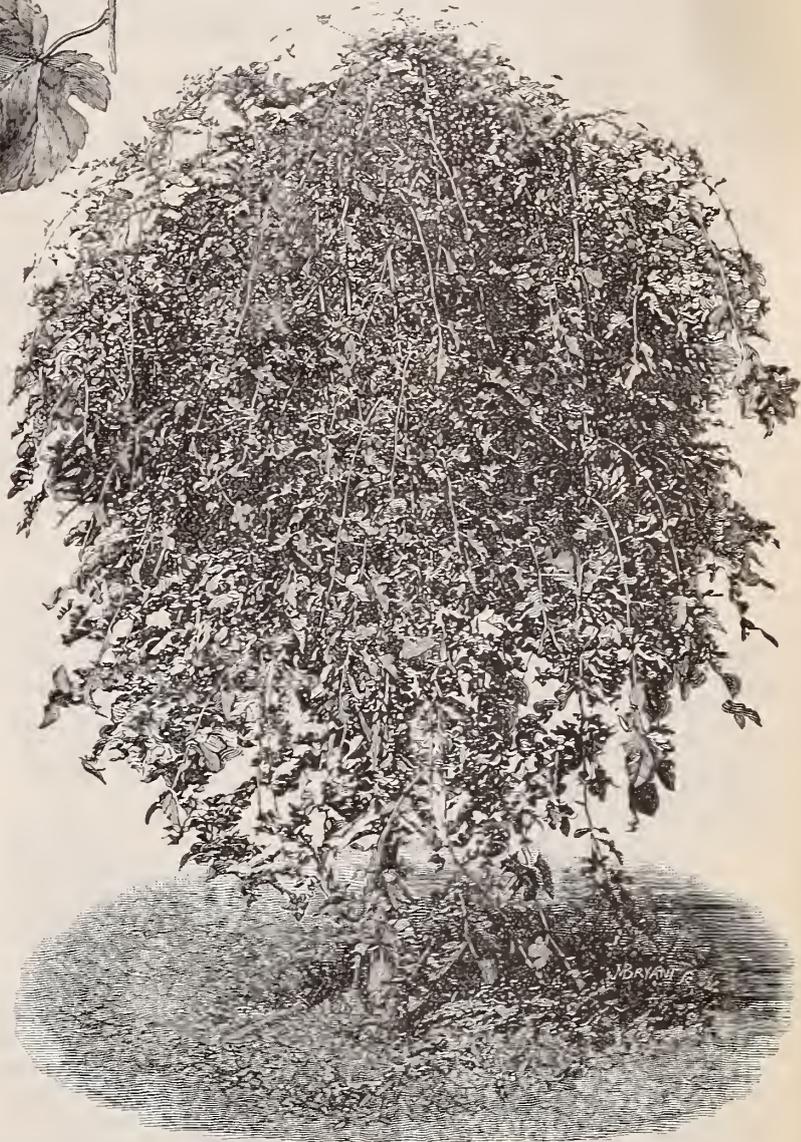
- ASH, European Weeping.** Rapid growing for a weeping tree; spreading and very pendulous in habit. Well adapted for forming arbors. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.
- BEECH, Weeping** (*Fagus sylvatica pendula*). A moderate grower, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet; stem grows upright, while all the branches grow almost directly downward. A very attractive and ornamental tree for the lawn. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.
- BIRCH, Cut-leaved Weeping** (*Betula lacinata pendula*). A drooping tree, with delicately-cut leaves and white bark. Does not "weep" until it attains considerable size. Very ornamental and desirable. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.
- ELM, Weeping** (*Ulmus pendula*). An attractive variety, with large leaves and pendulous habit; graceful and symmetrical. \$1.
- MOUNTAIN ASH, Weeping** (*Sorbus Aucuparia pendula*). A singular weeping tree, with straggling branches, which bear clusters of red berries late in the season. 75 cts.
- POPLAR, Weeping** (*Populus Parasol de St. Julien*). A graceful, drooping variety introduced from France. 75 cts.

WILLOW, Common Weeping (*Salix Babylonica*). This is the native willow of Palestine spoken of in the Bible. Rapid growing, hardy and graceful. 5 to 6 ft., 40 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.



Kilmarnock (*S. caprea pendula*). One of the most curious weeping trees in cultivation. The limbs all grow downward until they reach the ground, looking as if, by some strange freak of nature, the tree had become inverted. It seldom grows much taller than where grafted, branches spreading to several feet in diameter. 50c.

New American (*S. purpurea pendula*). Has beautiful, graceful foliage, borne on long, slender, pendulous branches; forms a fine globular head. 50 cts.



WEEPING MULBERRY.

NEWER WEEPING TREES.

BIRCH, Elegant Weeping (*Betula alba pendula elegans*). A handsome variety, with weeping form. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Young's Weeping (*B. Youngii*). A variety found trailing on the ground near Milford, England. When grafted it droops gracefully to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots. One of the most beautiful of the Weeping Birches. 5 ft., \$1.50.

CYPRESS, New Weeping (*Taxodium distichum novum*). Distinct weeping species, with branches curving directly downward, producing an irregular and grotesque effect. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

DOGWOOD, Weeping. A peculiar variety of weeping tree, making a straight, upward leader, while the side-branches are gracefully pendulous. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

MULBERRY, Russian (Teas' Weeping). A graceful weeping tree of recent introduction foliage handsomely cut, glossy and green. Exceedingly hardy. A most desirable tree for small lawns or cemetery planting. 2-year heads, \$1.

WILLOW, Wisconsin Weeping. A variety which is similar in all respects to the Babylonian Willow, except that it is more hardy. 50 cts.



WEEPING DOGWOOD.

LISTS OF SUITABLE STOCK AND ESTIMATES OF PRICES.

The Judicious Planting of Trees adds beauty and character to a landscape. Those who desire to improve their grounds in this way, but have never made the question of horticultural adornment a study, can have the benefit of our experience, to enable them to make a wise selection of trees and shrubs adapted to their locality, or suitable for the purpose desired, by corresponding with us on the subject. Those who wish lists of selected varieties should send for estimates, as we can supply trees and shrubs in quantity at less than single rates.



A BLOCK OF DWARF GLOBE ARBORVITÆ.

EVERGREEN TREES.

A most beautiful effect may be produced by planting Evergreens of moderate growth closely together in beds, care being taken to select varieties which contrast in color. The advantages resulting from the general planting of Evergreens are many, and no grounds are complete without the contrast they afford other ornaments of the lawn, retaining their beauty not only through summer's heat, but through winter's cold.

Once more we call attention to our large and varied stock of Evergreens and to the advisability of their being more generally planted. The increase in value of property ornamented in this way, and the benefits derived from having buildings protected from winter storms by belts or large clumps of Evergreens, are many. Every one notices and admires the cheerful and comfortable appearance of the homes of the thrifty who have improved their grounds with Evergreens, and properties always command higher prices in consequence of such improvement. A garden sheltered by tall Evergreen hedges will produce vegetables from one to two weeks earlier than an open field.

If those who wish to plant largely will correspond with or call on us, we will offer special inducements on certain varieties in quantity. We recommend spring planting for Evergreens. Our trees have been recently transplanted, and are remarkably well supplied with fibrous roots.

ARBORVITÆ, American (*Thuja Occidentalis*). Grows vigorously, with flat, light green foliage; excellent for screens and hedges; also ornamental for lawn planting. 3 ft., 25 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 7 ft., \$1.

Compacta (*T. compacta*). A very fine, densely-branched, oval-shaped, dwarf variety; desirable for small lawns, evergreen beds and cemetery planting. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.

George Peabody. This is a neat dwarf tree; foliage yellowish green, with bright golden yellow tips; perfectly hardy. It was introduced from England, and is certainly one of our handsomest golden Evergreens. 3 ft., \$1.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Very dense and dwarf, forming a round ball without any training; distinct, hardy and popular. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.

Hovey's Golden (*T. Hoveyi*). A golden American variety of compact, globular habit. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.25.

Heath-leaved (*T. Ericoides*). A very dwarf variety, with soft, dark green foliage, resembling heath. 2½ ft., 75 cts.

New Golden (*Biota elegantissima*). A singular and exceedingly pretty variety; tips of the young growth fine golden-yellow; in winter the foliage changes to dull purple or chocolate color; erect habit; desirable for lawns or small yards; hardy. 7 ft., \$3 to \$5.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). Very erect, compact habit; for ornamental planting it is one of the best Arborvitæ grown. 3 ft., 40 cts.; 4 ft., 60 cts.; 5 ft., \$1.

Siberian (*T. Sibirica*). A splendid variety, with heavy, full foliage; of compact habit; it holds its color during winter, and bears trimming well. 2 ft., 30 cts.; 3 ft., 60 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Tom Thumb (*T. Ellwangeriana*). A dwarf variety of the American Arborvitæ. It is remarkable for its slow growth, compact, symmetrical habit, and valuable for lawns, gardens or

ARBORVITÆ, continued.

cemeteries where large trees may not be admissible; also useful for hedges. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts.

Vervaine's (*T. Vervaineana*). A fine variegated variety; green and yellow; entirely hardy. 3 feet, 50 cts.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

Weeping (*T. Japonica filiformis pendula*). A singular tree, with slender, drooping branchlets like whip-cords. \$1.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). A handsome, vigorous-growing tree, of elegant, dense habit; peculiarly graceful on account of the slight drooping tendency of the ends of the branches. Foliage a lively, pleasing green. Not hardy in all situations. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.

CYPRESS, Nootka Sound (*Thuyopsis Borealis*). A fine, dark-green tree from the northwestern territories; dwarf, compact, pyramidal. 1½ feet, \$1.

CEPHALOTAXUS Drupacea. A beautiful dwarf-growing evergreen, bearing a resemblance to the yew family, but of a stronger growth. 2 feet, \$1.

Fortunei (Chinese Yew). Similar to *C. Drupacea*, except in color of foliage, and in being a very strong grower. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

FIR, Balsam (*Picea Balsamea*). Erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green, somber foliage. Grows rapidly, and is very hardy. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

Concolor. A distinct, beautiful species. Yellow bark on the young branches; unusually long foliage, of light green color. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

European Silver (*Picea pectinata*). A very stately, symmetrical, pyramidal tree; perfectly hardy and long-lived; the foliage is very dark green, bright and glossy, even through the coldest winter. 4 ft., 75 cts.

Frazerii. Similar to Balsam Fir, but has darker foliage. 5 to 6 feet, \$2.50.



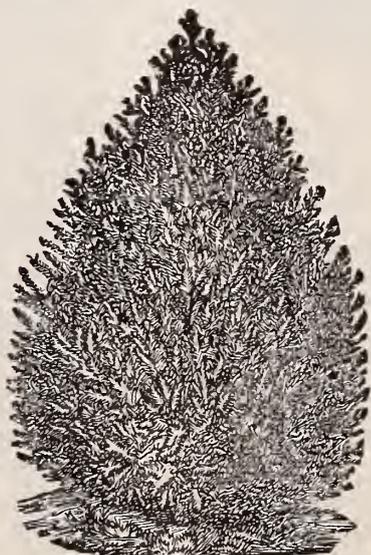
NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. (See above.)



HEMLOCK SPRUCE.



MUGHO PINE.



RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA.

FIR, Nordmann's Silver (*Picea Nordmanniana*). A majestic tree of symmetrical form, from the Crimean mountains. It has massive dark-green foliage, making it very conspicuous. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.

Norway. See Spruce, below.

JUNIPER, Irish (*Juniperus Hibernica*). A slender, erect tree, with bright-green foliage; excellent for cemetery lots and small yards. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts.

