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Bobbink \& Atkins NURSERYMEN FLORISTS AND PLANTERS
RUTHERFORD, N.J.

## Introduction and Directions to Customers

We Take pleasure in presenting this Illustrated General Catalogue to our patrons, and lovers of beautiful grounds, and thank them for their generous support and complimentary letters.

Our Nurseries now comprise more than one hundred and fifty acres, stocked with everything necessary for the complete planting and beautifying of lawns, grounds and gardens. Our range of greenhouses and storehouses covers over 200,000 square feet, enabling us to furnish all kinds of stock for conservatory, greenhouse, piazza and residence decorations. We constantly aim to please our patrons; our increased facilities, combined with an extensive European and Eastern connection, enable us to do this with a marked degree of success.

Correspondence Solicited. We always give every inquiry our prompt and careful attention. We ask as a favor that all inquires be made as brief and clear as possible.

Order Early. It greatly facilitates shipment if orders are sent in early, and will often save disappointment.

Prices in this Catalogue are F. O. B. Rutherford. Packing charged at cost. We make a charge for local deliveries.

Terms Strictly Cash. A discount of 2 per cent allowed on orders accompanied by cash. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be charged on all bills not settled by the tenth of the following month after purchase. Cash, or satisfactory references, must accompany all orders from unknown parties.

Name and Address. Please write name, Post Office, County and State, and number of street as plainly as possible, and any other information necessary to expedite shipment.

Complaints. All complaints must be made promptly upon receipt of goods.
Our Responsibility. We guarantee all Plants, Trees, Shrubs, and Evergreens to be correctly labeled, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proof, all that may prove untrue to label. It is understood, in case of error on our part, we shall at no time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price. We guarantee all stock to be delivered in good condition, and should grow if correctly planted and given reasonably good care. We cannot, however, be responsible for stock that does not grow, as, in our business, selling perishable goods, it is an impossibility to have everything we sell live and grow, as conditions always exist over which we have no control. We write this to show how impossible and unjust to ourselves it would be to guarantee plants to live.

Head Gardeners and Assistants. We have a list of competent applicants awaiting engagements. We shall be glad to furnish these names to parties needing the services of proficient men. We make no charge for this service.

Visitors. Our Nurseries are always open to visitors ; inspection will prove our products are the best that experience, good cultivation and favorable conditions can produce.

Correspondance en Français. Deutscher Briefwechslung. Hollandsche Correspondentie.
Trusting to again hear from you and your friends, promising satisfaction.
Yours respectfully,

BOBBINK \& ATKINS, Rutherford, N. J.

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white killarney ruses (see page 3)

## Section I. Rose Division

In a general catalogue of this character it is impossible, on account of space, to list our extensive collection of Roses. We have, therefore, selected only such kinds as have real value and have proved worthy of extra commendation. Consequently, any one desiring a large collection would do well to leave the selection to us.

The plants listed are all strong, two-year-old, field-grown. We shall also have a quantity of pot-grown plants for delivery in late spring and summer. In placing orders, please state if you will allow us to substitute, should kinds you need be sold out.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL, or REMONTANT ROSES

## Strong, field-grown plants, ready for immediate delivery, 2-year-old, low-budded

These are commonly called the June Roses, owing to their greatest crop being borne in that month. Require hard pruning annually. We have a long list of varieties selected with a view to suit all lovers of the Rose who desire the best. They will bear the most rigid scrutiny from the most critical rosarian. Our collection contains only the finest and best sorts in cultivation. Special prices in lots of $2,500,5,000$ and 10,000 .

Abel Carriere. Purple-crimson; very double; of medium size.
Alfred Colomb. Bright red; very large, full and globular; free-blooming and fragrant.
American Beauty. Rich, rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded; a superb Rose.
Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful carmine; very large and fragrant. One of the best.
Baron Provost. Pale rose; large and very fuil.
Baroness de Rothschild. Very beautiful pale rose; superb form.
Captain Christy. Delicate flesh, rosy center; very fine.
Clio. Flesh, shaded in center with rosy pink; large and globular in form; rich foliage.
Earl of Dufferin. Rich brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; very large.
Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; full and perfect form.
Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white; very good for cutting purposes; buds perfectly formed, lasting well.
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; superb flowers; useful for all purposes.
Hugh Dickson. Intense brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; very large and full; with high-pointed center; very fragrant; elegant foliage. The best in color of its class.

Buyer's choice, 100 in 10 sorts $\ldots \ldots . . . .$.
Helen Keller. Brilliant rosy cerise; petals large, shell-shaped and of great substance; flowers large and full.
Jean Liabaud. Bright deep crimson-maroon; flowers very large and full.
John Hopper. Bright rose; very large and double; free bloomer.
Jubilee. Clear dark red; fine variety; free bloomer.
Jules Margottin. Bright carmine; free bloomer; sweetly scented.
Louis Van Houtte. Red, shaded crimson; vivid and distinct; large and full. One of the best
Madam Gabriel Luizet. Light silvery pink; grand flower; best early.
Madam Victor Verdier. Rich cherry-red; very large and full; sweetly perfumed.
Magna Charta. Bright rose; very large; good early in season.
Marchioness of Londonderry. Pure ivory-white; flowers very large.
Margaret Dickson. White, with pale flesh center; petals very large and shell-shaped. Fine variety.
Marie Baumann. Brilliant vivid red; perfect form free flowering.
Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-rose, mingled with carmine; free-blooming and fragrant

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued
Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; abundant bloomer; a variety of special merit.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, white at base of petal; distinct from all other H P. Roses; one of the finest grown
Paul Neyron. Deep rose; flowers very large; fine foliage
Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson; very beautiful.
Sir Rowland Hill. Rich deep port-wine, shaded with deep maroon; very fine.
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi. Soft transparent pink; a grand Rose
Ulich Brunner. Cherry-crimson; large size; a good garden Rose.
Vick's Caprice. Satiny pink, striped white and bright carmine.
Victor Hugo. Brilliant crimson; very floriferous.

## HYBRID TEA ROSES

These Roses bloom monthly and are vigorous in habit; next in hardiness to the June Rose, and require similar pruning.
All strong, 2-year old field-grown plants, 35c. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz., $\$ 25$ per 100 , except where noted
Antoine Rivoire. Rosy flesh on yellow ground, shaded with carmine; a splendid variety.
Augustine Guinoisseau (White La France). Slightly tinged with blush; flowers extra large, sweetly scented; excellent for cutting.
Bessie Brown. Creamy white; flowers very large and full; highly perfumed. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Betty. Ruddy gold; its blooms are very large, of good form and blooms constantly from June until cut off by frost; very fragrant; without doubt one of the greatest novelties of the past decade. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Clara Watson. Salmon, tinted pink; prof use bloomer; valuable for cutting.


KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA


BESSIE BROWN
Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shaded saımon; flowers large; variety of great excellence; useful for any purpose. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Earl of Warwick. Soft salmon-pink, shaded in the center with vermilion; distinct in color from any Rose in cultivation.
Etoile de France. Velvety crimson, center vivid cerise-red; carried on long, erect stems; beautiful foliage; very useful for cutting.
Ferdinand Batel. Varying from a nankeen-yellow to nankeen-orange; a full and well-formed flower.
Frederick Harms. Pale yellow, with deep yellow center; a very fine variety.
Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch. Silvery white, tinted rose; flowers large and finely formed
General MeArthur. Bright crimson; large, freeflowering; highly perfumed; very hardy
Gladys Harkness. Deep salmon-pink; erect grower; very free bloomer.
Grace Darling. Creamy white, tinted and shaded with peach; large, full and very floriferous.
Gruss an Teplitz. Brightest scarlet-crimson; very free-flowering; similar to Liberty, but much more vigorous in habit; very useful.
J. B. Clark. Intense deep scarlet, heavily shaded blackish crimson; of upright growth; very vigorous
John Ruskin. Bright rosy carmine; flower large, lasting long in good condition; highly perfumed.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, shading to primrose. This is a fine Rose, either for outside or under glass; very vigorous; in every way an excellent variety.
Killarney. Flesh, shaded white, suffused with pale pink; blooms large, buds long and pointed; fine for massing and forcing.
Lady Ashtown. Very pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals; reflexes of petals silvery pink; large flowers; useful Rose for any purpose. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Lady Battersea. Cherry-crimson, permeated with orange; very free-flowering.
La France. Bright pink-rose; very large; very double and of excellent form; flowers continually throughout the season.
La Tosca. Very pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals; extra-large flowers, borne on erect stems; an excellent garden Rose.
Liberty. Brilliant velvety crimson, of even shade throughout; perfect in every respect; excellent for outdoors and forcing.
L'Innocence. Pure white; very free-flowering.


MAD. JULES GROLEZ

## HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Madam Abel Chatenay. Carmine-rose, shaded with salmon; very free-flowering; flowers well formed; excellent for bedding.
Madam Caroline Testout. Bright satiny rose, with brighter center; very free-flowering; sweetly perfumed.
Madam Jenny Guillemot. Deep saffron-yellow; blooms large; petals of great substance; free-flowering.
Madam Joseph Combet. Creamy white; large, full flowers; rather late.
Madam Jules Grolez. Bright china-rose; flowers large and beautifully formed; very floriferous; fine for massing and forcing.
Madam Ravary. Orange-yellow flowers; large and well formed; very hardy.
Marquis Litta. Carmine-rose, with vermilion center; large, full and cupped; a beautiful variety.
Mildred Grant. Silvery white; edge of petals shaded and bordered with pink; blooms of an enormous size; high pointed in center; free-flowering; one of the very best.
Mrs. John Bateman. Deep china-rose color, with yellow at base of petals; good exhibition and forcing merits; blooms perfect; very full, with highly pointed center.
Mrs. G. W. Kershaw. Glowing, deep rosy pink; blooms very large, full and of perfect form, with highly pointed center; a continuous bloomer; a superb addition to this popular class; absolutely distinct. 50 cts each, $\$ 5$ per doz
Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht) . Imperial pink; flowers large, well-formed; long, tapering shape, with high center; prolific bloomer.
My Maryland. Attractive shade of pink; no collection of Roses is complete without this new and valuable Rose. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Papa Lambert. Rose-pink, with deeper center; flowers very large and fine.
Pharisaer. Rosy white, shaded salmon; buds long, opening into a large, full and well-formed flower; very floriferous.
Prince de Bulgarie. Deep rosy flesh, shaded with salmon; flowers very large and full.
Reine Marguerite d'Italie. Bright carmine-red, center vermilion; flowers large, full, of great beauty and excellent form; very free-flowering.
Richmond. Pure red-scarlet; of free-growing and flowering habit; especially valuable for forcing.

Rhea Reid. Bright red; a seedling from American Beauty, which it resembles except in color; delightfully fragrant; winner of the N. R. S. Gold Medals, 1908. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Flesh, shaded white; buds long; flowers very large and full; very fine for all purposes.
Viscountess of Folkestone. Creamy pink, center deep salmon pink; petals of great substance; very floriferous.
White Killarney (Waban Strain). Surpassing its parent Killarney in every respect; an invaluable Rose for all purposes. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz. (See illustration, page 1 .)

## TEA-SCENTED ROSES

These are noted for their exquisite fragrance and beautifuily shaped flowers and buds. They require the same pruning as the Hybrid Teas.
Strong, 2-year-old field-grown plants, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3,50$ per doz., $\$ 25$ per 100 , except where noted
Bardou Job. Rich crimson, shaded with black; semidouble; very free flowerer; good for massing.
Beaute de 1'Europe. Deep yellow; very free-flowering; a useful Rose.
Bridesmaid. Clear pink; one of the best-known pink Tea Roses grown; similar to Catherine Mermet, except in color.
Catherine Mermet. Light flesh-colored rose; large, full and globular; one of the best for exhibiting.
Corallina. Deep rose; very handsome bud; highly perfumed; very useful for late cutting.
Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur-yellow; buds very large and full; constant bloomer.
Franciska Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded with peach; large and full; useful for cutting.
G. Nabonnand. Pale flesh, shaded yellow; fine long buds; one of the very best for this climate; very hardy.
Golden Gate. Creamy white, center and base of petals yellow; flowers extra large, finely formed; petals broad and of great substance; buds long and pointed.
Hon. Edith Gifford. White, flesh; center slightly tinted with salmon-rose; one of the finest for this climate; very free-flowering.


MRS. G. W. KERSHAW

## TEA-SCENTED ROSES, continued

Innocente Pirola. Cream; very large and full flowers; free bloomer
Isabella Rivoire. Rose striped; extremely handsome variety.
Madam Hoste. Primrose-yellow; base of petals deep yellow; large and full; a very good Rose in every way.
Madam Jean Dupuy. Golden yellow, center rosy yellow, edges of petals bordered rose; large and full; of excellent form.
Madam Jules Gravereaux. Deep yellow, center rosy peach; bud very long and pointed; free-flowering; an excellent Rose.
Madam Lombard. Bright rose; fine form; free bloomer; very useful for bedding.
Madam de Watteville. Salmon-white, petals bordered and edged with rose and pink; a perfect flower,
Mademoiselle Marie Van Houtte. Yellow-canary, petals tipped with bright rose; large, full and good form; free-flowering; very hardy
Maman Cochet. Carmine, mingied with salmonyellow; large, full buds of ideal form; buds of as high a quality being produced in the garden, as of Bridesmaid under glass in winter; resembles the above very much.
Mrs. A. Byass. Maddery rose, shaded with crimson, blotched with rose and white; very attractive and distinct.
Mrs. B. R. Cant. Deep rose on the outer petals, inner petals silvery rose, suffused with buff at base; large and full; an excellent Rose.
Mrs. Edward Mawley. Bright carmine, shaded with salmon, perfectly formed flower of marvelous beauty; large, with high-pointed center, from which the petals reflex; sweetly scented; very floriferous.
Muriel Graham. Pale cream, faintly flushed with rose; in growth and character, similar to Catherine Mermet, from which it sported.
Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson; fine, long, pointed buds, borne on long, straight stems; useful for winterflowering, requiring much lower temperature than any other variety; exceedingly beautiful form.
Perle des Jardins. Deep straw-yellow; large and very double; most beautiful, especially under glass.
Pink Cochet. Outer petals pearly white; inner delicate pink; buds long, full and pointed; a magnificent Rose, outclassing its parent, Maman Cochet.


MY MARYLAND (see Dage 3)

Safrano. Bright apricot; free bloomer; an excellent Rose for cutting.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting. Apricot-yellow, blended with coppery yellow; blooms large and of excellent form; color clear and distinct.
The Bride. White : a sport from Catherine Mermet; flowers of same form and excellence; perfect in every respect.
White Maman Cochet. White; a sport from the original Maman Cochet. The buds are long and pointed, extremely large, rounded and full. Highly perfumed; very suitable for outdoor planting.
Yellow Maman Cochet. (Souvenir de Mlle. Jeanne Cabaud). Yellow, center apricot; a sport from the grand French variety, Maman Cochet; similar to the parent in every respect, except color. A superb Rose.

## NOISETTE ROSES

These are sweetly scented like the Tea Rose, and may be classed as moderate climbers. They make fine wall Roses; require very little pruning.

## 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

Aimee Vibert. Pure white flowers, borne in large clusters; very hardy.
Bouquet d'Or. Pale yellow, coppery in center; very beautiful variety of the Gloire de Dijon race.
Celine Forestier. Pale yellow; abundant bloomer; very pretty Rose
Fellemberg. Deep pink; free-flowering and very vigorous.
Fortune's Yellow. Yellow, flaked with carmine; semi-double; a handsome color.
Reve d'Or. Deep yellow; very free-flowering; flowers are small, but very pretty; buds should be thinned; a very vigorous Rose.

## MOSS ROSES

Strong, 2-year-old field-grown plants, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Blanche Moreau. This fine variety is highly recommended; flowers are produced in clusters, and are large, full and sweet; the color is pure white; both flowers and buds have an abundance of lovely, deep green moss.
Comtesse de Murinais. One of the best pure white Moss Roses; the buds are elegantly mossed; flowers large, full and fragrant.
Captain Ingram. Rich crimson.
Crested Moss. Pale, rosy pink, beautifully crested.
Crimson Globe (Centifolia Moss) . Dark carmine-red, very large and full. The freest of the family in production of bloom; finely mossed.
Gloire de Moussensses. Pale pink, large and beautiful; the finest.
White Perpetual. White flowers in clusters; very mossy
Red Moss. Fine red, large bud.
Salet. Flowers rose-color; very double, with the true odor of the old Moss Rose; very vigorous. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## AUSTRIAN BRIAR ROSES

Austrian Copper. Bright reddish, copper-colored, single flowers; very beautiful. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Harrison's Yellow. Very pretty, semi-double, golden yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Persian Yellow. Fine deep golden yellow double flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz
Soleil d'Or. (Golden Sun). One of the newer varieties from France. Fine large globular flowers and richcolored, medium-sized leaves. The color of the flower is deep yellow, shaded with orange and nasturtiumred. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Roses for Summer Planting

We have large quantities of pot-grown Hybrid Perpetuals, Teas and other Roses for May and June planting. Send us a list of your requirements.


#### Abstract

AYRSHIRE ROSES This class of hardy Roses is admirably adapted for ornamenting the trunks of large trees, covering rough banks, rocks or fences. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. Bennett's Seedling. White; double flower Dundee Rambler. White, with pink edges; double. Ruga. Pale flesh, large and double. Splendens. White, edged with red.


## HYBRID BOURBON AND BOURBON ROSES

These are hardy in most localities and are invaluable for bedding; being of dwarf habit, with large flowers of bright color: very little pruning necessary.
Charles Lawson. Vivid rose, shaded; large and very double; an excellent variety. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Hermosa. Deep pink, flowers full, and freely produced very vigorous. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Mrs. Allan Chandler. Pure white; a sport from Mrs Paul, which it resembles, except in color. 35 cts each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz
Mrs. Paul. Bluish white, with rosy peach shadings; a large, open flower, like a camellia; a beautiful variety. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Philamon Cochet. Bright rose; flowers large and full; well formed and very floriferous. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Purity. Pure white, center faintly flushed; petals of great substance. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh, edges blush; very large and full; very fragrant, especially in the autumn. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle (Setigera). Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; flowers borne in large clusters. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz
Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (Polyantha). Delicate pink, with pearly white center. In all respects, except growth, like the normal type; very vigorous. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Cherokee (Lævigata). Silvery white; flowers large, with full center; useful for screens on account of its quick growth and shining evergreen foliage. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
Crimson Rambler (Hybrid Multiflora). Crimson; it is so well known that it needs no description Fine strong plants 5 ft ., 50 cts. each; $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$ each; 3 ft ., 25 cts. each, or $\$ 5, \$ 3.50$ and $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Dorothy Perkins (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Soft light pink, flowering profusely in large clusters; very lasting. 35 cts. each, $\$ 350$ per doz.
Farquhar (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Bright pink; large clusters of double flowers; foliage very handsome; very vigorous. 35 cts each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Hiawatha (Polyantha). Brilliant scarlet, flowering in large clusters; most brilliant and effective; undoubtedly the very finest of all the Polyantha and Wichuraiana section. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Lady Gay (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Cherry-pink, color fading to soft white; very floriferous; a useful variety. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz
Mrs. F. W. Flight (Polyantha). Pale pink; a new semi-double variety, producing large clusters of flowers in great profusion; very decorative. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Pink Rambler (Euphrosyne). Polyantha Carmine; when fully open, the numerous yellow anthers give the flowers a charming effect. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3 \cdot 50$ per doz.
Reine Marie Henriette (H T.) Deep cherry-red; commonly called Red Gloire de Dijon; a very stronggrowing, everblooming Rose; suitable for arches or pillars; perfectly hardy. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz
Tausendschon (Multiflora). Opening flowers pink; rosy carmine when expanded; clusters very large, with flowers as large as Clothilde Soupert; very vigorous and practically devoid of thorns; a great acquisition. Large, two-year-old plants, on own roots, 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.


CLIMBING ROSES
Trier (Multiflora). Creamy white, with yellow; flowers freely until autumn; very vigorous and hardy 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
William Allen Richardson (Noisette). Deep orange yellow; very showy and distinct; a useful variety 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Waltham Rambler (Polyantha). Pale rosy pink; flowers single and freely produced in large bunches; very attractive. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz
Wedding Bells (Polyantha). Shell-pink; base of petals white; a superb new Rambler; very floriferous; flowers semi-double, produced in immense clusters. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

The Polyanthas are a charming class of everblooming Roses of a dwarf, bushy habit. Flowers are double and delightfully fragrant, and are borne in large clusters, the whole plant frequently being covered with a mass of bloom.
Annie Muller. Brilliant rose; blooms in large clusters from June to November; extremely decorative. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Aschenbrodel. Peach, center salmon; flowers full; very fine; borne in clusters of from three to five flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Baby Dorothy Perkins. Carnation-pink; habit and growth similar to the Baby Rambler; very effective. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Catherine Zeimet (White Baby Rambler). This is the greatest acquisition to the Baby Ramblers, producing an abundance of double white, pearly flowers, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Clothilde Soupert. Outer petals pearly white, center rosy; flowers large for its class; very full; an exquisite bedder. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Etoile de Mai. Nankeen-yellow, passing to creamy white; double and very free-flowering. 35 cts each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Madam N. Levavasseur. Rosy crimson; very freeflowering; of dwarf habit; very useful for massing 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Marie Pavie. White, with rosy center; very full; large for its class; one of the best. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Mosella. White, on a clear yellow ground; perfect form; very free-flowering. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Perle d'Or. Nankeen-yellow; orange center; full and free-flowerirg; very beautiful. 25c.ea., \$2.50 per doz.
Pink Soupert. Dark pink; similar to Clothilde Soupert in habit and flowering. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.


STANDARD, or TREE ROSES (see page 7)

## ROSA WICHURAIANA AND HYBRIDS

This distinct new race of Roses has taken an important position amongst garden Roses. The type is an evergreen species, with an absolutely flat growth, right along the ground, and smothered, when in bloom, with i mmense bunches of single white flowers. The hybrids from it possess some more, some less, but all to a degree, the creeping habit. For covering banks they are very valuable. Some of the double kinds are extremely handsome this way.
25c. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100, except where noted
Double Pink Memorial. Universal favorite. Same as the Double White, except in color, which is clear, bright pink; equally as beautiful as the Double White, and a charming companion for it.
Double White Memorial (Manda's Triumph). The flowers are medium size, perfectly double to the center, pure white and very fragrant. The plant is an erect grower, has handsome, dark green foliage, is entirely hardy and bears its lovely flowers in large clusters.

## EUROPEAN HYBRIDS

Adelaide Moulle. Lilac-rose, center carmine; base of petals yellow; flowers double, borne in large panicles in great profusion. 25 cts . each, $\$ 250$ per doz.
Alberic Barbier. Creamy white and canary-yellow in the middle; leaves bronzy red in spring, changing to dark green, very glossy; flowers borne in large clusters; double or semi-double. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

Auguste Barbier. Rosy crimson, shading to pink; large clusters of semi-double flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Edmond Proust. Coppery carmine; large panicles of flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; free-flowering. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
Emile Fortepaule. Sulphur-white; foliage dark green; very floriferous. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Ferdinand Roussel. Rose; very large clusters of double flowers borne in great profusion; a beautiful variety 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Gerbe Rose. Bright pink; very vigorous grower, producing long garland-like shoots, covered with flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
La Perle. Creamy white; flowers double; one of the best; very fragrant 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Multiflora Roses (on own roots)

Simplex. White single flowers, borne in large clusters; very vigorous; an invaluable Rose for massing and bramble work. I5 cts each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Sweet Briar or Eglantine Rose

This is acknowledged by all to possess the sweetest perfume in nature. Common light pink. 15 cts each, \$1.50 per doz.

## LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIAR ROSES

These lovely hybrids, raised by the Right Hon. Lord Penzance, possess all the fragrance of the above, and besides the flowers have a wide range of color and are borne in great profusion

## 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

Amy Robsart. Bright rose; distinct.
Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson, large, handsome flowers; graceful branching habit; delicious fragiance.
Brenda. Maiden's blush, or peach-blossom; a very dainty shade, contrasting finely with the bright golden anthers.
Edith Bellendon. Pale rose.
Flora MeIvor. Pure white, blushed rose
Green Mantle. Bright pink.
Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, with a peculiar metallic luster; the base of each petal is a bright yellow, which, showing through the clear golden anthers, forms a halo around them; very freeflowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower.
Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or ecru, passing to a lovely lemon-yellow in the center, sometimes toned with a most delicate pink; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet-scented.
Luey Bertram. Deep crimson.
Meg Merrilies. Gorgeous crimson, very free-flowing; seeds abundantly; has a wonderfully robust habit; large foliage; one of the best.
Lady Ashton. White, pink edges.
Rose Bradwardine. Clear rose; very fine

## RAMANAS ROSES (Rusa rugosa)

The Rugosas are the hardiest of all Roses and are extremely vigorous, eminently suitable for Rose hedges or to be used as a shrub.
20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100, except where noted
Rosa rugosa alba. Single flowers, pure white. Stronggrowing and free-flowering.
Rosa rugosa alba plena. Large, double, white flowers, similar in habit of growth to the variety Alba. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz
Rosa rugosa rosea. Single silvery pink flowers.
Rosa rugosa rubra. Single rosy carmine flowers.
Rosa rugosa rubra plena. Double rosy carmine flowers; strong-growing and free-blooming 25 cts each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Blanc Double de Coubert. One of the best Rugosas; paper-white, semi-double flowers; long, pointed buds. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## RAMANAS ROSES, continued

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Very handsome flowers of a clear silvery pink color; deliciously fragrant Very free-flowering and double. 25 cts . each, \$2.50 per doz.
Mme. Georges Bruant. A very fine variety, with semi-double white flowers. 25 cts each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Sir Thomas Lipton. Pure white, very double; freeflowering; one of the best. 25 cts. each, $\$ 250$ per doz.

## CHINESE or BENGAL ROSES

## (Rosa Indica)

Agrippina. Dark crimson; very free bloomer; fine for bedding. I 5 cts . each, \$1.50 per doz.
Cramoisi Superior. Glowing crimson; a great bloomer, lasting the entire season. I 5 cts . each, \$1.50 per doz.
Frau Syndike Roeleff. Bright yellow, shaded with coppery red; buds long; flowers full and very fragrant 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Fabvier. Bright crimson; very vigorous and freeflowering; one of the best of its class.

## STANDARD, or TREE ROSES

We have at last overcome the irouble of the frost killing the stems, and now graft on Rosa rugosa and Cinnamomea stocks. We have several thousand of these on hand in the finest and most popular varieties.

We can supply 100 varieties or more for collection purposes, if needed.
75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10 : selected heavy stems. $\$ 1.25$ each, $\$ 10$ for 10
Alfred Colomb. (H. R.) Bright red; extra large,
full and free-flowering; very fragrant

Belle Siebrecht. (H T.) Imperial pink; flowers large; well formed, long and tapering; high center; very prolific.
Francisca Kruger. (T.) Coppery yellow, shaded peach; large and full; useful for cutting
Franz Deegan. Pale yellow; center golden yellow, fragrant and effective
Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch. (H. T.) Silvery white, tinted rose; large and finely formed.
G. Nabonnand. (T.) Pale flesh, shaded yellow; large petals, fine long buds; very distinct.
Gloire de Dijon (T.) Buff, orange center; very large and double; the hardiest of all the Tea Roses; sweetly scented; vigorous in habit.
Grace Darling. (H. T.) Creamy white, tinted and shaded with peach; large, full and free-flowering.
Gruss an Teplitz. (H. T.) Brightest scarlet-crimson; very free-flowering; vigorous and hardy
La Tosca. Very pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals; extra large flowers, borne on erect stems
Madame Caroline Testout. (H. T.) Bright satinrose; large, full and globular; very fragrant
Madame Jules Gravereaux. (T.) Deep yellow; center rosy peach; buds long and pointed, flowering profusely
Madame Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Bright china-rose; flowers large and beautifully formed; very freeflowering
Madame Norbert Levavasseur (Baby Rambler) Rosy carmine; semi-double; borne very freely; a dwarf Crimson Rambler
Perle des Jardins. (T.) Rich yellow; large and perfectly formed; free-flowering.
Philemon Cochet. (Bourbon) Carmine-rose; large and full; vigorous and very hardy
Souvenir de Mad. Helen Lambert. (T.) Dark red; free-flowering and vigorous.
Viscountess of Folkestone. Creamy pink, center deep salmon-pink; very free-flowering; a grand Rose.
We have many other varieties not enumerated in this list.

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ROSE PLANTS

It is unfortunate that after leaving the Nursery large quantities of healthy Roses are annually destroyed through unintentional negligence on the part of the recipient and for which usually the nurseryman has to assume the blame. The primary cause of the trouble is that sufficient precaution is not used to prevent the plants drying at the roots before planting. This is invariably fatal. The roots of Roses are extremely sensitive to exposure to the air, which condition impairs the vitality of the plant and produces shriveling of the stem. If you are not prepared to plant promptly upon receipt of the plants, it is wise to leave them in the boxes, partially opening the lid; or, if they do have to be unpacked on account of warm weather or other conditions, the moss should be retained around the roots and kept moist, the bundles then being placed in a dark place and protected from drying winds. When you are ready to plant, do not unpack more bundles than you actually need for the moment. Should the day be dry and windy, have a pail of water handy to the work; give the roots a dip before inserting them in the ground.

Before planting, take a sharp knife or pruning shears and remove all damaged roots. At the same operation the stems should be cut back to three or four eyes; this is the only way to strike a balance between root and top and enable the plant to get a good start. When planting, the roots should not be bunched into a knot, but carefully spread out in a natural way. The plant should be put in the ground, not only low enough to cover the main stem from the root, but deep enough to cover a small portion of the many stems; then firmly pack the soil.

## ROSE GARDENS

We devote special attention to designing, laying out and planting Rose-gardens, advising our patrons of the hardiest and most desirable varieties to use. Our years of experience among Roses enables us to do this with a degree of success that has been eminently satisfactory to our patrons. This is constantly evidenced by the enormous demand year after year for our Roses. While our collection is now very extensive, our constant airn has been to amass only such varieties as have proved worthy and will justify our recommendation. When the selection is left to us, we can supply a collection of Roses that will give you flowers and pleasure the entire season We furnish to order designs for Rose-gardens of any dimensions.

## ROSES GROWING IN POTS

We also grow a quantity in this way for delivery in May and Jtine when planting is to be done after the dormant season. We have both bush and tree form in all kind and varieties. It is very satisfactory to be able to purchase Rose plants late in the season.

We also have a limited stock of specimen Marechal Niel, the well-known, deep rich golden yellow greenhouse climbing Rose, in 9 -inch pots, 6 to 8 feet high, $\$ 5$; in 7 -inch pots, 4 to 6 feet high, $\$ 3.50$ each.


GROUPING OF ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS

# Section II <br> Ornamental Evergreens and Conifer Division 

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR THEM

The soil in our Nursery is especially adapted to the development of fibrous roots, enabling us to dig each plant with a large ball of earth, which is then burlapped. While every evergreen and conifer shipped from our Nursery has a ball of earth to which the roots are attached, we take the liberty to advance the following advice:

When the plants are received, either in cases or loose in car lots, no time should be lost in immediately unpacking or unloading, unless they arrive in a wind-storm. In this case, it will be well to allow them to remain in the condition in which they are received until the storm moderates. Should the weather be unusually windy, promptly place the plants in a sheltered position or lay them down, covering with some kind of material sufficiently heavy to protect from the wind, taking out the plants as needed for planting.

Planting is a very important feature, and much of the future success depends upon the care given at this time. The dimensions of the hole in which the plant is to be placed should be carefully considered; the planter should be governed entirely by the size of the ball of the individual specimen, making the hole three to four times larger than the ball and eight inches to a foot deeper. By carrying out this idea all the soil for a foot or more around the plant will be loosened or cultivated. If the soil is poor, clay or sandy, well-decayed manure should be added, preferably cow manure; about one to four is a fair proportion. Mix it thoroughly with soil when replacing it in the hole. Fresh or half-decomposed stable manure should never be used. If the weather and soil be very dry at the time of planting, it is a good plan to lea ve a space about six inches deep around each plant, forming a basin. This should be filled with water, then allow the soil and water to settle until the next day, when the remaining soil can be filled in. If will be necessary to spray the trees every evening during the dry period until the roots begin to work, which will be indicated by the new growth on the tips of every branch. When planting, it is necessary that the sail be firmly pressed around the ball of earth, making the plant solid in the ground. A shallow basin should be left around the tree.

Clipping evergreens to maintain their individual symmetry and beauty, should not be overlooked. This is a simple process and should be done in spring before the new growth commences. Such plants as the Juniperus, Retinosporas and Thuyas will submit to quite hard trimming every spring. This can also be safely done in early summer.

Occasional spraying of evergreens during periods of drought and a thorough soaking of the roots, will naturally help them to retain their freshness.

We shall be glad to reply to inquiries and advance further information.
A charming picture may be produced by massing evergreens of moderate growth in beds, care being taken to select varieties which contrast in color. The splendid advantages resulting from a judicious planting of evergreens are many, and no grounds are complete without them. They retain their beauty through summer's heat and winter's cold, and we cannot too strongly recommend their use on this account.

The desire to live more in the country, even during the winter, has become quite popular and is natural, and has made the use of evergreens now indispensable. The increase in value of property ornamented, and the benefits derived from having buildings protected from winter's storms by belts or large clumps of evergreens are numerous. Every one admires the cheerful and comfortable appearance of the homes of the thrifty who have improved their grounds. A garden sheltered by an evergreen hedge will produce vegetables one or two weeks earlier than an open field.

Our stock has been several times transplanted, and lifts with a good ball of earth and an abundance of roots. The most popular time for planting is spring and early fall, although we have successfully planted them all through the summer and winter months

We give below a list of the best varieties, but, on account of limited space in our Catalogue, we are unable to give a complete list of varieties we carry, but same will be sent on application.

In comparing prices on Evergreens, the height alone cannot definitely establish their values. Example: Two plants of the same variety may be exactly the same in height, but in width and compactness one may greatly exceed the other, and in consequence have a greater value.

## Abies • Firs

amabilis (Lovely silver Fir). Fine glaucous foliage
 balsamea (Balm of Gilead Fir). Very hardy; foliage silvery underneath $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ....... §o 50 | 3 to 4 ft ......... $\$ 200$ 2 to 3 ft ......... I oo
brachyphylla. Light green foliage 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \mathrm{S}_{1}$ oo $\mid$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. . $\$+00$ 3 to +ft .

200
ephalonica. Rigid, sharp-pointed 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . \mathrm{fl}^{\mathrm{f}}$ oo 3 to +ft .
$\$ 250$ cilicia. Compact grower, with very dark green foliage. Young growth is of a very fine color. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . \mathrm{SI}_{1} 50 \mid 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \mathrm{S}^{2} 50$ concolor (Concolor Spruce). One of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens. Tree of graceful, stately habit. Large, broad, silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety.

-violacea. Foliage blue; very fine variety 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$ 6$ oo | 5 to 6 ft .
$\$ 800$
Douglasi (Pseudotsuga) 12 to 18 in. 2 to 3 ft . \$o 40 \$4 oo $\$ 30$ oo 3 to 4 ft .

I 00 10 008000
$200 \quad 2000$
-glauca (Colorado var.). Of compact habit; foliage very glaucous. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .{ }^{3}$ oo | 4 to 5 ft .
$\$ 5$ oo
firma. Of compact habit; slow growth.

Fraseri. Similar to the Balsam Fir, but richer and more beautiful in appearance; very hardy.

grandis. Pyramidal form with dark green foliage. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \mathrm{S}_{1}$ oo | 3 to 4 ft . ....... \$2 oo
magnifica. Slow but beautiful grower; bluish foliage. I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \$ 1$ oo | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \$ 2$ oo
nobilis glauca. Beautiful variety; foliage blue. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$...... $\$ 2$ oo ! $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \$ 3$ oo
Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Medium in size, but of symmetrical form and majestic growth. Horizontal branches, with large, massive, dark green foliage, glaucous underneath, producing a rich effect. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$_{2} 50 \mid 31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \$ 500$ $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ...... 3 oo 4 to 5 ft . . . $\$ 6$ to 7 oo 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 4 oo
\$10 to \$25 oo
-pendula. Identical to A. Nordmanniana, only having a graceful pendulous habit. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$_{4}$ oo | 4 to 5 ft .
$\$ 6$ oo
pectinata (European Silver Fir). The foliage is dark green and glossy above; rich silvery under surface. 2 to 3 ft .
. $\$ 2$ oo | 3 to 4 ft .
. $\$ 3$ oo
-pyramidalis. Compact, columnar form of the Silver Fir. Very fine.

Pinsapo. Handsome variety; branches very thick. compact, but horizontal growth; very distinct. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$_{2}$ oo | 2 to 3 ft . ....... $\$ 4$ oo
umbellicata. Similar to Nordmann's Spruce.
 3 to 4 ft .

350
Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir). A very rare and beautiful species, partaking of the character of Nobilis and of Nordmanniana.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ...... \$1 00
3 to 4 ft
$\$ 400$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$....... I 50
4 to 5 ft
6 oo

## Biota - Chinese Arborvitae

orientalis. Dense, pyramidal little trees with fresh green foliage.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
. 0050
3 to 4 ft
. 8 I 50 $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .1$ I OO


## BIOTA, continued

orientalis aurea. Bright golden green foliage I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$...... $\$_{1}$ oo | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ....... $\mathrm{\$ I}_{\mathrm{I}} 75$

- nana. Very pretty dwarf form of Orientalis aurea, with yellow-tinged foliage, changing to bronze in winter.
I to $I 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
. . 7075
2 to 3 ft
.$\$ 250$


## I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft

I 25
dium size; foliage tinged with bronze-yellow

elegantissima. Flaky foliage, tipped with yellow, giving it a bright golden color during the summer and autumn, turning bronzy green in winter
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250
-filiformis. A new variety, with thread-like foliage; compact habit; considered to be a most distinct novelty. Each Doz. I8 to 24 in., bushy . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$1 oo \$10 oo 24 to 30 in........................... I 50

- -stricta. Slender drooping branches; pale green foliage. Very hardy. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{I}_{1}$ oo $\mid \mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . \$_{2}$ oo

-semperaurea. Evergolden Arborvitæ of dwarf, dense, conical habit, similar to Orientalis aurea, but retaining its golden color all the year | 1 | to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$....... \$I 25 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

.$\$ 3$ oo $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . .{ }^{2} 200$
-Rosedale. Foliage very fine; light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter; very decorative 15 to 18 in ., bushy. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Cephalotaxus

drupacea. Forms a beautiful, low bush, with stiff, spreading branches of light green 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots .{ }^{2}$ oo | 3 to 4 ft
.$\$ 400$
Fortunei. Medium size, rounded form; foliage dark green; long, slender branches.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 3$ oo | 3 to 4 ft
$\$ 400$

## Cedrus - Cedar

Atlantica glauca. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Upright growth, but low-branched and of compact habit, with solid foliage entirely covering the branches. Leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint. Very rare.
 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .350$ Specimens. $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 10$ Deodora (Deodar, or Indian Cedar). Of vigorous growth; pyramidal form; graceful foliage of a light, silvery or glaucous green. One of the most beautiful of evergreens; not entirely hardy north of New York. 2 to 3 ft . $\qquad$ . \$1 50 | 3 to 4 ft .
-aurea. Graceful foliage of a light golden yellow on the young shoots. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$.
Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). Very large tree, with spreading, horizontal branches, forming a broad head.
$\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft . ..... \$I $50 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . \mathrm{I}_{2} 50$

## Cryptomeria

Japonica Lobbi. A fine novelty, of slender habit; leaves deep green, changing to russet in fall; perfectly hardy.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 300
\end{aligned}
$$


cedrus atlantica glauca

## Cupressus - Cypress

Lawsoniana. Branches like ostrich feathers. 3 to 4 ft . . . \$1 50
-Allumei. Very distinct silvery blue foliage. One of the best and hardiest.

2 to 3 ft .
. \$I oo | 3 to 4 ft .
. . \$r 50
-Fraseri. Dark green foliage.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . \$_{2}$ oo | 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .{ }^{2}$. 50
-Triumph of Boskoop. A beautiful variety, distinguished by its strong and outstanding foliage.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \mathrm{S}^{2}$ oo | 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$_{3} 50$
Nutkaensis (Nootka Sound Cypress). Stately, with ascending branches, pendulous at the tips.

3 to 4 ft ....... $\$ 2$ oo | 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$_{4}$ oo
-glauca. Of vigorous, erect growth; spreading branches, drooping at the ends, of a silvery, glaucous tint.


## Juniperus - Juniper

communis (English Juniper). Light glaucous foliage.

-nana. Low and spreading; fine for rockeries. Each 6 to 12 in.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$1 oo I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ................................... 150
Canadensis. Low growth and spreading habit, with pale green foliage.

 -aurea. (Golden Juniper). Low form; foliage solid golden yellow; very permanent and distinct. The choicest golden conifer. Very effective planted in masses. Each Doz.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

${ }_{2} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

I oo 10 oo

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
200
Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). One of the most desirable, forming a handsome, dense shrub, with branches somewhat pendulous and dark green foliage.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | \$ 50 | \$15 oo |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 250 | 25 oo |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . |  | 30 oo |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 5 oo |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 7 oo |  |
| 6 to |  |  |

-aurea (Golden Chinese Juniper). One of the finest evergreens; spreading habit and beautiful goldmarked foliage.

| Each | Doz. |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| \$I oo | \$IO oo |  |
| I | 75 | I8 oo |
| 2 | 50 | 25 |
| 3 | oo |  |
| 3 | 50 | 35 |
| 4 | oo |  |
| 4 | 50 |  |

-argenteo-variegata. A beautiful variegated variety, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0 75 | \$8 oo |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 25 | 12 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | 20 oo |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 250 | 25 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 | 35 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 4 oo |  |
| 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5 oo |  |
| $41 / 2$ to 5 ft . | 6 oo |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 7 oo |  |
| 6 to 7 ft |  |  |

-fœmina. Columnar shape; very decorative.

-pendula. One of the most desirable, forming a handsome, dense shrub, with pendulous branches and dark green foliage

Each Doz.
 -procumbens. A trailing form of Chinensis. Particularly well adapted for covering banks and for bordering.

Each Doz.
Trailing, 1 to 2 ft .................. . $\$ 0$ o 75 \$ 00
Trailing, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.. ............... I $25 \quad 1200$
Trailing, $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ................ 250 2500
Trailing, 3 to 4 ft .. ................... 350
Fortunei (Sphærica). Very distinct; blue color Densely branched, upright forms.
3 to 4 ft .
. \$1 oo
5 to 6 ft .
.$\$ 500$


Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline.


Fruit Trees in all forms. Ask for prices.

## JUNIPERUS, continued

Japonica aurea. Distinct and attractive. Rare and very choice. Splendid golden color. Each Doz. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . .......................... \$1 00 \$10 00 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ........................... I 50 1500
 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400 4000

-aurea variegata. Foliage green, shading to deep yellow. I to 2 ft ., 75 cts .

- globosa. Very dwarf; a compact, golden ball. 10 to 12 in.....\$1 $50 \mid 15$ to 18 in ..... \$2 50 12 to $15 \mathrm{in} . . . .{ }^{2} 20$
Neaboriensis. Foliage rich and very glaucous; pyramidal; dense habit.

I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . ..... \$1 $00 \mid 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . \mathrm{I}_{2} 50$

oblonga. Upright, slow growth; numerous pendulous branchlets; bright green foliage. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 5$.
Sabina (Compact Savin Juniper). Low, trailing habit and fine for massing. Each Doz.
 I5 to 18 in. ............................ 75 8 oo I8 to 24 in. ........................ I 50 I 1500
 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., spreading . . . . . . . . . . 4 oo $3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft . ........................ 350 $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., spreading . . . . . . . . . . 600

-cupressifolia. Cypress-like bluish green foliage.

-aurea variegata. Of spreading habit, with golden variegated foliage. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . ...... $\$ \mathrm{I} 25 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{It}$....... $\mathrm{SI}^{\mathrm{I}} 75$
-fastigiata. Erect shrub of columnar habit, with dark green leaves. Each Doz.


 5 to 6 ft .

600 6 to 7 ft .

800
-prostrata. Dull shining green leaves. Makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces; also used for covering rocks and bare, sunny, exposed positions where other plants will not grow. Each Doz.
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ........................... 75800
-tamariscifolia (Gray Carpet Juniper). A distinct trailing variety of Sabina. Fine for edging.
1 to 2 ft .
\$I oo to \$1 50
2 to 3 ft .
250 to 400


JUNIPERUS SABINA

## JUNIPERUS, continued

-tripartita. Rather prickly foliage; robust habit.
I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ 0 \quad 75 \mid 21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ 200$ recurva. Shrub or small tree with spreading and recurving branches, glaucous green leaves.

I x $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .{ }^{2}$ oo | $3 \times 31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
.$\$ 7 \quad 50$
Virginiana (The Common Red Cedar). Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color of foliage; leaves a bright green. From this tree the spicy, fragrant pencil wood is obtained.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$o 40 | \$400 | \$30 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 75 | 800 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . | I 50 | 1500 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 250 | 2500 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 500 |  |  |

-alba spica (Variegated Red Cedar). The same as the preceding, with branchlets of creamy white interspersed among the green.

2 to 3 ft .
SI 50



EVERGREEN VIEW IN OUR NURSERY

## JUNIPERUS, continued

Virginiana cannaertii. Pyramidal compact habit; silvery foliage
2 to 3 ft .
\$1 00
4 to 5 ft
.$\$ 400$

-Chamberlainii. Very graceful, with drooping branches $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., \$I.50.
-elegantissima (Golden Cedar). Beautiful golden brown foliage; effective in winter; distinct.

| I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$$ I | Oo | 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$_{4}$ | oo |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | .... | I | 50 |
| $21 / 2$ | to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. | 2 | 50 |


pICEA PUNGENS (see page 14)

JUNIPERUS, continued
Virginiana glauca (Silvery Red Cedar). Fine vigorous grower; cone-shaped and having a peculiar whitish color. Each Doz.

 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400 4000 4 to 5 ft .
5 to 6 ft .
6 to 7 ft .
$\$ 8$ to 700
-globosa (Globe-shaped Juniper). Each Doz. I $1 / 2 \times 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. I $1 / 2 \times 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

300
-pendula (Drooping Red Cedar). With spreading limbs and slender, pendulous branches
2 to 3 ft .
. \$I $50 \mid 3$ to 4 ft .
.$\$ 250$
-plumosa argentea (Variegated Red Cedar). Light, glaucous foliage; very decorative.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$_{\mathrm{I}} 50 \mid 3$ to 4 ft .
$\$ 250$
-Reevesiana. Pyramidal form; dark green feathery foliage. 2 to 3 ft .
. \$I $50 \mid 4$ to 5 ft .
. $\$ 350$
-Schotti. A fine hardy evergreen of columnar habit foliage light green and feathery. Each Doz. I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{\text {. }}$ I 00 \$I2 00 2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 20 2500 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 4 to 5 ft .

