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# HARDY PLANTS WORTH HAVING 



## Spring 1905. Edition Number 40

Established 1854

THIS CATALOGUE is full of information of value and interest to everyone who admires hardy trees and plants. The stock it describes is as fine as can be grown, it is very low in price considering its high quality, and it will give excellent results and entire satisfaction. :: No person should ever hesitate to apply to us for information on any subject pertaining to horticulture.

## READ OUR OFFERS CONTAINED IN THESE CHAPTERS:

Its Handsome Foliage Sells It
Rare and Choice Oddities Most Interesting Tree in America A Great Bargain in a Hardy Garden

Roses Like These are Scarce
Extremely Popular Hardy Chrysanthemums
Big Bushy Shrubs at a Big Bargain
Finest Grass Seeds

## Thomas Meehan \& Sons, Inc.

6700 Chew Street, Cor. East Phil-Ellena Street

## Directions to Correspondents

They are unnecessary. No rules are needed to regulate the dealings with us of the seeker for nursery stock or horticultural information.

It will always be our policy to make it convenient for any person to have business relations with us. Ask questions when you want to, and in the way which best suits. Never hesitate to make inquiries, even when you think they may be on subjects which may seem trivial to us.

In its half century of remarkably successful and very active life, our establishment has developed from a very modest beginning to be of far greater importance than an organization for the mere growing and marketing of nursery stock. Its usefulness to the customer, to the prospective buyer and to the general public is not limited to that which strictly pertains to our own special lines, but embraces every department of horticulture. This does not mean that we sell, or desire to sell, everything relating in any way to this immense field, but our experience in all branches is so broad that we often can, by giving advice or making recommendations, save time, money and vexation for persons applying to us for information,

To be broad-minded in every detail and in every department is our aim. We are determined to serve all in a most satisfactory manner; the measure of our success depends upon the results we are able to produce.

An inquiry, whether it will result to our direct benefit or not, is certain to receive careful attention. The interests of our correspondents are never neglected. While we would lose no proper opportunity to sell our stock, knowing from experience and observation that its superior is not likely to be found, our suggestions will never be based upon motives of a purely selfish nature. The confidence and good will of our customers and other friends are a most valuable asset, and count for far more in both present and future business than the making of a sale of plants which the buyer could have better done without.


One of the most ornamental of all the medium-sized trees is the White-flowering Dogwood. In early spring it makes a grand display; in fall the adornment of rich, red berries far outshines the holly. Our plants are very shapely.

## Use Our Special Information Department

We can help you in every way you may possibly want to be horticulturally aided.
No nursery in the world is so well able to be of service to its friends as ours.
A claim for a share of your patronage cannot be made unless we base it directly upon your own interests. Our Special Information Department makes it decidedly to your advantage to deal with us.

This catalogue may not give you all the information you need, nor will any one book or person. Our literature is intended largely as an introduction. Unless you are quite well posted and know fairly well what you want, the serious part of making selections, of giving advice and specific suggestions will be well taken care of through the purely personal service rendered by our Special Information Department. The best nursery catalogue ever printed cannot make anything but general recommendations.

Our Special Information Department will be of definite assistance to you. It will enable you to secure the kind of results you are seeking. Come to it with your questions. It is well organized for every consideration. With a wide range of horticultural experience, we are yet specialists on hardy trees and shrubs, their spraying, pruning and general care, and on hardy perennials and old-fashioned gardens, etc. Every conceivable branch is completely covered.

Give us the opportunity to help you make selections. Write to us every time you wish information, whether in immediate need of our stock or not. No charge is made for the services of our Special Information Department. Use them freely. They may aid you to save time as well as money, they will help you avoid mistakes.

We never lose an opportunity to make a friend.

## How to Plant and Prune

It pays to do all you can for a plant. We recognize this and spare no pains to maintain and constantly improve the best methods of handling. The buyer must exercise a reasonable amount of care to insure the maximum of possible success. Losses will occur, but such cases under favorable conditions are wonderfully few.


NINE CHIEF POINTS.-Observe these leading rules: (I) Keep the roots from undue exposure to sunlight and wind; (2) have the ground well prepared with good soil, pulverized and underdrained; (3) dig large holes; (4) smoothly cut broken or badly bruised roots; (5) work the soil closely around the roots-the smaller the roots and the more numerous, the greater the pains
to be taken; (6) set the plant about the same depth it was previously, which the discoloration on the bark will plainly show ; (7) prune, prune, prune; (8) thickly cover the surface of the ground with long manure (this is mulching), whether in spring or fall; (9) water with caution and with realization that a plant may easily get more than is good for it.

RECEIVING SHIPMENTS. - Quickly unpack. spring shipments upon arrival. In the fall dormant plants will often keep for some time, if necessary, in the shipping package. If received in cold weather, and the shipment has frozen, do not open the box or bale, but thaw out gradually where the temperature is above freezing, but without aid of artificial heat. If unfrozen, shake out packing material ; dip the roots in thick liquid mud.

HEELING IN.-When stock cannot be immediately set out, "heel it in "-that is, plant it temporarily in any convenient place, covering the roots thoroughly and working the soil in amongst them.

SUPPORTS.-With large trees, wire supports may be required to keep them from swaying in the wind and loosening their root-hold; or several large stones may be placed on the surface over the roots.

HEAVY SOIL.-Drainage may be secured in heavy soil by digging deep holes to reach a lighter sub-strata, or by filling in well below the roots a six-inch layer of broken stone. Holes always must be wider than the spread of roots, and in heavy soil they must be wider than usual. In replacing with better soil, top soil mixed with manure thoroughly rotted is good, or soil from a vegetable garden will usually be found well prepared.

WHAT TO PRUNE.-All trees need more or less pruning, though some will get along without it. The safest plan is to prune, the extent to be determined by the tree in question. Most hard-wooded trees require severe pruning, taking care not to cut back into old wood that is not likely to break bud easily. Those having soft, sappy wood usually require but light pruning, though quite to the contrary if in late spring when the buds are just bursting into leaf. Then they cannot be cut back too sharply. Some hard-wooded trees have more fibrous roots than others, and these will require less pruning than those with fewer roots.

VER Y IMPORTANT.-Take a stout rammer to pack the earth tightly around the roots, and keep stamping it with every shovelful. The roots will not be hurt if you strike them when they are covered. This could not be done with clay soil. Air pockets, places where the roots do not come into actual contact with the earth, should not exist.

PRUNING SHRUBS. - The proper pruning of flowering shrubs illustrates a principle that may be applied to the pruning of trees. With shrubs the aim is to leave and encourage strong, vigorous wood; cutting entirely away light, weak twigs, and old wood that has flowered. The strong shoots then may be lightly pruned -perhaps not more than six inches removed-which takes the weak and less ripened tips, leaving the strong flowering portions of the wood. This applies best to spring and early flowering shrubs. Those which flower in the fall or produce flowering shoots from growth made that same year, as does the Hydrangea, may be cut right back to within a few inches of the ground, and fine, strong flowering canes will spring from this.

AFTER CARE.-Watch a tree for some weeks after transplanting, but do not "worry" it. It may show signs of insufficient or improper pruning, or, if in early summer, it may need additional moisture. However shrivelled the bark may be, it is not a sign that moisture is required, unless the plant be well in leaf. Remember that a tree uses very little water when not in leaf, and too much will induce a decay of the roots. If the recommended mulching be invariably done, the soil will usually retain enough moisture to make artificial supplies unnecessary.

A USEFUL BOOK.-Every person who wishes to get the best results from his fruit and ornamental trees and bushes, should own a copy of "The Pruning Book." Very complete and of service to the amateur as well as professional gardener. It contains 545 pages and 331 illustrations, and we send it postpaid for \$1.50.

## Have You Our Fine, Big Catalogue?

## Ask for a copy. Don't miss it.

It deserves to be considered the best of its kind ever issued. It is a book, really a work of reference, containing a very complete descriptive list of our hardy trees and plants.

Just full of magnificent, useful illustrations; and these, together with the countless hints and helpful suggestions, make it invaluable to every owner of a garden or grounds. Though worth dollars to anyone interested in hardy plants and their artistic use, we will send a copy to all who think it worth while to ask for it by letter and not by postal card. Be prompt, as we only have $\mathrm{I}, 377$ to distribute.

This book is entitled "Hardy Plants for Every Purpose," and was mailed to a great many of our friends in the spring and summer of 1904. If not already in your possession send for one. The prices it contains are no longer in force, but the information it gives will never be out of date.

We will always be pleased to mail our literature to any persons you may suggest. In forwarding same we never mention names unless we are instructed to do so. Send on your lists of interested friends.

## Specific Recommendations Are of Value

If our interest in our business was purely mercenary, we would serve our customers' interest in a much different manner than we do at present, and with far greater pecuniary gain. The fact is we cannot disassociate our inherent love for Nature and for all things horticultural and the necessary making of a living.


The Weeping Mulberry is so ornamental and takes up so little room that even a small lawn could find a place for one to an advantage. It grows rapidly and its graceful lines appeal favorably to all.
one suggestion, too, may prove the notes worth reading. If we wander hastily along several subjects, it is because brevity is necessary. We will gladly amplify when you write us or come to see us about your needs.

JAPANESE MAPLES.-Perhaps you do not know that we are responsible for the wide dissemination of the aristocratic Japanese Maples. One of the first and finest specimens of the bloodleaved variety in this country still stands on our grounds, and it is nearly thirty years old. It took years to make its great merits known, and then we sold them more rapidly than they could be propagated. Others imported them, but we knew how to grow our own and better plants, and we stuck to them. The past few years we have been aiming for a stock of big, bushy plants, not cheap two or three year old plants, but ones that can go right out creditably on a lawn. It cost years of patience and effort to keep them from sales, but now we have themtransplanted two years ago, with excellent roots. Nothing is handsomer and richer for the most fastidious lawn. Nothing requires less attention, its only enemy, perhaps, being an excessive drought.

HOW TO USE THEM.-Plant Japanese Maples where they can develop on all sides. Their moderate growth makes them available for the portions of the lawn near the house, that the contrast between the colors of the foliage and the residence may be drawn. Groups may be planted, but use enough of one kind to emphasize the habit or appearance of the individual. For instance, plant three or five of the bloodleaved variety, rather than five different kinds; though objections to this may be accepted if it is the intention to control the growth of the plants by a little occasional pruning. The edge of any group may well be planted with the Cutleaved Blood leaved variety, because it is dwarf and makes a natural and graceful edging. Then too, if the group or bed be made large enough, green-leaved kinds may be used to advantage.

OUR HERITAGE.-The beginning of our interest in gardening matters dates back to the boyhood of a grandparent who was a recognized authority in his sphere of horticulture. Bred in the bone, the interest and opportunities have increased rather than diminished in the years that have elapsed. Therefore, when we say we want to help you make your home grounds a beautiful spot, you know that we mean it. When we give you information and advice, you must know that it is intended as an opinion based on knowledge and experience.

PLANTS WORTH KNOWING.-This is a chapter concerning a few hardy plants we think you should know about. Perhaps you do know some of them, but

The green and purple mingle and contrast beautifully. A handsome circular bed could be made by using five Blood-leaved, three green, and a dozen Cut-leaved Blood-leaved.

A GOOD VARIETY.-While a long time named Cut-leaved, the Red Fern-leaved better signifies the beauty and grace of its foliage. Independent of edging purposes, this Fern-leaved is beautiful as a single specimen or in pairs on corresponding sides of a walk. They are especially good to round off an angle.

RARE PLANTS ARE NOT EXPENSIVE.When such beautiful kinds as the Japanese Maples re-
main comparatively rare and unmatched in beauty, why are so many of the cheap, every-day shrubs and plants used for specimen purposes? We could name hosts of lovely things so unknown as to make that fact most deplorable to those who do know and appreciate them. Take, for instance, the Styrax Japonica, Pterostyrax and the charming Magnolia Lennei. No one could endanger satisfaction through buying them without previous knowledge of their qualities. They are too good to disappoint anyone.

A GREAT LAWN SPECIMEN.-Amongst the most valuable specimens for lawn decoration, there are a number that have awkward characteristics while young which deter their being chosen. This is a great pity. We overcome those bad features largely, and would like them to reach their proper place. The Koelreuteria is one of these. It tries to grow crookedly, but we stake it and succeed in getting it quite straight. It is one of the most attractive flowering trees, and its pinnate foliage is always handsome. The Dimorphanthus is another, closely resembling the Aralia. It puts on its loveliest graceful foliage outlines in summer, and flowers conspicuously, but in winter their remains nothing but stiff, bare poles covered with spines. In its place, this would be considered one of the most valuable parts of any collection.

AN ORNAMENTAL MAPLE.-The nurserymen have trouble getting Schwedler's Purple-leaved Maple to grow straight enough to please every eye, yet it attains beautiful proportions, covering up every irregularity, when it is given a little time.

HANDSOME EVERGRFENS.-Then there are things common by name, but which have as much merit and are as little cultivated as some of these prominent rare plants. Amongst the cedars are Juniperus Virginiana glauca-a beautiful blue-tinted form of the ordinary Red Cedar. Now nothing is hardier and stands the severity of some of the winters we have had of late years than these cedars. They finish the winter as fresh in appearance as they commence it. A golden Japanese Cedar, Juniperus Japonica aurea, is equally satisfactory, though of quite different character. It is a small plant as it grows here, and would naturally be placed in the foreground of an evergreen bed. It does not grow bushy except at the base, curving slightly upward into a "peak." The Japanese dwarf it and ask exorbitant prices.

VERY ORNAMENTAL. - The adaptability of Yuccas to poor conditions is not well recognized. For a light, dry soil they are unsurpassed. Plant them on a bank, singly or in masses. They are cheap but will never become too common Their showy spikes of large, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers will appeal to everyone. On a moderate sized place twenty-five to a hundred could easily be used.

THE WAY TO PLANT SHRUBS.- The mass. ing of shrubs in borders has a pleasing effect, and is one of the first things to be considered in new plantings. It is as a smooth greensward would be to a lawn irregular and sodded in patches. A well arranged border of shrubs is never monotonous because it is fairly continuous, if the selections be well made, and the outlines carefully drawn. Flowers, ornamental fruit and foliage may be skillfully interwoven to create constant interest, while the graceful curves of the margin may be so conformed to the whole as to gratify the artistic senses perfectly. From the first touch of spring, when the Cornelian

Cherry bursts into yellow flowers, the Judas tree clothes its stems in pink, and the Bridal Wreath drapes the margins in white, till the Althæas, Hydrangeas, Vitex, Caryopteris and Desmodium finish the course of flowering in the fall, the border will be of interest. But then it does not end, for the ornamental fruit of the Bush Honeysuckles, the Deciduous Holly, Snowberries, etc., lengthen it. Or we may have brilliant-colored bark, as from the stems of the Red-twigged Dogwood and the yellow, or the green of the Kerria. The field that is open for wonders in arrangement of shrubs is far-reaching, but of course the novice enters it either prepared to spend several years in arranging and rearranging, or to sink a lot of money experimentally. Here, as in many other cases, planting plans are desirable; they pay several times over.

OVERLOOK NOT THE BIRCH.- Many times plants are required for special positions, and there is almost always something ready to meet them. The place where no vegetation will exist is not likely to concern any of us. For a moment we want to talk of Birches. Nothing is better for cold climates and hillsides. They like well drained soil, though often found in quite low ground. Especially is this true of the Red Birch, which grows by river sides. But the Paper Birch and the European White Birch are most pleasing for general purposes. They are rapid-growing, clean, and figure prominently in beautiful landscape making.

A GRACEFUL MAPLE.-For a rapid-growing lawn specimen, where an inexpensive tree is wanted, try the Weir's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple. It has the peculiar value of the Silver Maple for such purposes with the addition of grace and fine foliage.

A BRIGHT PLANT.-You want a dash of color in a group of small trees or large shrubs. Plant a Goldenleaved Hop Tree. It is one of the few golden-leaved trees that shows good golden tints all summer. Keep it cut back every winter, to induce abundance of young growth, which will show the leaves to better advantage.

VER Y HARD Y PRIVET.-Where a large screen bush is wanted, and the ordinary Privet is not sufficiently hardy, use the Ibota Privet. This Privet is the best plant for such purpose, though the Buckthorn is also available and also very hardy.

HARDY GARDENS.-We pass by the subject of Hardy Herbaceous perennials and flower gardens with great regret. They hold more charm than any other class of plants to-day, and a growing interest is evident. The special study we have given them for years, and the breadth given that department of our business, has been warranted. More than anything else, perhaps, these require intelligent selections and well laid plans. A garden can be made either a sore disappointment or a perennial joy. Apart from flower gardening, the perennials may be used for general purposes, in beds, or to brighten shrubbery borders. For this purpose use Tritomas, Helenium, Iris, Lilies, etc.

WE CAN HELP YOU.-If we can be of service to you, will you let us know at once? We like to point out good things and effective ways. Our help is free, though we sometimes discover and point out that distinctly professional services are required. In such cases, reference is made to our Landscape Department, a separately organized force, but with unlimited experience of the most practical nature.

## Rare and Choice Oddities

These are not freaks, but very worthy, and in some cases, unknown plants. No matter how particular the planter may be he may well feel proud of having any of this stock on the most prominent position of his lawn.

Who ever heard of a dwarf Norway Maple, much less seen one growing ?
The specimens are choice as well as rare.


Flowers and fo iage of both the Double-flowered Horse Chestnut and the Styrax Obassia are shown. Notice the pretty, almost round leaves of the latter and its long spravs of chaste white flowers.

Globe Norway Maple. A most handsome plant. Its leaves are the deep green of the Norway Maple, yet it is of slow, very compact growth. It takes years to attain its greatest height of ten or twelve feet. Even when small it is of unique appearance and decidedly ornamental.
3 to 4 ft ., heavy, $\$ 3.00$ each, $\$ 25.00$ per 10 6 ft ., \$4.00 each

Styrax Obassia. A great acquisition to a collection of lawn specimens. Its pretty leaves are from four to six inches in diameter. The flowers are a striking feature, being produced in profusion along stems five to seven inches in length. These are white and sweet-smelling, and appear in May. Maximum height 30 to 40 feet.
3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 7.50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 15.00$ 4 to 5 ft ., 1.50 " $10 . \mathrm{CO}$ "

Styrax Japonica. This is also a most desirable ornamental, and should find a position of honor on the lawn.
18 to 24 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 3.00$ per 10
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . " 4.00 "
4 to 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 12.50$ per 10
6 to 7 ft ., " 2.00 "
Caragana arborescens pendula. The Weeping Siberian Pea is a plant which takes up but little room and is a great ornament to the space it does occupy. It is very hardy, bearing in early May bunches of flowers which one would think are those of a yellow sweet pea, and these are succeeded by miniature pea-pods. The effect is unique.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., stems, I year heads, 75 c . each
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ year heads, $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 8.00$ per 10
4 to 5 ft ., 5 year heads, 1.50 "
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. Another one of Japan's useful donations to horticulture. If placed in a situation where it receives a fair amount of moisture, it makes one of the most ornamental trees in American cultivation. Of pyramidal growth, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Its foliage is particularly attractive.
3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3.50$ per 10. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$ each, $\$ 8.00$ per 10 . 8 to 15 ft . specimens, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5.00$ each. Planera Kiaki. This Planera is almost unknown, but plant it because of its merits as well as its rarity. It is attractive on account of its close-growing, shapely habit, and its pretty, comparatively small leaves, resembling somewhat those of an Elm. The style is graceful and the tree will never attain a great size. Every collection should include at least one of our desirable specimens.
2 to 3 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10. 5 to 6 ft ., bushy, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 . 12 to 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 4$ to $\$$ io each.
Phellodendron Amurense.-The Chinese Cork Tree grows to a large size ( 40 to 50 feet) and makes a fine spreading specimen. Greenish-white flowers appear in clusters in May, followed by berries which are almost black in the autumn.

## The Reason We Charge for Packing

Our plants are priced at their actual value. The usual method of hiding the charge for the packing in the price of the stock is not always fair to the buyer. The percentage which is generally added to the real value of the plants makes it necessary for some persons to share a cost of packing which might have been less had they paid only for what they received. Many plants can be packed for a trifle, others take more time and material, but, depend upon it, the nurseryman doesn't lose on either class. How unreasonable it is to expect something for nothing.

A charge is made for packing shipments, but barely sufficient to cover the cost. This item is not expected to yield a profit. We have no reason for not being thorough-our price is gladly paid - so we need not skimp any detail, but give all the care and attention required. Our packing has made a reputation for us. When the shipment is made in a box the cost is a mere trifle under our new " Packing Rebate System."

## Our Prices Are Right

We fix our rates, making them as low as stock of equal quality can be sold for, and then we abide by them. No private commissions, rebates, etc., are offered.

Every customer can depend upon us and may feel absolutely confident that he is receiving as many advantages as anyone else could secure.

Occasionally, when the stock warrants it, we can make special rates on large orders or when quantities of any one class of stock are needed.

Take twenty-five of any one kind or in assortment and we will have each item charged for at the rate it is quoted at by the hundred. This favorable rule applies to the deparıments of trees, shrub; evergreens, vines and hardy perennials, but the twenty-five or more must come from the one department, and may not combine say ten trees and fifteen shrubs, or fifteen shrubs and ten perennials.

Plants selected at our nurseries or special selections will be charged for strictly according to their value. This does not mean that the rates will always be advanced.

## We Ship All Over the World

We ship everywhere and our season never ends.
By our system of packing we are enabled to send stock to most distant points and have it reach its de-tination in perfect condition. Our customers in South Africa and Australia have Ilways expresed great satisfaction with the state in which our plants arrive.

The tree buyer in the United States, whether living in Maine or California, can feel confide it that his purchase from us will reach him in the best of shape. The distance the stock mut travel i- always taken into consideration and then packed accordingly, allowing plenty of tome for delays. This special care pays.

All year long business goes on. In winter we sell tree and shrub seeds and seedlings, aking a great feature of forestry work, and our potted plant and raffia departments are such a Hccess that we are kept busy filling orders all through the summer months.


At the end of June the Yucea filamentosa, or Adam's Needle, shows tall spikes of pure white, bell-shaped flowersThis attractive plant thrives almost anywhere, even in poor and dry soil, and requires little attention.

## The Pretty Judas Tree <br> (Cercis)

An odd name, but it is an odd plant. Sometimes it is known as Red Bud.
What a charming sight both the Japanese and the American do create in the early spring when the unique and decidedly pretty pink flowers appear. Instead of having visible stems they seem to be coming right out of the bark, even the trunk of the tree having its share; looking as if the whole plant was covered with a big swarm of pink or rose-colored bees. The American variety is the stronger grower, but the Japanese is ambitious enough to make up for its slower habit by producing a larger crop of flowers in proportion. Plant both; each variety should be represented on every lawn of a half acre or more.

Our book " Hardy Plants for Every Purpose " says this of them.
Cercis Canadensis. American Judas Tree. Maximum height 20 to 25 ft . A small tree, round headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers about the first week in May. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth.

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& 21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } 35 \mathrm{c} \text {. each, } \$ 3.00 \text { per } 10,25 \text { for } \$ 6.25 \\
& 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft}, 50 \mathrm{c} \text {. " } 4.00 \text { "، } 25 \text { for } 8.75 \\
& 6 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft}, \$ \mathrm{I} .25 \text { " } 7.50 \text { " } \\
& 6 \mathrm{ft} \text {. specimens, } \$ 4.00 \text { each }
\end{aligned}
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Cercis Japonica. Japanese Judas. Maximum height 8 to 10 ft . The deep rose-colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together and appear on the old wood as well as the new in the first days of May. It is one of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation.

## Most Interesting Tree in America

Before there was such a republic as the United States, John Bartram, the early American botanist, discovered a wonderful plant, now known as the Gordonia pubescens, on the banks of the Alatamaha River in Georgia. He named it the Franklin Tree, or technically Franklinia Alatamaha, in honor of his close friend, Benjamin Franklin.

Identified with this tree is a touch of romance. In 1775 , fifteen years after its discovery, Bartram's son William visited the spot and brought back a few seeds from which a fine specimen was grown in his garden, which is now an historic part of the Philadelphia park system. The spot, upon which the original and only stock in the world was found, has been lost for over a
century, or at least no one cover the plant. Several ram stock are pretty speciand there are a few-very

The Franklin Tree strikingly handsome flowout autumn, and on account markable. They are large, and sometimes as much as Showing up in their centre or crown of gold-colored exhaled is rich and most

The tree is one of at an early age, often but two or three years old. being very attractive, and when it shows tints of plant is rare and of great some protection it is hardy setts. The only stock in the


Everyone is surprised to learn that the large, silky flowers of the rare Franklin Tree are produced in the late summer and fall. Their beauty is unquestioned. has been able to redisdescendants of the Bartmens in Fairmount park, few-scattered elsewhere. -call it that-produces ers, in August and throughof this peculiarity it is resilky white, cup-shaped five inches in diameter. in bright contrast is a tuft stamens. The perfume pleasing.
medium size and it flowers making some display when The foliage is noteworthy, especially so in the fall brilliant crimson. The ornamental value. With as far north as Massachuworld is in our possession.
As usual we will not have enough plants. Up to last summer we never had sufficient to meet the advance demand. Already (January 1905) an ex-member of the British parliament has had his representative personally select three of our plants for shipment in March.

Price, $\$ 1.50$ each ; but our supply is so limited that we will only sell the plants when orders for them include at least five dollars' worth of other nursery stock.

## Pay After Stock Has Been Examined

We are disposed to be liberal in regard to terms of payment, having great confidence in the quality and satisfaction giving properties of our stock.