Pyramidal (*J. pyramidalis*). Erect, pyramidal, hardy and distinct. 3 ft., 75 cts.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). Similar to Irish; yellowish green, compact and pretty. 2 ft., 40 cts.

PINE, Austrian (*Pinus Austriaca*). A distinct, hardy, strong-growing tree, with spreading branches, covered with long, stiff, dark green foliage. 3 ft., bushy and fine, recently transplanted, 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Excelsa (*P. Bhotan*, or Himalaya Mountain Pine). A stately, rapid grower, resembling native white Pine, but with much longer, more silvery leaves, which are pendulous and graceful. 1 to 1½ ft., 50 cts.

Mugho (*P. Mugho*). A dwarf variety of fine habit. Very desirable for banks, rockeries and borders, where a dwarf, dark colored evergreen is required. 75 cts. to \$2.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). A rapid-growing tree of compact habit, with stout branches and dark silvery green foliage. 3 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Dwarf White (*P. Strobus nana*). A dwarf variety of the above; very dense and compact in habit; forms perfect specimens without trimming; foliage silver-green; handsome and very desirable. Fine bushy plants. 12 by 12 inches, \$1.50.

Stone (*P. Cembra*). A pyramidal tree, very uniform and dense in habit; a desirable dwarf variety. 18 to 14 inches, \$1.50.

White (*P. Strobus*). The largest and most rapid grower of all the Pines. A very popular, old and well-known variety. Our trees have been trimmed back into globe-shaped specimens. 2½ to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

RETINOSPORA obtusa. A stately, rapid-growing tree from Japan; yellowish green, fern-like branches; fine for lawns. 3 ft., \$1.

Obtusa nana. A beautiful dwarf variety, with very dark green, fern-like foliage, retaining its bright color admirably all winter; requires occasional trimming to keep it compact and perfect; entirely hardy; very desirable. 9 to 12 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.

Plumosa. A variety with fine, short branches and small leaves; the beautiful, soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage suggests its name. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$2.

Plumosa aurea. Handsomely variegated with yellow; the young growth is a bright golden-yellow, making it an object of universal admiration; one of the most beautiful and desirable variegated Evergreens; admirably adapted for small yards, and a very effective tree for parks and lawns. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.50.

Squarrosa. Soft, feathery, glaucous or silvery-green foliage; perfectly hardy; beautiful and desirable. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 feet, \$3 to \$5.

☞ We heartily recommend all the varieties of *Retinospora*. They were introduced from Japan about 30 years ago, and have been steadily increasing in public favor ever since. The different varieties are distinct from each other; some are of moderate growth, while others grow to large trees. They are all improved by occasional pruning.

SPRUCE, Colorado Blue (*Abies pungens*). A magnificent tree, recently introduced from the Rocky mountains, which is rapidly taking a prominent place as the most popular "blue" Evergreen. It is of fine, compact habit and of very symmetrical growth, becoming a stately, spreading tree; the delicate silvery blue color of its foliage renders it entirely distinct. 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$5 to \$8. The difference in price depends on the shade of blue as well as on the height.

Eastern (*A. orientalis*). Of regular form, compact and well furnished; has dark, handsome foliage; desirable for single specimens. One of the most elegant of the Spruces. 1 ft., \$1; 2 ft., \$2.

Menziesii (*A. Menziesii*). A California species, of light green color, with stiff, prickly leaves; somewhat similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce. 3 ft., \$2.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). A very stately tree of rapid growth; attains a height of 30 or 40 feet; spreading and symmetrical. One of the most popular and valuable evergreens for wind screens or specimens. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 5 ft., 75 cts.; 6 ft., \$1 to \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., specimen trees, \$5 to \$10.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*). One of the most beautiful evergreen trees, with gracefully drooping branches. There is nothing prettier for hedges or well-trimmed specimen trees for lawns. The trees we offer have been gracefully trimmed, and are very bushy and fine. 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

Weeping (*A. inverta*). A singular weeping variety, the branches drooping almost perpendicularly. 2 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$3.

White (*Picea alba*). A New England species, with light-colored foliage of compact, pyramidal form; a moderate grower. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.

YEW, English (*Taxus baccata*). Of erect habit; foliage short; of the darkest green; very handsome. 1 ft., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Golden (*T. aurea*). A small tree of dense habit; leaves striped with yellow; the young growth is very conspicuous and pretty. \$2.50.

Japan (*T. adpressa*). Native of Japan. A low, spreading, shrub-like tree, with acute dark leaves and pale-pink berries. \$2.50.

Irish (*T. fastigiata*). Close, erect habit, and dark green foliage; tender. Distinct and beautiful. \$2.



CORNUS, or DOGWOOD. (See page 28.)

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Flowering Shrubs appear to the best advantage when planted in groups, or judiciously scattered about the lawn. By selecting a dozen varieties and planting in a clump, a succession of bloom may be had the greater part of the summer. Keep the plants in handsome shape and of proper size by the free use of the knife or pruning shears. In laying out new grounds, Flowering Shrubs should be planted extensively, as they make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn a very attractive and finished appearance. The present plan is to plant shrubbery in clumps so arranged as to get the benefit of their beauty when in flower, both individually and collectively.

Price, except where noted, first-class, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; extra size, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

ALMOND.

Double Pink (*Prunus Japonica rosea plena*). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in the spring, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double rose-like flowers, closely set on the twig.

Double White (*Prunus Sinensis alba plena*). Similar to the pink; flowers pure white; very beautiful.

ALTHAEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON.

(HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.)

Strong, erect-growing shrub of symmetrical habit. Very desirable for flowering in late summer, when there is but little bloom. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other.

Albaplena. Double; white with reddish center.

Amplissima. Double; rosy red, early bloomer.

Ardens. Double; purplish blue; free bloomer.

Boule de Feu. Very double. large, well-formed violet-colored flowers.

Carnea plena. Double; flesh color; one of the best.

Comte de Haimont. Double; white, with rosy outer petals.

Duchess de Brabant. Free bloomer; large, double, reddish lilac flowers.

Duke de Brabant. Similar to above.



ALTHAEA, JOAN DE ARC.

Double Rouge. Very double; dark red flowers.

Elegantissima plena. Double; white, shaded with rose.

Folio variegata. A conspicuous variegated-leaved variety. Double purple flowers; one of the finest variegated shrubs.

Grandiflora superba. Double; white, shaded to pink and carmine.

Joan of Arc. New; double; pure white; should be in every collection. 50 cts.

Lady Stanley. One of the finest variegated flowering varieties.

Leopoldii plena. Large; double, flesh-colored flowers, shaded with rose; foliage lacinated.

Pæoniflora plena. Dwarf grower; rosy-purple flowers.

Speciosa plena. Double; rosy pink; very fine.

Tota alba simplex. Single; pure white; very fine.

Van Houttei. The double flowers are white, shaded rose; free.

Double Unnamed Varieties. Blue, Purple, Red, White, Variegated.

ANDROMEDA.

Andromeda Mariana. A beautiful flowering shrub, of very low growth, bearing great panicles of lovely, drooping, bell-like blossoms; often called the Lily of the Valley shrub; an appropriate name. It is perfectly hardy, and flowers profusely in any situation, no matter how poor the soil, or how much neglected. One of the best shrubs. 40 cts.



ANDROMEDA MARIANA.

ARALIA, OR ANGELICA TREE.

Tall-growing shrubs or small trees, which are not adapted to general planting, but are desirable in producing a tropical effect, as their leaves are very large and attractive.

Japan (*A. Japonica*). A distinct shrub, with very large, pinnate leaves and prickly stems. Spikes of showy white flowers in late autumn. 50c.

AZALEA.

These are among the most valued and desirable of shrubs. They are of two classes, the Ghent varieties and the natives. The beautiful, delicately tinted fragrant flowers and waxy green leaves are their distinct characteristics. They are admirable, both for grouping and specimen planting.

Ghent. Pretty shrubs of the honey-

suckle family. Among the numerous varieties may be found nearly every shade of color from white to scarlet; very desirable. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Mollis. A new, hardy, desirable species from Japan; flowers large and showy, in trusses of various colors, resembling the Rhododendron. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Pontica. Fine yellow flowers; free blooming; should have some protection in winter. \$1 each, 9 per doz.

Amœna. See Evergreen Shrubs.



BACCHARIS.

Baccharis Halimifolia (Salt Shrub.) A unique shrub, with dark green bark and foliage and inconspicuous flowers followed by clusters of showy pure white seed-vessels, giving a flower-like effect. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

BERBERRY.

Berberries are an interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 3 to 6 feet, and having graceful, feathery foliage. Their showy flowers in early summer are succeeded by bright-colored fruit, which is very conspicuous in autumn and early winter.

Common European (*Berberis vulgaris*). Yellow flowers in drooping racemes, in early summer, followed in autumn by orange-scarlet fruit.

Elegans. Attractive, broad-leaved, strong-growing variety.

Purple (*Berberis vulgaris purpurea*). Violet-colored foliage and fruit; rich-looking and very effective when contrasted with plants of lighter foliage.



CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.

BERBERRY, continued.

Stenophylla (Naked-Leaf). Narrow, peculiar foliage; very graceful and pretty.

Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. Small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. Very desirable for grouping.

BUCKTHORN.

(RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.)

A fine, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. Popular as a hedge plant.

CALLICARPA PURPUREA.

Small, light purplish flowers in the spring, followed by handsome bluish purple berries thickly set along the stems in the fall.



For Exquisite Spring Effects, and delightful fragrance, plant the Flowering Crabs. Their buds are as fine as those of the Tea Rose.

FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE. (See page 27.)

CALYCANTHUS.

(SWEET SHRUB.)

Calycanthus (*Calycanthus floridus*). Leaves soft, downy beneath; flowers fragrant, especially when pressed in the hand; double, and of a chocolate color.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.

(BLUE SPIRÆA.)

A beautiful Chinese shrub, forming a neat bush 3 to 4 feet high. Beginning in midsummer, it blooms constantly until frost. The flowers are a most beautiful sky-blue, giving the shrub an exceedingly handsome, showy appearance. One of the best shrubs of recent introduction. Very desirable.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

CRAB-APPLE, FLOWERING.

New American. Originated in Illinois. Tree a sturdy though not a rapid grower; hardy and free from disease. When in bloom, it has the appearance of being covered with delicate pink roses, of medium size and very fragrant. Begins to bloom when quite young. The flowers appear after the foliage is fully developed, making a beautiful contrast. 4 ft., well branched, \$1.

Parkman's. A double-flowering variety from Japan, which flowers the entire length of the last season's growth as well as from the older spurs; each bud produces regularly five blossoms, thus literally covering the tree. The flowers are of a light carmine color; the buds are slender and shaped like tea rose buds, only much smaller. The beauty of the tree, covered with this lovely bloom, is indescribable. 75 cts.

CYTISUS LABURNUM.

A dwarf tree or large shrub with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers which appear in early summer. This shrub is well appreciated and much used in England. It will be as popular here when its beauty and effectiveness are better known. The grace of the shrub is well shown in the engraving. The color of the flowers is a very bright and attractive golden yellow, so that a large bush in full bloom shines from a great distance and is a glorious sight.



CYTISUS LABURNUM.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

Dwarf and dense in growth; leaves light green. Numerous spikes of white, fragrant flowers are borne in midsummer. Very desirable.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS.

A free-growing and free-flowering shrub; well adapted for extensive shrubberies.

CORYLUS OR FILBERT.

Laciniata. An ornamental shrub, with deeply cut foliage. 50c.
Avellana purpurea. Purple-leaved; a very conspicuous shrub, with large dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. 40 cts.



