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"This is an art which does mend nature—change it rather,

but

The art itself is Nature," (Winter's Tale.)

Look Within and Learn

How to Plant and

Klein



What to Plant so

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As to Make Home Surroundings Beautiful.

Klehm's Nurseries,

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS.

HOW TO TRANSACT BUSINESS WITH US.

Orders from Unknown Correspondents, without remittance, should be accompanied by Chicago references, to save delay.

Remittances should be made either in the form of an **Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter**.

Customers can also shop by express, as all express companies have purchasing departments in all their offices. If you wish to order goods from us to be sent by express, ask for a Purchasing Order Blank at any express office, and it will be supplied and forwarded without charge, other than usual rates for returning goods.

If goods are wanted C. O. D., 25 per cent. of the amount must accompany the order.

LOW EXPRESS RATES ON TREES AND PLANTS.

The express companies now carry trees and plants in boxes to any part of the country at a reduction of *20 per cent.* from regular merchandise rates.

Our Shipping Facilities are Unexcelled. Arlington Heights is only 22 miles from Chicago on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, where connection can be made with all other railroads. Trains leave Chicago at 7:30, 8:00 and 10:50 a. m. 3:27 p. m. Express Trains for Chicago, leave Arlington Heights at 7:47 and 9:47 a. m. 12:46, 2:52 and 6:22 p. m.

The greatest possible care is exercised by us to keep our varieties pure and true to name. We hold ourselves in readiness to replace on proper proof all stock that may prove otherwise, but, it is mutually agreed between purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods.

Visitors to our establishment are always welcome and shown the stock with pleasure, while correspondence is urgently solicited and will receive careful and prompt attention.

Please let us hear from you, or better, come and see us. Regular Rail Road fare to Chicago and return \$1.15. **\$6.00 buys a 25-ride Ticket.**—We will take any portion of 25-ride tickets and allow full value.

Your Address must be given us in full, and written plainly. Give us your postoffice, county and State; how you want your order shipped, whether by freight or express. Give us your express office or freight office. Make all plain, and see that full directions are given with each order.

Direct all Letters to KLEHM'S NURSERIES,

Long Distance Phone, Arlington Heights, 222.

Arlington Heights, Illinois.

DEATH TO INSECTS.

When and How to Spray.—Experience has demonstrated that spraying is the best protection against destructive insects, rot, fungus and blight.

Apple Trees.—For prevention of leaf blight, spray as soon as the leaves are full grown, with Bordeaux mixture. To destroy the aphids, or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, which is our greatest enemy, canker worms and curculio, spray with paris green, two-thirds pound in forty or fifty gallons of water, soon after the blossoms fall and again two weeks later.

Cherries.—The greatest trouble we have with them are wormy fruit, and also the slug which eats the leaves. This may be prevented with mostly one spraying if done in the right time, which is when the cherries are done blossoming and they are just about as large as a small pea. Use twelve ounces of paris green in forty gallons of water, or a little over one-half teaspoonful in a pail of water. There will be no danger whatever that the fruit will be poisoned when ripe. If the slug should appear after the fruit is picked give them another spraying.

Pears.—The pear slug can easily be destroyed by spraying with paris green, two-thirds pound to forty or fifty gallons of water. Pear blight can be destroyed by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated the same as recommended for apple trees.

Plums.—The curculio can be destroyed by spraying with five ounces of paris green in forty or fifty gallons of water. First application should be made as soon as blossoms have fallen, and repeated at intervals of a week or ten days.

Grape Rot, Mildew or Rose Bug.—Use the Bordeaux mixture.

Currants and Gooseberries.—For the canker worm use five ounces of paris green, in forty gallons of water or one-half teaspoonful in a pail of water. For mildew use the Bordeaux mixture.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or one-quarter pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point; then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This mixes the oil permanently so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water, or about fourteen times as much water as kerosene.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Four pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water, in another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slacked in six gallons of water; after the latter solution has been cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add forty to fifty gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly strained and mixed, is ready for use.

Among **ornamental plants** there are several that sometime or other during the season suffer from the attacks of various insects, such as **Slugs, Caterpillars, green and black Aphis and Thrips**. Those most affected are roses of all kinds, the Virginian creeper, flowering plums and cherries, the snowball and others. There is no better remedy and nothing as cheap and as easily applied as paris green, in proportion, twelve ounces dissolved in fifty gallons of water, or a little over one-half teaspoonful in a pail of water, to which add a lump of unslacked lime as large as a hickory nut, apply with sprayer or syringe or whist broom drenching both the under and the upper sides of the leaves.

To Our Patrons.

We take pleasure in presenting this, our general catalogue of trees, shrubs, vines, plants and fruits. Our experience in the successful growing and handling of such stock for the past 45 years, we trust, is a guarantee of our standing.

We have always aimed to offer nothing but the highest quality of goods, both as to quality and size, and we have, we are pleased to say, been quite well repaid for our labors.

The Stock we are now offering is no exception and is equal to that offered in years gone by.

The Prices will be found quite reasonable; they are based on the general sizes offered through the trade. We have extra large sizes of nearly everything in the ornamental line, that we can offer at proportionately advanced prices, particulars, of which may be had at all times.

We take pleasure in offering a few suggestions as to the planting and treatment of grounds and lawns and trust they will be appreciated. Our experience in Landscape Work warrants our making such.

We make plans for the laying out and planting of grounds, large or small, and shall be pleased to give attention to any favor conferred on us.

Plans, Estimates and Consultation may be had on quite Reasonable Terms. If you are contemplating any work of this kind, write us, so that we may be enabled to help you.

Respectfully yours,

KLEHM'S NURSERIES,

Long Distance Phone, Arlington Heights, 222.

Arlington Heights, Ill.

CUT FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK.

In this department we have devoted for that purpose alone more than one acre of greenhouses.

We execute orders for cut flowers, whether in designs for funerals and other purposes or simply as loose flowers.

Our facilities are such that we can fill orders on the shortest notice either by mail, telegrams or telephone.

Our flowers are always fresh and of the best quality—the prices of which are quite reasonable. In fact, lower than generally will be found in other places.

We issue monthly a postal card list of prices of all flowers in their season, copies of which may be had on application. If it is your pleasure, we shall be pleased to place your name on our mailing list so that you may be advised from time to time.

KLEHM'S NURSERIES,
Arlington Heights, Ill.

574 55th, St., Chicago, July 15th, 1901.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that out of all the trees of which there are more than 500, of shrubs of which there are 350, and the hardy plants of which there are 500, and the creepers 350, that were planted by me during the fall of 1900 and the spring of this year at the Harlem Park race course. That every one grew, not a single dead plant has been found up to this date, this is owing to the finely rooted healthy stock you supplied me with.

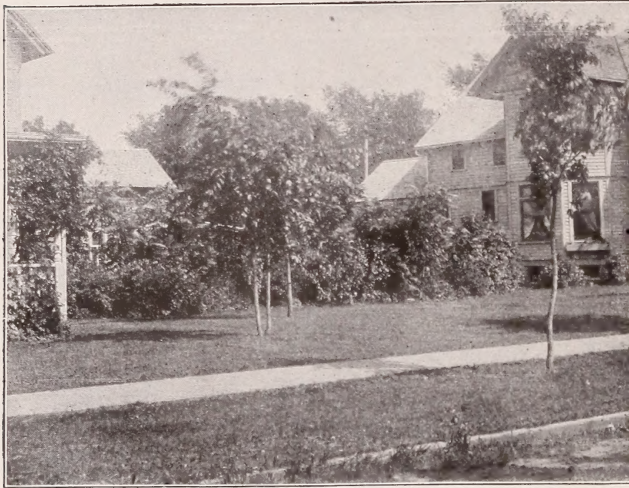
Very Truly Yours,

JOHN THORPE, Landscape Engineer and Horticulturist.



They Come! The Merry Summer Months of Beauty, Song and Flowers.

Beautifying Home Grounds.



From year to year there is more done in beautifying homes by making lawns, the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers and other decorations.

It is to be regretted, however, that in many cases the work is not nearly as artistically done as it could be, and often not at all commensurate with the money expended. Unfortunately the laying out of grounds does not get the careful attention as does the planning and building of the house when unquestionably, the grounds should have as much as the buildings.

The following hints are given in the hope that they may be of service to those addressed. It is impossible to enter fully into the details of what shall be done, owing to the limited space at our disposal.

In a majority of instances, too much material is used in planting and frequently not of the proper kinds. It is true, examples of good gardening and good planting are more frequently seen than formerly, yet it is deplorable how badly some schemes are carried out. We desire, as far as possible, to aid those who will be advised.

The Question of What To Plant And How To Plant.

Of course, this depends upon the size of the grounds and their locations. If they are away from smoke or dust, or impure atmospheric conditions, a greater variety may be used if the conditions mentioned are reversed.

There are, however, certain trees, shrubs and plants that do well under adverse conditions, and may be considered iron-clad. Among trees, we may select American and English Elms, the Carolina Poplar, the soft Maple and its varieties, the Norway Maple and its dark-leaved varieties, the American Ash, the Oriental Plane, the American and European Linden, the Catalpas, the Weeping Mulberry, the Laurel-leaved Willow and the Wisconsin Weeping, the Mountain Ash, with a few other kinds. Of shrubs, the Thuuhergi, common and purple berberis, alternate-leaved and Spaths dogwoods, the Japan quince, the rose-colored weigela, the upright honeysuckles, the mock-oranges, nearly all the lilacs, Fortunii and Van Houttes spiraeas, the common snowball and the rugosa rose. Of hardy herbaceous plants for such situations there are the paeonies, the dwarf and tall phloxes, the blue larkspur, the day-lilies, the oriental poppies, the bleeding heart, the golden glow rudbeckia, and the tiger and umbellatum lilies.

It must be borne in mind that the above list is only for such places as are not favorable to the best vegetation. The whole of the trees, shrubs, plants, fruit trees and berry plants offered in this catalogue are all well proven and we unhesitatingly recommend them, and selections can be made for any and all localities, of which we shall be pleased to advise at all times.

It is important that, where either lawn-making or planting is to be done, the soil shall be deep and made rich either by the addition of manure or commercial fertilizers. The basis for good lawns is through drainage, deep cultivation with not less than one foot of tilthy seed-bed; the same applies to planting of trees, shrubs and plants with this addition: That, where the subsoil is stubborn clay or barren sand, holes sufficiently large must be made, the poor stuff removed and then filled up with good compost; the size of the holes depend entirely upon the size of the tree. For ordinary-sized trees, holes three feet square and two feet deep will be none too large. For shrubs and plants, where they are to be in groups or masses, dig up the soil to a depth of 18 inches, removing the poor material and fill up with compost of good soil and manure.

Precaution should be taken in planting; one of the greatest errors is in planting too deep. All roots should be carefully spread out, and the finest and richest soil should be packed firmly among them either with a pointed stick, or, what is better, where water can be had, flush the holes full and allow it to settle. For small trees and shrubs, do not plant any deeper than two inches more than they were previously; all planting should be made firm when finished. If any manure is used, place it on the *top* and not in the *bottom* of the holes; a dish-like hollow should be left immediately around the stems of the plants so as to hold water. It is advisable and desirable to mulch all new plantations.

In small places it should be borne in mind that all planting should be done so as not to crowd or reduce, in any way, the size of the lawn-space. Avoid planting anything in the center of the lawn that will fore-shorten the distances; don't plant shrubs or hardy plants in circles, squares or diamonds. Irregular groups of curved lines shaped so as to fit in the position so as to be pleasing to the eye, are much better. Borders of irregular shapes around the margin of the lots should be so made as to be effective from all stand-points; they necessarily need not be continuous, and, above all things, not of uniform width. Single specimens of such shrubs as Van Houttes Spiraeas, the paniced hydrangea, the rosa rugosa, the Japanese Aralia, the Weeping Mulberry, the weeping Japan plum, the weeping dogwood, the buffalo berry, the feathery tamarix, and among evergreens the Colorado blue spruce, the Douglas' spruce, the Mugho pine, and several others. As to trees, on small places use only those that are bright at all times, quick and clean in growth, such as the cut-leaved birch, the carolina poplar, the elms, linden, ash, purple-leaved and Norway maple together with Wier's, can be safely used. In arranging trees, bear in mind the future; look ahead at least ten years. When possible, go and look at any of the above and note their positions whether they look happy and are harmonious, and by these observations you will be benefitted.

Some Climbing Plants And Their Uses.

With the many forms of climbing plants we are not as well acquainted as we ought to be; there are kinds that will thrive under any and all circumstances and then, again, there are kinds that are more fastidious and require the very best positions and care, to bring about their greatest beauty.

In the first category comes our native Virginia creepers, Boston and, especially, Engleman's Ivies, the Dutchman's pipe, the staff-tree (*celastrus scandens*), the trumpet flower and the scarlet trumpet honeysuckle. Those, requiring more care and sunshine are the Japanese actiridia, akebia quinata, clematis jackmanii, Henryii, Siebold and paniculata and other hybrids, the hardiest honeysuckles and the Wistarias.

It must be borne in mind, when planting climbers, that they must be planted in the richest and best soil, their roots must be carefully spread out, especially when in close proximity to residences or other buildings, and they must not be smothered with other plants either at the roots or the plants.

Winter Effects.

It is strange that but little attention as yet is paid to the planting of trees and shrubs so as to be pleasing during the winter, even in small places, this can be done; where more space is available it can be done, to better advantage.

The branch lines of all trees, when healthy and vigorous, are beautiful beyond conception as they are silhouetted against the sky; they seemingly take in the moods of the weather, whether it be sunshine or storm. Such effects are only from those trees that have not been mutilated by pruning or other injury.

Groups of shrubs are also beautiful and effective, providing they are vigorous and have been left unpruned. The following list can be recommended for the purpose: *Cornus alternifolia*, *siberica* and *serecia*, the upright honeysuckles, forsythias, *rhodotypus*, the tamarix and *salix britzensis*, *vittelina violacea*.

As To Pruning.

Proper pruning is of as much necessity as any other work and must be done intelligently. Don't let the penitentiary barber into your grounds who crops every shrub alike as though they were all convicts. The best time to prune the majority of the shrubs, such as spiraeas, deutzias, weigelas and nearly all those that flower on the previous year's growth is immediately after blooming by cutting clear out to the base those shoots that have just blossomed so as to thin out the plants and maintain the general outlines. This is, without doubt, the proper way and the right time to prune. In some cases it may be necessary to slightly shorten back a few of the very strong shoots between October and May. There is yet another class of shrubs that flower after midsummer on the new or current year's growth, which should be pruned rather close to the main growth of the previous year, such as the *Hydrangea paniculata*, the *Althea* or *Rose of Sharon*, tamarix and several other species.

Rockwork And Rockeries.

There are places where rock-work and rockeries are effective and in correct taste, especially where placed in ravines or on hill-sides, and when properly constructed, are ornamental. One often sees so-called rockeries piled up with round stones in front of the house on a flat lawn. These monstrosities are almost as much in place as a bull in a China shop.

KLEHM'S NURSERIES.

Watering.

The watering of grounds is of serious import, and the best facilities for so doing should be made. Watering should be properly done; it is much better to thoroughly soak the borders, the trees and the lawn once or twice a week than to be continually simply wetting the surface. If the ground is well soaked, as advised, the roots go deep into the ground and the plant becomes more vigorous.

Mulching is advisable especially for newly planted trees and shrubs. This may be either leaves, grass or rotten manure; it should be shaken up a few times during the summer.

Grouping of Trees and Shrubs.

Unless in places of large extent, the grouping of trees is hard to harmoniously arrange. Where it can be done there is nothing more beautiful than a bold planting of one kind, with here and there an odd tree, that seemingly strayed away from its fellows of another kind which may be in an adjoining colony.

For immediate effect, the planting must necessarily be thicker than if time can be allowed for the permanent trees to gain maturity; where such planting is done thinning out should be begun before any damage occurs to a single tree. It is often said by those who know but little about trees. What a shame it is to cut out such a tree. The motto should be, that, "If one tree interferes with another, remove it either by transplanting or with the ax." A tree once crippled by overcrowding loses its symmetry and a great part of its beauty.

In grouping plants, a larger field is open than in trees, as they are more compact in habit than are trees. Don't go on the dot and go one principle; have bunches of six, eight or even more of one kind where space will permit; study the whole character of the plant. Bear in mind that it is not only when in flower that they are effective, as many possess not only beautiful foliage, but even when they are not in leaf, they are quite charming. Except as marginal lines, don't arrange the plants so that they are uniformly level on the top; break up the monotony by planting shrubs of different heights and shapes.

As to Lawns and Lawn Making.

From time immemorial, fine, green grass has been the delight of every one. There is nothing more soothing, nothing more beautiful and nothing more delightful than a well-kept lawn; therefore, it is well to bear in mind that any labor or money invested in a well-made lawn will yield ten-fold pleasure. As we previously said, "the basis for good lawns is rich soils, thorough drainage and deep cultivation with not less than one foot of tilthy seed-bed."

As to whether a lawn shall be laid with sod or sown with seed, it depends upon whether good, clean sod can be obtained cheaply. If so, and the lawn has to be completed at any season of the year when it is unfavorable to the germination of seed, then sodding is recommended.

If the construction of the lawn is carried on during the winter and is completed by the first week in April, or a week or two later, then seeding is best. Again, if the lawn is constructed during the summer, so as to be completed by August 25th, seed may be used and sown as late as 25th of September.

It is not always desirable to have the surface of the lawn on a level grade; in fact, some lawns are so planned and leveled, as to be almost painful. Where any undulations are agreeable to the topography of the premises, it is desirable to maintain them; this need not interfere with the actual quality of the grassy surface.

Fences, Dead and Alive.

In a majority of cases it is necessary to have a fence of some kind, for the reason that trespassers, like dogs, or other four footed animals, are liable to do in a short time, damage that may take weeks or months to repair.

It seems to us that a fence showing, if only the line of demarcation of one's property, is desirable, however small it may be; the fad of open lawns so strenuously advocated by a rather strong following a few years ago, has so subsided as to be scarcely heard of. A fence suggests that every man has a right to his "own castle."

Manufactured fences, should conform with the architecture of the house, and other surroundings, and also with the amount of money at disposal for that purpose—the various pattern fences of ornamental designs are always acceptable providing they are in harmony with the style of the architecture, others, such as the lighter wire fences can be built at comparatively small cost, particularly, we recommend the "Page woven wire fence." This and other kinds can be made beautiful by planting them with our native Ivies or Virginian Creepers or, the Englemann. These are the best plants to use for the purpose, where possible, make hedges of living plants. We have such a variable list of plants for this purpose that one can scarcely go wrong, if the proper plants are selected for the positions and the conditions that prevail.

A line fence, of whatever kind, must have rich, deep, and well drained soil to grow in, or instead of its being a thing of beauty it will be an eyesore.

For evergreen plants, of fair size, a single row may be best. For deciduous plants, a double row is advisable, especially where the plants are small. Plant them alternately about 18 inches apart, both in the width and in the length of the fence.

In beginning to prune, cut all the plants down to a uniform height immediately after planting, train the plants so that at the base of the hedge at the ground line is its widest part trying a form as it were a rather rounded pyramid outline with the narrowest point at the top. Never make a fence like a square wall with a flat top, about twice a year is all the attention a fence requires, in pruning, except, where possible it should have several good waterings during the summer.

Plants suitable for making hedges of evergreens, are. The American and Siberian Arbor Vitae, The Norway Spruce, The Scotch and Austrian Pines.

Of deciduous shrubs, for a low hedge nothing equals the beautiful *Berberis Thunbergii*, this must not be severely pruned as it takes care of itself. The common and purple berberis, The common and California privets (these are not quite hardy in some localities) the Amurensis privets this will prove the hardiest and the best of all the privets. The White Thorn (The English Hawthorne) thrives splendidly in some localities. And last but not least, is the *Rhamnus cathartica* (The Common Buckthorn) is the hardest and most persistent of all hedge plants. A correspondent of ours from South Dakota has furnished us a photograph of a hedge planted 8 years ago which is now 7 feet high 4 feet wide at the bottom and he states that it is nearly impossible for a small bird to get through it. For further particulars see Hedge Plants in catalogue.

Ornamental Department.



Ornamental Trees.

In various latitudes, different climate conditions prevail and accordingly affects vegetation. So, that it should be borne in mind to consult those who have had experience at to what is likely to thrive in a given locality rather than to plant trees at random.

We have this always in mind and shall be pleased to advise at any time what we may know as to the best kinds to use for a given purpose in any locality.