Naturally we prefer to receive cash in advance from persons who have not before dealt with us, yet we are perfectly willing in all cases to extend credit until after the plants have been received and examined. We sell for prompt cash ; our bills are net and are not subject to any discount.


The Umbrella Magnolia (Magnolia tripetala) is a rapid symmetrical grower. Its unusually large, handsome leaves make a splendid background for the big, red, conspicuous seed pods. No lawn of any size should be without a specimen or two. Those we offer are of a size especially suitable for transplanting. Plant in spring only.

## The Oriental Plane Will Not Disappoint (Platanus orientalis)

Indeed it will give satisfaction.
Especially adapted for all ornamental pur, .er. As a sperimen tree for lawn, for street or avenue, for shade or shelter, for making wo d , it : :1 it be difficult to say too much in its favor.

Grows rapidly, always symmetrically and tra - lants with ease, recovering promptly and soon producing results. Though it will attai. .irase, it can be kept well within the limits of any individual requirement, as it is a trec $w^{\prime}$, an be pruned severely but thrives upon this treatment.

Generally this tree is known as the Europetn camore or Buttonwood. The American Plane or Buttonwood is in many ways its inies

Anyone could justly feel proud of our the are good. They have received extra attention and its benefits are apparent event ( 111 is

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& 8 \text { to io ft., } 75 \mathrm{c} \text {. edch, } \$ 6.00 \text { er } 10,25 \text { fir } \$ 12.5^{\circ} \\
& \text { io to } 12 \mathrm{ft} \text {., \$1.50 " } 12 \mathrm{~F} \text {. } 25 \mathrm{tan} 22.50 \\
& \text { I2 ft., \$2.00 each, \$17.5c } \\
& 12 \text { to } 14 \mathrm{ft} \text {., heavy specime .s...): si an .. ch }
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## The Ash-leaf Maple Deserves Popularity

(Negundo)

There is a constantly increasing demand for this tree. Already it is extensively planted in the West ; where its extremely rapid growth, its hardiness and ability to stand the climatic peculiarities have made it of great service. These virtues entitle it to consideration for Eastern use. Commonly it is known as Ash-leaf Maple or Box Elder.

It is of service in many ways. For street or avenue planting it is suitable, and a specimen should be represented on a lawn of any size.

Several years ago we recognized the value of this tree and started to grow a fine stock of it. Now we have an excellent lot of shapely plants in several desirable sizes. We imagine that we have plenty, but it is well to order early. That we have the best stock in this country cannot be questioned.

$$
\begin{array}{rllllllll}
6 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } \$ \mathrm{I} .00 \text { each, } \$ 7.50 \text { per } 10, & 25 & \text { for } \$ 12.50 \\
7 \text { to } 9 \mathrm{ft}, & 1.50 & \text { " } & 10.00 & \text { r، } & 25 & \text { for } & 18.75 \\
12 \text { to } 14 \mathrm{ft} ., & 2.00 & \text { " } & 15.00 & \text { "، } & 25 \text { for } & 25.00
\end{array}
$$

## Plant the American Ash

(Fraxinus.)
A noble tree. Grows rapidly and is handsome at all times. Great for shade, and makes a fine specimen for lawn or avenue planting. Set an unbroken row along a driveway, arrange one here and there on the lawn where a chance to develop may be had, and you will feel glad our hint was taken. This tree can be strongly recommended and we feel confident it will give satisfaction.

Our stock is magnificent, shapely specimens, frequently transplanted, and very healthy and vigorous.

> 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 7.50$ per 10.
> 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each, $\$ 10.00$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 22.50$.
> I2 to 14 ft . specimens, $\$ 4.00$ each, $\$ 35.00$ per 10,25 for $\$ 75.00$.

## It's a Graceful and Noble Tree (Ulmus Americana)

Many are the good features of this typical American tree.
Some of the finest specimen trees in our country are American Elms. To see a well developed one-and all attain perfect proportions in a little time-is to worship the beauty shown in its graceful proportions and majestic habit. Young plants occasionally fail to give a proper suggestion of their future greatness, yet they soon show increasing indications of their heritage of grace. Those we offer will not take long to gladden the eye of the beholder, as they are advanced well over the line of awkwardness. The staking and training given our trees are quite uncommon and, though it may add a trifle to the cost, the buyer who can appreciate quality knows that it is to his profit to secure this grade of stock.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \text { to 10 ft., } \$ 1.50 \text { each, } \$ \text { 10.00 per } 10,25 \text { for } \$ 15.00 \\
& \text { I } 2 \text { to } 14 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } 2.00 \text { " }{ }^{1500} \text { "، }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Specimen Oaks at Sacrifice Prices

Before spring has passed the whole "Block Number 21" must be cleared and entirely replanted with other stock.

High grade Oaks like these have a value as standard as gold. Every one can be sold at its regular value, but it naturally would take longer than if we priced the stock at half. We must study to make every foot of ground count, and there are so many bare places in this block where trees have been sold that it pays us best to clear off the remainder at a sacrifice.

A fine lot of prizes will be taken from "Block Number 2 I " this spring. The trees are very thrifty, and first-class in every respect They have been frequently transplanted, and many varieties lift with such magnificent roots that the price of the tree barely pays for the careful digging and handling it receives. Each specimen is personally selected and tagged.

The prices quoted after each item are the actual value of the specimens. Where but a single plant is taken no reduction in price will be made. Buy all of one item and a reduction of one-half will be made. For example: One Quercus Castanea would cost $\$ 4.00$, yet taking the lot of three the cost would be but $\$ 6.00$.

A discount of $33 \mathrm{~T} / 3$ per cent. will be allowed when less than all of one item is takenexcepting on single plants.

Take 25 in any assortment you desire and half price will be given.
We will be pleased to give detailed information in regard to this choice assortment.

|  |  | ercus alba. | Height in ft. | am. in in, | Price. |  |  | ercus palustris. | Height in ft. 14 to 16 | Diam. in in $4 \text { to } 4$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { n. Price. } \\ 5 / 2 & \$ 4.75 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (White Oak.) | 6 to 8 | $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ | \$1.50 | 4 |  |  | 16 " 18 | $4^{1 / 2}{ }^{\prime \prime} 5^{1 / 2}$ | /2800 |
| 8 | " |  | 8 " 14 | $21 / 4$ " 4 \$3 | to \$8 | 2 | " | Phellos. |  |  |  |
| 15 | ، | bicolor. (SwampWhite | c) 7 " 10 | 1/2 | \$1.50 | I | " | (Willow Oak.) | $\begin{array}{rr} 5 & 6 \\ 9 " & 6 \end{array}$ | $11 / 4 " 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.50 \\ & 2.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17 | " | " " | 10 " 12 | 21/4" $23 / 4$ | 2.00 | 2 | " | rinus. |  |  |  |
| 12 | " | " " | 14 " 15 | $33 / 4$ " 4 | 4.50 |  |  | (Rock Chest. | ) 12 " 20 | $31 / 4$ " 43 |  |
| 4 | " | " " | 12"16 | 41/4 " 53/4 | 5.00 |  |  |  |  |  | \$7.50 |
| 3 | " | Castanea. <br> (Chestnut Oak.) | 12 " 15 | 2 | 3.50 | 5 | " | Robur. <br> (English Oak.) | $7 \times 9$ | 11/4 " 1 1/2 | $\infty$ |
| 3 | " | (Ches " | 9 ' II | 3 " $43 / 4$ | 4.00 | 9 | " | " | $9{ }^{\text {" } 12}$ | $2{ }^{1} 21$ | 1.50 |
| 5 | " | erris. |  |  |  | 5 | " |  | 14 " 15 | 3 " $31 /$ | 3.50 |
| 5 |  | (Turkey Oak.) | II " 14 | 3 " | . 00 | 9 | " | " | 15 " 18 | $33 / 4$ " 4 | 5.00 |
| 5 | " |  | 14 " 16 | 4 " | 75 | 2 | " |  | 10 " 20 | 41/4 " 6 | 5.50 |
| 14 | " | coccinea. <br> (Scarlet Oak.) | $9{ }^{6} 12$ | $13 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.25 | 24 | " | rubra. <br> (Red Oak). | 8 " II | $11 / 2$ " 1 | 1.25. |
| 15 | " | " | 12 " 13 | 21/4 " $21 / 2$ | 2.75 | 29 | " | " | II " 12 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1.75 2.50 |
| 6 | " | '6 | 13 " 14 | $23 / 4$ " 3 | 3.00 | 17 | " | " | 12 " 15 | 23/6 ${ }^{1}$ | 2.50 |
| 9 | " | " | 14 " 16 | 4 " $5^{1 / 2}$ | 7.00 | 31 | " | - "، | 13 " 15 | 23/4" 3 | 3.00 |
| 4 |  | macrocarpa. |  |  |  | 40 |  |  | 15 "16 | 31/4." 3 | 3.75 |
|  |  | cossyCup or Burr Oa | k.) 8 " 10 | $11 / 2$ " 2 | 1.50 | 15 |  | " | 16 | $4 \mathrm{in.c}$ | 4.50 |
| 2 | " | " " | 10 " 12 | $21 / 2$ | 2.50 |  |  | exana. |  |  |  |
| 7 | " | obtusiloba. |  |  |  |  |  | , | ybrid of |  |  |
|  |  | (Post Oak,) | 6 " 9 | $11 / 4$ " $13 / 4$ | 1.50 | 23 | " | " | 8" 80 | $13 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} 2$ | 1.75 |
| 8 | " |  | 9** 10 | 2 " $21 / 2$ | 2.25 | 23 | " | " | 10 " 12 | $21 / 4$ " $21 / 2$ | 2.00 |
| 1 | \% | ivaeformis. | I3 " 14 | 3 | 4.50 | Io | ' | " | 13 " ${ }^{15}$ | $31 / 2$ " 4 | 3.75 |
| 47 | " | palustris. |  |  |  | 7 | * | $\cdots$ | 12 " 18 | 41/2" 6 | 7.50 |
|  |  | (Pin Oak) Very | opular. $6 \text { to } 7$ | $1 \times$ | 1. | 20 | " | tinctoria. <br> (Black Oak.) | 9 ' 10 | , | 1.25 |
| 90 | " | " | 7 " 9 | $11 / 2$ " $13 / 4$ | 1.75 | 13 | " | " | 10 " 12 | $21 / 4{ }^{1 / 1}$ | 2.00 |
| 43 | * | " | $9{ }^{\prime \prime}$ II | $2{ }^{\text {" }} 21 / 4$ | 2.0 | 10 | * | " | $14{ }^{\prime \prime} 15$ | $31 / 4$ " $31 /$ | 3.50 |
| 45 | " | " | 11 " 12 | 21/2"3 | 2.75 | 10 | " | ، | 15 " 16 | 33/4" 4 | 4.00 |
| 16 | " | 6 | 12 " 14 | $31 / 4$ " $33 / 4$ | 3.75 | 5 | " | " | 15 " 18 | $41 / 4$ " $41 / 2$ | 4.50 |

## Use These for Specimens

A few uncommon plants for special use are named. These should be planted as specimens sc that their full beauty may be seen and appreciated.

The stock offered is good and strong ; and the planter may expect to receive results from it very promptly.

Aralia spinosa. A singular-looking, small-sized tree, growing to a height of ten or fifteen feet, with very prickly stems. It bears panicles of white flowers in immense masses in August, and as these grow old they take on handsome and very showy tints. This plant is appropriately named the Devil's Walking Stick, or Hercules' Club. Its habit of occasionally suckering from the roots adds to its beauty.

3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3.00$ per 1c, 25 for $\$ 6.25$
4 to 6 ft ., 50 c . " 4.00 ", 25 for 8.75
5 to 10 ft ., bushy clumps, $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 4.00$ each
Schwedler's Maple. Known as the Purple Norway Maple. The foliage of this variety is of a bright crimson in early spring. It afterwards fades to a purplish green. It makes a tree about the same size as the Norway Maple and of equally fine form.

5 to 6 ft ., $\$ \mathbf{1} .25$ each, $\$ 10.00$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 22.50$
8 to Io ft., $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10,25 for $\$ 25.00$
Koelreuteria paniculata. The common name is Varnish Tree. It is a native of China, exceedingly ornamental, and the immense panicles of yellow flowers appearing in July are followed by unique seed pods
resembling a bladder. These pods, when in masses, give an effect which is attractive, especially as they change to odd colors and can be seen from quite a distance. Young plants are universally of awkward habitthey grow out of this, however-but we took the trouble to stake and train our specimens, so they are far better than could be expected.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c} . \text { each, } \$ 5.00 \text { per io } \\
& 6 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \text { i.25 " } 10.00 \\
& 8 \text { to } 9 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } 2.00 \text { " }
\end{aligned}
$$

Tilia Europaea argentea. Attains a height of 35 feet and forms a compact, round and shapely head. It is useful for all ornamental purposes and will be greatly prized. The upper surface of the leaves is of a deep green and the inner of a silvery tint. As the wind stirs the foliage the effect is one to attract attention, the motion sweeping over the tree in waves of silver. This variety retains its foliage and good color until late in the fall.

6 to 8 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each, $\$ 12.50$ per io
Io to 12 ft ., heavy, $\$ 3.00$ each, $\$ 2000$ per 10
14 ft ., heavy, $\$ 5.00$ each
I 8 to 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 2500$ to $\$ 40.00$ each


Some idea of the character of the growth of the Schwedler's Blood-leaved Maple may be had from this illustration. Nothing but a view of the tree itself will convey a proper impression of the beauty of its rich colored foliage and general habit. Our 5 to 6 feet and 8 to 10 feet grades are of exceptional value. Some are low-branched-others trimmed to tree-form.


The Salisburia or Maiden Hair Tree is good for all purposes; and especially for lawn decoration. Bugs and pests of
all kinds hate it so deeply that they avoid it more than any other tree. all kinds hate it so deeply that they avoid it more than any other tree.

## Excellent Fertilizers

Improve the lawn. Make the grass healthy and of better color, and how much more attractive the whole place will look. Spread our special brand of pure Canada Unleached Hard Wood Ashes or our Unadulterated Bone Meal. Both are good; we secure only the best, and brands of more superior quality are not at present obtainable.

We make a special feature of collecting in Canada the finest grade of Wood Ashes. Ours are made exclusively from hard woods, - a most important detail, -as those from softer wooded trees are not so valuable in fertilizing value. They are sifted clean.

The Wood Ashes we offer are rich in potash and phosphoric acid. The wood lime they contain is of great value as it sweetens sour soils, makes them lighter and removes the mossy growths. Trees and shrubs, both fruit and ornamental, outdoor and greenhouse plants are alike benefited by a yearly application.

Scatter 100 lbs . to 1,000 square feet of space or from one to two tons to an acre. $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ \mathrm{I} .00 \quad$ I $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ \mathrm{I} .50 \quad \mathrm{I}$ bbl., $\$ 2.50$ I ton, $\$ \mathrm{I} 8.00$, or delivered within easy driving distance for $\$ 20.00$
Our Bone Meal gives its results so promptly and lasting that it pleasantly surprises those who have never given it a trial. It may be strongly recommended and can be used as a general plant food. Spread 600 lbs , to an acre.
$25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$.
50 lbs., \$1. 25
$100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 2.00$
I ton, $\$ 30.00$, or $\$ 32.00$ if delivered within easy driving distance
Make a request for our booklet on fertilizers.

## Showy Hardy Azaleas

The display made by the various Azaleas places them in a position which cannot be assailed. The showing of brilliant flowers they give always will be a feature, and they need fear no competition. The Evergreen Azalea (Azalea amoena), of which we have made a specialty for some years, is a particularly successful candidate for universal popularity. All year it is handsome, and especially when it is making its bright showing. When used as a hedge plant it makes a brilliant sight.

Azalea amoena. Evergreen; leaves small, almost round. A dwarf, compact grower. The second week in May it is covered with claret-colored flowers. Besides making a conspicuous specimen it is used for planting around the edges of Azalea and Rhododendron beds.

From pots, 50 c . each, $\$ 5.00$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 12.50$
Azalea Mollis. Chinese. The Mollis is of dwarf, sturdy growth, and has much larger flowers than any other hardy sort. There are two principal colors, red and yellow, but experimenters are getting shades of these colors. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 75 c. each, $\$ 6.00$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 12.50$

Azalea Pontica. Ghent Azalea. (3 to 4 ft .) Existing in many colors, hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It flowers the latter part of May. It is largely used for planting in beds with Rhododendrons or with Azalea Mollis, making a particularly beautiful showing.

2 to 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 2.00$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 31.25$
All our plants are extra fine.

## Big, Bushy Shrubs at a Big Bargain

Large, shapely bushes for immediate effect are always in great demand. The average American is not patient enough to wait for plants to grow ; he wants results as soon as the stock is planted, and he is willing to pay for them. Of what consequence to him is the saving of a few cents on a plant compared with the saving of a year or two ?

Take into consideration the age and quality of this stock, and the prices seem to dwindle into insignificance. Think of the year's display gained, of the extra satisfaction crowded into a life altogether too short, and the trifling extra cost is unworthy of consideration.

This is truly magnificent stock. The great, big, well-developed specimens, which are right well accustomed to being moved by this time, as they have been transplanted frequently enough, will give such a good and prompt effect that they will make everyone who secures them feel as if they were one of the best investments ever made.

The prices are most too low, considering the time and trouble expended upon these specimens.

We make the selections to suit individual requirements. The assortment will be good in every way-no rubbish, nothing undesirable-and the plants will be ones we would set out on our own home grounds. They will average from 4 to 5 feet in height.

Lists of the exact plants we propose sending will gladly be submitted for approval.

| 10 plants, heaviest, | 3 to 6 | feet, for $\$ 5.15$ |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 25 | ". | ". | "، | ". | " |
| 100 | .6 | " | ". | ". | " |
|  |  |  |  |  | 36.50 |

# An Almost Indispensable Shrub 

## (Deutzia)

There would be a severe loss to the spring display of hardy shrubs if the various varieties of the Deutzia were not included. They always will be a great feature of the season.

But ordinary attention is required and they can be depended upon to bloom freely. In early June numerous clusters of pretty white or light pink flowers appear and make a sight which is pleasing to an extreme.

Its sturdy, shapely habit adapts the Deutzia for general use. Make a bed or group of them, always placing Deutzia gracilis in the foreground, as it never grows tall.

Three very desirable varieties are specialized.


For all ornamental purposes the Deutzia is one of the most useful shrubs. Its flowers are pretty, it is a thrifty grower, and in every way it is satisfactory. Our high grade stock is of extra value.

Deutzia Double Pink. A vigorous grower; bears freely and of which our plants are exceptionally choice. 18 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 1.50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 2.50$ $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . " 4.00 " 25 for 7.50 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy specimens, $75^{5} \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 5$.co per 10,25 for $\$ 10.00$
Deutzia gracilis. Of very dwarf and compact nature, growing only to about $21 / 2$ to 3 feet. It enjoys the rworld-wide reputation of being one of the most beautiful of shrubs. The long racemes of pure white flowers, reminding one of those of the Lily of the Valley, completely cover the plant.


Deutzia Lemoinei. Resembles the gracilis very closely, but is a stronger grower, attaining a height of three to four feet, and, consequently, making a greater display. Almost indispensable.

12 to 18 in ., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 3.00$
18 to 24 in., very bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 2.00$ per Io, 25 for $\$ 4.50$

## Pink Flowers are Rare in Autumn

## (Desmodium penduliflorum.)

What a pity the Desmodium penduliflorum hasn't a prettier name. Such an unwieldy title must prove a handicap. We would like to christen it Autumn Glory or September's Pride, or something else appropriate, and then it might be more likely to take the public's fancy. There's something in a name, after all.

We have good reasons for attempting to make the usefulness of this plant more widelyknown. It deserves attention.

Very hardy and easy to grow. In fact, it cares for itself, expanding in size and beauty with each year, even though its nature is to have its stems die to the ground every winter.

A display as handsome as it makes is rare even in spring. Try to picture a bush about three feet in height and the same in thickness completely covered with flowers resembling in form those of a Sweet Pea, but smaller, and of a pleasing shade of pink.

Use it extensively throughout your shrubbery beds. It adds a dash of bright color at a time they most need something to liven them up.

From pots, 35 c. each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 5.00$
5 years, 50 c . " 3.50 " 25 for 6.25

## Handsome Lilac Novelties

## (Syringa Rothomagensis and villosa class)

Both the flowers and style of growth of the Syringa Rothomagensis are so attractive that they will appeal favorably to the person whose interest in Lilacs is not very strong. Its flowers are produced in great profusion, and are composed of large panicles of a good shade of reddish purple. Its habit is more open and graceful than many other kinds, the branches not being so heavy, and its foliage is also quite distinct.

We have some very bushy and shapely plants. The sharp pruning they have received has been such a benefit that they look as if we would be justified in charging more than our present price for them.

```
3 to 4 ft ., bushy, cut back, \(\$ 1.00\) each, \(\$ 7.5^{\circ}\) per 10,25 for \(\$ 12.5^{\circ}\)
```

Syringa villosa differs from the garden lilac, and some would doubt that it belonged to the same family. It has large, shining foliage and heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June, and is particularly useful on this account, other lilacs being out of flower then.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \text { to } 24 \mathrm{in} ., 25 \mathrm{c} \text {. each, } \$ 2.00 \text { per 10, } 25 \text { for } \$ 3.75 \\
& 2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft.}, 35 \mathrm{c} \text {. each, } \$ 2.50 \text { per 10, } 25 \text { for } \$ 5.00 \\
& 2^{1 / 2} \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft}, 550 \text {. each. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Mock Oranges are Never Undesirable

## (Philadelphus)

The very name of these good, old-fashioned plants carries with it a suggestion of something pleasant.

One never tires of the delicate yet penetrating fragrance of the pretty white, single blossoms of the Mock Orange. The flowers appear in great profusion and create an effect which is as gratifying to the eye as the odor is to the sense of smell. One of the writer's earliest recollections of things horticultural is the sight made by a fine row of large plants on an untenanted property; and how the people did flock from a distance to appropriate big bunches of the sweetsmelling blossoms.

Our stock is extra vigorous. See the low prices on the desirable assortment offered in our price list. Especial attention is directed to the strong, growing variety, Zeyheri.

## Roses Like These Are Scarce

This grade of pot-grown Roses is too seldom offered, except to the better class of local retail trade. In the large catalogues it is almost unknown.

Ours are prepared especially for those who desire the best and who are willing to pay the reasonable price such stock is worth. These are not mere recently rooted cuttings, nor are they the cheaply grown, newly imported Holland stock, but they are sturdy, well developed bushes, grown right from the start in pots, frequently


Such strong, pot-grown Roses as ours are seldom offered. Read the description of Ideal, a new variety which is destined to become one of the greatest of all Garden Roses, even perhaps surpassing La France. and systematically transplanted until they are now in five or six inch pots.

With our class of trade it would be no benefit to us to send out mere slips to persons who want something better. For this reason we do not offer "Mailing Sizes." Our Roses are produced on their own roots from the thriftiest plants, and in no way resemble in quality the imported kinds, which are offered so soon after potting that they are often still in dormant condition and with absolutely no root action. Plants on their own roots may cost a trifle more -not always-but they are far more satisfactory and of greater permanent value.

To reduce weight and lessen shipping expenses, we remove the clay pot and substitute a patented paper one. Shipments are never made before the end of April or in May. Orders should be entered early. Judging from last season's sales, secured with but little advertising, our present limited stock will not be half enough to meet the demands.
For general purposes this selection would be difficult to improve. The most noteworthy of the new as well as the old varieties are represented. Excellent results may be expected this season. 50 c . each, 10 for $\$ 4.50$, 100 for $\$ 40.00$.

Belle Siebrecht. A wonderful everblooming HybridTea rose. Produces large flowers of a bright pink color.

Gruss an Teplitz. Intense scarlet. Choicest of the new roses. Vigorous, free everbloomer, splendid foliage; delightfully fragrant. Hybrid Tea. Great for bedding.

Hermosa. A good, old-fashioned and always popular kind. Bright rose color. Continually in flower. Very hardy. Blooms even after the first frost or two.

Ideal. New Hybrid-Tea of remarkable beauty and merit. Surpasses in beauty and hardiness its parent LaFrance. Bears large pink flowers in great profusion, and these are especially adapted for cutting, having unusual keeping qualities.

General Jacqueminot. (Jack or General Jack). Large brilliant crimson. Always popular. Very fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Very free-blooming. White, with lemon-tinted centre. Vigorous grower, excellent foliage and large abundant flowers. Hybrid-Tea.

LaFrance. Silvery-rose, changing to pink. Large, full and globular. Constant bloomer, of rich fragrance. Popular everywhere. Hybrid-Tea.
Magna Charta. Pink. Very large, full and fragrant. Hybrid-Perpetual.

Clothilde Soupert. Large flowers, blooms profusely from early until late. Flowing pink centre, shading to white. Very double, cup-shaped. Ideal for bedding or for cemetery use.

Souvenir de Wootten. Everblooming. Fine form. Bright crimson. Exquisite fragrance. Hybrid-Tea.
Coquette des Alpes. White, tinged blush. Very popular.

Coquette des Blanches. White, sometimes tinged blush, medium-sized and very pretty. Continuous flowering.
Reine Marie Henriette. Deep rose, centre reddishcrimson. Fine pillar rose.

## Never Omit this Shrub

(Hydrangea)

No hardy plant can take the place of the Hydrangea. The flowers it shows so freely appear at a season when they are most needed to relieve the dearth of display.

Popularity so well merited will never wane Hydrangeas grow rapidly, require almost no care, and always produce a big crop of huge flowers. We have acres and acres of them, and when in bloom they can be distinguished for miles, looking in the distance like patches of snow drifting on the sea of other plants.