600
5 to 6 ft
$\$ 8$ to 10 oo
-Smithii. Bluish green foliage; pyramidal form. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \$ 2$ oo $\mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 350$
rigida. Pyramidal habit, with pendulous branches; yellowish green foliage. 2 to 3 ft .
\$0 $50 \mid 3$ to 4 ft .
. \$1 50
Pfitzeriana. Very distinct, being of striking graceful habit; the color bright silvery green; perfectly hardy. Fine specimens, $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
$\$ 250$

## Larix - Larch

Europæa (European Larch). The common variety. A rapid grower, pyramidal shape, small, drooping branches. Each Doz.
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ I ~ 00$ IO 00 4 to 5 ft .
$200 \quad 2000$
Kæmpferi. From Japan. Foliage a light green, turning to a golden yellow in fall. Narrow, pyramidal shape, the bluish green foliage is larger than preceding.

I $1 / 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Each Doz.
$21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
I $50-1500$


PICEA ORIENTALIS (sse page 14)

## LARIX, continued

leptolepis (Money Pine of Japan). Most vigorous grower of all the Larches; slender, dark yellowish ash-colored branches; rich green foliage.

3 to 4 ft
. $\mathrm{II}^{1} 50 \mid 4$ to 5 ft .
.8300
pendula (Weeping European Larch). Unique and beautiful small tree, effective in landscape. Foliage large and of rich color.

$$
2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . \mathrm{II}^{50} \mid 21 / 2 \text { to } 31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \$_{2} 50
$$

## Picea - Spruce

alba (White Spruce). Fine, compact, pyramidal form, moderate growth; foliage silvery gray and light-colored. Suited to the seashore. A valuable evergreen. ( 25 to 40 ft .)

| Each | Doz. |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| \$0 40 | $\$ 4$ | 00 |
| 75 | 700 |  |
| I 00 | 10 | 00 |
| I 75 | 18 | 00 |
| 3 | 00 |  |

-nana. Dwarf and compact; fine for facing evergreen borders.

9 to 12 in.... \$1 $00 \mid 12$ to 15 in. .. \$I 50 Alcockiana. Foliage light blue beneath and dark green above; of pyramidal and moderate growth.
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \text { \$I } & \text { OO } & \text { \$IO } 00 \\ \text { I } & 25 & 12 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 20 & 50 & 20\end{array}$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 4 oo
corulea. A small and beautiful variety of rather spreading habit; bluish green foliage. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$ 2$ oo 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$ 600$ 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . .400$
Engelmanni. Compact, pyramidal form ; branches sometimes pendulous, foliage with a rich silver sheen. Valuable and hardy tree.
 3 to 4 ft 200
excelsa (Norway Spruce). Leaves dark green; very handsome; of pyramidal, lofty appearance. ( 20 to 30 ft .) Each Doz

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ....... \$0 50 | \$5 00 \$35 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . 75 | $800 \quad 60$ oo |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . . . . . . . 1 oo | 10 O0 80 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . 200 | 20001500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . 400 | 40 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . . . . ..... 500 | 5000 |
| rom I to I | \$200 per I,0 |



PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERI (see page 15 )


PICEA, continued
-pyramidalis
vigorous. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . 3 to 4 ft . 4 to 5 ft . 5 to 6 ft 6 to 8 ft

Tall, slim, pyramidal grower; very

## Remont

Each Doz.
\$I OO \$IO OO
$200 \quad 2000$
200
300
300
400
$\$ 6$ to 800
giate shape; compact and hardy I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . 2 to $21 / 4 \mathrm{ft}$
-robusta. Branches and leaves of robust appearance. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
. \$I $25 \mid 3 \mathrm{ft}$.


PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA kOSTERI PENDULA (see page I5)

PICEA, continued
-pygmea. Very dwarf and compact.
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .300$
-Smitsi. New golden Spruce, a fine acquisition. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 3$ oo $\mid 5$ to 6 ft. 6 oo
.$\$ 800$ 4 to 5 ft .
Mariana nigra. Broad at the base; foliage light bluish green.

-Doumetti. Bluish green foliage; compact, conical shape. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ \mathrm{I} 50 \mid 31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$_{4} 00$ 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . .{ }^{1} 50$ 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . .600$
Morinda (Himalayan Spruce). Foliage light, glaucous green; vigorous grower. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$.
Moramomi. A Japanese dwarf Spruce. I ft., \$1.50.
Omorika. Handsome tree of rather slow growth, forming a dense and narrow pyramid; very hardy.

orientalis (Oriental Spruce). Dark shining green foliage. A very graceful Spruce of slow growth; invaluable for Japanese gardens. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Each
\$I 50 Doz.
I5 00 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ 2002000
 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 400 5 to 6 ft .$\$ 5$ to 700
olita (Tiger's Tail Spruce). Pointed light green; rigid spiny leaves; distinct and hardy. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft .

Each
\$I 50 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

250 $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . 3 to 4 ft . 300 - 4 .............................. 500
pungens (Colorado Spruce). Leaves bluish green to silvery white or rarely dull green. Each Doz.

$\qquad$ I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . .......................................... 10 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | I | 00 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft 3 to 4 ft . I 50 I5 00 4 to 5 ft $\$ 4$ to 500

In comparing prices on Evergreens, the height alone cannot definitely establish their values. Example: Two plants of the same variety may be exactly the same in height, but in width and compactness one may greatly exceed the other, and in consequence, have a greater value.

PICEA, continued
pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Grafted from selected specimens only. I 1/2 ft.................................. Each 25 \$12 00 2 ft ................................... 1 150 15 oo
 $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots$.............................. 300
$3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350 3000 3500 5 ft ............................. 750

- Kosteri. This is the most remarkable and conspicuous of all the conifers for ornamental planting. Owing to its magnificent, vivid bluish coloring, it constantly attracts the attention of all lovers of the ${ }^{-}$ beautiful. Being perfectly hardy in every climate, it can be planted without reserve. Our stock consists of over 3,500 specimens in various sizes; all have been many times transplanted and carefully cultivated to a symmetrical state of perfection.
 Prices of extra-large, fine specimens on application - - pendula (Weeping Blue Spruce). A very graceful weeping form of the popular and well-known Picea pungens glauca Kosteri. Has the same charming color characteristics, and every branch is distinctly pendulous. It is decidedly ornamental, and will be invaluable as a specimen tree for the lawn where it should be planted in the most prominent and conspicuous position.

| ft...... . . . . . . $6^{6}$ oo | + ft............ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ io oo |
| :---: | :---: |
| $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$........... 8 oo | $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$......... . 1200 |
| ft. | .............. 1500 |
| 6 to 7 ft ., specimen | \$20 to 25 |

## Pinus - Pine

Austriaca (Austrian Pine). A robust, stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy. Stiff, long, dark green leaves. These varieties we have grown special, and transplanted several times in order to obtain fibrous roots. The growth is compact, obtained by this special culture.

Each Doz.
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \cdots$. . . . . . . . . . 2 oo 20 oo 15000 4 to 5 ft . ................. $250 \quad 2500 \quad 20000$
Banksiana. Bright green needles; very hardy. I to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz., $\$ 35$ per 1oo.
Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Short-branched, forming a narrow, dense pyramid. Very hardy.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft | \$I 50 | \$1500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 200 | 2000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 250 | 2400 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 400 | 4000 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft | 500 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft | 800 |  |

densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). Rapid-growing when young; very picturesque and ornamental.

-aurea. Golden foliage. Perfectly hardy and very ornamental.
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . \$_{2} 00 \mid 2$ to 3 ft .
$\$ 400$
-alba terminata. Tips of the needles yellowish white: very rare. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{I}_{1} 50 \mid 11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{I}_{3}$ oo excelsa (Lofty Bhotan Pine). One of the most beautiful and valuable of hardy evergreens. Long, rich, silver foliage, gracefully pendulous. Rare.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in . | \$0 75 | \$750 | \$50 00 |
| 24 to 30 in . | $1{ }^{\circ}$ | 10 оо | 80 oo |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 125 | 1200 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 200 | 20 oo |  |
| + to 5 ft . | 300 | 30 00 |  |

PINUS, continued
edulis (Nut Pine). Compact grower, with dark green foliage. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$...... \$o 50 | $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{I}}$ oo
laricio (Corsican Pine). Very variable, with stout, spreading branches; leaves dark green and stiff.

|  | Each | Doz. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 12 in | \$0 25 | \$2 50 | \$20 |
| I to I $1 / 2$ | 50 | oo |  |

Maritima (Cluster Pine). Very handsome; of regular pyramidal habit and rapid growth; glossy green
 2 to 3 ft . . . . ......................... i oo io oo


PINT'S CEMBRA
Montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). Bright green foliage Very variable in habit, usually low, of ten prostrate. Ornamental as single, or for covering rocky slopes.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 to 12 in.. | \$0 40 | \$400 | \$30 00 |
| I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 75 | 700 | 6000 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | oo | 2000 |  |

Mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine). Distinct; resembles the preceding, but of more compact and prostrate habit; very ornamental and hardy

|  | Each |  | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in | \$0 75 |  | \$7 00 |
| 12 to 18 in | I 50 |  | 1500 |
| $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 300 | \$20 to | 3000 |

2 ft ., 3 to 4 in. diam. $\$ 4$ to 600
ponderosa (Bull Pine). Dark green leaves. Branches short and spreading; one of the boldest and most important of the Pines. Quite hardy and an important tree.


## DINUS, continued

parviflora glauca. Very distinct glaucous form of the well-known species Parviflora. Spreading, wellcovered branches.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ......................... $\$ 2$ Each 50 Doz.
$\$ 25$ oo
 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 to 6 ft ..
$\$ 8$ to 10 oo
8 ft .
resinosa (Norway, or Red Pine). Very ornamental; quite hardy and of vigorous growth. I to 2 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz
rigida (Pitch Pine). Dark green foliage; thrives on very poor or dry soil; is perfectly hardy and grows rapidly when young.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 040 & \$ 4 \quad 00 \\ \text { I OO } & \text { IO } 00\end{array}$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
200
2000

pinus montana (see page 15)
Strobus (White Pine) . One of the best native Pines; pale light green foliage. Hardy and valuable. Transplanted, bushy stock, sure to grow.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in . | \$0 50 | 500 | \$40 00 |
| 24 to 30 in . | 75 | 750 | 5500 |
| 30 to 36 in . | I 25 | 1200 | 90 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 200 | 2000 | I 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 250 | 25 00 | 200 |

-brevifolia. Dwarf and compact, with short leaves. I to 2 ft . ........ \$I oo | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ...... $\$ 4$ oo 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 100$
.
200
-umbraculifera. Dwarf and flat; very unique
 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft .; 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. diam. .... 4 oo
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.; 3 to 4 ft . diam ...... 6 oo
sylvestris (Scotch Pine, or Fir). Of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage.
18 to 24 in ............... \$0 50


4 to 5 ft . .................. 2 . $50 \quad 25$ oo 20000

## Retinospora - Japanese Cedars

ericoides. Compact growth; very effective on account of its colors, turning from violet to green in winter.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 to 15 in.. | O 50 | \$500 | \$40 0 |
| 15 to 18 in | 75 | 800 | 60 0 |
| 18 to 24 in | I 25 | 1200 |  |

-aurea. A golden form of the preceding; very dwarf.
 5 to 7 in
sempervirens. Dwarf, conical shape; fine bluish green in winter. Each Doz. 8 to 12 in... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 50 \$5 00 12 to 15 in... ....................... . . 75 800 filicoides. Short, dense, frond-like branchlets. Very peculiar and rare. Each Doz. 6 to 8 in.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 75 \$7 oo
filifera. Thread-branched, drooping branches, bright green; very pretty. Each Doz.


4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
-aurea. Golden; most attractive. Each Doz. I ft., round, bushy shaped........ \$I 50 \$I5 oo I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., round, bushy shaped ..... 250 $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 400
leptoclada. Very dark foliage; compact, pyramidal shape; slow grower. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Each Doz. 4 to 5 ft .
.$\$ 200$
btusa. Dark foliage; compact growth.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1 50 | \$15 OG |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 250 | 2500 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 350 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft | 500 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 700 |  |

-alba spica. A charming, dwarf, compact form, the young growth tipped with white. Each Doz.
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 200
-aurea. Very graceful golden and feathered.


- nova. A fine improvement on $R$. obtusa aurea. Of graceful habit, with bright, golden-colored foliage. 8 to 12 in . ...... $\$ 0$ o $75 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 250$ I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$....... I $25 \quad 21 / 2$ to 3 ft ..... 350
 -gracilis. Graceful tree; foliage bright, clear green.

-nana. Very dwarf; seldom attains a height of 3 feet.
 $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ to I 5 in ....... I $25 \quad 2$ to 3 ft . . $\$ 4$ to 6 oo 15 to 18 in ..... I 50
- -aurea. Rich bronze-yellow leaves.

| 9 to 12 in . . . . . . \$1 oo | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ..... $\$ 3$ oo |
| :---: | :---: |
| to 15 in...... 150 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 4 oo |
| 15 to 18 in | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . |

We shall have a quantity of Tea Roses in pots for delivery in May, June and July, strong plants. Ask for prices.

## RETINOSPORA, continued

lycopodioides. An exquisite dwarf Japanese evergreen; very rare. Well adapted for planting in the front of evergreen groups.
6 to 9 in .
So 75
I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$.
.. \$200 9 to 12 in. ....... I 25
-magnifica. Novelty; very graceful. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .{ }^{2}$ oo | 3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 3 \quad 50$
pisifera (Sawara Cypress). Branches horizontal, with leaves feathery green above, whitish lines beneath.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{t}) 2^{1} 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1 00 | \$10 00 | \$80 00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 50 | 1500 | 10000 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 75 | 1700 | 14000 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 200 | 2000 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 350 | 3500 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 500 | 5000 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 750 |  |  |
| Specimens | 2000 |  |  |

-aurea. Golden feathery foliage; one of the most exquisite. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Each Doz 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. \$o $75 \quad \$ 700 \quad \$ 5000$ ft. ............. I 25 12 00 8000 $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \cdots . . . . . .{ }^{2} 00$. 18 oo 14000 3 to 4 ft . $350 \quad 3500 \quad 29000$ 4 to 5 ft . $500 \quad 5000$
5 to 6 $700 \quad 7000$
6 to 7 ft . 1000
Specimens
\$12 to 2000
-sulfurea. A bright sulphur-colored variety of great excellence. I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. . ${ }^{0} 75 \mid 21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . \$_{2} 00$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... I 25 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$..... 350
plumosa. Graceful habit and delicate, glaucous foliage, of dense conical habit. Each Doz. 100
 $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. I oo 10 oo 75 oo

 $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ............... 3 00 3000 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \cdot \ldots . . . . .$. $41 / 2$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. 5 to 6 ft ..
$\S 7$ to 800
. 1000
Specimens
§I2 to 2000


RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA


RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA AUREA (see page 16)
RETINOSPORA, continued
plumosa argentea. Silver-tipped foliage; very choice.

-aurea. Golden foliage. The most popular of all
 $1 / 2$ to 2 ft $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\$ 0 & 50 & \$ 5 & 00 & \$ 40 & 00 \\ \text { I } & 00 & 10 & 00 & 80 & 00\end{array}$
 $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . $3 \quad 50 \quad 3500$ 4 to $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. $500 \quad 5000$ $4^{1 / 2}$ to 5 ft .
-sulfurea. This is a most beautiful variety; its shoots are sulphur-tinted; of compact growth.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to Io in. | So 50 | \$5 00 | \$ 1000 |
| Io to 16 in. | I 00 | 1000 | 7500 |
| 16 to 20 in .. | 150 | I5 00 |  |
| $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ | 250 | 2500 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $21 / 2$ | 400 |  |  |

squarrosa sulfurea. Round head, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of sulphur-yellow tint.

Very dense growth
12 to 15 in... . . . . . . . . . . . . .
I5 I5 to 18 in.................. 18 to 24 in. $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } & 100 \\ \text { \$0 } 75 & \$ 700 & \$ 5000\end{array}$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 00$ 1000 $250 \quad 2500$
-Veitchii. Light bluish green foliage; very dense growth.

| (1). | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$0 50 | \$500 | \$40 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 75 | 700 | 5800 |
| 18 to 2.4 in . | 00 | 1000 | 8000 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 50 | 1500 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 225 | 2200 |  |
| 3 to $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 300 | 3000 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 400 | 40 00 |  |



SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA

## Sciadopitys - Japanese Umbrella Pine

verticillata. Very long leaves, much wider than those of other conifers, shining green above and a line of white underneath. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls give the variety a distinct individuality.


## Taxodium - Bald Cypress

distichum. A beautiful stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage; deciduous.
3 to 4 ft
$\$ 200$
5 to 6 ft
.$\$ 600$

## Taxus • Yew

baccata (English Yew). Bushy, dark foliage

-aurea (Golden Yew). An elegant tree of dense, hardy growth, with very conspicuous golden foliage.

Fine for grouping. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . 3 to 4 ft .
Dovastoni aurea. Fine variety; the leaves are broadly edged with golden yellow. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$ \mathrm{I} 50 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ Each Doz.
\$2 00 \$20 00 $300 \quad 3000$ 400
$\$ 250$

TAXUS, continued
baccata Dovastoni pendula. Very graceful as a lawn specimen.

I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 2$ oo $\mid I 1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .{ }^{2} 00$
-elegantissima (Variegated Yew). Very pretty; rare.

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy ................. $\$ 6$ to 8 oo

-erecta. Bushy form, with slender, upright branches. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ 300 \mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 600$ $31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . .4$ oo 5 to 6 ft . . $\$ 7$ to 8 oo
-Washingtoni. Fine golden foliage; handsome and rare
$\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . \$ 2$ oo | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \$ 350$
Canadensis (Canadian Yew). Low-spreading and bushy, with dark green foliage and bright red berries. Very hardy. Each Doz.
 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . ......................... I oo Io 00
-aurea. Low-spreading and bushy; branches tipped with yellow. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ \mathrm{I}$.
cuspidata (Pointed Yew). Japanese variety of dense, bushy habit and dark green foliage. Io to 12 in., 75 cts. each, $\$ 8$ per doz.
-capitata. The hardiest of all Taxus.


Specimens, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2}$ to 6 oo
-brevifolia. A dwarf, compact form, with spreading branches and short leaves.

I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ \mathrm{I} 00 \mid I 1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 200$
Hibernica (Irish Yew). Pyramidal, upright growth; very dark foliage; slow grower; very attractive.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 to 12 in .. | \$0 75 | \$8 00 |
| 12 to 18 in | I 50 | 1500 |
| 2 ft . | 250 |  |
| 3 ft . | 400 |  |
| 5 ft . | 600 |  |

-argentea variegata. A variety of Hibernica; tinted a beautiful silvery white on tips.

-aurea (Golden Irish Yew). Leaves green in the center and margined with yellow. Prices and sizes same as preceding variety.
Korænsis. A Japanese Yew of pyramidal habit; very hardy. Each Doz.
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .......................... I 50 I5 00
procumbens. Prostrate, with elongated and ramified branches; very useful for slopes. 2 ft ., trailing
. 150 3 ft ., trailing

250
Tardiva. Very hardy; used for bordering, or where very low growth is desired; a very distinct form.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to io in.. | \$0 75 | \$7 50 |
| $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 125 |  |

-aurea. Identical to the above, only of a beautiful golden yellow color. Contrasts beautifully with the dark green variety. Each Doz. 8 to 10 in......................... ${ }^{\text {. }} 75$ \$ 00 9 to 12 in... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 00 Io 00 I2 to 15 in... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50


NEW AND RARE SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS
are given a place in our Nurseries, and many are listed and priced in our General Catalogue. Novelties have a certain irresistible fascination to plant lovers who are always looking for something different from existing kinds.

## Thuya - Arborvitae

occidentalis (Common American Arborvitæ). The Common American Arborvitæ is very useful for hedging and screening and equally so for ornamentation. 30 to 40 ft .

| on. 30 to 40 ft | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$o 35 | \$3 50 | \$1800 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 50 | 5 oo | 25 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 75 | 700 | 4000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | oo | 10 00 | 6000 |
| 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 50 | 1500 | 100 00 |
| $31 / 2$ to +ft . | оo | 2000 | 16000 |
| 4 to $4^{12} \mathrm{ft}$. | 250 | 25 00 | 190 00 |
| $4^{1 / 2}$ to 5 ft . | 300 | 3000 | 22500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 350 |  |  | Specimens, 6 to 7 ft . $\$ 5$ to 7 oo

The above prices are based on well-formed trees; if needed for screening, see Hedge Plants.
-aurea variegata. Dark yellow and green variegation.

| Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0 \quad 50$ | $\$ 500$ |
| I 00 | IO 00 |
| broad, | with a |
| Each | Doz. |
| $\$ 050$ | $\$ 500$ |
| I 00 | 1000 |
| 400 | 40 |
| 5 | 00 |
| 8 | 00 |

-conica densa. Slender branches, with bright colored leaves; conical form; dwarf.
\$1 50
cristata (Crested Arborvitæ). Branches growing close together, with deep green foliage, the ends drooping and crested.


- aurea. Novelty. A fine golden form of the preceding.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ..... $\$ 250$
3 ft .
.$\$ 6$ oo
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
4 oo
3
golden
elegantissima. Tips of the young shoots golden
vellow during summer and autumn. The most elegant of the golden tinted varieties.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$1 50 | \$15 oo |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 250 | 25 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 400 |  |
| 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5 oo |  |

Ellwangeriana. Low, broad pyramid, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | So 50 | \$5 oo | \$35 00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 100 |  | 50 oo |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 150 | 1500 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 200 | 2000 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 250 | 2500 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . |  | 35 oo |  |

erecta viridis. Narrow growth, with intense green foliage.
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{I}_{1} 50 \mid 3$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .{ }^{2}{ }^{2} 50$
-gigantea (White Cedar). Handsome, erect, com-pact-growing trees, of columnar habit; bright, rich, glossy green foliage. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 1.50$.

- -aurea variegata. Golden variegated. 2 to 3 ft . .$\$ 2$ oo 3 to 4 ft .
\$4 oo
-globosa. (Globose Arborvitæ). Round, compact form and dense foliage 9 to 12 in................... Each Doz
$\stackrel{100}{40}$

-Hoveyi. Dwarf; globe shape. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$$ I. 50 each, \$15 per doz
-lutea. The well-known Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ, having a clean yellow foliage. Each Doz.
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \cdot \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 1 I $50 \quad 1500$
 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots, \ldots, \ldots, \ldots,{ }^{4}$ oo 40 oo

THUYA, continued
occidentalis magnifica. Compact grower; pyramidal form. Each Doz. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ......................... $\$_{1} 50 \$_{15}$ oo $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ........................ 2 oo 20 oo 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ......................... 3 oo 4 to 5 ft . 300
500
-pendula (Weeping Arborvitæ). Hardy and distinct.
 3 to 4 ft .

300
-plicata (Nootka Sound Arborvitæ). A fine hardy Each Doz.
 4 to 5 ft .

400 $51 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

6 oo

- aurea. Golden.

-pumila (Dwarf Arborvitæ). Very dwarf and compact; dark green foliage.

-pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ) . A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Columnar form similar to Irish Juniper, or Erect Yew. Each Doz. 100

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | So 75 | \$7 50 | \$50 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 100 | 10 оо | 75 оо |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | I 20 | 10 оо | 80 00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 150 | 1500 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 200 | 2000 |  |
| + to 5 ft . | 250 | 25 00 |  | Specimens, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . ~ \$ 3$ to 5 oo

-Rosenthali. Dark green, dense foliage; compact grower. Very choice.
9 to 12 in.............................. 50 Doch 50 Doz.
$\$ 5$ oo
 ${ }_{55}$ to $18 \mathrm{in} . . . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. $125{ }^{15} 00$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

200 $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . 300 $3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft . 5 oo
-species Rivers. Bright green variety; very shapely.

-recurvata. The leaves curled and twisted.

-Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). Large, bold foliage,
Very handsome and hardy. Each Doz. Ioo $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . \$_{0} 75 \quad \$ 750 \$ 5000$


-Spæthi. A dwarf variety, with small leaves; very peculiar on account of its two kinds of foliage. It resembles $T$ ericoides in color and growth.

-spiralis. This is a very distinct variety, rich in appearance and color. Habit is erect and formal. The foliage is peculiarly twisted. Each Doz.

-spicata alba. Pyramidal in form; growth very fine; point of leaves silvery white.



A DECORATIVE WALK IN OUR NURSERY BORDERED WITH A combination planting of ornamental evergreens and deciduous trees.

THUYA, continued
occidentalis Vervæneana. Yellowish foliage, bronzy in winter. Hardy and very attractive.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$2 50 | \$25 00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 300 | 3000 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 350 |  |
| 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 400 |  |
| $41 / 2$ to 5 ft . | 500 |  |

-Wareana. Hardiest of the American Arborvitæ. Foliage dark green. Each Doz. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft .
$\$ 200 \quad \$ 2000$ $31 / 2$ to 4 ft .
$300 \quad 3000$
-lutescens. Light sulphur-yellow. Very fine


THUYA, continued
Standishii (Japan Arborvitæ). A rare and valuable species, with massive pendulous habit.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$o 50 | \$500 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 75 | 800 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | I 50 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 600 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 8 оо |  |
| 7 to 8 ft . | 1000 |  |

## Thuyopsis - Japanese Thuya

borealis dolobrata. Very beautiful; horizontal branches, slightly pendulous; flat leaves. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ \mathrm{I} 50 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 250$

## Tsuga • Hemlock Spruce

Canadensis (Common Hemlock). Transplanted trees. One of the most handsome and graceful evergreens; very valuable for hedging and for specimens.
$1 / 2$ to 2 ft Each Doz. 100
I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . ........... I oo Io 00 . 60 oo
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ................ I 50 I5 oo Ioo 00


5 to 6 ft .
500
Specimens, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6$ to 10 оо
-microphylla. Compact grower, with dark green foliage. Very hardy and scarce. Io to 12 in., \$I.
-Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). Of more compact habit than the common Hemlock and with darker green foliage. Each Doz.

Hookeriana (Hooker's California Spruce). A rare and beautiful hardy variety; pale blue-green foliage, thickly set on the branches.

| 50 | 31/2 4 ft. .....\$3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 250 | 4 to |

Sargentii pendula. One of the choicest and most beautiful evergreens of permanent weeping habit. Compact, moderate growth and graceful spray-like branches.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6$ to 700 |  |  |  |
| $31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ \$ 8 ~ t o ~ 10 ~ 00 ~$ |  |  |  |
| baceful (Japanese | Hemlock). | handsome, |  |
|  | spreading, | slender | ches; |
| glossy, rich, dark gre | een foliage. | Each | Doz. |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . |  | \$1 00 | \$9 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ |  | I 50 | 1500 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . |  | 250 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | . 350 |  |

Sieboldi (Japanese Hemlock). Very handsome, graceful tree, with spreading, slender branches; glossy, rich, dark green foliage.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } \\ \text { I } 00 & \$ 900 \\ \text { Oo }\end{array}$
to
350


RHODODENDRONS GROWING IN OUR NURSERIES


GROUP OF RHODODENDRONS, SHOWING ADVANTAGE OF HEAVY BACKGROUND, PLANTED BY US IN IgJo

## Section III. Hardy Evergreen Flowering Shrubs and Boxwood Division RHODODENDRONS

We cannot too highly recommend this magnificent class of Broad-leaved Ornamental Evergreen Shrubs, as in the production of the best landscape effects they are really indispensable, especially where grand masses of colors are desired. To produce the most charming effects, they should be planted in large groups, as on account of their handsome, dark green foliage they are exceedingly attractive, even when not in bloom. The select hybrid varieties, with flowers varying from creamy white to dark purple, or from pure rose to deep rich crimson, make a charming group for a choice spot in close proximity to the dwelling. Rhododendrons can be safely transplanted at any time of the year, except during midwinter. They thrive and flower ireely in any soil moderately enriched with fibrous material, such as well-decayed leaf-mold, sod and cow manure. The plants do not require any protection in the winter time, but if planted in very exposed positions, a light covering of evergreen branches, sufficient to screen them from the sun and wind, may be used to advantage. A mulching of leaves cr partially decayed straw is essential to their well-being, as, in most cases, drought is more injurious to the plants than the winter's cold. It is necessary to remove the seed-pods soon after flowering, as the development of the flower-buds for the following season is often retarded by the development of the seed during the late summer and autumn months. We make a specialty of these beautiful plants and can always furnish collections of any size.

## Hardy Hybrids

The following list comprises the most charming and brilliant coiored varieties, and have proved to be the hardiest of many hundreds of varieties, tested by us the past ten years. The plants offered are bushy and well budded.
Abraham Lincoln. Rosy red.
Album elegans. White.
grandiflorum. White.
*Atrosanguineum. Dark scarlet.
Boule de Neige. White.
Brayanum. Vivid crimson.
Caracatacus. Crimson-red.
Chas. Bagley Bright red.
*Chas. Dickens. Scarlet.
Coriaceum. Pure white, dwarf.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac.
Fastuosum fl. pl. Light lilac.
General Grant. Soft rosy red.
Giganteum. Bright rose.
*H. H. Hunnewell. Dark rich crimson
*H. W. Sargent. Rich crimson
*Lady Armstrong. Pale rose.
Lady Clermont. Rosy scarlet.
Michael Waterer. Bright rosy scarlet
Minnie. Blush-white.
Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.
Parson's Gloriosa. Soft rose.
President Lincoln. Lilac-rose.


AZALEA AMCENA

## HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, continued

Purpureum elegans. Purplish rose
-grandifiorum. Purple.
Roseum elegans. Purple.
-grandiflorum. Rose
Rutherford. Charming shade of rich rosy purple.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 | I 00 | \$10 00 | \$80 00 |
| 24 in. | I 50 | 15 Oo | 120 |
| 24 to 30 | 200 | 2000 | 150 |

Specimens, \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$20 each.
Prices quoted are for general assortment.
Special prices will be charged for varieties marked (*) when ordered separately
Catawbiense. A magnificent strikingly light mauvecolored variety. Foliage dark glossy green; blooms early in June. Splendid for mass plantings.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 ft . | \$I oo | \$10 oo | \$80 oo |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 150 | 1500 | 110 00 |
| 3 ft | 250 | 25 oo | 180 oo |
| $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 750 |  |  |

-alba. Identical with Catawbiense, only pure white. Same price as Hybrids.
Evergreens are carefully dug, leaving as much earth around roots as is necessary, and carefully wrapped with burlap at the time of digging

## Rhododendron maximum

This is one of the most beautiful of the evergreen flowering shrubs, and is especially valuable for extensive massing. Where a broad, bold foliage effect is desired, it has no superior. It is admirably adapted for planting en masse on estates and in parks, is perfectly hardy in any part of the country, and will thrive in shady or exposed positions. The flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, and are produced in great profusion. It is the latestflowering of all the Rhododendrons, and gradually comes into bloom as the hybrid varieties pass away, making a long-flowering season. Handsome grouping and border effects can be created by using the charming hybrid varieties, bordered with azaleas and andromedas, with a massive background of $R$. maximum . We can supply fine, bushy specimen plants, with buds, at the following prices:

| Height | Diameter | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$1 00 | \$10 50 |
| to 3 f | 2 to 3 ft . | 150 | 1500 |
| to 4 f | 3 to 4 ft . | 275 | 2500 |
| to 5 f | 4 to 5 ft . | 500 | 45 00 |
| to 6 f | . 5 to 6 ft . | 750 | 7500 |
| to 7 f | . 6 to 7 ft . | 1000 | 10000 |

Write us for special prices on extra-large specimens, and on car-load lots of assorted sizes. Visit our nurseries and inspect the stock on hand.

## Azalea

Amœna. A superb low-growing evergreen shrub of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are of bright rosy purple and are produced in a solid mass in May. Foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months, presenting a cheerful appearance. Splendid for beds and borders, as single specimens for the lawn, and for tubs and vases. Special prices on quantities. Each Doz. 100


Hinodegiri. A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming Azalea amœna, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and general beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage evergreen.

| 9 to 12 in. . . . . . \$0 50 | I8 to 24 in. . . . . \$1 50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12 to I5 in...... 75 | Specimens. . $\$ 2$ to 500 |
| I5 to I8 in. . . . . I 00 |  |

indica alba. Pure white flowers; luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. \$I to $\$ 5$ each.
-macrantha. Large single flowers of salmon-red; foliage evergreen. \$I.50 to \$3.50 each.
-rosea. Rose-colored flowers; a fitting companion to Indica alba. \$ 1 to $\$ 3.50$.
-fl. pl. This is a double-flowering form of Indica rosea; while not new it is very little known. should be in every collection, as it is perfectly hardy and a superb variety. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{r} .50$ to $\$ 3$.



VIEWS OF bOXWOOD GARDEN OF E. D. MORGAN, ESQ., WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y. BONWOOD SUPPLIED by bobbink \& ATKINS

## Andromedas

arborea (Sorrel Tree). The only tree of all Andromedas. Very valuable, bearing racemes of white flowers in July. Foliage changes to a brilliant crimson in the autumn. Each Doz.
 3 to 4 ft . . . ............................ 75 800
Catesbri. A valuable shrub for planting under trees, on the margins of woodland drives and other shady positions. One of the most attractive of ornamental shrubs. Each Doz. 18 to 24 in .. ........................ $\$ 0$. 50 \$ 00

floribunda. Of shrubby growth, with dark green foliage and abundant white flowers. Very handsome.

Each Doz.

| 12 to 15 in | So 75 | \$7 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in | 100 | 1000 | Specimens ................ $\$ 2$ to 3 oo

Japonica. A beautiful flowering shrub of low growth, bearing great panicles of lovely drooping, bell-like blossoms, appropriately called the Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub. It is perfectly hardy, and flowers profusely in any situation.
I2 to 15 in.......................... 75 Each 75 Doz.
\$0 50
 Specimens
$\$ 2$ to 300

## Boxwood

The different species vary in size from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging, walks planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs, for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Will grow in sun or shade, but we have found it advisable to use some protection during very severe winters.

There is no shrub which has gained so much general attention as Boxwood, and we have paid special at-


PYRAMIDAL BOX (see page 24)

(Kalmia latifolia (see page 25 )

## BOXWOOD, continued

tention to the demands in this line. It will pay you to come and inspect our stock personally, as we have at all times hundreds of specimens on hand in all shapes and sizes, grown especially for transplanting.
sempervirens (Common Tree Box). Compact shrub, with deep green foliage


Bush These are all handsome, bushy specimens,

| adapted for hedges. | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Io to 12 in.. | \$0 25 | \$2 5 |
| 12 to 16 in. | 35 | 3 |
| 16 to 20 in . | 50 |  |
| 20 to 24 in . | 75 | 850 |
| 24 to 28 in. |  | 12 |
| 28 to 36 in. | 250 | 25 |
| 36 to 42 in |  | 36 |
| 42 to 48 in. | 450 |  |

Globe-shaped. They are very useful for lawns
 $2 \times 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Handsworthii (Handsworth's Box). Upright, vigorous growth; foliage large; fine and very hardy. Pyramids, bushy. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$_{2}$ oo $\mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .{ }^{2} . \mathrm{S}_{5}$ oo 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .{ }^{2}$. 30
rotundifolia. Golden and large-leaved.
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$_{2}$ oo | 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .{ }^{2} . \$_{5}$ oo 3 to +ft . ........ 350
suffruticosa. Ball-shaped. This is the most striking variety.
 I $1 / 2 \times 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$..... 2 oo

## BOXWOOD EDGING

We grow a large quant tiy and can make special prices in 5,000 and 10,000 lots. 100 I,000
3 to 5 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. $\$ 3$ oo $\$ 25$ oo
5 to 7 in............................ 5 oo 40 oo
7 to 9 in...................... 8 oo 65 oo

8 to 10 in .................... 8500

## GOLDEN BOXWOOD EDGING

This is particularly attractive in spring, being a bright golden color, changing to a bronzy yellow in late summer.


## BOXWOOD TOPIARY

We have a large assortment in many curious and fascinating shapes-antique furniture, birds, animals, vases, etc. Write for description and prices.

## Cotoneaster

buxifolia. Small, oval leaves, much like the Buxus, but thickly interspersed with white flowers, and later with showy crimson tints that brighten the shrub all winter. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
horizontalis. Curious dwarf shrub of trailing habit, fine for rockeries. In autumn and winter, this plant is covered with brilliant red berries. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
microphylla. Has the same habit as the preceding, with berries in winter. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Crataegus

Pyracantha. A compact hedge plant; white or pink flowers in spring, followed by masses of bright orange-colored berries.
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 0 & 50 \text { oo }\end{array}$
2 to 3 ft .
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { I } 25 & \text { I2 } 00\end{array}$
-Lelandi (Evergreen Thorn). White flowers, orangecolored berries. The leaves are rich and glossy.


## Daphne - Garland Flower

Cneorum. An evergreen plant with narrow, glossy green leaves; flowers fragrant, bright pink, in round clusters in May and August. Very effective on banks and in shady places. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Euonymous

Japonicus. A very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shiny leaves; thrives well near the seashore; very decorative in pots or tubs.


## Ilex • Holly

These make beautiful small specimen trees, attractive all the year because of their broad, glossy, prickly leaves, but most beautiful from November to April, when laden with bright scarlet berries.
aquifolia (English Holly). Variety Hodginsii. A handsome variety, with leaves 3 to 4 inches long, and about $21 / 2$ inches broad; bright red berries. Very hardy and extremely handsome.
$31 / 2$ to $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft} \ldots . \$_{2} 50 \mid 41 / 2$ to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.... $\$ 4$ oo
crenata (Japanese Holly) This is a rapid grower, forming a dense, compact bush, which can be clipped into a shape like boxwood

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in | \$0 50 | \$5 oo | \$35 00 |
| I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 75 | 750 | 60 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | OO | IO 00 | 8000 |



ONE OF OUR PLANTINGS OF GLOBE-SHAPED PRIVETS

## ILEX, continued

glabra (Prinos glabra) (Ink, or Winterberry). An upright, bushy shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, leaves dark green and shiny above, pale beneath; a profusion of fine black berries in the fall. Each Doz.

 Lucidus (Canadensis) . Resembles the preceding; has red berries. Each Doz.
 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . ........................ I 00 Io 00 opaca (American Holly). A dwarf-growing tree, with large, shining, thorny leaves: bright red berries in winter. Perfectly hardy. Each Doz.


## Kalmia - Mountain Laurel

latifolia (Mountain Laurel, or Calico Bush). 5 ft . June. Broad, glossy green, shining foliage; flowers in large and showy clusters and of elegant shape, and most beautifully colored. Few broad-leaved evergreens are as beautiful in foliage, and none can excel the beauty and delicate form of its exquisite flowers. One of the finest ornamental shrubs in existence. Fine as a single lawn plant or for associating with rhododendrons or other shrubbery. Special prices on quantities. Each Doz.

| I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | So 75 | \$7 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | I 00 | 1000 |
| 2 ft | I 50 | 1500 |

Larger plants $\qquad$ $\$ 2$ to 500
angustifolia (Dwarf Laurel). Small, showy clusters of deep rose-colored flowers in early spring. Narrow leaves; fine for edging beds and borders.

$$
\text { I5 to } 18 \text { in......................... \$o } 75 \text { Each }{ }^{\text {Doz }} 50
$$

$$
18 \text { to } 22 \text { in. }
$$

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\
\text { So } 75 & \$ 750 \\
\text { 1 } 00 & \text { IO } 00
\end{array}
$$

## Mahonia

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A native species, of medium size, with purplish shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Each Doz. 9 to 12 in... ........................ \$o 35 \$3 50 I2 to 15 in... ........................ 50 500 I5 to 20 in........................................ 75 750

MAHONIA, continued
Japonica. A fine evergreen variety, and next to the holly in beauty of foliage. Leaves very broad; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during February and March, succeeded by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

| Each | Doz. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0 \quad 50$ | $\$ 500$ |
| 75 | 800 |
|  | 25 |



## Myrica

cerifera (Bayberry, or Wax Myrtle). Shining deep green leaves, almost evergreen, having a rich fragrance; small bluish berries. Grows 3 to 5 feet high and bushy. Very hardy and of easy cultivation. Excellent for seashore planting. Each Doz.


## Osmanthus - Fragrant Olives

Aquifolium. Dwarf, holly-like appearance. A most attractive evergreen shrub and perfectly hardy.


## Phillyrea

decora. Ornamental evergreen shrub, growing io feet high, with spreading branches; leaves dark green, shining above, yellowish green beneath; flowers a purplish black, with small, berry-like,


18 to 22 in..
$200 \quad 2000$

## Clipped California Privet

We have several thousand very handsome, perfect specimens, in pyramidal and globe shape. These have been specially trained for formal effects and are decidedly ornamental.

Each
I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high, 2 ft . diam. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$I oo
2 ft . high, $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. diam
I 50
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high, $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. diam..................... . . 250
3 ft . high, 3 ft . diam .......................... . . 350
4 ft . high, 4 ft . diam . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 57500
Large specimens. . . . . 50 . 00


AZaLEA MOLLIS (see page 27)

## Section IV. Flowering Shrub Division

While we have priced the different shrubs according to height, in order to give some idea to the purchaser we nevertheless wish to state that this is not the main point by which to ascertain their value.

Shrubs grown close together soon become tall and spindly, and do not make handsome bushy specimens. Those we offer as 2 to 3 feet, are cut back in order to create a bushy plant. Had we not done this, the height would be 4 to 5 feet. Another point is that if a shrub is never transplanted before it reaches the customer, it will take another two years to form a bush. Our shrubs are planted far apart in the Nursery, giving ample room for development.

By the word "Specimen" we mean that the sizes, even if only 4 feet, are fully worth the prices asked, having been cultivated several years, cut back and have a developed form.

Parties wishing to purchase a few shrubs for lawn planting, for immediate effect, should buy only the specimens. If shrubs are needed for massing, smaller sizes can be used.

We have no storage shrubs. While it is a great saving at the time in filling orders, it is at the expense of future success of the plant. Our shrubs are dug with spades fresh from the ground, when orders are filled.

## Althaea - Rose of Sharon

Strong, erect-growing shrub of symmetrical habit. Very desirable for flowering all summer. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other.
alba plena. Double; white, with reddish center.
Boule de Feu. Very double, large, well-formed red flowers; very handsome.
carnea plena. Double; flesh-color.
Comte d'Haimont. Double; white, with rosy outer petals.
Double Rouge. Very double; dark red flowers.
Duchesse de Brabant. Free bloomer; large, double, reddish lilac flowers.
elegantissima plena. Double; white, shaded with rose.
folia variegata. A conspicuous variegated-leaved variety. Double purple flowers; one of the finest variegated shrubs.
grandiflora superba. Double; white, shaded to pink and carmine.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double; pure white; one of the finest.
Leopoldi plena. Large; double, fles/h-colored flowers, shaded with rose; foliage laciniated.
Van Houttei. Double flowers; white, shaded rose; free bloomer.
2 to 3 ft ., 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.; specimens, 75 cts.

## Amelanchier - Common Dwarf Juneberry

botryapium. A very fine early-flowering variety bearing showy white flowers, which are succeeded
by small, purplish fruit
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft .
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 025 & \$ 2 & 50 \\ & 35 & 50\end{array}$

## Amorpha - False Indigo

canescens. Handsome low-growing shrub, of compact habit, crowded with panicles of blue flowers. fruticosa (False Indigo). A strong-growing shrub, from 6 to 7 feet high, with finger-like spikes of indigocolored flowers, three or more spikes in a cluster; blooms early in June.
2 to 3 ft ., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Amygdalus

Chinensis alba flore pleno (Double White-flowering Almond). 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz -rosea plena (Double Pink-flowering Almond). 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Persica alba plena (Double White-flowering Peach). 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-rubra plena (Double Red-flowering Peach). 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-atropurpurea (Purple-leaved, or Blood-leaved Peach). 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Sibirica. A rich flowering shrub, flowering March or April. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Aralia - Angelica Tree

Tall-growing shrubs or small trees, which are not adapted to general planting, but are desirable in producing a tropical effect, as their leaves are very large and attractive.
Japonica. A distinct shrub, with very large, pinnate leaves and prickly stems; spikes of showy white flowers in late autumn. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3 \cdot 50$ per doz.

## ARALIA, continued

pentaphyllum. A distinct ornamental shrub, with graceful arching branches and bright green foliage. Admirably adapted for banks and slopes.
 3 to 4 ft 50
spinosa. Very ornamental for groups and separately.
 3 to 4 ft .

## Artimisia - Old Man

Abrotanum (Southernwood, Old Man). Green, glabrous foliage; yellowish white flowers. Grown for its pleasant-scented leaves, 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, \$3.50 per doz.

## Aronia - Black Chokeberry

nigra. Upright growing bush; light green, shiny leaves; large, black berries Each Doz.


## Azalea

arborescens (Fragrant White Azalea). Flowers white. tinged pink. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz. calendulacea (Great Flame Azalea). This is the most brilliant ora.ıge-red flowering shrub yet known. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Canadensis (Rhodora Canadensis). In May and June, purplish rose-colored flowers in profusion. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
mollis. One of the most popular families of plants in cultivation. The following species are quite hardy in this latitude, and thrive under ordinary garden treatment, but do best in a protected spot where they are partially shaded from the midday sun. Useful as undergrowth among tall trees or as a border for large shrubberies. The demand for these fine and free-flowering shrubs is still increasing. We offer plants that will bloom this season.

5 to 8 Doz. 100
I5 to $18 \mathrm{in},, 20$ to 30 buds. ...... $\$ 5$ oo $\$ 35$ oo
I8 to 24 in., 30 to 40 buds........ $750 \quad 5500$ 24 in., 40 to 50 buds............... . 12 oo 90 oo
Specimen plants, well budded, \$1.50 and upward.
mollis $\times$ Chinensis. We advise our customers to try these Azaleas. They are exquisite in every wav We can recommend them for forcing purposes as well as for outside planting. Doz.