FLOWERING CURRANT.

CURRANT.

Flowering Currants are much prized for their pendent bunches of flowers of exquisite fragrance.

Missouri (*Ribes aureum*). A native species, with shining leaves and showy yellow flowers in early spring.

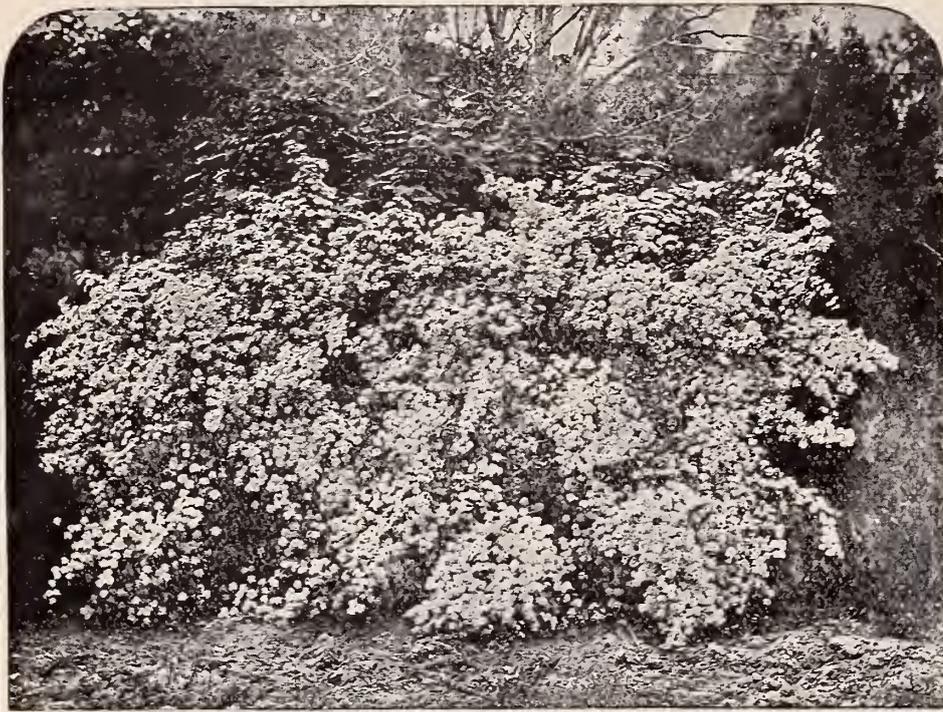
Gordon's (*R. Gordonianum*). A hardy free-blooming variety. Pendent branches of crimson and yellow flowers in early spring.

Red (*R. sanguinea*). An American variety, producing an abundance of red flowers.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA.

A new Japanese variety, destined to be one of the finest. It is a shrubby, upright plant, from 2 to 4 feet high, with bright foliage, which grows in whorls around the stem. The flowers cluster in great profusion around each whorl of leaves, making several tiers of distinct bell-shaped, deep lavender blooms; very fragrant.

Estimate the future growth of shrubs when you plant them. Planted within a foot or two of a gateway, a large-growing shrub would completely close it in a few years. Make the soil rich, so that they can grow, increasing their flowers by thousands every year.



DEUTZIA.

DEUTZIA.

The popularity and desirability of this family of plants are due to their fine habit, luxuriant foliage, hardiness and profusion of attractive white or light-colored flowers, which are borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, in early summer.

Candidissima. Of recent introduction. Flowers pure white, large; very desirable.

Crenata. A medium-sized shrub, which bears a profusion of pink and white flowers; very pretty.

Double (*D. crenata flore plena*). Flowers double white, tinged with pink; one of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation.

Double White (*D. Watsonii*). Similar to the above, but with pure white flowers; is of more spreading habit.

Pride of Rochester. Flowers large, double white, back of petals slightly tinged with rose; superior to others in size of flowers, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms a week earlier than *D. crenata*.

Slender-growing (*D. gracilis*). A dwarf bush, covered with spikes of pure white flowers in early summer; one of the earliest flowering of all the Deutzias.

Rough-leaved (*D. scabra*). Strong grower; single white flowers, produced in early summer.

Watereri and Deutzia Wellsii. These varieties are of recent introduction similar to Pride of Rochester, though in habit of growth they are more dwarf than the above. Said to be a cross between *D. crenata* and *D. gracilis*. Very handsome.

DOGWOOD.

(CORNUS.)

Some of this species of plants are desirable for their handsome, variegated foliage, some for their showy bloom, others for their bright red bark, which greatly enlivens either the summer or winter landscape.

Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mascula*). A small tree or large-growing shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring, followed in autumn with large scarlet berries; very acid, but good for cooking. 40 cts.

Red-branched (*C. sanguinea*). A native species with clusters of large yellow flowers; very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood-red. Shows off beautifully against the snow.

Red-twigged Variegated (*C. Sibirica foliis albo marginatis*). A remarkable, rare variety with variegated-margined foliage and bright red bark in winter. This and *C. sanguinea* make a very effective contrast when planted together. 50 cts.

Siberian (*C. Sibirica*). Similar to *C. sanguinea* in color of bark, but a different shade of red. Flowers white, borne in clusters. Both are very desirable for grouping.

CORNUS, continued.

Variegated (*Cornus mascula variegata*). Has distinct and attractive variegated foliage. Small yellow flowers in early spring, followed by scarlet berries. 50 cts.

For other varieties, see Deciduous Trees, page 18.

ELDER.

(SAMBUCUS.)

The Elder family is especially desirable for the beauty of its foliage.

Cut-leaved (*Sambucus laciniata*). A vigorous grower, with large, deeply-cut foliage.

Golden (*S. nigra aurea*). Bright, golden leaves; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs. Picturesque and effective among other plants.

Silver-leaved (*S. variegata argentea*). Foliage mottled with white.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

A beautiful shrub from Japan, of a dense, bushy growth, belonging to the olive family of plants, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. The foliage is bright green above and silvery white beneath. The blossoms, small, pale and yellow, appear in May. The berries ripen in July, are olive-shaped and bright scarlet. The fruit requires cooking, like cranberries, before it is edible. This is a most useful and ornamental shrub. 6 to 9 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 9 to 15 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

EUONYMUS OR BURNING BUSH.

Europæus. Very ornamental in autumn and winter, when it is covered with a profusion of scarlet and orange seeds.

Nanus. A pretty shrub of dwarf habit. Its narrow foliage becomes purple in autumn; fruit red.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

A hardy flowering shrub, native of the mountainous districts of northern China and Japan. Of easy culture in any good soil; is a certain and profuse bloomer in the early summer. The flowers are borne in slender racemes, of eight to ten florets each, on light and wiry branches, that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful. When in full bloom, the young growth and soft, green foliage are advanced sufficiently to afford just the right toning tint of green to produce the most pleasing effect. 40 cts.

FORSYTHIA.

(GOLDEN BELL.)

The yellow flowers are produced very early in spring, before the leaves appear, making this an attractive species where early bloom is desired. A class of shrubs worthy of extensive planting.

Green (*F. viridissima*). One of the best very early, hardy, flowering shrubs. Produces bright yellow flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). Similar to above; of more erect habit.

Intermedia. Similar to Fortunei.

Weeping (*F. suspensa*). Has long, drooping branches.

We offer a full line of Flowering Shrubs, all in strong stock, ready to grow off rapidly, and at the right prices.



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EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

FRINGE TREE.

Purple, or Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*). Has very curious bloom, which, when covered with dew, resembles a cloud of smoke or mist. Singular and beautiful.

White (*Chionanthus Virginica*). The bloom is very much like white fringe; one of the most pleasing ornaments for the lawn; hardy and a profuse bloomer. 40 cts.

GLOBE FLOWER.

(KERRIA.)

Kerria, or Corchorus Japonica. A small shrub, with abundant yellow flowers in early summer.

Double (*Kerria Japonica plena*). A variety of the above, bearing a profusion of double, rose-shaped yellow flowers.

Variegated (*K. variegata*). Distinctly variegated foliage.



HALESIA TETRAPTERA.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA.

(SILVER BELL.)

A beautiful large shrub, with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit. One of the most desirable shrubs. 50 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE.

The characteristics of this family are too well known to need description. The following varieties are upright, low-growing shrubs. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of Climbers.

Upright, English Fly (*Lonicera xylosteum*). Small, abundant, pinkish-yellow flowers. Blooms before the leaves appear. Very fragrant.

Fragrans (*L. fragrantissima*). Blooms very early in spring; sometimes before the snow disappears. Very fragrant; similar in odor and appearance of individual flowers to the trailing arbutus.

Morrowii. A vigorous, broad-spreading bush, growing to the height of 5 feet, and bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by showy crimson fruits, which remain on the plant a long time, and give a very choice effect. 35 cts.

Tartarian Red (*L. Tatarica*). Bears a profusion of pink flowers. Very pretty.

Tartarian White (*L. Tatarica alba*). Same as above, with white blossoms.



FRINGE TREE (*Chionanthus Virginica*).

HYDRANGEA.

The native species are handsome, medium-sized, hardy shrubs with light-green leaves and flowers borne in large, compact heads. The Japan variety, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, is especially desirable, as it is hardy, and flowers late, when there is but little bloom.

Radiata. (American.) Large foliage, with silvery white down beneath; flowers white, in flattened heads. 50 cts.

Hortensis (Garden). Hardy; flowers variable, changing from white to blue.

Rhamnus pictis. (Garden.) Bears large trusses of blue and pale rose-colored flowers.

Paniculata grandiflora. (New, Japan.) This is one of the most showy shrubs in cultivation, with immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink. Very ornamental from midsummer until destroyed by frost. Should be in every yard.

Quercifolia (Oak-leaved). A vigorous grower, with large foliage like that of the oak. White flowers in spikes. 50 cts.

Otaksa. A dwarf variety which produces immense flowers of a pink tinge. Requires protection during the winter. 50 cts.

Thomas Hogg. Pure white; a free-bloomer of dwarf habit. A good variety for growing in pots or tubs. 50 cts.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.



LILAC, OR SYRINGA.

HYPERICUM.

(ST. JOHNS-WORT.)

Kalmianum. Flowers bright yellow; blooms in midsummer.

Moserianum. A recent introduction, and a real acquisition to our list of hardy flowering shrubs. Dwarf habit; rich dark green foliage; bright yellow flowers, which are produced in midsummer when there are few other plants in bloom.

INDIGO BUSH.

(AMORPHA FRUTICOSA.)

A fine shrub, with long, slender spikes of dark-violet flowers; very pretty.

JAPAN QUINCE.

(PYRUS JAPONICA.)

A very showy and popular shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers dazzling scarlet. Should be in every collection of shrubs; also makes an excellent and very showy hedge.

JUDAS TREE.

(CERCIS.)

American and Japan. See Deciduous Trees, page 18.

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM.

A slender, medium-sized shrub, producing small, yellow flowers. The earliest of all hardy shrubs. Frequently blooms in mild weather in midwinter. With little care it may be trained as a climber.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM.

LILAC.

(SYRINGA.)

A class of medium to large-growing shrubs. They have bright, attractive glossy-green foliage, and bear a profusion of various-colored clusters of fragrant flowers. We have added several of the newer valuable varieties to our list.

Charles X. A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves. Trusses rather loose; large, reddish purple. 50 cts.

Common (*Syringa vulgaris*.) The common purple species, and one of the best.

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*.) Flowers pure white, fragrant, beautiful.

De Marly's Red. Flowers of reddish purple, borne in great profusion.

Emodi. Leaf resembles that of the chionanthus. Flowers white, of quite distinct habit.