The hardy Hydrangea paniculata grandifiora is known and valued by everyone at all interested in horticulture. In masses it is magnificent and even a single specimen makes a great showing in August. It is doubtful if there is a finer lot anywhere than those we are offering at trifling prices. The heavy grade is exceptionally reasonable.

Our plants are as fine as we-or anyone else for that matter-have ever grown, and the heaviest grade is magnificent.

Use more than one kind in order that a succession of bloom will be secured. The paniculata grandiflora of course makes the largest heads,-simply immense,-but the two other varieties mentioned, one coming before and the other after it in flowering, are of great interest and should be included in every planting.

Hydrangea paniculata grandifiora.


Hydrangea, Early Flowering.


Hydrangea, Late Flowering.

$$
18 \text { in., } \quad 25 \text { c. each, } \$ 1.25 \text { per } 10,25 \text { for } \$ 3.00
$$

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } \quad 50 \mathrm{c} . " \quad 3.00 \text { " } 25 \text { for } 6.25
$$

## These Extra Thrifty, Vigorous Shrubs Are Too Low in Price



Standard-form Tamarix Japonica plumosa. An uncommon and effective way of growing this ornamental plant is shown. Usually it is seen in bush shape. The various Tamarix we list are exceptionally attractive and they even thrive at the seashore.

Here are prices on shrubs of recognized worth and standard quality that are so low as to be rare.

Often enough rates are reduced on stock which has been crowded or neglected in some way ; but in such cases, low as the prices may be, they seldom descend to the same level as the quality. Because of the unusual care and attention our stock receives, we never have any occasion to cut prices because of any decrease in quality or grade.

Note that the varieties are the best and most popular. You have our assurance that the quality of the stock is as high as ever has been grown. No person who needs a few shrubs for a bed, a group or a border, can afford to neglect this opportunity. No great knowledge of bushes is required. Make up your assortment, using any or all of the kinds listed, and no mistake will be made.

Buy 25 in any assortment, and each item will be priced at the lowest rate at which we quote it-the 100 rate.

In every instance the actual cost of the packing will be charged, but this is a mere trifle under our "PACKING REBATE SYSTEM," when the shipment is made in a box.

Deutzia crenata. Double Pink Deutzia. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 1.50$ per 10, $\$ 12.00$ per 100.
Deutzia crenata candidissima.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 25 c . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ per $10, \$ 10.00$ per 100 .
Deutzia Lemoinei. Very popular and good. Dwarf and compact.
12 to 18 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 1.50$ per $10, \$ 12.00$ per 100.
Deutzia Pride of Rochester.
18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 1.25$ per $10, \$ 10.00$ per 100.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Large-flowered Hydrangea.
18 to $24 \mathrm{in} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2.00$ per 10, $\$ 12.00$ per 100 .
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per $10, \$ 18.00$ per 100.
Kerria (Corchorus) Japonica. Single. Pretty yellow flowers.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 25 c. each, $\$ 2.00$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100 .
Kerria Japonica fl. pl. Double yellow flowers.
18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2.00$ per 10, $\$ 15.00$ per 100.
Philadelphus coronarius. Mock Orange.
12 to 18 in., bushy, 25 c . each, $\$ 1.50$ per $10, \$ 10.00$ per 100.

Philadelphus grandiflorus. Mock Orange. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 1.25$ per 10, $\$ 8.00$ per 100.
Sambucus racemosa. Red-berried Elder. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10, $\$ 15.00$ per 100.
Spiræa Billardi. Rosy-pink flowers.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., slender, 25 c . each, $\$ 1.50$ per $10, \$ 12.00$ per 100.
Spiræa Bumalda Anthony Waterer. Crimson flowers. 8 to 12 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 1.25$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100 18 to 24 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10, $\$ 15.00$ per $100^{\circ}$

Spiræa Douglasii. Pink flowers. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 1.25$ per 10, $\$ 9.00$ per 100.
Spiræa Van Houttei. One of the best of all white flowers.
I8 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 1.50$ per 10, $\$ 12.00$ per 100.
Stephanandra flexuosa. Compact grower. Quite uncommon.
18 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 2.00$ per 10, $\$ 12.00$ per 100.

Tamarix Africana. Tamarisk. Very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2.00$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100.
Tamarix Gallica.
3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2.00$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100 .
Tamarix Japonica plumosa. Beautiful feathery foliage. Pink flowers appear in August.
3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2.00$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100 .
Tamarix tetrandra purpurea.
2 to 3 ft ., light, 25 c. each, $\$ 1.50$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100.
Viburnum Opulus sterilis. Common Snowball. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 1.50$ per $10, \$ 10.00$ per 100.
Weigela amabilis. Especially attractive. Pink flowers. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 25 c . each, $\$ 1.50$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100.
Weigela candida. White flowers.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 25 c . each, $\$ 2.00$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100.
Weigela nana variegata. Dwarf grower, pretty variegated foliage.
18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 1.75$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100.


The Box Bushes we offer for formal decorative work, and the vines for planting on pergolas, like Crimson Ramblers, Trumpet Creepers, $W$ istarias, etc., are the finest of their kind.

## Tie All Your Plants with Raffia

There is nothing better adapted for tying both outdoor and greenhouse plants, for budding or grafting than Red Star brand of Raffia, a unique vegetable fiber which we import from Madagascar. A sample strand will be sent free upon application. It is superior to string and is as economical ; a pound of the grade we offer goes a long way.

Red Star Brand is exceedingly strong and so very soft and pliable that it will not hurt the bark nor injure the most delicate plant. The strands are selected, of excellent color, of good length, and so broad that they can be split several times.

I lb., postpaid, 40 c . 10 lbs ., by express, $\$ 2.00$.
25 lbs., by express, $\$ 4.00$.

## Its Handsome Foliage Sells It

## (Viburnum tomentosum)

One of the many Japanese varieties of Snowball, known technically as Viburnum tomentosum, is so handsome in foliage and form that it compels admiration.


The Viburnum tomentosum, one of the Japanese Snowballs, is very handsome in outline and foliage. It is a thrifty grower and it takes on good fall tints. It stands the northern Central States climate better than the other choice Snowballs.


## Books Everybody Needs

A special feature of horticultural books is made by our Book Department, though it can furnish works on any subject. Write us when one containing special information is needed. Our position enables us to make recommendations of value.

These should be in the possession of every owner of a garden or grounds.


#### Abstract

A WOMAN'S HARD Y GARDEN.-Praise of this great book is heard everywhere. The amateur gardener, especially if a woman, can hardly do without it. Of vital interest is the information it gives in a most entertaining style. Every library should have a copy, as it is certain to create a wholesome liking for outdoor work. \$1.75.

ART OUT OF DOORS. -Contains hints on good taste in gardening, and deserves to be read by everyone who has fifty feet or more to beautify. Its teachings strongly appeal to the better class of readers. \$1.50.

GARDEN-MAKING.-Exceedingly popular. Gives many suggestions for the utilizing of the home grounds. It will educate, instruct and inspire. Useful alike to the owner of the small suburban garden and to the owner of a large country place. 417 pages, 265 illustrations. $\$ 1.00$. THE PRUNING BOOK.-A copy should be in the possession of every person who has a tree or a shrub to care for. Proper pruning is most important, and success depends upon it. This work is of great service. 545 pages, 33 I illustrations. \$1.50.


MEEHANS' MONTHLY.-Full of information not obtainable from any other source. "The Native Flowers and Ferns," which it succeeded, cannot now be purchased, and when sold at executor's sales brings a fancy price and always a premium. The remarkably fine colored plates of native flowers and ferns contained in Meehans' Monthly will never be duplicated or equalled. Beautiful books, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-edged pages. Sure to increase in value. $\$ 2.50$ each, or the complete set of 12 volumes for $\$ 25.00$. We are running short of complete sets.

MAR Y'S GARDEN AND HOW IT GREW.This charming book will lure young girls, and older ones, into delving in the brown earth, raising flowers, healthy appetites, and rosy cheeks. Nothing is taken for granted in the matter of horticultural knowledge, and all those little details amateurs so sadly need are given. It is a practical treatise on flower culture, illustrated; told in the form of a story. The experience covers the whole year's work. \$1.25.

Ask for our book catalogue. Books are sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

## Finest Grass Seeds

For producing good results, our brand is far in the lead.
Meehan's Peerless Mixture is the successful result of many years of experimenting. It is the best scientific, yet practical and common sense, combination of the best grass seeds that money can buy. A number of varieties are contained in it, each especially adapted for its purpose, and it is exclusively our secret.

This mixture has been tried under various conditions and in many sections. The results it has produced have been splendid. We have great faith in its satisfaction-giving qualities, and we feel certan that it may have the confidence of our customers.

A bushel of it weighs 20 lbs .-very liberal-and is worth $\$ 4.50$. We sell 5 bushels at $\$ 4.25$, io at $\$ 400$, and 25 at $\$ 3.75$ each. One pound is sent postpaid for 35 c . Sow from three to five bushels to an acre. Always ask for " Peerless Mixture."

Send for our instructive booklet, "How to Make a Beautiful Lawn."
The highest grade of the following grass seeds may be purchased from us:
Kentucky Blue Grass ( 14 lbs. to bus.), 25c. per lb. by mail ; bus., \$1.75; 100 lbs. for $\$ 1200$.

Sheep Fescue ( 12 lbs . to bus.), 28c. per lb. by mail ; bus., $\$ 2.25$; 100 lbs . for $\$ 15.00$.
Sweet Vernal, i lb., by mail, 80 c .
Rhode Island B=nt, 45 c . per lb. by mail ; $\$ 4.00$ per bus. of 14 lbs .; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 28.00$.
Timothy, i lb., by mail, 18 c .; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 800$.
White Dutch Clover, 1 lb., by mail, 38 c .; 10 lbs ., $\$ 3.00$.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover, 20c. lb. by mail ; $100 \mathrm{lbs}$. for $\$ 10.00$.
Red Tup ( $3^{2}$ lbs. to bus.), fancy, extra re-cleaned, 1 lb ., by mail, 25 c .; per bus. of 32 lbs., $\$ 4.50$; 100 lbs . for $\$ 10.00$.

# Every Garden Needs a Few 

(Spiræa.)



The popularity of the Spiraea Van Houttei is easily explained after noticing the profuse floral display it makes every spring. Pretty flowers, neat foliage and graceful habit all combine to retain its hold on the plant-loving public.

If the Spiræas are the most useful and popular of the hardy shrubs-and we believe them to be-they deserve all the reward they have received.

Not only does the large number of good kinds permit a wide range of usefulness, keeping them from becoming monotonous, but their very hardy nature and freedom from any undesirable feature renders them invaluable in horticulture.

Our collection is a splendid one, both in regard to selection and quality. The plants are remarkably strong and vigorous.

A few of the choicest varieties are specialized. These are worthy of a position on every lawn. A novel idea and a very good one is to make a hedge of the Van!Houttei.

Spiræa Anthony Waterer. A most beautiful variety of Bumalda. In habit of growth it is the same as its, parent. The flowers are crimson in the bud and when first open, fading afterwards to a deep pink. It blooms about the close of June, and if the flowers are cut off as fast as they commence to decay there will be a continuance of them throughout the season, to some extent.
8 to 12 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ per 10,25 for $\$ 2.00$ 18 to 24 in., $\quad 35 \mathrm{c}$. " 2.50 " 25 " 3.75 2 ft ., bushy, 50c. " 3.00 " 25 " 6.25 From 7 in. pots, 50c. " 4.00 " 3 to $3^{1 / 2}$ ft., heavy, $\$ \mathrm{r} 00$ "
Spiræa arguta. A species new in cultivation and already very popular. Its sprays of showy white flowers are considered at least the equal of any other Spiræa. The leaves are quite small.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., heavy, 50 . each, $\$ 350$ per 10,25 for $\$ 7.50$
Spiræa callosa. Flowers pink, and in large, flat heads. Blooms the first week in July, and continues for several weeks,
$3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5.00$ per 10,25 for $\$ 10.00$
Spiræa callosa alba. The same as the above, but with a very dwarf growth and white flowers.
2 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 5.00$.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., heavy, 50 c . " 3.00 "
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy specimens, 75 c. each, $\$ 6.00$ per 10 , 25 for $\$ 8.75$
Spiræa callosa superba. This, too, is of dwarf growth. The pinkish-white flowers appear in late June.

18 in., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 500$ $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 50 c . " 4.00 " 25 " 8.75

Spiræa Reevesii, Single. The beautiful clusters of white flowers appear about the 20th of May.
2 to 3 ft. . bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 3.00$ per 10
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., heavy, 75 c . " 4.00 " 25 for $\$ 7.50$
4 ft ., very bushy, $\$ 1.00$ " 7.50 " 25 for 12.50 5 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 2.50$ each
Spiræa Reevesii, Double. The same as the preceding, but with double flowers, which open a few days later. Both are compact in their habit and have slim twigs and branches.
$3 \mathrm{ft} .$, very bushy, $\$ \mathrm{r} .00$ each, $\$ 7.50$ per io
4 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 2.00$ each

Spiræa Regeliana. Dense panicles of pink flowers appear about the close of June. From young shoots of the same season there is often a fresh crop of flowers in late summer.
3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3.50$ per 10
4 to 5 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5.00$ per 10,25 for $\$ 10.00$ 5 ft ., bushy spec., $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$ " $\$ 7.50$ " 25 " 12.50

Spiræa Van Houttei. A very good kind, bushy and hardy, like Reevesii, but perhaps better. The flowers are white, in bunches, and appear in great quantities about May 15th. Its habit of growth is drooping and graceful, especially when in flower.
12 to 18 in, bushy, 25 c . each, $\$ 1.50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 2.50$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., " 35 c . " 300 " 25 " 6.25 From pots
3 ft ., bushy, 50 5 . " 400 " 25 " 8.75
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 75 c . " 5.00 " 25 " 10.00

## A Hedge is More Attractive Than a Fence

(California Privet.)
Plant a hedge instead of building a fence or wall. The substitution will be most satisfactory and will surely save money as well as cater to your artistic sense. It is easier to prune a hedge than to paint a fence and far more pleasant.

Use the California Privet. It grows rapidly, makes a handsome effect, needs no particular care and is far from expensive.

Our stock is immense and we are offering an exceptionally choice lot of plants, at less than their value. So thrifty, vigorous and well rooted are these plants that they will give results very promptly. Plant them nine inches apart.

| 18 to 24 in., bushy | 5.00 | ، | 25.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, | 8.00 | '6 | 50.00 | ، |
| 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, | 12.00 | ، | 80.00 | ، |

We sell 25 at the hundred rate and 250 at the thousand rate.


California Privet Hedge and Catalpa Bungei. Our Privet plants, grown in highly cultivated soil, are strong and thrifty and exceptionally favorably priced. We have a limited stock of the Catalpa with heavy, well-developed heads.

## Makes a Glorious Autumn Display

(Photinia)
The Photinia villosa may well be termed one of the most useful of the small-sized trees in American cultivation. It might be better classed as a large-growing shrub, attaining a maximum height of only ten or twelve feet.

The good clusters of white flowers it bears in May are followed in the fall by bright red, very ornamental berries, which are retained for a very long period, making a great attraction in the winter when the lawn is bare of pretty things. The foliage is excellent, especially in the fall, at which season its colors are so gorgeous as to place it above competition.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to state that our plants are unusually good.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } 50 \mathrm{c} \text {. each, } \$ 3.00 \text { per } 10,25 \text { for } \$ 5.00 \\
& 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c} \text {. " } 6.00 \text { " } 25 \text { for } 10.00
\end{aligned}
$$



Rhododendrons produce flowers of dazzling beauty. All the plants we list came from England's best grower. We prefer them to the cheaper, though less satisfactory, Holland-grown stock, and so does everyone else who knows the respective value of the two classes of plants.

## Most Desirable Hardy Rhododendrons

The best that England produces-selected stock, first-class in every respect.
What if Holland-grown stock is a trifle cheaper? Its quality is not as good and it is not as satisfactory as our higher grade, higher priced plants.

Ours are choice, named, tested varieties. They are strong and thrifty, and will prove a good investment. Each still carries such a good ball of English soil attached to its roots that it will be easy to transplant.

Album Elegans. White.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.00$ each
5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 6.00$ to $\$ 8.00$ each
Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red. Excellent.
18 to 24 in ., $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ per 10 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10
Blandyanum. Red.
18 to 24 in ., $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ per 10
Caractacus. Rich crimson.
18 to 24 in ., \$1.50 each, $\$ 13.50$ per $10, \$ 125.00$ per 100 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., $\$ 1.75$ " $\$ 15.00$ " $\$ 140.00$ "
Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet.
18 to 24 in, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ per 10
Cunningham's White. White.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10

Everestianum. Rose. Very thrifty. 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}, \$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ per 10 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10
Mrs. J. Clutton. Very pretty white, yellow spotted. 18 to 24 in., \$2 50 each
Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.
18 to 24 in., $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ per 10
Gloriosum. White.
18 to 24 in., $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ per 10
Purpureum Elegans. Rich purple.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$, $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10
Purpureum Grandiflorum. Grand purple. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.00$ each
Roseum Elegans. Choice, bright rose. 18 to 24 in ., $\$ 1.50$ each. $\$ 13.50$ per 10 $21021 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10, $\$ 140.00$ per 100


Clematis paniculata, a Japanese hardy, rapid-growing vine, is one of the best of all for good effect at all periods throughout the summer. Its great sheets of sweet smelling blossoms appear in August when floral display is at a low ebb.

## Pretty Vines are Always Needed

Even if there be no lawn or garden, a few hardy vines can be used to an advantage. Give them a chance to grow on the house. A hole a foot in diameter, eighteen inches or more deep, filled with good soil, is enough for a good start.

Some of the most popular and desirable kinds are listed. We have a remarkably fine lot and the plants can be depended upon to give satisfaction. Use the strong, pot-grown stock wherever possible. The cost may be a trifle greater, but the results will more than justify the expense.

Akebia quinata. One of the prettiest, most desirable, quick-growing and altogether satisfactory of all the hardy vines; yet it is uncommon and infrequently planted. Should be used plentifully. It bears attractive, fivefingered leaves, plum-colored, sweet-scented, odd flowers, which appear towards the close of April. We consider it a splendid vine for covering porches, trellises, or for running over banks and barren spots.

2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 5.00$
Pot-grown, 50c." 3.50 " 25 " 6.25
Ampelopsis Veitchii. This Japanese Ivy, often known as the Boston Ivy, is popular everywhere. It is counted the best of all for clinging to walls. Its fall foliage of richest crimson is always greatly admired.

2 years, trans., 25 c . each, $\$ 2.00$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 3.75$
From 4 -in. pots, 35 c . " 2.50 " 25 " 5.00
From 5-in. pots, 50c. " 3.50 " 25 " 6.25
Bignonia radicans, Trumpet Vine. The display made for a long time in July and August by the clusters of brilliant scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers of the native Trumpet Vine always will be a feature worthy of admiration. Very useful for climbing on trees and porches and
arbors. It clings tightly to whatever its growing shoot touch.

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 5 . \mathrm{co}$ 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3.50$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 6.25$, and from $5-\mathrm{in}$. pots at same price.
Clematis paniculata. A place on every property should be found for this great Japanese Vine. It is a strong, rapid and vigorous grower; and in summer, when other floral display is scarce, it produces pure white, exquisitely fragrant flowers in sheets which quite cover large sections of the vine. Very hardy. Flowers at the end of August.

4 years, trans., 25 c . each, $\$ 1.50$ per 10,25 for $\$ 3.00$ Strong, pot-grown, 35c., 2.50 "
White Chinese Wistaria. The immense fragrant bunches of beautiful white flowers endear this variety to all lovers of plants. Sturdy grower. Gives great satisfaction and makes a most charming display. It is every particle as good as the purple variety and less common.

From 5-in. pots, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 6.25$ From 7 -in. pots, $\$ 100$ " 7.50 " 25 " 12.50 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 1.50 " 1000 "

## Making an Old-fashioned Garden

ORIGIN.-Often the charming Old-fashioned Garden started with a "piney" root given by a neighbor, a slip brought from some distant point; or a package of Sweet William or other seed was planted and cared for without any special forethought or arrangement, with the result that the plants made the garden a delightful jumble and a wealth of blooms as the season passed. Each plant had its own particular history and associations. Such was the attraction of the smaller gardens of colonial times and the cottage gardens of England. The more elaborate gardens of the same period were laid out in formal manner, usually of geometric design, the beds edged with box or tile, the same unconventional style of planting being observed. Modifications of the oldfashioned gardens adapted to present-day conditions are recognized to be the most satisfying to the flower-lover, the most economical where such restrictions are necessary, and contain more true nature and art than all others
quiring special treatment. The interests of our customers are watched. Where it is evident that the plants ordered will not give satisfaction, we notify the buyer before shipping. This is seldom necessary, because oldfashioned hardy plants as a class give more satisfaction than others.

PLANTING TIME.-If the weather is suitable the majority may be planted at any time during the spring, summer or autumn. Eariy spring planting, just as soon as the ground can be worked after the frost has entirely left it, is best to obtain the finest results the following summer.

PREPARATION. - Almost any kind of soil is suitable for a hardy flower garden. Success depends more on the preparation than anything else. Dig deeply; eighteen inches to two feet is not too deep, and work in a good covering of well-rotted stable or cow manure, especially if the ground be poor.


Achillea The Pearl bears flowers during a long feriod, and which are of great value for cutting.

HARDY PERENYIALS. - Hardy Herbaceous Perennials may be described as plants that die to the ground in winter, but grow again from the roots in spring; so it is not necessary to plant them every year like Cosmos, Sweet Peas, Summer Asters, etc., and other annuals. Cannas and Dahlias are :Herlaceous Perennials, but they are not hardy; although they are good to mix judiciously with the hardy plants, where they will do much to make the garden bright.

HARDINESS. - Some are more hardy than others, and many are adapted for particular positions only; so that an extensive collection like ours must carry a few re-

EXPOSURE.-Selections may be made to suit almost any exposure. The majority of Howering plants require the sun at least a portion of the day. Partial shade is somewhat beneficial. ()dd corners where the sun does not reach are fine positions for sbade-loving plants and ferns.

HOW TO PLANT: - Set the plants as deeply as possible without burying the crown or sreen portion. Press the soil firmly around them. It is always desirable to water if the ground is at all dry, but not essential unless the weather be hot and season advanced.

WHAT TO PLANT.-At all times we are glad to give customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience and to aid in making selections that are best suited for particular positions or purposes. Send us the size of the bed or border, describing the location and effect desired, and we will make a selection and submit an estimate without charge. Last season's book, "Hardy Plants for Every Purpose," (free) gives quite interesting, useful and complete descriptions.

SPRING CARE.- The first warm days in spring awaken an interest in the hardy garden. One feels an inclination to examine the sunny border, and what a pleasure it is to see the Winter Aconite, Christmas Rose, Snowdrop and other very early blooming plants making a showing, which is doubly enjoyable because of its rarity and its contrast to the wintry features of the season just passed. Soon the precious green shoots of later plants will push through the soil. Then, when the location of each plant may be seen, the whole bed should be carefully forked over. If manure was spread in the fall, it should be worked under, and the whole made tidy. Now is an excellent time to dig up and divide any clumps which have become too large, or to re-arrange any that are not well placed.

SUMMER AND FALL - Very simple Pull out weeds, water during dry spells, and stake tall growing plants which are apt to sprawl over their neighbors and look untidy.

WINTER CHRE. - After the severe frost has discouraced even the lingering Chrysanthemum, cut off the
dead tops of all Hardy Perennials to within a few inches of the ground, and give a coating of about three or four inches of manure, as a food and to protect the more tender plants.

COLOR EFFECTS.-When planting mixed beds or borders colors need not be taken very seriously into consideration. Some arrangements are better than others; but it is not often that colors are placed so they create an effect out of harmony. Anyhow, these can easily be noted and corrected the next season.

BORDER TREATMENT.-Narrow borders along a wall or fence are grand places for old-fashioned hardy flowers Arrange the tallest growing along the back, the medium in the middle, and the dwarf ones in the front. The recesses here and there may be utilized to sow and plant such annuals as Pansies, Mignonette, Marigolds, Stocks, etc. A trifle different treatment is required for narrow borders that are approached and seen from both sides. Very tall, strong-growing varieties should not be used. Of course, plants like the Foxglove and English Delphinium are all right, but the selection should be made with considerable care, using chiefly dwarfer, compact-growing sorts, and arranging the tallest in the middle. Old-fashioned flowers are very unconventional in their habit, so that straight lines and formal arrangement should naturally be avoided.

BRIGHTENING SHRUBBERY BORDERS.Little else is wanted when the Golden Bell, Spiræa, Judas Tree, Lilacs and Mock Oranges are in bloom. After their display is over the shrubbery borders appear a trifle dull and uninteresting; and at this time it is astonishing what a few Hardy Perennials will do when properly placed. Arrangement is a simple matter. With a background of shrubs to work on, the location of each clump or mass will suggest itself.

USE LILIES-For mixing in with Rhododendrons and Azaleas there is nothing better than the Lilies. Our native Turk's Cap Lily (Lilium superbum) and the Tiger Lily are grand for this, readily naturalizing in such
positions. Then there is the tall, pure spikes of the Annunciation Lily (candidum) to show well against a background of shrubs. Use the glorious Gold Banded Lily of Japan and the varieties of speciosum, but place them well to the front, as they do not grow very tall. For spring planting, be certain to use our pot-grown stock; especially prepared for setting out at that season.