Fine plants, 12 to 15 in., 15 to 25 ine plants, 15 to 20 in., 30 to 40 buds

750
buds
. 1000
Collection of 10 named varieties in 10 different colors, \$io
mollis $\times$ Chinensis, Anthony Koster. Golden yellow; a superb variety.

| Each | Doz. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 075$ | $\$ 750$ |

15 to 18 in
\$o $75 \quad \$ 7 \quad 50$ 18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . I 25 I2 50 -nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). A free-flowering shrub with showy pink flowers in April and May. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 750$ per doz.
-canescens. Bright rosy pink fragrant flowers. $I 1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., $\$_{I}$ each, $\$$ Io per doz.
-occidentalis. Flowers white, tinted rose; very fragrant and hardy. Each Doz. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . .$. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . I 0 oo 1000
Pontica, or Hardy Ghent. Named varieties, well budded. These Azaleas are perfectly hardy and thrive in any good garden soil. Our collection is one of the best; it contains all of the finest and newest double varieties. I2 to 15 in., 20 to 30 buds. $\$ 6$ Doz. $\$ 00000$ I5 to 18 in., 30 to 40 buds. 10 oo 7500 -Yellow Seedlings. Strong plants, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

AZALEAS, continued
Pontica alta-Clarence. This is the old type of Pontica, or Ghent Azalea, now very scarce; it is quite distinct, being bright yellow and delicately striped with rose; fine plants, well budded. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. , \$I each, \$io per doz.
-fi. pl. These double-flowering varieties are specially recommended for forcing and outdoor planting. Plants with 15 to 20 buds, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz
Pontica $\times$ mollis, var. Hollandia. This is a variety of great merit and distinction; color golden orangeyellow, tinted pink. \$I each, \$io per doz
rosmarinifolia. Single white flowers, striped pink.

Rustica f1. pl. (Double-flowered A. mollis). A beautiful new race of Azaleas. Flowers are a very finc shape, the texture resembling a semi-transparent silk; color every imaginable shade from white to the most brilliant red. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each, $\$$ Io per doz.
Vaseyi (Southern Azalea). White or deep rose-colored flowers in April or May. Profuse bloomer.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0 50 | \$5 00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | I 00 | 10 Oo |

viscosa. Flowers white, tinged rose; fine for swampy ground Each Doz.

$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
I 00
1000

## Baccharis - Groundsel Tree

halimifolia. A native shrub. Grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its dark green foliage and white fluffy clusters of seed-vessels, which appear in September and last until after frost, make it valuable for autumn effects.


## Broussonetia - Paper Mulberry

papyrifera (Paper Mulberry). A rapid grower, with light green, downy leaves, curiously lobed.

| Each | Doz. |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 035$ | $\$ 3$ | 50 |
| 50 | 5 | 00 |



HARDY GHENT AZALEAS


BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS

## Berberis - Barberry

The Barberry is an interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 3 to 6 ft and having graceful, feathery foliage. Its showy flowers in early summer are succeeded by bright-colored fruit, which is very conspicuous in autumn and early winter.
ilicifolia. Large, dark green leaves, which hold until late in winter.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 025 & \$ 250\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { I } 1 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} & \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} & 25 \\ 35 & \$ 2 \\ 50\end{array}$
Lyoni. A compact, bushy Barberry, turning into splendid purple colors in fall. I to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
stenophylla (Naked Leaf). Narrow, peculiar foliage; very graceful and pretty. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. Small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. Very desirable for grouping

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . .............................................. 3550

Specimen sheared plants for single planting

75
vulgaris (Common European). Yellow flowers in drooping racemes in early summer, followed in autumn by orange-scarlet fruit. Each Doz. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
\$o 25 \$2 50 2 to 3 ft .
$35 \quad 350$
-purpurea (Purple). Violet-colored foliage and fruit; rich-looking and very effective when contrasted with plants of lighter foliage, plain-leaved or variegated.


## Buddleia

intermedia. Violet-colored flowers, in slender, arching, pendulous racemes. A most charming and graceful plant.
Lindleyana. Dark purplish colored flowers.
Japonica curviflora. Ornamental shrub, flowering freely in summer. Pretty, large and glaucous green leaves; long panicles of lilac flowers.

## BUDDLEIA, continued

variabilis. Introduced from Thibet; leaves long and whitish; very long clusters of reddish violet flowers, sweet-scented; beautiful shrub.
-Veitchii. It has large, long leaves, suffused with a delicate pinkish white color and bears long, handsome clusters of rich reddish violet-colored flowers, which are delicately scented-sweet. Perfectly hardy in any climate. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Except where noted, 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Bupleurum • Rabbit's Ears

fruticosum. Shiny, bluish green foliage; small yellow flowers. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Callicarpa

Americana (French Mulberry). Blue flowers in clusters in August.
Japonica fructu alba (Japan Mulberry). Small purple flowers; large, white fruit.
purpurea (Purple Callicarpa). Small, brilliant purple flowers in August and September. $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2$ $\mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Except where noted, 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Calycanthus • Sweet-scented Shrub

floridus (Carolina Allspice). Very sweet-scented, aromatic foliage; chocolate-colored double flowers. Kery ornamental shrub
 $21 / 2$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
$50 \quad 500$
macrophylla. Flowers light brown, 3 inches broad slightly pubescent. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35$ cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Caragana - Pea Tree

arborescens. A shrub or low tree, having pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May.

Each Doz.
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
frutescens. Pea-shaped yellow blossoms. 2 to 3 ft 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

## Ceanothus

Americanus (New Jersey Tea). A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers; profuse bloom in June and July. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Croix de Sud. Blue, compact thyrses; the darkest and most handsome variety of all. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
hybrida Gloire de Versailles. Very rich, flowering all summer, with bright blue trusses. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-Marie Simon. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Cephalanthus - Button Bush

occidentalis. A tall-growing native shrub, with globular heads of white flowers in July. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Cerasus - Cherry

semperflorens. This is one of the best Cherries in existence; flowers in spring and again in September; beautiful foliage and very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft ., \$I.
Avium flore pleno. Large, double-flowering Cherry. A rapid grower, producing a mass of white blossoms which entirely cover the branches. 3 to 4 ft ., \$I 50 .
caproniana rosea plena. A large, double-flowered pink variety. 3 to 4 ft ., \$I.50.
Japonica flore pleno. Double, rich rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft ., \$r.
Sieboldii alba plena (Siebold's Double White-flowering Cherry). 4 to 5 ft ., \$1.50.

## Cercis • Judas Tree

Japonica (Japan Judas Tree, or Red Bud). Very showy and beautiful when in bloom. All the branches and twigs are covered with a mass of small pink flowers early in the spring before the leaves appear We recommend pot-grown plants. 75 cts. each.
Siliquastrum flore albo. Round, glabrous leaves and pure white flowers. Compact grower. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Chionanthus • White Fringe

Virginica. A choice lawn tree of neat, elegant habit, with large, dark green, glossy foliage, producing in June large numbers of showy racemes of pure white feathery flowers. One of the most decorative of all the flowering shrubs.

| Fach | Doz. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| So | 50 | $\$ 5$ oo |
| 75 | 750 |  |
| 1 | 50 | 50 |

3 to $+\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. $75 \quad 750$

+ to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots$.......................... 1 оо 10 оо


## Clethra - Sweet Pepper-Bush

alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). An upright, slowgrowing shrub, with spikes of fragrant white flowers in midsummer, which continue for a long time. Useful for massing, for natural planting of woods, or for the beauty of the single specimen.

Each Doz.

|  |  | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | So 25 | \$2 50 |
|  |  | 35 |

## Colutea - Bladder Senna

arborescens. Large shrubs of compact growth. small, light green, acacia-like foliage, yellow or yellowish red pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June and July, followed by reddish pods or bladders; hardy and suited to any soil.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \text { \$o } 25 & \$ 250\end{array}$


## Comptonia - Sweet Fern

asplenifolia. Dark green fern-like leaves and brownish yellow flowers in late spring. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Cornus - Dogwood

alternifolia. Fragrant, creamy white flowers and large foliage. Very fine. Each Doz.
 3 to 4 ft . ............................ $35 \quad 350$
masculata (Cornelian Cherry). Bright yellow flowers in spring. $21 / 2$ to 4 ft ., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-alba marginata. Beautiful silver variegated foliage and bright golden yellow double flowers. Early spring. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 40 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
paniculata. White flowers and fruit. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 50$ cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
sanguinea. The well-known red-branched Dogwood. Very conspicuous in winter when the branches are blood-red.
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \text { \$o } 35 & \$ 350 \\ 50 & 550\end{array}$ 3 to 4 ft . . . ........................................ 50 . 50 . 500
Sibirica (Red Siberian Dogwood). A rare and remarkable variety, with bright red bark in winter. Each Doz.

-foliis albo marginiatis (Silver margin-leaved Siberian Dogwood). A distinct and beautiful variety. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
stolonifera. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter

| Each | Doz. |
| :--- | :--- |
| \$o 35 | $\$ 350$ |

sericea. A late-flowering variety, with narrow, silky

| leaves and bluish fruit. | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 35 | \$3 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 500 |
| Spathi (Gold-leaved Dogwood) | Each | Doz. |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 35 | \$3 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 500 |

## Coronilla - Scorpion Senna

Emerus. An attractive shrub of compact habit, with reddish yellow flowers. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Corylopsis • Flowering Hazel

Spicata. Bright yellow flowers and pale bluish green foliage. Very attractive in early spring when covered with flowers
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \text { So to } & 5+00\end{array}$


## Corylus • Hazlenut

Avellana. Tall-growing, spreading shrub; splendid for screen planting and shrubbery backgrounds.


3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
-folia atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub, with large dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Fine for planting with other shrubbery or as a single specimen

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 35 | \$3 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 500 |

-aurea. Beautiful golden foliage. 2 to 3 ft ., 75 cts .

## Crataegus - Hawthorn

Carrieri. Beautiful variety, with large, deep green, glossy foliage, remaining until December. Large, white flowers, turning rosy; small scarlet berries 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A well-known native Thorn, with very long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. . \$0 $30 \mid 3$ to 4 ft . ........ \$0 50
Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). Single white flowers. Fine for hedges. Special prices on I,000 lots. 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . So 25 | 3 to 4 ft . ...... . \$o 40
—alba plena. Double white flowers. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cts .
-flore rosea plena. Beautiful pink, double flowers. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., 75 cts .
W. Paul's Scarlet. Rich brilliant scarlet flowers; best of all. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Cydonia - Japan Quince

Japonica (Japan Quince). A very showy, popular shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers dazzling scarlet; makes an excellent hedge.
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. \$0 $25 \mid 3$ to 4 ft . ....... . \$0 50 2 to 3 ft . ........ 35
-Maulei. Beautiful orange-colored flowers; a distinct shade; fine. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts .
-Mœrloosei. Pure white. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 40 \mathrm{cts}$.

## Cytisus - Golden Chain

Laburnum. A dwarf tree or large shrub, with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in early summer. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-Vossii. Foliage distinct, with large racemes of yellow flowers; very free-flowering. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz
Schipkaensis. Dwarf habit; abundant white flowers during the summer. Fine for rockeries. I to I $1 / 2$ ft., 50 cts.
-Watererii. For length of raceme and depth of color this is perhaps the best of all varieties.

|  | Each | Doz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 50 | \$5 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 750 |

## Diervilla • Weigela

Iutea. Late flowering variety, with long, tube-shaped pale vellow flowers.



DEUTZIA CORYMBIFLORA

## Daphne - Garland Flower

Genkwa. Shrub to 3 feet; slender branches, densely silky flowers of lilac color. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 cts .
Mezereum (Mezereon Pink) A small, hardy shrub, blooming in March; the deep red flowers appear close along the stems, before the leaves, and have a delightful fragrance.
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 035 & \$ 3 \quad 50\end{array}$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
-album. White flowers.
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$50 \quad 500$
Each Doz.
\$o $35 \quad \$ 3 \quad 50$

## Desmodium - Tick Trefoil

Showy shrubs, with a mass of graceful sprays and pea-shaped flowers. Late-blooming, continuing until frost.
bicolor. Tall shrub; pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Dillenii. This is a very desirable variety. $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Japonicum. Pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
penduliflorum. Rosy purple, or reddish flowers Excellent as single specimens, or for massing in front of shrubberies. Should also be included in beds of herbaceous flowers. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Deutzia

candidissima. A very valuable variety of strong growth, producing its pure white, double flowers in abundance.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .^{2}$. \$o 25 4 to 6 ft ., spec. . \$o 75 3 to 4 ft corymbiflora. Has long, thin, graceful branches, clothed with large, rich dark green leaves. It blooms in May, producing immense corymbs of snowy white flowers in terminal bouquets. $11 / 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts .

DEUTZIA, continued
crenata f1. pl. Flowers double, pinkish white, in spikes 5 inches long; one of the most satisfactory shrubs; tall and of rapid growth.

| $21 / 2$ | to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{O}^{2}$ | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 ft | 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$, spec. |  |

..$\$ 075$ 3 to 4 ft 35
-Watereri. Beautiful single pink flowers.
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$$ o $20 \mid 4$ to 6 ft ., spec. . . \$o 75 3 to 4 ft .

35
gracilis. A fine hardy shrub, forming a round and compact mass of white in June; also used for forcing for winter flowers. Each Doz.
 I $1 / 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$40 \quad 400$
Pride of Rochester. A profuse bloomer; very graceful and handsome; double white flowers, tinged pink $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ \mathrm{o} 25 \mid 4$ to $51 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., spec... \$o 75 3 to 4 ft

40
scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia) Very vigorous; flowers white, single, bell-shaped, in small bunches. One of the tallest-growing sorts.
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. . \$o $25 \mid 4$ to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., spec. \$o 75 3 to 4 ft 40 ।

Wellsii. Double white flowers | $21 / 2$ | to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. \$o 25 | 4 to $51 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$, speci.. \$o 75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. | 40 |  |

## Elaeagnus - Silver Thorn

angustifolia. Fragrant yellow flowers and silvery foliage. Valuable for seaside planting.

| Each | Doz. |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $\$ 035$ | $\$ 3$ | 50 |
| 50 | 500 |  |

2 to 3 ft
$\begin{array}{lc}50 & 500 \\ \text { iful } \\ \text { silvery }\end{array}$
argentea. An erect grower, with beautiful silver foliage and small yellow flowers in midsummer.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$o 35 | \$3 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 500 |

edulis. Small yellow flowers and bright red fruit.
Each Doz
\$o $35 \quad \$ 350$

## ELAEAGNUS, continued

longipes. The foliage is bright green above and silvery white beneath. The blossoms are very abundant, hanging in wreaths along the branches, and are followed by fruits as plentiful. They are pale yellow in color and appear in May. Each Doz. 2 to 3 ft .
\$o $50 \quad \$ 5 \quad 00$ 3 to 4 ft .

## Enkianthus

Japonicus. Drooping pure white flowers in early spring. Brilliant yellow foliage, marked with red and contrasting black berries in autumn. Very rare. \$1.

## Euonymus

## (Spindle Tree, or Burning Bush

alatus. The foliage of this variety is a fine rose-color in the autumn.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft ...... \$o $50 \mid 2$ to 3 ft . ....... \$o 75
atropurpureus. Large shrub or tree, having rosecolored fruit in the autumn. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Europæus. A large shrub or tree, bearing rose-colored fruit in autumn; fine. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
radicans Carrieri. Low-growing, with spreading branches; shiny green leaves. Each Doz. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . ...................... $\$ 0$ o 35 \$3 50

-Sieboldii. A very attractive Japanese variety, with handsome, dark green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate.


## Exochorda - Pearl Bush

grandiflora. A fine shrub, producing its large white flowers in May. One of the finest shrubs of its season. 3 to 4 ft . \$o $50 \mid 4$ to 5 ft .
. 8075

## Forsythia - Golden Bells

Fortunei. Bark bright yellow; blooms in dense masses of golden flowers in April. Each Doz.
 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 500
intermedia. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green. Each Doz. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ........................ \$o 35 \$3 50 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 500
suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Somewhat pendulous in habit. Each Doz.
 $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. .......................... 50 500
viridissima. Blooms early in spring, before the leaves appear, when it is covered with golden, bell-



## Genista - Broom Bush

scoparia (Scotch Broom). A curious hardy shrub, valuable for sandy soil and seashore planting; small yellow flowers in May. Pot-grown, 2 to 3 ft ., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
tinetoria (Dyer's Broom). Flowers in July and August. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Halesia • Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree

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


Hamamelis . Witch Hazel
Japonica. Makes a choice specimen of low, close growth; curious yellow flowers appear just before winter.

Each $\quad$ Doz.
$\$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 500$

Virginica. Bears small yellow flowers in late autumn.
Each Doz.

3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 500

## Hippophae - Sea Buckthorn

rhamnoides. Clusters of yellowish flowers in May. Foliage grayish green above and silvery green below. Bright orange-colored berries. Each Doz. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{\text {. }} 40$. 40 \$ 00 4 to 5 ft .

## Hydrangea

arborescens. Foliage green, bluish underneath. Flowers June and July. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-alba grandiflora (Snowball Hydrangea). A splendid new variety with large pure white flowers. It commences to bloom just after the flowering season of the early spring shrubs and continues until late in August. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
paniculata. Panicles of flowers borne on upright stalks. 3 to 4 ft ., 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
-grandiflora. This is a grand plant, showy and attractive, lasting in bloom for months. Without question, the finest hardy blooming shrub. Grows several feet high. It blooms in July, at a time when flowers are scarce. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in immense clusters. Will bloom the same season planted.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 25 | \$2 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 35 | 350 |

-tardiva. A late-flowering form. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
quercifolia (Oak-leaved). This is the most handsome on account of its exquisite gigantic foliage, which is richly tinted in autumn, being equally as bright and beautiful as any of the ornamental oaks. 2 to 3 ft ., 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
radiata. White flowers in July; foliage silvery underneath. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
stellata rubra plena. Numerous double flowers, of a rosy color, turning lilac, then dark red. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
hortensis (Japanese Hydrangea). These varieties of Hydrangeas are not quite hardy and as garden plants they need protection during the winter. The enormous large flowers, varying in color from white to pink and blue, are extremely ornamental. They are invaluable as pot and tub plants for general decoration.
-cyanoclada. Branches dark red or nearly black; flowers deep pink.
-Mariesi. Delicate pink, slightly suffused with mauve.
-Otaksa. Immense heads of either pink or blue flowers. This variety is extensively used for growing in pots and tubs. Specimen plants, II-in. tubs, \$1.50; 12-in., $\$ 3$; 14 -in. $\$ 5$.
-stellata rubra. Flowers changing from pink or pale lilac to dark red.
-Thomas Hogg. Large heads of white flowers, completely covering the plant.
Strong plants, 25 cts . each; extra strong plants, 50 cts .
The following varieties have been recently introduced from Japan.
-Aigaku. Light blue flowers.
-Benigaku. Large heads of exquisite rose-colored flowers.
-Shirogaku. Guard petals white; center blue.
Strong plants, 50 cts. each; extra strong plants, 75 cts.

## Hypericum - St. John's Wort

aureum. Showy shrub of stiff, dense habit; top often globular; flowers bright yellow July to August. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
densiflorum. Bears flowers in great profusion throughout the summer. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
gladioides. A round, compact shrub, with dark green foliage. Very free-flowering. I to 2 ft ., 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
Kalmianum (Kalm's St. John's Wort). A native variety, low-spreading. Blooms in August; has bright yellow flowers $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
patulum. Fine yellow flowers; very free-flowering. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
prolificum. Handsome, large, yellow flowers; continuous bloomer from July to September. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Ilex

monticola. A mountain species, with showy reddish or purplish fruit. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
verticillata. Clusters of small white flowers in May and June, bright scarlet fruit in autumn. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft., 40 cts . each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

## Indigofera

dosua. A very fine shrub, with flesh-colored flowers from June until late in the fall. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Itea - Virginian Willow

Virginica. One of the prettiest native shrubs; produces racemes of pure white flowers during June, which have a fragrance not unlike the pond lily. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Jasminum • Jessamine

nudiflorum (Naked-flowering Jasmine). Rich golden yellow flowers. Blooms in advance of the foliage in early spring Fine for trellises. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-aurea variegatum. Bright golden variegated foliage; very decorative. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
officinale (Common White Jasmine). Vigorous grower ; has a profusion of pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
revolutum (Italian Yellow Jessamine). Mostly used for greenhouses. I to 2 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz

## Kerria

Japonica. A green-branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high; abundant yellow flowers from June to October.

Each Doz.
2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$o 25 \$2 50 3 to 4 ft . ............................ 35 . 350
-flore pleno. Handsome, double, yellow, roseshaped flowers. Very fine variety. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-argenteo-variegata. Small green foliage, edged with white. A very pretty dwarf shrub. I $1 / 2$ to 2 $\mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-aureo-vittatis. Branches striped yellow and green. A dwarf form. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Koelreuteria - Varnish Tree

paniculata. Very ornamental tree, bearing immense panicles of yellow flowers in July. Each Doz.


## Leycesteria

formosa. Pretty white and lasting variegation; the young leaves are of a rosy color. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 40 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

## Laurus - Spice Wood

Benzoin. A large shrub, with agreeable aromatic odor to the wood. Small yellow flowers before the foliage. Bright red berries in summer and autumn. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Sassafras. Leaves beautiful and curious. Roots and bark aromatic-scented; very distinct. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Ligustrum - Privet

Amurense (Japanese Privet). Large, oblong, glossy green foliage, half-evergreen; grows to 15 feet. A variety of sterling merit; useful for shrubberies.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 35 | 350 |

Ibota (New Japanese Privet). Large, glossy, distinct foliage; large, fragrant white flowers, produced in great profusion. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-nana compacta. This variety originated in our nurseries. Has rich, green, almost evergreen foliage, and is remarkably compact in habit. As an individual shrub it cannot be excelled in grace and beauty. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
ovalifolium (California Privet). Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter; valuable. Bushy, 4 to 5 ft ., 50 cts . each; 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each. (For Privet Hedge Plants see page 55.)
-aureo variegatum. Leaves delicately margined with golden yellow; very fine. The best golden Privet

Quihoui (Japanese). Spreading branches; abundant flowers; very hardy. 25 cts.
Regelianum. Splendid dense horizontal-g, wing shrub. Fine for specimens, border work or hedges. Very graceful and attractive. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Lonicera

## (Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle)

Alberti. Rosy pink flowers, very fragrant; useful, dwarf shrub.
fragrantissima (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle) A beautiful almost evergreen shrub, with graceful, spreading habit, rich dark green foliage and very fragrant flowers, which appear before the leaves
Ledebouri. Scarlet-red flowers; vigorous grower.
Morrowi. Pure white flowers; bright red fruit from August till late in fall. Very decorative.
Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Pink flowers, which contrast most beautifully with the foliage.
-alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Its habit is the form of a high bush, with creamy white flowers; very fragrant.
Ruprechtiana. A showy, white-flowering variety.
June the scarlet berries are very attractive. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & 35 \\ & \$ 3 \\ & 50\end{aligned}$ 3 to 4 ft .. ............................ 50 . 5 oo
Except where noted, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Magnolia

The magnificent stateliness and splendor of the Magnolias, the size and richness of their foliage, and abundant yield of fragrant flowers, all tend to place them in the front rank of hardy trees and shrubs. They may be planted in borders or singly on the lawn. They have no equals in beauty
acuminata. A beautiful pyramidal-growing tree; large foliage; flowers greenish white. 5 to 7 ft , \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.
Alexandrina. Flowers similar to those of M. Soulan-
geana, but blooming earlier. Each Doz.
 4 to 5 ft . ............................ . . 3 30 3500

## MAGNOLIA, continued

atropurpurea (Very Dark Purple Japan Magnolia). Darkest purple flowers of all Magnolias. Blooms late in May. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.50$ conspicua (Chinese White Magnolia). Medium size; large white flowers, appearing before the leaves. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each, $\$ 20$ per doz.
-rosea. Large white petals, carmine center; exquisitely fragrant. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each, $\$ 20$ per doz
glauca (Sweet Bay). Foliage glossy green; white flowers in June; very fragrant. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft ....\$I oo| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \$ 2$ oo
Kobus. (Japanese Magnolia). Small, white flowers; very early. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$ 1$ oo | 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . \$_{2} 00$
Lennel (Lenne's Magnolia) Foliage large; flowers cup-shaped, dark purple; very showy; finest of the purple Magnolias.
$2 \mathrm{to} 2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$.
Each 2 to $21_{2}$ ft..................... $\$_{2} 00$ $\$ 2000$ macrophylla (Great-leaved Magnolia). A me-dium-sized, spreading tree, with immense leaves and white flowers a foot in diameter. Its large leaves and flowers present a grand tropical appearance. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ each, $\$ 20$ per doz.
hippoleuca. One of the most beautiful species. The large leaves are silvery white on under side.
 purpurea. Pale purple flowers, inside shading to creamy white; an excellent sort. 2 to 3 ft ., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.
Soulangeana. The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, with purple at base of petals. Blooms in profusion. Each Doz.
 speciosa. Flowers smaller than those of $M$. Soulangeana but similar in color and appear later.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . \$_{2} 00 \mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .{ }^{2} . \ldots 50$ stellata (Halleana). Dwarf species, with pure white, semi-double flowers; very delicate fragrance.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I to } 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ \mathrm{I} \\
& 50 \\
& 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .
\end{aligned}
$$

stricta. Flowers white, slightly tinged with purple; late-blooming. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., \$I. 50 .
tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Leaves 12 to 14 inches long. Flowers are 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Produces bright red fruit-pods after flowering; very handsome.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each Doz. } \\ \text { \$o } 75 & \$ 750\end{array}$
3 to +ft
So $75 \quad \$ 750$
4 to 6 ft .
200
2000
Watsoni. White, fragrant, globular bloom, drooping downward. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$.
We make a spectalty of Magnolias. Other vaRIETIES CAN BE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

## Malus - Fragrant Flowering Crab

These are very hardy and distinct; in early spring covered with fragrant flowers, and in the fall with brilliant berries.
baccata (Siberian Crab). Small, spreading tree: leaves bright green; flowers pure white.
Nedzwickiana. Handsome pinkish white flowers; grand variety.
Scheideckeri. This is the best variety of all the flowing apples; very free-flowering; double, flesh-color, resembling small roses; dark red flower-buds.
spectabilis alba flore pleno. Double white flowers; very fragrant.
-floribunda. Bud dark red, changing to light pink when fully expanded. 75 cts.
Toringo. Shrub or dwarf tree; leaves bright green, colored in the fall. Small white or bluish flowers, 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cts, each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz,

magnolia soulangeana

## Myrica - Wax Myrtle

cerifera. Leaves almost evergreen and fragrant; small bluish berries. $\quad$ Each Doz.


## Pavia - Buckeye Chestnut

macrostachia (Dwarf Horse-chestnut). Very handsome for the lawn; flowers white. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. nana rosea. Like the preceding, but flowers pink. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
rubra. Dark red flowers. 2 to 3 ft ., 75 cts .

## Parrotia - Iron Wood

Persica. Leaves dark green, graduating in autumn to brilliant tones of orange and scarlet; dense with flowers in early spring. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Philadelphus - Mock Orange

Boule d'Argent. Large, double, globe-shaped, silvery white flowers. Each Doz. 2 to 3 ft . $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0 & 35 & \$ 3 & 50\end{array}$ 3 to 4 ft .
$50 \quad 500$
coronarius (Common Mock Orange). Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Blooms in June.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0 25 | \$2 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 35 | 350 | -aureus. Foliage golden yellow; very effective.




## PHILADELPHUS, continued

Lemoinei erectus. Upright grower, covered with white flowers; superb shrub. Each Doz.
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Mont Blanc. Large, pure snowy white flowers; very


Avalanche. Graceful; slender, arching branches, covered with showy white flowers. Each Doz.
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## Potentilla - Cinquefoil.

fruticosa. Very useful low shrub, covered with yellow flowers during the summer. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Prunus . Plum

maritima (Beach Plum). Valuable shrub for seashore planting, bearing round, purple or crimson fruit. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Pissardii (Purple-leaved Plum). Vigorous, upright growth. Foliage maroon-red. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing, or as single specimens. 3 to 4 ft .

Each Doz. 4 to 5 ft . ...................... \$0 50 \$5 00
triloba (Double-flowering Plum). Vigorous growth; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May. A choice and very attractive spring-blooming plant.

| g plant. | E | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0 35 | \$3 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 50 | 5 00 |



RHUS TYPHINA, VAR. LACINIATA

## Ptelia - Hop Tree

trifoliata. Of robust growth and habit, with fruit in clusters. Each Doz.

-aurea. Distinct, glossy golden foliage one of the finest shrubs. Each Doz.



## Pyrus • Red Chokeberry

arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Pure white flowers and bright red berries. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Rhodotypos

kerrioides. A distinct decorative shrub. Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white pendulous flowers in spring, followed by dark berries. Each Doz.


## Rhamnus - Buckthorn

Cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A well-known hedge plant, extremely hardy. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$.
Tmeritina. Closely allied to the preceding; large, bronze leaves. 4 to 5 ft ., 75 cts

## Rhus • Sumac

alba. A very showy shrub, with beautiful, large glossy foliage and delicate fringe-like white flowers.

aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). Spreading shrub, with pretty, lobed leaves. Flowers in small, yellow clusters; fine as an undershrub or for rough, rocky places.

| Each | Doz. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 035$ | $\$ 350$ |
| 50 | 500 |


copallina. Charming glossy foliage; very brilliant in the autumn.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \text { \$o } 35 & \$ 350\end{array}$

cotinoides. Strong grower, forming a handsome, irregular tree of upright growth. Flowers greenish yellow. Each Doz.
 $31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). A curious large-growing shrub, forming broad, round-headed bushes Delicate fringe-like or feathered flowers in summer; very profuse bloomers; leaves bright peagreen. When in full bloom, has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Very novel and decorative.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{l}
\text { Each } 35 \text { Doz. } \\
\text { \$3 } 50
\end{array} \\
& 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 50 \text { } 5 \text { oo }
\end{aligned}
$$

glabra. Bright crimson foliage and seeds in autumn. Fine for color effects. Each Doz. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 4 to 5 ft .
$50 \quad 5$ oo
-laciniata. Fern-like appearance; very effective. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts .
typhina (Stag's-horn Sumach) . Each Doz. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{\text {. }}$. 35 \$3 50 3 to 4 ft .
$50 \quad 500$
-laciniata (Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach). The leaves are beautifully cut and equal in grace and intricacy the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the fall; this, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effect is desired It is also decidedly picturesque trained in tree form. Each Doz.

$21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ........................................ 00 IO 00


SPIRAA VAN HOUTTEI (see page 36)

## Ribes

The Flowering Currants are gay, beautiful shrubs in early spring, and of the easiest culture.
alpinum (Mountain Currant). Small, yellowish green flowers in great profusion. Very distinct.
atrosanguineum. Dark blood-red flowers; very choice.
aureum. Beautiful yellow flowers; very fragrant, smooth, shining foliage.
Gordonianum. Very hardy and useful variety. Bright crimson and yellow flowers; very fragrant.
sanguineum. Charming crimson flowers in early spring; fine variety.
-flore pleno. Double crimson flowers. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Rubus - Flowering Raspberry

odoratus. Clusters of beautiful pink or purple fragrant blossoms all summer. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
rosæfolius (Strawberry-Raspberry). Pure white flowers, bright red fruit. I to 2 ft ., 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Sambucus Elder

These are showy, large shrubs, ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage. Of easy cultivation.
Canadensis (Common Elder). Broad heads of white flowers in June, and dark red berries in autumn.
laciniata. A very beautiful variety. Foliage curiously divided.
maxima pubescens. New. Very distinct variety; gigantic flowers 20 inches in diameter; blooms in July and September Succeeded by masses of red berries. \$i each.
nigra aurea. Golden yellow foliage. One of the best golden-leaved shrubs.
plumosa laciniata. Large leaves, irregularly dented; spherical red fruit.
-ornata. Leaves irregularly divided. Remarkable for the abundance of its fruit.

## SAMBUCUS, continued

racemosa plumosa. Leaves beautifully cut and drooping.

- foliis aureis. It has beautiful fern-like golden foliage, which retains its showy bright yellow color through the entire summer until late in autumn.
pubens. Beautiful panicles of white flowers are succeeded throughout the summer, with red berries. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.


## Shepherdia

argentea (Buffalo Berry). Flowers yellow, followed by red or yellow edible fruit. 2 to 3 ft ., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Spiraea

Some of the Spiræas are tall- and others dwarf-growing, as indicated.
Anthony Waterer. Grows dwarf, seldom exceeding a foot in height; in constant bloom from June until October. The brightest-colored of all the Spiræas. Dwarf.
arguta. Pure white flowers in early May. Dwarf.
Bumalda. Very handsome, blossoming in midsummer and autumn; clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers. Dwarf.
Billardi. Bright pink flowers during July and August. Tall.
callosa. Abundance of deep rosy flowers, which last nearly all summer. Dwarf.
-alba. (Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea). Blooms all summer. Dwarf.
-rubra. A fine red-flowering dwarf variety.
Douglasi. Has spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August Tall.
opulifolia. Of vigorous growth, with flat clusters of white flowers. Tall.
-aurea. Double white flowers, conspicuous and very effective; yellow foliage. Tall.
prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath). Small, double, white flowers, borne close to the branches, making long garlands of snow-white flowers. Tall.

## SPIREA, continued

Reevesiana. Slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of white flowers, almost covering the branches. Tall.
Sorbifolia. Leaves like those of Mountain Ash. Tall.
Thunbergii. Graceful; flowering early in spring, the first to bloom; branches slender and drooping. Pure white flowers. Tall.
tomentosa. Deep pink or purple flowers from July to September. Tall.
Van Houttei. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush, 6 feet high; surpasses all other Spireas with its superb beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers. Tall.
Dwarf-growing varieties, 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. Tall-growing varieties, 2 to 3 ft ., 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Staphylea Bladder Nut

Bumaldi. Slender branches; yellowish white flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Colchica. One of the finest early-flowering shrubs; flowers white, fragrant and disposed in clusters. Blooms at the same time as the lilacs.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0 35 | \$3 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 50 | 500 |

pinnata (Job's Tears). Flowers in racemes in May and June. 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3 \cdot 50$ per doz.

## Stephanandra

flexuosa. Graceful, pendent, fountain-like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white and produced in the greatest profusion. In the autumn the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints. Fine as a background for herbaceous borders or for facing tall shrubbery.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .

| Each | Doz. |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0 \quad 25$ | $\$ 2$ | 50 |
| 35 | 3 | 50 |
| 50 | 5 | 00 |

## Stuartia

Pseudo-Camellia (Japanese Stuartia). Flowers are strikingly large, of pearly whiteness with orangecolored anthers. The leaves are bright rich green, reddish colored beneath. The name implies "False


SYRINGA, MARIE LEGRAYE

## STUARTIA, continued

Pseudo-Camellia, continued
Camellia," and, when in bloom, the tree represents a handsome specimen like Camellia.

pentagyna (Alleghany Stuartia). Foliage green, changing to shades of orange, red and scarlet, in autumn. Large white flowers in early summer. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$ o $50 \mid 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . \$o 75

## Styrax

Japonica. Leaves resemble those of the Dogwood; flowers pure white; bell-shaped. | Each |  | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0$ | 50 | $\$ 500$ |
| I | 00 | IO 00 |

 5 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ . ~ 250 ~ 2500$
-obassia. Shrub or small tree, with beautiful, white



## Symphoricarpus . St. Peter's Wort

racemosus (Snowberry): A popular hardy shrub, of medium size and bushy form; small pink flowers in summer, followed by large, waxy white berries in autumn. Very ornamental. Each Doz.
 3 to 4 ft .

50
variegatus. Of spreading, low-growing habit; foliage delicately variegated. Each Doz.
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \therefore . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
vulgaris (Coral-Berry). Vigorous and quick grower, covered with purple berries all summer. Does well in any position. Excellent for wood margins.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\
\$ 035 & \$ 350 \\
50 & 5 \\
00
\end{array}
$$

3 to 4 ft .
500

## Syringa - Lilac

Our lilacs are on own root or root-grafted on lilac, and not on the Privet.
Charles X. A strong, rapid grower; leaves dark and shining; trusses large and rather loose; color reddish purple.
Comte Horace de Choiseul. Flowers large and double, of a beautiful porcelain-blue. Superb.
Emodi. Very distinct white flowers. Charming variety.
-aurea marginata. Soft golden variegated foliage; very ornamental.
Japonica. A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy, and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.
Josikæa (Hungarian Lilac). Violet flowers and shining dark green foliage. Valuable for its late blooming.
Marie LeGraye. Beautiful creamy white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit. One of the most popular white varieties.
Michel Buchner. Dwarf, very double; pale lilac flowers.
Mme. Casimir-Perier. The finest double white Lilac. The indivual flowers, as well as the truss, are of immense size, deliciously scented; fine for cutting.
Mme. Lemoine. Fine double white variety that is used extensively for winter forcing.
Persian. Of more slender growth than the common Lilac; purple flowers in immense spikes.
-White. Similar to above, except in color
President Carnot. Fine, double lavender, with white center.
President Grevy. Very large and double; beautiful blue panicles nearly a foot long.
Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac). Extra-large panicles of abundant red flowers.
Souvenir de Louis Spæth. Immense trusses of as deep rosy purple; very choice.


VIBURNUM PLICATUM (see page 38)

## SYRINGA, continued

Souvenir de Louis Thibaut. A fine variety, with very large, double flowers of a reddish purple shade. vulgaris. The common purple species.
-alba. Flowers pure white; fragrant.
We have many strong, handsome specimens.
In addition to this list, we have many other varieties of excellent merit.
2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.; 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Tamarix - Tamarisk

Africana. Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs, with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully bending branches.
Caspica. Very graceful habit and striking color.
Gallica. Foliage fine and feathery, on long, slender branches that are covered their entire length with bright pink, plume-like flowers.
Germanica. A choice new variety that is full of flowering spikes in summer. Light blue foliage; very conspicuous.
hispida æstivalis. New. Very vigorous, branches 5 to 7 feet in one season and covered in July and August with light rosy carmine flowers.


Indica. Pink flowers in long, slender racemes; dull green foliage.
Japonica plumosa. Pretty pinkish flowers; slender spreading branches.
Odessana. This is an improvement on Africana, having longer racemes of flowers. Each Doz.


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

## TAMARIX, continued

tetrandra parviflora. Shrub or small tree to 15 feet Reddish brown bark and slender branches; flowers pink.

| Each | Doz. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 035$ | $\$ 350$ |
|  | 50 |
| 500 |  |

3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft.
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { \$o } & 35 & \$ 3 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 & 5 \\ 00\end{array}$
Except where noted, 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.; 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Vaccinium • Whortleberry

corymbosum (Blueberry, or Swamp Huckleberry).
White or pinkish flowers, and dark blue-black edible
berries of excellent flavor. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-amœnum. Bristly leaves of bright green, shining above. I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
macrocarpum (Larger American Cranberry). Reddish berries. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Viburnum - Snowballs

A very popular shrub, known as the Snowball. For shrubbery planting or singly on the lawn they are indispensable.
acerifolium. Produces flat clusters of white flowers
in early spring; abundance of dark berries in autumn.

| 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . §o 35 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

3 to 4 ft . ............................. 50 5 oo cassinoides. Rich green leaves and white flowers in June; attractive, dark red berries in fall.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {., specimens . . . . . . . . . . . } 75 \quad 750
\end{aligned}
$$

dentatum. Curious dentated leaves and greenish
white flowers; pretty berries in autumn.

dilatatum. Handsome free-flowering variety, with pure white flowers in May and June, followed by scarlet fruits. Each Doz.



Viburnum lentago

## VIBURNUM, continued

Lantana. The large white flower-clusters open in May and are followed by red fruits; has peculiar soft, heavy foliage. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Lentago. Bright green leaves and fragrant yellowish white flowers.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 035 & \$ 350 \\ 50 & 50\end{array}$

macrocephalum. Large, robust shrub; leaves coarser than Lantana. White flowers. Very scarce.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 50 | \$5 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | oo | IO 0 |

molle. Of robust habit, with dark green foliage.

|  | Each | Doz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 35 | 350 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 5 oo |
| ulus. Ornamental and useful. | Each | Doz. |
| 2 to 3 ft . |  | \$3 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 500 |
| 4 to 5 ft ., specimens | 75 | 750 |

-sterilis. Clusters of pure white flowers.

| to | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 35 | \$3 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 50 | 500 |
| 4 to 5 ft ., specimens |  | - 00 |

plicatum. Very handsome, with white flowers; most beautiful and useful of all. Each Doz.

Sieboldii. Long, thick leaves of a glossy green color. 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ \mathrm{Each} 35$ Doz. 3 to 4 ft . ........................... 50 . 5 oo
tomentosum. Felty-leaved; flowers more flat than those of Plicatum. Each Doz. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$o 35 \$3 50

-Mariesi. Loose, spreading habit, and long, downy leaves; numerous large creamy white flowers.. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cts each, $\$ 7$ per doz.

## Weigela - Diervilla

A valuable, bold, graceful shrub. Flowers trumpetshaped, varying in color from pure white to dark red. Abel Carriere. Rose-carmine, with yellow spot in throat.
amabilis. Attractive, light pink flowers.
-alba. White.
-fol. var. Very charming, with variegated leaves.
Chameleon. Changing in color from pink to white and red.
candida. Flowers pure white; strong grower.
Desboisi. Deep rose-colored flowers, similar to those of Rosea but much darker
Eva Rathke. New. A remarkably free bloomer. Very distinct color, being a rich reddish purple, quite different from anything heretofore offered.

floribunda. Very free-flowering, vigorous-growing shrub. Flowers brownish crimson in the bud, changing to bright crimson when open.
gigantiflora. The most vigorous grower of all; flowers light pink.
Gwenewegeni. Flowers red outside, whitish within, yellow-striped.
hortensis nivea. Beautiful white.
hybrida Hendersoni. Fine compact habit, Flowers medium size, outside of petals red, interior a lighter shade.
-Lavallei. A fine variety, producing dark reddish purple flowers; one of the darkest varieties, spreading habit.
-rosea. Handsome rose-colored flowers.
Mme. Edouard Andre. Very dark brownish purple.
Mme. Conturier. Yellowish white, changing to pink.
Mme. Gustav Mallet. Light pink, bordered white.
Mme. Lemoine. White, with delicate blush, changing to pink. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
nana variegata. Leaves variegated with white; flowers nearly white.
Pascal. An abundance of deep red flowers; very attractive.

weigela

## WEIGELA, continued

Steltsneri. Dark red; very free-flowering
Van Houttei. Carmine-red.
Verschaffeltil. Very attractive variety; delicate pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. 4 to 5 ft ., 50 cts ., each, $\$ 5$ per doz.; specimens, 75 cts. to $\$ 1$ each

## Xanthoceras

sorbifolia. Forms a round, upright bush, with smooth reddish bark; foliage resembles the Mountain Ash. Terminal clusters of orchid-like white flowers, reddish copper-colored at base. This is an exquisite shrub for massing purposes. Early-flowering $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 0 \quad 35 & \$ 350\end{array}$


## Xanthorrhiza - Shrub Yellow-root

apiifolia. Attractive dwarf shrub, with exquisite compound leaves and slender racemes of curious brownish purple flowers. I to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

Xanthoxylum - Yellow-wood, or Prickly Ash
fraxinifolium. Low-growing, yellowish flowers with red anthers.
Fruit very ornamental. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Standard flowering shrubs are now being used extensively in all kinds of planting and are effective in adding tone and grace to the grounds. We have a large selection.


XANTHOCERAS SORBIFOLIA

## Section V. Ornamental Flowering Shrub Division (STANDARD TREE FORM)

Under this section we offer shrubs grown in standard tree form. This means they are grown on a single stem The value of the tree is based on the age. Where we say two-year-head, it means the head has been trained for two years after the terminal stem was obtained. The total height of the tree-form shrub is 5 to 7 feet, except where noted. We cannot too highly recommend the planting of them, especially to obtain a formal effect and in small gardens. They can also be planted as single specimens on the lawn, and will not interfere with the natural welfare of the grass.

## Althea - Rose of Sharon

Named Varieties, in separate colors.
2-yr. head
\$o 75 | 4-yr. head
I oう Specimens $\$ 2.50$ to 500


Standard viblennum plicatcm (see page 40)

## Amygdalus - Flowering Almonds

 Chinensis alba plena (Double White-flowering Almond) -rosea plena (Double Pink Flowering Almond) Straight stems 3 to 4 ft . high; 3-yr. heads \$I. 25 each \$12 per doz.
## Azalea

mollis. In all the well-known shades of color of this variety. 2 - to $3-\mathrm{ft}$. stems, nice heads, \$I.50 each, \$I5 per doz

## Clethra - Sweet Pepper Bush

alnifolia. Fragrant white spikes of flowers in August; foliage light green 2-yr. head
$3-\mathrm{yr}$ head ... 80 75 $3-y r$. head I 00

## Crataegus • Hawthorn

oxyacantha flore albo pleno (Double Whice Hawthorn; Paul's Scarlet)

2 -yr. head ...\$0 75 | Specimens, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ 3-yr head ... I oo

## Deutzia

crenata flora plena. Double pinkish white flowers. 2-yr. head ...\$I oo | 3-yr. head ... \$I 50
Forsythia - Golden Bell
suspensa.
2-yr. head ... \$o 75 | Specimens. $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ 3-yr. head ... I oo

## Hydrangea

paniculata grandiflora. One of the most useful and ornamental of all the Hydrangeas $2-\mathrm{yr}$. head ... \$o 75 | Spec. . . \$1.50 to $\$ 2$

## Ligustrum

The standard privets have now become equally as popular as Bay Trees. We have a quantity of handsome, perfect-shaped specimens of Ligustrum ovalifolium, grown on stems $21 / 2$ to 3 feet.
ovalifolium aureo-marginatum elegans. Bright golden-leaved Privet; half standard.


## Magnolia

acuminata. Yellow flowers. 2-yr. head, \$1.

## Pavia

rosea (Pink-flowering Dwarf Horse-chestnut). Stems 5 ft , crown 18 to 24 in . diam., $\$ 2.50$.

## Prunus

triloba rosea fl. pl. (Double Pink-flowering Plum). 2-yr. head ...... \$o 75 Specimens. $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ oo 3 -yr. head I oo

## Rhododendrons

In best varieties. 3 -yr. head ...... \$r 50 | 4-yr. head ......\$2 50

## Roses

For Tree or Standard Roses, see page 7. Also Standard Roses in pots, see dage 7 .