French Red (*S. Rothomagensis*.) A distinct variety, with reddish flowers of great size.

Josika's (*S. Josikæa*.) Deep-lilac flowers. A choice late-blooming variety. 50 cts.

Marie Le Gray. Beautiful creamy-white flowers of immense size. Bush of dwarf habit. One of the most popular white varieties. 50c.

Persian White (*S. Persica alba*.) Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. Very popular and choice. 50 cts.

Rubella plena. Flowers double red.

Ranunculæflora plena. Flowers double, light blue. 40 cts.

Red (*S. insignis rubra*.) Dark red in bud, purple or lilac when open. Very fine. 40 cts.

Souget's (*S. Sougeana*.) Purplish red flowers.

LILAC, TREE.

(SYRINGA JAPONICA.)

A species from Japan, differing from all other Lilacs, making quite a large tree, 20 to 30 feet high, instead of growing in bush form. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery; flowers white, in immense clusters, 18 to 20 inches long, that stand erect, above the foliage, on stout stems; perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom is a striking and magnificent object. 50 cts.

MAGNOLIAS, DWARF.

Gracilis. A dwarf variety; forms a bush 8 or 10 feet high; flowers dark purple. 3 feet, 75 cts.

Purpurea. Dwarf; flowers bright purple; very profuse bloomer. 75 cts.

Tall-Growing Varieties. See Deciduous Trees, page 19. These are magnificent when in full bloom, and are hardier than is generally supposed.



MOCK ORANGE.

MOCK ORANGE.

(PHILADELPHUS.)

A valuable, hardy shrub, with handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, some varieties of which are quite fragrant. The dwarf sorts do not bloom very profusely, but are pretty, compact shrubs; desirable for small lawns.

- Deutzia flore plena** (*P. Deutziaeflora*). Deutzia-like flowers.
- Double-flowering** (*P. Kettlerii flore plena*). Desirable for its beautiful double white flowers.
- Dwarf** (*P. Coronarius nanus*). A dwarf, compact variety; neat and pretty.
- Inodorus**. A strong-growing variety. Flowers without fragrance.
- Golden-leaved** (*P. foliis aureis*). A new dwarf variety, with bright yellow foliage; one of the most desirable and effective yellow-leaved shrubs. 40 cts.
- Gordon's** (*P. Gordonianum*). A vigorous grower, with good habit; blooms ten days later than other varieties.
- Cordate-leaved** (*P. cordifolius*). Of strong-growing, upright habit.
- Large-flowered** (*P. grandiflora*). Showy, large flowers; slightly fragrant.
- Nepalensis**. A variety similar to *P. grandiflora*, but blooms later.
- Billardii**. A new late-flowering variety.
- Sweet** (*P. coronarius*). Strong-growing, rounded habit. A pure white, very fragrant, late-flowering variety.
- Small-leaved** (*P. microphyllus*). A dwarf variety of slender growth. Small white flowers.
- Variiegata**. An upright-growing variety, with a beautiful variegated leaf; quite rare. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts.
- Nivalis**. Stamens cream color; the whole flower is thus a delicate white.

PAEONIAS, TREE.

Low shrubs 3 or 4 feet high. The flowers, growing from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, are very double, fragrant and beautiful. There are a number of varieties, ranging in color from delicate white to bright carmine. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

PEA TREE, SIBERIAN.

(CARAGANA ARBORESCENS.)

Siberian. A large shrub, with delicate, light green, pinnat foliage and bright yellow flowers.

PLUM.

(PRUNUS.)

- Purple-leaved** (*Prunus Pissardii*). The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. Young branches are dark purple, and the leaves when young are a lustrous crimson changing to purple; they retain this tint till they drop late in autumn. No other shrub keeps its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, ornamental. 35 cts.
- Double-flowering** (*Prunus triloba*). Flowers semi-double, a delicate pink; thickly set on slender branches. A choice and attractive spring-blooming plant. 35 cts.

PRIVET.

(LIGUSTRUM.)

Amurensis (*Ligustrum Amurense*). Foliage a bright green; quite small, compared with the California Privet; small white flowers.

California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). A nearly evergreen shrub of symmetrical growth. Foliage bright, glossy green; flowers small, greenish-white. A most beautiful and desirable hedge plant. Also makes an effective contrast in clumps of shrubbery.

California. Trimmed into symmetrical tree form. 5 feet. 50c.

Ibota. Dark green oval foliage and very showy panicles of pure white, slightly fragrant flowers; branches long and intertwined. A choice flowering shrub.

Variiegated-leaved. Of upright habit; leaves glaucous green, margined with white.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.

A shrub of medium size, with light colored, soft foliage. Racemes of small, bell-shaped, cream-colored flowers.

SPIRAEAS.

No collection of shrubs is complete without embracing some of the varieties of Spiraeas. Their blooming period extends from spring to late summer, some of them flowering at a time when there is but little bloom.

Anthony Waterer. A new hardy variety from England, introduced in this country in 1894. It is of dwarf, dense habit, bearing a profusion of crimson flowers of a shade peculiar to itself, blooming the entire summer. We have no doubt this will prove a decided acquisition, and be found desirable either for bedding or pot-plants. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Ariaefolia (White-leaved). An elegant species from northwestern America; habit dense and bushy. Entirely covered with greenish white blossoms.

Argentea. Strong, upright grower, with large panicles of pinkish white flowers.

Blumeii. Strong-growing; form irregular; bears an abundance of white flowers after most of the spring-flowering varieties are done blooming.

Billardii. A strong-growing, pink-flowering, late-blooming species.

Bumalda. A Japanese species; covered in midsummer and autumn with a mass of bright rose-colored flowers.

Callosa alba. Low dwarf growth; white flowers in midsummer.

Callosa rosea. Of medium growth; flowers attractive, rosy pink.

Douglassii. A rose-colored, late-flowering variety. One of the best.

Opulifolia aurea. Foliage distinctly yellow, rich and massive-looking. Flowers white. One of the most effective large shrubs on a lawn.



TREE PÆONIAS.

SPIRÆAS, continued.

Opulifolia. Strong, upright form; foliage large and bright green; white flowers.

Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Flowers double, white and abundant. One of the best and earliest-blooming kinds.

Reevesii. Covered in spring with an abundance of white flowers.

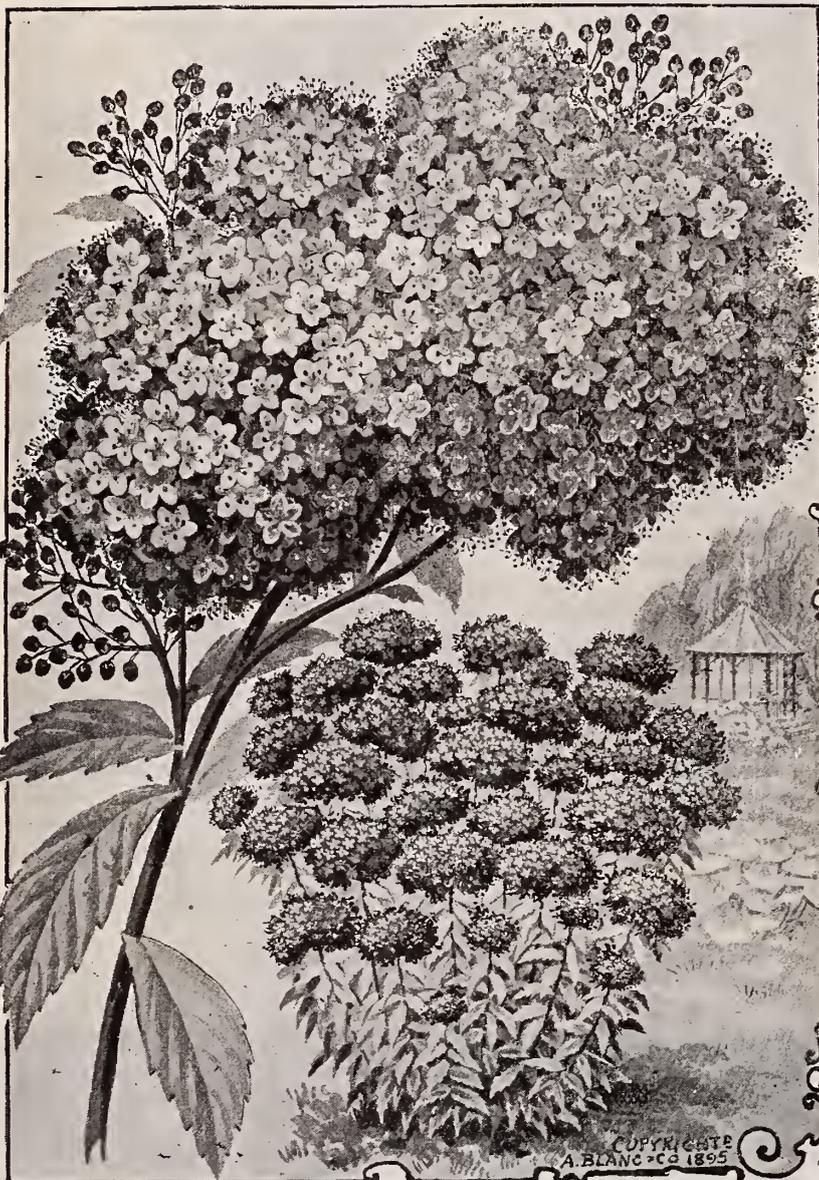
Reevesii flore plena. A double-flowering form of the above.

Salicifolia. White flowers in midsummer.

Thunbergii. One of the most charming of all low-growing shrubs, with fine, delicate foliage. Covered with a profusion of small white flowers in spring.

Tomentosa. Tufts of pink flowers in midsummer.

Van Houttei. Graceful habit; peculiar leaves; white flowers.



SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER. (See page 31.)

SNOWBERRY.

(SYMPHORICARPUS.)

Racemosus. Pink flowers in summer; quantities of large, white, waxen berries in autumn.

Red (*S. glomeratus*). Compact form; small red berries in autumn.

Variiegated (*S. r. variegata*). Resembles the above, but has variegated foliage.

STAPHYLEA PINNATA.

(BLADDER NUT.)

One of the finest early-flowering shrubs; fragrant white flowers, borne in clusters. Flowers with the lilacs. 40 cts.

STYRAX JAPONICA.

A fine new shrub, with small white flowers that hang from the branches by long, slender panicles. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.

TAMARISK.

(TAMARIX.)

Strong, slender-growing irregular shrubs, with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully-bending branches. These pink flowers are very attractive in summer.

African (*T. Africana*). Flowers in early summer.

Gallica and Indian (*T. Indica*). Late summer flowers.

Purple (*T. tetandra purpurea*). Purplish pink, blooming in midsummer.

VIBURNUM OR SNOWBALL.

Opulus sterilis. Very beautiful and popular; flowers snowy white, borne in large balls in early summer.

Japan (*V. plicatum*). A new variety from North China. Of moderate growth, with handsome plicated leaves and globular heads of pure white flowers. It surpasses the old variety in several respects. Its habit is better, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 50 cts.

Cranberry Tree (*V. opulus*). White flowers in summer, with attractive red berries similar to cranberries in autumn.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

WEIGELA.

A valuable shrub of erect habit while young, but spreading and drooping with age. Flowers trumpet-shaped and all shades of color from white to red. The variegated-leaved varieties are especially desirable, as they contrast so beautifully with other shrubs.

Amabilis. Attractive light pink flowers.

Candida. A strong-growing new variety, bearing pure white flowers in great profusion; one of the best.

Desboisii. Deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *W. rosea*, but darker; one of the darkest.