A PLAN N VALUE.-It pays to have a plan of your hardy garden prepared in advance. A good one saves both time and money and insures satisfactory results for the present as well as the future. Plans and the filling in of sketches require considerable thought and time, even though they apparently are not elaborate. This is the work of a Landscape Gardener, and an expert draughtsman. The Landscape Department of Thomas Meehan \& Sons, Inc., with which we have immediate connection, has perhaps the best equipped and ablest organized staff of experienced men in this country, ready to perform any service in that line. By arrangement with that department the work we have referred to will be done at a nominal charge for this service, and is really trifling in comparison with the value and satisfaction obtained from a comprehensive plan. In cases where plantings are large and complicated, or where the purchasers have neither the time nor the inclination to attend to the work, we strongly advise the use of such plans, as they cover every detail completely, and are so easily understood that any one at all interested can work from them and readily carry them into proper execution.

ITS CHARM.-One never tires of the Old-fashioned Garden. Though it lives almost forever with but little attention, it never appears the same two days in succession to its owner. Each morning brings its pleasant surprises and changes; some dear old friend gives a welcome after a winter's sleep, or another you expected to lose thrills you with gladness because it survived after all. Every year adds to the pride of possession; and love for each set of flowers grows so deep that former owners always miss their hardy gardens more than any other of the horticultural treasures they possessed.


The good old-fashioned Foxglove is still one of the most popular of the Hardy Perennials.

## A Great Bargain in a Hardy Garden

Among the better and more intelligent class of garden owners this offer will be the most popular of all made this season by any horticultural establishment.

It eclipses all we made in previous years, and the assortments and stock then were so good that it was a common occurrence for one person to order three or four, and many a garden lover was made happy by the present of one from some interested friend.


From early spring until late fall our hardy gardens will be a source of pleasure. Our special assortment offers are a great attraction to persons who appreciate the unusual value contained in them.

This Hardy Garden Number Three is a bargain attractive from every standpoint. It contains a careful selection of the best hardy perennials, particular pains being taken to secure the proper proportion of colors for artistic effect, and to obtain a pleasing display commencing with the advent of spring and closing only after the frosts have discouraged all outdoor bloom. One set of plants will succeed another in making the garden gay with color.

The very nature of the flowers in this assortment indicates that it will be easy to arrange them in an artistic manner ; their character suggesting that an informal method be used. That definite charm of the old-fashioned garden can readily be retained and at the same time other attractive features added by this larger and better assortment than Grandmother's garden contained.

Each year this garden will improve in beauty and value. During the first season, while the plants are becoming established, a few annuals may be used in it to an advantage.

The ease with which the plants may be cared for, the fact that they live almost forever with but little attention-no trouble or expense in replanting every year-their trifling cost, the abundant all season supply of choice flowers for mantel, table or other decoration, are features which will strongly appeal to everyone who has 150 square feet of space to beautify, for this collection will nicely plant that area.

This stock is full of life and vigor ; it can be expected to produce results promptly; it will be dug and packed with great care, every package being neatly tied up and labeled, so that mistakes cannot happen in the arrangement of the varieties in the garden. We ship in a light, strong box, so that the freight or express charges will be but a trifle. It would reach San Francisco, or other remote points, in splendid condition.

Our first Hardy Garden Offer was 36 plants for $\$ 5.00$. It made a great record. Then last spring we advertised 50 plants for $\$ 5.00$, and it became the success of the season and up to that time the most popular offer we ever made. Fall of 1904 our offer of 55 plants for $\$ 5.00$ was the greatest seller of all, so this spring we will follow the same ided of $g$ ving five plants orer the fifty for good measure, and in order to more than cover the freight which the buyer must pay.

Height, color and period of flowering are given. This concise inform tion will ensble the planter to locate the stock with judgment. Always ask for Hardy Gard n Number Three. $\$ 500$.

## Quantity

2 Anemone Japonica Queen Charlotte. 2 to 3 ft . Silvery La France Pink. Valuable. The choicest of the late-blooming hardy flowers
3 Aquilegia. Columbines. 2 to 3 ft . Colors various. Quaint and well-known spring-flowering favorites.
2 Belamcanda chinensis. Blackberry Lily. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Shows miniature orange-colored lily-like flowers in late summer, and ornamental berries later.
3 Monarda didyma. Bergamot. I to 2 ft . Produces showy scarlet flowers in summer. Roots, stems, leaves and flowers are fragrant.
2 Cassia Marylandica. Senna. 3 to 4 ft . Yellow. Handsome flowers appear in the fall. Very thrifty.
5 Hardy Chrysanthemums. 2 to 3 ft . Red, yellow and white. Finest varieties from our immense assortment. Late fall.
2 Coreopsis grandiflora. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Yellow. The largest and best form for cutting all summer long.
2 Delphinium chinense alba. White Chinese Larkspur. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. A pretty, constant blooming kind.
2 Delphinium hybridum. Tall English Delphinium. 4 to 5 ft . Deep blue. One of the grandest flowers. Imported. Best selection. In England these bring three times our price.
3 Sweet William. Ift. Various colors. Spring. A grand strain of this old favorite.
2 Dianthus plumarius. Scotch pinks. I to 2 ft . Pink. Spring. Coove-scented, very sweet and attractive.
3 Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding heart. I to 2 ft . Pink. A charming, old fashioned, early springblooming plant.
2 Helianthus mult. plenus. Golden Hardy Sunflower. 4 to 5 ft . Clear golden yellow. Excellent for cutting, the best of its kind, looks exactly like a fine double Dablia. Good foliage and habit of growth. Late summer.
2 Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells. I ft. Coral red. Charming spring flowers, having the appearance of red Lily of the Valley.

Quantity
I Lilium speciosum. Japanese Lily. 3 ft . Rosecolored, spotted. Produces plenty of flowers in summer.


Lilium auratum is one of the varieties of choice Lilies we have. Though these are usually handled in the fall. we especially prepare ours for spring planting by establishing them in pots. Ask for this pot-grown grade.

Quantity
2 Iris Silver King. White Iris or Fleur de Lis. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Large, white, sweet-scented flowers appear in the early spring. Very valuable and ornamental. Should be in every garden.
2 Iris Sibirica Orientale. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Indigo. June. Of thrifty growth and beautiful color.
2 Lysimachia clethroides. Gooseneck flower. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. White. July to September. Especially useful for cutting. Thrifty grower.
I Pæonia grandiflora rubra. Double crimson pæony. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. The strong root of this worthy variety is worth 25 c.
2 Bright Red Phlox. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Late summer. One of the best colors.

Quantity
3 Pentstemon Digitalis. White Penstemon. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fine for cutting. Blooms in midsummer when flowers are scarce.
2 Primula Polyanthus. Gold-laced Polyanthus. I to 2 ft . Brown and gold. Early spring. The beautiful English strain.
2 Pyrethrum. Bridesmaid. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. A very fine double white Pyrethrum, imported from Europe. Valuable for cutting. May and June.
2 Sedum spectabile. Showy Sedum. I ft. Bears large trusses of handsome pink flowers in early fall. Very attractive.
I Stokesia cyanea. Cornflower Aster. I ft. Blue. Attractive. Like a good China Aster. Useful for cutting. Blooms in summer and fall.

## Hardy Garden Number Four- $\$ 10.00$

This will doubtless be the more popular of our two Hardy Garden special offers.
For ten dollars it gives more than double the quantity of the five dollar assortment. It includes some choice Groff's Hybrid Gladiolus, which do much to brighten up the garden. They are not hardy and must be dug up in the fall, stored for the winter, and planted again in the spring. They are well worth this little attention.

No changes or substitutions of any kind will be made in either of our Hardy Garden offers.

When ordering ask for Hardy Garden Number Four- $\$ 10.00$.

## Quantity

3 Achillea Ptarmica fl. pl. The Pearl. Grows 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high and bears a profusion of pearly white flowers that are very lasting when cut.
4 Anemone Japonica. Japanese Anemones. Height 2 to 3 ft . Pink and white varieties. Favorites with everyone.
2 Calamagrostis stricta variegata. Lady Grass. A very pretty variegated grass. Should be cut down about twice during the summer to encourage the new growth.
2 Aster incisus (Calimeris). 1 to 2 ft . An almost constant blooming Michaelmas Daisy of very neat growth.
3. Campanula persicifolia. Bellflower. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. One of the good things that it is impossible to have too many of.
3 Hibiscus Moscheutos. Mallow. 5 to 6 ft . Large white flowers with crimson center, very showy.
5. Hollyhocks. All different colors. 5 to 6 ft . The stately Hollyhock is known so well as to need no recommendation. Good strong roots that will flower this summer.
2 Geum coccineum. 6 inches high. Of very neat habit and brilliant scarlet flowers in mid-summer.
3 Helenium autumnale superbum. 4 to 5 ft . A strong growing plant that produces abundance of yellow bloom in August.

## Quantity

5 Helianthus multiflorus plenus. Double Sunflower. 4 to 5 ft . Flowers like double yellow Dahlias, grand for cutting. A general favorite.
2 Hemerocallis fulva fl. pl. Double Bronze Day Lily. 3 ft . Blooms during July and August.
3 Phlox amoena. Tufted Phlox. 6 inches. An extremely pretty dwarf Phlox. Very profuse bloomer and of a good pink color.
3 Hesperis matronalis. Rocket. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Very old-fashioned and desirable. Produces white and light pink flowers in early spring.
2 Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. The color is the most brilliant scarlet to be found among hardy plants.
3 Centaurea nigra variegata. Ift. The bright golden foliage of this plant is very conspicuous and attractive in early spring.
Io Chrysanthemums. Hardy. Our collection is unrivalled. The io selected for this assortment will be distinct from each other and will include red, yellow, pink and white varieties.
4 Coreopsis grandiflora. Coreopsis. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Golden yellow flowers; and you can cut and come again.
4 Delphinium hybridum. Tall Larkspur. 4 to 5 ft . Imported English plants, bearing long spikes of flowers in beautiful shades of blue,

## Quantity

3 Lavandula vera. True Lavender. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Quaint and sweet.
3 Digitalis purpurea. Foxglove. 3 to 4 feet. The purple spikes of this well known favorite are always popular.
3 Pyrethrum uliginosum. Fall Daisy. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. The white flowers are borne in great profusion and are invaluable for cutting.
2 Pentstemon Digitalis. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. An attractive plant that thrives well in a dry position. Useful for cutting.
3 Spiræa Japonica. Mountain Fleece. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. A moisture loving plant of undoubted merit as a cut flower.
3 Tritoma uvaria. Red-hot-poker Plant., $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . Unique and attractive. It is astonishing how appropriate the common name of this plant is.
2 Veronica candida. Silvery-leaved Speedwell. 6 inches. The silvery foliage and bright blue flowers make a beautiful contrast.
2 Valeriana officinalis. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. One of the very old-fashioned plants that are always in demand, owing to the spicy fragrance and attractive flowers.
5 Phlox decussata. Garden Phlox. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . The newest standard kinds of the brightest colors.
3 Physostegia denticulata. False Dragon's Head. 3 to 4 ft . Not very well known, but becoming more popular every day. The flowers are a very pleasing shade of lilac.
3 Lysimachia clethroides. Gooseneck Flower. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet. Thrifty grower and will produce abundance of flowers suitable for cutting at a time when they are scarce.
20 Gladiolus. Groff's famous hybrid seedlings. In this beautiful strain it is almost impossible to find two alike, coming in every conceivable shade of color. Only the largest and best blooming bulbs will be sent in this collection.
3 Pæonia officinalis. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . The early flowering old-fashioned fragrant kind. Double crimson and double rose.

## Quantity

2 Monarda purpurea. Purple Bergamot. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. One of the very fragrant old-fashioned plants.
3 Viola odorata. Sweet-scented Violet. The true sweet-scented kind. Will spread very rapidly.
2 Primula Polyanthus. Gold-laced Polyanthus, I to 2 feet. Raised from the best English seed.


An attractive combination has been made of the Maiden Hair Fern and the Helleborus Niger, or Christmas Rose. The frost has hardly left the ground before the latter makes a display which gladdens those who have grown weary of winter.

# An English Treasure 

## (Primula Polyanthus.)

If you had ever seen the sight the Polyanthus make in almost every English garden, it would be unnecessary to do more than to state that we have an exceptionally fine lot-all pot-grown-raised from imported seed ; but they are comparatively unknown in our country and need some advertising.

These beautiful spring flowering plants are very much like a Primrose in habit, but the flowers are produced in trusses, many on one stem. The prevailing color is a rich brown, the edges of the petals being bordered with yellow and known as gold laced.

Place it in a semi-shaded situation. See that it receives a reasonable amount of moisture and does not get too much of our cruel, blazing sun.


In many a shady place, where nothing appears to thrive, a bed of our Hardy Ferns will make a mass of green which will be a delight. Several are evergreen. We will gladly suggest suitable assortments if a description of the position to be occupied is given us.

## Very Choicest Pæonies

## A RARE SELECTION

The craze for Pæonies is benefiting the cause of horticulture. After a few of these queenly flowers have shown how g'eatly they can improve a lawn or garden, its owner takes a renewed interest in hardy plants, as does everyone else who notices the effect.

The plants increase in size rapidly, and ea h year adds to their beauty and wealth of floral display. They are so easy to grow, and produce such large, handsome flowers, which are useful for cutting, that it is a wonder the smallest garden has not a few of the standard kinds to ornament it. Insect and other pests do not bother them.

The kinds we offer are of recognized value; and their merits alone determined their selection from the thousand or more named varieties. The plants are good, strong ones and are low in price ; some of them selling at 25 c . to 50 c . less than stock of equal worth can be obtained elsewhere. We have thousands, and can well afford to neglect charging fancy prices for such fancy plants. Plant them just as early in spring as is possible.

Heavy roots, 25 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per $10, \$ 25.00$ per 100

Officinalis. Old-fashioned crimson. Double. Very early.

Officinalis alba. This is not a pure white, as the name would indicate, but a pale rose. The lightest colored of the Japanese varieties.

Andre Lauris. A fine, late flowering, dark red. Very double.

Festiva Maxima. (True.) The largest and best white Pæony in existence. The stock of this variety is very scarce and in great demand. 50c. each.

Grandiflo-a rubra. Magnificent, large, bluod-red flowers.

Humei. A glorious rose-pink variety. The blooms are large, compact, solid and very symmetrical in form.

L'Esperance. Vivid rose-colored flower. High, full centre. Free flowering, very fragrant. Vigorous.

Marie Lemoine. Ivory white, with delicious fragrance. A choice variety of French origin.

Pomponia. Large, rosy pink, salmon centre. A fine bloomer.

Queen Victoria. White, with yellow tinted centre. A splendid flower with good keeping qualities.

Victoria Tricolor. A beautiful combination of rosepink and yellowish white.

## Extremely Popular Hardy Chrysanthemums

The glorious autumn display made by the useful Hardy Chrysanthemums continues to brighten the nearly desolate garden even after the first attack or two of Jack Frost. This is but one reason for their great popularity.

For cutting for indoor decoration they hardly have a superior, especially as they appear at a season when other flowers in the hardy garden have gone to their long sleep. The size of the bloom is not large, -that is perhaps their greatest charm in most cases, -yet the variety of colors and the great quantities produced by each plant more than offset this deficiency. What a cheerful sight they do make!

For years we have been gathering an assortment, which now cannot be surpassed. It consists of over 70 of the choicest varieties obtainable, everyone named. There is not an undesirable one in the lot.

Of the entire assortment we might mention this two dozen as being of special worth.

| Brown Bessie, | Beautiful, small, brown, reddish, | Medium | Jack, Kadar, | Exquisite rose pink, Old red and yellow, | Medium <br> Dwarf |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Climax | Deep rosy pink, | Medium | Martin's White, | Creamy white, good form, | Tall |
| Captivation, | Rosy pink, shaded yellow, | Tall | Lovely, | Bright pink, | Tall |
| Eugene Laungeolet,' | Yellow and orange, | Tall | Model, | White, tinged pink, | Tall |
| Eagle d'Or, | Good clear yellow, | Tall | Princess Louise, | Yellow overlaid with tawny |  |
| Edna, | Clear glowing pink, | Dwarf |  | red, | Medium |
| Fremy, | Terra cotta, | Medium | Prince Victor, | Brownish red, | Tall |
| Flora, | Golden yellow, | Dwarf | Snowflake, | Pure white, small, | Tall |
| Golden Mme. Marth | , Clear orange yellow, | Tall | St. Illoria, | Silver pink, very large, | Tall |
| Globe d'Or, | Clear yellow, bushy, | Dwarf | Souer Melaine, | Fine, pure white, large, | Medium |
| Goldfinch, | Magnificent gold, shaded crimson, | In | Tisri, | Large, deep pink, yellow | Dwarf |
| Julia Lagravere, | Deep red, | Tall | Victor, | Claret color and red, | Medium |

A special typewritten list of all our varieties will gladly be mailed. Ask for it.
Set out these plants at the end of April or in May and a perfect blaze of color will be your reward next fall, and every fall thereafter, if but a little attention be given the stock. It really is surprising to see how well these plants repay ordinary care.

When a customer specifies the varieties desired the price is 25 c. each ; 10 for $\$ 2.00 ; 25$ for $\$ 3.75$.

Bargain.-Special price when we make the assortment of varieties,-we take extra good care to send choice kinds,- 10 for $\$ 1.00 ; 25$ for $\$ 2.00$, delivered free anywhere in the United States. Less than 10 plants will not be sold.

Last year we did not have enough plants to meet the demand. Though this season we have doubled the quantity we expect to have orders for more than we can supply.

## Do You Need a Gardener ?

If you need a good gardener, write us, stating the kind of a man you desire, what will be required of him, compensation, and any other information which may aid us to suggest just the person you are seeking. Every year we fill a great many positions in all sections of this country, and it is the better class of gardeners who are on our register.

The prospective employer's interests are always kept in mind. Recommendations are made upon merit alone. We have no pet men, we are under obligations to none, and promises of future favors have no influence upon our decisions. We make no charge.

## Greatest of the Garden Flags



The beautiful, large, white flowers of Iris Silver King possess a double charm because of their exquisite fragrance.

Here's a beautiful plant!
Any hardy garden will be the better for its presence in liberal quantities.

The attractive features of the numerous varie ties of Iris, commonly known as Flags, or Fleur de Lis, make them popular in all sections.

Of the dozens of good kinds there is one in which we take especial interest. It is not an old variety and its merits are yet but little known. A few years ago we recognized its sterling qualities and imported it heavily. Ever since we have been propagating it in order to obtain a stock sufficiently large to meet the demands its merits will surely create for itself.

The name is Silver King. Appropriate !
The flowers are large and handsome and as near a pure white in color as can be found in the Iris family. They are produced in great abundance on long, strong stems-excellent for cutting -and they are fragrant to a very pleasing extent. They are decidedly ornamental and their texture is more substantial than that of the Japanese class, and therefore they are more satisfactory and lasting for cut-flower purposes.

Use this variety freely. Place it in your garden of hardy plants, plant it in beds-you should see the sight one of ours makes when in bloom-and arrange it here and there in the foreground of shrubbery plantations.

Strong clumps, 25c. each ; 10 for $\$ 2.00$; 25 for $\$ 3.75$

## Useful for Bouquets

## (Heuchera sanguinea)

The small, intensely brilliant scarlet flowers of the Heuchera sanguinea, produced on long, slender, strong stems, are of great service for mixing in bouquets of hardy flowers, adding a touch of color and an artistic finish which hardly any other plant could impart. They are as well adapted for use without the addition of any others. "Coral Bells" is quite an appropriate common name.

The foliage is an attractive feature and the period of blooming is long. Do not omit planting plenty in the hardy garden.

Our plants are strong and will make a grand display next June and July. ${ }^{25}$ c. each, $\$ 2.00$ per 10,25 for $\$ 3.75$.


In August the Hibiscus moscheutos, or Swamp Mallow, gives a great showing of large pink or white flowers. Excellent for planting in damp places or along streams. Very strong roots are offered by us.

## These Hardy Phlox are Choice

As a carefully selected assortment of choice plants this list stands unrivalled. There are other varieties, plenty of them, and many are good, but those we offer are the cream of the whole collection.

There is not an undesirable color in our lot. No eye-offending magentas or unpopular purples are disguised by fancy names or evasive descriptions. We list only fourteen, but they are choice, and an assortment, good enough for anyone, can be made from these.

Are the plants strong? Yes, they are big, vigorous, field-grown clumps, and are all that could be desired in regard to size and health. They are not tiny nor are they overgrown, but just right. They will make a splendid show this season.

$$
{ }_{25} \text { c. each, } 10 \text { for } \$ 2.00,25 \text { for } \$ 3.75
$$

Carran d'Ache. Brilliant rosy carmine. Vigorous grower, about two feet.
Coquelicot. Orange scarlet, crimson centre. This is perhaps the most intense color of any of the Phloxes and is in great demand.
Epopee. Violet, bright fiery centre. Very rich.
Gen. Chanzy. The description of the color is rather difficult to describe, being a combination of orange, pink and crimson. Grand.

La Cygne. Pure white. Rather dwarfer and more compact grower than Queen. Individual florets very large. A beautiful variety.
L'Esperance. Lavender pink. Large white eye. Very choice; refined looking flower.

L'Evenement. Rosy pink. A very pleasing shade of color.

Mad. P. Langier. One of the strongest growing bright red colored varieties, with vermilion centre. Height $21 / 2$ feet.

Premier Ministre. White, deep rose centre. Good, thrifty grower, having well formed trusses of flowers.

Queen. Pure white, with fine large trusses and good, healthy foliage. Makes three feet high in good rich soil.
T. H. Slocum. Fiery crimson, dark eye. About two feet high. A good, free-growing pink, bright and dazzling.
R. P. Struthers. Bright, soft pinkish salmon, carmine eye.

Terre Neuve. Grayish lilac, violet centre. The coloring in this variety is very soft and pleasing.

Richard Wallace. White, violet centre. This is perhaps the very best of all those with white flowers having colored centres. Very distinct and good. Height from eighteen to twenty-four inches.


A fair idea is given of the artistic effect a small sized bed of about 25 plants of Japanese Anemone will create. Notice how the flowers stand out on slender but strong stems, making them valuable for cutting. Queen Charlotte is the most popular variety of these worthy plants, being of greater beauty in form and color (La France pink) than the single white kind pictured.

## Splendid for Outdoor Display Indoor Ornament (Anemone)

In the fall, when floral display of any kind is rare, the Anemone Queen Charlotte produces flowers of great beauty. It is quite late in the season when these appear. They are larger than a silver dollar, semi-double in form, silky in texture, and of a lovely shade of pink, resembling the tint of the LaFrance Rose.

The blossoms are so pretty and lasting that they are especially adapted for cutting for indoor use. A few loosely arranged in a bowl or vase and used for mantel or table decoration make an effect which will delight anyone who values features of artistic value.

As usual our plants are above the average. About four years ago we found the knack of growing exceptionally fine, healthy ones, and this season our stock looks even better, stronger and more vigorous than ever. The abundance of thrifty foliage would be a surprise to persons accustomed to receiving the ordinary weak stock. Ours may be expected to flower freely. Japanese Anemones prefer deep, cool soil, plenty of moisture and some shade from the hot sun. Give them a place they like and your reward will be rich.

These plants are pot-grown. They are well-established and no trouble will be experienced in moving them, in fact they can be set out with excellent results in the summer months as well as in the spring. A great feature is made of our SUMMER PLANTING STOCK, which includes these and other worthy hardy perennials, choice hardy vines, shrubs and evergreens especially prepared for planting during the heated term. Ask for our interesting lists at the end of May, or in June, July or August.

Anemone Queen Charlotte, strong, pot-grown, 25c. each, io for $\$ 2.00$, 25 for $\$ 3.75$
SPECIAL BARGAIN, ioo plants for $\$ 10.00$.

# Price List of Deciduous Trees 

## Common names are indexed. <br> Twenty-five trees in any assortment are sold at the lowest rate quoted on each item.

Acer campestre. English Cork Maple.
18 to 24 in., 25 c. each.
" colchicum rubrum. See lætum.
" dasycarpum. Silrer Maple.
6 to 8 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100 . 14 to 15 ft ., heavy, $\$ 3$ each.
15 to 18 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 5$ each, $\$ 40$ per $10, \$ 350$ per 100 . 30 ft . specimens, $\$ 30$ each.
" dasycarpum Wierii. Wier's Cut-leaved Maple. 11 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 . 14 to 16 ft ., $\$ 250$ each. 18 ft . specimens, $\$ 350$ each. 20 ff . bushy specimens, $\$ 10$ each.
" laetum (colchicum rubrum). Colchican Maple. 5 to 6 ft ., light, 75 c . each.
" macrophyllum. Oregon Maple. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 .
" obtusatum. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each.
" platanoides. Norway Maple. 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 80$ per 100 . 12 ff . $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 125$ per 100 . 12 to 13 ft . specimens, $\$ 4$ each. 15 to 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 10$ to $\$ 25$ each.
" platanoides globosa. Globe Norway Maple. 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10 . 6 ft ., $\$ 4$ each.
" platanoidesSchwedleri. Blood-leaved Norway Maple. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 , $\$ 90$ per 100 . 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 . 12 to 14 ft . specimens, $\$ 5$ each.
" Pseudo-Platanus. Sycamore Maple. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 1$ each, $\$ 8$ per 10 . 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 . 12 to 14 ft ., $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10 15 to 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 350$ to $\$ 10$ each.
" rubrum. Red Maple. 10 ft ., bushy, $\$ 250$ each.
" rufinerve. 2 ff ., 35 c . each. 3 to 4 ft . 75 c . each. 41/2 ft., $\$ 2$ each.
" saccharinum. Sugar Maple. 9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 90$ per 100 . 11 to 12 ft ., heavy, $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10 . 14 to 16 ft . specimens, $\$ 5$ each, $\$ 40$ per 10 . 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 9$ each.
" saccharinum nigrum. Black Sugar Maple. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 .
" spicatum. Mountain Maple. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 .