## Staphylea

Colchica. Pure white, fragrant flowers; very ornamental in standard form. 2-yr. head ...... \$I oo | 3-yr. head \$1 50

## Syringa - Lilac

The Lilacs are distinctly ornamental in standard form, and fine as specimens for the lawn.
Charles X. Reddish purple flowers.
Marie Le Graye. Creamy white flowers.
Persian. Of more slender growth than the common Lilac; purple flowers in immense spikes.
$2-\mathrm{yr}$. , $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each, 3 -yr., $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$; specimens, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 4$ each

## Viburnum • Snowball

plicatum (Japan Snowball)
Opulus, var. sterile (The Guelder Rose)
2 -yr., \$1 each, 3 -yr., $\$ 1.50$; specimens, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 4$ each

## Weigela

nana fol. var. Compact variegated leaves; flowers pink or nearly white. We have a nice stock of miniature standards, very effective for formal plantings. Stems $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., crowns $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each, $\$$ io per doz.
hybrida rosea. Compact growth, rose-colored flowers We can supply these only in regular height. 3 -yr head .....\$1 50 | 4-yr. head
.$\$ 250$

## Wistaria

Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers



STANDARD HYDRANGEA
RHODODENDRON GARDENS. Lovers of beautiful grounds know they are as much at home in this counOur plants looks so much at home that visitors frequently ask if they are in their native habitat.

avenue of lindens (see page 40)

## Section VI Deciduous Ornamental and Shade Tree Division

While the collection of trees growing in our Nurseries is very extensive, and comprises almost every variety of any value, we have used extra precaution in the compilation of the following list, selecting only such kinds as possess distinctive decorative merit, and are suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street plantings. Deciduous trees can be safely planted in spring after the frost has left the ground, before new growth has appeared, and in the autumn after the foliage and wood ripen until the ground freezes in winter. We cannot too strongly impress upon intending purchasers the importance of the proper preparation of the ground before planting. The popular method of strenuously squeezing a fine healthy tree into a hole half the size in diameter of the roots, afterward filling in with hard-pan or "any old thing," has proved beyond doubt the common cause of failure, which is generally attributed to some fault or deficiency of the tree.

To insure successful results, the ground should be properly prepared previous to planting, enriching the soil, if necessary, with well-decayed manure. The hole should be dug at least 2 feet wider in diameter than the ball of roots; the depth will be governed by the nursery soil line as indicated on stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil and firmly pressing.

If you are not ready to plant the trees promptly upon their arrival, they should be immediately unpacked and heeled in. This means opening a trench, placing the trees in an upright position and thoroughly covering the roots with fine soil, pressing down firmly, which will prevent drying out of the roots.

Do not unpack trees if weather is freezing. Should they arrive in a frozen condition or during severe weather place them in a cool position free from frost, until perfectly thawed. If deciduous trees or shrubs are miscarried or delayed in transit, so as to become dried or shriveled, they shouid be completely buried, roots, trunk and branches, allowing them to remain several days before planting.

## Japanese Maples <br> (POT- AND FIELD-GROWN)

These represent the very highest development of complex beauty. The foliage is delicately cut and serrated, and runs the whole gamut of color, from green to blood-red and bright gold, and, when artistically planted, they produce an effect at once distinctive and charming. Possessing so many ornamental characteristics and being of dwarf, spreading habit, they are admirably adapted for specimens and grouping on the lawn, where touches or masses of color are desired. They are also very graceful and effective if planted in the foreground of taller shrubbery. The intrinsic decorative value of these handsome Maples is now fully recognized by all lovers of the beautiful in nature,
and has consequently created a popular demand. The following varieties have been selected as the finest and most distinct. We offer American-grown trees, which we have found much stronger and more robust than those imported.
Acer Japonicum aureum. Foliage shaded in gold, with suffusions of green.

- filicifolium. Fine large foliage, delicate green, deeply lobed.
--versicolor. Leaves bright green, variegated with red, yellow and large white spots. A grand variety.
-polymorphum. Small green leaves, deeply lobed; young shoots bright red.
- albo pictum. Bold green foliage, with white variegation.


JAPANESE MAPLE

## JAPANESE MAPLES, continued

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum. Foliage deep blood-red and deeply cut.

- -dissectum. Foliage of a flesh-pink when young, later changing to dark red.
- -nigrum. Foliage and branches of the darkest shade of crimson, almost black.
-     - pinnatifolium. Dark crimson color; very fine.
- palmatum. Foliage light, rich soft green; deeply cut.
-rreticulatum. Deeply lobed leaves, greenish yellow, with green margins.
Each Doz. Each Doz.
15- to 20-in. . \$1 oo \$10 oo. In pots. . \$I 25 \$I2 00 20- to $30-\mathrm{in}$. . 2 oo 20 oo. In pots. . $250 \quad 25$ or $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft f. .... 3 oo 30 oo. In pots. . 3 50 35 oc 3 to 4 ft ....... 4 oo 40 oo. In tubs . $450 \quad 45$ oo



## Acer - Maple

campestris. Shrub or small tree of slow, dense growth, suitable for screening or fencing purpose.

-pulverulentum. Leaves bright green, marked with small, silvery white spots. Very desirable for groups or as single specimens for the lawn.


Colchicum rubrum. An attractive species from Japan; medium-sized tree of rounded form. Color of young growth and foliage bright crimson until late in fall, dark green turning to bronze color. Each Doz.

8 to 10 ft ..
..... \$I 50
IO to $I 2 \mathrm{ft}$
250
12 to 14 ft
350
circinatum. Handsome, round-headed tree, light green foliage, red flowers.

dasycarpum (White- or Silver-leaved Maple) Large-sized tree; rapid grower. Foliage bright green above and silvery white underneath. Very desirable for street planting.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Io to 12 ft . | \$1 00 | \$10 0o |
| I 2 to I 4 ft . | 75 | 1700 |
| 14 to 16 ft . | 250 | 2500 |
| $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2$ in. diam | 350 | 35 оо |

## ACER, continued

dasycarpum pyramidalis (Silver Maple). Perfect pyramidal shape; the best of all pyramidal-growing trees; also very fine for screening

| Branched from the bottom- | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | \$1 25 | \$12 50 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | oo | 20 oo |
| Regular tree form- |  |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 50 | 15 O |
| 13 to 15 ft . |  |  |

-Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). Very beautiful variety, with delicately cut leaves and graceful drooping branches. Vigorous grower and one of the finest ornamental trees in existence.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$0 75 | \$7 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | I 00 | IO 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | I 50 | 1500 |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 200 | 2000 |
| 14 to 16 ft . | 300 | 3000 |

Negundo (Ashleaf Maple) Californicum. Vigor-ous-growing tree of spreading habit. Each Doz. 9 to II ft. .......................... \$I oo \$10 oo II to 13 ft . ......................... 1 . 50 I5 oo

- -aureum. Golden variegated foliage; very ornamental.

Each Doz. 5 to 6 ft . ............................ . \$ 25 \$12 00 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 2 oo
Pennsylvanicum (Striped Bark Maple). Native species of moderate growth and rounded form. Very beautiful light green foliage; striped bark

|  | Each | Doz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$o 75 | \$7 50 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 25 | 1200 |

TRAINED FRUIT TREES IN ALL FORMS

ACER, continued
platanoides (Norway Maple). Vigorous-growing tree, of spreading, rounded form, but compact habit. Foliage dark shining green. Very handsome species and one of the best for street and avenue planting.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \$_{1}$ | 50 | \$1500 | \$100 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 25 | 2400 | 17500 |
| 13 to 15 ft . . . . . . . . . . 2 | 50 | 2500 | 20000 |
| 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft}, 21 / 2$ to 3 in . diam. | 00 | 5000 |  |
| 15 to $17 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diam. $\qquad$ |  | 7000 |  |
| Speeimens, $31 / 2$ to +in . diam. |  |  |  |

-cucullatum (Curly-leaved Norway Maple). Similar to the Norway Maple, but the lobes of leaves curl inward, giving the tree a very curious and novel appearance.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \text { \$o } 75 & \$ 7 \quad 50\end{array}$
7 to 9 ft .
I 251250
9 to IIft
$200 \quad 2000$
-globosum. Fine ball-shaped variety; standard form. An excellent lawn tree. See page 5 I
-Reitenbachi (Reitenbach's Norway Maple). A magnificent variety. Foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to purple toward midsummer. Retains its color throughout the season.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \text { to io ft............................ } 2 \text { oo } 20 \text { oo }
\end{aligned}
$$

-Schwedieri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). A valuable variety; young shoots and leaves of a bright purple color, in the older leaves changing to purplish green. One of the most useful and decorative of all the purple-leaved Maples.

| Branched from bottom- | Each | Doz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In regular tree form- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 8 to Ioft . | I 50 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 200 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . |  |  |

Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). Very quickgrowing tree, of handsome, spreading form. Bold, dark green foliage. An excellent lawn and shade tree; also fine for seashore planting. Each Doz. 12 to 13 ft .
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 2 & 50 & \$ 25\end{array}$ 13 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots,{ }_{3}$ oo 30 oo 14 to 15 ft ., 3 to 4 in . diam.
-Leopoldi (Leopold's Sycamore Maple). Leaves curiously striated with white and yellow. Very choice variety. Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 2 \mathrm{in}$. diam., $\$ 2.50$.
-nervosum. Very handsome dark purplish green foliage, marked with yellow on the upper side; reverse side purple-red. Very ornamental and distinct. Low-branched, 8 to to ft ., $\$ 2$.
-purpurascens. Darker red and more beautiful foliage than the old variety of Purpurea.


Low-branched-

I4 to 15 ft ., specimens . . . . . . . . . . . 10 oo
rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). Large tree. Leaves green above, pale or glaucous below; flowers red or scarlet; fruit red. Foliage bright scarlet in autumn. Very valuable tree for street or park planting

saccharinum (Sugar or Rock Maple). Of vigorous growth; more or less pyramidal form. The coloring is magnificent during the fall months. Extensively used for street planting.

Each Doz.


12 . 14 ....................... 200 20 00
Tataricum Ginnala. Foliage prettily cut and lobed; turns a bright red in autumn. Each Doz. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.


ACER, continued
velutinum (Velvet-leaved Maple). Vigorous grower with large, dark green, five-lobed leaves.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Each } \\
\$ 0 \quad 50
\end{array} \$ 500 \\
& 7 \text { to } 9 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& 100 \\
& 1000
\end{aligned}
$$

## Alnus - Alder Tree

glutinosa (Black Alder). A rapid grower, with dull, dark green foliage
Incana. Gray-colored Alder.
laciniata (Cut-leaved Alder). Large, deeply cut foliage. Very graceful and ornamental.

10 to 12 ft ., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

## Ailanthus

glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). Rapid grower, with feathery, tropical-looking foliage. Each Doz.

Io to 12 ft .
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { I } 50 & 1500\end{array}$


ACER SACCHARINUM

## Amelanchier

Botryapium (Snowy Mespilus, or Juneberry). Dwarf tree. Blooms early in the season; flowers snow-white and very numerous.

Each
\$I OO
\$10 00
8 to 10 ft .
200
2000

## AEsculus • Horse-chestnut

Hippocastanum (European White-flowering Horsechestnut). A compact handsome tree. Foliage appears very early in spring; white-spotted flowers produced in large trusses. Distinctly ornamental.


## ÆSCULUS, continued

Hippocastanum flore albo pleno (Double Whiteflowering Horse-chestnut). A superb variety, with very double, white flowers. Panicles large; produce no fruit.

Each Doz. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. I $^{\text {I }} 50$ \$I5 oo 8 to Io ft. . . ........................ 2 00 2000
 II to 12 ft ., 3 in . diam $500 \quad 50$ oo
-rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-chestnut). One of the finest trees in cultivation; form round; flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green. One of the most valuable ornamental trees. The white-flowered and this contrast well when planted together. Very scarce.

-Briotti. A variety of the preceding, with darker flowers. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 4$.
glabra (Smooth-leaved Ohio Buckeye). Foliage larger than the common species; flowers greenish yellow.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Betula - Birch

alba (European White Birch). Rapid grower. Bark silvery white; branches spray-like. Each Doz.

 Io to 12 ft . ........................ 2 oo 2000 I2 to 14 ft . . ....................... 300 3000
-laciniata. See Weeping Trees.


ESCULUS HIPDOCASTANUM FLORE ALBO PLENO

## BETULA, continued

alba atropurpurea. Dark purple leaves; very hand-

| some. | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 75 | \$7 |
| 6 to 6 ft . | I 50 | 15 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 250 | 25 |
| 12 to 14 ft . |  |  |

Ienta (Cherry, or Black Birch). Very handsome native tree; young bark, aromatic and agreeable.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$0 50 | \$5 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 75 | 750 |

lutea (Yellow Birch). Very rapid grower, yellowish gray bark. Each Doz.
 5 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
papyracea (Paper, or Canoe Birch) . Handsome, tree; tall-growing. Leaves large; bark silvery white.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$I 00 | \$10 OO |
| 8 to Io ft. | I 50 | 120 |

populifolia (American White Birch). Medium-sized tree; smooth white bark. Rapid grower and very useful. Each Doz.
 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
purpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). Light-colored bark Foliage beautiful shade of purple when young, thanging to green with the advance of the season. Very distinct. Each Doz.


rubra (nigra) (River, or Red Birch). Well known by its shaggy red bark; very ornamental.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$1 00 | \$10 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | I 50 | 15 O |

## Caragana - Pea Tree

arborescens. A handsome dwarf tree, with bright yellow flowers in May and June. Each Doz. 5 to 6 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ I oo \$ io oo 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. I 50 I5 00

## CASTANEA. See page 82

## Catalpa

bignonioides aurea (Golden Catalpa). A mediumsized tree, of rapid growth, having large, heartshaped leaves, of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, but later in the season become green. 4 to 5 ft . stems, $2 \times 3 \mathrm{ft}$. heads, $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 25$ per doz.
-purpurea (Purple-leaved Catalpa). Foliage large, dark purple; holds its color well. 4 to 5 ft stems, $2 \times 3 \mathrm{ft}$. heads, $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 25$ per doz.
speciosa. An effective tropical-looking lawn tree, with very large fragrant blossoms of purple and white, produced in pyramidal clusters a foot long; flowers in June

Each Doz.
 12 to 14 ft . 400
hybrida Japonica (Teas' Japan Hybrid Catalpa). Of spreading habit, with fragrant white flowers, spotted purple, lasting several weeks. Profuse bloomer.

6 to 8 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 I5 00

## Cedrela

Sinensis. Ornamental tree, with large feathery foliage of regular and dense growth. Flowers white, in very long, pendulous racemes. Very valuable for
 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ I ~ 50$ I5 00
8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $200 \quad 2000$

## Carpinus - Hornbean

betulus. Slow-growing tree of compact habit.


## Celtis - Nettle Tree

occidentalis. A fine native tree, with bright, shiny green leaves. 4 to 6 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
crassifolia (American Hackberry). Rough, leathery foliage and greenish flowers. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz

## Cerasus - Cherry

semperflorens. Flowers in spring and again in September; beautiful foliage and very ornamental. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 25$ per doz.
Avium flore pleno. Large, double-flowering. A rapid grower, producing a mass of white blossoms, which entirely cover the branches. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 25$ per doz.
Japonica flore pleno. Double, rich rose-colored flowers.

Each Doz.

## 6 to 8 ft .

I 50 I 00
Sieboldii alba plena (Siebold's Double White-flowering Cherry). Each Doz. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. \$I $^{5} 50$ \$I5 00

## Cercidiphyllum

Japonicum. Medium-sized; leaves heart-shaped and purplish when young, like those of the Judas tree; form pyramidal, and bark smooth. Each Doz.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |



## Cercis • Judas Tree, or Red Bud

Canadensis. Fine native tree of medium size. Heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color and flowers reddish purple.

Each Doz.
4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . ${ }^{\text {so }} 75$. $\$ 750$
6 to 8 ft
I 50
1500

## Cladrastis • Yellow Wood

tinctoria (Yellow-wood). White, pea-shaped flowers in June; a fine native tree. Each Doz.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |



## Cornus • Flowering Dogwood

florida. Foliage dark green, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Pure snow-white flowers, produced in abundance, followed by bright scarlet fruit

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | \$0 75 | \$7 50 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | I 00 | 1000 |
| 7 to 8 ft . | I 50 | 15 |

-flore rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Unfortunately, this most handsome Cornus still remains very scarce. Possessing so many charming decorative qualities. It is similar in habit of growth to the parent form, the foliage assuming the same brilliancy in the fall. The flowers are a bright rosy red, and, when planted in combination with the white variety, forms a charming and delicate contrast.

## Cytisus • Laburnum

Laburnum (Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain). Smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the growth of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$o 75 | \$7 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . |  | 1200 |


fagus sylvatica heterophylla (see page 46)

## Crataegus - Thorn

coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn). A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring; scarlet fruit in autumn.

Each Doz.
 8 to 10 f $200 \quad 2000$
-flore pleno Pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn) Flowers bright carmine-red. Each Doz.


flore alba pleno (Double White Thorn) Has small, double white flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the Double Scarlet

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | I 00 | IO 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . |  | 5 |

## Dimorphanthus • Angelica Tree

Mandshuricus. Tropical in appearance, similar in form to Aralia spinosa, but of bolder growth. Produces massive panicles of flowers in midsummer. Very attractive. Each Doz.
 8 to 10 ft
$200 \quad 2000$
-variegata. A very handsome hardy shrub, of erect habit, with large, much divided, beautifully variegated foliage. Leaves are of immense size.

-foliis argentea marginata. Large leaves, more than a yard long and the same in diameter. Dark green, bordered white. Of great value for effect as an isolated specimen, on account of its majestic habit. 3 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 5$.

- marginata aurea. This variety has the same charming, bold characteristics as the variety Argentea marginata, but differs in the foliage variegation, the leaves being bordered with a wide exquisite band of gold. Quite hardy and does not burn; very rare. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 5$.


## Diospyros • Common Persimmon

Virginiana. Handsome, glossy foliage and pale yellow flowers; edible plum-like fruit, pale orange in color.

Each Doz.


6 to 8 ft .
250


FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA

## Fagus • Beech

On account of difficult transplanting, we dig with ball of earth and burlap roots.
ferruginea (American Beech). Compact, mediumsized tree. Light-colored, smooth bark; foliage glossy and attractive.

Each Doz. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. I 25 I2 00 sylvatica (European, or English Beech). Smaller leaves than the former. Makes a compact, spreading specimen, and is suited for the lawn.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 50 | \$5 oo | \$40 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 75 | 750 | 60 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | I 00 | 1000 | 8000 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 50 | 1500 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 300 | 3000 |  | -asplenifolia (Fern-leaf Beech). Very beautiful form, with finely cut leaves. Each Doz.

 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. I 50 I5 00 4 to 5 ft .

250
-grandidentata. Beautiful pyramidal grower, the edges of the leaves deeply cut.

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .$. . ${ }^{2} 50 \mid 6$ to 8 ft.
.$\$ 350$
5 to 6 ft .
200
-heterophylla (Cut-leaved Beech). A tree of elegant, round habit, and delicately cut, fern-like foliage. Very graceful.

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . \$_{2} 50 \mid 5$ to 6 ft .
. ....... \$3 50
-purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech). An elegant vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. The foliage in spring is deep purple, and later in the season changes to crimson and again to a dull purplish green in the fall. Each Doz.

| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 75 | \$7 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | I 00 | 1000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.00 | 2000 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 350 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft | 500 |  |
| Specimen | 750 |  |

We also have pot and tub-grown Purple Beeches,

## FAGUS, continued

sylvatica purpurea pendula. See Weeping Trees.
--Riversii (Rivers' Purple Beech). Medium-sized, regular and pyramidal in form; foliage of a rich and permanent dark color. A very choice ornamental tree.

| Branched from bottom- | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1 00 | \$10 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 200 | 2000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 300 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 400 |  |
| In standard form- |  |  |
| Io ft.......... \$6 oo | 800 |  |

-tricolor. A strikingly new variety, the leaf of which is dark purple, richly margined with rose-carmine and yellow.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In bush form- } \\
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 3 \text { oo } \\
& 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft.} \ldots . .4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$ 7 \text { oo }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Fraxinus • Ash

Americanz (White Ash). A splendid tall-growing tree. Foliage dark green above and light silvery beneath. Each Doz.

| 7 to 8 ft . | \$0 75 | \$7 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to Io ft . | I 25 | 1203 |
| Io to 12 |  |  |

excelsior (English Ash) . A lofty tree, with handsome foliage. Each Doz.
 IO to 12 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2000000
ornus (Flowering Ash) . 20 to 30 feet. Greenish white, fringe-like flowers in June. Very ornamental.

8 to IO ft. ......................... I 50 I 500

Io to I2 ft. . ....................... 250 2500
quadrangulata (Blue Ash). Branches quadrangular.

| 6 to 8 ft . | \$0 75 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to Io ft | I 25 | 1200 |

Viridis (Green Ash). Well-shaped, bushy head; fine for lawn- and street-planting. Each Doz.

| 6 to 8 ft . | So 75 | \$7 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to io ft. | I 00 | 1000 |
| 10 to 12 ft |  |  |

IO to 12 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 I 75 I8 00
I2 to I4 ft. ......................... $250 \quad 2500$
Mandschurica. Valuable tree of vigorous growth. Branches quadrangular. Each Doz.
 8 to Io ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 I5 00


## GINKGO BILOBA. See Salisburia adiantifolia

## Gleditschia • Honey Locust

Sinensis (Chinese Honey Locust). This is a very handsome shapely tree, sometimes growing to a height of 40 feet. The spines are very strong.

triacanthos (Thorny Honey Locust). A fine, hardy, rapid-growing tree, with delicate foliage. Fine for hedges.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 050 & \$ 500\end{array}$
4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## Gymnocladus - Kentucky Coffee Tree

Canadensis. A fine ornamental tree. Rapid grower, with feathery, bluish green foliage.

6 to 8 ft .


## Halesia - Snowdrop Tree

tetraptera. Leaves dark green above and pale green below. Lovely pure white flowers, resembling those of the snowdrop, but larger. Bushy-

8 to 10 ft
\$1 $50 \mid 10$ to 12 ft
$\$ 250$

## JUGLANS. See page 82

## Koelreuteria • Varnish Tree

paniculata. A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage and large, terminal panicles of showy golden yellow flowers in July. A very desirable lawn tree.

Each Doz. 5 to ) ft
\$I OO \$io OO
6 to 8 ft .
I $50 \quad 1500$

## Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

styraciflua. A fine tree of medium size and moderate growth, having beautiful star-shaped, glossy green leaves, which turn to a deep purplish crimson in autumn. Each Doz.
 7 to 9 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 25 I2 00


## Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

Tulipifera. A magnificent native tree of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy leaves of a light green color, and beautiful tulip-like flowers. 50 to 70 feet.

|  | Each | Doz. | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$0 50 | \$5 00 | \$40 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 00 | 1000 | 70 | 6 to 8 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . i 00 Io 00 7000 8 to 10 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . 175 I 78 oo 145 00

-aureo marginatum. Splendid Tulip Tree, with golden foliage.

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$_{2} 50 \mid 12$ to $14 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .{ }^{2} 00$
Io to 12 ft .

$$
400
$$

## Magnolia

acuminata (Cucumber Magnolia) 5 to 7 ft .
Each Doz.
\$I 50 \$I5 00

7 to 8 ft
tripetala (Umbrella Tree). 30 to 40 feet. A valuable lawn tree; very hardy; with immense leaves and large white flowers in June. Each Doz.


## Melia - Texas Umbrella Tree

Azedarach. Bright green foliage and fragrant lilaccolored flowers, produced in April, succeeded by yellowish berries. Very desirable. Standards, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ each.

## MEDLAR. See page 90 <br> MORUS. See page 82

## Nyssa - Sour Gum, or Pepperidge

sylvatica. Grows best in swamps. Foliage leathery and glossy; colored scarlet and orange in fall. 4 to 6 $\mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{Si}_{1}$

## Paulownia - Empress Tree

imperialis. A very noble deciduous tree of rapid growth; thrives in any soil; large leaves; good for shading. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \text { \$o } 75 & \$ 800\end{array}$


## Phellodendron - Chinese Cork Tree

Amurense. Dark green foliage, resembling that of the ailanthus. Each 8 to 10 ft .
\$I 50
10 to 12 ft .
Doz.

12 to $\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{ft}$.
200
400

## Platanus

## (Plane Tree; Button Ball Tree)

orientalis (Oriental Plane). A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this sountry. Dense foliage of a bright green color. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white color all through the winter. As a shade tree, cannot be excelled.

| d. | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$o 50 | \$5 oo | \$40 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 00 | 1000 | 8000 |
| 10 to 12 ft | 50 | 1500 | 12500 |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 225 | 2500 | 17500 |
| 14 to 16 ft . | 400 | 4000 | 35000 |

occidentalis Sutneri. (Sutner's White-spotted Plane Tree). Foliage spotted and marked white; very ornamental.

$$
6 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . \mathrm{SI}_{\mathrm{I}} \text { oo io to } 12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 500
$$

8 to 10 ft
200
-pyramidalis (Pyramidal Plane). Perfect pyramidal shade: desirable for street planting. Each Doz.


## Populus - Poplar

alba nivea. Foliage white and very downy beneath Ma'zes a fine contrast with the green foliage of other tree : ft Each Doz. ....\$0 75 \$8 00
 -Bolleana. 60 to 80 ft . Similar in habit to the Lombardy Poplar; has silvery white foliage. Quite distinct.

Each Doz.

| 6 to 8 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$I 00 |
| :---: |



12 t
500
Very stron
$\$+$ to 500
balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). Valuable shade tree of very rapid growth. Spreading in habit. Very sweetscented.

Canadensis (Cottonwood). A tall tree, with broadly deltoid, glabrous shining serrate leaves.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$0 50 | \$5 00 | \$35 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 75 | 750 | 6000 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | OO | 1000 | 7500 |



SYLVATICA PURPUREA RIVERSII (see page 46)

## POPULUS, continued

Carolinensis; syn., monolifera (Carolina Poplar). Distinct in habit of growth, forming a pyramidal head. Rapid grower; very valuable for screening.

fastigiata, or dilatata (Lombardy, or Italian Poplar). One of our most ornamental and picturesque trees; of remarkably rapid growth and erect habit. Admirable for formal and general landscape effects Low rates on quantities. Each Doz. 100


Picard. Extra-fine shade tree; leaves silvery green. ( 50 to 60 feet.) Each $\quad$ Doz.
\$o $75 \quad \$ 8$ oo 7 to 9 ft. . ......................... $\$ 0$ o 75 \$8 oo 9 to IIft. .......................... . I 25 I2 00 14 to 16 ft ., extra . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 oo 40 oo
tremula (European Aspen). Leaves small and thin, oval-round, bordered with incurved teeth; the leafstalks long, slender and flattened, giving a restless motion to the foliage. Each Doz.


## Prunus - Cherry

Cerasus serotina (Wild Black Cherry). Strong, straight tree. Flowers in long, loose racemes, appearing when the leaves are nearly full grown. Fruit peashaped, purple-black in color. 8 to 10 ft .

Each Doz. ..... \$o 75 \$5 oo Myrobolana flore pleno (Double-flowering Cherry). Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, double, rose color, fragrant, appearing in early spring. 6 to 8 ft ., \$I each, $\$$ io per doz.
Padus (European Bird Cherry) . A fine, rapid-growing tree, glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of black fruit: \$I oo \$io oo 6 to 8 ft

I 50 I5 on

## Ptelea - Hop Tree

trifoliata. Glossy green foliage. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each, \$io per doz.
-aurea (Golden-leaved Hop Tree). 5 to 7 ft ., \$I each, \$1o per doz.

quercus robur

## Pterostyrax - Wistaria Tree

corymbosa. Fragrant deutzia-like white flowers in showy, pendulous panicles, followed by small fruits. Very ornamental. 6 to 8 ft . Each Doz.
8 to 10 ft .
$250 \quad 2500$

## Quercus • Oak

alba (American White Oak). One of the most noble of our native trees. Foliage assumes a beautiful ${ }^{\circ}$ deep red or violet-purple in autumn. Each Doz. 6 to 8 ft .
\$1 oo \$io oo 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 1 50 15 oo
Alberti. Gigantic variety. Massive leaves nearly a foot long and half as wide.

Branched from bottom-

Americana rubra (American Red Oak) Beautiful tree of rapid growth, growing into a large, majestic tree. Head broad and round.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | I oo | \$10 oo | \$80 oo |
| 8 to 10 ft . |  | 15 oo | 125 oo |
| Io to 12 ft . | 2 ог | 20 oo |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . |  | 30 oo |  |

bicolor (Swamp White Oak). Light grayish brown bark; foliage bright scarlet in autumn.
 cerris (Turkey Oak)

coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A native tree of fine, rapid growth; remarkable for its bright scarlet foliage in fall. 6 to 8 ft .
$\qquad$ 150

Concordia. Brilliant golden foliage; very valuable.

| Pyramidal shape- | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$2 oo | \$20 oo |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 3 oo | 30 oo |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 5 оo | 50 oo |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 8 оо |  |
| Tree form- |  |  |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 250 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 4 оo |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 7 oo |  |

Ilex (Evergreen Oak). Pyramidal habit; leaves very variable, dark green above, yellowish white beneath. 2 ft ., \$I.
imbricaria (Laurel, or Shingle Oak). Handsome glossy foliage, changing in autumn to russet-red.

macrocarpa (Bur Oak). Vigorous, stately tree, of picturesque appearance.

nigra (Water Oak). Forms a round-topped head; fine purple foliage.

6 to 8 ft . $\qquad$ \$1 $50 \mid 8$ to io $\mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$ 2$ оо
palustris (Pin Oak). A superb and very distinct tree, with graceful, drooping branches. Pleasing bright green foliage, changing to deep red in autumn. Very valuable as a lawn tree and for avenues.

pannonica (Italian Oak). Handsome, dark green foliage, gradually spreading branches.

6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$_{1} 50$ | 8 to Io $\mathrm{ft} . . . . \$_{2}$ оо
pectinata. Handsome tree; the leaves are deeply lobed.

pyramidalis (fastigiata). Handsome, monumental, pyramidal Oak, with dark green foliage.
6 to 8 ft . ....... $\$ 2$ oo 8 to 10 ft .
.$\$ 350$
Robur (Royal English ©ak). Stout, spreading tree; vigorous and stately. Each Doz. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$. 75 \$7 oo
6 to 8 ft . ........................... I оо 10 оо

## QUERCUS, continued

robur atropurpurea. Dark purple foliage.
2 to 3 ft .
. \$I $50 \mid 4$ to 5 ft .
.$\$ 250$ tinctoria (Black, or Yellow-bark Oak). A stately tree of rapid growth, slender branches, leaves turn dull red or orange-brown in the fall.


## Robinia - Locust, or Acacia

Pseudacacia (Yellow Locust). The Robinias are medium-sized, rapid-growing trees, with light green foliage. The racemes of fragrant pea-shaped blossoms are produced in abundance. The Yellow Locust is renowned for its indestructible hard wood.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to | So 30 | 8300 | \$20 00 |
| 5 to 7 ft . | 50 | 500 | 4000 |

## Salisburia - Ginkgo

adiantifolia. A grand Japanese tree of compact, pyramidal habit. Leaves similar in form to those of the well-known Maidenhair Fern Very effective for the lawn or avenue; rapid grower and perfectly hardv.

| dv. | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft | \$o 75 | \$7 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 150 | 1500 |
| Io to 12 ft | 200 | 2000 |
| 12 to $\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{ft}$ | 300 | 3000 |

## Salix • Willow

laurifolia (Laurel Leaf Willow) . Shining dark green foliage. Vigorous grower and very ornamental.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 50 | \$500 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 75 | 700 | vitellina (Yellow Willow). Light green leaves and yellow branches, giving it a very striking appearance.

Eech $\quad$ Doz.
\$o $50 \quad \$ 500$

|  | Ez.ch | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$o 50 | 500 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 100 | 1000 |

6 to 8 ft .
200
regalis (Royal Willow). Rich, silvery foliage. Very effective in groups. Each Doz.
 8 to 10 ft . ......................... 125 1200

## Sophora • Pagoda Tree

Japonica. Soft delicate-colored foliage and drooping clusters of pea-shaped creamy white flowers, borne in great profusion in August.

Each Doz.


## Sorbus - Mountain Ash

Aucuparia (European). A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 0 \quad 75 & \$ 750\end{array}$

Americana (American Mountain Ash; Dogberry). Bold, handsome tree; very large, bright red berries.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\ \$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 500\end{array}$

Aria (White Beam-Tree). A vigorous grower, with fine, distinct foliage; young wood downy; fruit grayish brown. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{I}$.

## Styrax - Storax

Japonica. Shrub or small tree, with slender, spreading branches. Flowers numerous and white, fragrant racemes. May. (See, also, list of Flowering Shrubs.)

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 50 | 1500 |



TILIA ARGENTEA

## Taxodium

distichum (Deciduous Cypress). A handsome stately tree, with feathery light green foliage. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{I}^{2} 50 \mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{I}^{2} 50$

## Tilia - Linden, or Lime Tree

Americana (American Linden, or Basswood). Stately and vigorous tree, with large, shining, dark green, heart-shaped leaves; flowers very fragrant

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | - 00 | \$10 00 | \$7500 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 50 | 1500 | 12500 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 200 | 2000 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 300 | 3000 |  |

argentea (White, or Silver Linden). Distinct ornamental shade tree of pyramidal form and dense, compact habit. Very fine for lawns and avenues.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$0 75 | \$750 | \$50 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 25 | 1200 | 9000 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 200 | 2000 | 16500 |
| ro to 12 ft . | 300 | 3000 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 500 | 5000 |  |

dasytyla (Crimean Linden). Bark of young branches bright green; foliage dark rich glossy green above, reverse side pale green. Vigorous tree


Europra (European Linden). Fine large pyramidal tree. Foliage plentiful, forming a dense shade. Very fragrant when in bloom.

| agrant when in bloom. | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$0 50 | \$500 | \$30 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 75 | 700 | 6000 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | I 50 | 1500 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 200 | 2000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

-rubra (European Red-Twig Linden). Medium size,



AVENUE OF LINDEN AND ORIENTAL PLANE TREES IN OUR NURSERY

## TILIA, continued

Mississippiensis. Vigorous growth and enormous large foliage; leaves from 12 to 15 inches in diameter.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$ 100 | \$10 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 50 | 1500 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 250 | 250 |

platyphyllos (Broad-leaved European Linden). Superb tree, with immense foliage; very majestic.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$0 75 | \$8 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | I 25 | 1200 |
| Io to 12 ft . | 200 | 2000 |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 300 | 3000 |
| 14 to 16 ft . |  |  | Specimens

$\$ 8$ to 1500
alba erecta. Light-colored, upright-growing; very vigorous.

Each Doz.


Grafted on standards, 8 to 10 ft . stem deeply cut leaves.
fo ft

Each
$\$ 3$ Doz.
$\$ 30$ oo
I 2 to 14 ft .

heterophylla. Very large foliage, 5 to 8 inches long
Smooth and shining above, whitish beneath

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | \$0 75 | \$8 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | I 25 | 12 |

TILIA, continued
sylvestris (Narrow-leaved European Linden) . Similar to $T$. platyphyllos in habit and growth, but with smaller leaves. 3 to 4 ft . Each $\quad \begin{array}{r}\text { Doz } \\ \$ 0 \quad 50 \\ \$ 500\end{array}$ 4 to 6 ft .

75
8 00

## Trained Linden

These are specially trained for forming arching avenues, natural pergolas, arches for gateways and formal garden effects. A prominent feature of European estates. Require no extra skill to keep in shape. Fine well-shaped ornamental imported trees.

Each Doz.
Io to 12 ft .
.$\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 10$.
Larger sizes.
. $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ to $\$ 15$.

## Ulmus . Elm

Americana (American White or Water Elm). One of the noblest and most beautiful of our native trees; very tall-growing and stately

-aurea. A fine golden Elm, with slender pendulous branches.

Each Doz.
ow-branched -

7 to $9 \mathrm{ft} . \times . . . . . . . . . . .$.

9 to II ft. ................ 300
II to 13 ft .
Tree form-
IO to 12 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. diam. . . . $\$ 300$ campestris (English Elm). Tall-growing, spreading tree of erect, compact habit Bark is darker than that of the American Elm and leaves remain green several weeks longer.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | I 00 | \$10 00 |
| 8 to IO ft . | 50 | I5 O |

-Louis Van Houtte. Yellow foliage, sometimes spotted with green. Quite distinct. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \$ 2$ oo | Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$_{3} 00$ -purpurea (Purple-leaved English Elm). An interesting variety of compact, upright growth, with purple leaves in May and June. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{SI}^{2} 50 \mid$ IO to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . \$_{2} 50$ -suberosa (English Corky-barked Elm). Branches corky; leaves small and rough above. 6 to 8 ft . .... \$I oo 8 to Io $\mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{II}_{50}$

## ULMUS, continued

campestris vegeta. A vigorous grower, with large, bright green leaves; of spreading habit. A valuable tree for lawns and streets.
 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .{ }^{1} 50$
-Dumont. A new European variety, with large leaves; vigorous grower; very suitable for street planting. 8 to 10 ft . \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.
latifolia. The best variety for street and avenue planting; large leaves, compact and upright in habit.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | So 50 | \$500 | \$40 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 150 | 1500 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 225 | 2400 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 300 | 3500 |  |
| 14 to 16 ft . | 350 | 4000 |  |

Monumentalis (Monumental Elm). A slow-growing variety, forming a straight and dense column; very distinct.

plumosa pyramidalis. An elegant pyramidal-growing Elm.

Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$_{2}$ oo | 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$_{3} 00$
scabra Dampieri. Slender branches and light green foliage; very choice variety.

6 to 8 ft . . . . . . . \$I oo
8 to 10 ft
\$1 50
-Wredei. Bright golden leaves, yellowish green in center. A vigorous and effective tree; distinctly ornamental as a lawn specimen or for foreground planting

-superba (Blandford Elm). A noble tree of large size and quick growth. Foliage large and dark green; bark smooth and grayish. A superb shade tree, and highly ornamental.

Each Doz. 8 to io ft. ............................ \$1 00 \$10 00



ACER PLATANOIDES GLOBOSUM. IO-YEAR HEAD

## ULMUS, continued

Wheatleyi (Wheatley's Pyramidal Elm). This is the most attractive Pyramidal Elm for avenue and street planting; retains its verdure the entire summer Vigorous grower Very straight Each Doz. 7 to 9 ft .
\$I 50 \$15 00 9 to II ft.
$250 \quad 2500$
II to 13 ft .
Specimens.

## Section VII. Weeping and Standard Deciduous Tree Division

We especially direct your attention to our high standard weeping trees, as they are quite distinct from the ordinary stock usually offered. They have clean stems, ranging from 6 to io feet high, are very ornamental, and are adapted for a variety of uses. We also have half-standards with stems from 3 to 5 feet high. Write for special prices on collections of twelve or more varieties of dwarf or tall standards.


CATALPA BUNGEI (see page 52)

## Acer - Maple

dasycarpum pendula (Weeping Silver-leaved Maple). Vigorous and free-growing variety. Leaves green above and silvery white beneath. Will grow in almost any position. Each Doz.



platanoides globosum. Fine ball-shaped variety; standard form. Excellent for lawn and formal effects. 3-yr. . .......... $\$ 2$ oo 5 -yr. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 500$ 4-yr.. 350

## Betula - Birch

alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). Bark and branches silvery white; graceful, slender, drooping branches and finely cut leaves.


Youngi pendula (Weeping Birch). A magnificent variety; should have a place on every lawn; on account of its beautiful, pendulous habit; very rare. On stems 4 to 6 ft . high-

6 to 8 ft .
.$\$ 200$
8 to 10 ft .
300
Io to 12 ft ., specimens. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 750
On stems 6 to 8 ft . high-
Io to II ft.
300


MORUS PENDULA

## Caragana - Pea Tree

arborescens pendula. Beautiful tree; handsome racemes of yellow flowers.

| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. | $\$ 2$ oo | Specimens $\ldots . . . \$ 5$ oo |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |

## Catalpa

Bungei. A rapid-growing tree, with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped light green leaves. Excellent for formal effects. Handsome globe-headed standards.

Stems 4 to 5 ft .; heads $11 / 2 \times 11 / 2$.. \$I 50 \$ 1500
Stems 4 to 5 ft .; heads $2 \times 2 \mathrm{ft}$.... $250 \quad 2500$
Stems 5 to 6 ft .; heads $11 / 2 \times 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 2 oo 2000 Stems 5 to 6 ft .; heads $2 \times 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 3 oo 30 oo Stems 7 to 8 ft .; heads $2 \times 2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} 3$ oo 3000 Stems 7 to 8 ft .; heads $3 \times 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . 5 oo 50 oo

## Cerasus • Cherry

Japonica rosea pendula. One of the finest flowering pendulous trees for lawns or small gardens. The slender branches fall gracefully to the ground and are covered over the whole length with rose-colored flowers.

Mahaleb pendula. Clusters of fragrant white flowers in May and June.

8 to Io ft . $\qquad$ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$2 oo
I4 to I5 ft., specimens. . . . . . . . . . . . . \$6 to 10 оо
Montmorency pendula. Valuable weeping tree; excellent fruit.

8 to Io ft .
. $\$ 200$
12 to 14 ft .
$\$ 5$ to 10 оо
serotina pendula (Wild Black Cherry). Charmingly graceful as a weeping tree. 7 to 8 ft . $. \$ 250 \mid$ Io to IIft.

## Cornus - Dogwood

florida pendula. The weeping form of the Whiteflowering Dogwood. Its habit is entirely distinct from that of any other weeping tree.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \$_{2} \text { oo } 8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} \\
& \text { Io to } 12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 7.50-\mathrm{IO} \text { oo }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Corylus • Hazlenut, or Filbert

Avellana pendula (Weeping Filbert). A fine ornamental tree, furnishing an abundance of edible fruit. Half-standards-

5 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$_{3}$ oo 17 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .{ }^{2}$. ${ }_{4}$ oo
High standards, 9 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 5 oo

## Crataegus • Hawthorn

coccinea pendula. Attractive scarlet flowers. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$.
Oxyacantha pendula (Weeping English Hawthorn). Single white flowers. Splendid lawn tree. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$

## Cytisus

Laburnum pendula. Fine racemes of charming golden flowers in summer; graceful.
 $\qquad$ .$\$ 250$

## Fagus - Beech

sylvatica pendula (Weeping Beech). Rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches, straight trunk and glossy dark green leaves; very effective.
 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{I}_{2}$. 50 Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .{ }^{2} 6$ oo
-purpurea pendula (Purple-leaved Weeping Beech). One of the most beautiful and ornamental weeping trees. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$_{2}$ 50 | 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$_{4}$ oo
8 to io ft., specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 oo
Io to 12 ft ., specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 oo

## Fraxinus - Ash Tree

aurea pendula (Yellow-wooded Weeping Ash). The drooping yellow branches of this variety made it conspicuous.

8 to io ft. ....... $\$ 2$ 50 | 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }^{2} \$ 4$ oo excelsior pendula. One of the most useful weeping trees for forming arbors and shady seats. 9 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$_{3}$ oo | I2 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }^{2} \$ 7$ oo

lentiscifolia pendula. A graceful, small, weeping tree.

Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 3$ oo | 12 to $15 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 6$ oo


FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA PENDULA

## Larix - Larch

Europaea pendula (Weeping Larch). One of the most picturesque weeping trees, with spreading branches and dense, feathery foliage.


## Morus - Mulberry

pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). A beautiful, hardy, ornamental tree; forms a perfect umbrellashaped head, with long, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. $3-\mathrm{ft}$. stems, \$r

5 to $7 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$-yr. heads
\$1 50
6 to 7 ft ., strong, $3-y r$, heads 250 Specimens. 250
500

## Persica - Peach

Hansii pendula (Weeping Peach). This is a very interesting tree, having a pretty habit and bearing a profusion of double pink flowers early in spring.

4 to 6 ft .
\$I $50 \mid 6$ to 8 ft .
.$\$ 250$

## Populus - Poplar

Greca pendula. The best of weeping Poplars. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \$_{2} 00 \mid 12$ to $13 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \$_{4} 00$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{I}_{1} 00$ tain-like habit. 9 to io ft ., $\$ 2.50$ each.

Ptelia - Hop Tree
trifoliata pendula. A fine weeping tree; very rapidgrowing. IO $\mathrm{ft} ., \$ 3$


STANDARD CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM (see page 54)


ENGLISH WEEPING ELM (see page 54)

## Quercus • Oak

Duavassi pendula (Weeping Oak). A vigorous variety, forming a fine weeping tree.

6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{I}} 50$ I4 to 16 ft ., spec ... $\$ 800$ 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{I}^{2} 50$ I6 to 18 ft ., spec. .. . 1000 palustris pendula. A fine weeping Pin Oak. 8 to 10 ft $\$ 250$ IO to 12 ft .
$\$ 400$

## Salix • Willow

Americana pendula. A low-spreading tree, with graceful, flexible, pendulous branches and fine foliage. This is also known as the Fountain Willow. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} .$, \$I
Babylonica (Babylonian, or Weeping Willow) Foliage is bright green and has a wavy appearance. A well-known and graceful variety

caprea pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow)
Very distinct and ornamental. Large, dark green leaves; branches droop to the ground

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \$_{\mathrm{I}} 25 \mid 6$ to 7 ft.
$\$ 200$
regalis pendula (Royal Willow). Rich silvery foliage; very ornamental.

5 to 7 ft .
\$I $25 \mid 7$ to 9 ft .
$\$ 200$

## Sophora - Pagoda Tree

Japonica pendula. Yellowish white flowers; dark green glossy foliage; long, slender, graceful, pendulous branches. Very ornamental, both in summer and winter.
5 to 6 ft .
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{I}_{2} 00 \mid$ IO to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 4$ to 500
\$r $50 \mid 8$ to 10 ft .
$\$ 300$

## Sorbus • Mountain Ash

Aucuparia pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash). Has long, slender, graceful, drooping branches and bright red fruit.

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \$ 2$ oo | 10 to $\mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{ft} . . \$_{3}$ oo

## Tilia - Linden

argentea pendula (Silver-leaved Weeping Lime). A fine tree, with large foliage and graceful drooping branches.