Hortensis nivea. Pure white flowers; constant blooming, dwarf growing; very beautiful and choice. 50 cts.

Hortensis rubra. Flowers red in bud, shading to light pink when open.

Isoline. Flowers open a clear white, afterwards changing to blush.

Lavalle. Flowers dark reddish purple; continues in bloom a long time.

Lutea. Flowers long, tube-shaped, pale yellow; blossom very flat.

Multiflora. Flowers pendulous, of a chocolate color.

Nana variegata. Of dwarf habit, with clearly-defined variegated leaves; stands the sun well, and is, perhaps, the best variegated-leaved hardy shrub.

Rosea. Fine, rose-colored flowers.

Stelznerii. Flowers dark red; a profuse bloomer.

Symondsii. Rose and white flowers.

Van Houtteii. Deep crimson flowers that cover the plant.



WEIGELA.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.



RHODODENDRONS.

Undoubtedly the most showy and beautiful evergreen flowering shrub. The foliage is thick and heavy; the flowers are borne in magnificent heads at the extremity of the branches, and are of nearly all shades of color, from white to crimson. They can be planted singly or in groups, and are beautiful and effective in either case, but their greatest magnificence is attained when planted in clumps, where the various hues and shades, blended together, produce gorgeous masses of bloom. In the purchasing and selecting of no other flower is care so necessary as in selecting the Rhododendron. Many of the varieties of finest type, which are hardy in Europe, prove otherwise here. There are, however, a sufficient number of choice sorts that have been found well adapted to our climate. 18 to 24 inches, with 3 to 6 flower buds, \$1.50 each, \$14 per doz.; 2 to 2½ ft., with abundant flower buds, \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.

Catawbiense. The native species ungrafted. 1 to 2 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Special quotations given when Rhododendrons are wanted in quantity.

AZALEA AMOENA.

A dwarf, bushy shrub, entirely covered in spring with masses of small, purplish red, double flowers. One of the choicest and most valuable of evergreen shrubs. Plants from the open ground, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BERBERRY, SWEET-FRUITED.

(BERBERIS DULCIS.)

Bright yellow flowers, succeeded by black, round berries, about the size of a currant, producing a fine effect in contrast with the shiny, leathery foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BOX.

Broad-Leaved (*Buxus latifolia*). A hardy evergreen shrub, with bright, glossy leaves. Thrives best in a half shady situation. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Dwarf. For edging. 3 to 4 inches. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Microphylla rotundifolia. Small-leaved. 12 to 15 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pyramidal (*B. pyramidalis*). A variety of pyramidal habit. 25 cts.

Variegated (*B. aurea variegata*). A variegated variety of Tree Box. 12 to 15 inches. 50 cts.

We offer very handsome globe-shaped Tree Box specimens, that have been sheared into the most perfect form, at \$4 to \$6 each.

COTONEASTER.

Buxifolia. Oval, box-like foliage; white flowers and showy, crimson fruit, hanging on all winter. 25 cts.

Simondsii. A fine variety, with deep orange fruit. 25 cts.

EVERGREEN THORN.

(CRATÆGUS PYRACANTHA.)

A valuable plant for growing singly or for hedges. Attractive, rich, glossy foliage. When of mature age produces fragrant white flowers, succeeded by bright, orange-red berries. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

EUONYMUS.

Radicans variegata (Creeping Variegated Euonymus). Foliage beautifully variegated in white, gold and pink. A splendid, dense growing variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Japonica (Japan Euonymus). A very pretty variety, with green bark and glossy, dark green foliage. Prefers a sheltered situation. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; smaller plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Japonica aurea (Golden Euonymus). Has beautiful yellow markings on foliage. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; smaller size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Argentea. A variegated variety, having leaves conspicuously margined with white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; smaller size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HOLLY.

American (*Ilex opaca*). An American variety with bright glossy green foliage and scarlet berries; of rather slow growth but very desirable. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

European (*Ilex aquifolia*). Very glossy green leaves, which have the appearance of having been varnished. 1½ feet, 50 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each.

MAHONIA.

Holly-Leaved (*Mahonia aquifolia*). Medium sized, shining, purplish green, prickly leaves, and showy bright yellow flowers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen; smaller size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Japan (*M. Japonica*.) Large, distinct, glossy green leaves. Produces yellow flowers in spring. 50c. to \$1 each; \$5 to \$10 per doz.

LAUREL.

Broad-Leaved (*Kalmia latifolia*). Long, good-sized leaves, shining and attractive, with red stems. Resembles the rhododendron. White or pinkish white flowers of great beauty. 50 cts. to \$1 each, \$5 to \$10 per doz.

Sheep (*K. angustifolia*). Thrives well in almost all situations. Flowers of a dark pink; quite showy. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

(ADAM'S NEEDLE.)

Hardy and very ornamental; long, narrow leaves, from the edges of which hang long, white threads. The flower stem, 4 or 5 feet high, bears a spike of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Large plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; smaller plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

For other fine Evergreen Shrubs, see Hedge Plants. We offer a good collection.

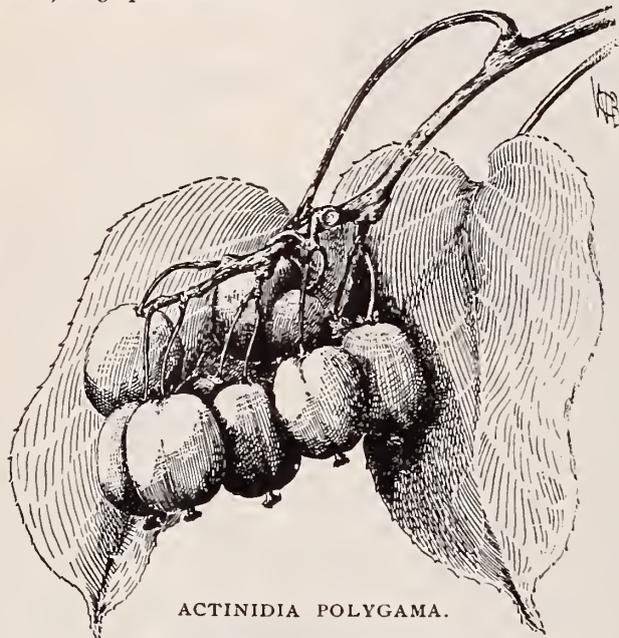


YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

CLIMBERS.

ACTINIDIA POLYGAMA.

A new Japanese climber belonging to the camellia or tea family. With thick glossy leaves and large plum-shaped, greenish fruits which are edible and have a slightly fig-like flavor. The flowers, borne in clusters, are beautifully white and fragrant. One of the very best climbers, especially for the north, as it is very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



ACTINIDIA POLYGAMA.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A Japanese vine with pretty foliage, and fragrant, dark purple flowers; one of the best for piazza pillars, arbors and trellises. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves, which change to the brightest scarlet or crimson in autumn. Sometimes called "Five-finger." 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Englemanni. Resembles the Virginia Creeper or Five-finger in form and brilliancy of foliage, but the tendrils are more tenacious, rendering it desirable for planting against buildings. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Japan (*A. Veitchii*). A small-leaved variety, which will cling closely to the smoothest wall or boards; very pretty; a desirable vine and should be more generally planted. No recently-introduced climber is more justly popular. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Variegated (*A. tricolor*). Leaves like those of the grape vine, beautifully marbled with white, pink and green; bears bunches of dark-blue berries. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

A vigorous, rapid-growing vine. Flowers a brownish color, of peculiar shape, resembling a Dutchman's pipe. The flowers, however, are not so valuable as the foliage, which is retained from early spring until late fall. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



JAPAN AMPELOPSIS.

APIOS TUBEROSA.

A valuable hardy tuberous climber, resembling the wistaria in vine and foliage; with clusters of rich, purple flowers of violet sweetness. They grow to a great height and bloom profusely. The tubers are perfectly hardy, and do not need to be taken up. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

BIGNONIA.

(TRUMPET CREEPER.)

For covering unsightly places, stumps, rock-work, or planting in crevices or ledges, the Bignonias will be found very useful. The flowers are large, attractive and showy, and borne profusely when the plant attains a fair size.

Grandiflora. Large-flowered Trumpet Creeper, bearing blooms of an orange-red color. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Radicans. Dark red, with orange throat; free-blooming and very hardy. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BITTER SWEET.

(CELASTRUS SCANDENS.)

Fine leaves, turning bright yellow early in the autumn; clusters of orange-capsuled fruit or berries. Well suited to cover rockeries. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



CLEMATIS.

Baron Veillard. New. A large-flowering sort; blossoms bright pink. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Coccinea. Very handsome hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped, bright coral-red flowers; blooms profusely from June until frost. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Crispa. A beautiful species, having an abundance of pretty bell-shaped, fragrant, lavender-colored flowers, with white centers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Best double pure white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Gypsy Queen. One of the finest rich purple varieties; strong growing and free-blooming. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Madame Edouard Andre. New Red Clematis. An entirely distinct and most novel variety, and the nearest approach to a bright red ever sent out. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, being a hybrid of the popular *C. Jackmanni*, which it resembles in freedom of bloom, strong, vigorous growth, shape and size of flower, but is a distinct carmine-red color of a most pleasing shade, entirely different from all other varieties. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Henryi. Creamy white; large and handsome; very fragrant. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Jackmanni. Very dark royal purple. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate anthers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Paniculata. This valuable white Clematis, a native of Japan, has, after a thorough trial of several years, proved entirely hardy. The deep, clear, green foliage is unusually broad and healthy, and remarkably free from all insect enemies. The flowers are pure white, often slightly tinged with cream, from three-quarters to an inch in diameter, star-shaped, and with a most pleasing and penetrating fragrance. They are borne in heads, on stiff stems 4 to 6 inches long from the axils of the leaves. The fragrance is remarkable in its intensity, and is noticeable quite a distance. For any situation where a rapid-growing climber is needed, this will be found a very valuable plant. The late season of blooming is a strong point, as most other climbers have passed their flowering stage by the middle of August, when this is just coming to perfection, and continues blooming nearly a month. 1 year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

The above collection of Clematis includes all the more striking and handsome kinds, every one of which is distinct and beautiful. The Clematis is a very hardy, luxuriant climber, and displays grand sheets of bloom.



HARDY CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.

(LYCIUM CHINENSE.)

A most vigorous, hardy, climbing plant. It sends out numerous side branches, so that it covers a great amount of space in a short time, and every new growth is at once covered with bright purple flowers, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long, every branch being loaded with them; the contrast between the glossy, dark green foliage and shining scarlet fruit is extremely beautiful. It continues flowering, and new berries are forming from late spring until frost. The berries ripen in early autumn and remain on the vine late in winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CINNAMON VINE.

Is one of the most charming climbers, and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda, making it a perfect bower of beauty. Very easily grown, and once planted will last a lifetime. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

DOLICHOS JAPONICA.

(PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA.)

This is a valuable addition to our hardy climbers. It is of strong, vigorous habit, and when well-established makes a growth of 30 to 50 feet in a season; with very attractive, large green, trifoliate leaves. We believe this to be the strongest climber ever introduced, especially valuable where dense growth is desired. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Evergreen (*Lonicera Sinensis*). White, buff and pink; delightfully fragrant, much admired. 15 cts., \$1.50 per doz.

Golden-Veined (*L. aurea reticulata*). White and cream colored, foliage variegated, with yellow veins and blotches; very pretty at all seasons of the year. 15 cts., \$1.50 per doz.

New Japan (*L. Halliana*). White and buff; very fragrant and a constant bloomer; one of the best Honeysuckles. 15c., \$1.50 per doz.