Acer striatum. Striped Maple.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
"Tataricum. Tartarian Maple.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 .
3 to $3 / 1 / \mathrm{ft}$., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10 .
" Tataricum Ginnale.
3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100 .
4 to 5 ft ., bushy, 75 c. each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
5 ft . bushy specimens, $\$ 350$ each.
" Tauricum.
1 ft ., 35 c . each.
" trilobatum.
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$.

## JAPANESE MAFLES.

## Acer Japonicum.

3 ft ., pot-grown, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 .
" Japonicum aconitifolium.
12 in., from pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 .
18 to 24 in., from pots, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 .
" Japonicum aureum.
18 to 24 in. pot-grown, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10.
" Japonicum palmatum.
18 to 24 in., from pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10.
" polymorphum.
18 to 24 in., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .
3 to 4 ft ., from pots, $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10 .
4 ft . specimens, $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10
5 ft ., heavy, $\$ 4$ each, $\$ 35$ per 10 .
" polymorphum ampelopsilobum.
18 to 24 in., pot-grown, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10.
$2 \mathrm{ft} .$, pot-grown, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 .
2 to 3 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 250$ each.
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 350$ each.
" polymorphum atropurpureum. Blood-leaved.
12 to 18 in., bushy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
18 to 24 in , $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per $10, \$ 150$ per 100 .
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 8$ each.
" polymorphum cristatum.
18 to 24 in., pot-grown, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10.
" polymorphum dissectum. Cut-leaved Jap. Maple. 18 to 24 in ., from pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 . 2 ft ., from pots, $\$ 2$ each.
" polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum. Purple Cutleaved Japanese Maple.
18 to 24 in., from pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 ; from pots, $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 125$ per 100.
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per $10, \$ 150$ per 100 ; from tubs, $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10 .
" polymorphum laetum.
2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.

Acer polymorphum pinnatifolium atropurpureum. 18 to 24 in ., from pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 . 2 ft ., from pots, $\$ 2$ each.
" polymorphum reticulatum.
18 to 24 in., from pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10. 2 to 3 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 250$ each.
Aesculus glabra. American Horse Chestnut. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 . 7 to 10 ft . specimens, $\$ 250$ to $\$ 350$ each. 18 ft . specimens, $\$ 15$ each.
" Hippocastanum. European Horse Chestnut. 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10. 12 to 14 ft . specimens, $\$ 350$ to $\$ 10$ each.
" Hippocastanum alba plena, Double White.
8 to 10 ft . $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 125$ per 100 .
12 to 15 ft . specimens, $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$ each.
" Lyoni. 12 ft ., bushy, $\$ 15$ each.
" rubicunda. Red-flowered Horse Chestnut. 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .

Ailanthus glandulosa (seed-bearing). Tree of Heaven. 5 to 6 ft ., 75 c . each. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. 14 to 15 ft ., heavy, $\$ 250$ each.
Alder. See Alnus.
Alnus glutinosa. European Alder.

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7 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1 \text { each. }
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12 ft . $\$ 250$ each.
" incana.
8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 9$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100.
" serrulata. See Shrubs.
Amygdalus Persica. Blood-leaved Peach. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
" Persica. Double-flowered Crimson. 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" Persica. Double Pink. 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" Persica. Double White 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
Andromeda arborea (Oxydendrum). Sorrel Tree. 2 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10 . 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each.
Anona. See Asimina.
Aralia Japonica. Hercules Club. 3 ft . 35 c . each. 5 ft . $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 70$ per 100 .
" pentaphylla. See Shrubs.
" spinosa.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$ each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
4 to 6 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
5 to 10 ft ,, bushy clumps, $\$ 175$ to $\$ 4$ each.
Asimina (Anona) triloba. Papaw. 2 to $3 \mathrm{fr}, 25 \mathrm{c}$. each.
Ash. See Fraxinus.
Ash-leaved Maple. See Negundo

## Benthamia Japonica. See Cornus Kousa. <br> Beech. See Fagus.

Betula alba. European White Birch. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100. 10 ft . specimens, $\$ 250$ each.
" alba fastigiata. Pyramidal White Birch.
" alba laciniata pendula. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. 12 ft . bushy specimens, $\$ 5$ each.
" alba pendula Youngii. Weeping Birch. 18 to 24 in., 50 c . each.
" alba purpurea. Purple-leaved Birch. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 175$ each. 6 to 8 ft ., \$3 each.
" costata. See Ulmifolia.
" lenta. Sweet Birch. 7 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 2$ each.
" lutea. Yellow Birch. 9 to 10 ft . $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 90$ per 100 . 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per $10, \$ 125$ per 100 . 12 ft . specimens, $\$ 350$ each.
"papyracea. Paper Birch.
7 to 8 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 80$ per 100 . 12 to 14 ft . $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per $10, \$ 150$ per 100
"popslifolia. Poplar Birch. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 14 ft ., heavy, $\$ 3$ each.
" pumila. Dwarf Birch. 5 ft ., $\$ 125$ each.
" rubra. Red Birch. 8 to 10 ft ., heavy, $\$ 150$ each. 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10 . 15 to 25 ft . specimens, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 25$ each.
" ulmifolia. (costata). 5 to 6 ft . bushy specimens, $\$ 250$ each.
Birch. See Betula.
Box Elder. See Negundo.
Broussonetia Kaempferi. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 4$ per 10. 7 to 9 ft ., 75 c , each.
" papyrifera. Seed-bearing Paper Mulberry. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
Buckeye. See Pavia.
Buttonwood. See Platanus.
Carpinus Americana. American Hornbeam. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . bushy spec., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100 . 6 ft . bushy, \$3 50 each.
10 ft . specimens, $\$ 650$ each.
" Betulus. Furopean Hornbeam.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. bushy, 50 c . each.
5 ft . bushy, $\$ 150$ each. 8 to 10 ft . bushy, $\$ 3$ each.
Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory. 18 to 24 in. 25 c. each.

Carya alba, Hale's Paper-shell.
12 to 18 in., $\$ 2.50$ each.
" amara. Bitternut Hickory. 12 to 15 in., 25 c . each.
" olivaeformis. Pecan Nut. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each. 7 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
"sulcata. Western Shellbark. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10.
" tomentosa. White Hickory. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
Castanea Americana. Sweet Chestuut. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
" Japonica. Japanese Chestnut. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}, 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100
" pumila. Chinquapin Chestnut.
" vesca. Spanish Chestnut. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 250$ each.
" vesca, Numbo. $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100.
" vesca, Paragon. $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100.
Catalpa bignonioides. Eastern Catalpa. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
" bignonioides aurea. Golden Catalpa. 7 ft ., $\$ 175$ each. 10 ft . heavy, $\$ 250$ each.
" Bungei. Globe-headed Catalpa. 5 to 7 ft . stem, 4 year heads, $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10. 9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 5$ each.
"Bungei nana. 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
"Kaempferi. Japanese Catalpa. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .
" speciosa. Western Catalpa. 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100 .
Celtis Mississippiensis. 1 ft ., 25 c . each.
" occidentalis, Nettle Tree. 5 to 7 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 .
" occidentalis pumila. Dwarf Nettle Tree. 5 to 6 ft ., 75 c . each.
" Sinensis. Chinese Nettle Tree. 18 to 24 in., 75 c each. $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Cerasus Padus. European Bird Cherry. 5 to 6 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
" Pennsylvanica. Wild Red Cherry. 5 ft ., 35 c . each.
" pumila. Sand Cherry. $3 \mathrm{t} / 2$ to 4 ft ., 50 c . each.
" rosea pendula. Japanese Weeping Cherry. 5 to 6 ft ., 3 -year heads, $\$ 150$ each. 7 ft ., low branched specimen, $\$ 6$ each.

Cerasus serotina. Wild Black Cherry. 6 to 8 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
"Sieboldi rubra plena. Double-flowering Jap. Cherry. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 .
" Sinensis fl. pl. Chinese Double-flowering Cherry. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .
" Virginiana. American Bird Cherry. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10.
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. Katsura Tree. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 8$ per 10 . 8 to 15 ft . specimens, $\$ 250$ to $\$ 5$ each.
Cercis Canadensis. American Judas Tree. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, 50 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 . 6 ft . specimens, $\$ 4$ each.
' Japonica. See Shrubs.
Cherry. See Cerasus.
Chestnat. See Castanea.
China Tree. See Melia.
Cladrastis tinctoria (Virgilia). Yellow Wood.
3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each.
6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. 9 to 12 ft ., $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ each.
Coffee Tree. See Gymnocladus.
Cork Tree, See Phellodendron.
Cornus florida. American Dogwood. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
" florida flore rubro. Pink-flowered Am. Dogwood. 2 to 3 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . $3 t 04 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100.
" florida pendula. Weeping American Dogwood. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
"Kousa (Benthamia Japonica). 12 to 18 in., 50 c. each.
Cottonwood. See Populus.
Cypress. See Glyptostrobus and Taxodium, and Cu pressus in Evergreens.
Cytisus Laburnum.
5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 250$ each.
Dimorphanthus Mandschuricus. 6 to 7 ft ., heavy, $\$ 150$ each. 7 to 11 ft . clumps, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ each
Diospyros Virginiana. Persimmon 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 70$ per 100 .
Dogwood. See Cornus, Trees and Sh:ubs.
Elm. See Ulmus.
Empress Tree. See Paulownia.
Fagus ferruginea. American Beech.
3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10 .
5 to 6 ft ., \$2 each.
7 to 9 ft , bushy, $\$ 250$ to $\$ 3$ each
14 ft . specimens, $\$ 20$ each.

Fagus sylvatica. English Beech. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 . 6 to 9 ft ., $\$ 250$ to $\$ 350$ each, $\$ 20$ per $10, \$ 150$ per 100 . 10 ft ., heavy, $\$ 5$ each.
" sylvatica asplenifolia. Fern-leaved Beech. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 125$ each. 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
" sylvatica heterophylla. Cut-leaved Beech. 2 to 3 ft , $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10. 3 to 4 ft ., \$2 50 each. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ each.
" sylvatica pendula. Weeping Beech. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10 . 7 to 9 ft ., \$2 50 each.
" sylvatica purpurea. Copper Beech. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 150$ each. 8 ft ., bushy, $\$ 350$ each. 9 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 12$ each.
" sylvatica Riversii. Blood-leaved Beech 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per $10, \$ 150$ per 100 . 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 2250$ per $10, \$ 200$ per 100 . 8 ft ., $\$ 350$ each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 250$ per 100 .
" sylvatica Riversii pendula. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 125$ each.
Flowering Crab. See Pyrus.
" Locust. See Robinia.
" Peach. See Amygdalus.
Franklin Tree. See Gordonia.
Fraxinus Americana. American Ash. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 . 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 90$ per 100
" atrovirens. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 150$ each.

* Berlandieri. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" Bungeana. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, 75 \mathrm{c}$, each.
" elonga Japonica. 6 to 7 ft ., \$1 50 each.
" excelsior. English Ash. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 . 14 to 15 ft ., $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10 . 15 to 18 ft ., heavy, $\$ 350$ each.
" excelsior aurea. Golden-leaved Ash. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10.
" excelsior globosa. 6 to 7 ft ., 2-year heads, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10. 5 ft . stem, 4 -year heads, $\$ 3$ each.
"excelsior jaspidea. Golden-barked Ash. 5 to 7 ft ., \$1 25 each.
st excelsior pendula. Weeping Ash. 6 to 7 ft ., 2 -year heads, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10. 5 to 8 ft ., 4 to 5 -year heads, $\$ 250$ each.

Fraxinus excelsior pendula aurea. Golden Weep. Ash. 6 to 7 ft ., 2 -year heads, $\$ 2$ each. 7 to 8 ft ., 5 -year heads, $\$ 250$ each.
" lenticifolia pendula. 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
" lutea. Yellow Ash. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. 12 to 14 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
"Oregona. Oregon Ash. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" Ornus. Flowering Ash. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 90$ per 100 10 to 11 ft . $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 . 14 ft . specimens, $\$ 4$ each.
" platycarpa. Water Ash. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per 10.
" potomaphila. 5 ft ., \$1 25 each.
"quadrangulata. Blue Ash. 4 to 6 ft . $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 .
" salicifolia. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
" viridis. Green Ash. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100 . 12 to 14 ft . specimens, $\$ 4$ each, $\$ 35$ per $10, \$ 300$ per 100
Gingko. See Salisburia.
Gleditschia Japonica. Japanese Honey Locust. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" monosperma.
$4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each.
" Sinensis. Chinese Honey Locust. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
4 ft . 75 c . each. 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
" triacanthos. Honey Locust. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, 84 per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 7 to 8 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 10$ each.
" triacanthos excelsa pendula. 7 ft ., \$2 50 each.
Glyptostrobus Sinensis pendula. Chinese Cypress. $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, $\$ 2$ each.
Gordonia pubescens. Franklin Tree. 1 to 2 ft ., from pots, $\$ 150$ each.
Gum. See Liquidambar and Nyssa.
Gymnocladus Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee. 5 to 7 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 8 to 10 ft ., light, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 . 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ to $\$ 250$ each.
Hercules Club. See Aralia.
Hickory. See Carya.
Hop Hornbeam. See Ostrya.
"Tree. See P'telea.
Hornbeam. See Carpinus.
Horse Chestnut. See Aesculus.

## Hovenia dulcis.

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4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } 75 \mathrm{c} \text {. each. }
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Judas Tree. See Cercis.
Juglans cinerea. Butternut. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each.
" nigra. Black Walnut.
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 7 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
" regia. English Walnut. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each. 5 to 6 ft ., 75 c . each.
" rupestris. Cal. Black Walnut. 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
"Sieboldiana. Japanese Walnut. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c. each, $\$ 3$ per 10.
Koelreuteria paniculata. Varnish Tree. 5 to $\in \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 5$ per 10. 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 . 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
Laburnum. See Cytisus.
Larch. See Larix and Pseudo-Larix.
Larix Americana. American Larch. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 . 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 6$ per 10.
" Europaea. European Larch. 2 to 3 ft . , 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10. $5 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 150$ each. 8 to 14 ft ., $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ each.
"Kaempferi. See Pseudo-Larix.
" leptolepis. Japanese Larch. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each.
Lime or Linden. See Tilia.
Lindera Benzoin. See Shrubs.
Liquidambar styraciflua. Sweet Gum. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each. 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each. $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100. 6 to 7 ft , $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 9$ per $10, \$ 70$ per 100.
Locust. See Gleditschia and Robinia.
Maclura aurantiaca. Osage Orange. For hedges, 1 year, $\$ 150$ per $100, \$ 5$ per 1000 . ir $\quad$ " $\quad 2$ year, $\$ 3$ per $100, \$ 10$ per 1000 . 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each. $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 4$ per 10. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 6$ per 10 . 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
" conspicua. Chinese White Magnolia. $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 250$ each.
"Fraseri. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, 75 \mathrm{c}$. each. 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. 12 to 14 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 4$ each.
" glauca. Sweet Bay. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 5 to 6 ft ., \$2 50 each.

Magnolia Halleana. See stellata.
"Kobus. Japanese Magnolia. 2 to 3 ft . bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 2$ each. 5 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 3$ each.
" Lennei.
3 to 4 ft ., \$2 50 each. 3 to 4 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 3$ each.
" macrophylla. Broad-leaved Magnolia. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each.
" purpurea. Purple-flowered Magnolia. 18 in. bushy, 40 c. each. 1 to 3 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 150$ each. 3 to 4 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 250$ each.
"Soulangiana. Pink-flowered Magnolia. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10.
" speciosa. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 2$ each. 3 to 4 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 250$ each. 4 to 7 ft ., $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ each.
"stellata. (Halleana). Dwarf Magnolia. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ bushy, $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10 . 1 ft ., from pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10. 18 to 24 inches tubs, $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10.
" tripetala. Umbrella Magnolia. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 12 to 14 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 4$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10.
Maple. See Acer.
Melia Azederach. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
Morus alba. White Mulberry. 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft}, 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
" Japonica, Japanese Mulberry. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" multicaulis. 4 to $6 \mathrm{fl} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" rubra, Downing's Everbearing. 5 to 6 ft ., 35 c . each, 250 per 10 , $\$ 15$ per 100.
" rubra, Hicks' Everbearing. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
" Tatarica. 5 to 6 ft ., light, 35 c . each.
" Tatarica, Teas' Weeping. $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ year heads, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 80$ per 100 . 6 to 7 ft ., 3 year heads, $\$ 2$ each.
Mountain Ash. See Pyrus.
Mulberry. See Morus.
Negundo aceroides. Ash-leaved Maple. 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 7 to 9 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100 . 12 to 14 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
" aceroides folius aureus. Variegated Ash-l'ved Maple. 4 to 6 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 250$ each.
Nettle. See Celtis.

Nyssa multiflora. Sour Gum.
2 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each.
3 ft ., \$1 each.
Oak. See Quercus.
Osage Orange. See Maclura.
Ostrya Virginica. Hop Hornbeam. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 .
Pagoda Tree. See Sophora.
Paper Mulberry. See Broussonetia.
Paulownia imperialis. Empress Tree.
4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .
7 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
10 ft ., $\$ 250$ each.
Papaw. See Asimina.
Persimmon. See Diospyros.
Phellodendron Amurense. Chinese Cork Tree.
4 to 5 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each.
6 to 8 ft , $\$ 150$ each.
10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
" Regeliana.
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each.
7 ft ., bushy, $\$ 150$ each.
Photinia villosa.
3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
Plane. See Platanus.
Planera cuspidata.
18 to 24 in., 50 c . each.
"Kiaki。
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, 75 \mathrm{c}$ each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
5 to 6 ft ., bushy, $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 .
15 to 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 10$ each.
" Richardii.
18 to 24 in., 50 c. each.
" Richardii pendula. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. stems, 4 year heads, $\$ 3$ each. 5 ft . stems, 5 year heads, $\$ 4$ each.
Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane.
8 to 10 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 90$ per 100 .
12 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10.
12 to 14 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 30$ to $\$ 6$ each.
Poplar. See Populus.
Populus alba. Silver Poplar.
9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 9$ per 10.
" alba Bolleana. Pyramidal Silver Poplar.
7 to 9 ft ., $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100 .
12 to 14 ft . $\$ 2$ each.
24 ft . specimens, $\$ 8$ each.
" alba candicans. 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
" angulata。 5 to 6 ft ., 75 c . each. 12 to 15 ft ., $\$ 2$ to $\$ 250$ each.
" angustifolia.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 .

Populus balsamifera. Balsam Poplar.
6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100. 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 125$ each.
" crispa. 18 in., 25 c . each. 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
" fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. 7 to 9 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100 . 15 ft ., $\$ 250$ each.
" monilifera. Carolina Poplar. 8 to 10 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 12 to 15 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 80$ per 100 .
" monilifera Van Geerti. Golden Poplar. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10. 9 to 10 ft ., bushy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
" ontariensis. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
" pendula. 7 ft , 3 year heads, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 7 ft ., 4 year heads, $\$ 2$ each.
" rotundifolia. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
" tremuloides. Aspen Poplar. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. ea.h. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 3$ per 10.
Prickly Ash. See Zanthoxylon.
Pseudo-Larix Kaempferi. Japanese Golden Larch. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each, $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 3$ each.
Ptelea trifoliata. Hop Tree. 5 to 7 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
" trifoliata aurea. Golden-leaved Hop Tree. 4 to 5 ft ., single stems, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 8$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .

## Pterostyrax hispidum.

2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 75 c . each. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
Pyrus Aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
"Aucuparia quercifolia. Oak-leaved. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" Aucuparia pendula. Weeping Mountain Ash. 7 ft ., \$1 50 each.
" baccata.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .
4 to 6 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" baccata pendula.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each.
" baccata praecox.
3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
5 ft ., 75 c . each.
" baccata pumila. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each.

Pyrus coronaria. Sweet-scented Crab. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 . 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each.
" Ioensis. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. 3 to 4 ff., 50 c. each, 350 per 10 .
" Malus floribunda. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ff}$., 35 c . each.
" Malus Parkmanni. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 350$ per 10 .
" Malus sinensis. 12 to 18 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" Malus spectabilis. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
" Malus Toringo. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10. 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each.
" salicifolia argentea pendula. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
Quercus alba. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 . 12 to 16 ft ., heavy, $\$ 250$ to $\$ 4$ each.
" Banisteri. Scrub Oak. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each.
" bicolor. Meadow Oak. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 . 12 to 14 ft ., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per $10, \$ 200$ per 100 . 14 to 16 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 4$ each. 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 75$ each.
" Castanea. Chestnut Oak. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" Cerris. Turkey Oak. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 . 12 to 15 ft ., bushy, $\$ 4$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10 . 20 ft , heavy specimens, $\$ 15$ each.
" coccinea. Scarlet Oak. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 90$ per 100. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 125$ per 100 . 12 to 14 ft ., heavy, $\$ 350$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10 . 14 to 16 ft . specimens, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 20$ each.
" dentata. Japanese Oak. 5 ft . $\$ 175$ each.
" falcata. Spanish Oak. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$ each.
" imbricaria. Northern Laurel Oak. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. 10 to 12 ft . specimens, $\$ 5$ each.
" laurifolia. Laurel Oak. 18 to 24 in., 25c. each.
" lyrata. $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each.
" macrocarpa. Mossy Cup Oak. 10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 . 10 to 12 ft ., heavy, $\$ 250$ each 14 to 16 ft ., $\$ 4$ each. 18 ft . specimens, $\$ 30$ each

## Quercus Michauxii.

6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
" nigra. Black Jack Oak.
8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
12 to 15 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
" obtusiloba. Post Oak.
6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 125$ each.
8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
10 to 12 ft ., bushy, $\$ 3$ each.
18 ft ., bushy, $\$ 30$ each.
" olivaeformis.
6 to 8 ft . $\$ 150$ each.
8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
12 to 20 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 350$ to $\$ 5$ each.
" palustris. Pin Oak.
8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 125$ per 100 .
10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10 .
12 to 14 ft ., $\$ 350$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10 .
12 to 16 ft . specimens, $\$ 6$ each.
16 to 18 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 12$ to $\$ 20$ each.
" palustris compacta.
$4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 250$ each.
5 ft . specimens, $\$ 5$ each.
" palustri-ímbricaria.
12 to 14 ft ., § 2 each.
10 ft ., heavy, $\$ 4$ each.
" Phellos. Willow Oak.
6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
9 to 10 ft , heavy. $\$ 250$ each.
" prinoides. Dwarf Chestnut Oak. 18 to 24 in., 25 c . each.
" Prinus. Rock Chestnut Oak. 9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 80$ per 100 . 10 to 12 ft ., heavy, $\$ 250$ each. 15 ft . specimens, $\$ 5$ each.
"Prinus laciniatus. $7 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each.
" Robur. English Oak. 6 to 8 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 . 14 to 16 ft ., bushy, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ each. 18 ft ., heavy, $\$ 12$ each.
" Robur aurea marginata. $6 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 175$ each.
" Robur crispa. 8 to $9 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 225$ each.
" Robur Concordia. Golden-leaved Oak. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each. 7 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
"Robur fastigiata viridis. Pyramidal Oak. 5 to 7 ft ., $\$ 2$ each. $\$ 1750$ per 10 .
7 to 9 ft ., $\$ 350$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10 .
12 ft . specimens, $\$ 8$ each
" Robur Hartwissiana. $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each.
" Robur Louetti.
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft ., $\$ 175$ each.
" Robur pendula. Weeping English Oak. $7 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 250$ each.

Quercus Robur tricolor.
4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 125$ each.
" rubra. Red Oak. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10, $\$ 75$ per 100. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 . 12 to 14 ft ., $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10. 14 to 15 ft ., $\$ 350$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10. 15 to 18 ft ., heavy, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 10$ each. 25 ft . specimens, $\$ 25$ each.
"Texana. Texan Oak.
8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10.
10 to 12 ft ., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10
12 to 15 ft ., heavy, $\$ 5$ each.
" tinctoria. Black Oak. 6 to 8 ft . $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10. 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 175$ each. 12 to 16 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 6$ each.
Robinia hispida. Rose Acacia. See Shrubs.
" Pseud-Acacia. Yellow Locust. 1 ft , 25 c . each.
" viscosa. 3 ft . 35 c . each.
Rowan Tree. See Pyrus Aucuparia.
Salisburia adiantifolia. Gingko. Maiden Hair Tree. 5 to 7 ft ., $1 \mathrm{ight}, 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 . 9 to 10 ft ., heavy, $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10.
" adiantifolia. Female. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
Salix alba. White Willow. 7 to 9 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10. 10 to 12 ft ., bushy, $\$ 2$ each.
" annularis. 1 ft ., 25 c . each.
" aurea pendula. Golden Weeping Willow. 5 to 6 ft ., 75 c . each $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 10 to 12 ft ., bushy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 90$ per 100 .
" Babylonica. Weeping Willow. 7 to 9 ft ., light, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100.
" Babylonica. Wisconsin Weeping Willow. 9 to 12 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
" caprea. Goat or Pussy Willow. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per 10. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each.
" caprea pendula. Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. 2-year heads, $\$ 1$ each.
" Forbyana. Basket Willow. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each.
"Japonica. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each.
"pentandra. Laurel-leaved Willow. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 . 15 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 10$ each.
" rosmarinifolia. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each.
" Sieboldi. 2 ft ., 25 c . each.