Our list of trees is not a large one, we prefer to name only those that are certain to thrive within a reasonable distance of Chicago, say 250 miles. We make experiments with importations and occasionally have the pleasure of adding here and there one to our "list."

The general size of the trees offered in this list are those known as first class nursery grown trees, once or twice, transplanted.

We have a large stock of Elms, Ash, Lindens, Catalpas, Carolina Poplars and Maples, from 3 to 7 inches diameter of trunk at brace and shall be pleased to quote price for same.

ACER. Maple.

A valuable and highly ornamental family of trees. The Maples are regular in outline, beautiful in foliage, vigorous growers, free from all diseases, and adapted to all soils, which render them universally popular.

Campestre—ENGLISH OR CORK-BARKED MAPLE. A native of Europe. A slow-growing, stocky tree, compact in habit. 75c.

Dasycarpum. SOFT OR SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE. An American species, of rapid growth, large size, and irregular form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree hardy, easily transplanted; one of the most useful trees; a favorite street and park tree. 50c.

Dasycarpum lutescens.—A variety of the Silver-leaved vigorous, growth with bright yellow leaves. A valuable tree for the landscape. 75c.

Wierii laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved Birch, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary, as well as a willow. 75c.

Platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A large handsome tree, of spreading rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage, compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth, a desirable species for the street, park or garden. 75c.

Reitenbachi.—An excellent and striking variety with dark purple leaves which retain their color through the season. \$1.00.

ACER. Maple.

Schwedlerii.—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the finest trees. \$1.50.

Rubrum. SCARLET MAPLE. A native species, of medium size, and rounded head. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous. 75c.

Saccharinum.—SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. A well-known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form and foliage make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. 50c. and 75c.

Ginnala. Of dwarf habit and compact form, with medium-sized leaves a very pretty small tree; perfectly hardy. \$1.00.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

Glabra.—OHIO BUCKEYE. A native of the Western States, forming a large sized tree; leaves smooth; flowers yellow. 50c.

Hippocastanum.—HORSE CHESTNUT. A large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, very hardy, and free from diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes of white flowers lightly marked with red. A beautiful tree. 50c.

var. alba floro pleno.—DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. A superb variety, with double flowers. \$1.00.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

Glandulosa.—A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees. 50c.

ALNUS. Alder.

The cut leaved varieties in this family are particularly elegant and ornamental; they should be pruned to form handsome specimens.

Glutinosa.—COMMON ALDER. A remarkably rapid growing tree, attaining a height of from thirty to sixty feet. 50c.

var. laciniata.—CUT-LEAVED ALDER. A very ornamental variety, with dark green and deeply serrated foliage. 50c.

Incana. A stately tree of graceful habits with large foliage and perfectly hardy. 50c.

Incana laciniata.—A stately tree, of grateful habit, with large and deeply lacinated foliage. \$1.00.

AMYGDALUS. Almond

Flore roseo pleno.—DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses. 50c.

Davidiana. Pink flowers; first tree to flower. 50c.

Communis striata.—STRIPED ALMOND. An ornamental variety, with bark and foliage yellow striped.

BETULA. Birch.

A very popular and highly ornamented class of trees. Their elegant, slender branches, and light foliage, render them general favorites. As single specimens on the lawn, they are very imposing and handsome. They thrive even in the most exposed situations.

alba. EUROPEAN WEeping BIRCH. A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit. 50c.

fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL BIRCH. Of elegant pyramidal habit, bark silvery white. Very distinct. 50c.

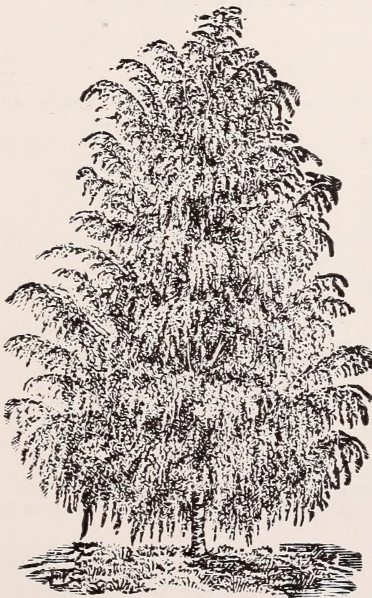
atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH. A variety possessing vigorous habit and having purple foliage. \$1.00.

pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEeping BIRCH. Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping trees. Its graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination rarely met with in a single tree. *See Cut.* \$1.00.

papyracea. CANOE BIRCH. Forms a large tree; bark white, leaves large and handsome. 50c.

populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. Species of rapid growth, with triangular, smooth and glossy leaves. 50c.

purpurea. Pale purple leaves, turning almost green as the season advances, 75c.



BIRCH—CUT-LEAVED WEeping.

CATALPA.

The Catalpas flower in July, when few trees are in bloom. Their blossoms are large, very showy, and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped, and yellowish green. They are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees.

Bungei. A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to eight feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. \$1.00.

speciosa. A variety which is said to have originated in the west. It is fine and hardy and useful for ornamental planting. Blooms when very few trees are in flower. 50c.

aurea variegata. GOLDEN CATALPA. A medium-sized tree of rapid growth, having large heart-shaped leaves, which are of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer. 75c.

purpurea. Foliage large, dark purple; holds its color well. \$1.00

Kämpferi. A species of rapid growth, with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers fragrant, cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow. 50c.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree.

occidentalis. NETTLE TREE. A rare native tree, with numerous slender branches, which spread out horizontally, having thick, rough bark. Leaves about the size and form of those of the apple, but more pointed, of a bright, shiny green. 50c.



Catalpa.

CERASUS. Cherry.

A very ornamental family of trees. The drooping varieties are especially adapted to beautify small grounds. As single specimens on the lawn, they are unique and handsome.

Acida semperflorens pendula.—EVER-FLOWERING WEEPING CHERRY. A fine drooping variety, that bears fruit and flowers all summer. \$1.00.

Avium alba plena.—DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. At the period of flowering in May, it is a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. A valuable variety. 50c.

Ranunculiflora.—RANUNCULUS CHERRY. An upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, resembling those of a Ranunculus. \$1.00.

Japonica pendula.—JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY. Growth, feathery and graceful; flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the pendant cherries. \$1.50.

Cerasus var pendula.—JAPAN WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERED. One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, flowers rose-colored. One of the finest weeping cherries. \$1.50.

Pumila pendula.—DWARF WEEPING CHERRY. Grafted standard high, this makes a curious and beautiful, little, round-headed drooping tree. \$1.00.

Sieboldii alba plena.—SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Semi-double white flowers, fine. 50c.

Sieboldii rubra plena.—SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING CHERRY. Semi-double flowers, white, tinged with red. 50c.

CERCIS. Judas Tree, or Red Bud.

Canadensis.—AMERICAN JUDAS TREE. A very ornamental native tree, of medium size, irregular rounded form, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. It deserves to be classed among our *finest ornamental trees*. 50c.

Japonica. A fine species with large leaves, deep colored flowers of strong growth, one of the best small trees. 50c.

CORNUS. Flowering Dogwood.

florida. WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. A species, of spreading irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in Spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3¼ inches in diameter, white and very showy. The tree is unique in its form at all seasons and should be more generally planted. 50c.

flora rubro. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. \$1.00.

pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD. A variety of *C. florida*, with decidedly drooping branches. \$2.00.

CRATÆGUS, Thorns.

The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. They flower in May and June.

Crus galli lucida odorata. GLOSSY-LEAVED THORN. Leaves a bright shining green; white fragrant flowers in June. A tree of vigorous growth and fine effect. 75c.

Crus-galli hybrida. HYBRID SMOOTH-LEAVED THORN. Smooth shining leaves; white flowers; very handsome 75c
orientalis. A fine distinct species; foliage grayish, and deeply lobed. 50c.

oxyacantha. QUICK, COMMON HAWTHORN. The celebrated English hedge-plant. 25c.

coccinea floro pleno. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET, Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color 50c.

flo ro pleno. DOUBLE WHITE THORN. Has small, double white flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet. 50c.

FRAXINUS, Ash.

This is a large family, and comprises many species and varieties of great beauty and value.

alba argentea marginata. A medium sized tree with elegantly variegated foliage, of a deep silvery white. 50c.

Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A well known native tree, 50c.

var. aucubæfolia. AUCUBA-LEAVED ASH. A beautiful variety, with gold-blotched leaves like the Japan Aucuba. 50c.

var. Bosci. BOSCI'S ASH. A scarce variety, with dark, glossy foliage, and brown woolly shoots; \$1.00.

sambucifolia. AMERICAN BLACK ASH. A small or medium sized tree, with fine foliage. \$1.00.

excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. A lofty tree, of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds. 50c.

globosa. DWARF GLOBE-HEADED ASH. Of delicate globular growth and small, foliage; a very pretty tree. \$1.00.

pendula. WEEPING ASH. The well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. \$1.00.

Ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. A native of the south of Europe; grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish white, fringe-like, produced early in June in large clusters on the end of the branches. \$1.00.

GLEDITSCHIA.

Sinensis inermis. Globe-headed; elegant foliage; thornless. \$1.00.

tricanthos. THREE-THORNED GLEDITSCHIA OR HONEY LOCUST. A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Used for hedges. Price for trees. 50c.

GYMNOCLADUS.

Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A fine native tree, of dwarf size, rapid, upright growth, with feathery foliage, of a bluish green color. 75c.

KÆLREUTERIA.

paniculata. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July. \$1.00.

LARIX, Larch.

Europæa EUROPEAN LARCH. A native of south Europe. An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; 50c.

var. pendula. WEEPING EUROPEAN LARCH. One of the most picturesque weeping trees. \$2.00.

Kæmpferi. From Japan. Foliage, when young, of a light green, changing to a golden yellow in the fall. \$1.00

LIQUIDAMBAR.

styraciflua. SWEET GUM. One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth; form round-headed or tapering; particularly handsome and striking in autumn. \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON.

tulipifera. TULIP TREE OR WHITEWOOD. A magnificent native tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color, and beautiful tulip-like flowers. 75c.

var. panache. VARIEGATED-LEAVED TULIP TREE. One of the finest variegated trees. \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA.

Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage and lavish yield of fragrant flowers, all tend to place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn, where they show to fine advantage in contrast to the green.

acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. A beautiful, pyramidal growing tree, attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height. Leaves 6 to 9 inches long, and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple. June. 50c.

conspicua. CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. A species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attains the size of a tree in time. The flowers are large, pure white, very numerous and appear before the leaves. \$1.50.

MAGNOLIA.

tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. A hardy, medium-sized tree, with immense leaves and large white flowers 4-6 inches in diameter, appearing in June. \$1.00.

Soulangeana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. In habit it closely resembles *M. conspicua*; Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. \$1.50.

speciosa. SHOWY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. Resembles the *M. Soulangeana* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are a little smaller and of a lighter color. \$1.50.

MORUS, Mulberry.

alba. WHITE MULBERRY. A native of China. Tree small, and of slender rapid growth. Fruit pinkish white. 50c.

Downing. DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING. A rapid growing tree, which bears fine fruit. 50c.

New American. Tree rapid growing and hardy. It bears delicious fruit from middle of July until autumn. 50c.



The Weeping Mulberry.

The Weeping Mulberry: As a weeping tree it has no equal, and is one of the most valuable trees yet introduced. It possesses all the requirements necessary as a popular favorite, it is perfectly hardy, it grows in any soil, it has no enemies, it is not broken by the wind, it bears fruit and while not large it has an agreeable flavor. It thrives equally well on long or short stems (or trunk) it has heart shaped leaves on branches (often 6 feet long) shape themselves so as to overlap each other like tiles on a roof—thus forming an almost impenetrable shade from sunshine. Our illustration was made from a tree 3 years planted, the height being over 6 feet and as wide in proportion.

For forming permanent summer arbors there is nothing like it. We know of an arbor formed of 7 trees, the height in the center is 9 feet the height of the walls are 6 feet and the diameter of the arbor, on the ground is 9 feet inside the center tree is on a stem 9 feet high, and height of the 6 wall trees are on 6 feet clear stems they are planted 4 feet 6 inches equal distance from the center, thus making the floor of the arbor 9 feet in diameter, the branches of the center tree and the outside trees are so interlaced as to form a dense canopy which precludes nearly every ray of the sun.

Branches should be trimmed back so that they are only from 6 to 12 inches long from the stem of the tree, when they are first transplanted to insure the best growth.

We have a large stock of trees with good heads on stems from 6 to 10 feet high, prices of which can be had on application, our general stock is on stems from 4 to 6 feet with good heads and are the best in the trade. Prices 75c to \$1.00 each.

NEGUNDO. (*Acer negundo*.)

fraxinifolium. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. BOX ELDER. A native tree, maple-like in its seeds, and ash-like in foliage; of irregular spreading habit, and rapid growth. 50c.

PERSICA. Peach.

The double flowering varieties are distinguished for their showy and beautiful bloom. The double red, double rose, and double white varieties planted in a group, produce a charming effect.

vulgaris fl. alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING PEACH. Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy. May. 50c.

vulgaris fl. rosea plena. DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING PEACH. Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Very pretty. May. 50c.

purpurea: A very distinct purple leaved small tree, equal in color to *prunus pissardii* or the copper beech very effective during the entire summer. 50c.

PLATANUS. Plane-Tree.

occidentalis. AMERICAN PLANE. SYCAMORE OR BUTTONWOOD. A well known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed. 50c.

orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE. Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. 50c.



Carolina Poplar.

POPULUS. Poplar.

alba. WHITE OR SILVER POPLAR, OR SILVER ABELE. A tree of rapid growth, and wide spreading habit. Leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and white as snow beneath. 50c.

Bolleana. Of recent introduction. A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath. 50c.

nivea. Foliage larger than that of the species, white and very downy underneath. Produces a fine contrast with the green foliage of other trees. 50c.

aurea Van Geertii. VAN GEERT'S GOLDEN POPLAR. Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses. 75c.

Carolina. CAROLINA POPLAR. Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, pale to deep green. This is the tree that lives under the most adverse conditions, it, is of rapid growth bright, clean and cheerful from May until November, a tree for the million—too much cannot be said in its favor as a tree for all purposes where immediate effect is required. Price 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

fastigiata or dilatata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth. Indispensable to break the ordinance and monotonous outlines of most other trees. 50c.

grandidentata pendula. WEEPING POPLAR. A variety of rapid growth, with long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground; A fine weeper. \$1.00.

PRUNUS. Plum and Cherry.

domestica fol. var. VARIEGATED-LEAVED PLUM. A variety with yellow

variegated foliage. 50c.

Padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants. 50c.

Pissardii. One of the hardy trees with deep purple foliage of medium size effective in grouping or as single specimens, highly recommended; 50c and 75c.

PYRUS. Crab and Mountain Ash.

We invite special attention to the Double-flowering Crabs; their beauty and value seem to have been overlooked and are therefore not appreciated.

malus baccata var. carnea pleno. A Crab with delicate flesh-colored double flowers; very fine. 50c.

communis aucubæfolia. An Apple with spotted foliage; flowers; white, shaded pink. 50c.

coronaria odorata. FRAGRANT-FLOWERING CRAB. Single blush flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets; blossoms appear about a week after those of the Double Rose-flowering; very desirable. May. 50c.

Parkmanni. Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose. A fine variety. \$1.00.

spectabilis. flore albo pleno. CHINESE DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING CRAB. Double white fragrant flowers in clusters. May. 50c.

flore roseo pleno. DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING CRAB. Has beautiful double, rose-colored, fragrant flowers nearly two inches in diameter in May. The best of all the crabs for ornamental planting; should be in every collection. 50c.

QUERCUS. Oak.

The Oaks, when they attain size are our most picturesque trees. The species and varieties are numerous, and the majority are adapted to ornament large grounds where they can have an abundance of room. Some kinds, however, are moderate growers, and suitable for small places, especially if kept in good shape by a judicious use of the knife. Our collection embraces a variety of forms and includes the finest.

SORBUS, Mountain Ash.

Americana. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries. 50c.

aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 50c.

pendula. WEEPING EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A beautiful variety of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and training habit. One of the most desirable lawn trees. \$1.00.

aurea hybrida. GOLDEN HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH. A vigorous grower, with large cordate leaves, very white and downy; fruit large, yellowish brown and spotted. One of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Mountain Ash. \$1.00.

quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit, Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath, One of the finest lawn trees. 50c.

ROBINIA. Locust or Acacia.

- Pseud-acacia.** BLACK, OR YELLOW LOCUST. A native tree, of large size, rapid growth, and valuable. 50c.
Bessoniana. A variety of strong growth, without thorns; foliage dark green, heavy and luxuriant. We regard it as the most ornamental of all this family. \$1.00.
Decaisneana. A fine variety, with delicate pink flowers. 50c.
inermis, or umbraculifera. GLOBE, OR PARASOL ACACIA. Thornless. A remarkable and pretty tree, with a round, regular, dense head, like a ball. 50c.
inermis rubra. Forms a globe-headed tree; flowers pink slightly shaded with white. 50c.
sempervirens A variety producing straight, vigorous, thornless shoots, with large leaves. \$1.00

SALISBURIA, Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo.

- adiantifolia.** A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habit characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. The tree is of medium size, with beautiful fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant \$1.00 to \$2.00.

SALIX. Willow.

The Willows are a most useful and ornamental class of trees. Of rapid growth, fine habit, hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils, and easily transplanted, they can be used by planters to great advantage, and the brief time they require to form good sized trees, are strong argument in favor of their employment.

- Babylonica.** BABYLONIAN OR WEeping WILLOW. Our common and well known Weeping Willow. 50c.
caprea var. pendula. KILMARNOCK WEeping WILLOW. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. 50c.
laurifolia. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. A fine ornamental tree, with very large, shining leaves. 25c.
regalis. ROYAL WILLOW. An elegant tree, with rich, silvery foliage. Very effective in groups. 50c.
vitellina aurantiaca. GOLDEN WILLOW. A handsome tree. Conspicuous at all season, but particularly in winter on account of its yellow bark. 50c.
vitellina Britzensis. Attractive in winter, when the bark turns red, similar in color to *Cornus Siberica*. 50c.
vitellina janne de ardenues. Branches of this variety are bright red and yellow, conspicuous in winter. 35c.
vitellina purpurea. A vigorous willow. Long whiplike shoot cover, with purple bloom. 35c.
Wisconsin Weeping. Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. 50c.

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress.

- distichum.** DECIDUOUS OR SOUTHERN CYPRESS. A beautiful, stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage. 50c.

TILIA. Linden or Lime Tree.

The Lindens are all beautiful and merit more notice than they receive. In addition to many other valuable qualities which they possess, their flowers yield a delicate perfume.

- Americana.** AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD. A rapid growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 50c.
macrophylla. BROAD-LEAVED BASSWOOD. Has immense leaves. 50c.
Europæa. EUROPEAN LINDEN. A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 50c.
alba. WHITE-LEAVED LINDEN. A vigorous growing tree, of medium size and pyramidal form, with cordate acuminate leaves, downy beneath and smooth above. It is particularly noticeable among trees by its white appearance. \$1.00.
aurea platiphylla. GOLDEN-BARKED, BROAD-LEAVED LINDEN. A very distinct and handsome variety, remarkable in winter on account of its yellow twigs. \$1.00.
dasystyla. A vigorous tree, with cordate, dark green glossy leaves, and bright yellow bark in winter. A superb tree, destined to supercede the *Golden-barked*. \$1.00.

ULMUS. Elm.

Many of the Elms are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to their beauty and value for ornamental planting. We grow the American, than which there is no finer tree, on an extensive scale, for street and park planting, and have them in sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in diameter.

- Americana.** AMERICAN WHITE OR WEeping ELM. The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. 50c.
campestris. ENGLISH ELM. An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. 50c.
Berardi. A miniature variety of the Elm. Tree of small size, slender growth, pyramidal habit, with deeply and delicately cut foliage. \$1.00.
Dampierreii aurea. DAMPIERRE'S GOLDEN ELM. A very striking variety; foliage of a bright golden color, center of the leaf yellowish green; a strong grower. \$1.00.
Louis Van Hotte. Another new variety with golden foliage, similar to the above, but foliage a brighter golden; a good grower. \$1.00.
variegata argentea. VARIEGATED ENGLISH ELM. Small leaves sprinkled over with silvery spots; variegation constant. Very fine. \$1.00.
Dovæi. An upright, vigorous-growing variety, remarkably well adapted for street planting. \$1.00.

Camperdown pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEeping ELm. Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a growth outward and downward of several feet in season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy. \$1.50.

Huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELm. Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark, clean and smooth. One of the finest Elms for any purpose. \$1.00.

superba. BLANDFORD ELm. A noble tree, of large size, and quick growth. Foliage large and dark green; bark smooth and grayish. A superb shade tree, and highly ornamental. \$1.00

Wredei aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED ELm. A moderate grower; beautiful golded-yellow foliage; burns somewhat in the sun and should be planted in half shade. \$1.50.

ZANTHOXYLUM, Prickly Ash.

Americana. Also known as Toothache Tree. The branches of this small tree or shrub are armed with strong brown prickles; pinnate leaves, smooth above, downy beneath. 50c.

Evergreens.

Many Evergreens are not sufficiently hardy, to be successfully cultivated in the north, those have been omitted from our list. We recommend spring planting of evergreens although they may be planted in August and September if enough care be taken.

ABIES, Spruce and Hemlock.

alba. WHITE SPRUCE. A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. 50c.

Alba, Black Hill Variety. This is the hardiest of the white spruce and thrives well in this locality it is even hardier than the norway spruce. Price 4 foot trees \$1.25 each 3 foot \$1.00 each.

Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches, and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. 50c.

Concolor. A remarkably fine and distinct species perfectly hardy a most expressive and beautiful plant we highly recommend it. Price 4 foot trees \$1.25 each, 3 foot \$1.00 each.

Concolor Violacea. A distinctly glaucous blue shaded form of the above, a fitting companion to the Colorado blue spruce. Small plants \$1.00 each.

Douglasii. DOUGLAS' SPRUCE. From Colorado. Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal leaves light green above, glaucous below. 75c.

excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. From Europe. An elegant tree; extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants. 50c.

pungens. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Known for a time under the following names: *Abies Menziesii*, *Menziesii Parryana*. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; an important acquisition. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

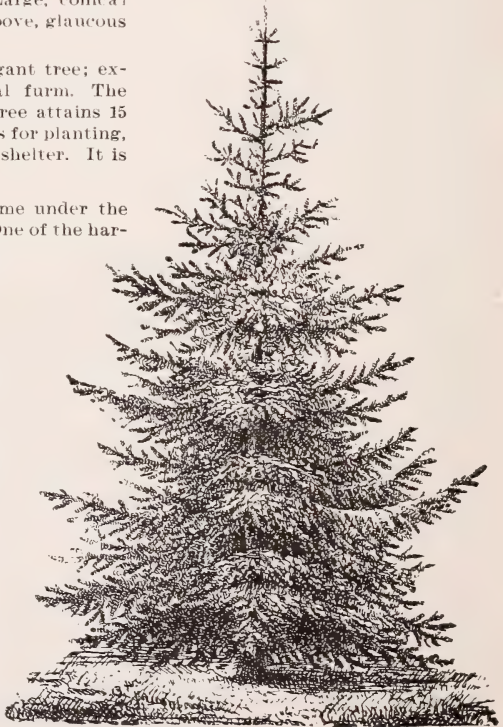
PICEAS.

balsamea. BALSAM FIR. A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy. 50c.

cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN SILVER FIR. From Europe. A remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height. Leaves silvery and dagger-shaped with a spine on the point. Quite hardy. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

cilicica. CILICIAN SILVER FIR. A distinct and beautiful species from the mountains of Asia Minor. It is a compact grower, the branches being thickly set on the stems, foliage dark green; quite hardy. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. This majestic Fir, from the Crimean Mountains, is of symmetrical form, vigorous and quite hardy. Its foliage is massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below, rendering it a very handsome tree throughout the year. Considered as one of the finest. \$1.00 to \$2.00.



Norway Spruce.

PINUS, Pine.

Austriaca, syn. **nigricans**. AUSTRIAN OR BLACK PINE. A native of the mountains of Syria. Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green, growth rapid. The most valuable for this country. 50c.

Mugho. DWARF MUGHO PINE. An upright, small pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps. Its general form is that of a pine bush, but it has been found growing as high as 40 feet. 50c.

sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE OR FIR. A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter. 50c.

excelsa. LOFTY BHOTAN PINE. A native of the mountains of North-east India. A graceful and elegant tree, with drooping silvery foliage, resembling that of the White Pine, but longer and more pendulous. Hardy and vigorous. \$1.00.

Strobus. WHITE OR WEYMOUTH PINE. The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. Very valuable. 50c.

THUJA, Western Arbor Vitæ.

occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ. A beautiful native tree, commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges. 25c.

pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITÆ. Of upright, compact habit, like the Irish Juniper; very desirable. 75c.

sibirica. SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ. The best of all the genus, for this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal, makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament, screens, and hedges. 50c.

Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety of the American Arbor Vitæ. It is remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit. Valuable

for the decoration of gardens, lawns or cemeteries, where large trees may not be admissible. Will be found useful for small evergreen hedges. 50c.

Vervæneana. VERVÆNE'S ARBOR VITÆ. A distinct and handsome yellow marked variety, perfectly hardy, with us, a valuable addition to a short list of successful growing evergreens. 50c. and 75c.

Some Standard Ornamental Trees.

Catalpa Bungei. We have of this variety trees having clear stems from 6 to 8 feet high, with globular-shaped heads, from 18 inches to 2 feet in diameter. The trees are as hardy as the common Catalpa. It is one of the most effective and tropical-looking trees we have, and is suitable for either single specimens, or in pairs, or avenues. Price \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each.

Fraxinus globosa. A beautiful, neat-growing tree, with feathery heads on stems 4 to 6 feet high. \$1.50 each.

Fraxinus excelsior pendula. THE WEEPING ASH. On stems 6 to 8 feet. One of the most graceful weeping trees. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Fraxinus globosa de Deegen. On stems 5 to 6 feet high. Of stronger growth than Globosa. \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Populus græca pendula. WEEPING POPLAR. A free-growing, handsome tree. One of the first trees to leaf out in spring and one of the last to fall in the autumn. It has long, whip-like shoots, growing often 6 feet long in one season. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Robinia inermis foliis variegati. VARIEGATED ROBINIA. A new and beautiful introduction, having the leaves margined with pure white, does not burn in summer. It is as strong in growth as the green form of inermis. This must become a general favorite. Nice plants on 4 foot stems each \$1.50.

Salix caprea pendula. KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW. This forms one of the most expressive weeping trees and is generally well known. It requires rich and deep soil to bring out its best characteristics. Each 50c & \$1.00.

Tilia dasystyla Linden. A beautiful tree, distinct from all other lindens of most vigorous, hardy and elegant. The leaves are of the darkest green, quite different from any of the species, the leaves remain on the tree until hard frosts occur. We consider this a very valuable tree. Good trees. \$1.00.

Ulmus campestris Louis Van Houtte. A new and most beautiful variety of vigorous growth and perfectly hardy, highly recommended, fine trees. \$1.50 each.

Ulmus campestris, Umlraculifera. A noble tree with a fine globular and nearly regular shaped head, a remarkably fast grower and perfectly hardy, this will become a very popular tree, owing to its picturesque character strong trees. \$1.00.

Ulmus Montana Doëi. A distinct and expressive tree of upright pyramidal growth perfectly hardy. This we predict will become a very valuable tree for street planting, good trees. \$1.00.

Ulmus Montana Wredei rurea. One of the latest additions to the Elms having very dark bronze green and yellow leaves. It is perfectly hardy and we can recommend, it good trees. \$1.50 each.

Ulmus Weeping Camperdown Elms. This is one of the best known and generally admired weeping trees. Its large leaves and strong growth makes it a conspicuous object wherever planted. Trees \$1.50, \$2.50 and upwards.



Ornamental Shrubs.



Without doubt and owing to the number of valuable shrubs introduced from Japan during the last 30 years—we are in a great measure indebted to that country for the great interest and the extensive use of shrubs in ornamental gardening.

We take pleasure in naming the following introductions to thus qualify our statement—*Azalea mollis*, *Hydrangea paniculata*, the Japan quince, *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Spireas Thunbergii*, *callosa*, *Bumalda* and *arguta*, *Viburnum plicatum* and *Tomentosa*, *Hypericum Japonicum*, *Cercis Japonicum*, The *Wiegelias*, *Philadelphus* and *Syringas*, many *clematis* including the beautiful *paniculata*, tree and other *paeonies*, the lovely cut leaved maples, Numerous cherries, plums and crabs; together with many conifers and other evergreen plants, besides the lilies such as *speciosum*, *auratum*, *thunbergianum*, *wallace*, and many kinds of trees which are known to us.

Our stock is replete with healthy and strong plants of all kinds that are offered in the following list.

Instructions for planting, grouping and caring for, is given in our hints as published in the forepart of this catalogue.

AMORPHA, Bastard Indigo.

These are fine large shrubs, with small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

fragrans. FRAGRANT AMORPHA. A hairy shrub. Flowers a dark purple, June and July. 25c.

fruticosa. Resembling the above, rather larger flower spikes, and two weeks later in flowering. 25c.

glabra. Foliage glaucous, green, very dark in color, flowers purple. 25c.

Lewisii. This is a new variety of larger growth than any of the preceding we anticipate for this quite a future. 50c.

ARALIA, Angelica Tree.

The following species form small trees, and are very useful to give tropical appearance to gardens.

Japonica. A handsome and distinct shrub, from Japan, with large tripinnate leaves and spiny stems; flowers white, in large spikes in September. 35c.

pentaphylla. A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines leaves palmate, five lobed and pale green, 35c.

Spinosa. HERCULES CLUB. A single native tree like shrubs, growing from 10 to 15 feet high, with very prickly stems, white flowers in the month of August, tropical looking plant. 50c.

AZALEA,

mollis. A splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, like those of the *Rhododendron*, in fine trusses and of various colors. Protect in winter. \$1.50.

Pontica. PONTIC AZALEA. They rank next to the *Rhododendron* for the decoration of lawns and pleasure grounds. Blooming through the months of May and June. In this latitude they need protection. \$1.50.

BERBERIS. Barberry.

All the Barberries are a most interesting family of shrubs, from 2 to 6 feet high. Their showy orange and yellow flowers in May or June are succeeded by bright and various-colored fruit; very ornamental in the autumn and winter.

Canadensis. AMERICAN BARBERRY. A native species, forming a shrub, or low tree, with handsome, distinct foliage and yellow flowers from April to June, succeeded by red berries. 35c.

Japonica. An enlarged form of Barberry *Thunbergii*; new, distinct. 50c.

ilicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. Large dark green leaves remaining on the plant until late in the winter, protect in winter.



Fruit of the Barberry.

deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers interterminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit. 35c.

vulgaris purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. An interesting shrub, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective. 35c.

Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. This unquestionably is the best dwarf shrub ever introduced; growing either in sunshine or shade. It is handsome at all seasons of the year, whether in leaf or fruit, or without either, it is without a rival as a front row plant or for covering banks or planting in rock work; as an effective plant for winter when bearing its bright coral-colored fruit, suspended like eardrops, it has no rival. 25c each; 5 plants, \$1.00; per 100, \$18.00.

vulgaris. EUROPEAN BARBERRY. A handsome

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet-scented Shrub.

Foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. They blossom in June, and at intervals afterwards.

floridus. CAROLINA ALLSPICE. A native species, with double purple; very fragrant flowers. 35c.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

alnifolia. Spikes of clear white fragrant flowers in August. 25c.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna:

arborescens. TREE COLUTEA. A large shrub, with small, yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders. 35c.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

Valuable shrubs when planted singly or in groups or masses, some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright-colored bark.

alternifolia. ALTERNATE-LEAVED DOGWOOD. Flowers white in bunches, very fragrant; foliage large. 3 c.

mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY. A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring. 35c.

paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD. Smooth ash-colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish white; fruit white. 35c.

sanguinea. RED-BRANCHED DOGWOOD. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter; blood red. 35c.

var. elegantissima variegata. One of the finest variegated shrubs; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. 50c.

sericea. A free-growing species with panicles of white flowers. Purple blue bark in winter. 35c.

Siberica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter. 50c.

Spæthii. A companion of *C. sang. elegantissima variegata*; while the variegation in *elegantissimi* is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. 50c.

stolonifera. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter. 35c.

CORYLUS. Filbert.

avellana atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. 40c.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED FILBERT. A very ornamental shrub, with deeply cut foliage. 40c.

CYDONIA, Quince,

The flowering varieties of the Japan Quince rank among our choicest shrubs. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted. Their large, brilliant flowers are among the first blossoms in spring, covering every branch and twig, before the leaves are developed. Attention is invited to this plant for ornamental hedges.

Japonica. SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE. Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs. 35c.

alba. BLUSH JAPAN QUINCE. A beautiful variety with delicate white and blush flowers. 35c.

atrosanguinea. fl. pl. DOUBLE SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE. A handsome variety, with semi-double scarlet flowers. 35c.

grandiflora. Flowers nearly white, very showy; fruit extremely large and almost pear-shaped. 35c.

Mallardii. A fine variety, with white flowers tinged with rose. 35c.

Maulei. Beautiful orange colored flowers; a distinct shade; fine. 35c.

DEUTZIA, Deutzia.

A valuable genus of plants. Of fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and attractive flowers. The flowers are produced the latter part of June.

crenata var. flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA. Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 35c.

candissima pleno. Flowers double, pure white, flowers extremely double, spikes large June. 35c.

Lemonei. This is a hybrid of *gracilis* with spikes of upright white flowers promises to be quite hardy blooms early in June. 50c.

Pride of Rochester. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flowers, length of panicle, and vigorous habit, a week earlier *crenata flore pleno*. 35c.

gracilis. SLENDER-BRANCHED DEUTZIA. A charming species of dwarf habit. Flowers pure white, about the middle of June. 35c.

scabra. Flowers bell-shaped, in small bunches; foliage oval, very rough underneath; said to be the true variety; dwarf habit, 50c.

scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. One of the most beautiful and profuse white-flowering shrubs; flowers single. We have grown this for a long time as *scabra*. June. 35c.

DIEREILLA, Weigela.

They produce in June and July superb large trumpet-shaped flowers, of all shades and colors, from pure white to red. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective. They flower after the Lilacs in June.

candida. WHITE-FLOWERED WEIGELA. A valuable variety. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom, even until autumn. 50c.

hortensis nivea. WHITE-FLOWERED WEIGELA. Or dwarf spreading habit and slow growth. Flowers pure white. 50c.

rosea. ROSE-COLORED WEIGELA. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, of robust habits, erect, compact growth; blossoms in June. (See cut.) 35c.

rosea. amabilis, or splendens. Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn; distinct and beautiful. 35c.

rosea Desboisii. A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers. One of the best. 35c.

rosea. Grœnewegenii. Has rose-colored flowers, sometimes streaked with a deep red. 35c.

Gustave Mallet. Flowers deep red; habit good; very free flowering. 35c.

Kosteriana foliis variegatis. Of dwarf, compact growth; leaves bordered with yellow; flowers deep rose; fine. 35c.



Weigela Rosea.

Stelznerii. Flowers dark red; a profuse bloomer. 35c.

Van Houttei. Flowers of large size; deep, rosy, crimson in color; erect habit, nearly perpetual flowering. 35c.

ELÆAGNUS.

argentea. SILVER-LEAVED OLEASTER. A native species of erect growth and beautiful silvery foliage. 50c.

longipes. Of dwarf spreading habit; foliage dark green above, silvery white beneath. 50c.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry or Spindle Tree.

The Euonymus are highly ornamental in autumn, when covered with showy fruit.

atropurpureus. BURNING BUSH. A tall growing shrub with large leaves turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit large, dark red. 50c.

Europæus. EUROPEAN EUONYMUS. Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose colored. 30c.

EXOCHORDA.

grandiflora. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. One of the finest shrubs in its season. 35c.

Alberti. Flowers much more than the preceding and of much stronger growth. A valuable addition. 50c.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear early in spring. The best early flowering shrubs.

- Fortunei.** FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. Growth upright, foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow. 35c.
intermedia. (New). Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green. Valuable. 35c.
suspensa. WEEPING FORSYTHIA. Resembling *Fortunei* in its flowers, but the growth more drooping. 35c.
viridissima. A fine, hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers deep yellow. 35c.

HALESIA. Silver Bell.

tetraptera. COMMON SNOWDROP TREE. A large shrub, with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit, one to two inches long. One of the most desirable. 50c.

HIBISCUS, Althæa, or Rose of Sharon.

The Althæas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom. Nearly all the Althæas require protection in this locality.

- Alba Pleno.** Double white flowers, large and freely produced; vigorous grower. 35c.
Boule de Feu. Large, very double, well-formed flowers, of a beautiful violet red color. Plant vigorous; flowers late. 35c.
Cærulea Pleno. Flowers large, with a blue shade on a deep purple ground; plants vigorous. 35c.
Jeanne d' Arc. Flowers white, very large; fine habit; strong and vigorous. 35c.
Speciosa. Flowers single, large-size, rosy purple-shaded; white at base; a free flowerer. 35c.
tetus albus. Single, pure white; very fine. 50c.
Violacea Atropurpureas Plena. Deep purple, large flowers, very strong habit; one of the best. 35c.



Hydrangea. paniculata grandiflora

HYDRANGEA.

Well known shrubs with large terminal heads of flower. The varieties *Hortensis*, *otaksa* and *Thos. Hogg* require the protection of a green house or light basement during winter.

Hortensis. Very large heads of pink flowers, in pots. 35 & 50c.

Otaksa. Bears deep colored flowers. 35 & 50c.

Thomas Hogg. Flowers of the purest white. 35 & 50c.

paniculata grandiflora. As a popular shrub this is unquestionably in the first rank. It is perfectly hardy, thriving best where it can be well cared for. It delights in rich living, plenty to drink, and lots of sunshine. It is one of the few shrubs requiring close pruning either in the fall, winter or spring. It always responds to good treatment. We highly recommend it as one of the shrubs to plant in quantity. Each 25c per doz. \$2.50; Large size, each 35c. per doz. \$3.50. Extra size, 50c. and \$1.00 each according to size.

quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, which are lobed like those of the Oak, and downy beneath; flowers cream-colored in medium sized panicles. Very desirable. August. 50c.

HYPERICUM, St. John's Wort.

aureum. One of the finest; continues in bloom from August to October. 35c.

Calycinum. Golden yellow flowers from June to frost. 35c.

KERRIA, Corchorus.

Japonica. JAPAN CORCHORUS. A slender, with globular, yellow flowers. 35c.

Japonica aurea. Flowers the same color as the type, the foliage is splashed and mottled with bright golden yellow. 35c.

LIGUSTRUM, Privet.

The *Privet* deserves attention as an ornamental plant, and grows freely in all soils; compact and regular form, and bears shearing to any extent. The flowers appear in June and July.

amurense. A very valuable introduction of the highest merit; vigorous in growth, perfectly hardy, bearing large spikes of white flowers, resembling lilacs flowering late in June and early in July. 25c.

vulgare. A variety of erect habit, with short thick, dark green leaves. One of the best. 25c.

var. glaucum fol. albo. marginatum. WHITE-EDGED LEAVED PRIVET. Of upright habit, the leaves are of a glaucous green, margined with white. 25c.

LONICERA. Upright Honeysuckle.

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of *Climbing Shrubs*.

Alberti. Violet bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow. A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping. 30c.

Morrowii. A bushy variety of spreading habit, with yellow and white flowers, succeeded by fruit. 35c.

Orientalis. Flowers a pleasing shade of pink, bushy, upright and vigorous; blooms in May. 35c.

Phylomelae. A very early flowering species, bearing bright pink flowers. 30c.

Ruprechtiana. Flowers in May; blush pink-shaded yellow; very sweet; bearing bright red fruit. 35c.

Siberica. One of the hardiest of all honeysuckles, bearing light pink flowers. 35c.

Tartarica. A variety growing 6 to 8 feet high, with blush-white flowers; very hardy; early and sweet. 35c.

Tartarica yellow. A counterpart of the preceding, except that it bears yellow flowers. 35c.

grandiflora. PINK-FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE. A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, bright red flowers striped with white in June. 35c.

grandiflora alba. A variety of upright habit, with very large, pure white flowers; very effective in winter on account of the white bark. 35c.

PAVIA. Smooth-fruited Horse Chestnut.

macrostachya. DWARF WHITE HORSE CHESTNUT. A beautiful spreading shrub producing numerous large showy spikes of flowers late in June; very valuable. \$1.00.



Philadelphus Grandiflorus.

PHILADELPHUS. Syringa or Mock Orange.

The *Syringia* is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season, it merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery.

coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. A well known shrub, with pure white, highly-scented flowers. One of the first to flower. 35c.