Red Coral (*L. sempervirens*). A well-known, strong-growing variety. 25 cts., \$2.50 per doz.

IVY, IRISH.

(HEDERA HIBERNICA.)

Large-leaved, luxuriant; well-known sort. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

JASMINE, WHITE.

(JASMINUM OFFICINALIS.)

Does best on south side of building or wall; fragrant white flowers in midsummer. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MOON-FLOWER, HARDY.

Ipomea pandurata. Hardy white fringed Moon-Flower. Rapid growing vine; large, tuberous root, that is perfectly hardy. Branches freely, forming a perfect network of strong branches; densely covered from early summer to late autumn with deep-green heart-shaped leaves. Flowers large, pure satiny white, with a pinkish purple throat. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Noctiflora. Called Moon-Flower from its peculiarity of blooming at night, though it also expands on dull days. Flowers of pure white, very large, with a rich, jessamine-like odor. Should be planted about the middle of May. Not hardy. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

SILK VINE, VIRGINIAN.

(PERIFLOCA GRECA.)

A rapid climber, with pretty leaves. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

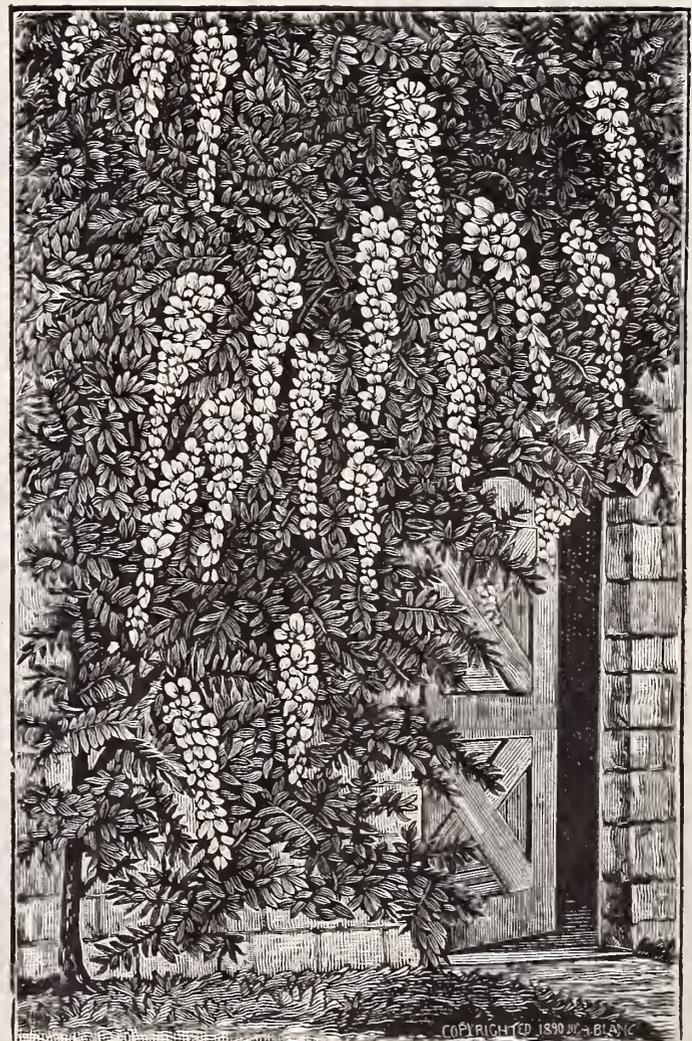
WISTARIA, OR GLYCINE.

Light Blue (*W. Sinensis*). This is one of the most beautiful climbing plants we have. It grows very rapidly and blooms profusely. The flowers are a beautiful shade of blue, and hang in graceful pendulous clusters. A most desirable, hardy vine. Strong plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Multijuga fl. pl. A handsome double-flowering variety, of vigorous growth, with lilac-blue flowers. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Lilac (*W. magnifica*). Flowers in dense drooping racemes of a pale lilac; rapid grower; vigorous and perfectly hardy. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

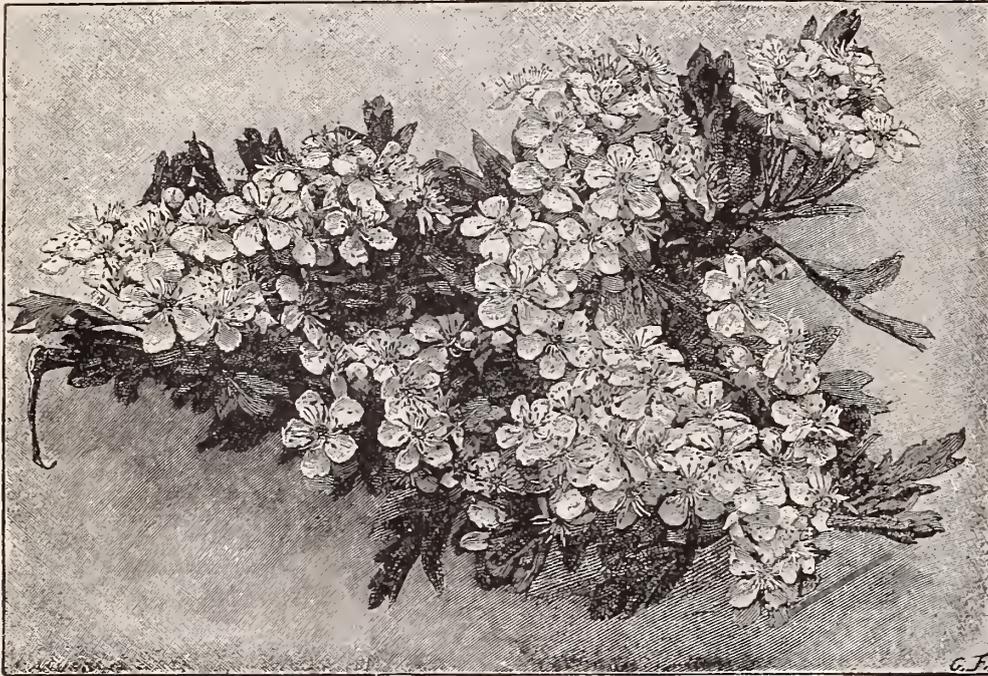
White (*W. S. alba*). Pure white flowers, borne in great profusion in large clusters; very showy and desirable. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



WISTARIA MULTIJUGA.

HEDGING.

The great popularity of Ornamental Hedging of late years has resulted in the extensive cultivation of plants adapted for this purpose. We have given this branch of our business much attention, and are prepared to offer the most desirable acquisitions. As a general rule, deciduous Hedge Plants should be planted from 6 to 12 inches apart. Evergreens from 1 to 2 feet apart, according to size.



EVERGREEN THORN.

HEDGING PLANTS—EVERGREEN.

ARBORVITAE.

American. One of the most desirable evergreen hedge plants. Of very attractive appearance. Although a fast grower, it can be kept trimmed to any height desired. Best adapted for screens or windbreaks. 12 to 18 inches, \$7 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, \$10 per 100; 2 to 2½ feet, \$12 per 100; 2½ to 3½ feet, \$15 per 100; 3½ to 4 feet, \$20 per 100; 5 feet, \$40 per 100; 6 feet, \$50 per 100; 7 feet, \$60 per 100.

Compacta, Dwarf. Forms a very dense hedge about 3 to 4 feet high. Especially adapted for inclosing cemetery plots and small lawns. 9 to 12 inches, \$7 per 100; 1 to 2 feet, \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$40 per 100.

EVERGREEN THORN.

(CRATÆGUS PYRACANTHA.)

A valuable plant for growing singly or for hedges. Attractive, rich, glossy foliage. When of mature age produces fragrant white flowers, succeeded by bright, orange-red berries. 9 to 15 inches, \$15 per 100. See also page 33.

SPRUCE.

Hemlock. Desirable and ornamental. Nothing handsomer for hedges; sheared, compact and bushy. 2 to 2½ feet, \$50 per 100; 3 feet, \$75 per 100; 4 feet, \$125 per 100.

Norway. A popular variety. Makes a very dense, compact hedge. Very desirable for a firm hedge, to take the place of a fence. 12 to 20 inches, \$8 per 100; 1½ to 2 feet, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$35 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, \$40 per 100; 5 to 6 feet, \$60 per 100.

A hedge may be truly ornamental—a fence, never. The first will last forever; the last must be renewed every few years.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

HEDGING PLANTS—DECIDUOUS.

ALTHEAS.

This popular late-flowering shrub is much used in many localities for ornamental hedging. It can be sheared into any desired shape, and is very showy, either when the entire hedge is of one color or when assorted colors are combined. 2 feet, \$10 per 100; 3 feet, \$15 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, \$20 per 100.

OSAGE ORANGE.

The well-known and extensively planted thorn hedge of the present day. The cheapest hedge plant we know of. Makes a strong, durable fence; though not so ornamental as the other kinds, yet when closely trimmed it is quite attractive. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA.

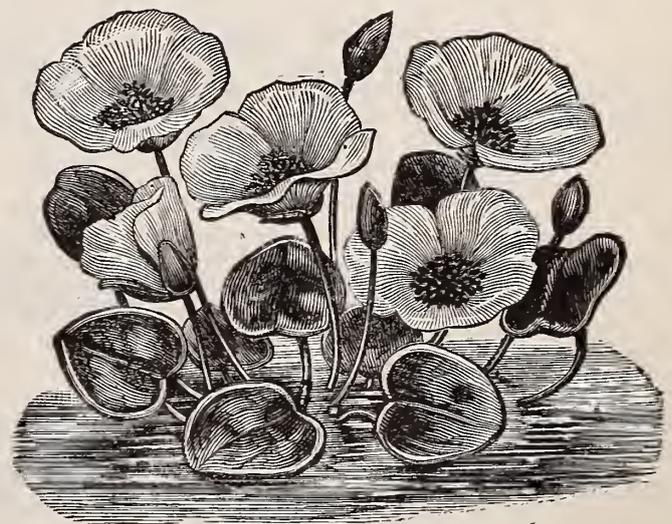
Nothing in the way of a hedge plant has attained in so short a time the popularity of the California Privet. While in this latitude it is deciduous, yet it retains its foliage until very late in the fall or early winter. The flower is creamy white and very fragrant. It is certainly a most desirable thornless, hardy hedge plant, with beautiful, dark green foliage. It can be kept at any desired height

by frequent trimming, and can be grown successfully under the influence of sea air. 1½ to 2 feet, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; 2 to 3 feet, \$8 per 100, \$60 per 1,000; 3 to 4 feet, \$12 per 100, \$80 per 1,000.

ROSA RUGOSA.

(JAPANESE SWEETBRIER.)

A perfectly hardy, erect, bushy grower, of handsome, compact form. It has elegant, broad, shining green foliage, and continuous clusters of showy red or white single flowers, followed by brilliant red fruit of large size and very attractive. Valuable for planting with other hardy shrubbery in lawns, parks and cemeteries, and of late is being used as a hedge plant, for which it promises to become very popular. See back of cover. \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.



WATER POPPY.

RARE WATER LILIES, CHOICE AQUATICS.

We can supply our customers with a full line of these desirable plants upon reasonable terms. Selections will be made and estimates furnished on application.

ROSES.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. This charming, brilliant climbing Rose is very vigorous, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet during the season. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, and remain perfect on the plants upwards of two weeks. Their color is of the brightest crimson, remaining undimmed to the end. The foliage is bright glossy green, contrasting finely with the crimson flowers. It is exceedingly hardy, and unexcelled for covering buildings, trellises, pillars, etc. 35 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Aglaiia). Similar to the Crimson Rambler in habit of growth, differing from it only in color, the flowers being of a decided yellow. They are of medium size, fine form, and very sweet-scented. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

BALTIMORE BELLE. A very vigorous and rapid grower; flowers nearly white, borne in clusters. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. A very strong-growing Climber, with beautifully formed and very double flowers of a rich, clear pink. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

SINGLE ROSES.

ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA. An extremely vigorous sort, making a dense bush, with beautifully pendulous branches covered with creamy white flowers, followed by an abundance of medium-sized, bright red seed-pods. A new Japanese Rose of first merit; valuable for planting as a shrub or climber. Strong plants from open ground, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ROSA RUGOSA (Japanese Sweetbrier). A perfectly hardy, erect, bushy grower, of handsome, compact form, and elegant, broad, shining green foliage. Its continuous clusters of showy red or white single flowers are followed by brilliant red fruits of large size, and very attractive. Valuable for planting with other hardy shrubbery. See also Hedge Plants and last page of cover. Strong plants from open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ROSA WICHURAIANA (White Memorial Rose). A new creeping Rose from Japan. Flowers beautiful pure white, single, fragrant, borne in clusters on the ends of short branches, and followed by red fruits. Particularly suitable for cemetery and park planting. Will grow well in the shade of trees. Valuable for sloping banks. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

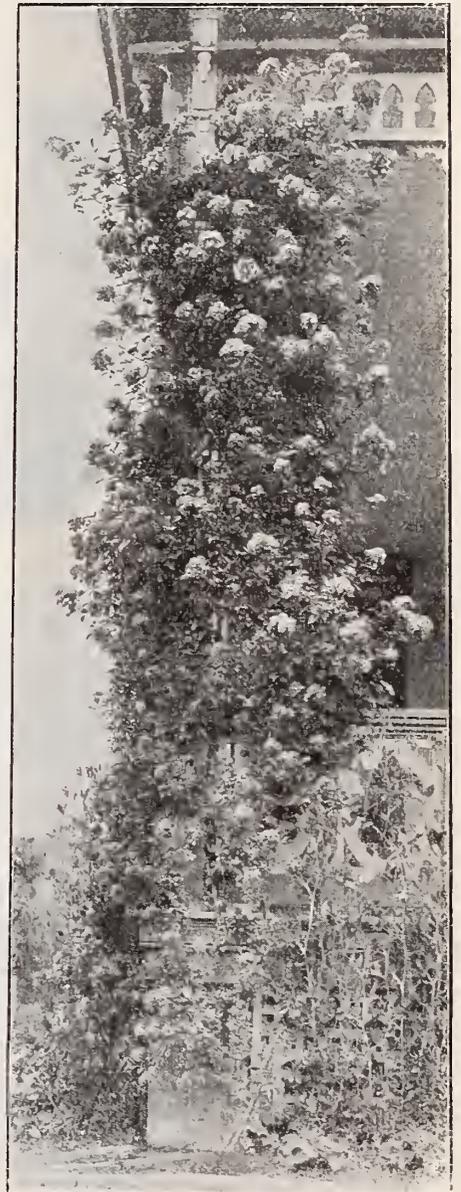
TWO-YEAR-OLD ROSES.

We offer a handsome line of all the various classes of Roses, consisting of those well-tried, older varieties which have been found the most desirable for cultivation, together with the best of more recent introduction. Can furnish them either on their own roots or budded, as customers may desire. The plants are strong, two years old.

Dormant. \$2.50 to \$4 per doz., \$20 to \$30 per 100.

Pot-grown. \$4 to \$5 per doz., \$30 to \$40 per 100, according to size and variety.

For lack of space we do not give a descriptive list of varieties in this Catalogue.



CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

The increased popularity of ornamental grasses for lawn-planting is due to their peculiar graceful foliage and plume-like flowers, which make them contrast strongly with assorted flowering shrubs. Price, unless otherwise noted, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA.

A hardy, broad-leaved variegated bamboo; foliage creamy white and green, retaining its bright, fresh color until frost; growing 6 to 8 feet high, of graceful form and fine habit. 40 cts.

EULALIA.

Gracillima. A distinct new variety, of graceful habit, with narrow green leaves, having a conspicuous white midrib. Not being so tall a grower as the older varieties of ornamental grasses, it is desirable for planting where great height is objectionable.

Japonica striata. An attractive, ornamental grass; green leaved, striped with white; graceful heads of bloom and seedvessels in autumn.

Japonica zebrina. A singular grass; similar to above, except that it has yellow stripes across the leaves.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE.

A hardy, ornamental grass with feathery plumes a foot long; very handsome.

PAMPAS GRASS.

(GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM.)

One of the most effective of the ornamental grasses. Its silvery plumes are produced on stems 6 to 8 feet high. Well-established plants can remain in the open ground from year to year, when protected from frost. The Pampas requires a rich, deep soil. The plumes, when cut before they fully expand, and dried in the shade, make handsome winter decorations. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TRITOMA UVARIA.

(RED-HOT POKER.)

A showy, handsome herbaceous plant, that blooms from midsummer till freezing weather. The flower stalks shoot up from 3 to 4 feet high, and as the buds open and fade, they pass through the shades of yellow, red and blue that a bar of iron does in cooling. Very pretty and odd. The roots must be protected from hard freezing and too much water in winter. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

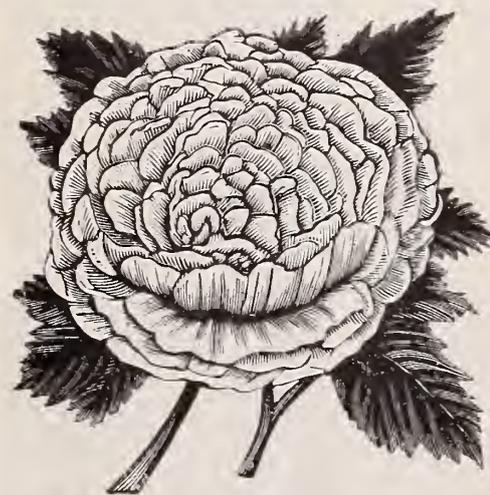


EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

The Herbaceous Pæonies are among the showiest and most useful hardy plants. The full, massive flowers are gorgeous and grand.



PÆONY.

A few years ago there were not many representatives of this class of Pæonies; but now, thanks to the hybridists, who have exercised their skill on them, we have a great number of varieties, ranging from the various shades of deep crimson down to pure white, while the petals of others are marked with stripes or tipped in the way of carnations. Not only are the Herbaceous Pæonies large and splendid in color, but most of them are sweet-scented, and when cut and placed in water perfume a large room. They are of the easiest culture, and will repay the trouble of making a deep, rich soil for them. They can be naturalized in the grass or shrubbery, and will take care of themselves in any location.

Choice Named Varieties. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
Older Named Varieties. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
Mixed Unnamed Varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TREE PÆONIES. See page 31.

IRIS KAEMPFERI.

JAPANESE IRIS.

The flowers of these Irises grow to an enormous size, averaging six to eight inches in diameter, while the beauty and variety of the coloring surpasses description. They should be planted in rich soil, and will succeed in almost any situation except a shady one. For want of space we do not give a descriptive list in this Catalogue of the varieties, but will, on application, send such a list to any of our customers who may desire it. When selection of kinds is left to us, the best and most distinct sorts will be sent.

Good Named Varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Good Mixed Varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

25 distinct named varieties will be sent for \$4.50.

GERMAN IRIS.

We especially wish to call attention to the value of this Iris for groups for planting in masses on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing in wild or uncultivated places. It is hardy everywhere, and it succeeds in any soil without cultivation or care of any kind; it is a vigorous grower, and when planted in masses produces a display of large, showy flowers not equaled by anything else in its season. The most effective way to plant a mass is to use one color only, and it should be distinct and showy. For this purpose the blue and the yellow varieties are best, the colors being strong and clear.



JAPANESE IRIS.

Fine Named Varieties. Including many beautiful colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

HELENIUM AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM.

A new hardy perennial. Rich golden yellow flowers, borne in clusters, forming a large bouquet of splendid yellow blossoms, 2 feet or more in diameter. The plant grows to a height of from 4 to 8 feet, according to soil, with strong-angled stems, dividing again, and each bearing several flowers. This perennial should be in every collection. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



HIBISCUS, CRIMSON EYE.

NEW HIBISCUS, CRIMSON EYE.

A handsome, showy, hardy plant. The large pure white flowers, with a spot of velvety crimson in the center of each, are very striking. Will succeed anywhere; perfectly hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HOLLYHOCKS.

FEW HARDY PLANTS COMBINE SO MANY GOOD QUALITIES AS THE HOLLYHOCK. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, etc. The Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay in quantity and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection during winter will be beneficial.

We offer very strong 1-year-old plants, which will flower this season, in White, Pink, Yellow, Crimson and Scarlet, at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PHLOX, GARDEN.

We are each year more impressed with the great merit of the hybrid Garden Phloxes. They are among the most showy of the perennials. In height they vary from 1 to 4 feet, and in foliage from narrow and shining to broad and dull. The flowers are produced in pyramidal panicles, often six inches across, and continue to bloom from early summer until autumn. The colors, shades and markings are innumerable, including pure white, cream, salmon, rose, lilac, carmine, purple, violet and crimson, in various shades, some of the varieties combining two or more colors in the same flower.

WE OFFER A FINE COLLECTION OF THE BEST EUROPEAN VARIETIES, at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

These are as brilliant in color as the Drummond Phloxes, and much more effective, as the flower-heads are larger.



PHLOX.

TEN CHOICE PHLOXES.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pere Levetre. Dark pink. | La Reine. Variegated pink. |
| Ixion. White, pink eye. | Mons. Lamac. Red. |
| Leopold Nord. Light eye. | Madam P. Langier. Red. |
| Princess Louise. Light pink. | Fur de Monde. Red. |
| Madam Meuritte. Light red. | Richard Wallace. White, pink eye. |

CANNAS.

The great increase in popularity of this class of plants is an incentive to the ambitious introducer to endeavor to obtain greater merit. We believe the collections offered herein will be found to contain the best and most popular sorts yet introduced.

NEW CANNAS—1898 COLLECTION.

Four Varieties Worthy of a Trial. The set, one of each, for \$3.

GOLIATH. Of uniform, dwarf habit, with broad, massive, dark green leaves; early and continuous in blooming. Graceful trusses of large, bold flowers of rich, dazzling crimson. One of the finest. \$1.

MENELEK. Best of Mr. Crozy's introduction for this season. Dwarf, compact habit; very uniform, with heavy, rich foliage. The flowers, of good size, with broad petals, are a rich nasturtium red—a red which shows well in contrast with other shades. \$1.

SUNRAY. Distinct striped variety. The flowers, which are produced very freely, are large and open out well. The ground-color is a rich, bright yellow, with stripes and dashes of bright scarlet, running through almost to the edge of the petals, producing a unique and bizarre effect. 50 cts.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. Originated in Washington, D. C. Of strong, robust habit, attaining a height of about 3 feet, with rich green foliage. The flowers, of bright orange, are borne on enormously large trusses standing well above the foliage. Very conspicuous and excellent for massing. 75 cts.



ITALIAN ORCHID-FLOWERED CANNAS.

A distinct race of Cannas, offered last year for the first time. They have less substance and are thinner-petaled than the French varieties, and are extremely free-blooming. The individual flowers are very large, often over 6 inches across. The coloring is superb, and the name "Orchid-flowering" is very appropriate.

Austria. Flowers of pure canary-yellow, with but few traces of small reddish brown spots in the center of the two inside petals, produced on massive stems about 16 inches long. Foliage large and heavy. 15c.