Salix vitellina. Golden-barked Willow. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 9 to 10 ft ., bushy, $\$ 150$ each.
" vitellina Britzensis. Flame-barked Willow. 4 ft ., bushy, 50 c. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 6 to 8 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10.
Sapindus marginatus. Soap Berry. 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
Sassafras officinale. Sassafras. 7 ft., $\$ 150$ each.
Soap Berry. See Sapindus.
Sophora Japonica. Pagoda Tree. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, $\$ 150$ each. 9 ft ., $\$ 3$ each.
" Japonica violacea. 7 ft . $\$ 175$ each.
Sorrel Tree. See Andromeda.
Styrax Obassia. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 1$ each $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
Tamarack. See Larix Americana.
Taxodium distichum. Deciduous or Bald Cypress. 4 $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, $\$ 150$ each.
" distichum pendulum. Weeping Cypress. 2 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
Tilia Americana. American Linden. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100. 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10. 9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10. 10 to 14 ft ., $\$ 250$ to $\$ 4$ each.
" Europaea. European Linden. 7 to 9 ft ., heavy, $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per $10, \$ 150$ per 100.
" Europaea argentea. Silver-leaved Linden. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10. 10 to 12 ft , heavy, $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10 . 14 ft ., heavy, $\$ 5$ each. 18 to 20 ft . specimens, $\$ 25$ to $\$ 40$ each.
" Europaea aurea. Golden-leaved Linden. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 .

- Europaea laciniata rubra. Cut-leaved Linden. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 3$ each.
" Europaea platyphyllos. Large-leaved Linden. 7 to $9 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 . 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 3$ each. 12 to 18 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 8$ each.
" Parmentieri. Weeping Linden. 7 to 8 ft ., 2 year heads, $\$ 2$ each.
Uimus alata. Winged Elm. 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 150$ each. 8 to $9 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 250$ each. 13 tt ., heavy, $\$ 350$ each.
" Americana. American Elm. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 60$ per $\$ 100$. 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 .
" Americana pendula. Weeping American Elm. 5 ft ., 1 year heads, $\$ 150$ each.

Ulmus campestris. English Elm. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 10 ft ., $\$ 175$ each.
" campestris variegata. Variegated-leaved Elm. 2 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
" crassifolia. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10. 7 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
" fulva. Slippery Elm. 9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
" latifolia. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 .
" parvifolia. 4 ft ., \$1 25 each.
" montana. Wych Elm. 3 ft ., 50 c . each. 9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 175$ each.
st montana pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. 5 to 6 ft . stems, 2 yr . heads, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100

Ulmus montana purpurea, Purple-leaved Elm. 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10.
" racemosa. Cork-barked Elm. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
"Sinensis. 4 ft ., \$1 50 each.
Varnish Tree. See Koelreuteria.
Virgilia. See Cladrastis.
Walnut. See Juglans.
Willow. See Salix.
Yellow-wood. See Cladrastis.
Zanthoxylon piperitum. Japanese Prickly Ash. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
Zelkova crenata.
18 in., 50 c. each.
3 ft ., heavy, $\$ 150$ each.

## Exquisite Sweet Lavender

Few plants have as much charm, especially to women, as that possessed by the Sweet Lavender.

This quaint, old-fashioned, though uncommon plant is useful in the linen closet, bureau or wardrobe for imparting a refined and delicate scent, and at the same time preventing the ravages of moths. Both the odd flowers and attractive foliage are delightfully fragrant. Growing plants are adapted to artistic use for making dwarf hedges, beds or borders, and for mixing in the hardy garden.

The foliage is a bright, silvery-green, which shows to advantage in the summer as well as winter, being practically evergreen.

Erect stems, thin and wire-like, shoot up in great profusion from every plant, and the flowers on these are the source of much pleasure. For a number of years the fine, long hedge fronting the Meehan homestead was an interesting feature of our grounds.

Always plant it in a well drained situation and mulch it for winter protection. North of Philadelphia it is of doubtful hardiness, and therefore we would prefer not to sell it in sections colder than our own. The cost is so trifling, however, that anyone could inexpensively experiment with it, and the risk would be well worth taking. Much pleasure may be had by growing it indoors in winter.

Two grades. The older and stronger sell at 25 c . per plant ; 10 for $\$ 2.00 ; 25$ for $\$ 3.75$.
Smaller size. A Bargain. 10 for $\$ 1.00 ; 25$ for $\$ 2.00$; delivered, prepaid, anywhere in the United States, though not less than ro of this grade will be sold.

# Price List of Deciduous Shrubs 

## Common names are indexed. <br> Twenty-five shrubs in any assortment are sold at the lowest rate quoted on each item.

Abelia Chinensis (rupestris).
6 in., 25c. each.
Almond, Flowering. See Amygdalus.
Alnus serrulata. Swamp Alder. See also Trees. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10.
Amelanchier Botryapium. Snowy Mespilus. June Berry 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
" nana.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .

## Amorpha canescens.

$1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100.
$2 \mathrm{ft}, 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 .
" fruticosa. Indigo Shrub.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
Amygdalus nana. Flowering Almond.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" nana, Pink.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 50 . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 .
Andromeda ligustrina.
3 to 4 ft ., 50 c , each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
"Mariana.
18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
"racemosa. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per 10. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.

Aralia pentaphylla. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per 10. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
Azalea amoena. See Evergreens.
" arborescens. 1 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" calendulacea. 12 to 18 in., bushy, 75 c. each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100
" Mollis. Red. Chinese Azalea. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 75c. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
"Mollis. Yellow. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 75 c. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
" nudiflora. Wood Azalea. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" Pontica. Ghent Azalea. 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 125$ per 100 . 3 ft ., heavy, $\$ 250$ each.
" viscosa. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10.
Baccharis halimifolia. Groundsel Shrub. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.

## Berberis Sieboldii.

6 in., 25c. each.
"Sinensis.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each.
"Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 18 to 24 in., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 5$ each.
" vulgaris. Common Barberry. 18 in., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
" vulgaris purpurea. Purple Barberry. 12 to 18 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 18 to 24 in., 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Bladder Nut. See Staphylea.
" Senna. See Colutea.
Buckthorn. See Rhamnus.
Buddleia curviflora. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, 25 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" intermedia. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 25c. each.
is variabilis. $3 \mathrm{ft} .$, bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
Burning Bush. See Euonymus.
Buttonball Shrub. See Cephalanthus.
Callicarpa Japonica. 18 to 24 in., 35c. each, $\$ 3$ per 10. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" purpurea. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per 10.
Calycanthus laevigatus. Sweet Shrub. 2 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .

6 floridus (true). 18 to 24 in., 35c. each, $\$ 3$ per 10.

Caragana arborescens. Siberian Pea. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each.
" arborescens pendula. Weeping Siberian Pea. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . stems, 1 year heads, 75 c . each. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ year heads, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 8$ per 10 . 4 to 5 ft ., 3 year heads, $\$ 150$ each.
Caryopteris Mastacanthus. Verbena Shrub. 12 to $18 \mathrm{in} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100. 2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
Cassia Marilandica. See Herbaceous Plants.
Ceanothus Americanus. Jersey Tea. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100.
Cephalanthus occidentalis. Buttonball Shrub. 12 to 18 in., 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. 3 ft. , bushy, 50c. each. 6 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 350$ each.

Cercis $\mathbf{C}_{\text {anadensis. See Trees. }}$
" Japonica, Japanese Judas. 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100.
Chaste Shrub. See Vitex.
Chionanthus Virginica. White Fringe. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10,20 per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 c , each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .
Citrus (Limonia) trifoliata. Hardy Orange. 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.

## Clerodendron trichotomum.

18 to 24 in., 35c. each, $\$ 3$ per 10. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10 . 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
11 ft ., heavy, $\$ 8$ each.
Clethra alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. 18 to $24 \mathrm{in} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per 10. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . 2 ft ., from pots, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10 . $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each.
Colutea arborescens. Bladder Senna. 10 to 15 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.
Corchorus, See Kerria.
Cornus alba (stolonifera). Red-twigged Dogwood. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . 5 ft ., very bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .
" alba. Yellow-barked. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., broad, 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .
" alternifolia. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per 10. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 .
"glabrata. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 50 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" ignorata. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10.
"Mas. Cornelian Cherry. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 4 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
" Mas variegata. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10.
" paniculata. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy specimens, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
" pubescens. 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10.
" sanguinea. English Dogwood. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each. 6 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
" sanguinea variegata. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10 . 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .

Cornus sericea. Silky Dogwood. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each. 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
" siberica variegata elegantissima. 8 to 10 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
" siberica Spathii. 12 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10.
${ }^{46}$ stricta. 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10.
Corylopsis pauciflora. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3.50$ per 10 .

## Cotoneaster Simonsi.

 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.Corylus Americana. American Hazel Nut. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 25 c , each, $\$ 2$ per 10 .
" Avellana. European Hazel Nut. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per 10 .
"Avellana pontica. Filbert. 2 ft . 35 c . each.
"Avellana purpurea. Purple Hazel. 18 to 24 in., 35c. each. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10. 2 to 3 ft ., heavy, cut back, $\$ 1$ each.
" rostrata. Beaked Hazel. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 25c. each.

## Crataegus apiifolia.

 18 to 24 in., 25c. each." coccinea. Scarlet-fruited Hawthorn. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 6 to 7 ft . $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
" cordata. Washington Thorn. $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
"Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 6 to 7 ft ., bushy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 .
" flava. 18 in., 35c. each.
" glandulosa. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" mollis. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each.
"Oxyacantha, English Hawthorn. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . 4 to 6 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 .
"Oxyacantha. Double Rose. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
" Oxyacantha. Double White. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
"Oxyacantha. Paul's Scarlet. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .

* Oxyacantha rubra splendens. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.


## Crataegus sanguinea.

3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each.
"spathulata. 1 ft ., 25c. each.
" tomentosa. 12 to 18 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
Currant, Flowering. See Ribes.

## Daphne Cneorum. See Evivergreens.

" Mezereum (White). 18 to 24 in., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 , $\$ 20$ per 100.
Desmodium Japonicum (Lespedeza). From pots, 35 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
" penduliflorum (L. Sieboldi). From pots, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10, $\$ 20$ per 100 . 5 years, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10 ; \$ 25$ per 100 .

## Deutzia crenata.

 $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 ." crenata. Double Pink. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy specimens, 75 c.each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100.
"crenata. Double White. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .
" crenata candidissima. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .

* Fortuni. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 5 ft ., very bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
"gracilis. 10 to 12 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 9$ per 100. 1 ft ., very bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 18 to 24 in., bushy, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
" gracilis rosea. 12 to 18 in., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10.
" Lemoinei. 12 to 18 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 18 to 24 in., very bushy, 35c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 .
" Lemoinei compacta. 18 to 24 in. . bushy, 50 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" Pride of Rochester. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 4 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .
"scabra.
12 to 18 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100 $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .


## "Sieboldiana.

4 ft ., bushy specimens, 75 c . each.
Diervilla sessilifolia. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 . $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
Dogwood. See Cornus.
Elaeagnus angustifolia. Silver Thorn. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .

## Elaeagnus hortensis.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
" longipes.
$1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.
" longipes. Berry-bearing. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 3 ft . heavy, 75 c . each.
" parvifolia. 2 ft . bushy, 50c. each.
" pungens. 1 ft ., 50c. each.
"Simoni. 12 to 18 in., 35c. each.
" umbellata.
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
" umbellata. Seed-bearing.
6 ft . bushy, $\$ 2$ each.
Elder. See Sambucus.
Euonymus alatus. Strawberry Bush.
18 in., 75 c . each.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. , \$1 25 each.
" Bungeanus. 10 to 12 in., 25c. each.
"Europaeus. European Burning Bush. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c , each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.

* Europaeus albus.

2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. 35 c , each. $41 / 2$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 150$ each.
"Europaeus latifolius. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" Hamiltonianus. $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$, each.
Exochorda grandiflora. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
Filberts. See Corylus.
Fire Bush. See Pyrus.
Flowering Almond. See Amygdalus.
" Currant. See Ribes.
"Plum. See Prunus.
"Raspberry. See Rubus.
Forsythia Fortuni. Drooping Golden Bell. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100 . $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 8 ft ., large plants, $\$ 250$ each.
" intermedia.
$2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per 10.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each.
" suspensa. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 2 to 3 ft ., cut back, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10.
" viridissima. Golden Bell. 18 to 24 in ., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 5 ft ., large specimens, $\$ 4$ each.
6 viridissima variegata. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft}, 35 \mathrm{c}$, each.

## Forestiera ligustrina.

 8 to 10 in., 25c. each.Fothergilla alnifolia. 3 years, 50 c , each.
Golden Bell. See Forsythia.
"Elder. See Sambucus.
Groundsel Shrub. See Baccharis.
Halimodendron argenteum. 2 ft ., 35 c . each.
Halesia diptera. Snowdrop Tree. Silver Bell. 1 ft ., 25c. each.
" tetraptera. Snowdrop Tree. Silver Bell. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each.
" Meehani. 18 to 24 in., 50c. each.
Hamamelis Japonica. Japanese Witch Hazel. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each. $21 / 2$ to 3 f ., 75 c . each.
" Virginica. Witch Hazel. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . 8 ft., bushy specimens, $\$ 350$ each.
Hardy Orange. See Citrus.
Hazel Nut. See Corylus.
Hibiscus syriacus (Althaea) varieties.
Amaranthe. 18 to 24 in., 25c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.
Blanc de Foudrange. 18 to 24 in ., 25 c . ea., $\$ 2$ per 10, $\$ 10$ per 100.
Boule de Feu. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft}, 50 \mathrm{c}$. each.
Bicolor. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 50 c . each.
Camellifiorus. 3 ft ., 50 c . each.
Carnation striped. 4 to 5 ft ., bus., 75 c . ea., $\$ 5$ per 10 , $\$ 35$ per 100 . Carnea plena. 18 to 24 in ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.
Comte de Hamart. 18 to 24 in., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. Duchess de Brabant. 18 to 24 in , 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. Elegantissima. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each.
Grandiflora superba. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each.
Jean d'Arc. 18 to 24 in ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10 .
Lady Stanley. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10 \$ 15$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100 .
Leopoidí. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 . Monstrosa plena. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. Monstrosa single. $2 \mathrm{t} / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each.
Paeoniflora. 3 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each.
Pompon Blanc. 18 to 24 in ., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.
Praecoz, 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .
Ranunculiflorus. 18 to 24 in ., 25c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.
Rouge purple double. 18 to 24 in ., 25c. each, $\$ 2$ per 10.
Rubra plena.
Single Lilac. 2 to 3 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each.
Speciosa. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .
Totus albus. Single White
2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . ea., $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each.
Variegated double. 2 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10 .
Violacea varígata. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100
Violet Clare. 18 to 24 in ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.
White Striped.
White double. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per 10 . 5 ft . light, 50 c . each.
White double pink blush. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 .

Hippophae rhamnoides. Sea Buckthorn.
2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 .
3 to 4 ft ., 50c. each, $\$ 3$ per 10 .
Holly. See Ilex and Prinos.
Honeysuckle, bush. See Lonicera.
Horse Chestnut. See Paviz and Trees.
Hydrangea arborescens.
18 to 24 in., 25 c . each.
" flavescens.
2 ft ., 50 c . each.
" Hortensia.
8 to 12 in., 25 c. each.
" Hortensia Japonica caerulea. 8 to 12 in., 25c. each.
" Hortensia Otaksa.
From 5 in. pots, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 8$ per 10 . From 7 in. pots, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10. From 10 in. pots, $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10 .
" Hortensia Otaksa Thomas Hogg. From 8 in. pots, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10. From 10 in. pots, $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10.
" paniculata. 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per 10, $\$ 12$ per 100. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" paniculata acuminata. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$., each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . 3 to 4 ft ., 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
" paniculata Early Flowering. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
" paniculata grandiflora. 18 to 24 in. , 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
" paniculata grandiflora. Tree-form. 3 to 4 ff ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .
" quercifolia. Oak-leaved Hydrangea. 8 to $12 \mathrm{in}, 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 . $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$, each.
" radiata. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
Hypericum aureum. St. John's Wort. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" densiflorum. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 25 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
"Moserianum. From pots, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
"Moserianum tricolor. 8 to 12 in., 35c. each.
" patulum. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 150$ per 10.
" prolificum. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 50c, each.

## Ilex decidua.

 6 to 8 in., 25c. each." opaca. See Evergreens.

## SHRUBS

## Indigofera Dosua.

12 to 18 in., 25c. each.
Indigo Shrub. See Amorpha.
Indian Currant. See Symphoricarpos.

## Itea Virginica.

1 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
June Berry. See Amelanchier.
Kerria (Corchorus) Japonica. Single. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" Japonica fl. pl. Double. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per 10 , $\$ 15$ per 100 .
" Japonica variegata. 10 to 15 in., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .

## Lagerstraemia Indica.

 From pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
## Lespedeza bicolor.

 2 to 3 ft ., 25 c . each.Ligustrum Amurense. Privet. 12 to 18 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
"Chinense. 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, cut back, $\$ 150$ each.
"Ibota. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . 3 to $3 / / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., very bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft . $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per 10 .
"Japonicum. See Evergreens.
" myrtifolium.
3 ft., bushy, cut back, $\$ 150$ each.
" ovalifolium. California Privet. 15 to 18 in., 50 c. per $10, \$ 3$ per $100, \$ 15$ per 1000 . 18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 1$ per $10, \$ 5$ per $100, \$ 25$ per 1000.

2 to 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 8$ per $100, \$ 50$ per 1000.

3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 , $\$ 80$ per 1000.

5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
8 ft ., bushy specimens $\$ 250$ each.
" ovalifolium. Tree-form. 4 to 7 ft ., stems, $\$ 150$ to $\$ 3$ each.
" ovalifolium tricolor.
2 to 3 ft ., light, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10. 18 to 24 in., from tubs, 75 c. each. 3 ft ., heavy, $\$ 1$ each.
" Regelianum.
$1 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
"Stauntoni. 6 ft . specimens, $\$ 150$ each.
" vulgare. 18 to 24 in., 35c. each.
Lilac. See Syringa.
Limonia. See Citrus.
Lindera Benzoin. Spice Bush.

[^0]Lonicera bella albida. Bush Honeysuckle. 3 to 4 ft ., 35c. each.
" bella candida.
" fragrantissima. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" Ledebouri. 18 in., 35c. each.
" Morrowi. Red-berried. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
" Morrowi. Yellow-berried. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3.50$ per 10.
" Phylomelae. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10. 4 to 5 ft ., heavy, $\$ 1$ each.

- Ruprechtiana. 4 to 5 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 6 to 7 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 350$ each.
" Standishi.
12 to 18 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per 10. 18 to 24 in., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . 5 ft . bushy specimens, $\$ 250$ each.
" Tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each.
" Tatarica grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
"Tatarica grandiflora rosea. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
" Xylosteum. Fly Honeysuckle. 5 ft . bushy specimens, $\$ 2$ each.
Mist Bush. See Rhus.
Mock Orange. See Philadelphus.
Myrica cerifera. Wax Myrtle. 1 ft ., 25 c . each.
Neviusia Alabamensis. 3 to 4 ft . $\$ 1$ each.
Pearl Bush. See Exochorda.
Pavia parviflora. Dwarf Horse Chestnut. 3 ft ., bushy specimens, 82 each.
Philadelphus coronarius. Mock Orange. 12 to 18 in., bushy, 25c. each, 150 per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . $41 / 2$ to 5 ft . specimens, $\$ 1$ each.
" coronarius. Tree form. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 150$ each.
${ }^{6}$ coronarius aureus. 8 to 12 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 9$ per 100.
" coronarius nanus. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 .
" coronarius rosea flora plena.
$1 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
2 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each.
" coronarius specissima. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each. 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.


## Philadelphus coronarius Zeyherí.

 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 ." Gordonianus.
3 to 4 ft ., bushy, cut back, 75 c . each.
" grandiflorus.
18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per 10 , $\$ 8$ per 100 . 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 35 c each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each.
" Lemoinei erectus. 2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10.
" Lemoinei hybrida. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10 .
Plum, Flowering. See Prunus.
Potentilla fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil. 12 to 18 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.

Prinos verticillatus. Berry-bearing Deciduous Holly. 12 to 18 in., 50 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .

## Privet. See Ligustrum.

Prunus Allegheniensis. 18 to 24 in., 25c. each.
"Americana. Wild Plum. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 .
" maritima. Beach Plum. 1 ft ., 25c. each.
" Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 .
" triloba. Flowering Plum. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10.
Purple-leaved Plum. See Prunus.

## Pyrus arbutifolia.

2 ft . 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" (Cydonia) Japonica. Fire Bush. 12 to 18 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. 18 to 24 in., heavy, 50c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
" Japonica Mauleí. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each.
" melanocarpa. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
Raspberry, Flowering. See Rubus.

## Rhamnus Caroliniana.

" cathartica. Buckthorn. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 5 to 6 ft., $\$ 1$ each.
" crenulata. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each.
" Frangula. 6 ft ., 50 c . each.
" Purschiana. 4 to 5 ft . \$1 each.

## Rhodotypos kerrioides.

 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.Rhus aromatica. Sweet-scented Sumach. 1 to 2 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per 10 , $\$ 15$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .

Rhus copallina. Shining Sumach. 3 to 4 ft , 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" cotinoides.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c. each, $\$ 3.50$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 .
" Cotinus. Mist Bush.
$25 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .
" glabra.
3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each.
" glabra laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumach.
2 ft , 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 .
" Osbecki. Chinese Sumach.
4 ft . 75 c . each.
" succedanea.
6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
" typhina. Stag's-horn Sumach. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 .
" typhina laciniata. 18 to 24 in., 35 c . each.

## Ribes alpinum.

 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each." aureum. Flowering Currant. 2 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" Gordonianum. 3 to 4 ff ., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per 10 , $\$ 12$ per 100 .
" sanguineum. Red-flowering Currant. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 175$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .
" sanguineum albidum. 3 ft ., 50 c . each.
" fasciculatum. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10 , $\$ 30$ per 100 . $4 \mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., very bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
Robinia hispida. Rose Acacia. 1 to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100 .

## Running or Trailing Roses.

Alberic Barbier (Wichuraiana Hybrid). From pots, 50c. each. Baltimore Belle. Pot grown, 35c. each.
Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Strong plants, 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10, $\$ 20$ per 100.
Crimson Rambler. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., cut back, 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., cut back, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100 . 7 in. pots, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
Dawson. From pots, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
Dorothy Perkins (Wichuraiana Hybrid) Strong plants, 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . From pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Evergreen Gem (Wichuraiana Hybrid). Strong plants, 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. From pots, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Francoís Levet (Wichuraiana Hybrid). From pots, 50c. each. Gardenía (Wichuraiana Hybrid).

Strong plants, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. From 5 in. pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . From 7 in. pots, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100.
Gloire de Dijon. From pots, 50c. each.
Jersey Beauty.
Strong plants, 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . From pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10 .

Rumning or Trailing Roses-continued.
Paul's Carmine Pillar. From pots, 75c. each.
Philadelphia Crimson Rambler. Strong plants, 50 c. each.
Pink Roamer (Wichuraiana Hybrid).
Strong plants, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. From pots, 50c. each.
Reine Andre. Strong plants, 50c. each.
Setigera. Prairie Rose.
2 to 3 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per 10, $\$ 12$ per 100.
3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
South Orange Perfection (Wichuraiana Hybrid). Strong plants, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. From large pots, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100.
Universal Favorite (Wichuraiana Hybrid). Strong plants, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. From 5 in. pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100. From 7 in. pots, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100.
Wichuraíana. Strong plants, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. From pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Yellow Rambler. Strong plants, 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10. From 5 in. pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100. From 7 in. pots, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100.

## Bush Roses.

Blanda. 18 to 24 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
Canina. 4 to 5 ft . 35 c . each.
Carolina. 12 to $18 \mathrm{in}, 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 . 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .
Cinnamomea. 2 ft ., 35 c . each.
Lucida. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 c . each.
Multiflora. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per 10.
Nitida. 1 ft ., 35 e. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
Rubiginosa. From pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
Rugosa. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
Rugosa alba.
12 to 18 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
Rose of Sharon. See Hibiscus.
Rubus fruticosus. Flowering Bramble. 1 to 2 ft ., 25c. each.
" laciniatus. Cut-leaved Bramble. 2 ft ., 35 c . each.
" odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" phoenicolasius. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each.
" vitifolius. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each.
Sambucus Canadensis. Elder. 4 to 5 ft ., 35c. each.
" Canadensis aurea. Golden-leaved Elder. 12 to 18 in., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., heavy, cut back, 35 c . ea., $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
"Canadensis laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 .
" nigra. European Elder. 4 to 5 ft ., 35 c . each.

## Sambucus pubens.

2 ft ., 35 c . each.
" racemosa. Red-berried Elder.
1 to 2 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 5 to 6 ft ., heavy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10.
Sea Buckthorn. See Hippophæ.
Senna Shrub. See Cassia.
Siberian Pea. See Caragana.
Silver Thorn. See Elæagnus.
Snowball. See Viburnum.
Snowberry. See Symphoricarpos.
Snowdrop Tree. See Halesia.
Spice Bush. See Lindera.
St. John's Wort. See Hypericum.

## Sweet Shrub. See Calycanthus.

## Spiraea argentea.

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each.
" arguta. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100.
" Billardi.
4 to 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
" Billardi rosea.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., slender, 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" Blumei. 1 ff ., 25c. each.
" Bumalda. 2 ft ., cut back, bushy, 50 c . each.
" Bumalda Anthony Waterer. 8 to 12 in. bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100 . 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 2 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . From 7 in. pots, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., heavy, $\$ 1$ each.
" callosa. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100.
" callosa alba.
2 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, spec., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10 , $\$ 35$ per 100 .
" callosa superba.
18 in., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
" carpinaefolia.
3 ft ., 35 c . each.
5 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 5 to 6 ft ., bushy, specimens, $\$ 2$ each.
" crenata. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each.
" Douglasii.
18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 25$ per $10, \$ 9$ per 100 .
" Indica. 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10.
" opulifolia. 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .

Spiraea opulifolia. Tree-form.
5 to 6 ft . stems, 3 yr . heads, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
" opulifolia aurea. Golden-leaved Spiræa. 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, 50c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100.

* opulifolia aurea. Tree-form. 4 to 5 ft ., stems, 3 yr . heads, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
${ }^{6}$ paniculata. $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
${ }^{6}$ prunifolia. 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c . each.
* prunifolia flore plena. Double Bridal Wreath. 18 to 24 in., light, 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100.
${ }^{6}$ Reevesii.
2 to 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 4 ft ., very bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 5 ft ., heavy specimens, \$2 50 each.
" Reevesii flore plena. Double. 3 ft ., very bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10. 4 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 2$ each.
* Regeliana. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10. 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 5 ft , bushy specimens, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .

46 rotundifolia.
3 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10. 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .
© salicifolia. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., 50 c , each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
ss sorbifolia. 1 to 2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .

* Thunbergii.
$1 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
*s tomentosa alba. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$, each.
- vaccinifolia. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each.
* Van Houttei. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 35 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . From pots, 50c. each, $\$ 4$ per 10. 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .

Staphylea Colchica. Bladder Nut. 18 to 24 in., 35c. each, $\$ 2$ per 10.
" trifolia.
2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 300$ per 10 . 4 to 5 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10 . 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each.
Stephanandra flexuosa.
18 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .

## Stuartia pentagyna.

$1 \mathrm{ft}, 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Sweet Brier. See Rosa.
Styrax Japonica. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 3$ per 10. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c , each, $\$ 4$ per 10 . 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 6 to 7 ft ., bushy, $\$ 2$ each.
Sumach. See Rhus.
Sweet Pepper Bush. See Clethra.
Symphoricarpos mollis. Snowberry.
2 ft ., 2 year, 35 c . each.
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10.
" occidentalis.
$2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
${ }^{6}$ racemosus. White Snowberry.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 .
${ }^{6}$ vulgaris. Red Snowberry. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., from tubs, 50 c . each.

## " vulgaris variegatus.

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10.
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10

## Syringa, Dr. Bretschneider.

 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .6 Emodi (villosa). 18 to 24 in., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each.
6 Japonica.
1 to 2 ft ., 2 -year buds, 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per 10.
${ }^{4}$ Josekaea. Hungarian Lilac. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 6$ per 10.
6 oblata. 18 in., 35c. each.
6 Pekinensis. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each.
" Pekinensis pendula. Weeping Syringa. 5 to 6 ft ., 2 -year heads, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 8$ per 10 . 5 ft . stems, 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 3$ each.
" Persica. Persian Lilac. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
" Persica laciniata.
18 to 24 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
" Persica alba.
12 to 18 in., light, 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100.
" Persica alba. Flore de Blanc. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per 10 .
" Rothomagensis. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, cut back, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
" villosa. See Emodi.
" vulgaris. Common Lilac.
18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .
2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .

Syringa vulgaris alba. White Lilac.
18 to 24 in ., light, 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 . 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
" vulgaris Charles X. 2 ft ., very bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100.
" vulgaris Mad. Casimer Perier. 2 ft ., 35 c . each.
" vulgaris Mad. Lemoine. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10. 4 ft ., bushy, \$1 each.
" vulgaris Marie Legray. 2 ft ., very bushy, 50 c. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 .
" vulgaris pyramidalis. 18 to 24 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10.
" vulgaris rubella fl. pl. 2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 .
" vulgaris rubra insignis. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" vulgaris rubra de Marley. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
Tamarix Africana. Tamarisk. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
"Gallica. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
"Indica.
2 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per 10 . 3 to 5 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 8 to 9 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
" Japonica plumosa.
2 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per 10. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 5 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 , $\$ 20$ per 100 .
" Odessana. 2 to 3 ft ., light, 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
" tetrandra purpurea. 2 to 3 ft ., light, 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .

## Vaccinium vacillans.

 18 in., 35 c . each.Verbena Shrub. See Caryopteris.

## Viburnum acerifolium.

 2 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each." cassinoides. 18 in., bushy, 50 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 c . each.
" cotinifolium. 1 ft ., 25 c . each
" dentatum. 18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each
" dilitatum. 1 ft ., 35 c ., each, $\$ 2$ per 10 . 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each.

## Viburnum Lantana.

2 to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .
" Lentago.
2 to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
$41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each.
" molle (Nepalensis).
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10 .
4 to 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per 10 .
" nudum.
$2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" Opulus (Oxycoccos). High-bush Cranberry.
18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" Opulus nanum.
1 ft ., bushy, 50c. each.
"Opulus sterilis. Common Snowball. 18 to 24 in. , 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
" phlebotrychium. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" plicatum. Japanese Snowball. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" plicatum rotundifolium. $1 \mathrm{ft} .1 \mathrm{ight}, 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 150$ per 10. 18 to 24 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .
" prunifolium. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" Sieboldi.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . 5 to 6 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100.
" Sieboldi variegatum. $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each.
" tomentosum. 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 5 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 150$ ea., $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
" Wrightii.
18 to 24 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
Vitex Agnus-castus, blue. Chaste Shrub. 18 to 24 in., 25c. each.
" Agnus-castus alba. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2.50$ per 10.
" incisa. Chinese Chaste Shrub. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100. $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$, each.

Wax Myrtle. See Myrica.
Weigela Abel Carriere.
18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 125$ per 10 , $\$ 10$ per 100 .
" amabilis.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" amabilis variegata.
1 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .
2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 .
3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per 10 .
4 ft., bushy, \$1 each.
" arborea versicolor.
5 to 6 ft ., heavy, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10, $\$ 50$ per 100.
5 to 6 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 3$ each.
" candida.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 3 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per 10 .
3 to 4 ff ., heavy, cut back, 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10 .
" Desboisii.
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .

Weigela Eva Rathke.
2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" floribunda. 2 ft ., 35 c . each.
" hortensis nivea.
18 in., 25 c . each.
" nana variegata.
18 to 24 in., bushy, 25 c. each, $\$ 175$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" rosea.
1 ff ., bushy, 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per 10 , $\$ 12$ per 100 .
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, 75 c . each.
5 to 6 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
White Fringe. See Chionanthus.
Witch Hazel. See Hamamelis.
Wild Plum. See Prunus.
Xanthoceras sorbifolia.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia.
1 ft ., bushy, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.

## Even the Dahlia is Outclassed

When the double Helianthus is in flower the sight is one of the most attractive in our nursery. It has a long and unhandy name, which can be abbreviated to Helianthus mult. plenus when ordering.

Bring to the mind's eye a hedge four hundred feet in length of rich green foliage almost covered by flowers resembling a large, perfectly formed double Dahlia. No wonder that visitors, with grounds already crowded, found a place for a bed or a row after seeing this display of ours.

This plant is something different and far better than the popular Golden Glow. Its flowers are not produced on scrawny stems. They are so useful for cutting that we sold hundreds at excellent prices to the higher class of florists for decorations. Its habit of growth is superior to anything of its class on the market to-day, being compact and shapely, well foliaged, and seldom attaining a greater height than four or five feet.

The leaves are plentiful and pretty. They are not split or divided in any way and therefore their solid mass of green makes a splendid background for the innumerable flowers, which appear during a long period in the late summer and fall.

In sections north of ours this plant needs some light winter protection, and it is well worth this little trouble.

Strong roots, 25 c. each ; 10 for $\$ 2.00 ; 25$ for $\$ 3.75$; or take 200 for $\$ 20.00$, and make a unique, deciduous hedge, placing them a foot apart.

We will also have a good lot of plants to offer in pots in May and June for summer planting, unless our spring sales are as large as they deserve to be and all the stock is disposed of.

# Price List of Hardy Evergreens 

Common names are indexed.
Twenty-five evergreens in any assortment are sold at the lowest rate quoted on each item.

## Abies Alcoquiana.

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ each. 3 to 4 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 350$ each
"Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 75 c. each, $\$ 5$ per 10, $\$ 40$ per 100 . 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 150$ each.
" Caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock Spruce. 2 ft ., \$2 each.
"Engelmanni. Engelmann Sprucẹ. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 175$ each. 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., grafted, blue color, $\$ 4$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10 . 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, $\$ 5$ each.
${ }^{46}$ excelsa. Norway Spruce. 1 to 2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 200$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" excelsa inverta. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. 3 to $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each.
" excelsa pyramidalis. 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10.
" excelsa Remontí. 18 to 24 in., bushy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
" excelsa, Wales' Weeping. 4 to 5 ft ., \$2 each.
" nigra. Black Spruce. 3 to 4 ft ., thin, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10.
" nigra Doumetti. 18 in., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 8$ per 10.
" orientalis. Oriental Spruce. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10 .
" polita. Tiger Tail Spruce. 18 to 24 inches, $\$ 125$ each. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 3$ each.
" pungens. Koster's and Meehan's Col. Blue Spruce. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 30$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10 .
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 4$ each. 3 to $31 / \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 6$ each.
Adam's Needle. See Yucca.
Andromeda calyculata. 8 to 10 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. 2 ft ., bushy, 75 c . each.
" (Leucothoe) Catesbaei.
9 to 12 in., 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per 10 . 2 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
" floribunda. 10 to 12 in., 60 c. each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
"Japonica. 12 to 15 in., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 .
" polifolia. 1 ft ., 35 c . each.
See also Trees and Shrubs.

Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.
Azalea amoena.
From pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100
See also Shrubs.

## Balsam Fir. See Picea.

Biota orientalis. Chinese Arbor-Vitæ. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 .
" orient. elegantissima. Rollinson's Golden Arbor-Vitæ 3 ft ., $\$ 150$ each.
" orientalis filifolia. 3 ft ., $\$ 250$ each.
Box-edging. See Buxus.
Buxus Japonica aurea. Golden Box. 6 to 10 in., bushy, 50 c . each. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., from tubs, $\$ 5$ each. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., sheared, $\$ 5$ each.
" sempervirens. Box Edging. 12 to 18 in., 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10. 2 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each.
"sempervirens arborescens. Tree Box. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1$ each. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., Pyramidal, $\$ 150$ ea., $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 .
" sempervirens variegata. 2 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
" sempervirens argentea marginata Ponteyi. 18 in., bushy, $\$ 150$ each.
" sempervirens decussata, $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., bushy, $\$ 30$ each.
" sempervirens flava marginata. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each.
" sempervirens Handsworthii. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 . 3 ft . specimens, $\$ 4$ each. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., from tubs, $\$ 5$ each.
" sempervirens myrtifolia. 2 ft ., $\$ 150$ each. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 250$ each.
" sempervirens Hardwickensis. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, $\$ 150$ each.
" sempervirens pyramidalis variegata. 2 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
Calluna vulgaris. Scotch Heath. From pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 30$ per 10.
Cedar. See Cedrus and Retinispora.
Cedrus Atlantica argentea. From pots, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10.
"Atlantica glauca. Mt. Atlas Cedar. Pot-grown, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. Lawson Cypress. 7 ft ., slender, $\$ 5$ each.
"Lawsoniana Allumi. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10. 3 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 250$ each.
Cypress. See Cupressus, Thujopsis and Trees.
Daphne Cneorum. Pot-grown, 35c. each.
Erica carnea. Heath.
4 to 6 in., broad, 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
" stricta. Pot grown, 50c. each.

- vagans capitata. Pot grown, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Euonymus Japonicus aureus. 1 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per 10.
" Sieboldianus. 18 to 24 in., 50 c . each. 18 to 24 in., very bushy, $\$ 1$ each. 3 to 4 ft ., very bushy, $\$ 2$ each. 5 ft ., bushy, $\$ 250$ each. 7 ft ., $\$ 3$ each.
Fir. See Picea.
Furze. See Ulex.
Globe Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.
Heath. See Erica.
Holly. See Ilex.
Ilex Aquifolium. English Holly. 5 to 6 ft , $\$ 12$ each.
" crenata. Japanese Holly. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
" opaca. American Holly. 18 to 24 in., from tubs, $\$ 1$ each.
Juniperus aurea. Douglas' Golden Juniper. ift. broad, 35 c . each.
18 to 20 in. broad, cut back, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 .
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. broad, $\$ 350$ each. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. broad, sheared spec., $\$ 6$ each.
" Chinensis. Chinese Juniper. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$, each.
" Hibernica. Irish Juniper. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 .
" Japonica aurea. Japanese Golden Juniper. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 150$ each. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., heavy, $\$ 2$ each.
" Neoboriensis. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., $\$ 225$ each.
"s pendula. Weeping Juniper. 2 to 3 ft , $\$ 150$ each.
or prostrata. Prostrate Juniper. 12 to 18 in. broad, 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . 2 ft . broad, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10 .
"Sabina. Savin Juniper. 18 in., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" Schottei. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10.

Juniperus sinensis argentea variegata.
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10
" suecica. Swedish Juniper.
12 to 18 in., 50 c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
" stricta.
12 to 15 in., 75 c. each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. specimens, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100 .
" Virginiana. Red Cedar.
2 to 3 ft . 75 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 .
" Virginiana alba spica.
6 ft ., \$3 50 each.
" Virginiana aurea elegans. 5 ft ., $\$ 4$ each.
" Virginiana glauca.
3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10.
4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 350$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10.
"Waukegan. Trailing Juniper. 18 to 24 in., 75 c. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
"Warkegan. 10 to 12 in., trailing, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10.
Kalmia angustifolia. Narrow-leaved Laurel. 12 to 18 in ., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 18 to 24 in., light, $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 8$ per 10.
" latifolia. Broad-leaved Laurel. 12 to 18 in., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 18 to 24 in., bushy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10
Lescothoe. See Andromeda.

## Libocedrus decurrens.

 $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 250$ each.Ligustrum Japonicum. Evergreen Privet 1 ft ., 50c. each.
Mahonia Aquifolium. Hollv-leaved Barberry. 8 to 12 in., 1 year trans., 25 c . each, $\$ 1$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100.
Magnolia grandiflora. Evergreen Magnolia. 12 to 18 in., pot-grown, $\$ 150$ each.
Meehans' Golden Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.
Mt. Atlas Cedar. See Cedrus.
Nordmann Fir. See Picea.
Osmanthus Aquifolium. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., from tubs, $\$ 250$ each.
Picea amabilis. $21 / 2$ ft., $\$ 2$ each.
" Appolonica. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each.
" balsamea. Balsam Fir. 1 to 2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. specimens, \$3 50 each.
" cílicica. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 250$ each.
"concolor. Colorado Silver Fir. 2 ft ., $\$ 2$ each. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 350$ each. 4 ft ., $\$ 4$ each.
" nobilis glauca. 15 in., \$1 each.

Picea Nordmanniana, Nordmann Fir.
18 to 24 in., 50 c. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100 . 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 250$ each. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 4$ each.
" pectinata. European Silver Fir. 12 to 18 in., 35 c. each, $\$ 3$ per 10. 18 to 24 in., 75 c. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
" Pichta. Siberian Silver Fir.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each.
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 250$ each.
" sub-alpina. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each.
" Veitchii.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 250$ each. 5 ft ., $\$ 5$ each.
Pinus Austriaca. Austrian Pine.
12 to 18 in., 35 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100 .
" Bungeana. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 150$ each.
"cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . , $\$ 2$ each. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., $\$ 350$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10.
" excelsa. Himalayan Pine. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each.
" flexilis. 12 to 18 in., $\$ 1$ each. 2 ft ., $\$ 2$ each. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, $\$ 250$ each.
" Massoniana. 5 to 6 ft ., light, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10.
" Mughus. Dwarf Mt. Pine. 1 ft . broad, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
" Strobus. White Pine.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
"Strobus compacta. 15 to $18 \mathrm{in} ., \$ 1$ each. 18 in., $\$ 2$ each.
" sylvestris. Scotch Pine. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}, 75 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 5$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10.
Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.
Retinispora filicoides. Japan Cedar.
$1 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each.
$2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 150$ each.
© filifera.
$2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$ each.
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 2$ each.
" filifera aurea. 12 to 18 in., 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10.
" lycopodoides. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each.

## Retinispora obtusa.

3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10.
4 ft ., $\$ 3$ each.
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft ., $\$ 350$ each. 5 to 6 ft ., sleuder, $\$ 350$ each.
" obtusa compacta. 12 to 18 in., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10.
" obtusa gracilis. 2 ft . $\$ 150$ each. 4 ft ., \$3 50 each.
" obtusa nana. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$. each. 12 to 18 in., 75 c . each. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10.
" pisifera. 5 to 6 ft ., short tree form with 2 ft . stems, $\$ 350$ each.
" pisifera aurea. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 4$ each, $\$ 35$ per 10. 7 ft . slender, $\$ 5$ each.
" pisifera nana variegata. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 175$ each.
" plumosa. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., sheared, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., sheared, $\$ 250$ each. 4 to 5 ft ., sheared, $\$ 350$ each. 6 to 8 ft . specimens, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ each.
" plumosa, standards. 5 to 6 ft ., from tubs, $\$ 5$ each, $\$ 40$ per 10.
" plumosa aurea. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., sheared, $\$ 2$ each. 3 to 5 ft ., sheared, $\$ 250$ to $\$ 4$ each. 4 to 6 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 8$ each.
" plumosa aurea standards. $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. stems, $\$ 350$ each.
" plamosa argentea. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each.
" Rosedale hybrid.
12 to 15 in., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
" squarrosa. 8 to 12 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 150$ each. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., sheared, $\$ 225$ each, $\$ 20$ per 10 . 3 to 5 ft ., sheared specimens, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ each.
Rhododendron hybrids. Rose Bay.
Album Elegans. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ each. 5 to 6 ft . $\$ 6$ to $\$ 8$ each.
Atrosanguineum. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 . 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1350$ per 10.
Blandyanum. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1350$ per 10.
Caractacus. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1350$ per $10, \$ 125$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 3$ ft., $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 140$ per 100 .
Charles Dickens. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1350$ per 10.
Cunningham's White. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 .
Everestianum. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1350$ per 10. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 175$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 .
Mrs. J. Clutton. Very pretty white, yellow spotted. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 2.50$ each.

Rhododendron Hybrids-continued.
Mrs. Míner. 18 to 24 in ., $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ per 10.
Gloriosum. 18 to 24 in ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1350$ per 10.
Purpureum Elegans. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10. grandiflorum. $25 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ each,
Roseum Elegans. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1350$ per 10. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 175$ ea., $\$ 15$ per $10, \$ 140$ per 100 .
Rhododendron maximum. Native Mt. Rhododendron. 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 10$ per $10, \$ 75$ per 100. 3 to 5 ft ., bushy clumps, $\$ 250$ each, $\$ 20$ per $10, \$ 150$ per 100 . Special price for carloads.
" punctatum. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each.
Siberian Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.
Scotch Heather. See Calluna.
Scotch Pine. See Pinus.
Spruce. See Abies.
Skimmia Japonica. 8 in., 50c. each.
T'axus adpresssa. Japanese Yew. 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 50$ each.
" baccata. English Yew. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 150$ each. 6 ft ., broad specimens, $\$ 10$ each.
" baccata aurea. Golden English Yew. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per $10, \$ 150$ per 100 .
" baccata compacta. 18 in., $\$ 1$ each.
" baccata erecta Overneyder. 4 to 5 ft ., heavy, $\$ 30$ each, $\$ 30$ per 10.
" baccata Hibernica. Irish Yew. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$. each. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10.
" baccata Hibernica aurea. Golden Irish Yew. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ each. 4 ft ., heavy, $\$ 4$ each.
" baccata pyramidalis. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 25$ each.
" cuspidata. Japanese Yew. 12 to 18 in., bushy, $\$ 125$ each. 2 ft ., $\$ 2$ each. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. specimens, $\$ 6$ each.
Thuja occidentalis. American Arbor-Vitae. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . , $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 . 4 to 5 ft ., sheared, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 1750$ per 10.
" occidentalis aurea. George Peabody Arbor-Vitae. 12 to 15 in., 75 c. each, $\$ 5$ per 10. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., light, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10 . $41 / 2$ to 5 ft ., $\$ 30$ each, $\$ 30$ per $10, \$ 250$ per 100 .
" occidentalis filifolia. Fern-leaved. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each.

Thuja occidentalis globosa. Am. Globe Arbor-Vitae. 1 ft ., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
3 ft ., heavy, $\$ 4$ each.
" occidentalis horizontalis. $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 350$ each.
" occidentalis Hoveyi. 8 to 10 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 18 in., 75 c. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100.
" occidentalis Little Gem. 6 in., broad, 35c. each.
" occidentalis Meehani. Golden-tipped Arbor-Vitae. 1 ft . 50 c . each. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 1$ each. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ff}$., $\$ 150$ each. 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.
" occidentalis pendula. 6 ft ., $\$ 5$ each.
" occidentalis pumila. German Globe Arbor-Vitae. 12 to 18 in., 75 c. each, $\$ 6$ per $10, \$ 40$ per 100 . 4 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 5$ each.
" occidentalis pyramidalis. 12 to 18 in. 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10 . 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 125$ each, $\$ 80$ per $10, \$ 45$ per 100.
" occidentalis Síbirica. Siberian Arbor-Vitae. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 60$ per 100 . 2 ft ., $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., sheared, $\$ 2$ each.
" occidentalis Tom Thumb. 8 to 10 in., 50c. each. 18 to 24 in., $\$ 125$ each.
" occidentalis Victoria. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft., $\$ 150$ each.
" occidentalis Vervaeveana. 4 ft ., $\$ 250$ each. $41 / 2$ to 5 ft ., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ per 10 .
Thujopsis borealis. Nootka Sound Cypress. 1 ft ., 75 c . each. 2 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.
Ulex Europaea. Furze. 1 ft .35 c . each.
Yew. See Taxus.
Yucca angustifolia. Adam's Needle. 2 years, 35 c . each.
" filamentosa. 5 years, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . 6 years, 75 c . each.
" filamentosa pendulifolia. 5 years, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
" gloriosa. 2 years, 35c. each. 3 years, 50c. each.

# Price List of Vines and Climbers 

## Common names are indexed. <br> Twenty-five vines in any assortment are sold at the lowest rate quoted on each item.

## Actinidia arguta.

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" arguta, seed bearing.
Pot grown, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .

## Akebia quinata.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
Pot-grown, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Ampelopsis bipinnata.
Pot-grown, 75c. each.
" Veitchí. Japan Ivy.
2 yrs, trans., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100. From 4 -in. pots, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . From 5 -in. pots, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
" Virginica (quinquifolia). Virginia Creeper.
2 to 3 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
Pot-grown, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" Virginica Engelmanni.
Pot-grown, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" dissecta.
3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 50c. each.
Aristolochia Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe.
Pot-grown, large, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per 10.
" tomentosa. Pot grown, 50c. each.

Bignonia capreolata. Cross Vine. $31 / 2$ in. pots, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per 10 . 5 in. pots, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Vine. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft., strong, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" radicans. Am. Trumpet Vine.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" radicans aurea. Golden Flowered. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., strong, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per $10, \$ 100$ per 100.
Bitter Sweet. See Celastrus.
Carolina Jasmine. See Gelsemium.
Celastrus articulatus.
18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100 .
"scandens. Staff Vine or Bitter Sweet. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.

Clematis coccinea, Scarlet-flowered Clematis.
50 c . each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" graveolens.
5 in. pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10 .
" paniculata.
4 yrs., trans., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .
Pot-grown, 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per 10.
"Virginiana.
$1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" Vitalba. Virgin's Bower.
$1 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each.

Clematis hybrids. Large-flowered, ass't'd colors, named
var., including Jackmanni and Henryi. 3 yrs., 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Cross Vine. See Bignonia.
Climbing Hydrangea. See Hydrangea.
Decumaria barbara. Pot-grown, 50 c , each, $\$ 350$ per 10

## Dioscorea Batatas.

 1 year, 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 8$ per 100 . Pot-grown, 35c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .Dolichos Japonicus. Kudzu Vine. Pot-grown, 50 c. each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Dutchman's Pipe. See Aristolochia.
English Ivy. See Hedera.
Euonymus radicans. Climbing Euonymus. 8 to 12 in., 25 c . each, $\$ 175$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . 2 ft ., bushy, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10 .
" radicans, broad-leaved. 8 to 12 in. 25 c . each.
${ }^{6}$ radicans variegatus. 8 to 12 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
Gelsemium sempervirens. Carolina Jasmine. Pot-grown, 50 c, each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Grape, Ornamental. See Vitis.
Hedera Helix. English Ivy. Pot-grown, 35 c. each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
" Helix, Tree form. Black-fruited. Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
" Helix, Tree Form. Yellow-fruited. Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10 .
" Helix, Tree Form. Palmata. Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10 .
Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.
Humulus Lupulus. Hop Vine. 2 years, 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .
Jasminum nudiflorum. Yellow Jasmine. Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
" officinale. White Jasmine. Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
Lonicera Belgica. Belgian Honeysuckle. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" brachypoda. Evergreen Honeysuckle. Strong plants, 35 c . each, $\$ 250$ per $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .
is brachypoda aurea. Golden-leaved Honeysuckle. 18 to 24 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 . Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
"f fuchsioides. 12 to 18 in., 25c, each.