Io to 12 ft . . $\$ 250$ I2 to 14 ft ............................... 4 oo I6 to 18 ft ., fine specimens.. $\$ 12$ to 15 oo platyphyllos Beaumonti pendula. Bold and distinct weeping tree.
 12 to 14 ft .... 4 oo 17 to 18 ft ., spe. 1500

## Ulmus Elm Tree

Americana pendula (American White, or Weeping Elm). Branches more spreading and pendulous than in the species. A vigorous grower. Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$ 3$ oo | 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .{ }^{2}$. $\$ 350$ 15 to 20 ft ., specimens............. . $\$$ Io to 15 oo
campestris microphylla pendula (English Weeping Elm). Fine foliage; graceful, pendulous branches; quite distinct.
12 to 14 ft .
$\$ 3$ oo
13 to 15 ft ., strong trees
500
I5 to 17 ft ., specimens.
\$Io to I5 oo
montana pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Robust-growing, graceful, weeping tree; forms a beautiful canopy. One of the most charming weeping trees.


HaLf Standard camperdown Weeping elm

## ULMUS, continued

montana pendula, continued
Half-standards, stems $21 / 2$ to 3 in. diam.-
5 to $7 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$-yr. head. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2$
5 to $7 \mathrm{ft} ., 5$-yr. head......................... . . 250
Io to 12 ft ., 4 -yr. head. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
I2 to I4 ft., 5 -yr. head. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350
I4 to I6 ft., 6 yr. head. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
Specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to Io oo
suberosa pendula (English Cork-barked Elm). Dark green rough leaves; corky branches. 12 to $13 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 4$
Wentworthi pendula. Very distinct variety.
$\mathrm{I}_{4}$ to I 5 ft .

....... \$4 00
I5 to I8 ft., specimens ............ . $\$ 7.50$ to IO 00

## Section VIII. Hedge Plant Division DECIDUOUS AND FLOWERING HEDGE PLANTS

The figures preceding the prices, in parentheses, indicate the proper distance apart to set the plants

## Althaea - Rose of Sharon

Strong, erect-growing shrubs, with rich foliage and a mass of beautiful flowers in the late summer, when so few plants are in bloom. Vigorous grower and very hardy; will grow in almost any soil. The shades of color vary from blush-white to deep red and from pale lilac to deep purple. Forms an effective hedge.

Doz. 100

3 to 4 ft ................... (12 in.) . . 3503000
SEE OUR LIST OF CONIFERS

## Berberis

Thunbergii. Where a dwarf deciduous hedge is required, nothing excels or even equals this beautiful Barberry. It is of a thick, bushy, compact habit, very thorny and practically impregnable to dogs. The leaves are a light green and toward fall assume rich, brilliant sun tints, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet and remaining so all winter. Requires little attention or pruning to keep in order. Also makes a most beautiful shrub for facing taller shrubbery, or for planting singly on the lawn for specimens. Perfectly hardy.

100 I5 to 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . (9 in.).. $\$$ Io 00 18 to 24 in. ................ (12 in.).. 1200 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ................ (I5 in.).. 15 00
vulgaris purpurea. (Purple-leaved Barberry).
Makes pretty colored hedge. 100
I5 to 18 in. ............... (Io in.). . $\$$ 12 oo 18 to 24 in. ................. (I5 in.). . 1500

## Carpinus

Betulus (European Hornbeam). Very useful for hedge or screen planting, being of thick growth and retaining its dry leaves in winter. 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . .. ...... . ( 18 in.) . . $\$ 30$ oo 5 to 6 ft . ................... ( 22 in .) .. 50 oo

Crataegus
Oxyacantha (Common English Hawthorn). Very fine hedge plant, with single white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . ........ (I8 in.). . \$10 oo $\$ 75$ (1000 3 to 4 ft . ........ (24 in.).. I5 oo Ioo oo

## HARDY FLOWERS, ALL THE LEADING

VARIETIES


HEMLOCK HEDGE (see page 56)

## Cydonia

Japoniea (Japan Quince). A very showy popular shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers dazzling scarlet; makes an excellent hedge. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. (I2 in.), $\$ 25$ per 100 .

## Deutzia

gracilis. This variety is a grand acquisition, and as a dwarf, compact hedge, is really very charming. In June, the bushes are a mass of beautiful pure white flowers. A hedge of this variety seen in flower is not soon forgotten. Needs very little attention to keep in order. Sprays of flowers can be cut for the house every year without materially injuring the hedge. 100


## Fagus

sylvatica (European Beech). A slow and compact grower, with dark foliage. 2 to $\left.3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \mathrm{r}_{5} \mathrm{in}.\right) . \$_{15}^{100} 00$ 3 to 4 ft ......................... (18 in.).. 20 oo 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (20 in.) . 2500
-purpurea (Purple Beech). Very deep purple foliage; makes a handsome hedge.


## Gleditschia

triacanthos (Honey Locust). On account of the many stout-branched spines; it makes a most impregnable and formidable hedge. I to 2 ft . (8 in.), $\$ 2$ per 100, $\$ 15$ per 1,000.

## Hydrangea

paniculata grandiflora. This is a magnificent plant, showy and attractive, makes a vigorous hedge and is quite appropriate in the right position. Flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink; borne in immense clusters. Perfectly hardy and always a success. 2 to 3 ft . (I5 in.), \$15 per 100.

## Japanese Rosa rugosa

When an ornamental and serviceable flowering hedge is required, nothing can excel in rugged magnificence the charming white and red and hybrid varieties of Rosa rugosa, Being of a very hardy and vigorous constitution, they are well adapted for exposed positions and for seaside plantings. The stems are densely furnished with prickles, thus preventing intruders and

## JAPANESE ROSA RUGOSA, continued

eliminating the necessity of using unsightly fences Foliage shining, dark, rich green; flowers produced ireely from June until December. Through the winter, the plants are covered with large scarlet berries, making a cheerful decorative effect. Also valuable for planting between rocks, on banks and slopes. 18 to 24 in . (I8 in.), \$15 per 100.

## Ligustrum

Amurense (Japanese Privet). Large, oblong, glossy green foliage, half-evergreen; grows to 15 feet. A variety of sterling merit; also useful for shrubberies.

|  | 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | (8 in.) . $\$ 1200$ |
| 2 to 3 ft . | (12 in.).. 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | (15 in.).. 2000 |

Ibota (New Japanese Privet). Large, glossy, distinct foliage; large, fragrant, white flowers, produced in great profusion.

100 2 to 3 ft . (6 in.) . \$10 00 3 to 4 ft . (9 in.).. 1500
-nana compacta. Has rich green, almost evergreen, foliage, and is remarkably compact in habit. As an individual shrub, it cannot be excelled in grace and beauty. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.
ovalifolium (California Privet). Vigorous shrub o excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter. Valuable. - roo 1,000

|  | ( 6 in.) . $\$_{3}$ oo | \$2500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | (8 in.) . 5 оо | 45 oo |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | (to in.) . 6 oo | 50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | (12 in.) .. 700 |  |
|  |  | 80 |

-aureo variegatum. Leaves delicately margined with golden yellow; very fine. The best golden Privet.


Regelianum. Splendid dense horizontal-growing shrub. Fine for specimens, border work or hedges. Very graceful and attractive.

100 I2 to 18 in....................... (8 in.).. \$I5 00 I8 to 24 in.....................(10 in.)... 2000 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .(15 \mathrm{in}) .$.

## Spiraea

Anthony Waterer. A fine dwarf variety, with dark crimson flowers. Forms a pretty hedge for formal gardens or for bordering walks. Very handsome when in flower. 18 to 24 in . ( I 5 in .), $\$ 15$ per 100 ,

## SPIRÆA, continued

Thunbergii. While many Spireas, such as Spirca arguta, S. Van Houttei. etc., make very attractive hedges, $S$. Thunbergii is the best of all. Very graceful arching branches, densely covered with pure white flowers in early spring. Fine feathery bright green foliage, turning late in fall to orange and scarlet. Grows about 5 feet high and very compact Has given great pleasure and satisfaction wherever used.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .(18 \mathrm{in} .) . .2500
\end{aligned}
$$

## Viburnum

dentatum. Very pretty white flowers in June, followed by berries which are black in color when ripe.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \text { (Io in .) . \$15 } 00
\end{aligned}
$$

## EVERGREEN HEDGES

BOXWOOD. See page 23
Ilex
crenata. Being much impressed with its beauty and extreme hardiness, we feel that our patrons should, wherever possible, use this most beautiful evergreen plant for hedge purposes, on account of its compactness of habit and other distinct qualities for this purpose. Its small, bright shining green foliage and compact habit make it particularly adaptable to shearing.
 24 to 30 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (I8 in.) . . 5000

## Picea

excelsa (Norway Spruce). Forms a majestic hedge and is valuable as a screen and for windbreaks.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
( 18 in.) . . $\$ 2000$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
( 2 ft .) . 2500
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
( $21 / 4 \mathrm{ft}.) \cdot .3500$

## Retinospora

plumosa aurea. One of the most valuable plants for ornamental hedging; its golden foliage is permanent. Bushy plants-

100
12 to 15 in. ...................... (Io in.). . $\$ 2500$
I5 to 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... ( 15 in.) .. 3500
Special prices on large quantities.

## Thuya - Arborvitae

occidentalis. Makes a good compact hedge and is useful as a windbreak.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | (15 in.). . \$15 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | (18 in.) . 2500 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | (2 ft.) . . 35 oo |

Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). Vigorous, compact habit; very hardy and well adapted for hedges.


## Tsuga

Canadensis (Hemlock). Valuable for general hedge purposes and for formal work, as it is amenable to close shearing. 100


24 to 30 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ( 24 in .) . . 8000


The possibilities of many varieties of flowering shrubs that are adapted for ornamental hedge work seem to have been overlooked or neglected. Too much cannot be said in their favor, as a stiff, formal hedge is not always appropriate for every position.

## Section IX. Plants and Trailing Vine Division For covering ground under trees, shady places and banks

The following are the best of the hardy trailing Vines for covering bare spots or shady places in lawns, etc. All can be easily and successfully grown. For other useful plants for this purpose, refer to Flowering Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants.

## Euonymus

radicans. Very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100.
Carrieri. Low-growing, with spreading branches; shiny green leaves. 35 cts . to 50 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ per doz.
Sieboldii. A very attractive Japanese variety, with handsome, dark green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate. It can also be used as a shrub. 35 cts. to 50 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ per doz.
variegatus. Fine trailing vine, with clinging tendrils Handsome, compact, variegated, small leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$I5 per ioo.

## Hedera - Ivy

Helix (Small-leaved English Ivy). Has proved perfectly hardy and will thrive in almost any situation; makes a close ground cover. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., \$i8 per ioo.
-Canariensis (Irish Ivy). Large, handsome, dark green foliage; forms an excellent ground cover for shady places. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$$ I 8 per ioo.

## Lysimachia

nummularia (Moneywort). Valuable for carpeting ground in shady places; has delicate yellow, bellshaped flowers and round leaves. Io cts. each, \$I per doz., $\$ 8$ per ioo.

## Lily-of-the-Valley

Strong clumps, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 18$ per 100 .

## Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Halliana. Superb vine for covering banks and rough places. Very fragrant white flowers. 25 cts. each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz., \$18 per ioo.

## Pachysandra

terminalis. Grows 6 to 8 inches high; glossy green foliage and small spikes of white flowers in May and June. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Nepeta

glechoma (Ground Ivy). Forms a solid mass of green foliage; very compact ground cover. Io cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per ioo.
-variegata. A variegated form, with white and green leaves. Io cts. each, \$I per doz., \$7 per ioo.

## Rosa

Wichuraiana and Wichuraiana Hybrids. See Roses.

## Vinca - Periwinkle

minor. A low, creeping plant, valuable for covering the ground under pine trees and other shady places where grass will not grow. Clumps, I5 cts. each, \$i.50 per doz., \$i2 per ioo.
-alba. A very pretty variety, with pure white flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.


SUMMER ARBOR COVERED WITH CLEMATIS PANICULATA (see page 58)

## Section X. Hardy Vines and Climber Division

Are indispensable for covering verandas, terraces, walls, fences, etc. Their graceful habit and infinite variety of flowers and foliage make them charmingly attractive all through the season.

## Ampelopsis

heterophylla. Well adapted for covering rocks and low trellis work; handsome in autumn, with its abundance of light blue berries. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-elegans. Leaves blotched and striped with white, flushed pink when young. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Very large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
-Engelmanni. Similar to the last, with smaller and more dense foliage. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-muralis. This is the most beautiful and distinct of all Ampelopsis. Its autumnal foliage is most brilliant. 20 cts . each, \$2 per doz.
Regelianum. Large, dark green, deeply cut foliage, changing to brilliant colors in fall; very vigorous. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Veitchii (Japanese, or Boston Ivy). Rapid-growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines.

-purpurea. Valuable for its dark purple foliage, which it carries to late season. 50 c . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-robusta. This is an entirely new variety, identical in many ways with the popular A. Veilchii, or Boston Ivy, only having a very beautiful, rich, darkcolored foliage. It is, however, much more robust in habit and quicker in growth. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz., $\$ 40$ per Ioo.

## Apios - Groundnut

tuberosa. A tuberous-rooted plant of great vigor, giving fragrant purple flowers in July. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

## Actinidia

arguta. Japan climbing plant. Flowers white, with purplish center, covering the whole vine. Edible fruits. Large, field-grown plants, 75 cts.
polygama (Silver Sweet Vine). Excellent for covering walls, large trellises and screens. It has broadly lanceolate, deep shining green foliage; flowers white, with black anthers, fragrant and very freely produced; fruit edible. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Akebia

quinata. One of the best climbers, bearing numberless bunches of violet-brown flowers, which have a pleasant cinnamon odor. Begins to bloom early in spring and continues many weeks. In rich soil and good location it will grow 30 to 40 feet high. Strong plants, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Aristolochia - Dutchman's Pipe

Sipho. A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing striking brownish colored flowers resembling a pipe in shape; fine light green leaves, which are of very large size and tropical appearance. Extra-strong plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Bignonia - Trumpet Flower

capreolata. A strong-growing vine, often 50 feet or more, with yellow-red flowers. 50 cts. each.
grandiflora and radicans. See Tecoma.

## Boussingaultia

## (Madeira Vine, or Mignonette Vine)

basselloides. A popular climber of rapid growth with fleshy heart-shaped leaves of a light green, and numerous racemes of feathery flowers; very fragrant. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

## Calystegia - California Rose

pubescens fl. pl. A herbaceous climber, with double pink flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Celastrus

scandens (False Bittersweet). A native vine of rapid growth, with large leaves and yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet). A rapid-climbing plant, with orange-yellow flowers and crimson seeds. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## CINNAMON VINE. See Dioscorea

## Clematis

## HYBRID LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

These beautiful and attractive vines are constantly in demand, and cannot be excelled where brilliant color effects are desired. They are invaluable for veranda and trellis. All the leading varieties can be supplied by the roo at special rates.
Flowering plants, except where noted, 50 c . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Gem. Rich lavender-blue; very effective.
Gipsy Queen. Dark, bright velvety purple
Henryi. The most popular of all white varieties.
Jackmani. A popular variety and one of the best, with rich, velvety, dark purple flowers.
-alba. Identical with the above, only of the purest white.
-superba. An improved form of Jackmani of an exquisite rich purple; fine form; free bloomer.


Clematis Jackmani

HYBRID LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS, continued
Lilacina floribunda. Satin purple.
M. Koster. Bright red; fine.

Mme. Baronne Veillard. Very hardy, vigorous grower; beautiful, delicate satiny pink.
Mme. Van Houtte. White: very charming.
Montana grandiflora. Snow-white flowers in early spring, which resemble windflowers.
Patens hybrida Sieboldii. Lavender-blue.
Sieboldii. Beautiful lavender-blue
Velutina purpurea. Blackish mulberry; distinct.
Ville de Lyon. A new variety, with large flowers of a beautiful wine-red.
Viticella. Small purplish red showy flowers. 30 cts each, \$3 per doz.
-kermesina. Free-blooming; clear carmine-red.

## SMALL-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

coccinea (Red Leather Flower). A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral-red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz. -hybrida (Countess of Onslow). Bright violet-purple, with a broad band of scarlet down the center of each petal. It is of open, bell-shape form, with four to six petals to each flower; very free-flowering, quite hardy. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-Duchess of Albany. A beautiful bright pink, deeper down the center, softening down to lilac-pink around the margin; campanulate in shape, quite hardy, free-flowering. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-Duchess of York. A delicate and very pleasing shade of pale blush-pink, with a deeper tinge down the center of each petal; of campanulate form, with four to six petals to each bloom; it is quite hardy, freeflowering and a good climber. 50 c . each, $\$ 5$ per doz. crispa. A slender climber, with fragrant lavender flowers, with white center. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Flammula odoratissima (European Sweet-scented Clematis). Flowers small, white and very sweet 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
ligusticifolia. Closely allied to Virginica; flowers white; blooms in August. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz. orientalis (graveolens). A rapid climber, reaching 12 to 15 ft ., with yellowish flowers. Blooms in August and September. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower). The most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer and possessing fine foliage. Particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, where a trellis, or support can be provided for it to climb on. The white flowers are very pretty, fragrant, and produced in the greatest profusion in late summer. Strong fieldgrown plants, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100.
Virginica (Common Virgin's Bower). A strong-growing climber, producing a profusion of white flowers in August. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
vitalba (Traveler's Joy). The most vigorous climber of the genus, ascending 20 to 30 feet. Flowers fragrant, with a faint odor of almonds; white. Blooms July to September. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Dioscorea - Cinnamon Vine

Batatas. Tall climber, io to 30 feet, bearing small clusters of cinnamon-scented white flowers. 5 cts. each, 50 cts . per doz.

## Hedera - Ivy

The Ivies are now being used extensively for planting under trees, in shady places, and on north side of walls and buildings.
Helix (English Ivy). This is the popular small-leaved variety and has proved perfectly hardy. Is now very extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$$ I8 per 100; i-year-old plants, in $31 / 2^{-i n}$. pots, \$1o per ioo.
-arborea (Tree Ivy). Tree Ivies are very ornamental. They produce an abundance of various-colored berries in winter.
-Canariensis (Irish Ivy): Large, handsome dark green foliage, fine for covering; needs shading from sun during winter months.


PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA (KUDZU VINE), TWO YEARS PLANTED (see page 6o)

## HEDERA, continued

maculata minor. Small leaves, speckled and marbled ivory-white.
-Cænwoodiana. Leaves small, blackish green, with whitish veins. An excellent Ivy for walls.
-Cavendishii (marginata minor). Leaves edged creamy white, striped red or pink in fall.
-conglomerata. Non-climbing variety, with small, twisted foliage, of compact, prostrate growth; valuable for covering rocks. Perfectly hardy.
-Crippsi (Silver Queen). Leaves marbled and splashed with ivory-white.
-dentata, Leaves large, handsome and dark green; the largest-leaved variety of all. Fine, large plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
-Lee's Silver. New. This fine new variety is very heavily marbled with white.
-Maderiensis variegata. Similar to Canariensis, edged white. 50 cts. to \$I each.
-palmata. Leaves medium size, deep green, tinted bronze.

Except where noted, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
For Ivies in tubs, see page 73

## Humulus - Hop Vine

lupulus. The Hop makes an excellent arbor or screen plant, producing its loose and paper-like, straw-yellow hops in the fall $I_{5}$ cts. each \$I.50 per doz.

## Jasminum

nudiflorum (Naked-flowering Jasmine). Yellow flowers, borne during the mild days of March or April. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
officinale (White Jasmine). Fragrant white flowers. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
primulinum (New Hardy Yellow Jasmine) Flowers like Nudiforum, but larger, measuring $11 / 2$ to 2 inches across early in spring and covering the whole length of the branches. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz

## Lathyrus • Hardy Everlasting Pea

latifolius. Flowers rose-colored, large; similar to the annual Sweet Pea. Both this and the next are very suitable for training over a trellis. Flowers produced in great abundance and are very useful for cutting. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
-albus. A variety of the preceding, with white flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Belgica (Fragrant Dutch Honeysuckle). Flowers red and yellow; blooms all summer. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
brachypoda. White flowers; foliage keeps until late in autumn. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). A choice but scarce species, with bright yellow flowers. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong grower and constant bloomer. Flowers open white, changing to buff; very fragrant. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.
Japonica (Pink Woodbine. Evergreen Honeysuckle) Choice and well known, with purplish stems and leaves, holding its foliage all winter. Flowers pink and white fragrant. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
reticulata aurea. Handsome foliage neited and spotted bright yellow. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
sempervirens. (Coral, or Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A beautiful and favorite sort. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Lycium

Chinense (Chinese Box Thorn). A very hardy, vigorous plant, valuable for trellis or embankments. Small purple flowers in summer, with scarlet berries in autumn and winter. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
halimifolium (Matrimony Vine). An ornamental climbing shrub, with bright red berries following the flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Passiflora - Passion Flower

coerulea. Rapid-growing during the warm weather Flowers singular and beautiful. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
incarnata (May Pop). Flowers purple, sweet-scented. Fine for summer arbors and trellis. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Periploca - Silk Vine

Greca. A wonderfully rapid grower, with narrow, pointed leaves and star-shaped chocolate-colored flowers. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Polygonum

Baldschuanicum. A useful climbing plant, perfectly hardy. A strong grower, covering itself with a sheet of snowy white flowers, delicately suffused with pink, which are borne in long racemes. 50 cts .

wistaria chinensis

## Pueraria - Kudzu Vine

Thunbergiana. This is the most remarkable rapidgrowing perennial vine in existence, and is unparalled for ornament and shade. If planted in reasonably rich soil, will produce a multitude of graceful, hairy twining stems 40 to 50 feet long in a season. Exceedingly valuable for covering loggias, arbors, verandas and pillars, or for any other position where a quick shade or ground cover is desired. The leaves are dark green in color and of a soft woolly texture, and produced in great profusion. The beautiful peashaped flowers are borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, and are suggestive of miniature racemes of wistaria. We do not offer roots less than 3-year, as they are not satisfactory. Each Doz.


Extra-strong 5-yr-old plants, clumpsi oo оо оо

## ROSA. See List of Climbing Roses

## Schizophragma - Climbing Hydrangea

hydrangeoides. This, like the ivies, climbs by means of aërial rootlets, covering tree trunks, walls, etc. The flowers are smiilar to a white Hydrangea, and when in flower in the summer months, makes a beautiful display. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Tecoma - Trumpet Vine

grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine). Flowers large, orange-red. For covering unsightly places, stumps, and rockwork, the Tecomas will be found very useful. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
radicans (Common Trumpet Vine). A splendid climbing vine, with large, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in July and August. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Vitis

Coignetiæ (Crimson Glory Vine). This is as beautiful as it is rare in most of our gardens today. When once established, it is a strong and free grower, bearing large, thick leaves, measuring io inches long by quite as much in breadth, of a deep, rich green above and a soft buff-yellow beneath. They acquire the most brilliant shades of yellow, orange, red, purple and claret color as they die off in the autumn. Extra strong, \$I each, \$io per doz.

## Wistaria

brachybotrys. A short-clustered Japanese species, with purple flowers. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria) . A very strong grower; once established, it climbs high and twines tightly. Blooms very profusely early in summer; flowers skyblue, in pendulous clusters. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-alba (White Chinese Wistaria). A choice variety with white flowers. Both this and the preceding may be trained to a single stem and grown as bushes for the lawn. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
-fl. pl. (Double-flowered Chinese Wistaria) . A rare and beautiful variety, with long clusters of double, pale blue flowers. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
frutescens (American Wistaria). A smaller, more slender vine than the former, with smaller clusters of purple flowers. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
multijuga (Japanese Loose-clustered Wistaria). A rare species, with purplish or lilac-colored flowers, borne in immense clusters, sometimes 2 feet in length. \$I each, \$io per doz.
—alba. Very rare; large white clusters of flowers. 75c.

We import ornamental nursery stock, plants, seeds and bulbs from all parts of the world. If interested write us and we will be pleased to notify you when importations arrive, in order that you may inspect the stock. We will make special importation for our customers.


ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (DUTCHMAN'S PIPE)

## Section XI. Hardy Vines and Climbers, Pot-grown Division

We grow an especially fine collection of large vines in pots for summer planting, adapted for pergolas, arbors, arches, fences, walls, old trees, piazzas, and summer houses. They can be planted any time during the summer.

## Actinidia

polygama. Excellent for covering walls, large trellises and screens. 6 to 8 ft . \$I each, \$io per doz.

## Ampelopsis

Veitchii, Very rapid-growing, with handsome green foliage, $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 25 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.; extrastrong, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
quinquefolia (American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper) Fine plants, 6 to 7 ft ., \$I each, \$Io per doz.

## Aristolochia

Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). This is a very handsome climber for piazzas, summer arbors, etc. 6 to 7 ft ., \$I each, \$io per doz.

## Clematis

paniculata. This is the beautiful white autumnflowering Japanese variety. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Jackmani Varieties. Large - flowering. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Euonymus

radicans. Useful for covering low stone walls or stumps. 35 cts . each, \$3.50 per doz.
-variegata. A variegated form of the above. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Ivy

English. 6 to 7 ft ., specimens, with many stems, $\$ 2$ each, \$20 per doz.
Small-leaved. 6 to 7 ft ., specimens, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 20$ per doz.

## Kudzu Vine

This is the fastest growing vine ever introduced, often making a growth of 40 to 50 feet in one season. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Lonicera

Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). This is the most attractive of all Honeysuckles, and is almost evergreen. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
reticulata aurea. Handsome foliage, netted and spotted bright yellow. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Periploca

Græea (Silk Vine). A very rapid grower. \$I each $\$ 9$ per doz.

## Tecoma

grandiflora (Trumpet Creeper) . Splendid for covering unsightly stumps, dead trees, and places where other vines will not grow, 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz. radicans. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Wistaria

brachybotrys. Short-clustered, purple flowers.
Chinensis. This is the beautiful Japanese Wistaria.
-fl. pl. Double-flowering Japanese Wistaria.
multijuga. Japanese loose-clustered purple.
-alba. Japanese loose-clustered white
Grown in 6 - to 7 -inch pots, $\$_{I}$ each, $\$ 9$ per doz.; specimens
in tubs, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ each

## HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

## Section XII. Spring- and Summer-flowering Bulbs, Roots and Plants Division

## Agapanthus - African Lily

A splendid ornamental plant, producing a profusion of large clusters of bright blue and pure white flowers, borne on long flower-stems and lasting a long time in bloom. When planted in large pots or tubs, there is no finer plant for lawn, terrace or piazza.
umbellatus. Bright blue flowers. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-albus. Pure white. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; specimen plants in tubs, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$.

## Amaryllis

They make flower-spikes from 18 inches to 3 feet high, bearing enormous trumpet-shaped flowers, averaging 6 to 10 inches across, of great substance, some of rich and glowing color, others delicately shaded and superbly veined. For pot culture in the window, conservatory or greenhouse, they are well adapted, and when in bloom in the winter and spring months, no flower can approach their beauty.
hybridus. A magnificent strain of Hybrid Amaryllis, with flowers of immense size in striking colors. 75 cts. each, \$9 per doz.
Belladonna major. Very lovely, sweet-scented species; color bright rose; quite hardy. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} 50$ per doz.
formosissima (Jacobæan Lily). Crimson, blooming in early summer. 8 cts . each, 75 cts . per doz.
Johnsoni. Rich crimson-scarlet, striped with white; very large flowers 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Begonias • Tuberous-rooted

The flowers frequently measure from $41 / 2$ to 6 inches in diameter, the colors ranging from the purest white and the most delicate tints of pink, yellow and orange to intense scarlet and rich crimson. The double-flowering varieties are perfect rosettes in form. Their culture is of the simplest, requiring only an abundance of water and partial shade; will succeed equally well when grown as pot-plants for the conservatory or window-garden.
Single. Scarlet, Orange, Crimson, Pink, White, Yellow. Io cts. each, set of 6 colors 50 cts., \$I per doz., $\$ 7$ per ioo.


AMARYLLIS HYBRIDUS

BEGONIAS, continued
Single. All colors mixed. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .
Double. Scarlet, Pink, White, Yellow. 20 cts each; set of 4 colors $50 \mathrm{cts} ., \$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz., $\$ 12$ per 100 .
Double. All colors mixed. I5 cts. each, \$I per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .

## Caladium esculentum • Elephant's Ear

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for planting upon the lawn, growing 5 feet high, with handsome leaves, often 3 feet long and 20 inches wide. It will grow in any good garden soil and is of easiest culture. Fine bulbs, with live center shoots. Fine bulbs, I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.; selected bulbs, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Caladiums, Fancy-leaved

Fancy-leaved Caladiums have, in recent years, grown rapidly in popular favor, not only for the decoration of the conservatory, greenhouse and window-boxes, but nearly all the varieties succeed admirably if planted out-of-doors, in partly shaded, sheltered borders, in wellenriched light soil, while for exhibition plants during the summer and fall months, nothing can equal their beauty.
Bejiflora. Lovely large leaf of shining light pink, with dark rose and light green blotches.
Baron de Mammore. Large leaf, ground color white, heavily interlined with light green, crimson and pink stripes. Center dark crimson. Ribs scarlet. One of the best.
Candidum. Large, heart-shaped leaf, color satinwhite, with green spots, and dark green ribs. One of the best.
Princess Alexander. Ground color of leaf delicate pink, the mid-rib and veins being dark olive-green.
D. C. de Meruda. Lovely leaf, white tinged yellow and green, spotted crimson.
Curupa. Light green, with large carmine center; white ribs.
Bebevibe. Light green, interspersed with white spots. Center beautiful, soft, transparent pink. Ribs deep pink.
Don Pedro. Large, yellowish green leaf, with white center and pink ribs, the whole surface heavily splashed with light rose-colored spots.
Bendigo. A most beautiful leaf of large size. Color a soft pink, with dark green splashes. Ribs dark green.
Cacapoca. Yellowish leaf, with carmine ribs, which color extends from the ribs toward the zone, gradually disappearing as it approaches the border of the leaf.
Itapoca. Very large leaf of dark crimson color, over which is spread a metallic luster. A narrow border of dark green.
Lynchomatum. Dark rose center with green border, which is freely mottled carmine.

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

## Cobaea

scandens. A well-known climber of rapid growth and producing large purple cup-and-saucer-shaped flowers. I5 cts each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Crinum

longifolium. A splendid hardy variety, with stout stems, carrying a large umbel of pink flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
alba. Beautiful white form of the preceding. 25 cts each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Powellii. This beautiful hybrid is perfectly hardy Planted outside at the foot of a wall, it produces tail stems, carrying lovely rose-colored flowers. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Eucharis • Amazonian Lily

Amazonica grandiflora. One of the most interesting flowers in commerce. Its large, pearly white flowers are produced in clusters on long stems, which make it of special value for cut-flower purposes. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Eucomis - Pineapple Flower

punctata. Cape bulbs, half-hardy, producing great symmetrical rosettes of long leaves, and a strong, leafy-topped spike of greenish flowers, with brown ovary. Will stand considerable frost; let the bulbs remain where planted; cover in winter. Easy culture. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Erythrina - Coral Plant

Crista-galli. A magnificent plant, producing scarlet flowers on spikes 18 to 20 inches long. Blooms profusely all summer. 25 cts , each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Galtonia - Giant Summer Hyacinth

candicans. Luxuriant, free-growing, summer-flowering, hardy, ornamental border plants, with flowerstems 3 to 4 ft . high, each bearing from twenty to thirty large, white, bell-shaped flowers; of easiest culture and splendid for groups. 5 cts . each, 50 cts . per doz., \$3 per roo.

## Gloxinias

Handsome summer-blooming plants, the rich and varied coloring of the flowers being beautiful in the extreme, many of them strikingly speckled; flowers 3 inches long, 2 inches in diameter, upright and pendulous: colors various and exceedingly rich in appearance. 10 cts. each, 8 I per doz.

SPECIAL.-In separate colors, as follows: White, Red, Violet, Red White Edge, and Violet White Edge. Io cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6.50 per 100 .

## Ismene

calathina. Very large, pure white amaryllis-like flowers. Strong bulbs, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## MONTBRETIAS

See Herbaceous Section for prices and collection of varieties

## Pansies

Grown from a selected strain of seeds. Strong plants, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per roo.

## Pennisetum

villosum. This fine plumy grass is excellent as a border to a bed of Cannas, Caladiums, and Grasses. Young plants, ready in May, io cts. each, \$I per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.
Ruppellianum. (Purple Fountain Grass). Taller and spikes longer and more graceful than the preceding; also used in bedding. Ready in May. io cts each, \$r per doz., $\$ 8$ per roo.

## Richardia - Calla Lily

Ethiopica. (White Calla, or Lily of the Nile). Nothing is easier of culture than this popular Calla. It requires good rich loam; indispensable for edging ponds or bog-gardens. Good roots, io cts. each, \$I per doz.; large roots, 15 cts. each, $\$$ r. 50 per doz.; mammoth roots, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
alba maculata (Spotted Leaf Calla). This variety has dark green leaves, with numerous white spots; pure white flowers, with black center. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

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GLOXINIAS

## Tigridias Peacock, or Shell-flower

Extremely handsome, summer-flowering bulb; grows about 2 feet high, producing large, gorgeous flowers, exquisitely spotted; they flower very freely throughout the summer.
Conchiflora. Yellow, spotted orange
Grandiflora alba. White, purple-spotted.
Immaculata. Pure white.
Lilacea. Brilliant crimson-violet
Rosea. Very fine pink
Pavonia. Red, deep purple-spotted.
5 cts . each, 40 cts . per doz.

## Tuberoses

The Pearl. Delightfully fragrant, summer-blooming bulb, with pure white flowers; excellent for border planting. 25 cts. per doz., \$r.50 per ioo.

## Violets <br> SINGLE LARGE-FLOWERING

Owing to their fragrance and simplicity of culture. the Violets have met with general favor. If planted in a shaded position out-of-doors, they will thrive and flower freely.
California. Large, light violet, with stems 6 to 8 inches long
La France. Rich violet-blue.
Prince of Wales. Color rich violet.
Rose Pearl. This is a new French variety remarkable for its color. The flowers are of a beautiful satinpink color, with darker center

$$
15 \text { cts. each, } \$ 1.50 \text { per doz }
$$

## DOUBLE VIOLETS

Double kinds require the protection of a coldframe Lady Hume Campbell. Flowers from healthy plants;
mauve color, several shades lighter than Marie Louise Marie Louise. Flowers ti'le mauve; base of petals white

$$
15 \text { cts. each, \$I.50 per doz. }
$$

## Water Lilies and Aquatics

We are able to supply any quantity in all the finest kinds. We shall be pleased to accept orders for plants for spring or early summer delivery.

violets (see page 63)

## Dahlias

Dahlias are the most important summer- and au-tumn-flowering plants and are very free-blooming. The flowers are borne on long, strong stems and are excellent for cut-flowers.

## PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

An entirely new type of this grand decorative plant. They are medium tall and free-flowering, with blooms of immense size, measuring 6 to 8 inches across, of distinct and remarkable coloring on long, strong stems.
Baron de Grancy. Pure white, with two to four rows of petals; a very remarkable flower.
Dr. K. Van Gorkum. White, rosy tinted, with three to four rows of petals; beautiful variety.
Duke Henry. Dark red flowers of fine form; four rows of petals.
Germania. Brilliant carmine; four rows of petals; compact grower
Glory of Baarn. Very fine rose-colored flowers, 8 inches in diameter
King Leopold. Yellow, changing to white. A grand variety.
Paul Kruger. White and purplish red flowers.
Piux X. Soft yellow, rose margined; nearly single flowers.
Queen Emma. Lively rose, yellow margined; large, irregular petals.
Solfaterre. Carmine-red, with yellow base.
25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## CACTUS DAHLIAS

Brunhilde. A rich, deep plum; fine form.
Countess of Lonsdale. Deep salmon; one of the best.
Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum.
Floradora. Color a wine-crimson; extra fine.
General Buller. Rich, velvety crimson, tipped white.
Kriemhilde. Pleasing shade of pink; center almost white.
Keynes White. Pure white
Mary Service. Pinkish apricot or heliotrope; extra fine.
Progenitor. Crimson lake.
Starfish. Clear scarlet.

## CACTUS DAHLIAS, continued

Strahlein Krone. Intense cardinal-red.
Uncle Tom. Almost black.
Winsome. Pure cream-white, incurved Cactus. 20 cts. each, $\S_{2}$ per doz.

## DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Black Beauty. Rich, black, velvety maroon.
Catherine Deur. Glowing red
Clifford W. Bruton. Bright yellow.
Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, cdged lavender.
Lemon Giant. Pure lemon.
Lyndhurst. Lively scarlet.
Mrs. Winters. Pure snow-white.
Oban. Fine mauve.
Perle de la tete d'Or. Pure white; often a light purple tinge.
Sylvia. Rich pink; white center.
Wm. Agnew. Bright, clear red; large.
Zulu. Very dark maroon.
15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz.

## SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

## A. D. Livoni. Rich sea-shell pink.

Arabella. Pale primrose, tipped old rose and lavender. Emily. Lavender, veined white,
Fernleaf Beauty. Cream-white, striped crimson.
John Elitch. Rich, deep crimson.
John Thorpe. Deep pink.
Luey Fawcett. Pale yellow, striped deep pink.
Meteor. Bright red; very large and full.
Queen Victoria. Canary-yellow.
Storm King. Extra fine; pure white.
Striped Banner. Crimson-scarlet, striped white.
Wizard. Fawn, striped maroon, tipped white.
20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ jer doz.

## DOUBLE POMPON DAHLIAS

Alewine. Delicate pink, tinted lilac.
Darkness. Very dark maroon.
Madeline. Pale primrose, edged rose-purple.
Oriole. Bright yellow.
Pure Love. Pure lilac
Snowclad. Small white. 15 cts . each, \$1.50 per doz.


CACTUS DAHLIA.

## SINGLE DAHLIAS

Ami Barrillet. Scarlet-crimson flowers, dark bronze foliage.
Alba superba. Large, pure white flowers.
Fashion. Crimson-maroon, flamed purple.
Snow Queen. Pure white.
20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## CENTURY SINGLE DAHLIAS

Crimson Century. Deep glowing crimson.
Lavender Century. Delicate lavender. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Pink Century. Delicate shell-pink. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Twentieth Century. Rosy crimson, with white tips, White Century. Beautiful snow-white. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

Except where noted, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

Etendard de Lyon. Bright velvety scarlet, collarette is yellow at the base, white at the tips. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## GIANT FLOWERING DAHLIAS

Cuban Giant. Dark crimson, shaded maroon.
Gettysburg. Bright rich maroon, tipped white
Gigantea. A pleasing shade of creamy white.
Mme. Van den Dael. Silvery pink, with darker shadings.
Mrs. Roosevelt. Delicate silvery rose
Pendent. Bright crimson-maroon
Professor Mansfield. Rich yellow to clear white, tips rosy red.
Souv. de Gustave Douzon. Of immense size; beautiful red.

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

## Gladiolus Bulbs

This very popular family contains innumerable varieties and comprises every imaginable shade of color from the most gorgeous and dazzling to the most fascinating and delicate tints. They are invaluable for garden ornamentation and for the house, as they are extremely durable and lasting.

## CHILDSI

America. Large, flesh-pink flowers; beautiful variety. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Brilliant. Flowers orange-red, with carmine and white throat. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.
Blanche. Pure snow-white, with faint marks of soft rose. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, freely blotched and penciled with blush-scarlet; throat freely mottled. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz .
Deborah. Dark red, tinged with amaranth. Large pure white throat, white band through petals. 8 cts . each, 80 cts. per doz.
Doctor Sellew. Deep, rich, rosy crimson, slightly penciled darker. Large spike and very large flower 8 cts . each, 80 cts . per doz.
Eva. Beautiful rose, shaded and marked with slate, throat mottled. Io cts. each, \$I per doz
Florida. Very early variety, with dark crimson flowers. 5 cts . each, 50 cts . per doz.
Governor McCormack. Color beautiful rose, mottled with silver-gray; throat violet and white mottled. Extra-large flowers. Very fine. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.
Henry Gillman. Deep salmon-scarlet, with pure white bands. Throat has peculiar mottling. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.
Little Blush. Compact spike of blush-white flowers; dwarf. 8 cts . each, 80 cts . per doz.
Nezinscott. Bright blood-scarlet, with deep velvety crimson; black blotches and white mottling in the throat. 8 cts . each, 80 cts . per doz.
Oddity. Deep amaranth-red, deeply suffused with purple-bbue; red and white mottled throat. 7 cts, each, 70 cts. per doz.

## PRINCEPS

King of Gladiolus. Too much cannot be said of this magnificent variety, with its large, Amaryllis-like flowers. The color is brilliant scarlet-crimson, with three broad, white blotches on the lower petals. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz
Salem. Fine salmon-pink flowers, with maroon blotches. Io ets. each, \$I per doz
Variabilis. Flowers range in color from dull deep pink, flaked bluc-black to a solid blue-black color of smoky hue, flaked pink. Enormous spikes. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Mixtures of Gladiolus Childsi

Extra-large, fine, selected bulbs. First size, \$r.50 per doz ; second size, 75 cts. per doz.


TYPE OF DECORATIVE DAHLIA (see page 64)

## GANDAVENSIS

Augusta. Lovely pure white flowers, with blue an thers. 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.
Brenchleyensis. Fine old variety, with vermilionscarlet flowers. 25 cts . each, \$r. 50 per 100
Ceres. Flowers pure white, spotted with purplish rose. 5 cts. each, 40 cts . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per ioo.
Canary Bird. Yellow. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz
Eugene Scribe. Extra-fine; tender rose-colored flowers, blazed carmine-red. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.
Emma Thursby. White ground, with carmine stripe through petals. 6 cts . each, 60 cts . per doz.
General Phil. Sheridan. Fiery red, with white lines running through each petal; large, pure white blotch on lower division. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.
Glory of Brightwood. Scarlet, with lemon throat. 8 cts, each, 80 cts . per doz.
Isaac Buchanan. Very fine yellow. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.
John Bull. White, slightly tinted sulphur. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.
Lamarck. Cherry, lightly tinted with orange; blazed red. 6 cts, each, 60 cts. per doz,


GLADIOLUS
GANDAVENSIS GLADIOLUS, continued
Madame Monneret. Delicate rose. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.
May. Lovely pure white flowers, flaked rosy carmine 5 cts. each, 50 cts . per doz.
Mrs. Krelage. Fiery red; blotched white, with carmine and white veins. Io cts. each, \$1 per doz.
Napoleon III. Bright scarlet, with white line on each petal. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz
Octoroon. A very distinct variety. with beautiful salmon-pink flowers. 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.
Prolific Pink. Pink. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100 .
Reine Blanche. Pure white, with dark carmine blotch. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.
Shakespeare. White, slightly suffused crimson-rose; large rosy blotch. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.
Thalia. White, flamed and streaked with carmine 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz,

## Gladiolus Gandavensis Mixture

Fine bulbs, 25 cts. per doz., $\$$ I. 50 per 100.

## Cannas

If you fail to find enumerated the variety you want in the following list, please communicate with us, as no doubt we shall be able to supply you with same. These are all pot-grown plants.
Except where noted, 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100

## BRONZE-LEAVED, RED-FLOWERING

Black Beauty. 5 ft . Grand foliage. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz
David Harum. $51 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Vermilion-scarlet.
Egandale. 4 ft . Currant-red.
Leonard Vaughan. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Bright scarlet

BRONZE-LEAVED, RED-FLOWERING CANNAS, continued
Musafolia. 8 ft . A fine foliage Canna, with enormous Musa-like leaves 3 by 5 feet, of a dark green, bronzetinged color.
Robusta. 6 to 8 ft . Immense foliage.
Shenandoah. 6 ft . A splendid bronze-leaved variety, with large salmon-colored flowers.

## GREEN LEAVED, RED-FLOWERING

A. Bouvier. 5 ft . Dark crimson. Io cts. each, $\$_{\text {I }}$ per doz
Beaute Poitevine. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Dark crimson. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.
Chas. Henderson. 4 ft . Bright crimson. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.
Chicago. 4 ft . Light cherry-scarlet, with faint purplish gloss. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Cinnabar. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Its name indicates the color,-cinnabar-red, edged with a distinci golden band.
Crimson Bedder. 3 ft . Intense scarlet.
Duke of Marlborough. $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Dark crimson.
Express. 2 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Scarlet-crimson; clusters large and compact. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.
Flamingo. $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Intense, clear crimson.
J. D. Eisele. 5 ft . Rich brilliant vermilion-scarlet. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.
Mrs. Wm. F. Kasting. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Medium-size flowers of good substance; profuse bloomer. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 por doz.
President McKinley. 3 ft . Deep crimson.

## PINK-FLOWERING

Luray. 3 ft . A very attractive rosy pink.
Martha Washington. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Clear rosy pink.
Mlle. Berat. $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Rose-carmine.
Paul Marquant. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. A peculiar shade of salmon; very unique, large flowers.
Venus. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. The flowers are of a soft rosy pink, with a pretty mottled border of creamy yellow. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## RED, GOLD-EDGED CANNAS

Gloriosa. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Cherry-carmine, with bronze-yellow border, and crimson dottings over all.
Mad. Crozy. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Vermilion, with gold border.
Queen Charlotte. 4 ft . Orange-scarlet, with golden band.
Souv. de A. Crozy. 4 ft . Crimson, with golden band.

## YELLOW-FLOWERING

Buttercup. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Clear golden yellow. I5 cts. each \$1.50 per doz
Gladiator. 5 ft . Sometimes called Improved Flo:ence Vaughan. Fine green foliage and large spikes of yellow, spotted crimson flowers. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Florence Vaughan. 5 ft . Yellow, spotted crimson I5 cts. each, \$I.5o per doz.

## WHITE- AND CREAM-FLOWERING CANNAS

Alsace. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Creamy white.
Frau Marie Nagel. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. The flowers are large, with broad, well-rounded petals of a creamy white, when first opening, changing to almost a pure white. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Mont Blanc. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Almost pure white, with large well-shaped flowers. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## ORANGE-FLOWERING

President Cleveland. 4 ft . Bright distinct orangescarlet.
Queen of Holland. 3 ft . Orange. I5 cts. each, \$r.50 per doz.
Secretary Chabanne. 4 ft . Rich orange.