Zeyheri. ZEYHR'S SYRINGA. A large-flowered, odorless variety, flowers very late. 35c.

dianthiflorus flore pleno. A dwarf variety, with double-cream colored fragrant flowers. 35c.

foliis aureis. GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA. A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. Valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts, with purple-leaved shrubs. 50c.

Gordonianus. GORDON'S SYRINGA. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers fragrant, blooms late. 35c.

grandiflorus. LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA. Has very showy, large flowers and fragrant; somewhat straggling. 35c.

Hybrida Lemoinei Erectus. A charming variety of erect growth, yellow white, fragrant flowers. 50c.

Nivalis. Very large single flowers in profusion. 35c.

Primulaeflorus. Flowers almost double, pure white. 35c.

Speciosissimus. Large, pure white flowers, very fine. 35c.

PRUNUS, Plum.

flore albo pleno. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. Beautiful double white flowers in May. 35c.

flore rubro pleno. DWARF DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING ALMOND. Bearing in May, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set. 35c.

Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub. The leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. 30c.

triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. A highly interesting and desirable shrub; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, flowers in May. 35c.

PTELEA, Hop Tree, or Shrubby Trefoil.

trifoliata. A large shrub of rapid growth and robust habit, flowers in June. 25c.

aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED HOP TREE. (New.) Beautiful glossy golden foliage, holds its color well. 50c.

RHAMNUS, Buckthorn.

This is a class of free flowering shrubs, the flowers are not very conspicuous—the leaves and growth of them are very bright and cheerful.

Billardi. Intensely deep green leaves, the plant is of bright stocky growth. 35c.

Catharticus. The best hedge plant in existence for particulars and prices, see hedge plants.

Purschiana. A plant of larger growth than the preceding varieties, very useful hedge plant. 25c.

RHODOTYPUS.

kerrioides. A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers, succeeded by numerous small fruit May. 35c.

RHUS. Sumach.

aromatica. A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves lobed. 35c.

Cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE, OR SMOKE TREE. A much admired shrub for its curious fringe that covers the whole surface of the plant in midsummer, and spreads so as to require considerable space. 35c.

glabra var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMACH. A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply-cut leaves resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 25c.

Osbeckii. A beautiful species of large size, with remarkable and very ornamental foliage, assuming a beautiful autumnal color. 75c.

RIBES. Currant.

The flowering currants are gay, beautiful shrubs in early spring, and of the easiest culture.

alpina. A good old variety. Small yellow flowers. Distinct. 25c.

aureum. YELLOW-FLOWERING CURRANT. A native species, with glabrous, shining leaves, and yellow flowers. 35c.

Gordonianum. GORDON'S CURRANT. A hardy and profuse blooming shrub. Flowers crimson and yellow in pendent bunches in May. 35c.

Sanguineum. CRIMSON-FLOWERING CURRANT. With deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring. 50c.

var. albidum. This is a beautiful variety, with pinkish white flowers. 35c.

var. flore pleno. DOUBLE CRIMSON-FLOWERING CURRANT. A variety with double flowers in July; a beautiful flowering shrub. 50c.

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

These are showy large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June. The plants should be kept in good shape by frequent pruning.

aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies. 25c.

laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. A valuable variety, with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs. 35c.

serratifolia aurea plumosa. One of the most lovely foliage plants, with bright golden yellow leaves resembling in shape the dwarf Japanese maples, plants in pots. 50c. each.

serratifolia tenuifolia. A green form of the above, a most elegant shrub plant in pots. 50c.

variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER. Of strong healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs. 35c.

racemosa. (New.) Leaves beautifully cut and drooping, giving the plant a unique and pretty effect. 75c.

STAPHYLEA, Bladder-Nut.

colchica. One of the finest early flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. Flowers at the same time as the Lilacs. 50c.

aurea. A bright golden leaved form of the species. 50c.

SYMPHORICARPUS, St. Peter's Wort, or Waxberry.

Heyerii. A very distinct plant covered in September with small blush white flowers. 25c.

racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A well-known shrub, with small, pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 25c.

vulgaris. RED-FRUITED OR INDIAN CURRANT. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small fruit purple; hangs all winter. 35c.

variegatis. VARIEGATED ST. PETER'S WORT. A variegated form of the above. 35c.

SPIRÆA. Meadow Sweet.

The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months. One of the loveliest genus of plants yet known. Nearly all are perfectly hardy.



Spiraea. **Anthony Waterer.**

callosa. FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA. Has large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly, all summer; fine. 35c.

var. alba. A white-flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy form. Flowers all summer. A valuable small shrub. 35c

crispifolia. From Japan. Very dwarf, about 12 inches; rounded form, leaves crisped, flowers pink. Blooms nearly all summer. 35c.

Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIRÆA. Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. 35c.

eximia. Of dwarf habit flowers bright, rose color. 25c.

Fontenaysii alba. Vigorous and a very free bloomer. Large panicles of greenish white flowers. Latter part of June. 25c.

var. rosea. A slender grower, with panicles of rose-colored flowers. 35c.

Froebelli. Flowers dark velvety red. New and distinct. 35c.

Opulifolia. NINE BARKED. A free growing shrub bearing white flowers in June. 25c.

opulifolia aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED. An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. 35c.

paniculata rosea. A vigorous grower, with cymes of rose-colored flowers. July. 35c.

prunifolia flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM-LEAVED. A beautiful shrub with pure white flowers like white daisies in May. Keeps in flower a long time.

Reevesii, or lanceolata. LANCE-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers. Blooms in June. 35c.

flore pleno, or lanceolata flore pleno. LANCE-LEAVED DOUBLE SPIRÆA. A beautiful double-flowering variety. 35c.

salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July. 35c.

sorbifolia. SORB-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A vigorous species, with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July. 35c.

Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIRÆA. Of dwarf habit; branches slender and somewhat drooping; flowers small, white, one of the first Spiræas to flower. 35c.

trilobata. THREE-LOBED SPIRÆA. A vigorous grower Three-lobed leaves; white flower. 35c.

tomentosa. Flowers freely, pink, in Sept. 25c.

Van Houttei. Unquestionably this is the most beautiful of all the spiræas when all its characteristics are taken into consideration. The presentation of its growth at all seasons of the year are lines of beauty and gracefulness, whether it be in winter or summer. Its garlands of snowy white blossoms in early June are so exquisitely beautiful as to permit of no comparison with any other of the genus. It is almost immune from the attacks of insects. It adapts itself to any position it may be placed in, and no weather seemingly affects it, 35c. each, \$3.00 per doz. (See cut.)

Anthony Waterer. A valuable and distinct variety; color bright crimson; it is of dwarf, dense growth, never exceeding 24 inches in height, and a profuse bloomer, being in bloom the entire summer and fall. This unquestionably is a very valuable introduction. (See cut.) 35c.

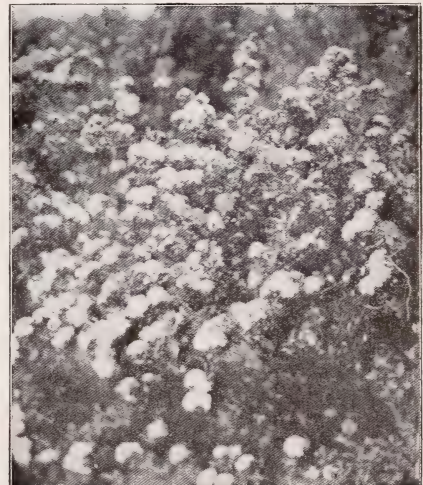
arguta. Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best very early flowering white Spiræa. Early May. 50c.

ariaefolia. WHITE-BEAM LEAVED SPIRÆA. An elegant species; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with white blossoms in July. 50c.

atrosanguinea. In growth and habit this is similar to *callosa*; flowers a shade darker. June and July. 35c.

Billardi. BILLARD'S SPIRÆA. Rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer. 35c.

Bumalda. A very handsome species. Habit dwarf, foliage narrow, flowers rose colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn. 35c.



Spiræa Van Houttei.



Lilac. Charles X.

leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles.

Josikæa. JOSIKA'S OR CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC. A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. 35c.

Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. Native of Persia. From 4 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and bright, purple flowers. 50c.

Frau Dammann. A beautiful pure white variety with large spikes, a free bloomer, a very desirable kind highly recommended. 50c. and 75c.

Emile Lemoine. Fine large double flowers large spikes, bright in color. 75c.

Ludwig Spath. Panicles long, bearing very large, single flowers, of a dark purple red color, a superb variety, should be in every collection. 75c.

Marie Le Graye. Without doubt the best of the single white varieties in general cultivation, large spikes, freely produced of the purest white, a free and compact grower, \$1.00.

rothomagensis var. rubra. ROUEN LILAC. A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest Lilacs. 50c.

villosa. A new species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; foliage resembles that of the *White Fringe*. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs. 75c.

vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. Blush purple flowers. 35c.

alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Cream-colored flowers. 50c.

violacea. The earliest variety to flower pink shaded violet. 35c.

TAMARIX, Tamarisk,

These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like those of the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes. They are invaluable for planting by the seaside, where scarcely anything else will grow.

Amureuse. A splendid new hardy variety with silky pink tassels if flower during the entire season. 35 & 50c.

Africana. Handsome foliage, upright habit; flowers in May. 35c.

Caspica. A vigorous, upright grower, with delicate foliage of a lively green color; flowers rose-colored, in September. 35c.

Japonica plumosa. A very distinct bright colored species flowering nearly all summer. 35c.

SYRINGAS.

Better known as lilacs, and who is there does not know them, hardiest of all growing, any and everywhere. They must however have sunlight to flower freely and rich soil also as well as water. Attention has been given the last 20 years to the raising of new varieties, many of which are superbly beautiful; there are both double and single flowered kinds. The individual flowers of some are as large as small hyacinth bells. The double-flowering kinds are as full as ranunculus, while some of the spikes are from 12 to 18 inches long. The flowering season of the lilac has also been considerably extended by the introduction of several species from Japan. Even as late as July do some of these species flower. *We shall be pleased to forward special list of extra new kinds on application.*

alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A superb variety. 50c.

flore pleno. DOUBLE PURPLE LILAC. Has a double row of petals; valuable for cut flowers; very neat and pretty. 50c.

gigantea. GIANT LILAC. A vigorous, erect grower, with large leaves and spikes. Flowers blue. 35c.

Gloire de Lorraine. Individual flowers large, red in bud, lilac when open. 50c.

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

Japonica. A new species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, a month later than other lilacs. 75c.

VIBURNUM, Snow-ball.

Well known valuable shrubs bearing large heads of pure white flowers during May, June and July.

Crassinoides. A hardy variety bearing heads of white flowers in June afterwards succeeded with black-berries. 35c.

dentatum. DENTATED-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Flowers greenish white, like *Nepalense*, but not so coarse. 50c.

Japonicum. Resembles *Plicatum* in foliage and habit. the cymes are bordered with a circle of large, white, barren flowers. 75c.

lantana. EARLY WHITE LANTANA-LEAVED VIBURNUM. A large, robust, shrub, with soft, heavy leaves; and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late. 35c.

rugosum. ROUGH-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Has larger and rougher leaves than *lantana*, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit. 35c.

Lentago. SHEEPBERRY. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; foliage a light glossy green. Growth and habit like *pyrifolium*. 50c.

macrocephalum. Growth and habit similar to *rugosum*, but the leaves are coarser. 50c.

nepalense. A robust growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers, which appear later than those of the other Viburnums. 50c.

Opulus. HIGH OR BUSH CRANBERRY. Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries, resembling cranberries, esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; resembles the *Snowball* in wood and foliage. 25c.

sterilis. GUELDER ROSE. SNOWBALL TREE. A well known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May. (See cut.) 25c.

plicatum. PLICATE VIBURNUM. From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 75c.

prunifolium. PLUM-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Has smooth, glossy foliage, and white flowers in May and June. 50c.

pyrifolium. PEAR-LEAVED VIBURNUM. A native shrub. Flowers white; fragrant; the last of all to flower, being about ten days later than the others. 50c.

XANTHOCERAS.

sorbitolia. From Central China. Forms a shrub or small tree, foliage resembling that of the Service Tree. Flowers five-petaled, white, reddish copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes about eight inches long; flowers in April or May with the leaves. It is very floriferous, small plants flowering freely. 75c.



Viburnum Snow-ball.

Hedge Plants.

When ever practical, hedges of living plants are preferable and more desirable than fences made of iron or stone or other inert material. There are quite a number of plants both evergreen and deciduous suitable for hedge making; thus affording opportunity for selecting kinds that will succeed in various localities, and in different soils—both of which should be duly considered.

Taking all in all, probably the best evergreens are the American and the Siberian Arbor Vitæ and the best deciduous plant is the European Buckthorn.

In making hedges it is important that the soil shall be rich, deeply dug and thoroughly drained.

The distance apart the plants should be set depends upon the kinds as well as the size of those to be used.

We shall be pleased to give further information about hedge making if desired.

In our "Beautyfing Grounds," on page 4 we have more to say about Fences and Hedges.

Evergreen Hedge Plants.

Arbor Vitæ. American. This is a good hedge plant for either low or high ground, and especially where a compact, upright growing evergreen is wanted. It can be trimmed to form a wall not more than two feet wide at the bottom and the same at the top, and in this way it is frequently used as a hedge around a vegetable garden.

	Per 10.	Per 100.		Per 10.	Per 100.
12 to 18 in. Trans	\$ 1 00	\$ 7 00	2 to 2½ ft. Trans	\$ 2 00	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft. "	3 50	15 00	4 to 5 ft. "	5 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft. "	7 50	40 00			

Evergreen Hedge Plants Con't.

Arbor Vitæ. Siberian. This is a distinct plant from the American Arbor Vitæ, with darker foliage, a more sturdy growth and perfectly hardy.

	Per 10.	Per 100.
15 to 18 in. Trans	\$ 2 50	\$20 00

Hemlock Spruce. This is largely used, and especially around Philadelphia. It makes a good hardy hedge, and is very dense and neat in its growth. It will not thrive in a wet situation, but can be grown in dry and stony ground, and in any ordinary location.

	Per 10.	Per 100.	8 to 12 in. Trans	\$ 1 25	\$10 00
12 to 18 in. Trans.	\$ 1 75	\$15 00	2 feet. Bushy	2 50	20 00

Norway Spruce. (See illustration page 12). This is a good, strong-growing evergreen, and makes one of the finest of hedges. It is very hardy and grows very dense and bushy. Its rich green foliage is particularly attractive. Like all evergreens it does best in good rich soil, and it should be frequently mulched with rotten manure. We recommend it as one of the best evergreen hedge plants.

	Per 10.	Per 100.		Per 10.	Per 100.
15 to 18 in. Trans	\$ 1 50	\$10 00	18 to 24 in. Trans	\$ 2 00	\$12 00
2 to 2½ ft. Bushy	3 00	15 00	2½ to 3ft. Trans., bushy	4 00	20 00

Deciduous Hedge Plants.

Berberry, Green-leaved. A very good ornamental hedge and one that is also more or less defensive, can be made by the use of the Berberry. It is a fairly strong grower, and the branches being completely covered with small thorns made of it a particularly solid hedge. In the spring it is covered with small yellow flowers followed later by bright red berries. It makes a very attractive plant. It will grow in quite low situations, and equally as well on high ground.

	Per 10.	Per 100.		Per 10.	Per 100.
2 ft. Seed	\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	12 to 18 in. Trans.	\$ 1 50	\$10 00
2 to 2½ ft. Trans.	2 50	12 00			

Purple-leaved. It is of exactly the same character as the green-leaved, with the exception that the foliage is purple, and on this account it is very largely used.

	Per 10.	Per 100.		Per 10.	Per 100.
18 to 24 in. Seed.	\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	12 to 18 in. Trans.	\$ 1 50	\$10 00

Thunberg's. Of all deciduous shrubs, we know of none that we would recommend as highly for a low, dwarf hedge, as we do this. The twigs and branches are quite spreading, and they are completely covered with small thorns. The plant grows extremely thick right from the ground, frequently sending strong shoots from the collar. It will not make a hedge of more than 3 or 4 feet in height in many years. It requires little pruning to keep it in shape. The leaves are small, light green, and towards fall assume a brilliant scarlet color. The berries also turn bright scarlet when they are ripe. The plant seems to thrive in almost any situation.

	Per 10.	Per 100.		Per 10.	Per 100.
8 to 12 in. Seed.	\$ 1 00	\$ 7 50	12 to 18 in. Seed	\$ 1 50	\$10 00
10 to 12 in. Trans.	2 50	15 00	10 to 18 in. Trans	3 00	18 00

Buckthorn. While being used as an ornamental hedge, it is perhaps in greater demand for hedging around farms and large places. It makes a very stiff and solid hedge, and if cut back to the ground several times after planting, it becomes very thick at the bottom. It is extremely hardy and is in great demand on this account, in the northern and northwestern States.

	Per 10.	Per 100.		Per 10.	Per 100.
2½ to 3 ft. Trans.	\$ 2 00	\$ 8 00	18 to 24 in. Seed.	\$.75	\$ 3 50
			3 to 4 ft. Seed.	1 50	6 00

Hornbeam, American. This resembles the American Beech very much, but it is not as strong a grower, and it is perhaps a better hedge on this account. It makes a good, hardy hedge anywhere in the United States.

	Per 10.	Per 100.		Per 10.	Per 100.
12 to 18 in. Seed.	\$ 1 00	\$ 7 50	2½ to 3 ft. Seed.	\$ 2 00	\$15 00

Osage Orange. This is the well-known Osage hedge plant used so extensively throughout the Middle and Southern States. By careful pruning, it makes a strong, defensive hedge that will turn cattle. It is largely used on farms and along roadways.

	Per 100.	Per 1000.		Per 100.	Per 1000.
1 year. First-class.75	\$ 4 00	2 year. Extra sized.	\$ 1 50	\$ 8 00

Privet, California. Of all the ornamental hedge plants, this is the most highly prized. If cut to the ground one or two years after planting it makes a very thick hedge right from the bottom, sending up many strong shoots. Where this is hardy, it is one of the best hedge plants.

	Per 10.	Per 100.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 3 50
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 7 00

Privet Common. The well known old kind.

Privet, Amurensis. This is a new and perfectly hardy species with broad thick leathery leaves. When left unpruned it bears in late June and early July spikes of pure white flowers in shape resembling the common lilac it is a most desirable plant.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
12 to 15 in.	\$ 1 50	\$10 00

Climbing Plants.

There are always places where climbing plants are desirable, and as there are so many kinds to choose from there should be no difficulty in selecting such as will give satisfaction. (For further information see page 3.)

actinidia arguta. Introduced from Japan. It is of rapid growth, having dark green foliage. Flowers white, with dark purple center, margined with white. They are freely produced, and it is a very rapid grower. 50c.

polygama. Differing somewhat from the preceding, having larger flowers, lighter in color; growth equally robust. 50c.

AKEBIA.

Rapid growth, dense, handsome foliage. Adapted to any soil or position. Almost evergreen.

quinata. May. Clover-like foliage, and peculiar, showy, deep-purple flowers in clusters. One of the best. 35c.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Birthwort.

Sipho. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage: 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. 75c.

AMPELOPSIS.

Englemanni. This is a distinct form of *quinquifolia*, growing even more rapidly. It clings with the greatest tenacity either to wood, stone or brickwork. This, we believe, will become as popular as the Boston. It is perfectly hardy and never winter kills. 25c each; 3 plants for 50c.

quinquifolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. A very rapid climber, with broad, digitate foliage, which assumes very brilliant autumnal coloring. Showy clusters of deep blue berries in fall. 15c.

tricuspidata or Veitchii. THE BOSTON OR JAPANESE IVY. This is the handsome creeper that is so freely used at present to cover brick and stone walls, for which it is, perhaps, the best adapted of all climbers. The foliage varies from a trifoliate to an entire form on the same plant, and is a shining, glossy green, taking on beautiful autumnal coloring. The flowers are quite small, but the fruit is borne in dense clusters of deep blue berries. When once established this vine grows very rapidly, and clings very tenaciously to brick work, rock work, and even wooden walls. 35c.

BIGNONIA, Trumpet Vine.

Grandiflora. A very free growing vine with elegant foliage and bright crimson flowers on large heads. 35c.

Radicans. A native vine, well known climbing to the top of the highest trees, flowers deep crimson in large panicles highly recommended. 35c.

CELASTRUS, Staff Tree.

Scandens. CLIMBING CELASTRUS. A native climbing or twining plant, with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 13 feet in a season. 35c.