Lonicera Halleana. Hall's Honeysuckle. Pot-grown, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" semperflorens. Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
" sempervirens. Scarlet Coral Honeysuckle. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each, $\$ 250$ per 10.
Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
${ }^{6}$ sinensis. Chinese Honeysuckle. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per 10. Pot-grown, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Japanese Creeper. See Ampelopsis.
Kudzu Vine. See Dolichos.
Lycium Chinense (barbarum). Washington's Bower. 1 to 2 ft ., 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 . Pot-grown, 50c. each, $\$ 350$ per 10.
Menispermum Canadense. Moon Seed. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100.
" Dauricum. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ years, 35 c . each.
Moon Seed. See Menispermum.
Periploca graeca. Grecian Silk Vine. 12 to 18 in., 25 c. each, $\$ 150$ per 10. $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
Pueraria. See Dolichos.
Staff Vine. See Celastrus.
Trumpet Vine. See Bignonia.
Virginia Creeper. See Ampelopsis.
Vitis Coignetiae.
5 ft ., $\$ 1$ each.

Vitis heterophylla variegata.
Pot-grown and 3 to 4 ft ., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 30$ per 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100 .
" indivisa. $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$. each.
" riparia. Flowering Grape. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 35 c . each.
Washington's Bower. See Lycium.
Wistaria frutescens. American Wistaria. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
Pot-grown, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 .
" magnifica.
Pot-grown, 50c. each.
" multijuga. Japanese Wistaria.
$1 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{c}$. each.
Pot-grown, 50c. each.
4 to 5 ft , heavy, $\$ 150$ each.
" multijuga alba.
6 in.,35c. each.
Pot-grown, \$1 each.
" Sinensis. Chinese Wistaria. Pot-grown and 2 to 3 ft ., heavy, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 4 to 5 ft ., heavy, $\$ 2$ each.
" Sinensis alba.
From 5 -in. pots, 50 c. each, $\$ 350$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 . From $7 \cdot$ in. pots, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 750$ per $10, \$ 50$ per 100 . 3 to 4 ft , heavy, $\$ 150$ each, $\$ 10$ per 10 .
" Sinensis plena.
6 in., 35 c . each.
Yam Vine. See Dioscorea.

## Price List of Hedge Plants

 Twenty-five plants in any assortment are sold at the 100 rate; and 250 at the 1000 rate.
## Arbor-Vitae.

18 to 24 in., $\$ 15$ per 100.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 20$ per 100. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., $\$ 25$ per 100 .
Hemlock Spruce. 18 to 24 in., bushy, $\$ 40$ per 100.
2 to 3 ft . $\$ 60$ per 100. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 60$ per 100 .
Norway Spruce. 1 to 2 ft ., $\$ 18$ per 100. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 25$ per 100 .
Althaeas, assorted colors. 18 to 24 in., trans., $\$ 8$ per $100, \$ 50$ per 1000.
Barberry. Large Green-leaf. 18 in., bushy, $\$ 15$ per 100 .
" Thumbergii, Japanese. 12 to 18 in., $\$ 15$ per $100, \$ 100$ per 1000 . 18 to 24 in , bushy, $\$ 20$ per $100, \$ 125$ per 1000 .
Destzia gracilis. 10 to 12 in., $\$ 9$ per $100, \$ 50$ per 1000 . 1 ft ., very bushy, $\$ 20$ per $100, \$ 100$ per 1000 .
Hawthorn, Cockspur.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . $\$ 20$ per $100, \$ 120$ per 1000 .
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 25$ per $100, \$ 150$ per 1000 .

Hawthorn, English. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 35$ per 100.
Honey Locust. 2 year trans., $\$ 6$ per $100, \$ 40$ per 1000 .
Japanese Blood-leaved Maple.
12 to 18 in , $\$ 100$ per 100 .

## Osage Orange.

1 year, $\$ 150$ per $100, \$ 5$ per 1000 .
2 years, $\$ 3$ per $100, \$ 10$ per 1000 .
2 to 3 ft ., trans., $\$ 15$ per 100
4 to 5 ft ., trans., $\$ 20$ per 100 .

## Privet, Californian.

15 to 18 in., bushy, $\$ 3$ per $100, \$ 15$ per 1000 .
18 to 24 in., bushy, $\$ 5$ per $100, \$ 25$ per 1000 .
2 to 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 8$ per $100, \$ 50$ per 1000 .
3 to 4 ft ., heavy, $\$ 12$ per $100, \$ 80$ per 1000 .
"Ibota.
18 to 24 in., $\$ 10$ per 100 .
2 to 3 ft ., bushy, $\$ 18$ per 100 .
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., very bushy, $\$ 40$ per 100 .

## Spiraea Van Houttei.

12 to 18 in., bushy, $\$ 10$ per 100, $\$ 60$ per 1000.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy, $\$ 25$ per 100 .

## Price List of Fruit Trees and Small Fruits

## The varieties are the best, and the plants are very strong and vigorous

We aim to offer fruit trees of a better and stronger grade than usually sold.
Our stock is thrifty, free from disease, and of the highest quality. On every order each tree is personally selected. This extra care takes time and reduces our small profit, but it makes an inducement for the buyer which is found nowhere else. The planter secures a tree which is good in every way; he is certain to receive one which will always please him.

Only the finest and most satisfactory varieties are grown. Where others list fifty we offer a dozen; but that dozen is made up of the first selection of all the worthy kinds. Give us the opportunity to aid in making selections. We will gladly submit lists of our varieties, and when selections are left to us we will do the best that is possible for the customer.

Compared with some other figures our prices may seem high, but your decision would be reversed if the quality and size and real value of the plants are considered.

Take some of our heavy Peaches for example. Few nurseries would offer them, saying there is no demand; yet we can never grow enough. With close pruning they transplant as readily as the smaller grades, and by their use at least a year's valuable time is saved.

## Apples.

Stocky trees, 50 c. each, $\$ 450$ per 10.
Extra-sized, 75 c . and $\$ 100$ each.
" Crab.
Stocky trees. 50 c . each, $\$ 450$ per 10 . Extra-sized, 75c. each.
Apricots.
Thrifty trees, 50 c . and 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10.

## Blackberries.

 Strong canes, 75 c . per $10, \$ 5$ per 100 .
## Cherries, Sweet.

Stocky trees, 75c. each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
*Sour. Stocky trees, 75 c . each, 86 per 10.

## Currants.

2 yr., strong, $\$ 1$ per $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .
" "Perfection." New.
50 c . each, 8450 per 10.
Gooseberries. Columbus. 25c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
" Downing. 25c. each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100 .
" Industry. 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" Red Jacket. 25c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100
" Smith's Improved. 25 c . each, $\$ 150$ per $10, \$ 12$ per 100

## Grapes.

2 and 3 yrs. old, 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
" "Campbell's Early." 35c. each, $\$ 3$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .

## Peaches.

1 yr. old, 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
2 yr., heavy, 50 c . each, $\$ 4$ per $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Pears, Standard.
Stocky trees, 50 c . each, $\$ 450$ per 10. Extra-sized, \$1 and \$1 50 each.
" Dwarf. Stocky trees, 50 c. each, $\$ 450$ per 10.
Plums, European. Stocky trees, 75 c . each, $\$ 6$ per 10.
" Japanese. Stocky trees, 75c. each, \$6 per 10.
Quince. 50 c. and 75 c . each, $\$ 5$ per 10.
Raspberries. Strong canes, 81 per $10, \$ 6$ per 100 .

## Strawberries.

 Potted plants ready Aug. 1st. Ask for list. 50c. per doz., $\$ 350$ per $100, \$ 25$ per 1,000 . Runners, $\$ 1$ per $100, \$ 8$ per 1,000 .Asparagus.
2 yr. roots, $\$ 125$ per $100, \$ 8$ per 1,000.
Rhubarb. Extra strong clumps, 25c. each.

# Hardy Herbaceous Perennials 

Including

# Old-fashioned Garden Flowers of all Kinds, Rock Plants, Bulbs, Grasses, Ferns, etc. 

PRICES

Single Plants of any Variety, . . . . $\$ 0.25 \quad$ One Hundred Plants in any Assortment, . $\$ 15.00$
Ten Plants in any Assortment, . . . . 2.00
One Hundred Plants, our Selection, . . 10.00

Write for prices on special selections in large quantities.
The only exceptions we make to these prices are Pæonies and Hardy Grasses. When plants are usually sold at lower price, owing to their being naturally small as individual plants, such as Lily-of-the-Valley Pips, Eranthis hyemalis, Hyacinthus candicans and Lilium superbum, we do not count singly but send out clumps to the value of our quotations, as no one wishes to plant such kinds singly. Special rates quoted on lots of one thousand or more. Five plants are sold at the ten price and twenty-five plants at the hundred rate.

> Plants suitable for Rockeries, marked with an asterisk $\left({ }^{*}\right)$
> Plants suitable for Shady Places, marked with two asterisks $(* *)$
> Plants suitable for planting in Swampy Ground, marked with a dagger ( $\dagger$ )


| Aster Novi-Belgii. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height in } \\ & \text { Feet } \end{aligned}$ | Color | Month of Flowering |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Purity | . 3 | Lavender | 9-10 |
|  | Top Sawyer. | 3-4 | Lavender | 9-10 |
| " " " | White Queen | 3-4 | White | $9-10$ |
| ptarmicoides |  | $1-11 / 2$ | White | 7-8 |
| Pyrenaicus.. |  |  |  |  |
| Tataricus. |  | 5-6 | Blue | 10-11 |
| turbinalis. |  | $2-3$ | Mauve | 10 |
| Bachelor's-buttons. (See Ranunculus.) |  |  |  |  |
| Baptisia alba |  | 2-3 | White | $6-7$ |
| australis. |  | 2-3 | Blue | $6 \rightarrow 7$ |
| tinctoria |  | - $1-2$ | Yellow | $6 \rightarrow 7$ |

Bee-balm. See Monarda didyma.
**Begonia Evansiana. Hardy Begonia. 1 Pink Belamcanda Chinensis. Blackberry Lily $1-1 \frac{1}{2}$ Orange 8 Bellflower. See Campanula.
Bellis perennis. English Daisy . . . . Y/4 Various 4-6
Bergamot. See Monarda.
Betonica. Betony


Bleeding Heart. See Dicentra.
Bocconia cordata. Plume Poppy . . . 6-8 White 7
Boltonia glastifolia. False Starwort. . 4-5 White 8-9
latisquama. " " .. 4-5 Pink 8-9
Bugle. See Ajuga.
Burning Bush. See Dictamnus.
*Brunella grandifiora. . . . . . . . . . $1 / 2$ Blue 6-8
Cactus. See Opuntia.
*Callirhoe involucrata. Poppy Mallow. Trailing. Magenta 6-9 Campanula. Bellflower.


## HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

No hardy flower garden, however small, can afford to be without these beautiful fall-blooming plants. The flowers are in every shade of yellow, bronze, pink, maroon and salmon, in addition to the pure whites, yellows, browns and reds. They bloom at a time when almost all other hardy plants have gone to rest for the winter, and are at their best during the glorious Indian summers, when their attractive shades of color blend beautifully with the rich autumn foliage. We have over seventy varieties of these glorious autumn flowers. Descriptive list on application.

|  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Flow }}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chrysanthemum. |  | Various | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cimicifuga racemosa | 2-3 | Wh | 6-8 |
| Clematis Davidiana. Bush Clematis. . " recta. | 2-3 | Blue | $8-10$ |
|  | 2-3 | White |  |
| Colchicum autumnale. Autumn Crocus " Parkinsoni. " " | 2/4 | Vari | 9-10 |
|  | 1/4 | Pur. \& Wh |  |

Columbine. See Aquilegia.

| ** Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley | $1 / 2$ | White | $4-5$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | " variegata. (Col. foliage) | $1 / 2$ | White | $4-5$ |
| Coreopsis grandifiora . . . . . . . . . | $1-1 / 2$ | Yellow | $5-9$ |  |
| " | lanceolata . . . . . . . . . | $1-11 / 2$ | Yellow | $5-9$ |
| " | rosea. . . . . . . . . . | $1 / 2-3 / 4$ | Rose | $7-8$ |
| " | senifolia. . . . . . . . | $1-2$ | Yellow | $6-9$ |
| Coronilla varia. Crown vetch . . . . . . Trailing Pink | $6-8$ |  |  |  |

Crane's Bill. See Geranium.
Creeping Jenny. See Lysimachia.
Daisy. See Bellis.
Day Lily. See Hemerocallis


Evening Primrose. ©Enothera
Flag. See Iris.
Flax. See Linum.

25 cents each, $\$ 2.00$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100 . ( 25 in any assortment sold for $\mathbf{\$ 3 . 7 5}$.)


25 cents each, $\$ 2.00$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100 . ( 25 in any assortment sold for $\$ 3.75$. )


Linum perenne. Flax......... 11/2 Blue 6
Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. 11/2 Cardinal 8
Loosestrife. See Lysimachia.
*Lotus corniculatus. Trefoil ..... $1 / 2$ Yellow 6-10

| Lupinus polyphyllus. Lupine. . . . . . | $2-3$ | Purple | $4-6$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| " | albus . . . . . . | $2-3$ | White | $4-6$ |

Lychnis chalcedonica. Scarlet Light-



Monkshood. See Aconitum.
Montbretia crocosmiflora . . . . . . . .
Moss Pink. See Phlox subulata.
Muscari botryoides . . . . . . . . . . . .
M
M Orange $\begin{aligned} & 8-9 \\ & \text { Blue }\end{aligned}$
Muscari botryoides . . . . . . . . . . .
Myosotis palustris semperflorens. For-

## * Nepeta Glechoma variegata get-me-not

*Enothera Missouriensis

* " * speciosa


## 1/2 Blu


Origanum vulgare. Sweet Marjorum
Oswego Tea. See Monarda didyma.
*Pachysandra procumbens . . ..... 1/2 Maroon 3-5

* 4 terminalis


## PAEONIES.

See our Special List.
Preonia arborea (Moutan). Tree Pæony 4-5 Various 5-7 75 c. each
" officinalis. Early Crimson Preony $11 / 2$-2 Erimson
" " alba ......... 11/2-2 White 5-6
rosea . . . . . . . . 11/2-2 Rose 5-6
" sinensis. Garden Pæonies . . . 2- $21 / 2$ Various
"t tenuifolia. Fern-leaf Pæony . $1-1 \frac{1}{2}$ Crimson 5
${ }^{*}$ Papaver nudicaule. Iceland Poppy... 1/2 Yellow 5-8

* " $"$ alba........ 5/2 White 5-8
* " orange ...... $1 / 2$ Orange 5-8
" orientale. Oriental Poppy.. 2-21/2 Scarlet
Pardanthus Chinensis. See Belamcanda.
Passifiora incarnata. Passion Flower. Trailing Blue 7-9
*Pentstemon barbatus . . . . . . . . . $2-21 / 2 \mathrm{Red}$
-7

25 cents each, $\$ 2.00$ per $10, \$ 15.00$ per 100. ( 25 in any assortment sold for $\$ 3.75$.)

| Height in Feet | Color ${ }_{\text {Flo }}^{\text {Mo }}$ | Month of lowering |  | Height in Feet | Color ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | Month of Flowering |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *Sedum spectabilis. Showy Sedum . . 1 P | Pink | 8-9 | Thrift. See Armeria. |  |  |  |
| Telephium. Live-forever . . . $1-11 / 2 \mathrm{P}$ | Pink | 8-9 | *Thymus Serpyllum. |  | ink |  |
| " purpureum. . . . $1-11 / 2 \mathrm{P}$ | Pink | 8-9 | * " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ / variegatus | 1/4 | White lea | eaves |
| Senecio pulcher | sy Car. | . 7-8 | anuginosus | 1/4 | Red | 5-7 |
| Sidalcea malvæflora . . . . . . . . . . 2-3 | k | 5-7 | vulgaris. Common Thyme. | 1/2 | Pink | 5-7 |
| Silphium laciniatum. Compass Plant.. 6-8 Y | Yellow | 7-9 | Tiarella cordifolia. Foam Flower . . | - 1 | Cr'my Wh | h. 5-6 |
| Solidago. Goldeurod. <br> " altissima . . . . . . . . . . . . 3-4 | Yellow | 9-10 | Tradescantia Virginica alba. Spider* $\begin{aligned} \text { wort } \\ \text { w-1 } \\ \text { 1-2 White }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Canadense . . . . . . . . . 4-5 Y | Yellow | 9-10 | urpu | 1-1 | Purple | 5-7 |
| " nemoralis. . . . . . . . . . . 2-3 Y | Yellow | 9-10 | f. pl | $1-11$ | Purple | 5-7 |
| sempervirens . . . . . . . 3-4 | Yellow | $9-10$ | icyrtis hirta nigra | 1 | Brownish | h 8-10 |
| serotina . . . . . . . . . . . 4-5 Y | Yellow | $9-10$ | Tritoma uvaria. Red-hot-poker-plant | $2-21 / 2$ | R'dish Ye | el. 8-10 |
| Spiderwort. See Trad |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ | ral | 7-10 |
| Spirrea Aruncus . . . . . . . . . . . 4-5 | White | 6-7 | Valeriana officinalis. | $21 / 2$ | inkish | 5-7 |
| " Filipendula f. pl.. . . . . . . . 1 . | White | 5-8 | Vernonia Jamesii | $11 / 2$ | Purple | 8-9 |
| $\dagger$ " Kamtschatica . . . . . . . . . 5 , | White | 6-7 | *Veronica candida. Sp |  | lue |  |
| " lobata . . . . . . . . . . 2 P | Pink | 6 | * " circæoides . | $1 / 2$ $1 / 4$ | Blue |  |
| ** " multiflora compacta . . . . . . 1 . | White | 5 | " longifolia . | $11 / 2-2$ | Blue | 6-8 |
| $\dagger$ " palmata ............ $21 / 2-3 \mathrm{C}$ | Crimson | 3 | ${ }_{\text {u }}$ longifolia . subsessilis | $11 / 2-2$ $1 / 2$ | Blue | 6-8 |
| $\dagger$ " Ulmaria alba plena . . . . . . 3 , | White | 6-7 | montana.. . . . | 1 | Blue | $6$ |
| *Stachys lanata. Bunnie's Ears . . . . 1 P |  | 7-8 | Teucrium | 1 | Blue | 0 |
| *Statice latifolia. Sea Lavender . . . . $1-11 / 2$ L | Lavender | 6-8 | Virginicum | 3 | White | 7-9 |
| St. Bruno's Lily. See Anthericum. |  |  | ```*Vinca herbacea . . . . . . . . . . . . . Trailing * minor . . . . . . . . . . . . . Trailing Blue " " purpurea . . . . . . . . . Trailing Purple``` |  |  |  |
| Stokesia cyanea. Stoke's Aster . . . . $1 / 2-1$ Stonecrop. See Sedum. | B | 6-9 |  |  |  |  |
| Sunflower. See Helianthus. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Symphytum asperrimum. Comfrey . . 3-4 B | Blue | 8-9 | **Viola cornuta alba. Tufted Pansy . | 1/4 | White | 5-6 |
| *Thalictrum aquilegifolium roseum .. $2-21 / 2 \mathrm{P}$ | Pink | 5-6 | ** " cucullata Pink Gem. | 1/4 | Pink | 4-5 |
| dioicum . . . . . . . . . 2-3 | Greenish |  | odorata. Sweet Violet | 1/4 | Blue | 4-5 |
| Thermopsis Caroliniana . . . . . . . . 3-4 Y | Yellow | 6 | alba. Sweet Violet . | 1/4 | White | 4-5 |

## **HARDY FERNS. PRICES

| Ten Plants in any assortment. . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00 One Hundred Plants in any assortment . . . . . . 15.00 One Hundred Plants, our selection . . . . . . . . . 10.00 |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Ferns might be used in gardens much more than they are, for not only are they beautiful in summer, but many of them are evergreen, affording something green for rock work and other places in winter time. Ferns like shade, but at the same time must have some air. Damp, shady places are the ones they prefer, and as such spots do not suit many plants, ferns are especially valuable for the purpose.

Evergreen sorts are marked (E).
Adiantum pedatum. Maiden Hair Fern.
Aspidium acrostichoides. Christmas Fern. (E).
cristatum. Crested Shield-fern. (E).
" marginale. Marginal Fern. (E).
" spinulosum. (E).
Thelyptera. Lady Fern.
Asplenium angustifolium. Narrow-leaved Spleenwort.
Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern.
" Struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern.
Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern.
" Claytoniana. Flowering Fern.
" regalis. King Fern.
Polypodium hexagonopterum.

> vulgare. (E). Rock Polypod.

Pteris aquilina. Brake or Bracken.

## † HARDY GRASSES.

Good clumps, 25c. each; Extra sized clumps, 35c. and 50c. each.
The Hardy Grasses are invaluable for giving distinct effects. The structure of the plants is so different from shrubs and trees as to always create a pleasing contrast. In isolated clumps on lawns and near water they are especially pleasing.
†Arundo Donax. "The Giant Reed." Bluish-green. 12 to 15 feet. $\dagger$ " var. variegata. A very handsome, variegated variety of the former. 8 to 10 feet.
† Bambusa Metake. "Evergreen Bamboo." 5 to 6 feet.
$\dagger$ Erianthus Ravennæ. Has beautiful plumes in the fall. 8 to Io ft .
† Eulalia Japonica. "False Pampas Grass." Green, broad leaf. 8 to to feet.
$\dagger$ " var. gracillima univittata. Very narrow blades, making a very graceful and pretty plant. 5 to 7 feet.
$\dagger$ " var. variegata. Green and white striped. Very handsome. 5 to 7 feet.
$\dagger$ " var. zebrina. Green, barred with bronzy-yellow. Very striking. 5 to 7 feet.
Gynerium argenteum. True Pampas Grass. 7 to 8 ft .
† Phalaris arundinacea variegata. "Ribbon Grass." An excellent dwarf grass for clumping in the foreground of shrubberies.
Uniola latifolia. A pretty grass with plumes, useful for vases. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .

## Oaks are of Great Value

Years ago we were the first to advocate the planting of Oaks for all ornamental purposes. "Takes too long for them to grow," said the public, but we proved that they advanced as rapidly as could be desired and actually made more headway than many other trees commonly used. It is convincing to the contrary. Our faith in the Oak remains unshaken. To day it is a leader in sales. It is in general use. Oaks can be strongly recommended. Our recommendation is not given because we have the trees to sell. We grow them so well, take such good care of them, prune when necessary and transplant frequently, that the quality has never yet failed to sell all those we had to offer. The stock is a superior one, the assortment complete and the quantities large. Splendid selecpersonally picks out the stock. Considering a thousand be needed; a department head always Oaks are adapted for street, lawn here. We have a great number of kinds, but mention only a few of the most popant. here. By no means overlook the bicolor.


Quercus palustris. - Three of the most desirable trees for street use are the Scarlet, Pin (illustrated) and Red Oak. They grow shapely and very rapidly; trees in our nursery rows make from two to three feet growth in a season; which is greater progress than many
other kinds.

Quercus Cerris. Turkey Oak. Besides that it forms a beautifully shaped tree, it holds its foliage green to the very last in autumn.

> 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 150$ each, $\$ 1250$ per 10 12 to 15 ft , bushy, $\$ 4.00$ each, $\$ 3000$ per 10 20 ft . heavy specimens, $\$ 15.00$ each

Quercus bicolor. Swamp White Oak. A massive tree when fully grown. It bears quite large, dark-green e leaves, and acorns of large size. This sort requires less pruning when transplanted than some others. We consider it one of the best sorts for ornamental planting. It thrives quite well in either wet or dry situations.

8 to io ft., $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10
12 to 14 ft . 3.00 " 25.00 "" 25 for $\$ 50.00$
14 to 16 ft ., bushy specimens, $\$ 4.00$ each
20 ft . specimens, $\$ 75.00$ each
Quercus coccinea. Scarlet Oak. This is perhaps the most esteemed of all oaks. Not only does it make a large, well-shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. It makes a fine street or avenue tree. $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \$ \mathrm{I} .50 \mathrm{each}, \$ 12.50 \text { per } 10,25 \text { for } \$ 22.50 \\ & 10 \text { to } 12 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\ & 2.00 \text { " }\end{aligned}$ 10 to 12 ft ., 2.00 " 15.00 " 25 for 31.25 12 to 14 ft , heavy, $\$ 3.50$ each, $\$ 30.00$ per 10 .
14 to 16 ft . specimens, $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 20.00$ each
Quercus palustris. Pin Oak. Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree-in fact we highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a lawn specimen of this oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting.


12 to 16 ft . specimens, $\$ 6.00$ each
16 to 18 ft . heavy specimens, $\$ 12.00$ to $\$ 2000$ each
Quercus rubra. Red Oak. A very well-known, rapid-growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright green, and take on a purplish-scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes.

6 to 8 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I}$. 00 each, $\$ 7.50$ per 10, 25 for $\$ 18.75$

14 to $15 \mathrm{ft}, 3.50$ " 30.00 "
15 to 18 ft . heavy, $\$ 4.00$ to $\$ 10.00$ each
25 ft . specimens, $\$ 25.00$ each

## We Hope You Like It

Accept this Desmodium penduliflorum with our compliments.

Plant it carefully. The beautiful fall showing it will make when thoroughly established will cause you to feel glad you have it in your collection.

Read the description in our catalogue: Possibly the actual display will exceed the picture created by your imagination.

The sending of this Desmodium is our way of proving our appreciation to those who sent us five names or more of persons likely to need and purchase our stock. Such favors are always valued.

May we serve you in other ways? We want to number you among
our customers of this spring. Planting time is here.

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[^0]:    2 ft ., 35 c . each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
    5 to 7 ft ., heavy specimens, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ per 10.
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