America. Of handsome, majestic growth, attaining a height of 6 feet. Magnificent bronzy foliage of peculiar luster. Flowers rich orange-salmon, feathered and veined with scarlet. 50 cts.

Allemania. This is perhaps the best of the Italian type. Exceptionally large; upper petals of salmon, with broad borders and markings of yellow; lower petal darker salmon, marked yellow in center. Dark green foliage; tall growing. 50 cts.

Italia. The flowers, on massive stems about 16 inches long, are bright orange-scarlet with broad golden yellow borders. The illustration is a true representation. 15 cts.

OUR CHOICE CANNA COLLECTION FOR 1898.

Price, except where noted, 25 cts. each. \$2.50 per doz. 10 plants, one of each variety, from 4-inch pots, \$2.50.

Duchess of Marlborough. Immense trusses of clear bright rose-pink flowers. Very beautiful. 50 cts.

Duke of Marlborough. Dark rich, velvety maroon, almost black; vigorous growing, early blooming. 50 cts.

Maiden's Blush. Elegant trusses of fine lily-like flowers, soft pink. Compact growing; foliage handsome. Valuable for pots and bedding.

Mrs. Fairman Rogers. Large spikes of superb flowers of handsome scarlet, exquisitely edged with rich canary-yellow.

Orange Queen. This dwarf, compact grower is also a free-bloomer. Fine flowers of orange-gold; distinct and beautiful.

COLLECTION FOR 1898, continued.

Philadelphia. Handsome, well-balanced plants, with splendid heads of beautiful bright crimson flowers. Blooms constantly.

Pillar of Fire. Grows to a height of 6 to 7 feet. Flowers bright crimson, borne in erect spikes like blazing torches.

Queen Eleanor. Handsome, and an early and constant bloomer. Fine spikes of rich, golden yellow flowers, spotted scarlet.

Souv. de Pres. Carnot. One of the finest bronze-leaved varieties, with rich cherry-red flowers.

Triumph. A vigorous grower, constantly bright with fine trusses of deep rich, crimson flowers, borne on strong erect stalks.

STANDARD COLLECTION OF THOROUGHLY TESTED CANNAS.

15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz.

Alphonse Bouvier. A luxuriant grower, attaining in good soil a height of 6 to 7 feet. Rich velvety crimson; foliage deep green.

Florence Vaughan. Dwarf growing; flowers of perfect form; bright, rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red; borne in large heads in great profusion.

Madam Crozy. Dazzling crimson, bordered with golden yellow. A vigorous grower; height about 4 feet. Foliage bright green and very massive.

Queen Charlotte. The plants grow about 3 feet high; have heavy, bluish green foliage and enormous flower-stalks; large flowers, blood-red, broadly banded with bright canary-yellow.

DAHLIAS.

These well-known herbaceous, tuberous-rooted plants have become more popular of late on account of many of the acquisitions obtained in the newer introductions, some of which are tall-growing varieties, but most of which are dwarf in habit and beautiful in color of flower. Plant in early spring. Dig roots up in autumn and keep secure from frost during the winter.

We offer a large assortment of the best varieties, in all the colorings and of the different strains as named below.

Price, except where noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

- Adelaide.** Bright yellow.
- A. D. Livoni.** Soft pink.
- Arrah Na Pogue.** Maroon, tipped white.
- Ethel.** Dark crimson.
- Lady Jewell.** White, shaded lilac.
- Large Ruby Red.** Bright red.
- Madge Wildfire.** Rich scarlet.
- Moonbeam.** Pure white.

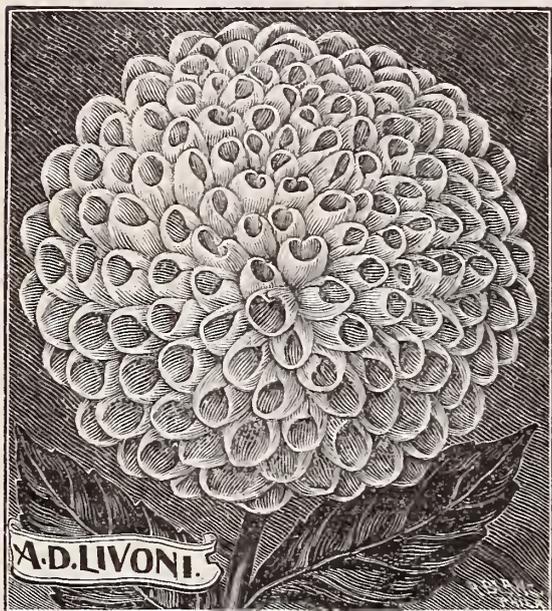
- Mrs. Daniels.** Rosy pink.
- Purple Queen.** Beautiful light purple.
- Wytham Yellow.** Rich yellow.
- Zelmira.** Purple-striped maroon.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

- A. W. Tait.** White, deeply spotted.
- Beauty of Brentwood.** Purplish red.
- Henry Patrick.** Pure white.
- Juarezii.** Scarlet.
- John Bragg.** Dark maroon.
- Lady Marsham.** Salmon.
- Marchioness of Bute.** White, with rosy tips.
- Maid of Kent.** Crimson, tipped white.
- Minerva.** Soft yellow, overlaid with pink, red and purple; changeable.
- Nymphaea.** Delicate pink and blush.
- Oban.** Delicate fawn color.
- Panthia.** Rich red.
- Prince Alexander.** Crimson to salmon.
- Red and Black.** Deep wine red.
- Robert Maher.** Golden yellow.
- Wm. Agnew.** New. Grandest red Cactus ever produced. Flowers of the largest size, perfect form and exquisite finish. 25 cts. each.
- Zulu.** Dark velvety maroon.



ADELAIDE.



DWARF DAHLIAS.

- Crimson Beauty.** Fine crimson.
- Donald Beaton.** Velvety maroon.
- Dr. Stein.** Crimson and pink.
- German Boy.** Salmon.
- Little Valentine.** Rich scarlet.
- Snowflake.** Pure white.
- Tom Ponce.** Maroon.

POMPON DAHLIAS.

- Ariel.** White, shaded lilac.
- Daisy.** White, with lilac blush.
- E. F. Jungker.** Amber.
- Golden Gem.** Bright yellow.
- Little Diavolo.** Light pink, tipped maroon.
- Little Rifleman.** Dark maroon, tipped pink.
- Mark Ramstead.** Purple, tipped white.
- Una.** White.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

- Cynthia.** Bronze-salmon.
- Fashion.** Crushed strawberry.
- Mandolini.** Brilliant rich red.
- Mad. E. Millard.** Magenta, rosy white center.
- Vicarage.** Vermilion.
- Victory.** Pure white.
- White Queen.** White.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(ELEPHANT'S EAR.)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for a flower border or for planting singly on the lawn. It must have plenty of water and very rich soil. Leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2½ feet wide, light-green; grows to height of 6 feet. First-class bulbs, 20 cts., \$2 per doz.; extra-size bulbs, 40 cts., \$4 per doz.



WILLIAM AGNEW.



BEDDING PLANTS.

Our assortment of Coleus and Geraniums is large, and embraces the best varieties. We have also a fine stock of other bedding and basket plants. Prices low; given on application.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

We are prepared to attend to all the details of the landscape art, including a topographical survey by an experienced engineer, grading, locating and making roads and drives, draining, arranging and planting trees, shrubs and vines for ornamentation on lawns or in parks and cemeteries; also the selection of desirable sorts for orchards or fruit gardens, and shall be pleased to correspond with any who are needing the services of a landscape architect.

Having an immense stock from which to make selections, we claim that our facilities to render full satisfaction in the way of laying out grounds and new planting are unsurpassed.

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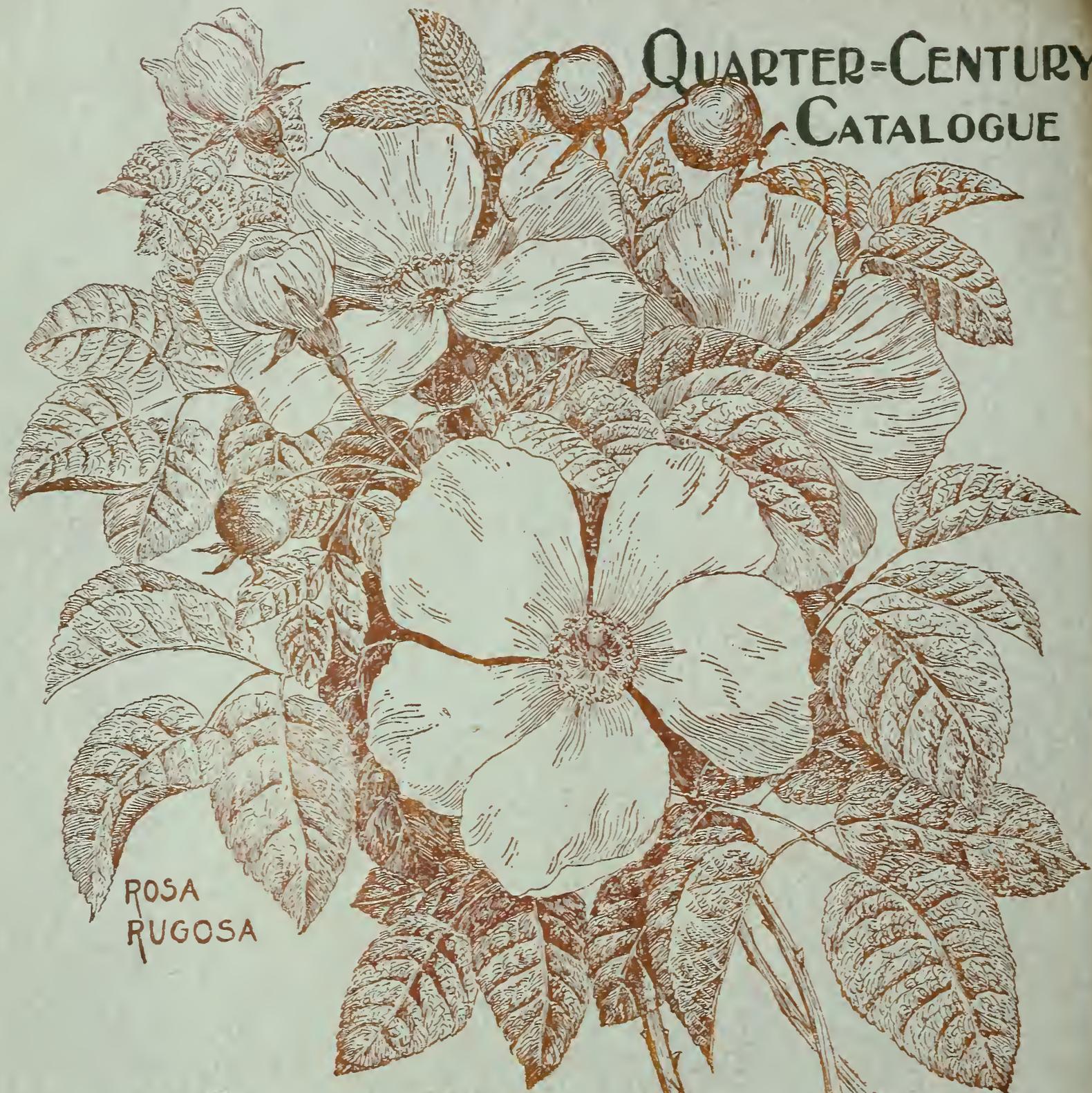
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QUARTER-CENTURY
CATALOGUE



ROSA
RUGOSA

The William H. Moon Company
GLENWOOD NURSERIES MORRISVILLE, PA.