CLEMATIS, Virgin's Bower.

None among hard perennials exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of Clematis. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars along the garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam, and be well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The richest sheets of bloom and largest flowers are obtained where it has partial shade and a liberal supply of water at the roots.

After many years' experience we have come to the conclusion to grow only a few varieties which have proved worthy of general cultivation.

In a sunny position and in rich soil they are among the handsomest climbers.

Gloire de St. Julien. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter double pure white, flowering all summer.

Gipsy Queen. Dark tyrian purple; large flowers, a strong grower.

Henryi. Nearly pure white, shaded lavender, very free grower, one of the best and should be in every collection.

Jackmanni. The best known of all the large clematis, growing freely and flowering profusely, one of the hardiest.



Clematis. Paniculata.

Madame B. Veillard. A distinct shaded light rose pink flower, free bloomer and good grower.

Miss Bateman. Very light blush shaded lilac, a lovely variety, hardy and free flowerer.

Star of India. Deep blue with distinct red rays in each petal, as free in habit as Jackmanni.

The Gem. Deep purple shaded black, large flowers, free grower, one of the best.

Sophia flore pleno. Deep lavender purple flowers, quite double, a good grower.

Viticella alba. A remarkable free blooming pure white flower; a charming variety.



Honeysuckle. Scarlet Trumpet.

Reticulata. A beautiful climber with green leaves covered with a network of bright yellow veins. Flowers yellow and white. 25c.

Sullivanda. A new variety. Quite hardy flowers in clusters. A good kind to plant. 35c.

Scarlet Trumpet. This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. They are strong, rapid growers, and produce scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer. 25c.

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine.

Chinense. A free-growing vine having purple flowers that are succeeded by bright coral red berries. Quite hardy. 25c.

WISTARIA. Purple Chain.

Magnifica. A late flowering kind with beautiful light lavender tresses of pea-shaped flowers. 35c.

Sinensis. (Chinese.) A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever produced. 35c.

Sinensis alba. A counterpart of *Sinensis*, except that the flowers are pure white. An elegant vine. 35c.

Various Other Roses.

Crimson Rambler. The best hardy climbing rose in cultivation. It makes shoots from 6 to 12 feet in a season. The flowers are small, of a deep red color, borne in immense trusses or panicles, foliage light green. It is reported that a plant of 6 years growth, had on last season 19,721 flowers. Price 35c, 50c and \$1.00 each.

Prairie Queen. A well known and general favorite as a climbing rose, it is a remarkable grower making shoots 8 to 14 feet in a season and when covered with its large deep pink flowers, it is a most beautiful sight, perfectly hardy. Price 30c, 50c. and \$1.00.

A Tender Climber.

Cobea Scandens. One of the most rapid growing plants known to cultivation, frequently attaining a height of 40 feet during a single season. It clings rapidly to string wire or other supports. In favorable seasons it blooms freely, the flowers are as large as egg cups, of a deep purple color. Price of plants 3 feet high in pots after May 20th, 25c. each.

Shrubs Bearing Ornamental Fruit.

Barberry. Scarlet and violet fruit in September.

Cornus sanguinea. White berries in September.

Elæagnus edulis. Red fruit.

Euonymus latifolius. Red fruit.

Cornus mascula. Fruit red, very large and showy in August.

Symphoricarpus racemosus. White berries all winter.

Viburnum lantana. Dark purple, nearly black, in September.

Viburnum Opulus. Red fruit. Very ornamental.

flore pleno. Deep purple double flowers, not very large, but freely produced. Price 50c. each. The complete collection of 12 kinds. \$5.00

Paniculata. This valuable 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, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter, star-shaped, 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. For any situation where a rapid-growing climber is needed, this will be found a very valuable plant. 25c. each. 3 for 50c.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Chinese twining. Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September, and is very sweet. 25c.

Hallanea. One of the freest-growing vines, with yellow and white deliciously-scented flowers. 25c.

Monthly Fragrant or Dutch. Blooms all summer; the very best. 25c.



Crimson Rambler.

ROSES.

The love for the Rose is as firmly established in the hearts of the people as it always has been. Given proper treatment, no plant is more responsive. To attain the highest perfection roses must have rich, loamy soil, lots of sunshine, and not be allowed to suffer for the want of water. We present a condensed list of such kinds that thrive well generally, in whatever part of the country they may be grown.

Hardy Roses. Living out of doors all winter—all roses are the better for mulching deeply in winter, with either leaves or long manure. (See 2nd page of cover for destruction of insects.)

Alfred Colomb. Deep red, shaded crimson; a great favorite.

Clio. Creamy white, very large flowers, beautiful.

Fisher Holmes. Large flowers, sweet-scented deepest crimson.

General Jacquimenot. Deep scarlet crimson; one of the very best.

Harrison's Yellow. Very hardy; one of the best

John Hopper. Bright rose, shaded silvery pink fine.

Magna Charta. Bright carmine red, very free; hardy.

Madame Plantier. Purest white, hardy as an oak immense flowerer.

Gabriel Luizet. Blush-shaded pink; a beautiful variety.

Marshall P. Wilder. Brilliant red, large flower, sweet-scented; fine.

Mrs. John Laing. Satin-pink, most beautiful; a continuous bloomer.



General Jacquimenot.

Paul Neyron. Extra large flowers of the deepest rose shade. Price, each 25c. The 12 varieties, \$3.00.

Tender Roses. Requiring good protection in the winter. We know of no better plan than to shorten back the shoots, tie a string around the plant and make it compact so that an empty nail keg with top and bottom knocked, place this over the plant, then fill in rather loosely with dry leaves clear to the top, then around the outside of the keg fill in with leaves, manure hay or any other material to the depth of 12 to 15 inches a foot or more around the keg removing same early in April.

Agrippina. Dazzling scarlet a free bloomer; a general favorite.

American Beauty. Deep red shaded crimson, large flowers.

Balduin. A new crimson variety from France, very brilliant.

Clothilde Souppert. Color French White rosy blush, center a gem.

Bride. Pure white, large flowers, fine foliage.

Bridesmaid. Deep pink, large flowers.

Grussau Teplitz. The hardiest of its class dazzling scarlet.

Hermosa. Silvery pink, medium sized flowers, one of the best.

Kaiserin Victoria. Very large white flowers lemon center, fine.

Perle des Jardins. Flowers clear yellow; sweet scented.

Queens Scarlet. A very brilliant red rose, free flowering.

Marie Guillot. Pure white, very large, very fine.

Prices 20c, each. The 12 varieties \$2.00



CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.



Rosa Rugosa.

SWEET BRIARS.

Rosa Rugosa. This is one of the most effective plants known to gardeners. When in flower, with its dark rose-colored, saucer-like blooms, it is brilliant beyond description. The flowers are succeeded by brilliant red hips or fruits, which remain on the bush until late in the fall. The leaves are of a delightful shade of green, thick, leathery, and the surface looks as if crimped. It is free from the attacks of insects and should be used freely in general planting.

Price 25c; \$2.50 per doz.; large size, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

alba. A variety with pure white flowers, possessing all the characteristics of the type. Price 50c.

Madame George Bruant. A variety with semi-double white flowers; a continuous bloomer. Price 50c.

Lord Penzance's Hybrids. These new varieties have all the fragrance of the old favorite, with flowers much larger, of various shades of blush, rose and pink. We have 6 varieties, each 30c.; the set of 6 for \$1.40.

HARDY PHLOXES.

There is no class of plants more beautiful than these. They are perfectly hardy and respond freely to good treatment. A rich soil and liberal watering will bring out their great beauty. The colors range from the most vivid red to the purest white, many being shaded and marked with a second color. Some have deep, crimson eyes on pure white grounds. Many spikes of flowers grow over 18 inches long, and as wide in proportion. We cannot recommend them too highly. Price 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Abundance. Deep purple flowers, very large; dwarf habit.

Diademe. Dwarf flowers, pure white, large truss.

Eclatante. Large flowers, circular, brick red, deeper center.

Flambeau. Brilliant deep red, with dark eye; very beautiful.

La Vague. Large, brilliant, silvery rose flowers; distinct.

Lothair. Salmon red, deeper center, very large flower and truss.

Madame Lee Hurval. Silvery rose, crimson eye, large truss.

Madame Kempler. Very large flowers, rich salmon, fine, bold spikes.

Matador. Deep, orange-red flowers, large truss; fine.

Pearl. Most beautiful, pure white, dwarf variety.

Phoeon. Deep lilac rose, carmine center; good.

Premier Minister. Pure white, deep crimson eye; good.

Queen. Pure white, one of the best.

Richard Wallace. White, deep crimson center; fine.

William Robinson. Flowers pale salmon, rosy red center; extra.



Dwarf Phlox.

PEONIES.

There is no flower better known or more universally admired than the peony, when it bursts on us in the early summer days with its wealth of color, its varied shapes and its grand size. It is perfectly hardy and thrives in any soil that is enriched with manure, and there is not the slightest difficulty in cultivating it. If a sunny position can be given it, so much the better. The collection we here offer contains only those that are distinct and desirable. We grow more than four acres of peonies, and have over 200 varieties in bloom during the flowering season. We cut from 8,000 to 10,000 dozen each year for the Chicago market. General list price each 35c; per dozen, \$3.50.



Amabilis lilacea elegans. Center red, shaded rosy blush.

Anemone flora rubra. Light red, center shaded red.

August Millet. Violet rose, tinged with straw color.

Carnea superba. Delicate flesh shading to pure white.

Cuprea superba. Light pink, shaded bronze and rose, distinct.

Daphne. Rose, pink and white, very double; fine.

Dr. Corot. Deep purple red, very brilliant; a large flower.

Duke Alva. Rosy lilac, brilliantly shaded with pink.

Humei. Deepest pink, very double; one of the best.

L'Empereur. Large, deep rose shaded flesh color; fine.

Madame Lemmonier. Very brilliant, light pure pink; fine.

Madame Munier. Outside petals rose, center white and red.

Mon. Boesse. Red color, shaded silvery blush, large and fragrant.

Marquis de Forey. White, with deep rose center; large.

Mon. Duchartre. Elegantly shaped, color deepest rose pink.

Nectar. A beautiful flower, light rose with pure white center.

Purpurea Major. Deepest crimson purple; fine variety.

Papavaraea Aurea. White with deep lemon center; good.

Victor Tricolor. Bright cherry-red, turning to rose, then to white.

Price 35c each; \$3.00 per doz. *strong roots.*

The following five varieties, all good kinds, *one strong root* of each for \$1.

Early Rose, deep rose.

Whitley, white.

Humei, brilliant pink.

Late Rose, deep carmine.

Officinalis rubra, oldest red.

The following new and rare kinds have been on our grounds for the past five years. They are the pick of 300 varieties and are *distinct* and fine. Price 50c each; per doz. \$5.00.

Atlanta.

Duchess de Nemours.

Illusion.

Miranda.

Psyche.

Don Juan.

Feronia.

Lenne.

Md. Serret.

Souvenir de Belleville.

Delia.

George Caviar.

Marquis de Forey.

Natalis.

Vesper.

Dr. Nestor.

Illion.

Marcella.

Peter the Great.

Ville de Loisy.

Water Gardening.

There should be, and there will be, ere long a great deal of gardening done below the ground surface. The beautiful hardy lilies and other aquatic plants are so easily grown, and give such great pleasure that they must become very popular, not only the plants, but the many beautiful goldfish are so easily cared for, that they will soon be better known.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.



These old time favorites have about returned to the position they occupied many years ago before the advent of the Geraniums, Coleus, Petunias and such like tender plants. It does not seem possible that such plants as the lark spurs, the peonies, the columbines, and the lilies should have, ever, been neglected, as they have been. So, let by gones, be by gones, and let us take hold with more, interest so that our old friends shall be with us as of yore.

Some recent additions to the hardy herbaceous plants have been made that are of great merit, notably the golden glow Rudbeckia, the Japan Anemones, the hardy Hybrid Asters, the Heleniums, the Heucheras, the Leucantheumums and the beautiful oriental poppies.

Rather a peculiar impression, believed in by many, is that when hardy herbaceous plants are once planted they require no more attention. There is nothing more fallacious.

Hardy plants require to be pruned, cleaned and transplanted from time to time, the soil should be rich and there is not one but will be much benefitted by a mulching of leaves or manure or any other protective material. The list of plants here offered is not an extensive one but they all grow freely and flower from April to November, some of them.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENTS.

12 species and varieties, our choice.....	\$ 2 00
25 " " " "	4 00
50 " " " "	7 00
100 plants of 30 species and varieties, our choice.....	12 00



Achillea.

ACHILLEA. Yarrow or Milfoil.

The various species grow from 18 to 24 inches high. Flowers red, white and yellow, in flattish or corymbose heads, from June to August.

Millefolium rosea. ROSE-FLOWERED YARROW. Rosy lilac flowers; 15 inches. 25c.

Millefolium rubra. RED-FLOWERED YARROW. Deep red flowers; ornamental foliage; 2 feet. June to August. 25c.

Parmica var. fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING SNEEZEWOOT. Of dwarf spreading habit, with small, pure white, double, daisy-like flowers; profuse bloomer. Invaluable for cutting. One of the most useful border plants. August. 25c.

The Pearl. A free-growing plant, covered with a profusion of most exquisitely shaped double flowers; almost a continuous bloomer. 25c.

Serratifolia fl. pl. This grows thicker than the preceding, and the flowers are rather more scattering. Flowers of this may be gathered as late as November 1st. 25c.

ANEMONE. Wind-flower.

Japonica. A distinct and beautiful species; flowers $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centers, borne in great profusion from September to November. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; habit neat and compact; very desirable. 25c.

var. alba. (*Honorine Jobert.*) A distinct and beautiful variety of the preceding; flowers $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; pure white, center golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November. 25c.

The Whirlwind. Large, pure white flowers, semi-double, freely produced. One of the latest to flower. 25c.

ANTHEMIS. Feverwort.

Anthemis tinctorus. A brilliant, yellow daisy-like flower, in good-sized heads, commencing to flower the end of May. 25c.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

Canadensis. Our well known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals; easily cultivated. 25c.

formosa hybrida. The sepals and petals yellowish, tinged orange and orange red spurs; 2 to 4 feet. May to September. 35c.

glandulosa. A Siberian species with large white flowers, with sepals bright lilac-blue and petals white; very pretty; 12 inches. April and May. 25c.

ARUNDINARIA. Ribbon-Grass.

foliis variegatis. VARIEGATED RIBBON GRASS. One of the prettiest hardy grasses, with handsomely striped foliage. 25c.

ARUNDO. The Reed.

Invaluable for creating tropical aspects in a garden.

Donax. A handsome Reed, growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Its attractive foliage renders it very effective on lawns. 25c.

var. foliis variegatis. VARIEGATED ARUNDO. A magnificent variety of the preceding; leaves beautifully striped with white; 6 to 8 feet. 50c.



Aquilegia.

ARTEMISIA. Wormwood.

pontica. An interesting plant, with handsome silvery foliage. 25c.

vulgaris. Common Wormwood. 25c.

ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed.

Fine native plants; flowers in terminal umbels of various colors.

incarnata. Flowers flesh-colored; 3 to 4 feet. July. 25c.

tuberosa. Bright orange flowers; showy and beautiful; 2 feet. July. 25c.

ASTER. Starwort.

These, our Michaelmas Daisies, flowering as they do during September and October, so prolong the season of flowers that they are among the most desirable hardy plants. During the past few years attention has been given to the breeding of these hardy Asters, both by selection and hybridizing. Attention is called to these new comers, all of which we cheerfully recommend.

Amellus. Light blue; 3 feet. September. 25c.

grandiflorus. This is a gem. Flowers of larkspur blue as large as cineraries. Flowering at extreme end of October. Every lover of hardy plants should grow this gem. 25c each.

Formosissimus. Deep rosy lilac, shaded deeper, 3 to 4 feet. September 20c.

Hozizontalis. Flowering end of September, flowers rosy lilac covering the entire plant. 20c.

Lævis. A glorious species with light carulean blue flowers. September, 20c.

Lady Trevelyan. Flowers purest white, very large, noble plant. September. 20c.

Robert Parker. Lavender shaded blue flower, with golden yellow center, in fine sprays. 25c.

Snowflake. One of the latest flowers of the purest white, remarkably free blooming. 25c.

Thomas Ware. Deep plum purple, flowers large growth robust. September. 25c.

White Queen. Very large, pure white flowers, broad petals, a fine variety. September. 25c.

longifolius var. formosus. A distinct sort; suitable for borders; purple, white center; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.

Novæ Angliæ. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. Bluish purple; 4 feet. 25c.

Novæ Belgii. Blue; 3 to 5 feet. 25c.

novæ cæruleus. Bluish purple; 4 to 5 feet. 25c.

ASTILBE, Japan Spiræa.

Japonica. Known generally as *Spiræa Japonica* or *Hoteia Japonica*. A handsome plant, with small, pure white flowers, in large, branching panicles. Blooms in May, in the open air, but is cultivated chiefly for forcing in winter. 30c.

grandiflora. (New.) Compared with the type, the individual flowers are much more numerous, and the flower spikes are larger, borne more freely and are more compact. 50c.

BAPTISIA, False Indigo.

australis. BLUE FALSE INDIGO. Deep blue Lupin-like flowers in racemes; 2 to 5 feet. June, 25c.

cærulea. Fine blue Lupin shaped flowers; 2 feet. June and July. 25c.

BOCCONIA, Plume-Poppy.

Beautiful hardy plants, with large foliage which produces a picturesque effect.

cordata. An attractive plant, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August. Well adapted for single lawn specimens, or for the sub-tropical garden. 25c.

BOLTONIA, False Chamomile.

latisquamæ. Aster-like flowers in a broad head; rosy purple; free blooming, showy and fine; 5 feet. July to October. 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Species.

Chrysanthemum, Leu, Maximum. A superb mid-summer variety, flowers 3 inches in diameter, rays pure white, with bright golden yellow discs a continuous blooming plant of great merit. 25c.

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. "SHASTA DAISY." This is Wizard Burbank's "Mount Shasta Daisy" and this is what he says. Their first qualification is hardiness, they grow out of doors where it is not cold enough to kill oaks, they are perennial blooming better each season. They bloom for several months. The flowers are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter of the purest white with golden yellow centers. Price each 50c.

CLEMATIS.

Davidiana. Large axillary clusters of fragrant blue flowers. 3 feet. 50c.

integrifolia. Fine blue, bordered with white. 2 feet. June 50c.

recta. Large panicles of small, fragrant, white flowers, on long stalks; 3 to 4 feet. June. 50c.

CONVALLARIA, Lily of the Valley.

majalis. The well known favorite, with large, luxuriant foliage and pure white bell-shaped flowers, deliciously fragrant clumps. 25c.

majalis major. A new kind, with flowers and spikes, more than double the size of Majalis. A great acquisition. 35c and 50c each.

COREOPSIS, Tickseed.

lanceolata. Large golden yellow flowers, a very free bloomer, continuing nearly the whole of the summer. 18 to 24 inches high. 25c.

lanceolata grandiflora. Flowers of the same color as the preceding, nearly double the size, flowering until quite late in the fall. 30c.

tripteris. Flowers small, in dense heads, freely produced. 25c.



Lily of the Valley.



Delphinium.

DELPHINIUM, Larkspur.

A remarkably showy class of tall growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in summer. We know of no plants which will afford greater satisfaction than these.

Album grandiflorum. Large spikes, pure white flowers.

Bleu celeste. Very large double flowers, sky blue, long spikes.

Dr. Brahmnn. Deepest cobalt blue, fine spikes.

Frou Frou. Double clear sky blue, free flowering.

Gloire de Nancy. Very intensive, deep metallic blue one of the best.

Louis Thibault. Intense deep, double blue flowers.

Nymphé. Large double flowers, clear rosy lilac with pure white centers.

Ranunculiflorum. Deep blue, extremely double quite a gem.

Salamander. Brilliant blue, shaded red a fine kind.

Sirius. Very tall, large flowers, a distinct variety.

True Blue. The deepest blue of all, with black centers. 30c each \$2.50 per dozen.

DICTAMNUS, FRAXINELLA, or GAS PLANT.

A choice perennial, forming a bush about two feet high, and bearing spikes of curious red and white flowers, which are fragrant.

alba. White; twelve to eighteen inches. June. 50c.

rubra. Red; twelve to eighteen inches. June. 50c.

DODECATHEON Shooting Star.

Media. One of the handsomest early flowering native plants should be in every garden 20c. each.

DORONICUM, Wolfs Bane.