## ORCHID-FLOWERING

Allemannia. 4 to 5 ft . Green foliage; scarlet and yellow flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Austria. 5 ft . Pure canary-yellow.
Burbank. 5 ft . Green foliage; clear yellow flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Italia. $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Green foliage; red flowers, bordered yellow.
King Humbert. King of all Cannas. 5 ft . Of all the wonderful flowering and foliage plants introduced, this one takes the lead for size, color and habit. It is a brilliant orange-scarlet, with bright red shadings. the individual flowers being 6 inches in diameter. Foliage is a rich reddish bronze, with lighter shadings. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Louisiana. 7 ft . A strong, vigorous-growing variety; producing a dense mass of glossy green foliage and vivid scarlet flowers, of ten measuring 7 inches across. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Mrs. Kate Gray. 6 ft . Green foliage; scarlet and yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
New York. 6 ft . The size, color and beauty of this Canna is unsurpassed, but it is particularly valuable because of its extraordinary durability to withstand the sun, winds and rain; better than any other variety in the orchid-flowering class. It makes a large plant, with broad, bronze leaves and mammoth orchid flowers of intense brilliant carmine. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Pennsylvania. 5 ft . Green foliage; deep scarlet flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Orchids

If you are interested in these most beautiful and curious plants, send us a list of your requirements. We can supply all the leading varieties at reasonable figures. We are constantly receiving importations of dormant Cattleyas from the South, and shall be pleased to quote prices on application.

## Lilium

No herbaceous border, shrubbery border or wild garden is complete without a liberal representation of these most graceful and charming flowers. For chasteness and beauty of color and magnificence of form, the Lilium stands pre-eminent. Contrary to general expression, they are of the easiest culture and will thrive and bloom in almost any situation except dense shade. They are equally decorative and attractive as a cutflower for the house. In view of the rising popularity and increasing demand for these beautiful plants, we grow and import from all parts of the world varieties of great merit suitable for this climate.

We take pleasure in offering to our patrons the following superb collection, feeling assured that the returns will be more than commensurate with investment in the whole or any of the varieties. Many of the kinds we can supply in thousand lots for mass planting. We shall be pleased to quote special prices to customers desiring to purchase in large quantities.


LILIUM AURATUM

## LILIUM, continued

auratum (Golden-banded Lily). Its large and graceful flowers are composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly studded with chocolatecrimson spots, and striped through the center a golden yellow. From six to twenty flowers are produced on a stem, and as the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers increase in size and number. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz., \$io per ioo.
Batemanni. A most satisfactory Lily; has rich glowing apricot-colored flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Brownii. One of the finest Lilies known; has immense trumpet-shaped flowers, inside pure white with brown anthers, exterior of petals deep reddish brown. Fine for pot culture, as well as being well adapted for outdoor planting. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
bulbiferum. One of the oldest Lilies in cultivation. Bright red or dark orange flowers, usually with some dull spots. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Canadense. Flowers various shades of yellow, orange and red, with dark spots. An excellent variety for massing or for scattering in borders of shrubbery or of hardy perennials. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
candidum (Madonna Lily). An old favorite;flowers are pure white and very fragrant. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.
Catesbæi. A native species, with bright orange-red flowers, spotted with purple. 25 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz. Chalcedonicum (Scarlet Turk's Cap Lily). An excellent garden variety, but not very popular in America, as it is not well known. Very handsome flowers, intense scarlet color. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Colchicum. See Szovitzianum.
concolor. Bright scarlet, with dark red spots; dwarf; a lovely miniature Lily; each bulb producing two to three spikes. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
croceum. The beautiful Orange Lily, spotted black. I5 cts. each, \$r. 50 per doz.
elegans (Thunbergianum). Pale scarletred flowers, spotted red. 35c.ea., \$3.50 per doz.

While we have no agents, we go everywhere for business. One of our special representatives will be pleased to call upon you by appointment, and give you the benefit of his expert knowledge at cost.


FIELD OF JAPANESE LILIES TAKEN LAST SUMMER IN OUR NURSERY

## LILIUM continued

elegans alutaceum, Prince of Orange. A dwarf variety, with clear apricot-orange-colored flowers, spotted with black. Valuable for flower beds and borders, as it is very showy. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
-atrosanguineum. Extra-fine variety, producing deep dark red flowers, spotted with black. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-aurantiacum. Pale scarlet-red flowers. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-aureum maculatum. A pretty variety, curiously spotted with black. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz
-biligulatum. Bright orange-colored flowers, with many purple spots. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
-brevifolium. Fine variety, with pale red flowers, spotted black. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-grandiflorum. Extra-large flowers of a rich bloodred color; very handsome. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-robustum. Large flowers of a deep orange color, spotted with dark crimson. Very vigorous. I5 cts. each, $\$$ I. 50 per doz.
-sanguineum. Flowers blood-red, mixed with golden; quite distinct. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-venustum. Very showy orange-red flowers, spotted golden. Late-flowering. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-Wallacei. A dwarf variety, with apricot-orange flowers, spotted with black. Very distinct and effective. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.
excelsum. See Testaceum.
giganteum. The noble Himalayan Lily. The most majestic of all Lilies. When well established, grows Io to 14 feet high, bearing numerous long tubular white flowers, streaked outside with purple; very handsome foliage; quite hardy; large bulbs, $\$ 1.50$.
Grayi. A native species, with blood-crimson, colored flowers; spotted black. 25 cts. each $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## LILIUM, continued

Hansoni (Golden Martagon). Large, waxy flowers of a rich, golden yellow, spotted with crimson-maroon. Of easy cultivation. 75 cts. each, $\$ 8$ per doz.
Henryi. One of the handsomest and most interesting Lilies ever introduced. Rich, deep orange-yellow flowers, marked with a few scattered brown spots. Attains a height of 8 feet. Very fine variety for general use. \$I each, \$ro per doz.
Krameri. A beautiful pink Lily, quite unique in point of color. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
lancifolium. See Speciosum
longiflorum. Is probably one of the best of the hardy Lilies, having pure white flowers, fine for cutting. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz.
-Takesama. Similar to the type, but with larger flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz
Martagon. Strong-growing, producing twenty to thirty light-spotted purple flowers. Very graceful. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz
-album. A most beautiful Lily, producing handsome pyramidal spikes of pure white flowers. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
-Dalmaticum. A stately Lily, bearing flowers ranging from pale to dark rosy purple. 75 c . each, $\$ 8$ per doz.
pardalinum. A California variety, bearing twelve to thirty flowers on stems 4 to 6 feet high; bright orange, spotted with dark crimson. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Philadelphicum. A pretty Lily, bearing two to five flowers; cup-shaped base of pale yellow, maroonspotted; tips bright scarlet. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
pomponium verum. Scarce; bright scarlet; very much admired for its rich color and slender foliage; very hardy. 35 cts , each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## LILIUM, continued

Pyrenaicum aureum. Very bright yellow flowers, spotted black. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-luteum. Elegant spikes of yellow flowers, spotted with black. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
rubellum. The beautiful new species from Japan, somewhat llke L. Krameri, but stronger-growing; flowers very early, the end of May, having beautiful rosy pink flowers, yellow anthers; sweet-scented. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
speciosum (Lancifolium). The varieties of Lilium speciosum comprise the most important group of any one species. They are of easy growth, and can always be relied upon to give satisfaction The flowers are very beautiful, showy and distinct, and exquisitely fragrant. Magnificent as border plants. They are also excellent for pot culture.
-album. Large white flower of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. Fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; extra-large bulbs, 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-Melpomene. Very large flowers, rich blood-crimson, heavily spotted. I5 cts. each, \$r. 50 per doz.
-roseum. White, shaded and spotted with rose. Fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.
-rubrum. White, heavily spotted with rich crimson spots. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
sulphureum. See Wallachianum.
superbum. Flowers orange to crimson, spotted brown. Stately and showy. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## LILIUM, continued

Szovitzianum (Colchicum). This and Auratum are without a doubt the finest; in color it is a rich citron, spotted with black; anthers a rich chocolate-brown. One of the earliest varieties to bloom. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
tenuifolium (Coral Lily). One of the earliest; bears in profusion medium-sized flowers of perfect form and of a dazzling orange-scarlet. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ $\$ 2$ per doz.
testaceum (Excelsum Isabellum). Very showy and fragrant creamy yellow flowers, tinged with dull red. Thunbergianum. See Elegans.
tigrinum. The well-known and beautiful Tiger Lily. A vigorous grower, producing brilliant orange-colored flowers, spotted with black. Very hardy and popular Lily. io cts. each, \$I per doz
-Fortunei. Rich, orange-colored flowers, spotted crimson-brown. Io cts. each, \$i per doz.
-flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily). Orange-red, spotted with black; double showy flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1. 25 per doz.
-splendens (Improved Tiger Lily). Fiery orangescarlet flowers, with large crimson-brown spots. 12 cts. each, \$I. 25 per doz.
Wallachianum superbum (Sulphureum) . A grand new Lily; hardy; tall, with large, tubular-shaped white flowers, rich yellow inside, rosy brown tinted outside. \$2.
Washingtonianum. A distinct species, producing long panicles of flowers; white, shading off to lilac; fragrant. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Section XIII <br> Decorative Flowering and Bedding Plant Division <br> We wish to impress upon the reader, while we are Nurserymen, we are, at the same time, extensively in

 the florists' business, having 100,000 feet of glass, stocked with an exceptionally fine selection of Decorative and Flowering Plants for Conservatory, Piazza, House and Lawn Decoration. We are in a position to estimate on filling conservatories, greenhouses and supplying all kinds of plants for interior and exterior decoration. We shall be glad to have prospective purchasers visit our Nursery and inspect our collection of these plants
## Aralia

Sieboldi. One of the most desirable and attractive green foliage plants for house cultivation, growing freely under almost any condition where light, water and a little heat can be given. The leaves are finely shaped and graceful. 50 cts. to \$I.
-variegata. Same habit, with beautiful fringed leaves. \$1.

## Araucaria

excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). This popular house plant does well in a cool room, or sun parlor. In summer it may be used on the veranda. 6 -in. pots, 18 in. high
. 8150 6-in. pots, 24 in. high .................... . . . . 2 oo
-glauca. A bluish green form of the above; very handsome. 6 -in. pots, 10 in . high
§ 50 6 -in. pots, $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ in. high 200
-robusta. This differs from Excelsa in its robust and more compact growth. The color is a rich deep green. 5 -in. pots, 10 in. high
. 8150 6 -in. pots, 15 in. high

200
imbricata (Monkey Puzzle). This is supposed to be the only tree the monkey cannot climb on account of its peculiarly formed foliage. A splendid tree for the southern and far western states. \$2 to \$5

## Asparagus

plumosus nanus. Graceful climbing Asparagus: beautiful bright green feathery foliage. Strong plants $\$ 1.50$ per doz.; extra size, $31 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. pots, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Sprengeri. Invaluable as a decorative plant, for hang-ing-baskets, pots and window-boxes. Extra-fine plants, grown in 6 -inch pots, very bushy, 75 cts. each.

## Aspidistra

lurida. Fine, dark, broad green leaves; very robust grower and invaluable for the house. \$I to $\$ 2$.
-variegata. Foliage striped with white; a charming variegated form of the above. \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Visitors are always welcome at our nurseries


ARAUCARIA EXCELSA


ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA (see page 69)

## Chrysanthemum

frutescens (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy). This is extensively used as a decorative pot plant; covered with a mass of white all winter. 25 cts. to $\$ 1$ each.
Queen Alexandra. The new Anemone-flowered Paris Daisy, producing exquisite double and semi-double, pure white flowers, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. 50 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.

## Citrus

Aurantium, var. Otaitense (Otaheite Orange). Is used extensively as a dwarf pot plant, with fragrant pinkish flowers and reddish orange fruits. \$I to $\$ 3$.

## Clivia

miniata (Imantophyllum miniata). An excellent house plant, producing handsome orange-red flowers in dense clusters. 50 cts. to \$I.

## Crotons

For beauty of form and richness of coloring, these charming plants cannot be excelled. They are equally as well adapted for outside bedding as for interior decorations. We can supply all the leading and best varieties. 50 cts . to $\$ \mathrm{I}$.

## Cycas • Sago Palm

revoluta. An excellent plant for house or lawn decoration, with dark green fronds. Established plants in season, 75 cts. to $\$ 2$.

## Cyclamen

giganteum. Rose-crimson, white, white and pink eye. Autumn delivery. 25 cts. to \$I.

## Cyperus • Umbrella Plant

alternifolius. A graceful plant, 3 to 4 ft . high, adapted for either in- or outdoors, or for water and damp places. 25 cts . to 50 cts .

## Dracaena

Godseffiana. Dark green leathery foliage, with creamy white spots. 25 cts . to 50 cts .
indivisa. Long, graceful foliage; extensively used for vases. Stands full sun exposure. 25 cts . to $\$ 2.50$.
Lindeni. A variegated form of the well-known variety, Fragrans; edges of the leaves striped with golden yellow. 50 cts . to $\$ 2.50$.

## DRACAENA, continued

Massangeana. Grand variegated variety, with golden yellow stripe through center of leaf. 50 cts . to $\$ 2.50$.
Pere Charon. This new broad-leaved form surpasses all others in color and is a brilliant carmine-red. $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.50$ each.
Sanderiana. A small-leaved variety, with glaucous foliage, edged with a border of creamy white. 35 cts. to 50 cts .
terminalis. Brilliant crimson foliage, suffused with pink and white. 50 cts. to \$I.50.

## Erythrina

See Spring and Summer-flowering Bulbs and Plants, page 63 .

## Eurya

latifolia variegata. Is one of the many attractive half-hardy shrubs used for decorative purposes. It has beautiful tri-colored foliage and is a compact grower. Handsome plants, \$I.50 to \$2.50.

## Ferns

Cibotium regale. Dark green fronds, robust grower; one of the most desirable Ferns in cultivation. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$.
-Schiedei. A very valuable variety, with graceful, drooping light green fronds. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 7.50$.
Cyrotomium Falcatum (Holly Fern). The leathery dark green leaves are similar to those of the Holly. 25 to 75 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Nephrolepis Amerpohli (Lace Fern). An exquisite and a dainty Fern. The finely divided fronds closely resemble delicate lace. 50 cts. to $\$ 2$.
-Bostoniensis (Boston Fern). This variety has proved immensely popular as a house plant, on account of its graceful robust habit and splendid durability. 50 cts. to $\$ 2$.
-Scholzeli (The new crested Dwarf Boston Fern). A splendid acquisition to the list of crested Nephrolepis. The graceful fronds are most delicately crested and quite distinct from any other variety 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
We can supply all varieties of Chrysanthemums and Carnations in early spring. Send us your list for prices


FERN, NEPHROLEPIS WHITMANII (see page 7I)

## FERNS, continued

Nephrolepis Scotti. This variety is very compact, the fronds being much shorter than those of the oldfashioned Boston Fern. 50 cts . to $\$ 2$.
Whitmanni. This is commonly known as the Ostrich Plume Fern, with finely divided feathery fronds. 50 cts. to $\$ 2$.
Polypodium aureum. Large, bold fronds of a distinct blue shade of color. The under side of the fronds are profusely dotted with golden spores. 50 cts. to \$I.
Miniature Ferns. In all the choicest varieties for Fern dishes. $21 / 2$-in. pots, \$1 per doz.

## Ficus • Rubber Plant

elastica. One of the best plants for room decoration. 50 cts . to \$I.
pandurata. The most distinct Rubber Plant ever introduced. Its gigantic leathery, rich, dark green leaves make it a fascinating house plant. Fine specimens, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$.
repens. Excellent climbing plant for covering indoor rockery and greenhouse walls. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Garden:a - Cape Jasmine

florida. Pure white waxy flowers, delightfully fragrant. Blooms from May to July. A beautiful greenhouse plant. 25 cts , to $\$ \mathrm{I}$.

## Gloriosa - Climbing Lily

superba. Climbing Lily, attaining a height of from 5 to 10 feet, producing very showy flowers, opening yellow, but changing to yellow-red and deep scarlet. 75 cts


KENTIA BELMOREANA (see page 72)


FICUS PANDURATA

## Gerbera - Transvaal, or Barberton Daisy

Jamesoni. This grand plant is of strong, vigorous growth, and forms a dense tuft of curiously cut dark green leaves, from the crown of which it emits, in constant succession, stems 12 to 18 inches long, terminated with singly daisy-like flowers, fully 4 inches in diameter, and of a rich, brilliant scarlet. If taken from the ground in the autumn, and placed in a warm greenhouse, it will continue to bloom all winter. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Lagerstroemia - Crape Myrtle

A handsome, free-flowering shrub, which blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. In northern states the plants should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar. Indica. Delicate soft pink.
-alba. Pure white.
Strong plants, 75 cts . to $\$ 1.50$ each

## Myrtus • Myrtle

communis. A handsome shrub, with small, shining dark green leaves. Baby standard, 18 inches high, $\$ 2.50$.

## Pandanus - Screw Pine

Veitchii. The graceful curved light green leaves are beautifully marked with broad stripes and bands of pure white. Distinctly ornamental and a splendid house plant. Fine plants,

5 -in. pots, i ft . high .
6 -in. pots, $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high
\$I 50
200

## Poinsettia

pulcherrima. A very showy bright red Christmasflowering plant. $21 / 2$-in. pots, ready in early summer, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-fl. pl. Has a double series of bracts and forms a broader head. $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. pots, ready in early summer, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. Fl. pl. flowering plants, 75 cts. to \$1.50.

phoenix canariensis

## Palms

COCOS Weddelliana. The most graceful of the smal-ler-growing Palms. Admirable for fern-dishes and table decoration. Fine plants, 3 -in. pots, 25 cts.; stronger plants, 50 cts . to $\$ 2$.
Kentias are the best Palms for all purposes and make the most graceful decorations.

| KENTIA Belmoreana- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inch | No. of |  |  |  |
| Pots | Leaves | Height | Each | Doz. |
| 4 | 5 to 6 | 15 in... | . ${ }^{\circ} 50$ | \$5 oo |
| 5 | 5 to 6 | 18 in. | 1 oo | 9 оо |
| $51 / 2$ | 5 to 6 | 22 in . | I 25 | 12 oo |
| 6 | 6 | 24 in. | 150 | 18 оо |
| 6 | 6 to 7 | 26-28 in. | 2 oo | 22 oo |
| 6 | 6 to 7 | 28-30 in. | 250 | 28 оо |
| 7 | 6 to 7 | 30-36 in.. | 4 oo | 45 оо |
| 7 | 7 to 8 | $36-40$ in.. | 6 оo |  |
| 8 | 7 to 8 | 40-45 in.. | 750 | 75 oo | I2-inch tubs, bushy specimens, each \$10, \$12 and $\$ 15$. Larger specimens, prices on application.


| -Forsteriana- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Pots | Leaves | Height | Each | Doz. |
| 4 | 4 to 5 | 15 in.. | . \$0 50 | \$5 oo |
| $5_{6}^{51 / 2}$ | 5 | ${ }^{15}$-18 in. | 75 | 750 |
|  | 5 | 18-20 in. | $1{ }^{\text {oo }}$ | 9 oo |
|  | 5 | 20-24 in. | I 25 | 1200 |
| 6 | 5 to 6 | 25-29 in. | I 50 | 15 oo |
| 6 | 5 to 6 | 28-30 in. | I 75 | 18 oo |
| 6 |  | 30-32 in | 200 | 220 |
| 6 | 6 to 7 | 32-36 in. | 3 оо | 33 oo |
| 7 | 6 to 7 | 36-42 in. | 450 | 50 oo |
| 8 | 6 to 7 | $42-48 \mathrm{in}$. | 6 oo | 650 |
| 8 | 6 to 7 | 48-60 in | 750 | 80 oo |
| -Fosteriana. Bushy made-up plants. See cut, p. 71 |  |  |  |  |
| 9-in.Io-in.12-in., | to 6 ft |  |  | \$12 oo |
|  | ft |  |  | 15 oo |
|  | $1 / 2$ to 7 |  |  |  |
| LATANIA Borbonica. This is the popular Chinese |  |  |  |  |
| Fan Palm. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Specimens \$ io to 15 oo |  |

## PALMS, continued

PHGENIX Canariensis. One of the finest vase plants for outdoor decorations, very robust, yet of graceful habit. Will not burn under the hottest sun and remains unaffected by severe summer storms. Thrives under more unfavorable conditions than other Palms; adapted for hallways or other positions.
18 to 24 in
3 ft.

| $\$ 2$ | 50 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 5 | 00 |
| 7 | 50 |

$5 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. \$10 00

-Roebelenii. This beautiful Palm certainly the most graceful of all the Palm family, was discovered in China a few years ago. It is by far the most satisfactory variety for house culture, as it does not grow very tall.

Io to I2 in. ..... \$o $75 \mid$ I8 to $24 \mathrm{in} . . .{ }^{2}$. $\$ 30$ I5 to 18 in..... 2 oo 24 to 30 in...... 5 oo
RHAPIS flabelliformis. A very attractive ornamental Palm, with graceful divided leaves.

Strong plants in tubs-
 5 ft .

750

## Rubus

reflexus. A greenhouse climber, with dark velvety green leaves. Very choice. 50 cts. to \$I.

## Saxifraga - Strawberry Geranium

sarmentosa. A graceful plant for hanging-baskets. 4 -in. pots, 25 cts . each; specimens in wire baskets, \$I.50.

## Vinca

major variegata. One of the best plants for draping over window-boxes and vases. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Evergreens in Tubs and Pots

We have a fine collection of evergreens in tubs ready for shipment These can be planted any time during the summer. When grown in this way, they can be shipped at any season to all parts of the country. They are also admirably adapted for exterior decoration.
AGAVE Americana. Fine for lawn and porch decorations. 50 cts.; specimens, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 10$.
——variegata. 75 cts.; specimens, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$.
AUCUBA Japonica variegata (Japan Golden-leaved Laurel). Dark green laurel-like foliage, freely spotted with bright yellow. Excellent both for summer and winter decorations. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$.
BAY TREES in Standard and Pyramidal Forms. See page 73 .
BOXWOOD, Standard and Pyramidal Forms, in tubs and baskets, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 10$.


PHOENIX ROEBELENII

## Bay Trees (Laurus Nobilis)

Purchasers desiring fine, well-shaped Bay Trees at reasonable prices will do well to call upon us, as we are the largest importers in this country, and have in stock at all times large quantities in all sizes, including extra-large specimens. Ask for prices on sizes not enumerated in this list.

## PYRAMIDAL-SHAPED

$5^{1 / 2}$ feet high, 24 inches in diameter at base, tapering to a point. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
7 feet high, 30 inches in diameter at base, taper-
ing to a point. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ing to a point.......................................
ing to a point. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
1250
$81 / 2$ feet high, 40 inches in diameter at base, tapering to a point.
9 feet high, 45 inches in diameter at base, tapering to a point. .
ro feet high, 50 inches in diameter at base, tapering to a point.

## STANDARD, or TREE-SHAPED

Stems 45 inches high, crowns 24 inches in di ameter.
Stems 45 inches high, crowns 30 inches in di ameter
Stems 45 inches high, crowns 36 inches in diameter.
Stems 45 inches high, crowns 40 inches in diameter
Stems 45 inches high, crowns 45 inches in diameter
Stems 45 inches high, crowns 50 inches in diameter.


STANDARD BAY TREE


PYRAMIDAL BAY TREE

## Ivies in Tubs

We have a splendid collection of specimen globeshaped and pyramid Ivies, large or small-leaved varieties. These are well furnished with foliage and require only ordinary attention to preserve their beauty and contour. They are distinctly ornamental and will do much to satisfy the desire of those who do not care for Bay trees.

| Globe-shaped- | Per pair |  | Per pair |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1200 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . 1500 |

PyRAMID-SHAPED-

| 4 to 5 ft . |  | 1500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . |  | 2000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . |  | 2500 |
| 7 to 8 ft |  | 3000 |
| Trained on Sticks- | Each | Doz. |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$0 25 | \$2 50 |
| 4 ft . | 50 | 500 |
| 5 ft . | I 00 | 1000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 200 | 200 |



PYRAMID IVY (see page 73)

## Prunus

These are invaluable for tub plants for decorating. Laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel).

$$
4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$_{5} \text { oo | } 6 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{I}_{\text {io oo }}
$$

Schipkaensis (English Laurel) . 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$. Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel) . 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 6$.

## Bedding Plants

The following varieties are all well known. Strong plants ready in May. Parties desiring large quantities will do well to write us for special prices


## BEDDING PLANTS, continued

Begonias, Tuberous. See page 62. Doz. 100
-Erfordia and Zulu King............ \$1 oo \$6 оо
Caladium esculentum. See page 62
Cannas. See page 66
Castor-Oil Plants (Ricinus). Green and


Bay Trees and Boxwood for formal Italian, French and English gardens. We have upward of 2,000 trees in all shapes in our storehouses at this time.



SHIPPING BAY TREES IN SPRING

bAY TREES SUPPLIED BY BOBBINK \& ATKINS-WHITE HOUSE


AZALEA HOUSE

## Section XIV. Pot-grown Forcing Plant Division

## AUTUMN AND WINTER DELIVERY

Suitable for forcing in this country. The kinds enumerated below we have found to be satisfactory. Those that are not pot-grown are specified $\left(^{*}\right)$ The prices are made on plants such as we know will give results.

## Acacia - Kangaroo Thorn

armata (paradoxa). Bright canary-yellow flowers; very fragrant. I8 to 24 in., \$1.50 each, \$I5 per doz. Farnesiana (Popinac) A very ornamental flowering shrub; straight, slender branches, with from fifteen to twenty-five pairs of leaflets. Large, yellow, globular flower, very fragrant; useful for forcing. 75 cts . to $\$ \mathrm{I}$.

## Acer - Maple

Negundo variegata (Variegated Ash-leaved Maple). Leaves margined with pure white; most effective of all variegated trees for forcing. Pyramids, 5 to 6 ft ., \$I. 50 each, \$I5 per doz.

## Azalea Indica

Our extensive collection of these most beautiful plants consists of the best decorative varieties.

|  |  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 in. diameter |  | \$0 50 | \$5 00 |
| 14 in. diameter |  |  | 750 |
| 15 in. diameter | These | I 00 | 10 OO |
| I6 in. diameter | prices are | 50 | 15 oo |
| 18 in. diameter | good until | 00 | 2000 |
| 20 in. diameter | January I | 250 | 2750 |
| 24 in. diameter |  | 350 | 3600 |

Apollo. Vermilion; early
Bernard Andre alba. Double; pure white; extralate.
De Schryveriana. Double; rich rose, shaded with red; white margin; late.
Deutsche Perle. The very best early double white for forcing
Empress of India. Double; rich rosy salmon; extrafine; late.

## AZALEA INDICA, continued

Mad. Van der Cruyssen. Semi-double; light pink, tinted with purple; late.
Memoire de Louis Van Houtte. Double; rose, blotched carmine; late.
Pharailde Mathilde. Double white, spotted and striped with red; early.
Professor Wolters. Single; bright pink, with dark center; late.
Simon Mardner. Double; bright velvety rose; fine; early.
Vervæniana. Double; rose-salmon, white margin; full center; very early.
Hollandia (A. Pontica $\times$ mollis). This is a variety of great merit and distinction; color golden orangeyellow, tinted pink. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.
mollis. Is one of the most beautiful Azaleas for forcing. The gorgeous range of colors graduate from cream-white and rose to one of the richest shades of yellow and red.

Bushy, well-budded plants, 15 to 18 Each Doz.
inches . . ....................... \$0 75 \$7 50
Bushy, well-budded plants, 18 to 24
inches ......................... I 25 I2 00
Specimen plants. . ....... \$1.50 to $2 \mathrm{I}^{2} 50$
Standards, or tree form . . . . . . .
I
50 mollis $\times$ Chinensis. This beautiful Azalea is a cross between Azalea Chinensis and mollis. It is quite distinct from the latter. Very effective as a pot plant.
-Anthony Koster. Golden yellow; superb variety.
-Doctor Reichenbach. Salmon.
-Nicholas Beets. Deep orange.
Bushy plants, \$r. 50 each, \$15 per doz.

## Camellia

Japonica. A choice assortment of large-flowering varieties.

12 to 15 in....................................... . \$1 oo
Stronger plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$ to 250

## Cerasus - Double-Flowering Cherry

avium fi. pl. The branches are entirely covered with clusters of double white flowers.
Chinensis fl. pl. In several varieties.
\$1.50 each, $\$ 15$ per doz.

## Chionanthus • White Fringe

Virginica. The singular flowers resemble bunches of white silken fringe, hanging gracefully among the foliage. $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 10$ per doz.

## Clematis

Henryi. The most popular of all white varieties.
Jackmani. A rich velvet dark purple
Ville de Lyon. A new variety, with large, wine-red flowers.

50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## *Convallaria - Lily-of-the-Valley

majalis. Large, luxuriant foliage. Pure white, bellshaped flowers; very fragrant. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Crataegus • Double Flowering Hawthorn
Oxyacantha fl. pl. Double white and pink flowers. \$1 each, \$1o per doz.
Cytisus • Golden Chain, or Golden Rain
Laburnum. A fine shrub, with glossy green leaves and long racemes of yellow flowers. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.50$ each, \$15 per doz.

## Deutzia

gracilis. Of dwarf, bushy habit, forming a round, compact mass of pure white flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Lemoine. Flowers pure white, borne on strong, erect branches. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## *Dicentra $\cdot$ Bleeding Heart

spectabilis. Long racemes of graceful pink and white heart-shaped flowers. \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per ioo.

## Erica • Heath

herbacea. Bright flesh-colored, bell-shaped flowers; fine for late forcing. 4 -in. pots, 40 cts . each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

## *Hydrangea - Japanese Hydrangea

hortensis Otaksa. A fine variety, with large globular panicles of pink flowers. 50 cts. and \$I each, $\$ 5$ and $\$ 10$ per doz.; specimens in tubs, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 5$ each.

## *Kalmia - American, or Mountain Laurel

latifolia. Bright green leaves, with dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers. \$I.50 each, \$15 per doz.

## Magnolia

Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia), A grand variety, with dark purple flowers. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \$_{2}$ oo 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . \$_{3} 50$ Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). Large white and purple flowers, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{I}^{2} \$_{2}$ oo | 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$_{3} 50$
stellata (Halleana). Dwarf variety, producing semidouble, pure white, sweet-scented flowers.


## Malus - Flowering Crab

floribunda. Flowers carmine, changing to white. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.
-Scheideckeri. Flowers double, red, changing to pink; very distinct. \$r.50 each, \$15 per doz.

## Polygonatum

multiflorum major (Giant Lily-of-the-Valley) Produces fine, fragrant, greenish white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Prunus

Persica fl. pl. (Double-flowering Peach). Produces its double flowers before the leaves. \$1 each, \$1o per doz.
triloba. Flowers double, delicate pink, thickly set out on long, slender branches. Each Doz. Bushy ........................... . . \$o 75 \$9 oo Standard........................... I 50 I5 oo

## *Rhododendron Hybrids

The following list is composed of the finest and most distinct varieties, suitable for forcing. Strong plants, well furnished with buds. Each Doz.
 18 to 24 inches ................................. $200 \quad 2000$ 24 to 30 inches .............................. 250 2500
Pink Pearl. The handsome clusters of bright pink flowers of this magnificent variety are larger than those of any other and it is well worth a trial. \$3 each.
White Pearl. This grand new variety has the same magnificence as Pink Pearl, except that the flowers are pure white. 3 -year-old plants, well furnished with buds, $\$ 3$ each.
Catawbiense grandiflora. Rich rosy purple.
Cunningham's White. White.
Fastuosum fl. pl. Double, lavender.
John Walter. Bright red
John Waterer. Crimson.
Kate Waterer. Delicate pink.
Mad. Wagner. Rose, white center.
Michael Waterer. Scarlet-crimson.
Parson's Gloriosa. Large, blush-pink.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Light rose, spotted brown.

## *Spirea

Gladstone. A new variety of great excellence and a decided improvement of the old type, Japonica. Easy to force. \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

## Staphylea • Bladder Nut

Colchica. Producing graceful racemes of charming white flowers. \$I each, \$io per doz.

## Syringa - Lilac

The following are excellent for forcing:
Charles X. Single deep red-purple.
Marie Lemoine. Double, pure white, immense clusters.
Marie Legraye. Single; pure white.
Strong plants, well furnished with buds, out of 7 - to 8 -inch pots, \$I each, \$io per doz.; extra strong, 7 - to 8 -inch pots, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.50$ each.

## Viburnum

Opulus, var. sterilis (Snowball). Globular clusters of pure white flowers.
plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Large, white, globular flowers, $21 / 2$ to 3 inches across.
\$r each, \$io per doz.

## Wistaria

Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). Pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers.
-alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Pure white flowers.
Strong plants, $\$ \mathbf{r} .50$ to $\$ 2$ ea, ; specimens in tubs, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ ea.

## Section XV. Fruit Division HINTS ON PRUNING AND PLANTING

In a work of this description, we cannot go into any lengthy details regarding the cultivation of fruits, but simply give a few hints on the two most important points to be observed, which will be found under the following heads:

Preparation of Grounds.-For all fruit trees the ground should be rich and moderately dry; if these conditions do not prevail, they should be made so. On lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers should be used extensively, - well-decomposed manure being preferred. This will ensure a good growth.

Pruning of the Trees Prior to Planting.-Home-grown orchard trees are generally of standard form with naked stems or trunks, with a number of branches at the top, forming a head. These branches should be pruned back to within four buds from the base. This rule will apply to Apples, Cherries, Pears, Plums, etc. In the case of Peach trees, they should be reduced about one-third and the side branches to one bud. This pruning lessens the demand on the roots and allows of more sap being distributed through the remaining branches. In all cases, the roots should be carefully examined and any that are damaged removed.

Trained Fruit Trees.-These are generally kept well pruned in the Nursery, and, therefore, require very little pruning the first year, but should be pruned back to the flowering wood annually after.

Dwarf Fruit Trees.-If young, two-, three- or four-year-old stock would have from four to eight branches. These should be cut back as follows: The lower ones to one-half; those above a little shorter ; the upper ones, to one or two buds from the base. This brings them into a pyramid form; the leader should be reduced to one-half.

Planting.-Holes should be dug large enough to admit of the roots being spread out in their natural condition. The tree should then be placed in position. In filling in, the finest soil should be used so as to fill in all crevices, to avoid any air spaces being left; when the hole is nearly full, sufficient water should be used to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then let it stand for a while and fill in the remainder of the soil, making same firm with the boot. Be careful not to plant too deep. In the case of trees on dwarf stock, care should be taken to have all the stock under the ground about one inch

## Home-grown Fruit Trees

These are usually grown in the ordinary standard form, and while good, must not be confused with the imported trained and dwarf fruit trees, which are grown in a different manner and grafted on other stock.

## Apples

Will give excellent results if planted in deep, rich soil, free from stagnant moisture.

First size, 4 to 5 ft .
Each Doz.
Fir "' 4
$\$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 500$
6 to 7 ft .
\$I to $1 \begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 50\end{aligned}$

## SUMMER

Early Harvest. Large; pale yellow; tender, with a fine flavor; a good grower and heavy bearer; one of the first to ripen. August.
Early Strawberry. Size medium, deep red; tender, mild, pleasant flavor; good bearer. August.
Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; a very fine sweet Apple; free grower and productive. Aug., Sept.
Keswick Codlin. Large, oblong, pale yellow; pleasant acid; a free grower, very productive. Aug., Sept
Red Astrachan. Large, very handsome; juicy; very hardy; a good bearer. Aug.
Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy; abundant bearer. Aug.
Summer Rose. Medium, pale yellow, red cheek; tender and delicious. Aug
Tetofsky. Medium size, yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, covered with whitish bloom; juicy; very productive. July., Aug.
Yellow Transparent. Russian Apple; medium size; skin pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender and juicy; very productive. Aug.

## AUTUMN

Alexander. Very large, handsome, crimson, with yellow streaks; crisp, tender and juicy. Oct.
Autumn Strawberry. Large; coloring brilliantly; greatly valued for table and market purposes; robust and productive. Sept., Oct.
Fall Pippin. Very large, yellow; flesh tender and delicious; free grower; fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table and market. Oct.
Gravenstein. Very large, pale yellow, with red streaks; finest quality; very productive. Sept., Oct.
Maiden's Blush. Large, flat shape; pale yellow, with red cheek; a perfect beauty; tender and pleasant; good bearer. Sept., Oct.
Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). Medium; pale yellow, streaked red; good cropper; useful for all purposes. Aug., Sept.

## AUTUMN APPLES, continued

Red Bietigheimer. Very large; cream-colored; covered with purplish crimson; firm white flesh; subacid, pleasant flavor; free grower; abundant bearer. Sept.
St. Lawrence. Large, round, streaked red and greenish yellow; hardy and free grower. Oct.

## WINTER

Baldwin. Large, bright red; crisp, juicy and rich; one of the most popular and profitable sorts for any purpose. Dec.-March.
Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped Apple of good quality; a late keeper; hardy and productive. Dec.
Bismarck. Very large, handsome and showy; color red on yellow ground; prolific; bears when very young. Nov.
Cox's Orange Pippin. Medium size; one of the richest dessert Apples; crisp and sweet; fine for any purpose. Nov.-Jan.
Esopus Spitzenburg. Large, deep red, with gray spots, coated with bloom; flesh yellow, rich and excellent. Nov.
Fallawater. A handsome very large Apple; good quality; vigorous; bears young and abundantly. Nov.
Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, very delicious; vigorous; a fine dessert fruit. Nov.
Golden Russet. Medium size; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and highly flavored; tree vigorous, hardy and prolific. Nov.-April.
Grimes' Golden Pippin. Large, golden yellow skin, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. Tree hardy, vigorous, and productive. Jan.
Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large; striped yellow and red; fine and juicy; free grower and great bearer; one of the best. Nov.
Jonathan. Medium size; red and yellow; tender flesh, juicy and rich; very productive. Nov.
King of Tompkins County. A beautiful red Apple of the largest size and finest quality. Nov.
Mammoth Black Twig. Large, bright yellow, shaded red; good quality. Nov.
Mann. Large, deep yellow, subacid, juicy and pleasant. Jan.
Newton Pippin. One of the most famous of American Apples for its excellent and long-keeping qualities. Large, striped dark crimson; juicy and aromatic, Nov.

## WINTER APPLES, continued

Northern Spy. Large, striped; flesh rich and of high flavor. One of the finest keeping Apples. July
Rome Beauty. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome: good bearer. Dec.
Roxbury Russet. Large; rough greenish surface, covered with russet; very popular on account of its productiveness and long keeping.
Smith's Cider. Large, handsome, red and yellow; acid and juicy; good bearer. Nov.
Smokehouse. Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; juicy, subacid Dec.
Stark. Large, greenish yellow, shaded dark red; flesh yellowish, juicy; good keeper. Dec
Stayman's Winesap. Large, greenish yellow, mixed with dull dark red; flesh yellow, firm, tender and juicy; mild, subacid, aromatic. Dec.
Sutton Beauty. Large; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; whitish, tender flesh, juicy, subacid; very good quality; fine keeper; productive. Jan.
Tolman's Sweet. Medium; pale whitish yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich, firm and very sweet; excellent for cooking; very productive. Nov.-April.
Wagener. Large, handsome, yellow, shaded with crimson; tender and juicy; an excellent table Apple in every particular. Dec.
Walbridge (Edgar Red Streak). Medium; whitish yellow, striped with red; flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, mild subacid; very hardy and productive. Nov.
Walker's Beauty. New. Very large; crimson on yellowish ground; flesh firm, subacid. Jan
Wealthy. Medium size; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with red; flesh white, juicy, subacid: very hardy and productive. Oct.
Winesap. Large, round, deep red; keeps well; good bearer. Dec.
Wolf River. Very large, beautiful red on a yellow ground; strong grower; good bearer and extremely hardy. Dec.
Yellow Bellflower. Large; yeilow, with a tinge of red; flesh crisp, juicy, with aromatic flavor. A beautiful and excellent fruit; fine for any purpose. Nov
York Imperial. Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, subacid; vigorous and productive. Nov.-Feb

## APPLES, CRAB

Very ornamental and fine for preserving
Hyslops. Deep crimson, covered with blue bloomvery desirable. October.
Martha. Bright, glossy yellow, shaded with bright red. Oct., Nov
Red Siberian. Yellow, with scarlet cheek. Sept., Oct
Transcendent. Skin golden yellow, striped with red; crisp, juicy, yellow flesh. Sept., Oct
Whitney. Large fruit, skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and very pleasant flavor. Late Aug
Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty). Large, golden yellow, vigorous. Sept.

## Apricots

The Apricot is one of the most delicious fruits; the season of ripening, being between Cherries and Peaches, makes it valuable.
All the best varieties, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.; strong bearing size, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.
Alexander (Russian). Large, oblong fruit, mottled with red; flesh yellowish, sweet, delicious flavor. Very hardy and productive.
Early Golden. Small fruit; pale orange color; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Hardy and productive. Early July.
Harris. A splendid variety, large, roundish, rich golden yellow, with faint blush; fine quality and freestone. Very abundant. July
Moorpark. Fine and large; yellow with red cheek. Flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich. Late July
Peach-Apricot. Fruit large, rich and juicy. Early August.
Orange. Medium size, orange, with ruddy cheek.
St. Ambroise. Yery large; fine flavor, Early August.

## Cherries

The best results will be obtained by planting in moderately rich loam or sandy soil.
First size, 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.; extra strong trees, \$I and \$r. 50 each

## OXHEART CHERRIES

Black Eagle. Large, black; rich, juicy and highly flavored. Early July.
Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish black; flavor mild and pleasant. Late June.
Coe's Transparent. Medium size; pale amber, red and mottled. Very sweet. Late June
Downer's Late Red. Large, light red, juicy, sweet and delicious. Middle July
Governor Wood. Round, heart-shaped fruit; light yellow, shaded with bright red; juicy and rich flavor. Vigorous and productive. Late June.

## BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Napoleon. Extra-large, pale yellow, with bright red cheeks; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. Vigorous and productive. July.
Rockport. Large; pale amber and light red; very sweet. Middle June.
Schmidt's Bigarreau. One of the largest. Color deep mahogany. Dark flesh, very juicy and rich flavor. Early July.
Windsor. Large fruit; flesh firm, and of fine quality Late July.
Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with bright red cheek; vigorous and productive. Late June.

## DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red, flesh juicy and rich. Valuable for cooking and preserving. Late May.
Empress Eugenie. Large, dark red, juicy and rich, slightly acid. Late June.
Late Duke. Large, light red; very delicious. Late July.
May Duke. Large, dark red. Middle of June.
Montmorency. Large, red; rich, acid; very hardy and productive. Early June.
Morello, English. Large, dark red, nearly black; very juicy, subacid. Late July.


## Figs

May be successfully grown in the garden, in the northern states, if annually taken up in the fall, with a ball of earth, and removed to a cool cellar and planted out again in the spring, or they may be grown in tubs and plunged in the ground.

| Each | Doz. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 0$ | 50 | $\$ 6$ |
| 200 |  |  |
| 2 | 00 | 20 |

Field-grown, 18 to 24 in.
Specimens, strong, ready-in. tubs, 4 to 5 ft .500
Angelique. Medium; yellow skin; flesh rose-colored; very good.
Black Ischia. Medium; skin deep purple; flesh sweet and rich.
Brown Ischia. Medium; rich and excellent.
Brown Turkey. Very handsome; brownish purple; rich and excellent for dessert.
White Genoa. Large; yellowish white; flesh tinted with red; very rich.
Celestial. Pale violet color; vigorous, productive and sweet.
Early Violet. Brownish purple; small; very hardy and abundant.
Madeleine Early. Large; skin gray; flesh white; very productive.
Queen Ischia. Green fruit; prolific and fine quality.

## Peaches

Select a place with light, rich soil. The ground should be kept free from weeds. An occasional topdressing of wood-ashes or slaked lime will be beneficial.

In transplanting Peaches it is important to cut back the trees severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third and the side branches cut back to one bud.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . high | So 25 | \$2 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . high | 50 | 500 |
| 6 to 7 ft . high, extra | 75 | 750 |
| 7 ft . high, bearing | 00 | 10 оo |

Alexander. Medium size; pale, handsomely shaded on sunny side; flesh white, tender and rich Middle July.
Beer's Smock. Medium to large; orange-red or yellow; juicy and rich. Oct.
Brandywine. Very large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh sweet and delicious. Aug.
Chair's Choice. Very large; deep yellow, with red cheek; firm, yellow flesh. Late September.
Conkling. Large, golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh pale yellow; very juicy and sweet. Strong grower and productive. Late September.
Crawford's Early. A large, magnificent yellow Peach of good quality; one of the most popular varieties. Early Sept.
Crawford's Late. A superb yellow; excellent quality. Late Sept.
Crosby. Medium; bright orange-yellow; splashed with streaks of carmine. Middle Sept.
Early Rivers'. Large, white, delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, rich flavor; one of the finest early. Late July.
Early York (Rivers'). Medium; skin marbled with red; flesh melting and juicy. Late August.
Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, yellow and juicy; fine quality. Early Sept
Engel's Mammoth. Large; yellow; very productive. Middle Sept.
Foster. Large; yellow; fine quality. Late August.
Greensboro. Crimson, with yellow; flesh white; very juicy and sweet. Early July.
Hale's Early. Medium; flesh white; fine quality. Middle Aug.
Hill's Chili. Medium, oval shape; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh sweet. Sept.
Lemon Tree. Very large, lemon shape, pale yellow; excellent quality, very productive. Late Sept.
Morris White. Medium; dull creamy white, tinged with red; melting and juicy; flesh white; fine for preserving. Middle Sept.
Mountain Rose. Large and round; skin whitish, shaded with dark red; flesh white and juicy; freestone. Middle Aug.
Oldmixon Freestone. Large, yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh pale juicy and rich; hardy and productive. Middle Sept.

## PEACHES, continued

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with red cheek; yellow flesh; very sweet. Middle Sept.
Salway. Large and round; creamy yellow skin; flesh deep yellow; melting, juicy, rich. Early Oct.
Stump of the World. Very large, creamy white, with bright red cheek; juicy and fine flavor; very productive. Late September.
Triumph. A fine new Peach; large, yellow, with red; flesh yellow and of fine flavor Middle July.
Waterloo. Medium to large; pale green, with crimson cheek; tender and juicy; sweet. July.
Wheatland. Extra large; golden, with crimson tint; firm, sweet and juicy. Sept.
Wonderful. Very large; rich golden, with carmine; flesh yellow, very delicious. Early October.
Yellow St. John. Large, yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. Middle Aug.

## Nectarines

A smooth-skinned fruit, resembling the peach. Plant in light soil, and prune the young growths every spring.