Harper Crewe. Magnificent deep yellow flowers, on stems from 2 to 3 feet long, one of the best yellow early flowering daisy like flowers. 35c.

EULALIA.

(See next page.)

These beautiful hardy grasses are deserving of the highest commendation. For the garden they are invaluable, being very showy and ornamental and of easy cultivation. They should be in every collection.

ERIANTHUS.

Ravennæ. RAVENNA GRASS. Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Attains a height of from 9 to 12 feet. Being perfectly hardy, is a valuable grass, for the decoration of lawns. 25c.

ERIGERON, Flea Bane.

speciosum. Large purplish aster-like flowers, with conspicuous orange centers. June and July, again in the autumn. 2 feet. 25c.

ERYNGIUM, Sea-Holly,

amethystinum. Flowers in globular heads, amethyst blue; foliage spiny and lacinated; three feet. July and August. 25c.

DICENTRA or DIELYTRA, Bleeding Hearts,

Eximia. A dwarf growing, early flowering, native species of great beauty. 20c.

Spectabilis. One of the handsomest and best early flowering plants, with deep rose colored racemes; perfectly hardy. 25c.

GAILLARDIA.

aristata. Flowers yellow and cinnamon red; blooming during June, July and August. 25c.

grandiflora hybrida. Various colored flowers of yellow, red and crimson, blooming quite freely; fine for cutting during August and September. 25c each.

GYPSOPHILA. Chalk Plant.

paniculata. A fine herbaceous plant, forming a compact bush about 4 feet high; flowers small, white, large, loose panicles. Valuable for bouquets. July. 25c.



DieLytra.



EULALIA.

flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced abundantly in September; 6 to 8 feet. 25c.

multiflorus fl. pl. DOUBLE SUNFLOWER. A blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn, and altogether one of the showiest of hardy perennials. 25c.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily.

aurantiaca major. A new species of noble habit, bearing very large flowers on long stems, 3 or 4 of which open at one time; the colors of the brightest orange yellow differing from all others in this genus. 35c and 50c.

Dumortierii. Orange-colored flowers with tawny brown shadings on the exteriors of the flowers; dwarf habit. 25c.

Flava. (The Lemon Lily.) One of the most prolific flowering plants, with light yellow trumpet-shaped flowers freely produced. A general favorite. 25c.

Fulva. (The Orange Lily.) With large flowers of strong growth, perfectly hardy. 20c.

Heddendorffiana. Rich deep golden yellow; flowers of good size. 25c.

Minor (or *Angustifolia*.) A narrow-leaved variety with small yellow flowers. One of the best. 25c.

Thunbergii. A late flowering variety with deep-colored yellow flowers. 35c.



Hemerocallis.

FUNKIA. Plantian Lily.

A very interesting and beautiful genus, with luxuriant foliage and handsome lily-like flowers.

cærulea. Light blue, with dark green, glossy foliage; 1 foot. June and July. 25c.

var. alba marginata. Foliage edged with white; pretty 25c.

Sieboldiana. Silver-gray foliage; one of the most distinct; light purple flowers. 25c.

subcordata. One of the noblest plants in foliage and flower. The leaves are heart-shaped, 8 to 10 inches across. The flowers are pure white, 3½ inches in diameter, borne on long drooping stems. August and September. 35c.

Caucasicum. Flowers not as large as the preceding, of a less brilliant shade of yellow, rather dwarfer in habit. 35c.

EULALIA.

var. gracillima univittata. A new and beautiful ornamental grass with narrow graceful foliage. Very valuable. 25c.

var. variegata. Handsomely variegated leaves, 4 feet. 25c.

var. zebrina. ZEBRA-STRIPED EULALIA. One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green. 25c.

HELENIUM.

Hoopesii. HOOPES' SNEEZWORT. Large, bright orange showy flowers; 3 to 5 feet. 25c.

decapetalus. Flowers yellow in large panicles, valuable late flowering plant. 5 feet. September. 50c.

orgyalis. GRACEFUL SUNFLOWER. Tall and graceful

DESPLAINES, ILLINOIS, March 2, 1901.

KLEHM'S NURSERIES, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS.

GENTLEMEN—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for payment of bill rendered. I received the plants in fine condition, and they are very satisfactory indeed. I remain yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL H. BROWN.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 2, 1901.

KLEHM'S NURSERIES, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS.

GENTLEMEN—The package arrived all right, and please accept my sincere thanks for the attention given and the nice shrubs sent. If at any time I can return the courtesy and reward you for your promptness, let me know. Yours truly,

O. H. HEATH.

GENEVA, WISCONSIN, JANUARY 27th, 1902.

KLEHM'S NURSERIES, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

GENTLEMEN—: Find enclosed amount in cash for which please receipt enclosed bill and return same. Roses received all O K, and in good condition, thanks for the accomodation.

Yours truly, D. W. Carey.



IRIS.

Auratum. THE GOLDEN BANDED LILY OF JAPAN. This without question is the most gorgeous of all lilies. the flowers are from 8 to 11 inches in diameter, of a clear ivory white blended with gold and spotted with chocolate colored dots, it bears from 8 to 10 flowers on long stems. Price 20c each \$2.00 per doz.

Speciosum Album. LANCI FOLIUM. Large white flowers of great substance recurring to a circle deliciously scented. 25c each \$2.00 per doz.

Speciosum Rubrum. Flowers pink, margined with white, centers deep crimson, dotted with dark brown.

Candidum. Ascension Lily-flowers purest white borne on long stems in latter part of June. 25c each.

Tigrinum. The old and bold tiger lily none of which are more showy. 15c each.

Umbellatum. Flowers in great heads, crimson and orange, perfectly hardy, should be grown more than it is. 15c.



Lilium Umbellatum.

Verbenacea. A trailing species; blue flowers. 25c.
Virginica. White spikes; three to five feet. August and September. 25c.

IRIS. FLEUR DE LIS.

There are few classes of hardy plants more generally known than the Iris, nearly all of them flower freely and are quite hardy, the beautiful shapes of many of the species are as dainty as the most expensive orchids, the colors range through all the shades of purple, blue, yellow and bronze. their season of flowering extends over a season of several months, and their cultivation is of the simplest. The species known as Germanica, Florentina and Pallida furnish us with many varieties that flower during the latter part of May and through June,

Germanica Varieties in 8 kinds, 25c each.

Florentina Varieties " 6 " " "

Pallida Varieties " 6 " " "

Siberica and Siberica alba. The one with deep purple blue flowers and the other with opaque white flowers, blooming at the end of June, the foliage is narrow of a very, deep green tint from 18 to 24 inches high the flowers are borne on long stems over-topping the leaves. 20c each.

Kämpferii. THE JAPAN IRIS. Flowering in July, some of the blooms are 8 inches in diameter and are of all shades of blue, white, bluish and bronze requiring damp ground. 30c each.

LILIUM Lilies,

Lilies. are general favorites with all and are desirable in the most limited collection.



SWEET WILLIAM

Dianthus Barbatus.

Of these old favorites we have an excellent strain in all the colors known to them, fine strong clumps. 25c each.

TRADESCANTIA,

Spiderwort.

Showy native plants, forming erect bushes eighteen to twenty-four inches in height; flowers produced in the greatest profusion all summer.

Virginica. Blue; eighteen to twenty-four inches. May. 25c.

alba. White; eighteen to twenty-four inches. May. 25c.

VERONICA, Speedwell.

amethystina. Amethyst blue; twelve to eighteen inches. June. 25c

gentianoides. Pale blue, with denses pikes; one to two feet. May and June. 25c.

rupestris. A fine creeping form, with showy spikes of handsome blue flowers. May and June. 4 inches. 25c.

LYCHNIS, Lamp Flower.

Very effective plants in the mixed border.

Chalcedonica. SCARLET LYCHNIS. Brilliant scarlet; large truss; 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

Chalcedonica alba. Pure white flowers. 25c.

LYSIMACHIA, Loosestrife.

clethroides. Long, dense spikes of starry-white flowers; 2 feet. July. 25c.

nummularia. MONEYWORT. Creeping habit; small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers in June. Fine for hanging baskets and covering rock-work. 25c.

PAPAVER, Poppy.

Showy perennials with large flowers, of rich and striking colors.

bracteatum. Scarlet; handsome, finely cut foliage; 18 inches. June. 30c.

nudicaule. A fine dwarf kind, with deeply-lobed and cut leaves and pretty yellow flowers on hirsute stems. Excellent for the rockery. 30c.

var. album. A pretty white variety of the preceding, and equally free-flowering. 30c.

orientale. ORIENTAL POPPY. Deep scarlet; large; very showy; 18 inches. June. 30c.

PHLOX.

These are justly esteemed as the finest of herbaceous plants. They are of dwarf habit, perfectly hardy, of very easy culture and yield a profusion of bright, showy bloom. They are hardly equalled by any other hardy plant for the decoration of the garden.

amœna. LOVELY PHLOX. Flowers pinkish purple, completely covering the plant in spring. One of the best early-flowering species. 25c.

procumbens. Lilac, with violet marks near the eye; 3 inches. May. 25c.

subulata. MOSS PINK. Spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple, with a darker center, and produced in wonderful profusion in April or May. 25c.

var. alba. A white flowering variety of the above. Very showy when in flower, presenting to the eye masses of bloom-like sheets of snow. 25c.

For other varieties see special list. page 27.

PLATYCODON, Campanula.

Ornamental showy plants, of erect habit of growth and showy bell-shaped flowers.

grandiflorum. Large, fine blue flowers; 1 to 2 feet. June and July. 25c.

grandiflorum album semi-pleno. White; 18 inches to 2 feet. 25c.

Mariesii. Dwarfier than the preceding. Flowers of a deep shade of blue 25c.

POLEMONIUM, Greek Valerian.

reptans. A low spreading plant; blue; 12 inches. May. 25c.

PYRETHRUM.

A most valuable class of hardy plants. Flowers of good size and form, double like an aster; very useful for bouquets or cut flowers. The plants make showy specimens in the garden. May or June. Fine-named varieties. 25c.

RANUNCULUS, Buttercup.

These are among the best of early spring flowers, being very effective.

aconitifolius luteo pleno. Double orange yellow Crowfoot; 2 feet. May and June. 25c.

RUDBECKIA, Cone-flower.

Among the most valuable hardy plants, producing showy golden yellow flowers.

hirta. Large yellow flowers, with dark center; 1 to 2 feet; a valuable summer flowering plant. June and July. 25c.

nitida. Large light yellow flowers; a splendid late flowering plant; 3 to 4 feet. September. 35c.



Oriental Poppy.



PLATYCODON.



Rudbeckia. Golden Glow.

- Filipendula. DROPWORT.** Large showy heads of white flowers, tinged rose; fine foliage; 1 to 2 feet. June. 25c.
- var. fl. pl. DROPWORT.** Double white flowers; fern-like foliage; 2 to 3 feet. One of the best and most showy perennials. 25c.
- Humboldtii.** Greenish flowers. June. 25c.
- lobata. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE.** Flowers deep rose, in large heads; of a robust habit; contrasts finely with *Ulmaria fl. pl.*; 1 ft. June. 25c.
- Ulmaria fl. pl. DOUBLE WHITE, MEADOW SWEET.** A very desirable hardy plant; 2 feet. June. 25c.
- var. fol. var.** Golden variegated foliage; a remarkably handsome plant, not appreciated as it should be. 25c.
- venusta.** Branching, feathery flowers of soft rose color; one of the finest. 25c.

VINCA, Myrtle or Periwinkle.

- cærulea minor.** A blue flowering, trailing evergreen. 25c.
- elegantissima alba.** White flowers and glossy green oval foliage. 25c.
- herbacea.** Blue flowers; early; narrow foliage; very pretty. 25c.
- major variegata.** Trailing habit; leaves broadly margined with yellow. A fine basket plant. 25c.
- minor aurea variegata.** Golden variegation. 25c.

YUCCA, Spanish Bayonet.

Has a fine appearance; the stem is two feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; valuable for rockwork.

filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. This is one of the most beautiful hardy, plants and evergreen bearing candelabra like flowers on stems from two to three feet high the flowers are pure white and in shape like inverted small teacups. Price 25c, 35c and 50c each.

KLEHM'S NURSERIES, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

GENTLEMEN—: Enclosed please find payment for box of flowers received Friday night. It seems almost like an insult in sending such a small amount for those gorgeous flowers. Every one just raved over those lilacs and I am very much obliged to you for sending me so many.

RUDBECKIA.

Golden Glow. This is one of the most desirable plants of late introduction. Thriving as it does in any situation, it is hardy beyond question, and seemingly it can be used for nearly all purposes, where a free and robust-growing plant is desired. The flowers are bright shining yellow, perfectly double and resemble dahlias or chrysanthemums. The largest flowers are from 4 to 5 inches in diameter and are freely produced, so much so as to cover the upper part of the plant entirely. It begins to flower in July and continues until the late fall. Its general height is from 4 to 6 feet, according to the richness of the soil. Price, each 25c.; 3 plants for 50c.

Purpurea. Another distinct Rudbeckia, bearing deep rosy purple flowers, with distinct brown centers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It blooms through the very latest part of the summer and is of great merit, 25c.; 3 plants for 50c.

SCABIOSA. Scabious.

caucasica. The finest of the tribe, forming a large, spreading plant, growing from 1½ to 3 feet high. Flowers pale lilac blue, on long, slender stalks. 50c.

SPIRÆA. Meadow-Sweet.

Among the most ornamental and valuable of Herbaceous Plants, and of easy culture.

Aruncus. GOAT'S BEARD. Large panicles of creamy-white flowers; one of the best border plants. June. 25c.



YUCCA.

PALATINE, Feb. 4th, 1902.

Yours respectfully, MRS. E. ROBERTSON.

Fruit Department.



Our collection of fruit is replete with such kinds as have proven to be the best for general purposes. It is not an extensive collection, but there is not a single kind in all of the sections but what is of the highest merit. We are extremely careful in supplying none but healthy and vigorous stock.

It is advisable to stake all standard trees of whatever kind as soon as possible after planting, to prevent them being disturbed by the wind, this positively should not be neglected. Take care, that no weeds be allowed to grow around the base of trees or plants, and where practical, mulch the ground immediately around the stems, cultivate the soil in the proximity of any and all plantation so as to insure a clean and vigorous growth.

Dont forget to fight all insect enemies. How to do this will be found under the head of spraying on 2nd page of cover.

APPLES.

The apple is the most popular and valuable of all hardy fruits. Their value can hardly be over-estimated, and when due attention is paid to the selection of kinds suited to location, having in view kinds suited for what you intend them for, they may be justly classed among the best of fruits. They will flourish and produce well in almost any soil and situation where other crops will grow. Our stock of apple trees comprises all the leading and popular sorts, and are unsurpassed in vigor, thrift and hardiness. Apples are one of the most valuable fruits that we have, because we can use them for all purposes and have them for nine to ten mnths of the year.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES,

Standard trees, 5 to 7 feet high. Varieties priced at 25 cents each, are:
 Per dozen.....\$2.50. Per hundred.....\$17.00

SUMMER APPLES.

Colton.—Medium size, yellowish white, with a slight tint of carmine where exposed to the sun, like the Early Harvest, but much earlier and better in quality; owing to its fine quality it sells higher than any other in the market. Each, 25c.

Benoni.—Medium size, roundish, oblong, red, flesh tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table. Tree a moderately erect grower; ripens through August. Each, 25c.

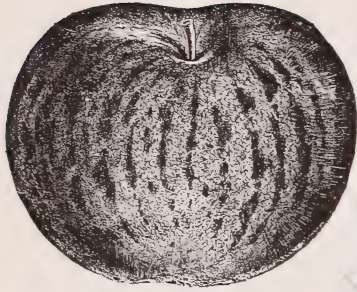
Carolina Red June.—Medium size, dark red, oblong, flesh tender, juicy, very rich, valuable for the table; middle to the end of August. Each, 25c.

Early Strawberry.—Medium size, mostly covered with deep red, tender, almost melting, with a mild and fine flavor; tree a moderately erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden; middle to the end of August. Each, 25c.

Red Astrachan.—Rather large, roundish, narrowed towards the eye, nearly covered with a deep crimson, moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor, very handsome, bears abundantly; ripens through August. Each, 25c.



AUTUMN APPLES.



Duchess of Oldenburg.—A large, beautiful Russian apple, roundish, streaked red and yellow, tender, juicy and pleasant; tree a vigorous fine grower, young and abundant bearer; September. Each, 25c.

Keswick Codlin.—Large, oblong, pale yellow, sub-acid, quality fair; tree erect and very vigorous, bears when quite young and abundant; excellent for cooking. This apple ought to find a place in every garden. Each, 25c.

Golden Sweet.—Large, yellow, a very fine sweet apple; tree a free grower, spreading irregular, and productive; August and September. Each, 25c.

Maiden's Blush.—Medium to large, somewhat flattened, a clear lemon yellow, with a bright red cheek, quite acid, excellent for cooking and

drying; bears very young, regularly and freely; matures first of September to last of October. Each, 25c.

Snow or Fameuse.—A very celebrated Canada fruit, which has its name from the snow-white color of its flesh; it is an excellent productive autumn apple; it is especially valuable for the finest dessert fruit; flesh remarkably white, tender, juicy and a slight perfume; tree vigorous with dark wood. Each, 25c.

Stannard Seedling.—An apple of great merit, large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich, with a fine flavor; tree vigorous, straggling grower; this is one of the most profitable sorts either for table or market, and ought to find its way into every yard or orchard; matures from October to December. Each, 25c.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin.—A well known kind, bearing bright red fruit, crisp, rich and juicy, tree very vigorous. One of the best. 25c.

Ben Davis—A large handsome striped apple of good quality, flesh white, sub-acid; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive, bears early and keeps well; one of the most successful and largely planted varieties. Each, 25c.

Bethlemite—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; tree a fair grower and productive. Each, 25c.

Bismarck—A new variety imported from New Zealand. Tree remarkable dwarf and vigorous, fruit, large, bright yellow streaked with red, bearing on the smallest trees, very prolific, 35c. to 50c.

Dominie.—A large, fine, striped apple, a vigorous grower and a profuse bearer, succeeds well in nearly all the western states, attains a great size; December to April. Each, 25c.

King of Tomkins County.—A superb red apple of large size and finest quality; tree a vigorous grower, valuable for market where it always brings a high price; November to April. Each, 25 cts.

Minkler—A variety originated in this vicinity. It resembles King of Tomkins Co. in many particulars. The fruit is larger of richer flavor; a great keeper, extremely prolific, the tree is hardy and a vigorous grower, one of the best new apples, 25c.

Rawle's Jenet.—Medium size, yellow, striped with red, crisp, juicy, rich, a free grower it generally bears when all others fail, as it leaves out two weeks later than all other varieties, best flavored and keeper of all winter apples. Each, 25 cts.

Sophia.—One of the most celebrated apples on account of long keeping and excellent quality and the high price it commands. The apple is large, roundish, skin mostly covered with dull red, flesh yellowish white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good; tree hardy and a fine upright grower, an early and an annual bearer and a late keeper; should be in every orchard and garden, is a natural seedling raised on the Moore farm adjoining the Village of Arlington Heights nearly 50 years ago and has fruited nearly every year since. A handsome stocky grower and very prolific; a decided acquisition to the list of profitable market and good garden varieties.

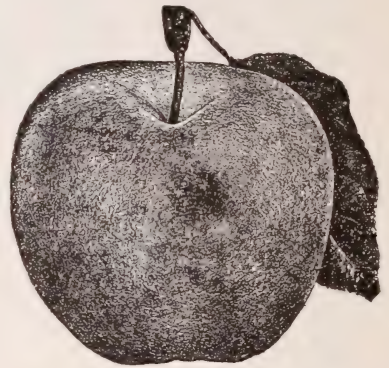
Smith Cider.—Large, handsome, red and yellow, juicy, acid, quality fine, a moderate grower and a good bearer; succeeds well in this section. Each, 25 cts.

Wagner.—Medium to large size, deep red in the sun, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; tree a vigorous, handsome upright grower, and very productive; December to April. Each, 25 cts.

White Pearmain.—An old apple of great merit. The fruit is very large, rich and of fine flavor and excellent keeper. 25 cents.

Willow Twig.—Tree hardy and productive, fruit tender, with a pleasant and sub-acid flavor, valuable for late keeping; sometimes we have kept them until the middle of June; ought to be in every orchard and garden. Each 25c.

Wine Sap.—Medium, roundish, deep red, medium quality; tree a moderate grower and a good bearer; flesh firm and crisp, with a rich high flavor. Each, 25 cts.



TESTIMONIAL:

Of the early Richmond cherry trees I bought of you last spring only one has died, while the loss on English Morellos was about 40 per cent.

WISCONSIN, December 27th, 1901.

Your respectfully, M. B. DOWNING



CRAB APPLES.

The crab apple is an excellent fruit, and usually profitable. The trees are very handsome, and are often planted for ornamental purposes.

PRICES OF CRAB APPLES.

Varieties, 5 to 7 feet high, each.....	\$ 0 25
" " " " per dozen.....	2 50
" " " " per hundred.....	17 00

Hyslop. A hardy, good keeping variety; fruit produced in clusters, deep crimson, with a yellow flesh, sub-acid, good for cooking and other purposes; very popular here on account of its deep crimson fruit hanging in clusters on the tree for a long time; October to December. Each, 25c.

Transcendent.—A beautiful variety of the Siberian crab, red and yellow; tree very hardy and a rapid grower, young and abundant bearer; flesh yellow, crisp, and when fully ripe, of an excellent flavor, an excellent variety for making jelly; middle of August to October. Each, 25c.

Yellow Siberian.—Fruit borne in clusters, ornamental in its flowers and fruit; tree a moderate grower, and bears very young; middle of August to October. Each, 25c.

Whitney No. 20.—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy, green-striped, splashed with carmine, flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant; ripens latter part of August. Each, 25c.

CHERRIES.

PRICE OF CHERRY TREES.

Varieties, 4 to 7 feet high, each.....	\$ 0 50
" " " " per dozen.....	5 00
" " " " per hundred.....	40 00

Early Richmond.—When grafted on the Morello or cherry sucker, this is the only cherry that can be had in abundance in this part of the country.

Other nurseries will sell you trees that are grafted on the Mahaleb or Mazzard, which are grown from French seed; these will not thrive nor bear well in this soil, as proven by trial for over fifty years in this part of the country; nor are they hardy enough for this climate. These cherry trees on the Mahaleb can be propagated for less than half the cost of the Morello. We will guarantee the people that we will not sell them any that are grafted or budded on the Mahaleb or Mazzard. We have the largest stock of this variety in Cook County, Illinois.

Fruit medium size, juicy and acid, fine for cooking, and very pleasant for eating when fully ripe. The tree is perfectly hardy when grafted on the Morello; popular in this part of the country.

All the Richmond cherries that have been sold in quantities in the Chicago market have been grown from trees grafted on the Morello or cherry sucker. Beware of the agents that will try to sell you other cherry trees; they only sell you once, then you never see them again, while we are always here, and can be found.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. Ripens last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country. 50c.

Coe's Transparent.—Medium size; pale amber; red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; one of the very best. 50c.

Gov. Wood.—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree. 50c.

Kirtland's Mary.—Large, light and dark red on yellow ground; rich, juicy, sweet, high flavored. One of the best. Tree vigorous. 50c.

May Duke.—A well known and excellent variety: fruit large; dark red, rich and juicy, the tree is hardy and vigorous. 50c.

Montmorency.—Very large fruit, bright red, rather acid, tree a free grower and heavy bearer, hardy, 50c.

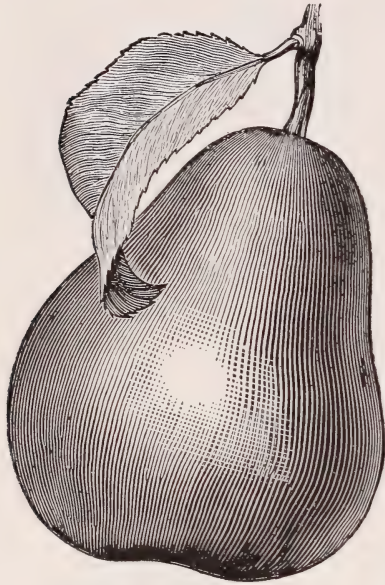
Morello ENGLISH.—Large fruit, dark red nearly black, very juicy of rich flavor and sprightly acid, ripens in August, a valuable variety, 50c.

Windsor.—A variety of Canadian origin and one of the very best cherries, fruit quite large, pale red, flesh very firm, flavor rich and full, a valuable addition, 50c.

Wragg.—A very hardy and vigorous variety, fruit of medium size, color deep purple red of good flavor and quality highly commended, 50c.

Yellow Spanish.—Very large pale yellow fruit with bright red cheeks flesh firm rich and sweet one of the best and most productive kinds, 50c.





PEARS.

The pear deservedly ranks among the most highly esteemed of fruits. Its different varieties present themselves to us from mid-summer through the autumn and winter. In appearance they are of many forms and colorings, and their qualities are so varied and so pleasing that every taste can be gratified, and that continuously, by some new and delicate flavor. Every garden may have some of these trees, as they do not require a great amount of room, and every fruit garden of ordinary size should have at least a dozen well selected varieties that mature at different seasons.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

Varieties, 4 to 7 feet high, each.....	\$ 0 25
" " " " per dozen.....	3 50
" " " " per hundred.....	25 00

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett.—This noble pear is justly one of the most popular of all summer varieties. It bears early, regularly, and abundantly; flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained and buttery; middle of September. Each, 35c.

Clapps Favorite.—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett, and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree. Each, 35c.

Giffard. BEURRE GIFFARD.—A beautiful and excellent variety, ripens in the middle of August; tree slender, but healthy and hardy;

a moderate grower and very productive. Each, 35c.

Osborne Summer.—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; flesh fine, melting, juicy, and of first quality; tree a vigorous upright grower, and early abundant bearer. The finest pear of its season, and worthy of special attention. It ripens the latter part of August. Each 35c.

Tyson.—Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant; tree very vigorous and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year; one of the best summer varieties. Each, 35c.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Belle Lucrative.—A fine, large pear, skin yellowish green, slightly russeted, flesh white, exceedingly fine grained, very tender and buttery with a rich sub-acid flavor; core very small. We do not hesitate in pronouncing it to be the most valuable fall pear in this catalogue, as it has been fruited with us for many years and is the richest and highest flavored pear known. It stands at the head of fall pears. Each 35c.

Doyenne, White.—A well known and esteemed variety; tree a vigorous grower, productive and hardy. Each 35c.

Idaho.—A promising new variety from Idaho, large and handsome; core very small; many entirely seedless; skin golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh white, exceeding fine grained; very tender and buttery with a rich, subdued acid flavor; September to October. Each, 35c.

Flemish Beauty.—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear; it is one of the most hardy trees, and productive pears around this part of the country. Each, 35c.

Howell.—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome, sweet, melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Each, 35c.

Kieffer.—Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind; large skin golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on the side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor; tree very vigorous and an early bearer, and a great yielder; we have picked four bushels from one tree. Each, 35c.

Louis Bonne of Jersey.—Large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive; September and October. Each, 35c.

Seckel.—The original tree is a native of Pennsylvania; rich, yellowish brown, one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive in this part of the country; September to October. Each, 35c.

Sheldon.—Medium size; yellow or greenish russet, with a rich shaded cheek, flesh very fine, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; of first quality; tree vigorous, erect and handsome, hardy and productive; September and October. Each, 35c.

Swans Orange.—A large, melting, sprightly, vigorous pear; tree vigorous, hardy, and an annual bearer; a good market pear. Each, 35c.

WINTER PEARS.

Anjou. BEURRE D' ANJOU.—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter; tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer. Each, 40c.

Easter Beurre.—A large, roundish, oval fruit; yellow with a red cheek; melting and rich; tree a moderate grower and a good bearer. Each, 40c.

Henry.—Hardy, vigorous, not inclined to blight; large size, fine quality, long keeper, lasting into February with no more care than required for Ben Davis Apple. Prolific, annual bearer; color, rich yellow. Resembles Bartlett in shape, size and flavor. December to February. Each, 50c.

Winter Nellis.—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery with a rich, sprightly flavor; tree a slender, straggling, but free grower; bears heavy crops regularly. Each, 35c.



PLUMS.

Now, that by spraying no difficulty is experienced in ridding the trees of curculio, thus being nearly certain of obtaining a crop of this desirable and much appreciated fruit. Plums, as well as peaches, in fact all fruit trees are much benefitted by liberal applications of wood ashes or potash in other form. Our list is a very condensed one all of which we recommend.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES.

Per dozen.....	\$ 3 50
Per hundred.....	25 00

Abundance.—Large; oblong, showy, bright red fruit, with a heavy bloom; flesh orange-yellow, sweet, juicy. Tree a strong, handsome thrifty grower. Begins to bear young, and annually produces large crops. One of the first varieties imported, and the best known and most popular of the Japan kinds. For the past few years the demand for trees has far exceeded the supply. Each, 35c.

De Soto.—Medium size; resembles Miner in form and color, but is two weeks earlier; fine for eating or canning; a moderate grower. Each, 35c.

Hawkeye.—Very large; dark red, handsome, rich and good. Tree a moderate grower, with broad, shining leaves; hardy and productive. Each, 35c.

Lombard.—Large; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, and pleasant. Tree quite vigorous. One of the most widely cultivated Plums in America. Has proven a good annual bearer. September. Each, 35c.

Moore's Arctic.—Medium, purplish black, juicy and sweet; hardy. Each, 35c

PEACHES.

The following very condensed list of peaches has been selected for their hardiness and may be relied upon to produce good crops of fruit especially if they are planted in an easterly or north-easterly exposure; where possible they should have the shelter of buildings or other wind breaks.

Crosby.—Originated about 1895. The constant bearing, often when all others have failed, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention. Fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine. Each 25c.

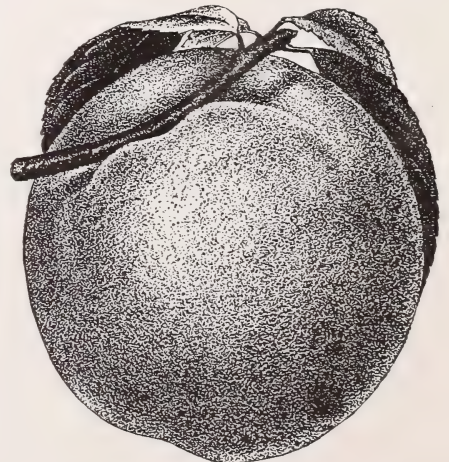
Crawford's Early.—This very beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow with a red cheek, flesh yellow. Each, 25c.

Champion.—It is hardy, productive, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of early peaches, and the only early perfect freestone; the flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties, skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. Each, 25c.

Bokara No. 3.—Claimed to be the hardiest peach known. Large, yellow, good quality. Aug. Each. 25c.

Elberta.—Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality; exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy; is doing well in all peach sections north and south, one of the leading market varieties. Each, 25c.

Shepherdia Argentea. BUFFALO BERRY.—A native shrub growing from 12 to 18 feet high. It is a plant both ornamental and bearing useful bearing bright red berries in great profusion the size of peas of a sprightly acid flavor, it makes a delicious preserve. Each, 25c. and 50c.





GRAPES.

Grapes will flourish and bear abundantly on almost any good dry soil, especially if the vines are grown on wire trellis.

It is not necessary for a person to conclude, because some of the most tender varieties will not grow with him, that he cannot have grapes. There are varieties adapted to almost every locality, that may be grown on a very cheap and simple trellis, or even on single poles or stakes.

Grape vines should be planted from fifteen to eighteen inches in depth. If roots are too long on the vines, cut them of somewhat, and plant them same as a tree.

Campbell's Early. It is of strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy.

Concord.—This variety is very hardy, productive and popular; successful over a larger range of soil than any other variety. First known in 1853, and still the most extensively planted for market and family use, the best kind for this section of this country. We have grown this variety for over thirty years, and it has never

failed to bring us large crops. We estimate a good crop three tons to the acre. 10c each \$1.00 per d. \$5.00 per hundred.

Clinton.—Bunches small and compact, berries small, sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape, and keeps well. A free, rapid grower, and ought to be used extensively for arbor and summer resorts on account of its growth and hardiness. 10c each \$1.00 per dozen.

Delaware.—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy when slightly covered with soil in winter in this climate; ripens early, bunch small and compact, berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful, sweet, sugary, vinous with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden. 10c. each. \$1.00 per dozen.

Diana.—About the same size and color of the Catawba, of which it is supposed to be a seedling; a beautiful and delicious grape, ripens about the same time as the Isabella. Vine remarkably vigorous; rather a shy bearer white young. Each 10c. \$1.00 per dozen.

Eaton.—This very promising new grape is similar in foliage and in growth, health, hardiness and quality, in every respect its equal, while in size of bunch and berry it is much larger and more attractive in appearance. Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the under side with a thick, brownish-yellow down. Bunch very large, berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom, adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin but tough, pulp tender, ripens with Concord. Each 10c. 75c. per doz. \$5.00 per hundred.

Moore's Early (New).—The earliest good black grape; equal in quality, health and hardiness to Concord, but it ripens some ten days earlier; is a good, fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best; bunch large, berry very large. It is being extensively planted for market; valuable for garden and vineyard. Each 10c. 75c. per doz.

Worden.—This excellent grape has come to the front by merit alone. It is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. The worst that can be said of it is that it will crack under conditions that the Concord will. Very valuable for garden and vineyard. Each, 15c. \$1.50 per dozen.

Martha.—This white grape does well in this part of the country when slightly protected in winter. Bunch medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berry medium, roundish, flesh somewhat pulpy; a little foxy, but good; ripens with the Concord. The habit of the vine much like the Concord. 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

McPike. This grand new variety was originated in South Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Pomological Society, has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri State Fair. The McPike is a seedling of the Worden and partakes of all its good qualities to a market degree. Perfectly hardy with a leaf unprecedented; it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Worden. The berries are of mammoth size, and of superb quality. 35c each.

Niagara.—Said to be a cross of Concord and some other variety. Bunch medium, to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom, flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. 10c. each, 75c per dozen.

WE MAKE FROM 5 TO 10 THOUSAND GALLONS OF WINE YEARLY FROM OUR GRAPE² WHICH WE HAVE FOR SALE ON OUR PLACE, TWO YEARS OLD, AT \$1.00 PER GALLON,

KLEHM'S NURSERIES.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me another two gallon jug of wine, the same kind as before, this is an excellent wine and all my friends are pleased with it.

4026 State St., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1891.

Yours very truly, FRANZ G. SPREYNE,



CURRENTS.

There is no class of fruits as easy of cultivation as the currant and none that fruits more freely, growing as it does in any position. It should be more freely planted. Everybody having a garden should have at least half a dozen bushes. Look out for the currant worm and spray as directed on 2nd page of cover. The following kinds are selected as the best to plant.

Fay's Prolific.—The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries; uniform in size, easily picked; exceedingly productive. No variety ever made as quick a jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of the supply. 20c each, 5 for \$1.00.

La Versailles.—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best. Should be in every collection. 20c each 5 for \$1.00.

North Star.—The strongest grower among the red varieties; should be given plenty of room and ground well enriched; bunches average 4 inches in length and are freely produced. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, extra quality and great productiveness. 25c each, 4 for \$1.00.

Red Dutch.—One of the best and most productive, and probably the one most cultivated; it ripens early; the berries are large, juicy and of excellent quality; the plant is an upright grower and very prolific. We have picked as many as 150 bushels of this variety for the Chicago market in one season. 20c each, 4 for 75c.

Victoria.—Red. A good variety, with large, bright red bunches, very long, rather late sort, very productive, will hang on the bushes a long time. 20c each, 4 for 75c.

White Dutch.—White. This is the best of white currants; the plants have a bushy habit; like the red Dutch the bunches and berries are large, freely

produced, and are mild and sweet. 20c each, 5 for \$1.00

White Grape.—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable 25c each, 4 for \$1.00.

White Transparent.—Vigorous grower, very productive. The sweetest and richest white currant extant. Fruit larger and stems longer than White Grape. The fruit sugar and acid are blended without excess of either. The best of all for a dessert fruit. 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Black Champion.—Black. A variety from England, pronounced to be a fine black currant; the bunches are said to be very large, and the flavor of the fruit excellent. 20c each, 4 for \$1.00

BLACKBERRIES.

For the garden cultivation of black berries plant in rows not less than 5 feet apart and 4 feet in the rows, thin out the surplus growth and cultivate them often so as to keep them free from weeds, protect in winter. For field culture plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet in the rows.

Ancient Briton.—One of the best of the hardy varieties. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy; fruit stems loaded with good-sized berries of fine quality that carry well to and fetch highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety. 20c each, 12 \$1.50

Rathbun.—An extra fine variety sweet and luscious without hard core, of extra high flavor, standing at the head of all for quality; jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. Of enormous size, berries, having measured 1½ in. long by 1 in. in diameter, and many of the berries will run 1¼ to 1½ in. long. 45 of them have filled a quart basket. 20c.; 12 for \$1.50.

Synder.—Medium size, sweet and good; a strong grower, very productive; hardy. Has proved its value, and should be universally planted. 20c. 12 for \$1.50.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia.—Decidedly the best of all dewberries. As early or earlier than Wilson's Early blackberry. It is a superb fruit; large and handsome, of a shining jet black, melting and of a delicious quality. The plant is entirely hardy everywhere, a healthy, strong grower, and productive. We can confidently recommend the Lucretia as being a fine acquisition to the family garden and a delightful introduction to the blackberry season. Root cutting plants. 50c per doz. 100 \$2.50

KLEHM'S NURSERIES.

GENTLEMEN:—On arriving home from the Platte River where I have been hunting I found the jug of wine you sent me which is very nice. I wish you would send me at your earliest convenience half a barrel of the same kind. With kind regards I am,

WISNER, Nebraska.

Yours truly,

FRED BUCK.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries must be kept in subjection and in good condition; to produce good crops all of the old wood should be cut out and the weak young shoots also; leaving not more than 5 of the strongest canes; destroy all useless suckers, protect in winter either with straw or hay or leaves, or lay them down and cover the canes with soil. The ground for raspberries must be made rich with manure.

Columbian.—An improvement on Shaffer's which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness and stands at the head for canning, making jam, jell, etc. 10c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$2.00.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market.—A remarkably strong hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. 10c each, 10 for 50c. 100 for \$2.00.

Loudon.—The best red midseason berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich, dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury. 10c, 10 for 50c; 100 for \$2.00.

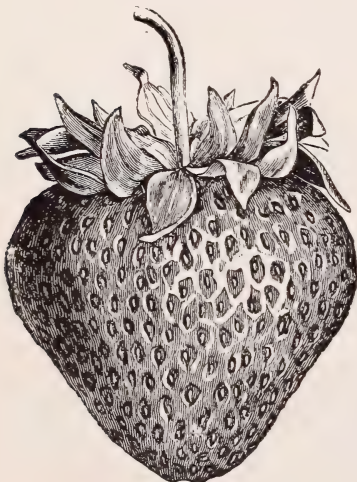
Marlboro.—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. One of the best, well-tested, large early berries for the North. 10c each, 10 for 50c, 100 for \$2.00.

Turner Red.—Medium size, red, moderately firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous and prolific if the suckers are kept down, of which it is very productive; much esteemed for its good quality and great hardiness of plant. Season early. 10c each, 10 for 50c, 100 for \$2.00.

Gregg.—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family, fruit larger than the Souhegan but not so good in quality and ripen some days later. Hardy, a vigorous grower and a great yielder.

Ohio.—Especially recommended for the North, and sections where other varieties do not succeed. Very hardy, vigorous and prolific; profitable for both home use and market. Berries sweet and rich, of large size, jet black; ripens before Gregg. 50c doz. 3 doz. \$1.00.

Palmer Early.—An early Black Cap raised by Mr. Palmer of Ohio. It ripens the same time as Souhegan but yields much more fruit at the first picking, completes ripening its crop in shorter time and commands the higher price in the market. 50c doz. 3 doz. \$1.00.



STRAWBERRIES.

The most popular of all small fruits and deservedly so. There is no fruit more responsive to good cultivation. They require comparatively little care. If they are kept free from weeds and well manured give slight protection in the winter by lightly covering them with either leaves or partly rotted manure they hardly ever fail to give good crops. New plantations should be made every second or third year. Our list contains only the very best kinds.

Brandywine.—A fine, large, late, handsome, productive berry of excellent quality; regular conical form; dark, glossy red, extending to the center. Plant healthy and vigorous. An extra good sort for all purposes. 25c. per 10; \$1.00 per 100.

Bubach's No. 5. (p.) By far more plants of this are used than of any other sort. Its large and uniform size, fine form and color, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor. 25c per 10.