4 to 5 ft . high .
Each Doz.
5 to 6 ft . high
6 to 7 ft . high, extra
So 25 \$2 50
7 ft . high, bearing .
$75 \quad 750$
$100 \quad 10$
Boston. Large, bright yellow, with red cheek; very sweet. Early Sept
Downton. Large, greenish white; dark red cheek; greenish white flesh; high-flavored; freestone. Aug.
Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green; red cheek; flesh pale green: rich flavor. Freestone. Late Aug.
Elruge. Medium; greenish yellow; dark red cheek; flesh pale green; rich, fine flavor. Early Sept.
Lord Napier. Large; very fine; earliest of all.
Newton. Very large and fine quality. Sept.
Pitmaston Orange. Large, orange and yellow; rich and fine. Freestone. Sept.
Red Roman. Greenish yellow; brown cheek; flesh firm juicy and vinous. Freestone. Sept.
Rivers' Orange. A fine hardy English dessert variety. Sept.
Victoria. Very large; one of the finest English varieties.

## Pears

The letter " $D$ ", immediately following the name of a variety, indicates that the Pear thus designated can be supplied in either Dwarf or Standard Trees.
STANDARD TREES -

| Each |  | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$o | 50 | \$5 00 |
|  | 75 | 750 |
| I | 00 | 1000 |
| I | 50 | 1500 |
|  | 50 | 500 |
|  | 75 | 750 |
| I | 00 | 1000 |

## SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. A very popular variety, large and highly flavored; color clear yellow. Middle to late Sept.
Beurre Gifford. Medium; greenish yellow, flesh white, juicy and excellent flavor. Middle Aug.
Brandywine. D. Medium; yellow and russet; melting and juicy; first class. Aug.
Clapp's Favorite. D. Large, pale lemon-yellow; flesh fine, juicy and buttery. Aug.
Doyenne d'Ete (Summer Doyenne). D. Sweet and productive. Aug.
Early Harvest. Medium to large; golden yellow, with red cheek and gray dots; a prolific and early variety. Aug
Koonce. Medium; yellow, with carmine cheek; fine flavor; good grower and hardy. July.
Lawson (Comet). Medium; brilliant crimson on a clear yellow ground; flesh rich, juicy and pleasant; vigorous grower and productive. July
Le Conte. Large; pale yellow, vigorous and productive; ripens with Bartlett.
Manning's Elizabeth. Medium; bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy and melting. Aug.

## SUMMER PEARS, continued

Tyson. D. Juicy and sweet; vigorous and rapid grower; very abundant. Aug.
Wilder Early. Greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; sweet and pleasant flavor; vigorous and great bearer. Early Aug.

## AUTUMN PEARS

Bartlett-Seckel (Columbia). Good size; high-colored and flavored. Sept., Oct.
Belle Lucrative. Large and sweet; color pale yellowish green. Sept., Oct.
Beurre Bosc. Large, beautiful russet, very distinct in shape; highly flavored. Sept., Oct.
Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, yellow and red; flesh yellowish; good keeper and abundant. Oct., Nov.
Beurre d'Anjou. D. Large and handsome; color greenish, sprinkled with russet; flesh melting; extrafine. Nov.
Beurre Hardy. Large, cinnamon-russet; one of the finest. Oct.
Buffum. Medium; yellow color; buttery and sweet. Sept., Oct.
Duchesse d'Angouleme. D. Large and extra fine quality; flesh white and very juicy; very abundant. Oct., Nov.
Flemish Beauty. Large; greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy.
Garber. Very productive and bears young. Excellent for cooking and preserving. Sept., Oct
Howell. D. Large, yellow and sweet. Very hardy and productive. Sept., Oct.
Idaho. Medium; of irregular shape; golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh juicy and vinous; delicious flavor. Sept., Oct.
Japan Golden Russet. Large, handsome, flatshaped fruit; golden russet color; an enormous bearer; fine for cooking. Sept., Oct.
Kieffer's Hybrid. Large; golden yellow when ripe; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with quince flavor; fine for canning. Oct., Nov.
Rossney. New. Medium to large; creamy yellow, with bright red cheek, flesh tender, rich and sweet. Sept., Oct.
Seckel. D. Small, yellowish russet; flesh whitish, buttery and very sweet and melting. The hardiest and healthiest of all. Very prolific. Sept., Oct
Sheldon. D. Large, round shape; yellowish, russet and red; rich and delicious. Oct., Nov
Vermont Beauty. Medium, roundish form, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting; fine quality; very abundant. Oct.

## WINTER PEARS

Dorset. Large; very handsome and showy; late-keeping; golden yellow ground, bright red on sunny s!de: juicy, sweet and melting. Ripe in February, but keeps perfect until May
Easter Beurre. Large, yellow, with brownish red cheek; melting and rich; keeps all winter.
Josephine de Malines. Medium to large; pale straw color; melting and rich-flavored; very delicious.
Lawrence. Medium; of great excellence; lemon-yellow whitish flesh; juicy, sweet and aromatic; one of the best early winter Pears. Dec., Jan.
Mount Vernon. Medium; light russet, red in the sun; flesh inclining to yellow; juicy and aromatic; very abundant. Midwinter.
Vicar of Wakefield. Large; pale yellowish green dull reddish cheek; yellowish white flesh. Nov.-Jan
Winter Nellis. One of the best early winter Pears Medium. Greenish yellow, spotted with russet; very rich flavor. Dec., Jan.

## Plums

The best results will be obtained when planted in rich, heavy loam, well drained.

First-class, 5 to 6 ft .
Each Doz
Extra size, 6 ft . and up
So $50 \quad \$ 500$
Extra size, 6 ft. and up . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 ing 10 io 50
Abundance. Very large, oblong; amber color, nearly covered with red and overspread with a thick bloom flesh orange-yellow, juicy, melting and delightfully

## PLUMS, continued

sweet; stone small and free; strong-growing and early bearing. Aug
Bradshaw. Very large and early; dark violet-red; juicy and of good quality; vigorous and productive. Aug.
Burbank. Similar to Abundance, but of deeper color; ripens about two weeks later. Early Sept.
Coe's Golden Drop (Silver Prune). Large and handsome, oval shape; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Late Sept.
Damson. Large; fine quality; excellent for canning Oct.
Duane's Purple. Large, roundish oblong; purple; juicy and good. Early Sept.
Egg (Magnum Bonum). Large, yellow; fine for canning Late Aug.
German Prune. Large, long oval; dark purple; fine for drying; agreeable flavor. Sept
Green Gage. Small, but of highest excellence; skin greenish yellow, marked with red; flesh yellow, juicy, and of fine flavor. Late Sept.
Itale. Large and handsome; bright orange, mottled with cherry-red; flesh vellow. Oct
Imperial Gage. Large, green, with yellow when ripe flesh juicy and delicious; very productive. Middle Aug.
Lombard. Medium, oval, violet-red; flesh yellow juicy and pleasant; vigorous, hardy, and a good bearer. Late Aug
Niagara. Extra large, dark blue; fine flavor
October Purple. Large, round fruit; dark reddish purple; yellow flesh; superb quality. Sept., Oct.
Red June. Fair size; vermilion-red, covered with bluish bloom; pleasant quality. Aug
Satsuma. Large, purple and red, blue bloom; firm, juicy, blood-color. Aug.
Shipper's Pride. Large, nearly round; dark purple; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning; hardy and productive. Sept.
Shropshire Dawson. Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; melting and juicy. Sept., Oct.
Saratoga. Resembles the Lombard; reddish purple, with handsome bloom; large and of good quality; abundant and early. Aug
Vietoria (Sharp's Emperor). One of the finest varieties; very large; purplish red color; a free grower and great bearer. Sept.
Washington. Magnificent variety; green, marked with red; sweet and juicy; very hardy and productive. Late Aug.
Wild Goose. Medium; roundish oblong; reddish yellow; juicy and of pleasant flavor. Free grower Aug.
Wickson. Large; deep maroon-red; small stone; flesh firm, delicious and sweet; remarkable for its longkeeping qualities. Sept.
Yellow Gage. Large; yellow; oval; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; vigorous and productive. Middle Aug

## Quinces

Require a deep, rich soil; should be well mulched with decayed manure.

The proper distance to plant is about io feet apart The fruit of the Quince tree is generally well known, and is highly esteemed for cooking, preserving and making jellies.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { First-class, } 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \text { Extra size, } 5 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft} \\
& \text { Bearing size } \\
& \begin{array}{rr}
\text { \$o } & 50 \\
75 & \$ 5 \\
750 \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
75 \\
50
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish, with small neck; bright golden yellow; very productive. Oct.
Champion. Large to very large, oval; fine quality; long keeper; bears very young; of bright yellow color; flesh tender. Oct.
Meech's Prolific. A new variety, very large; of great beauty and delightful fragrance; early; regular bearing and productive. Oct
Rea's Mammoth. Very large; rich golden yellow; a fine variety. Oct.

Visitors are always welcome at our Nursery

## Morus • Mulberry

The Mulberry is a valuable tree, both as ornament and as a fruit-bearing tree, and for the silk industry. Requires little or no pruning, and is of easy culture. They should be planted in deep, rich, sandy loam.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | So 75 | \$7 50 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 125 | 1200 |

Downing's Everbearing. Of fine, rapid growth, with large foliage; an attractive tree for the lawn, and bearing delicious, purplish black berries
New American. The finest variety for fruit; berries large and black.

## MORUS, continued

Russian. A rapid grower; very hardy; fruit of medium size and good; varying from white to black.
White Mulberry (Morus alba) . Small, white fruit.

## Diospyros - Persimmon

Virginiana. A native somewhat resembling the Plum; color of fruit yellow when ripe; of sweet and good taste after exposure to frost. Makes a handsome shade or ornamental tree.

Each Doz.



## Nut Fruits

In rural and suburban districts, the great economic possibilities of growing edible nuts are but vaguely understood. Until recently, little attention has been given to them. This is unaccountable, considering the pleasure and profit that may be derived from their cultivation, which is, in fact, simplicity itself, requiring only ordinary labor and very little expense. They can be planted along fence lines, where they will not affect farming and gardening operations and later will become a profitable source of income, either in the market or for the owner's use. Many kinds, especially the English and Japanese Walnuts, form excellent shade trees, in addition to producing valuable crops of nuts.

## Almonds

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAFTED ON PRUNUS STOCK
Des Dames. Very fine; sweet flavor; soft shell. 3-year-old, \$I each.
Princesse. Very productive; one of the best. 3-yearold, \$I each.

## DOMESTIC ALMONDS

Hardshell. Large, plump kernel; very hardy and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.
Softshell. The hardiest Almond; tender shell; kernel
 4 to 5 ft .

I OO IO OO

## Castanea - Chestnut

Americana (American). Distinctly useful and ornamental tree. Each Doz. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Japonica (Japan). Very distinct dwarf Chestnut. Extra prolific; produces burs containing four to eight nuts of immense size and fine quality.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$o 75 | \$7 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | I 25 | 1250 |

Vesca (Spanish). Handsome, compact tree, producing an abundance of large, fine-flavored nuts.


Paragon. Burs of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter; nuts large; kernel sweet; fine flavor; early and productive. 4 to 5 ft ., \$I. 50 each, \$I5 per doz.

## Hazlenuts • Filberts

Thrive in almost any soil. In addition to producing large crops of excellent nuts, they are invaluable as an ornamental shrub
American Filbert Seedlings. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

HAZELNUTS, EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN VARIETIES

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | So 50 | \$5 oo |
| 3 to 4 ft | 75 | 750 |
| 4 to 5 f | oo | 10 00 |

Cosford's Soft Shell. Improved Hazelnut, of easy culture; entirely hardy; nuts nearly round; rich, and of excellent flavor.
Garibaldi. Very large; fine flavor.
Fertile de Coutard. Very productive and sweet.
Merveille de Coutard. Very large and productive; shell soft; fine variety.
Merveille de Bolwiller. Very large nut; oblongshaped; hard shell.
Kentish Cob. Large fruit; long-shaped soft shell; very productive.

## Juglans • Walnuts

Cinerea (Butternut). A handsome native tree, with grayish colored bark, producing a large, elongated nut, with sweet, oily kernel. Each Doz.
 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . \operatorname{.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~.~} 150$ I5 00
laciniata. A variety of the English Walnut, with beautifully cut leaves; valuable as lawn specimens.
Nigra (Black Walnut). Produces splendid crops of delicious nuts. Makes a fine handsome spreading, ornamental tree. Each Doz. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 6 to 7 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 I oo 10 oo 7 to $9 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. I 50 I5 oo
Regia (English Walnut). Fine tall-growing tree, with spreading head; produces splendid crops of excellent
 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Sieboldiana (Japanese Walnut). Rapid-growing tree, of handsome form and immense foliage; bears abundant clusters of smooth, thin-shelled nuts. Meat sweet and of good quality; trees bear when young.


## The World's Finest Nursery Products

The unparalleled list of Nursery introductions described in this work is, we believe, fully worthy of this title. Never in the history of American Horticulture has such a galaxy of Ornamental Plants, Trees, Evergreens and other kinds of material adapted for interior and exterior decorations been offered. Our reputation is well established with all lovers of beautiful grounds for high-class products, which is the cheaper, but not always the least expensive. Everbody intending to plant new or renovate old grounds should visit our Nurseries and be convinced that we are in a position to undertake and complete plantings of any magnitude. We have in our Nurseries everything listed and described in this work, and thousands of other attractive things that experience, skill and good cultivation can produce. Visitors will see that we have everything worth anything for lawns and gardens on hand.

## Small Fruits

Consisting of Wine-berries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries and Grapes, is one of the greatest necessities of the home. Their use for culinary and dessert purposes is of untold value The medicinal qualities of the Black Currant are well known. The Grape is also a domestic favorite.

## Grapes



## BLACK VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. Handsome black berries, with purple bloom; rich, sweet flavor.
Champion. Bunches medium to large; compact; berries large; skin thick and firm; sweet and juicy; hardy and very productive.
Clinton. Bunches small and very compact; berries small; a good table Grape and keeps well; valuable for wine.
Concord. Fine black variety; splendid flavor; reliable and productive; one of the most popular varieties.
Eaton. Bunch large, compact; berries round and very large; covered with a thick blue bloom; very juicy.
Hartford. Very hardy and early; great bearer
Isabella. Bunches long, loose and large; berries large, oval, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower; hardy ; an immense bearer and good keeper
Ives' Seedling. Large, dark purple; large clusters; two weeks earlier than Catawba.
Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry very large, with heavy blue bloom; good quality
Wilder. Bunch very large and compact; berry large and tender; juicy and sweet. One of the best black varieties
Worden. Bunch large, compact and handsome; berries large.

## RED AND REDDISH PURPLE VARIETIES

Agawam. Large bunches; red berries, tender and juicy Good bearer. Ripens early.
Brighton. Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality; ripens early, with the Delaware. Very productive and vigorous.
Catawba. Bunches large and loose; berries large, coppery red, becoming purple when well ripened
Delaware. Bunches small and compact; berries small, light red; sugary and vinous.
Iona. Bunch medium to large; juicy and tender; subacid; high-flavored; keeps till midwinter; one of the finest table Grapes.
Lindley. Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large; round; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich, aromatic flavor
Moyer. Cluster resembles the Delaware, but has larger berries and ripens earlier; of sweet and delicious flavor. Tender and juicy.
Salem. Bunch and berry large; very sweet
Vergennes. Bunch medium, rather loose; very large, round; flesh quite pulpy; flavor pleasant.
Woodruff Red. Bunches and berries very large; of excellent quality; good keeper.
Wyoming. Similar to Delaware, but larger, sweet and very aromatic. Hardy and productive

## WHITE GRAPES

Duchess. Bunch medium to large, long and compact; berries medium, roundish; skin thick, greenish yellow when ripe, almost transparent; juicy and sweet
Elmira. Bunches and berries medium size; vigorous, hardy and productive. Valuable for wine.
Empire State. Bunch large; berry medium to large; flesh tender, sweet and juicy.
Green Mountain. An extra-early Grape; skin very thin, tender and sweet, containing only one or two seeds; superb quality.
Moore's Diamond. Bunch large and compact; berry medium; flesh juicy.
Niagara. Bunch medium to large; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, with a thin, whitish bloom: flesh slightly pulpy; tender and sweet.
Pocklington. Bunch medium to large; berry large, roundish; light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy and juicy: very hardy and productive.


Niajara grape

## Currants

Should hold a very important position in every garden, as they are of easy culture and may be devoted to many uses.
Except where noted, 3 -yr. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.; extra large bushes, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Black Champion. Bunch and berry very large, of excellent quality; prolific and strong.
Black Naples. Very much esteemed for jellies.
Cherry. One of the largest red Currants; bunches short.
Fay's Prolific. A popular red Currant, very large and productive.
La Versailles. Very large; red; bunch long and of great beauty.
Lee's Prolific. Black; very productive
North Star. Red; very long clusters; fine quality
Pomona. A new variety of good size; bright red stays long after being ripe
Red Dutch. A well-known variety; immense bunches; very productive.
Victoria. Large red Currant; bunches long; ripens late.
White Dutch. An excellent white variety; medium size; very sweet.
White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; fine bearer
White Bar-le-Duc. This new variety is a free grower; its berries contain generally only one or two seeds and is highly valuable for preserves. Strong 2 -yearold plants, 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

You can visit our Nurseries by taking the McAdoo Tunnel trains to Hoboken, which connect with the White Line Electric cars passing our Nursery.

## Gooseberries

It is best to plant in rich ground. Clean out old wood in spring and trim to keep bushes in shape. Except where noted, 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Columbus. Large, oval, greenish yellow; fine quality.
Crown Bob. Large, roundish oval; red; hardy; first quality. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Downing. Large, whitish green; soft and juicy; vigorous and prolific.
Houghton. Small to medium; pale red; sweet; very productive.
Industry. Large; roundish oval; dark red; of fine flavor and very productive. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Keepsake. Very large; straw-colored; of excellent quality; very early 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Lancashire Lad. Large, smooth, bright red; fine quality; strong grower and productive. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz
May Duke. Deep crimson; skin smooth and transparent. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
Pearl. An excellent new white variety; very prolific; fine flavor. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Red Jacket. Large; red, good flavor; hardy and prolific.
Smith's Improved. Large; oval; light green; flesh firm and sweet. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Triumph. Very large; greenish yellow; very productive and a sure bearer. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
White Smith. Large; roundish oval; yellowish white. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz
We also have Currants and Gooseberries in Standard Form

## Raspberries

Plant in rows about 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. They like good, rich soil, with plenty of manure. Early in the spring cut out the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES

Except where noted, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100
Fastolf. Large, purplish red; rather soft, juicy, highly flavored; productive; fine for home use.
Hornet. Very large, conical, crimson-red; a vigorous, upright grower; of the best quality. Late.
Orange. Large, orange-yellow; beautiful and delicious; the best yellow in cultivation.
Superlative. Red; very large and firm.
Goliath. Very large, red; fine rich flavor; plant of enormous vigor; very productive.
Immertragende von Feldbrumen. Everbearing new variety; produces large quantities of finely flavored berries. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## AMERICAN VARIETIES

\$I per doz., \$7 per roo
Brandywine. Large, bright red; very firm; subacid; hardy and productive.
Columbian. Very large; dark red; of high flavor; fine for canning and very productive; very hardy and vigorous.
Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Red, very large and firm; sweet and luscious
Golden Queen. Large, amber color; firm, fine quality; remarkably productive.
London. Large, dark crimson; fine quality.
Marlboro. The best early red; hardy and productive.
Miller. Large, bright red; rich flavor; core small; vigorous grower; hardy and very productive.
Turner. Medium; fine red color; moderately firm, juicy and sweet.

## AUTUMNAL VARIETIES

25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
October Red. Large, bright red; spikes of fruit often 12 to 18 inches long.
October Yellow. Similar to the above, with yellow fruit.

## BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES

75 C . per doz., $\$ 6$ per ioo; extra size, \$1.50 per doz., \$io per 100
Black Diamond. Very large; ripens early; very sweet and fine flavor. Pulpy; few seeds
Conrath. Large, sweet and delicious flavor
Cumberland. Very large, glossy berries; firm, juicy and sweet
Eureka. Large, juicy and rich; productive and early.
Gregg. One of the most valuable and abundant; large; good quality; vigorous.
Kansas. Very large; firm, and of excellent quality
Munger. New and exceptionally fine. Very large, hardy and productive.
Ohio. Great producer; very fine flavor; highly esteemed for drying.
Shaffer's Colossal. Large, purple; soft subacid flavor hardy and productive.
Tyler (Souhegan). Large; glossy; very hardy.

## Blackberries

75 c . per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100; extra size, $\$$ r. 50 per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100
Agawam. Medium size; jet-black and sweet; fine early variety.
Ancient Briton. Medium size; without core; hardy and prolific.
Early Harvest. Small size; tender, vigorous and productive; very early.
Eldorado. Medium size; jet-black; sweet and rich; hardy and very productive.
Erie. Large and of good quality; early
Iceberg. A Californicum novelty, producing white berries.
Kittatinny. Large, glossy black; sweet and juicy; excellent when fully ripe.
Lawton. Large, oval, black; sweet; excellent; an old favorite.
Ohmer. Large; fine flavor; very hardy and productive. Late.
Rathbun. Extra large; jet-black; glossy, and of good quality Perfectly hardy.
Snyder. Medium size; sweet and melting; very hardy and enormously productive.
Taylor. Very large; fine quality; melting and without core. Very productive and hardy
Wilson Junior. Immense clusters; ripens evenly; becomes sweet as soon as black; hardy; ripens early in July.

## Dewberries

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the Blackberry; ripens between the raspberry and the blackberry; fruit large and handsome. \$1 per doz., \$8 per ioo
Logan Raspberry-Blackberry. Fruit same size as large Blackberry; same form and shape; color dark bright red; mild, pleasant flavor; excellent for table and canning. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per Ioo.

## Japanese Wineberry

A most profitable new berry for preserving, cooking, etc. This berry is as hardy and as vigorous as any blackberry or raspberry, enduring all climates A prolific grower and carries large clusters of fruit, often 75 to ioo berries, of a scarlet wine-color, sweet in flavor, very juicy, with small seeds. I5 cts. each, \$r.50 per doz., \$io per Ioo; large clumps, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Strawberries

In planting Strawberries, the soil should be well prepared and properly enriched. Plants set out in August and September will yield a moderate crop next season. As soon as the ground freezes, the plants should be covered with leaves or litter. This should be removed as soon as the plants start to grow.
Our summer price-list of varieties of pot-grown Strawberries is ready about June I5. It may be had

## STRAWBERRIES, continued

on application. Pot-grown plants are the most profitable, and should be exclusively used by those who expect to get results the first season after planting. They are shipped without pots, and the earth should be left on the roots when planting.

Layer plants are extensively grown by us for large plantings. While big results cannot be expected the first season, they are equally satisfactory, prolific and profitable as pot-grown plants after the first season.

## 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100, $\$ 15$ per 1,000

Strawberry blossoms are either perfect or imperfect. It is necessary to plant perfect varieties near imperfect varieties, in proportion of one to four; that is, one row of perfect-flowering plants to four rows of imperfect varieties.

Those marked Per. are perfect-flowering; those marked Imp. are imperfect-flowering.
Aroma. Per. Closely resembles the Gandy in the character of its fruit. A heavy bearer. Late.
Auto. Per. A new variety of the highest quality. One of the best dessert varieties. Mid-season.
Bismarck. Per. Dark red; mid-season.
Brandywine. Per. Large and juicy. Late.
Bubach. Imp. Bright red; fine flavor. Midseason.
Climax. Per. Excellent flavor and color. Early
Clyde. Per. Large size fruit of good quality. Early.
Commonwealth. Per. Very fine; matures a week later than Sample. Late.
Excelsior. Per. Very productive. Early.
Fairfield. Per. Choice and productive. Extra-early.
Gandy. Per. One of the best varieties. Late.
Glen Mary. Per. Large size; one of the best. Late.
Great Ruby. Imp. A new variety of finest quality; handsome, uniform shape. Deep, lustrous crimsoncolor and fine flavor. Midseason to late.
Haverland. Imp. Very early and productive. Early.
Jessie. Per. Fine, dark red berries. Midseason.
Mark Hanna. Per. Excellent variety with large fruit. Midseason.
Marshall. Per. Fine large berries. Early.
McKinley. Per. Rich crimson berries, firm and of extra-fine quality. Midseason.
Mead. Per. Very productive. Midseason
Michel's Early. Per. Medium berries; robust grower. Early.
Midnight. Per. One of the latest, largest, best. Late.
New Home. Per. Fine, large berries. Late.
New York. Per. Crimson-scarlet, of excellent flavor. Midseason.


## STRAWBERRIES, continued

Nick Ohmer. Per. Giant Strawberry, never misshapen. Midseason.
President. Imp. Large fruit. Late
Rough Rider. Per. Large, dark-colored berries; superb variety. Late
Sample. Imp. Very productive. Midseason.
Senator Dunlap. Per. A splendid keeper. Midseason.
Sharpless. Per. Large crimson berries; splendid quality. Midseason.
Stephen's Late Champion. Per. Fine-flavored berry. Late.
Success. Per. Bright scarlet; flavor always fine, mild, rich and sweet. Early.
Uncle Jim. Per. Extra-large fruit. Midseason to late.
Wm. Belt. Per. The fruit is conical, rather long, regular in outline. Bright red and glossy.

## EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Io cts. each, \$I per doz., \$io per Ioo The following varieties should not be confused with the old-time small-fruited everbearing kinds
La Constande. Large, crimson-red berries; delicious flavor; very productive.
Leon XIII. Sweet, delicious, highly flavored berries, produced in great abundance.
St. Antoine de Pardoue. Fine, large, well-shaped berries; splendid color and flavor. Prolific bearer
St. Joseph. Early variety. Fine large berries, splendid color; delicious flavor; very abundant.

## Herbs and Roots

The plants offered below are all strong roots, and will make an abundant growth the first season.
Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\mathrm{SI}^{2} 50$ per doz.

Artichoke, French Globe.
-Jerusalem. Tubers, qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.
Asparagus Roots, Colossal. 2 -yr., $\$_{1}$ per 100, $\$ 6$ per $\mathbf{1}, \mathrm{ooo}$.
——Palmetto. 2-yr., \$1.50 per 100, \$io per 1,000.

- Palmetto. 3-yr., $\$ 2$ per 100, $\$ 16$ per 1,000.

Balm (Melissa officinalis). For culinary purposes.
Chamomile (Anthemis nobilis). Has medicinal qualities.
Chives. For flavoring
Fine-leaved. For flavoring.
Hop Roots (Humulus lupulus).
Horehound (Marrubium vulgare). Has medicinal qualities.
Horse-radish Roots. Used for sauces. 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100
Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis). Has medicinal qualities.
Lavender, True (Lavandula vera). For oil and distilled water.
Marjoram, Pot (Origanum Onites) . Used in seasoning.

## Mint (Mentha piperita)

Rhubarb Roots, Linnæus. \$1.50 per doz.

- St. Martin's. \$2 per doz.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis). Yields an aromatic oil and water. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Rue (Ruta graveolens) . Said to have medicinal qualities.
Sage, Common (Salvia officinalis). A culinary herb; also used in medicine.
Sage Holts, Mammoth. Never produces seeds.
Spearmint (Mentha spicata)
Savory, Winter (Satureja montana). Used as a culinary herb.
Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare)
Tarragon, True (Artemisia Dracunculus). Used in flavoring vinegar.
Thyme (Thymus vulgaris). Used in seasoning
Woodruff (Asperula odorata) Used in flavoring wine.
Wormwood (Artemisia absinthium). Has medicinal qualities.


## Trained Fruit Trees

Are one of the most attractive features of European gardens, and have now become very popular in this country. They are decidedly useful and ornamental, and very superior in quality. No more skill is requisite in their cultivation than for ordinary fruit trees. Ladies who love a garden will find the cultivation of trained fruit trees fascinating occupation. Nothing is more pleasing to a lady than to gather fruit for her own table, picked from her own garden and grown by herself.

The advantages of growing trained fruit trees are manifold. They bear handsome fruits the first year, which, on account of their branches, being closer to the ground ripen much quicker and are of better flavor than those on the ordinary trees; strong winds do not affect them. They do not shade any portion of the garden, and this is a distinct advantage when the garden is small. They can be planted against terrace, boundary and garden walls, fences and buildings, and even against the residence.

Trained fruit trees are necessarily higher in price than the ordinary fruit trees, on account of age, generally ranging from six to twelve years, and having been constantly transplanted to insure success. We also desire to point out that only the very best dessert varieties are trained in this way.

The growers of these imported trained and dwarf fruit trees would never think of growing and training in this manner varieties such as Baldwin Apples, Seckel and Kieffer Pears, and many other varieties which are used only for kitchen purposes. We therefore suggest that intending purchasers, when making their selection, should do so from the catalogue. The following is a list of forms, prices and varieties:


## Apricots

Palmetto, ordinary. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ each.
Palmetto, Verrier, 3 branches. $\$ 3$ each.
Palmetto, Verrier, 5 branches $\$ 5$ each.
Form in U. \$3.50 each.
Cherries, Sour and Sweet
Palmetto, ordinary. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ each
Palmetto, Verrier, 3 branches. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Palmetto, Verrier, 5 branches. $\$ 5$ each.
Standard Form. \$3 50 each.

## Nectarines

These we have in ordinary Palmetto Form only. $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ each.

## Peaches (on plum stock)

| Palmetto, ordinary <br> Form in U, first size <br> Form in U, second size |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Pears (on quince stock)





PALMETTO FOR FENCE PURPOSES

## Apples

## SUMMER

Astrachan. Early red; very handsome; juicy and very hardy. Aug
Beauty of Bath. Medium size, roundish smooth, bright red color; flesh white, tender and juicy, and of fine flavor. Early July.
Golden Harvest. Medium size, roundish, smooth, bright red color; flesh white, tender and juicy, and of fine flavor. Early July.
Keswick Codlin. A fine English variety; large, oblong, pale yellow; pleasant acid; very prolific. Aug.
Transparent de Croncels. Large, subacid; fine flavor. Aug., Sept.

## WINTER AND LATE WINTER APPLES, continued

Merveille de Chelmsford. Very large, dark yellow and brilliant red; flesh firm, slightly acid. Jan.-April.
Reinette Ananas. Flesh fine, firm, subacid, sugary. Dec.-April.
Reinette de Blenheim. Very large; flesh firm, sugary, subacid. Dec.-May
Reinette Doree. Flesh fine, firm, very juicy, aromatic; subacid. Dec.-June
Reinette du Canada. Very large; subacid flavor; very productive; superb variety. Dec.-April.
Reinette Grise. Flesh firm, juicy and subacid. An excellent variety Dec.-May
Reinette Cloehard. Large, golden yellow, flushed with red. Flesh firm, juicy and tender; aromatic.

## AUTUMN

Alexander. Very large; handsome; crimson, with yellow streaks; crisp, tender and juicy; fine for exhibition. Oct.-Dec.
Cox Pomona. Large, conical, bright yellow and scarlet; very handsome and prolific. Oct., Nov.
Gravenstein. Very large, pale yellow, with red streaks finest quality; very productive. Sept., Oct.
Peasgood's Nonsuch. Very large, round, smooth skin; yellow, flushed crimson; the handsomest of all exhibition Apples; of excellent flavor. Nov.. Dec.
Reine des Reinettes. Large, aromatic; recommended for its good keeping qualities. Oct., Nov.
Reinette Orange de Cox. Large, yellow, streaked with red. Oct.
Reinette d'Angleterre. Large; juicy, aromatic; a very agreeable taste. Oct.,-Dec.


PYRAMIDAL FORM

## WINTER AND LATE WINTER APPLES

Beauty of Kent. Large; striped yellow and red; a good cropper; fine for dessert. Nov --Jan
Belle of Boskoop. Very large flesh firm; juicy; aromatic flavor.
Belle Fleur Jaune (Linnæus Pippin). Very large; flesh tender and juicy, slightly acid. Nov.-March
Calville Blanche. Large; flesh firm, with delicate aroma; excellent for table purposes, one of the very best varieties. Dec. -April.
Rome Beauty. Large, yellow and bright red; flesh firm and crisp; a good keeper. Dec.May
London Pippin. Large; flesh tender, slightly acid.


UPRIGHT CORDONS A great novelty. Feb.-June
Schoolmaster. Large, conical shape; very tender and juicy; pale vellow; very prolific and valuable; late-keeping fruit. Feb-April.

## Apricots

Aubert. Very large; of exquisite flavor. Early July.
Breda. Rather small, roundish shape; flesh deep orange; rich, vinous flavor; very hardy. Late Aug.
De Jouy. Large; flesh fine, sappy and aromatic; of very good quality. Late July.
Early Frogmore. A fine variety, resembling Moorpark. Early Aug.
Hemskirke. Large, juicy, vigorous, hardy variety, resembling Moorpark Early August,
Kaiska. Medium size; flesh transparent and sweet. Late July
Moorpark. Large and juicy; very hardy; the best for most soils Late Aug
Peche de Nancy. Very large, juicy; highly flavored and productive. Aug.
Royal. Large; rich and juicy; very hardy and prolific. Late July.

## Cherries

Bigarreau Napoleon. Very large, red marbled; rich, juicy flavor; very productive. July
Bigarreau Early Frogmore. Large, pale yellow, flushed red; sweet, rich flavor. Late June
Bigarreau Windsor. A Canadian novelty; large, livercolored: resembles Black Heart ; flesh very firm and of fine quality. A valuable late variety. July.
Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish black; very pleasant flavor; vigorous grower and an immense bearer; an old favorite. Aug.


GLOBE FORM


30 TO 36 VERRIER FORM ; 25 TO 23 U FORM

## CHERRIES, continued

Early Rivers. Large, handsome, black; rich flavor. Middle June.
Governor Wood. Large, clear light red; fine flavor; very vigorous. July.
May Duke. Large, dark red; tender and subacid; one of the finest Cherries grown. Early June.
Montmorency. Large red; rich acid; useful for preserving; very prolific. Late June.
Morello. (English Morello). Large, dark red; very prolific; the finest culinary Cherry grown. Aug.
Royal Duke. Similar to May Duke. Very large, bright deep red; flesh tender, juicy and slightly acid. July.
Belle Magnifique. Very large, bright red, juicy, slightly acid; useful for preserving. July.
Reine Hortense. Very large, bright red; tender, acid; one of the best. Early July.

## Nectarines

Albert Victor. Large green, with dull red cheek; fine flavor. Early Sept.
Ananas. Medium size; flesh yellow, very sweet and juicy; highly flavored. Early Sept.
Early Rivers. Very large, light yellow, with rich crimson cheek; delicious flavor; freestone. Early Aug.
Elruge. Excellent; the best for moist soils; rich flavor. Late Aug
Lord Napier. Large, cream-colored, with red cheeks; early and good. Aug.
Pineapple. Large, nearly oval, deep orange, flushed crimson; very rich flavor. Early Sept.
Pitmaston Orange. Large yellow; juicy, with apricot flavor; freestone. Late Aug.
River's Early Orange. Large, rich, sugar flavor; very free bearer. Aug.
Victoria. Very large; fine flavor; very fertile. Sept.
Violet Hative. Medium; flesh firm; very delicious; one of the best. Early Sept.

## Peaches

Admirable Jaune. Large, yellow; firm; fine flavor Late September.
Alexander. Large; a fine, early Peach of good flavor; good for forcing. July.

## PEACHES, continued

Amsden. A beautiful early American Peach; one of the best of all early Peaches; flesh white; delicious flavor. Early July.
Belle de Vitry. Large, juicy, aromatic. Late Sept.
Crawford's Early. Very large; flesh yellow, of fine flavor. Late Aug.
Early Grosse Mignonne. Very large; sweet and delicately flavored. Early Aug.
Early Rivers. Large; pale straw-color, flushed pink; rich, brisk flavor. Late July.
Early Victoria. Medium size; rich and excellent flavor; very valuable. Aug.
Early York. Greenish white, dotted with red; juicy, tender and rich; very productive. Aug.
Hale's Early. Large; rose-colored; flesh white, delicious and tender. Late July.
Madeleine Rouge. Large; dark reddish skin; juicy; fine quality. Early Sept.
Princess of Wales. Very large; cream-colored; richflavored; one of the best late varieties. Late Sept.
Rouge de May. Large fruit, highly colored; flesh white and juicy. July.
Royal George. Large; rich, sweet and excellent; hardy and vigorous; one of the best Peaches for forcing. Aug., Sept.
Sea Eagle. Very large; delicate color; fine flavor; one of the latest varieties. Late Sept.
Waterloo. Large; very highly colored fruit; skin greenish white; freestone and hardy; of fine flavor. Useful for forcing. July.

## Pears <br> JULY AND AUGUST

Beurre Giffard. Sweet, juicy and aromatic.
Brandywine. Medium size; juicy, vinous and aromatic. Productive.
Precoce de Trevoux. Large; juicy flesh, sugary and fine aroma.

## AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Bartlett. Large; flesh juicy; fine flavor.
Beurre d'Amanlis. Large; very juicy and of excellent flavor.

Bon Chretien Williams. Very large; flesh exquisitely fine ; juicy, sweet and of rich flavor. One of the best.
Clapp's Favorite. Large; very fine flesh; juicy and delicious flavor. ${ }^{5}$
Madam Treyve. Large; very juicy and sweet; fine-flavored.
Souvenir du Congress. Very large, juicy, sugary and vinous

## SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

Belle de Flandre (Flemish Beauty) Large; beautiful and sweet; hardy and productive.
Beurre Gris. Medium; juicy, vinous and aromatic.
Beurre Hardy. Large, juicy, sugary and aromatic; excellent for high grounds.
Beurre Superfine. Large, vinous and sweet; an excellent variety.

## PEARS, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, continued

Louise bonne d'Avranches. Large; extremely fine variety; very juicy, sweet and aromatic; one of the finest in existence.
Seigneur d'Esperen (Bergamotte Lucrative). Medium, delicious, sweet and juicy.
Triomphe de Vienne. Large; very juicy and of a delicious flavor

## OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Conseiller de la Coux. Large, yellowish green; rich and juicy; very productive.
Doyenne Blanc. Medium size; flesh fine and aromatic. Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large and valuable.
General Todleben. Very large, aromatic; of good flavor.
Marie Louise. Large; very juicy and sweet
Nouveau Poiteau. Large; flesh juicy and aromatic.
Soldat Laboureur. Medium; very juicy and vinous.


STANDARD PEAR TREE

## NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large; well colored; flesh juicy.
Beurre Diel. Very large, handsome and prolific.
Le Lectier. Very large; flesh fine, rich flavored; very juicy.
Triomphe de Jodoigne. Large; sugary; a very handsome Pear.

## - PEARS, DECEMBER AND JANUARY

Beurre d'Arenberg. Medium; rich and juicy; fine and constant bearer.
Fondante de Noel (Christmas Pear) Medium; flesh delicious, sweet and tender.
Passe-Colmar. Medium; firm and sugary; vinous and aromatic.
Saint Germain d'Hiver. Medium to large; tender, juicy, sugary, vinous and aromatic.

JANUARY AND APRIL
Bergamot d'Esperen. Medium; rich and juicy; very productive.
Bergamot Sannier. Medium; juicy, brisl:, sugary and aromatic.
Directeur Alphand. Enormous size ; beautiful color; sweet, sugary flavor.
Doyenne d'Alencon (Doyenne d'Hiver) Nouveau. Medium; flesh juicy and sweet. A very good winter variety.
Doyenne d'Hiver. Large; flesh very juicy.
Josephine de Malines. Medium. Rich, juicy flavor; very productive.


POT-GROWN GRAPEVINE (see page 90)

Prince Napoleon. Medium; flesh firm, juicy and vinous; sugary and deliciously perfumed.
Triomphe de Tournay. Large; flesh of excellent flavor; juicy and sugary; one of the best Pears for late season.

## Plums

Belgium Purple. Medium; juicy and sweet. July., Aug.
Coe's Golden Drop. Very large; golden yellow; of exquisite flavor. Oct.
Early Favorite. Medium; oval; rich purple, juicy and of fine flavor. July.
Kirke's. Large; deep purple, with very heavy bloom; very juicy and delicious; a fine Plum for dessert. Aug., Sept.
Reine Claude Doree. Large; yellow, with red cheek; very juicy and sweet Aug.
Reine Claude de Bavay (Bavay's Green Gage). Fruit large, greenish yellow; flesh firm and of exquisite flavor; fine for preserving. Sept.
Reine Claude Violette. Large; greenish purple; firm and juicy; excellent for dessert. Aug., Sept.
Reine des Mirabelles. Medium; yellow; very juicy and sweet. Aug.
Satsuma. Japanese Plum. Large, globular, purple and red, blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy; dark red or blood-color; pit very small. Aug.
Victoria. Large, handsome, bright red; the most prolific and bestflavored of all Plums. Aug.
Washington. Large, yellow, marbled rec; very sweet and juicy. Aug.
Fellenberg (Italian Quetsche). A fine late oval Plum; purple; flesh juicy and delicious. Sept


## Foreign Pot-grown Grape-vines

Can be grown equally as well in this country as abroad and are quite as delicious and prolific. All our canes are fine, strong, healthy, pot-grown, imported stock. We offer twelve of the leading varieties, but can furnish other kinds on application.
Strong fruiting canes, selected $\mathbf{X X X}$ fine, $\$ 5$ each, $\$ 50$ per doz.; second size, $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 25$ per doz.

## BLACK VARIETIES

Alnwick Seedling. Large berries; a valuable late Grape.
Black Alicante. Large, showy Grape; hangs late; fine keeper.
Black Hamburg. One of the best Grapes in cultivation; berries large, juicy and rich.
Gros Calmar. Large bunches of fine berries; juicy and peculiar sweet flavor.
Lady Downes. Large, firm berries; sweet and rich.
Muscat Hamburg. Oval-shaped berries, juicy, with exquisite muscat flavor.
Madrisfield Court. Large berries, rich muscat flavor; a superb variety

## WHITE VARIETIES

Bowood Muscat. Large, oblong, amber-colored berries; an excellent variety.
Cannon Hall Muscat. Large, pale amber-colored berries; rich and juicy.
Foster's White Seedling. Full-size oval berries; rich and sweet-flavored.
Golden Hamburg. Large, oval, golden berries, sweet and of delicious flavor.

## Standard Currants and Gooseberries

These are distinctly ornamental and attractive when in fruit, and fine for formal plantings. \$r each, \$9 per doz.; extra size, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

## Medlar

In standard form.
Each
6 to 8 ft ., stems I $1 / 2$ in. diameter.......${ }^{\text {. }} \$ 2$ oo
8 to 10 ft ., stems 2 in . diameter ............ 3 оо
Hardy Perennials, all leading varieties


## Dwarf Fruit Trees

The time has now arrived when people with even small acreage will be able to provide themselves with luxuries in the way of luscious fruits by using dwarf fruit trees. We offer a fine stock for spring delivery. These should not be confounded with the regular trained trees as illustrated and offered in our general Catalogue. The merits of these trees have been well tested for the past few years, and found to be the most profitable and of easy culture. This great evolution has been brought about by the method of grafting the crowns of various fruits on stock of a natural dwarf habit, which cause them to bear much earlier and more profusely than ordinary trees.

A few of the many advantages of growing dwarf and trained trees: (I) They require much less space than the ordinary trees, which should especially recommend itself to parties having small gardens. (2) Instead of having to wait eight or ten years, you pick fruit the first year after planting. (3) The tree, being dwarf, is not affected by strong winds. (4) Their easiness of access, both for gathering fruits and spraying, pruning, etc.; also that they do not shade the remainder of the garden. (5) They are within reach of all.

Prices $\$ 9, \$ 12$ and $\$ 15$ per doz.

## Dwarf Apples (On Paradise Stock)

Allington Pippin. A good dessert Apple; resembles in flavor the Cox Orange. Nov.
Beauty of Bath. Small, but very handsome; color bright red. July., Aug.
Bismarck. Large; highly colored; good quality; bears freely when young; good for kitchen and table. Oct.-Jan.
Blenheim Orange. Excellent; a general favorite; large size; good for all purposes. Nov.-Feb
Cox's Orange Pippin. Medium size; one of the richest dessert Apples; crisp and sweet; fine for any purpose. Nov -Jan

Cox's Pomona. Large; very handsome and useful. Sept., Oct.
Duchess Favorite. Medium; excellent for dessert. Sept., Oct.
Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium; pale yellow, streaked red; good cropper; useful for all purposes. Aug., Sept.
Duke of Devonshire. Medium; greenish russet; good for dessert. Feb., March
Early Victoria. Large; great bearer; one of the best early Apples. Aug.
Ecklinville Seedling. Large; a good cooking Apple. Oct.--December.
Emperor Alexander. Very large; beautiful; deep red or crimson; very hardy. Sept, Oct.

DWARF APPLES, continued
Gascoigne's Scarlet. Large, red-cheeked; very handsome; kitchen and dessert. Nov.-Feb.
Gravenstein. Large, pale yellow, red streaks; of fine flavor; good for kitchen or table. Oct.-Dec
Grenadier. Very large and prolific; one of the best Codlin varieties; valuable for cooking. Sept., Oct.
Hawthornden. New Large, green, flushed cheek; great bearer; excellent for cooking. Nov.-Jan.
Kerry Pippin. Medium; an early dessert Apple of highest excellence. Sept., Oct.
Keswick Codlin. Large; pale yellow, conical shape; great bearer; very useful for cooking Aug, Sept.
King of Pippins. Medium; yellowish flesh; great bearer; a good dessert Apple. Oct.
Lord Derby. Large; an excellent kitchen Apple. Nov., Dec.
Lord Grosvenor. Large; a fine early Apple; good for kitchen purposes. Sept.-Jan.
Lord Suffield. Large; showy; a most valuable early kitchen Apple. Aug., Sept.
Northern Greening. Medium; a good bearer and keeper; good for cooking. Feb.-A pril.
Norfolk Beauty. Large; clear yellow; a great bearer. Sept.-Jan.
Pott's Seedling. Large; fine quality; free bearer. Aug., Sept.
Prince Albert (Lane's) . Large; streaked red and yellow; good bearer. Oct.-March
Red Astrachan. Early red; very handsome; juicy and very hardy; good for dessert. Aug., Sept.
Red Quarrenden. Medium; rich flavor; a good bearer; good for dessert. Aug., Sept.
Ribston Pippin. Medium; one of the very best dessert Apples. Nov.-March.
Stirling Castle. Very large and prolific; a good Apple for kitchen purposes. Oct., Nov
Warner's King. Enormous size; fine quality; heavy beare:. Useful for any purpose. April.
Worcester Pearmain. A very good early Apple; useful for any purpose. Aug., Sept

## Dwarf Pears

## (On Quince Stock)

Bergamotte d'Esperen. Medium; rich and juicy; very productive; good for dessert. Feb.-April.
Beurre Hardy. Large; juicy, sugary and aromatic. Oct.
Beurre Superfine. Large; vinous and sweet; an excellent variety for dessert. Sept., Oct.
Clapp's Favorite. Large; very fine flesh; juicy and delicious flavor. Aug
Doyenne du Comice. Very large; delicious; one of the best in cultivation. Nov.
Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; juicy and sweet valuable table Pear. Nov.
Gansel's Bergamot. Medium; highly flavored; good for dessert. Oct., Nov.
Jargonelle. Large; tender, rich and juicy; best for planting against walls; invaluable for dessert. Aug., Sept.
Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large, handsome, delicious; a good bearer; invaluable for dessert. Oct.
Marie Louise. Large; one of the richest and best varieties; fine for dessert. Oct., Nov.
Marie Louise d'Ueele. Large; a great bearer; an excellent table Pear. Oct.
Souvenir du Congress. Very large and prolific; rich and juicy; fine dessert variety. Aug., Sept.