Crescent Seedling.—Very productive, medium size, attractive in color and form, quality moderate, but succeeds under any condition, a good table variety. 25c per 10.

Gandy.—A reliable late variety; berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, large and firm; plants vigorous and healthy. 25c. per 10; \$1.00 per 100.

Jessie.—A large, handsome, dark red berry; in some localities one of the best market sorts. Strongly staminate; a fine fertilizer for such varieties as Bubachs. Vigorous, healthy

plant. Midseason.

Parker Earle.—A late variety, medium to large, rich crimson, very firm. Makes an enormous plant; should be grown in hills. Throws up a large number of fruit stalks, every one loaded; often several hundred berries to the single plant. 25c per 10.

Sample.—A comparatively new kind bearing very large berries brilliant colored of the finest flavor bearing a long time, fruit is large to the end of the crop. 35c per 10.

Warfield. (p) Its great beauty, firmness, earliest, good flavor, productiveness and vigor make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent, and is superseding that. 25c per 10.

Wilson Albany.—This strawberry is among strawberries the same as the Concord grape is among grapes; best for canning of all the varieties, because the berry is so hard and firm. For vigor and hardiness of vines, combined with size, good quality and productiveness it has no equal. 25c per 10.



GOOSEBERRIES.

For pies and tarts and preserving the gooseberry is very desirable, they thrive quite well under ordinary cultivation and when established produce good crops annually, manure liberally and keep free from caterpillars, for the destruction of see spraying 2nd page of cover.

Downing.—One of the oldest and best known sorts. Large, handsome; pale green, of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew. One of the best for home use and market. 10c; 12 for \$1.00.

Industry.—Berries of largest size, excellent flavor; pleasant and rich; dark red color when fully ripe. Strong, upright grower; an immense cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. The best known and most successful English sort. 25c.

Red Jacket.—An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage. 1 year, 20c; 2 years, 25c.

Triumph.—An American seedling of the English type; large golden yellow; this has proved a very desirable variety, and we highly recommend it. 1 year 25c, 2 years 35c.

KLEHM'S NUSERIES BARRINGTON, December 17, 1897.

GENTLEMAN: Send the wine tomorrow morning by freight without fail for I am nearly out. The wine is selling very fast it is an excellent article and gives great satisfaction.

Yours truly, PAUL MILLER.

Miscellaneous Department.

In this department will be found all kinds of summer bedding plants, bulbs of various sorts. Asparagus roots, Rhubarb, Tomatos, and Lawn grass seed.

Summer bedding plants.—Of these we grow quite an extensive stock of the finest varieties in each class and no variety is recommended before we have proved it to be meritorious. The best cultivation is given to the plants so as to have them in sturdy vigorous growth at the time of their being planted in the open ground.

Coleus.—10 of the most distinct and brilliantly marked kinds including 2 new varieties. from 3 in. pots price per dozen 75c.

Verbenas.—10 fine and distinct finely colored varieties from cuttings all true to color stocky plants from 2½ in. pots 60c. per dozen.

Cannas. We offer 12 of the best varieties for bedding purpose being distinct in both flowers and foliage, these varieties are those so extensively used in the Chicago public parks. Strong plants from 4 in. pots middle of May. Per doz. \$1.50

Canna, Black Beauty—A remarkably handsome canna with large foliage of intense dark bronze, some of the shadings being nearly black, a telling plants either as single specimens or in groups, price 20c. each, per doz. \$2.00

Salvia Splendens. (SCARLET SAGE) The old variety flowering from Sept, 1st until cut down by frost per doz. \$1.00

Clara Bedman.—A brilliant scarlet dwarf variety flowering much earlier than the tall kinds per doz. \$1.00

Petunias—Double and single varieties best kinds only, strong plants from 3 in. pots 75c. and \$1.00 per doz.

Carnations.—Six of the best and most distinct varieties suitable for summer flowering including scarlet, pink, white and striped, strong plants in 3 in. pots 75c. per dozen.



Canna.



GERANIUM.

plants to grow and should be in every garden there is no difficulty in growing it. It delights in rich deep soil and should be freely manured. The best varieties are Linnaeus for early and Victoria for main crop.

Strong roots.....20c each. \$2.00 per doz. Small roots 15c each. \$1.50 per doz. \$10.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

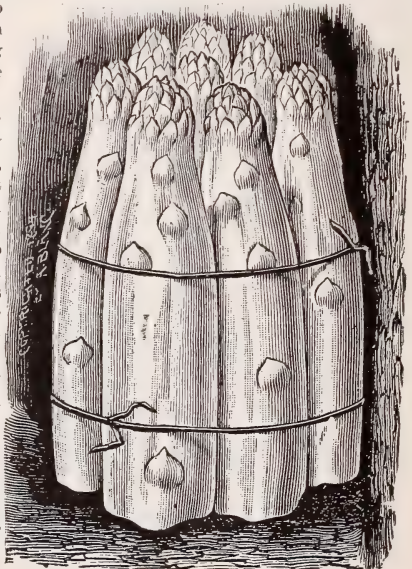
This delicious vegetable is not as much grown as it deserves to be, a mistaken idea is that it is necessary to make deep excavation 3 to 4 feet deep removing the bottom or poorer soil and then filling in with manure, bones, brick bats and lime rubbish, otherwise asparagus will not thrive.

WHEREAS. In any well drained soil where the ground is dug deeply and the bottom layer is broken up the whole to be thoroughly enriched with good manure either from the horse or cow barns, there should be no difficulty in growing asparagus of the highest quality, where it is not convenient to make beds. It can be grown in rows each row 3 feet apart and about 20 inches between each plant, an ordinary bed for a garden 20 x 50 would require close to 250 plants, keep the plants free from weeds, sprinkle a very thin dressing of salt early in the spring around the plants and if in beds over the entire surface. In clearing of the bed in the fall cover the surface with a layer 4 inches thick of the best and most nutritious manure to be obtained, and don't rake much of this off in the spring. A very few of the strongest shoots may be cut very early the 2nd year after planting, and a goodly proportion up to the 25th of June, the 3rd year after which full crops can be cut each year.

Strong two year old roots 75c. per 100
 " " " " " \$6.00 " 1000

The 4 varieties we grow are Columbian Mammoth, Palmetto, Barrs Mammoth and Conovers Colossal. These are all superior varieties and must not be confounded with the ordinary old kinds.

We have a very large stock of fine roots and shall be pleased to quote prices on 5,000 or 10,000 lots.



ASPARAGUS.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

We make a specialty of lawn grass seed mixture for different soils and localities. In ordering quantities state the nature of the soil and what provision is made for watering so that we may be able to supply the proper kinds. Our Lawn grass seed must not be confounded with cheap mixtures. Sow not less than 100 lbs. to the acre one lb. to 400 square feet, average weight about 20 lbs to the bushel. Price per 100 lbs. \$16.00, 20 lbs. at same rate, per lb. 20c. For particulars as to lawn making see Page 4.

TOMATO PLANTS.

We grow annually many thousand Tomato plants in three best kinds, 1st early 2nd and late, they are grown quite cool and are ready for planting out by the 10th of May. Price per doz. 10c per 100, 80c.

Cabbage Plants, Cauliflowers, Peppers and Kale plants in season, prices quite reasonable.

Other Bedding plants, Vernon Begonias, Abutilons, Ageratums, Rose Geraniums, Heliotrope new Giant. Fever few, Vincas for vases and numerous other kinds, per doz. 60c, 75c and \$1.00

Geraniums.—As with Cannas so with Geraniums the best 15 kinds for bedding have been selected out of a collection of several hundred, strong in May from 3½ in pots \$1.25 per doz. from in pots \$1.50 per dozen.

Pansies.—We grow an enormous quantity of Pansies each year from the very finest imported seed, plants are ready by the 15th of April and should be planted early so that they may get strong before the hot weather sets in, make the soil quite rich, they are used extensively for cemetery planting per doz. 40c. per 100, \$3.00, 50 plants \$1.50.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is one of the easiest

plants to grow and should be in every garden there is no difficulty in growing it. It delights in rich deep soil and should be freely manured. The best varieties are Linnaeus for early and Victoria for main crop.

Strong roots.....20c each. \$2.00 per doz. Small roots 15c each. \$1.50 per doz. \$10.00 per 100.

SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS and
Hardy Herbaceous Plants at
Special Prices.

WE CANNOT MAKE ANY CHANGE IN THESE LISTS.

COLLECTION I.

Twenty-five of the most desirable shrubs in species and varieties for \$6.00

Amorpha fragrans
Aralia Japonica
Berberis Thunbergii
 " *purpurea*
Cornus Serica
Cydonia Japonica
Denzie Scabra
Forsythia intermedia
Hydrangea Paniculata
Ligustrum Amurense
Lilac, Chas. X.
 " *Rothmagensis*
Lonicera Graudiflora

Euonymus Europeus
Ribes Aureua
Rosa rugosa
Rhus Cotinus
Rhus iaciniaata
Sambucus golden
 Snowball
Spirea callosa
 " *Van Houttei*
Syringa Grandiflora
Tamarix Amurense
Weigela rosea.

COLLECTION II.

Twelve of the most desirable shrubs, \$3.00

Forsythia Fortunei
 Honeysuckle. White
Hydrangea paniculata
Lilac, Chas. X.
Sambucus aurea
Spirea, Van Houttei

" *iandeolata*
Symphorocarpis
Racemosus
Syringa Coronarius
Weigela rosea
Viburnum lantana

COLLECTION III.

Twelve Flowering and Variegated Shrubs for \$3.75

Berberis purpurea
Cornus Elegantissima Var
 " *Spaethe Nar*
Ligustrum alba Var.
Philadelphuss aureus
Prunus Pissardii

Sambucus aurea
 " *Variegata*
 " *Serratifolia aureua*
Weigela rosea aurea
 " *var. alba.*
 " *Desboesii aurea*

COLLECTION IV.

Twenty-five Hardy Herbaceous Plants flowering successively during the Season for \$4.00

Achillea, The Pearl
Aguilegia, Columbine
Chrysanthemum maximum
Clematis Davidiana
Coreopsis laaceoiata grandiflora
Delphinum hybridum
Dielytra Spectabilis
Hemerobcallis flora
Iris, Germanica
Iris, Siberica
Lychris Chalcedonicum
Lilurm Umbellatum
Papaver bracteotum (Poppy)

Peony old red
 " *white*
 " *pink*
Phlox White
 " *pink*
 " *red*
Platycodon grandiflorum
Rudbeckia, Golben Glow
Rudbeckia purpurea
Ranunculus, (buttercup)
Spirea, filipendala fi. pl.
Yucca filamentosa

COLLECTION V.

Twelve very choice continuous flowery hardy herbaceous plants for \$4.00.

Achillea, The Pearl
Aguilegia Columbine
Clematis Davidiana
Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora
Delphinium formosum
Dielytra spectabilis

Hemerocallis f.ava
Iris, Germanica
Iris, Siberica
Lilium umbellatum
Lychnis chalcedonicum
Papaver bracteatum

Collection of Fruit Trees and Plants.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the different varieties of fruits, we have made up the following collections of iron clad varieties that are sure to give satisfaction. The prices are lower than in the general catalogue.

NO CHANGES CAN BE MADE IN THIS LIST.

COLLECTION I. Price \$6.00,

1 Apple early Strawberry	1 Grape Niagara
1 " Keswick Codlin	1 " Worden
1 " Sophia	2 Currant Fays
1 " Ben Davis	2 " North Star
1 Crab Transcendent	1 " White Transparent
1 Pear Bartlett	1 " Black Champion
1 " Keiffer	25 Strawberry Brandy wine
1 " Henry	25 " Sample
1 Cherry Montmorency	25 " Warfield
1 " Richmond	3 Raspberry Cuthbert
1 Plum Lombard	3 " Ohio
1 " Abundance	3 Blackberry Rathbun
1 Peach Crosby	3 " Snyder
1 " Elberta	2 Gooseberry Downing
1 Grape Campbell's early	1 " Triumph
1 " Delaware	

COLLECTION II. Price \$3.50.

1 Apple Duchess Oldenburg	1 Grape Concord
1 " Dominic	1 " Moore's early
1 Crab Whitney's No 20	1 " Martha
1 Pear Clapp's Favorite	1 Currant Red Dutch
1 " Belle Lucrative	1 " White Dutch
1 Cherry Richmond	1 " Fay's Prolific
1 Plum Lombardy	2 Gooseberries Downing
1 " Hawkeye	25 Strawberries Wilson
1 Peach Champion	25 " Crescent

SPECIAL. COLLECTION, \$1.00 EACH.

SET 1—3 GRAPES 3 McPike the sensational new variety 1st season of introduction.

SET 2—12 GRAPES. 5 ConCORDS, 1 Campbell's Early, 2 Delaware, 1 Martha, 1 Moore's Early, 1 Niagara, 1 Morden.

SET 3—25 CURRANTS 3 Fay's Prolific, 4 North Star, 3 Versailles, 3 Victoria, 6 White Dutch, 3 Black Currants.

SET 4—96 STRAWBERRIES 12 Brandywine, 12 Bubach, 12 Crescent, 12 Gandy, 12 Jesse, 12 Parker Earle, 12 Sample, 12 Warfield, 12 Wilson Albany.

SET 5—8 GOOSEBERRIES, 5 Downing, 1 Industry, 1 Red Jacket (new), 1 Triumph (new).

SET 6—Various Fruits 16 plants, 2 Grapes, 2 Currants, 2 Gooseberries, 5 Blackberries, 5 Raspberries.

SET 7 Our \$1.00 Collection of Roses, 10 kinds Agrippina, Clotilde Souppert, Kaiserin, Bride, Bridesmaid, Hermosa, Queens Scarlet, Perle des Jardins, Balduin, (new), Graus an Teplitz (new).

SET 8 Our \$1.00 collection of Hardy Roses 6 strong plants dormant Md Plantier, Magna Charta, General Jacquimenot, Mrs John Laing, Alfred Colomb, Fisher Holmes.

SET 9 Our \$1.00 Collection of Hardy Phlox 12 plants in 6 distinct colors, White, Pink, Red and shades of other colors.

SET 10 Our \$1.00 collection of Peonies 6 Peonies all distinct selected from our extensive collection, all colors

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HOME MADE WINES.

We make annually according to the grape crop from five to ten thousand gallons of wine both in light and dark colors according to the kind of grapes used. In addition to this, we also make several hundred gallons of red currant wine.

We make none but the purest at all times, our wines for the past 35 years have been noted for their delicate flavor, purity and bouquet.

Samples of the different kinds and vintages forwarded on application. Prices from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per gallon according to selection. Particulars of which may be had.

The following testimonials we refer to with pleasure.

KLEHMS NURSERIES

RIVER VIEW, ILL., Oct. 20, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: Send me the 7 gallons of wine I ordered the other day at your earliest convenience, also book me for 18 gallons of your two year old dark sweet grape wine, put at least half this in one gallon jugs, this is an excellent wine of fine flavor.

Yours very truly, ERNEST RICE

KLEHMS NURSERIES.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter in regard to wine is at hand, and I must say that it is a fine article and as nice a drink as a man wants, send me some samples so that I may place them to good advantage. With best wishes I remain, Yours truly, C. T. WIES.

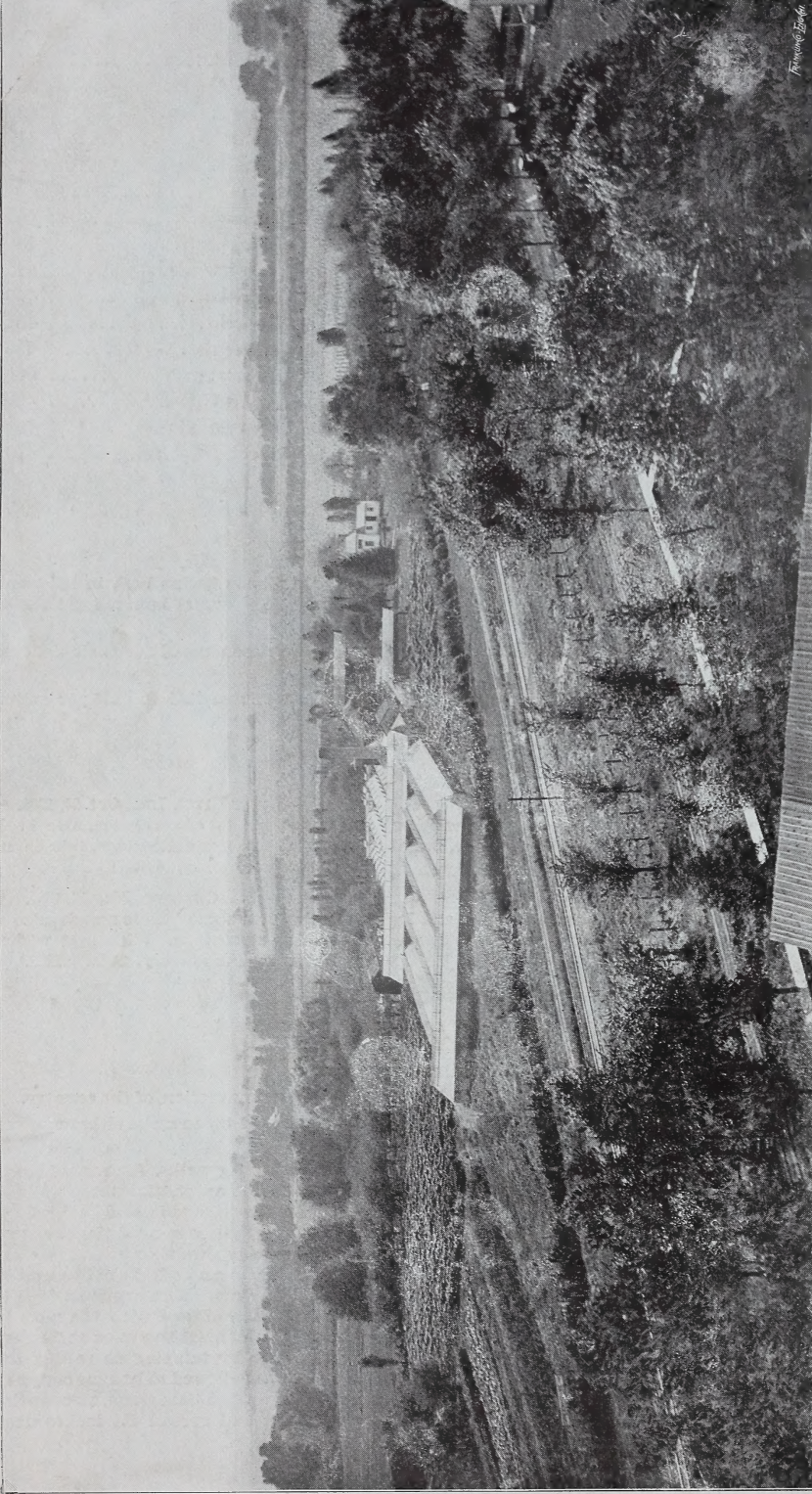
MAKING OF ROADS AND WALKS.

The making of roads and walks should be better understood by laymen.

Good roads and walks can be made at comparatively small cost in nearly every section of the country.

One of the most vital points is to be sure of good drainage. In fact it is useless to try to make either roads or walks without it.

Drains need not be deep, two feet is deep enough, for roads and eighteen inches for walks, for roads 12 to 16 feet wide, a central line of 4 inch common drain tiles, with cross laterals every 16 feet apart, alternate right and left. If these laterals end in open ditch, or other space so much the better. The tiles should be laid half an inch apart and then covered entirely with half an inch of sound straw; pack the straw tightly around the tiles and then cover with sandy material, tramp hard until level with the base line of the proposed road or walk, grade the bottom and make solid before putting in any of the material to be used, good roads can be built not to exceed one foot in depth except for heavy teaming, and walks need not be more than 7 in. deep. Whatever material is used whether stone, gravel or cinders the coarsest should be placed at the bottom, followed with the next in coarseness and so on until the surface is reached when the finest and cleanest material must be put on as finished. It is very important that each layer of material be made as firm as possible either by tamping or rolling the latter preferred, the grade on all roads and walks should be always kept up and not allowed to become cuppy or holey. In making of walks especially around the dwelling a good plan is to mix crushed lime stone, torpedo size or very coarse clean sand with one fifth part imported Portland cement mix well and spread 2½ inches deep making the whole quite moist before putting on.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF OUR HOME NURSERIES AND GREEN-HOUSES.

Address all Letters to **Klehm's Nurseries,**

Long Distance Phone, Arlington Heights, 222. **Arlington Heights, Illinois.**