## DWARF PEARS, continued

Uvedale St. Germain. Enormous size; an excellent cooking Pear. Jan.-May.
Vicar of Wakefield. Large and handsome; good for any purpose. Nov.-Jan.
William's Bon Chretien. Very large; flesh exquisitely fine, juicy, sweet and of rich flavor; one of the best for dessert. Aug., Sept

## Dwarf Cherry

(On Mahaleb Stock)
Bigarreau Napoleon. Very large; red marbled; rich, juicy flavor; very productive. July.
Black Eagle. Large; black; very rich flavor; an excellent Cherry. Early July.
Black Heart. Large; flesh very firm and of fine quality; a valuable iate variety. July.
Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish black; very pleasant flavor; vigorous grower; immense bearer. Early July.
Early Rivers. Large; handsome; black; rich flavor Middle June.
Florence Bigarreau. Enormous size; an excellent late variety. Early Aug.
Frogmore Early. Large; very juicy; hardy and good in any soil. June.
Governor Wood. Large; clear light red; fine flavor; very vigorous. July.
Late Duke. Large; red; rich and juicy; very productive. A good late variety. Sept.
May Duke. Large; dark red; tender and subacid; one of the best grown. June.
Morello. Large; dark red; very prolific; a fine culinary Cherry. Aug.
White Heart. Medium size; yellowish white; good quality. Late July.

## Dwarf Plum

(5 to 6 years, Extra-strong, on Pumila Stock)
Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, golden yellow; exquisite flavor. Oct
Cox's Emperor. Very large; round, red and juicy. Sept.
Early Transparent Gage. Very large; round; yellow, with red; very juicy and rich. Early Aug.
Goliath. Large, roundish oval; purple skin; very prolific. Sept.
Green Gage. Medium, round shape; green; rich flavor. Aug.
Red Magnum Bonum. Large, oval, red; fine for cooking. Sept.
River's Early Prolific. Medium; purple; juicy; good for any purpose. July.
Victoria. Large, oval, red; most useful for general purposes. Aug.

## Dwarf Peach

## (Ori Plum Stock)

Doctor Hogg. Large; hardy; rich, sweet; vigorous and prolific June, July.
Early Rivers. Large; flesh tender; rich flavor. Early July.
Late Admirable. Large; tender, juicy; an excellent variety. Late September.
Noblesse. Large; very hardy; sweet and fine flavor. Early Sept.
Royal George. Large; rich, sweet and excellent; hardy; vigorous; very prolific; one of the very best. Aug., Sept


HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

## Section XVI. Hardy Herbaceous Plant Division

By this term is meant such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down to or near the ground each autumn, coming forth again with renewed vigor the following spring. In presenting this Catalogue we are pleased to inform our patrons that we have many acres of land planted with the finest varieties of Hardy Perennials, and we are constantly searching for and adding new and rare varieties of merit to our extensive collection.

Hardy Plants have many clatms, both practical and artistic. Although their cultivation in this country is having a wonderful development, it is surprising to note how comparatively few secure the best results attainable from the open-air garden which any one with a few rods of ground may easily enjoy. This is because so few understand how easy and simple a matter it is to grow a large and choice collection of Hardy Perennials. Their first cost is their only cost, and their yearly increase in size and beauty is an annual dividend soon appreciated by the planter. Among the Hardy Perennials there is such a variety in color, form and time of blooming that one may well be satisfied. From the first pure spring flowers that thrust their petals above the snow, through the grand June overture to summer, when all classes vie with each other, until late autumn, when blue-fringed Gentians and Monkshood spires still bravely defy the frost, a good selection of Hardy Perennials will make the garden a source of unflagging interest.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants may be set out either in fall or spring, in mixed borders or along boundaries of walks. Those of dwarf habit should be planted in front, and the taller sorts in sequence, the last lines being composed of such sorts as Hollyhocks, Sunflowers and the taller-growing Lilies, intermixed with spring-flowering shrubs. With a slight knowledge of plants and their requirements, varieties may be selected to suit any conditions of soil, wet, dry, sunny, or shady-there are plants for all.

And so, as old fashions become new again, we gladly assist in the reinstatement of old-time hardy flowers. A savor of quaintness and old association gives a peculiar zest to the enjoyment of their beauty. To enumerate the kinds most worthy of planting would be largely to repeat our Catalogue list of Perennial Plants. Nothing, however, adds so much to the pleasure and interest of such a flower-garden as to make a collection of the many varieties of a fine race of plants. Say, for instance, that the amateur wishes to grow a collection of Iris. There are fifty or more choice and distinct varieties, varying greatly in season of bloom, in color, form, size, and markings of the flowers. In Peonies, marvelous results have been obtained through hybridization, so that now there are varieties as delicate as the Rose, with petals almost as distinct in character and as varied in shade and color as the Chrysanthemum. We grow several hundred distinct kinds, many of them of marvelous beauty and rarity. Aquilegias (Columbines) are another charming family of flowers, oddly and elegantly formed, with long spurs, in every shade and color. The Delphiniums, or Larkspurs, have also been so much improved, and distinct varieties so greatly increased, that they are especially desirable for collection. A hundred different kinds are easily obtained, ranging through single and double flowers, from pure white and cærulean blue to the deepest shades of indigo, with exquisite tints in mauve and pink.

Color Effect. One of the most important points in the arrangement of a garden is the placing of the flowers with regard to their color effect. Too often a garden is an assemblage of plants placed together haphazard, or if any intention be perceptible, as is commonly the case in the bedding system, it is to obtain as great a number as possible of the most violent contrasts. Then, in mixed borders, one usually sees lines or evenly distributed spots
of color, wearying and annoying to the eye, and proving how poor an effect can be got by the misuse of the best materials. Should it not be remembered that in setting a garden we are painting a picture-a picture of hundreds of feet or yards, instead of so many inches, painted with living flowers and seen by open daylight-so that to paint it rightly is a debt we owe to the beauty of the flowers and to the light of the sun; that the colors should be placed with careful forethought and deliberation, as a painter employs them on his picture, and not dropped down in lifeless daubs.

Where the selections are left to us, we highly recommend the many varieties of the following sections of the Perennials, most of which afford many choice and distinct kinds: Achillea, Anemone, Aquilegia, Arabis, Aster, Asclepias, Coreopsis, Campanula, Delphinium, Dianthus, Dielytra, Doronicum, Gaillardia, Gentiana, Geranium, Helianthus, Heliopsis, Hemerocallis, Hibiscus, Hypericum, Hollyhock, Iberis, Iris, Lychnis, Lilium, Monarda, Myosotis, (Enothera, Peonia, Pentstemon, Papaver, Phlox, Potentilla, Primula, Pyrethrum, Ranunculus, Rudbeckia, Sedum, Saponaria, Saxifraga, Spiræa, Trollius, Viola. In fact, there is today, such a vast variety that Howers can be had the entire year, with the exception of the few intervening winter months, and even in these, flowers can be picked from the Christmas Rose, and in the early spring Hepatica anemone pulsatilla will send its beautiful blue flowers peeping through the snow. It must not be overlooked that many of these oldfashioned flowers are useful for cut-flower purposes; one kind or the other can be used every day during the spring, summer and fall months. We have indicated the time of flowering, also height of plant, in order to facilitate the selection for any purpose.

In ORDERING, care should be taken to select a collection of varieties that will furnish a continuance of bloom the entire season. Therefore, when requested, we will select suitable varieties for inexperienced customers. With our experience, we can supply collections of both large and small extent that will give entire satisfaction in any situation.

Planting. Of course this requires some little judgment if effective borders or beds are des:-ed. The lowgrowing varieties should be selected for planting near the edge, and the taller sorts graded up toward the center or back. For the wild garden, almost any way will do, so as to make as natural and picturesque an appearance as possible. For rockwork, low, marshy places, margins of lakes, secluded spots, etc., the hardy herbaceous plants are just the thing needed, making glaci the waste places and furnishing an abundance of elegant blooms to decorate the house.

Care. Very little, if any, is needed; a fairly good soil to begin with, with occasional enrichings, a little cultivation to eradicate the weeds, the cutting down of the old dead tops, and a slight covering of a few of the varieties in choice collections being sufficient.

The approximate height of the Herbaceous Plants in this Catalogue is represented in inches and feet, and the flowering months by the name or abbreviations thereof (July-Oct.).

Correspondence solicited from persons laying out extensive places, and estimates furnished for any quantities desired. Our stock of Herbaceous Plants is very extensive and complete.

## New and Rare Aconitum - Monkshood

Fischeri. It produces strong spikes of large, dark blue flowers; the rich, dark green foliage is deeply cut; very rare. 2 ft . Sept., Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Wilsoni. A variety recently introduced from China. Flowers violet-blue. 5 to 6 ft . Sept., Oct. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Anchusa

Italica, Dropmore Variety. A fine, hardy perennial, with pyramidal stems, beautifully set with large, deep gentian-blue flowers. It is well adapted for groupings. 3 ft . May-July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Anthericum • Giant St. Bruno's Lily

Liliastrum giganteum. A new variety, producing flowers of double the size of the ordinary Anthericums. Flowers white. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

## Aster <br> (Michaelmas Daisies, or Starworts)

Amellus Beaute parfaite. The very best variety of the Amellus section; fine, dark violet flowers. 2 ft . Sept., Oct. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
subcœeruleus. A dwarf species, with erect, stout stems; flowers 2 to 3 inches across; rich, bluish violet, with a yellow center. I ft. June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Thompsoni. A variety unequaled in size and beauty; color soft blue. 2 ft . Aug.-Oct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Boltonia

lævigata. Has two to four rows of pinkish lavender petals; one of the best varieties. 5 to 6 ft . Aug.Oct. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz

## Hardy Perennials Chrysanthemum <br> (Large-flowering White Weed)

maximum, Etoile d'Anvers. Immense white flowers, borne on strong, erect stems; very fine for cutting. 2 to 3 ft July-Oct. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-King Edward VII. Extra fine, large white flowers; a splendid companion to the above variety. 2 to 3 ft . July-Oct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Clematis

Grata. A shrubby variety, with numerous bluish white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.


Gunnera mantcata (see page 94)


HARDY ASTER (see page 93)

## Coreopsis

floribunda semi-plena. A true perpetual variety; flowers composed of two to three rows of bright yellow petals. 2 ft . June-Oct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Delphinium - Larkspur

Albion. Pure white flowers; very choice. 4 to 5 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Chinense Cineraria. The large, rich, sky-blue, spurless flowers are profusely borne on erect stems. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
King of Delphiniums. A remarkably strong grower, with spikes of deep blue flowers with large white center. 4 to 5 ft . June, July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Gunnera

manicata. The leaves of this sort are larger and more abundant than $G$. scabra. 5 to 6 ft . 5 -year-old plants \$1.50 each.

## Gypsophila

paniculata fl. pl. This is one of the most beautiful of all the introductions to the hardy plants The charming double rosette-like flowers are borne on branched panicles in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Hemerocallis • Yellow Day Lily

Doctor Regel. A new hybrid, flowers of a rich citronyellow; one of the most distinct hybrids yet raised. 3 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS, continued
ochroleuca. Is a hybrid between Citrina $\times$ Thunbergii; flowers pale lemon. 3 ft . July., Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Incarvillea

grandiflora. More vigorous than $I$. Delavayi, with flowers double its size and of a brighter color. I ft. May., June 50 cts each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Iris

Germanica, Iris King (German Iris). A cross between Iris pallida Dalmatica and Moari King. One of the finest German Iris; upper petals yellow; the broad lower petals are of a velvet dark brown, with a broad border of golden yellow. 2 ft . May, June. 50 cts each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Orientalis, Snow Queen. Beautiful new hardy Iris; large, snow-white flowers carried on strong stems. Free-flowering. 2 to 3 ft . June. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Lupinus - Lupine

polyphyllus Mœrheimi. One of the finest novelties producing long, handsome spikes of flowers of a delicate shade of rose. 3 ft . July-Sept. 75 cts . each, $\$ 750$ per doz.
roseus. A distinct and pretty variety, producing spikes of rosy pink flowers; a good grower and very. free. 3 ft . July-Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Phlox

F. G. Von Lassburg. Large, snowy white flowers; one of the best.
G. A. Strohlein. Bright scarlet, with light carmine center.
General Van Heutsz. Brilliant salmon-red, with white center.
Gruppenkonigin. Soft flesh-rose, with carmine center.
R. Von Hochberg. A fine crimson.

Tapis Blanc. Undoubtedly the finest of all dwarf white Phlox; flowers snow-white, of an enormous size. I ft.

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

## NEW DWARF PHLOX

divaricata Laphamii (Perry's Variety). A very beautiful and improved form; producing large flowers of a rich shade of lilac-blue. A splendid plant for the rockery or border. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May. 25 cts each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Scabiosa

Japonica. A hardy perennial variety from Japan, with clear blue flowers. 2 to $21 / 2$ inches in diameter. 2 to 3 ft . June-Sept 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Sedum - Stonecrop

spectabile atropurpureum. A deep rosy crimson variety, producing its flowers in fall. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept. I5 cts each, \$I 50 per doz.
Stenanthium - Mountain Feather Fleece
robustum. The pure white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, of ten 2 to 3 feet long. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Stokesia

cyanea alba. (White Cornflower, or Stokes' Aster). A fine white form of the well-known Stokesia cyanea. 2 ft . July-Oct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Trollius

Fire Globe. This is a grand new variety, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. 2 ft . May, June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per daz.

## Tunica

saxafraga rosea fl. pl. A new double form, with pink flowers, which appear in succession until autumn. 6 to Io inches. May-Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

mollis. Has elegant foliage and towering spikes of purple flowers. 3 ft . Aug.
latifolius. Tall spikes of purple flowers; very striking: useful as a border plant. 3 ft . Aug.
spinosa. Spikes of pretty rose-colored flowers. 3 ft , Aug.

20 cts, each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Aconitum - Monkshood

autumnale. Violet-blue; very fine. 3 ft . July, Aug 20 cts each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
barbatum. Large blue flowers. 3 ft . July. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
deeorum. Deep purple. 3 ft . July. 25 cts . each, \$2.50 per doz
Fischeri. See New and Rare Plants.
Napellus bicolor. Large blue and white flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz
Wilsoni. See New and Rare Plants.

## General List

## Achillea - Milfoil, or Yarrow

Egyptiaca. Silver-white foliage; pale yellow flowers I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Oct.
filipendula (Fern-leaved Yarrow). A showy variety, with dense heads of yellow flowers. 2 ft . July, Aug
-Parker's Variety. An improved variety of the above. 2 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz. Millefolium roseum. Finely cut, rich green leaves; pink flowers in compact heads; good border plant and fine for cutting. 2 ft . July, Aug
Ptarmica f1. pl. (The Pearl). The pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. 2 ft July-Sept.
tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow). Bright yellow flowers; excellent for rockeries. I ft. June.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Acorus - Sweet Flag

calamus (Marsh Plant). Foliage erect and rush-like. 2 ft .
-variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag) Foliage beautifully striped with white; well adapted for moist ground. 2 ft .

15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Actaea - Baneberry

spicata. White. A very hardy plant, producing clusters of white berries late in the fall. 2 ft . May, June. -rubra. Flowers white; berries bright red. Actæas love shady places. 2 ft . May, June.

$$
15 \text { cts. each, } \$ 1.50 \text { per doz. }
$$

## Adenophora

Potanini. Stems covered with clear blue flowers. 2 ft . July-Sept. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Adonis - Bird's-eye

Amurensis. Pretty fern-like foliage and large yellow flowers. I ft. April-June. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz Pyrenaica. Deep yellow, for rockwork and borders I ft. May-July. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
vernalis. Yellow; very fine. I ft. May-July. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## AEgopodium

podograria variegatum (Bishop's Weed) A rapid grower; fine for borders or beds and covering barren places. I ft. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## AEthionema

coridfolium. Dense heads of lovely pink flowers; a lovely rock plant. 6 in. June. grandiflorum. Hard-wooded and shrubby, with numerous dense spikes of rose-colored flowers. I $1 / 2$ ft . May-July.

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

## Agrostemma - Mullein Pink

Coronaria. Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 2 ft . June, July
-alba. A white form of the above 2 ft . June, July. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Ajuga - Bugle

Genevensis. Bright blue flowers on long, dense, showy spikes, almost covering the bright green foliage. 8 in. May.
reptans. Blue flowers; compact growth. 3 to 5 in. May, June.
atropurpurea. Dark foliage; fine for borders. 3 to 5 in. May, June.

15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Alchemilla - Mountain Lady's Mantle

 alpina. Very pretty foliage; suitable for the rockgarden. Ift. April, May. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
## Alstroemeria - Chilian Lily

Chilensis. A tuberous-rooted plant, with large, lilylike, rose-colored flowers. Protect in winter. 2 ft . July, Aug. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Althaea - Hollyhock

Double. Pink, Maroon, White, Salmon, Yellow and Bright Red. 5 to 6 ft . July, Aug. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Single. Pink, Maroon, White, Salmon, Yellow and Bright Red. 5 to 6 ft July, Aug. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Double, Mixed Colors. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz. Single, Mixed Colors. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Alleghany Mammoth. Double, fringed. 5 to 6 ft . July, Aug. 20 cts each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Alyssum

argenteum (Silvery Madwort). Leaves small and white beneath; flowers in dense yellow clusters. I ft. June-Aug.
rostratum (Beaked Madwort). A good rock-plant, with dense heads of yellow flowers. I ft. June-Aug.
saxatile compactum (Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft). Large, compact masses of yellow flowers, in early spring; excellent for rockery and border. I ft. April, May.
-fl. pl. Bright golden masses of double yellow flowers; a most effective plant for rockwork. I ft. April May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Amsonia

Tabernæmontana. A strong, shrubby plant, with spikes of delicate blue flowers 2 ft . May, June. I5 cts each, \$1.50 per doz.


ANEMONE JAPONICA

## Anchusa

Barrelieri. Strong foliage and spikes of delicate blue forget-me-not-like flowers. 2 ft . May.
Italica (Italian Alkanet). A showy border or wild garden plant, covered with rich gentian-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft . May-July.
-Dropmore Variety. See New and Rare Plants.
sempervirens. Rich blue flowers. 2 ft . May.
15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Anemones - Japanese Wind Flower

The Japanese varieties are the most useful autumnal cut-flowers.
Japonica alba. Pure white. 2 ft . Sept., Oct.
-elegans. Carmine, yellow center. 2 ft Sept., Oct.
-Lady Ardilaun. Pure white, with large, overlapping petals. 2 ft . Sept., Oct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Queen Charlotte. A strong grower, producing large, semi-double, silvery pink flowers. 2 ft . Sept., Oct
-rosea perfecta. Rich rose. 2 ft . Sept., Oct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
—rubra. Deep red. 2 ft . Sept., Oct. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Whirlwind. White, semi-double. 2 ft . Aug.-Oct. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Pennsylvanica. Pure white; one of the prettiest of our native windflowers. 2 ft . May-July.
Pulsatilla. Purplish blue. I ft. April. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Anthemis

nobilis (Common Chamomile). A pleasant-scented herb; white flowers. I ft. July-Sept.
tinctoria alba (Marguerite). These are the most satisfactory summer-blooming plants; flowers creamy white. 2 ft . July-Oct.
-Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite). Flowers rich yellow; fine for cutting. 2 ft . June-Oct. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Anthericum - St. Bruno's Lily

Liliastrum. Flowers white, with narrow, grass-like foliage. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-June. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz
-giganteum. See New and Rare Plants.

## Aquilegia - Columbine

An old favorite that succeeds in any garden, all being useful for cut-flowers. 2 to 3 ft .
alpina. Blue and white flowers; dwarf. May, June.
California hybrida. A fine collection of distinct varieties, orange to red.
Canadensis. Red and yellow
chrysantha. Golden-spurred Columbine.
cærulea. Blue and white.
flabellata nana alba. Short spurs; dwarf white.
glandulosa. Deep blue and white.
nivea grandiflora. Pure white.
Skinneri (Mexican Columbine) Orange-red.
Stuarti. Blue and white.
truncata. Orange-scarlet
vulgaris (European Columbine) . Purple.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Arabis

alpina (Rock Cress). An early spring-flowering plant, adapted for rock-gardens and borders; forms a dense carpet of green, covered with pure white flowers. 5 in. April, May.
-fl. pl. A double form of the above, flowering much longer. 5 in. April, May.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Arisaema - Indian Turnip

triphyllum. Interesting native plant, having showy red berries in early fall. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May. 15 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Armeria

alpina (Thrift). Pinkish lavender. 6 to 9 in. AprilJune.
dianthoides. White. 6 to 8 in. May, June.
maritima. Rosy pink. 3 to 6 in. May, June. montana. Fine for rockeries. Large, white flowers, produced very freely in the early summer. 6 in.
All Armerias have evergreen foliage.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Artemisia

Stellariana (Old Woman). Silvery foliage. 2 ft . 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Asarum - Wild Ginger

Canadensis. Flowers chocolate-brown and greenish purple; does well in the shade. 9 in. June, July. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Asclepias

incarnata. Pale pink. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug.
tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Orange-scarlet; an exceedingly beautiful plant, observable from a great distance; one of the very best herbaceous plants Flowers last a fortnight when kept in water. 2 ft July, Aug.

15 cts each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Asperula

hexaphylla. White flowers; excellent for bouquets. I to 2 ft . May-July.
odorata (Sweet Woodruff; Waldmeister). A sweetscented herb; if dried, used in flavoring wine; flowers white. 6 to 8 in. May, June.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Asphodelus

Iutea. A good plant for the border; fragrant yellow lilylike flowers. 3 ft .20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Aster

## (Michaelmas Daisies, or Starworts)

These are very handsome and useful. The list of sorts we give is a selection of the finest varieties, and these should not be omitted from the wild-flower garden, especially as they flower when few hardy plants are in bloom. They represent in colors, blue, pink and white.
alpiuus (Blue Mountain Daisy) Fine for the rockery 5 to ro in. May, June.
-albus. Flowers pure white
-rubra. Dark purplish red.
Amellus Beaute Parfaite. See New and Rare Plants
-Bessarabicus. Purplish blue; very large. 2 ft Aug., Sept.
-roseus. Light rose. 2 ft . Aug., Sept.
dumosus. Pale lilac; bushy and compact. 2 ft . Aug., Sept.
ericoides. Heath-like foliage, with dense racemes of white flowers. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept
lævis. Light blue. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
Maackii. Lilac. I to 2 ft Aug., Sept.
Novæ-Angliæ. Clear purple. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
--rosea. Rose-colored; very fine.

- rubra. Deep reddish purple.

Novi-Belgii, Daisy Hill. Rosy lavender, 3 ft . Sept., Oct.

- Ella. Large blue.
- Wm. Marshall. Clear mauve.
ptarmicoides. White; very distinct; useful for cutting. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug.
subcreruleus. See New and Rare Plants.
Tataricus. Purple late-flowering 6 ft . Sept., Oct
Thompsoni. See New and Rare Plants
White Queen. A fine white of vigorous habit. 4 to 5 ft. Aug., Sept.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.


AQUILEGIA CARULEA (see page 96)

## Astilbe

Davidii (David's False Goat Beard) A new plant with handsomely cut foliage and deep rosy violet flowers 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz

## Astrantia - Masterwort

major. A desirable plant for a moist situation. Pale pink flowers. I ft. June-Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

## Aubrietia False Wall Cress

deltoides. Fine for rockeries; dark violet. 5 to 10 in. April, May.
Græca. Dwarf and large-flowering. Dark violet
Hendersoni. Rich purplish violet.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Baptisia - False Indigo

australis. A strong-growing plant, desirable for wild garden or border. Has racemes of Lupine-like flowers, dark blue in color. 4 ft . May, June. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Bellis • English Daisy

perennis. Old-fashioned, but always interesting; white and pink flowers. 5 in. May, June. 75 cts. per doz.

## BETONICA. See Stachys

## Bocconia - Plume Poppy

cordata. An interesting and beautiful plant, well adapted for planting in the shrubbery, borders, or massing for effect. It will grow in any soil or situation. Creamy white flowers. 6 to 8 ft . July-Sept. I5 cts. each, \$1 50 per doz.
microcarpa. Identical with the above, but has rosecolored flowers. 6 to 7 ft . July, Aug. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.


CAMPANULA

## Boltonia

asteroides. One of the prettiest of hardy plants Has pure white aster-like flowers, produced in great profusion. Fine for cutting. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Oct.
latisquama. Similar to the above, with pinkish lavender flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Oct.
-nana. A dwarf form of the above. 2 ft . Aug.-Oct.
lævigata. See New and Rare Plants.
15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Buphthalmum

salicifolium. A neat, bushy plant, covered with golden yellow flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Calamintha

alpina. Purple; fine for rockeries. 6 in. June. I5 cts each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Calimeris

incisa. Light blue, aster-like flowers. 2 ft . July, Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.

## Callirhoë - Poppy Mallow

involucrata. An elegant trailing plant, with finely divided foliage; large, saucer-shaped flowers of deep rosy crimson, with white center. I ft. June-Sept. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Caltha - Marsh Marigold

palustris. Yellow flowers in early spring. Ift. April, May. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.
-fl. pl. (Double-flowering Marigold). I ft. April, May, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Calystegia - California Rose

pubescens fl. pl. A creeping vine; flowers flesh-colored. May-Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Campanula - Bellflower

Is one of the most important of hardy plants; they combine a large range of habit and color; is perfectly hardy
alliariæfolia. White, 2 ft . July.
Carpatica (Harebells). Blue. Io in. June-Aug.
-alba. White. Io in. June-Aug.
glomerata. Forms a dense tuft of dark green foliage,
covered with globular, dark blue flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-alba. A white variety of the above. I to 2 ft .25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz
grandis (Great Blue Bellflower). Blue, bell-shaped flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
-alba. A large white variety of the above.
lactiflora. Fine spikes of white flowers, tinged blue. 3 ft . June-Aug.
latifolia macrantha. Deep purple flowers, nearly as large as Canterbury Bells. 3 ft . June, July.
-Van Houttei. A fine hybrid of Latifolia, with large, deep blue flowers. 2 ft . June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Medium (Canterbury Bells). An old favorite and always satisfactory; blue, rose, or white. 2 ft . June, July.
-calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bells). This is the quaintest and most popular of all the hardy, old-fashioned garden plants; blue, lilac, rose and white.
nobilis (Noble Bellflower). Drooping flowers, spotted reddish violet or white. 2 ft . June-Aug.
persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower). Large, cupshaped blue flowers. 2 ft . June, July.
-alba. A white variety of the above.
punctata (Spotted Bellflower). White flowers, spotted with red. Very attractive. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ June, July.
pyramidalis (Steeple Bellfower). Long spikes, covered with blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug.
-alba. A white form of the above.
rapunculoides. Fine for wild garden; blue, bellshaped flowers. 3 ft .
rotundifolia (Bluebells of Scotland). Light blue, bell-shaped flowers; a fine rock plant.

Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Caryopteris

Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). Lavender-colored flowers. fine for facing shrubbery borders. 3 to 4 ft. Sept., Oct. I5 cts. each, \$I.5O per doz.

## Cassia

Marylandica. Bright yellow, odd-shaped flowers. 5 to 6 ft . July-Sept I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Catananche - Cupid's Dart

cærulea bicolor. White flowers, with slight suffusion of purple in center. Free-blooming and valuable for cutting. 2 ft . June-Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.

## Cedronella - Balm of Gilead

cana. Spikes of purplish crimson flowers; aromat ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ leaves. Blooms all summer. 2 ft . I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Centaurea

## (Hardheads, or Knapweed)

dealba'z. Compact habit; deep pink flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug.
montana (Perennial Cornflower) . Large flowers, resembling the blue cornflowers, with cottony foliage. 2 ft . June-Sept.
-alba. A fine white form.
-rosea. A fine rose form.
orientalis. Pretty light yellow flowers. 3 ft . July ruthenica. Pale yellow; one of the best. 3 ft . July. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Centranthus

rubra. Deep red, handsome, wild garden plants for wall or rockeries. 3 ft . July. alba. White. 3 ft . July.

## 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Cephalaria - Roundheads

alpina. Very vigorous; flower-heads pale primroseyellow; fine for cutting. 5 ft . June, July
Tatarica. Creamy white. 5 to 6 ft . July-Sept. Cephalarias have scabios-like flowers. 15 cts , each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Cerastium - Snow-in-Summer

tomentosum. Bright silvery foliage, with white flowers; suitable for the rockery or planting in dry, sunny places and on steep banks; useful for carpetbedding. 6 in. May, June.
Biebersteini. Large, silvery foliage and white flowers. 6 in. May, June.

$$
15 \text { cts, each, } \$ 1.50 \text { per doz. }
$$

## Chamaepeuce - Fishbone Thistle

Diacantha. Very ornamental and conspicuous thistlelike plant, with bright green foliage; with ivory veins and spines. 3 to 4 ft .25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Cheiranthus - Wallflower

Cheiri. Double and single bronze and yellow flowers in summer. I ft. I5 cts, each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Chelone - Turtle Head

glabra. Terminal spikes of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept.
Lyonii. A fine perennial plant, with dark glossy foliage and spikes of red or purplish red flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Hardy Chrysanthemums

You can plant them in your perennial garden or border and they will come up each year, giving a wealth of bloom in the fall, long after all other flowers are cut off by frost. These varieties have been selected from an immense list and are undoubtedly the best, comprising a wide range of form and color.

These should be planted as soon as the weather permits in early spring. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct.
L., large; M., medium; S., small or button variety Aaron. L Bronze-scarlet; single
Acto. L Dahlia-like petals; bright rose.
Agawam. M. Yellow.
Agnes C. S. Light shaded bronze.
Alice Carey. S. Orange, shaded bronze.
Almeida. L. Soft pink, tipped with clear yellow
Arabella. L. Crimson-salmon; very dwarf.
Ashbury. L. Sulphur-white.
Baby. S. Clear, light yellow.
Black Douglas. Dark crimson. M.
Bohemia. L. Fine pure yellow.
Captivation. S. Rose-pink, yellow shading
Charlotte. S. Orange-bronze.
Dainty. S. Soft, clear yellow; very early.
Daybreak. L. Soft pink
Elizabeth. S. Violet-red.
Fashion. S. Maize-yellow.
Fedora. S. Clear soft pink.
Fred J. L. Red-orange.
Henrietta. S. Bronze, yellow edge.
Hijos. L. Beautiful primrose-pink.
Joppa. L. Violet-crimson
Jardin des Plantes, White. L. Very early.
Jardin des Plantes, Yellow. L. Very early
Jersey Beauty. S. Clear yellow.
Klondike. M. Brilliant yellow.
Lanoka. S. Deep orange.
Leander. M. Bright pink
Little Canning. L. Clear white.
Little Pet. S. Deep orange-yellow.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued
Lune Fleuri. S. Yellow.
Madge. L. Deep yellow; strong, vigorous grower
Milosa. M. White; compact habit.
Mimosa. M. Very soft pink; early
Mirabeau. Pink, shading to deep buff in center. M
Mlle. E. Dordau. M. Silver-pink
Monticello. M. Deep orange, with maroon center.
Mrs. Vincent. L. Deep red-violet
Nellie Rainsford. M. Bronze-pink; dwarf
Nora. L. Delicate pink; fine form.
Novarian. Anemone form; white, shading to pink.
Nydia. L. Pure white; beautiful form.
Patterson. L. Old gold, with dark shadings.
President. S. Rich red-violet.
Prince of Wales. L. Pure white
Queen of Bulgaria. L. Violet-rose.
Queen of Whites. L. Creamy white.
Rhoda. S. Pink and white.
Rosinante. S. Dwarf; blush, sulphur shading.
Savannah. S. Brilliant clear yellow.
Sinko. M. Straw-color.
Sir Walter Raleigh. L. Terra-cotta; semi-double
Stratagem. L. Dark red-orange
Sunset. L. Scarlet-bronze; golden center.
Tennyson. S. Pure yellow
The Czar. L. Golden bronze; yellow edge.
Tokio. M. Red
Uneeda. S Bright clear orange-yellow.
Viola. M. Deep violet.
Zampa. S. Deep maroon.
$21 / 2$-inch pots, 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 ; field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM

 (Large-flowering White Weed)This is undoubtedly one of the finest of herbaceous plants; pure white flowers, borne upon strong, erect stems; very fine for cutting. 2 ft . June, July.
Alaska. Large and free-blooming
California. Creamy yellow.
Etoile d'Anvers. See New and Rare Plants.
King Edward VII. See New and Rare Plants
Shasta Daisy. Large, white flowers; blooms all summer.
Triumph. A very free-flowering variety.
Nipponicum. Numerous large white flowers and thick green foliage. 2 ft . Sept., Oct
uliginosum (Giant Daisy). A fine plant for the border producing masses of white flowers. Good for cutting 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.

15 cts. each. $\$ 1.50$ per doz.


HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

## Chrysogonum • Gold Joint

Virginianum. A profuse bloomer, with yellow flowers. Ift. June, July. 15 cts . each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Cimicifuga Snake Root

acerinum. A Japanese species, with spikes of white flowers. 2 ft . Aug., Sept.
racemosa. Tall, hardy and ornamental; suited for the back of borders or for partially shaded places; white racemes of flowers. 4 to 5 ft .
simplex. Tall, graceful spikes of white flowers; very lasting. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Claytonia - Spring Beauty

Virginica. Produces clusters of light pink flowers. 6 to 12 in. April, May 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.


DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM

## Clematis - Shrubby Clematis

These varieties differ from others and form erect, bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft . high.
Davidiana. Large clusters of fragrant blue flowers. 3 ft . Aug., Sept.
Fremonti. Purple; very distinct. Ift. July, Aug.
Grata. See New and Rare Plants.
integrifolia. Flowers striking indigo-blue; form of flower peculiar and graceful. 2 ft . June-Aug.
erecta. A useful herbaceous variety, being very desirable for cutting. The flowers are white and borne on long stems in large, showy clusters. 3 ft . Tune, July.

## Conoclinium - Mist Flower

coelestinum. A good hardy plant, with light blue flowers, similar to Ageratum. 2 ft . Aug.-Oct. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Convallaria - Lily-of-the-Valley

majalis. Pure white flowers. 8 to io in. May, June. Large, field-grown clumps, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Fortunei. In growth much stronger with larger foliage and flowers than the type. 8 to io in. May, June. Field-grown clumps, 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-rosea. Very pretty blush flowers. 9 in. May, June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Coreopsis

floribunda semiplena. See New and Rare Plants. lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until killed back by the frost; until then it is one mass of golden yellow; the flowers are borne on long, graceful stems, making it invaluable for cutting. 2 ft . June-Oct.
roseus. Rosy pink. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ July, Aug.
senifolia. Clear yellow flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Coronilla - Crown Vetch

varia. A strong creeper, good for covering rough banks; showy heads of pink and white pea-shaped flowers. I to 2 ft . Sept. I5 cts each, $\$$ I. 50 per doz.

## Crambe

cordifolia. When planted on the lawn, make a very beautiful effect; flowers white. 5 to 7 ft . June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Crucianella . Crosswort

stylosa. Pale rose; fine for rockwork. 6 to 9 in. June, Sept. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Delphinium Hybridum <br> (Hardy Larkspur)

Cannot be surpassed in gorgeous coloring and stateliness of habit. As permanent subjects in the garden, none are more worthy than the Delphiniums. Their great spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late fall. 4 to 5 ft .
Albion. See New and Rare Plants.
Amabile. Silver-blue.
Barlowi. Double; inner petals violet-blue, outer petals deep blue.
Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). Beautiful sky-blue, of dwarf habit. Flowers all summer until cut down by frost. 2 ft .
Chinese. A pretty, low-growing variety, with gentianblue flowers. 2 ft . I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz.
-Cineraria. See New and Rare Plants.
-alba. A pure white form. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50 \mathrm{per} \mathrm{doz}$.
Falka. Single, dark gentian-blue.
formosum. Dark blue, white center. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
-coelestinum. A fine sky-blue. I5 cts. each, $\$$ 1.50 per doz.
King of Delphiniums. See New and Rare Plants.
nudicaule. Bright scarlet.
Persimmon. Improved form of Belladonna. 50 cts each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
sulphureum. Sulphur-yellow.
Tillbrook. Double; light blue.
English Hybrids. A choice collection ranging from the palest to the deepest blue, single and double. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Dianthus - Hardy Pinks

A very interesting and useful class of plants, blooming in early spring. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of these old-time favorites; fine for cut-flowers. 1o to 12 in . May, June.
barbatus (Sweet William). In separate colors, White,
Pink, Red and Assorted. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.,
$\$ 8$ per 100.
alba fimbriata. White fringed.
hnnie Bolling. White, suffused pink.
deltoides (Maiden Pink) . Deep red; fine for rock gardens. 8 in . 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Gertrude. White, maroon markings.
Her Majesty. Pure white.
May. Delicate pink; very fragrant.
Mrs. Sinkins. Large, pure white; very fragrant.
Except where noted, 20 ets. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.; assorted colors, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Dicentra - Bleeding Heart

formosa. Flowers rose-color. In shape resembling the Bleeding-Heart. I ft. May-Aug
spectabilis. Flowers heart-shaped, in long, drooping racemes of a rose-crimson color; one of the prettiest of border plants and useful for forcing. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. AprilJune.
-alba. White. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. 35 cts each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Digitalis • Foxglove

These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower-spikes.
ambigua. Flowers yellow, marked with brown. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
gloxiniæflora. (Gloxinia-flowered). Flowers spotted rose, purple, white; each color separate or assorted. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
lanata. Long dense spikes grayish or creamy yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.


DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA


DIANTHUS

## Dictamnus - Gas Plant

Fraxinella. Purple. These are also called Burning Bush, as in dry weather the flowers sometimes emit a vapor which is inflammable. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. -alba. A white form of the above. 2 to 3 ft . June, Jul. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Dodecatheon - Shooting Star

Jeffreyi. Large umbels of drooping rose-colored flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
Meadia. Beautiful reddish purple flowers, with rich orange eye. Delights in a shady situation. I ft . May, June.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Doronicum - Leopard's Bane

Austriacum. These plants have large, yellow, Mar-guerite-like flowers, $21 / 2$ to 3 inches across, in early spring. $I 1 / 2$ to 2 ft . May, June.
Caucasicum. Yellow.
Clusii. Like preceding; larger flowers; later.
plantagineum excelsum. Brightest yellow; freeflowering; flowers early in the spring and continues through the fall.

$$
25 \text { cts. each, } \$ 2.50 \text { per doz. }
$$

## Dracocephalum - Dragon's Head

grandiflorum. Flowers blue; foliage dark green and compact. I ft. June, July.
Ruyschianum. Spikes of purple flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Echinacea - Purple Cone Flower

purpurea. Is without doubt one of the most interesting of hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 3 to 4 ft ., July, Aug. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.


EREMURUS ROBUSTA

## Echinops - Globe Thistle

humilis cyanea. A showy plant, with globular heads of blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. Ritro. Metallic blue flowers; thistle-like foliage. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug

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

## Epigaea - Trailing Arbutus

repens. Flowers rose-color, fragrant; early spring 2 to 4 in . April, May 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.


DIGITALIS (see page IoI)

## Eomecon

## (Chinese Cyclamen-leaved Poppy)

chionantha. Fine for shady situations; flowers snowwhite; golden yellow stamens. I to 2 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz,

## EDELWEISS. See Leontopodium.

## Epilobium • Willow Herb

angustifolium. Crimson flowers; very showy among shrubbery 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I 50 per doz.

## Epimedium - Barrenwort

alpinum. Flowers grayish, dark crimson and yellow 9 in. May, June.
colchicum. Brilliant golden yellow flowers.
diphyllum roseum. Rose.
lilacinum. Beautiful lilac flowers
Musschianum. Whitish, or pale yellow flowers.
niveum. White.

## Eremurus

Elwesii. New variety, producing strong stems, 10 to I2 feet high, with soft, rosy flowers. June, July. Strong plants, flowering size, $\$ 2.50$ each.
Himalaicus. Creamy white. 4 to 8 ft . June, July Strong plants, 75 cts. each.
robustus. A very fine, strong-growing variety, with rosy pink flowers. 6 to Io ft . June, July. Strong plants, \$I each.

## Erodium • Stork's, or Heron's Bill

Manescavi. Attractive flowers like the Geranium; purplish red. I to $I 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Eryngium - Sea Holly

alpinum. One of the most beautiful of the genus; flower-heads 3 inches across; of a steel-blue. 2 ft . 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz
amethystinum. Beautiful thistle-like heads of glistening amethystine-blue, with finely cut foliage. Very ornamental. 2 to 3 ft . June, Sept.
maritimum. Light blue. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug
planum. Flowers blue, in roundish heads. 2 ft . July, Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I 50 per doz.
Yuccefolium. Yucca-like foliage and greenish white flowers. 3 to 4 ft . June-Sept.

Except whele noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Erigeron - Fleabane

glabellus. Large, light purple, aster-like flowers. 6 to 12 in. June, July.
speciosus. Large, purple flowers. 2 ft . June, July
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Erythrochaeta

palmatifida. A bog plant, with massive foliage; flowers yellow. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Eupatorium

ageratoides (White Snake Root). White flowers; good for cutting. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
cœelestinum, See Conoclinium.
purpureum (Joe Pye Weed). Purple; fine for wild garden. 6 to 7 ft . July-Sept.
serotinum. A beautiful native species; white. Aug., Sept. 5 to 6 ft .

$$
15 \text { ets, each, } \$ 1.50 \text { per doz. }
$$

## Euphorbia

corollata (Flowering Spurge). Pretty little white flowers; useful for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
polychroma. Very effective in spring, when it bears masses of chrome-yellow flowers. 2 ft . May. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Ferns - Hardy

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). Grows about I foot high.
Aspidium acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). Evergreen species. I ft.
-cristatum (Crested Wood Fern). A very pretty evergreen Fern. I ft.
-Goldianum. Deep green; often 4 ft . high. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-marginale. Deep green fronds. I to 2 ft long and 3 to 5 inches wide.
-Noveboracense (New York Shield Fern). Fine for massing. Ift.
-spinulosum. Evergreen species; finely dissected fronds, 4 inches wide. 15 in.
-Thelypteris (Marsh Shield Fern). Fine for wet, boggy places; fronds $21 / 2$ inches wide. I ft.
Asplenium angustifolium. Light green fronds, simply divided; very beautiful. 2 to 3 ft . 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-ebeneum. Desirable for rockwork. 6 to 15 in.

- Filix-fæmina (Lady Fern). Finely cut foliage. 2 to 3 ft .
Botrychium ternatum. Evergreen; fronds somewhat resemble those of $B$. Virginianum, but are smaller and less divided. 6 to 12 in .20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-Virginianum. Broad, triangular leaves. 6 to 24 in.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus (Walking Leaf). Evergreen; fronds 4 to 9 inches long; roots at the tips of fronds; very curious and interesting.
Dicksonia punctilobula. Slender, pale green fronds; fine for massing. 2 to 3 ft .
Lygodium palmatum (Climbing Fern). Stalk slender and twining 1 to 3 ft .
Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). Strong grower; likes a wet soil. I ft.
-Struthiopteris. One of the tallest of our native Ferns; very graceful. 2 ft . 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Very beautiful and usually larger than O. Claytoniana. 2 to 3 ft .
-Claytoniana. Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in the spring; afterwards becoming perfectly smooth. 2 to 3 ft .
-Regalis (Flowering Fern). Pale green fronds; one of the prettiest of the larger Ferns. 2 to 3 ft .
Pelassa atropurpurea. Low evergreen Fern; dark purple. 8 to 12 in


## FERNS, continued

Phegopteris hexagonoptera. A showy variety; will grow in almost any garden soil. Ift.
Polypodium vulgare. One of the best evergreen species for rockwork. 4 to io in.
Scolopendrium vulgare (Hart's Tongue). Rare; broad, single fronds. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Woodwardia angustifolia (Chain Fern). A fine bog plant, but will adapt itself to the rockery. I ft.

- Virginica. Fine for the bog garden. 2 ft .

Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.


FUNKIA SUBCORDATA GRANDIFLORA

## Funkias

Are very handsome, and will thrive in almost any position. They are invaluable for beds, border, rockwork, and marshy ground. Both the foliage and flowers are distinctly beautiful. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . July, Aug. albo marginata. Leaves edged with white.
Fortunei. Deep blue-green foliage. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-fol. var. Leaves white and green. 75 cts . each, \$7.50 per doz.
gigantea. White flowers; large foliage. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz
maculata. Prettily spotted foliage.
minor alba. Dwarf-growing variety, with white flowers.
ovata. Purple flowers; large, green foliage.
robusta elegans var. Vigorous-growing variety; large, handsome foliage. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Sieboldiana. White flowers, with pale lilac tinge. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
subcordata grandiflora. Large, pure white flowers; bold foliage. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
undulata variegata. One of the finest of the Funkias. It has ovate leaves, the margins deep green and center a beautiful creamy white.

Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Galega - Goat's Rue

officinalis. Rosy purple flowers. 3 to 4 ft .
-alba. White flowers; fine for cutting. 3 to 4 ft July-Sept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Gentiana - Closed, or Bottle Gentian

Andrewsii. A pretty native species of the Gentian; flowers of a fine blue, appearing late in the autumn I8 to 24 in. Aug., Sept. 20 cts each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Pneumonanthe. Blue. 5 in . Aug., Sept 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.


GAILLARDIA

## Gaillardia • Blanket Flower

grandiflora. Yellow and orange-red. The brilliancy of the Gaillardia is unsurpassed; it is simply invaluable among cut-flowers on account of retaining its beauty for so long a time after cutting. They flower from June to November. I5 cts. each, $\$$ I. 50 per doz.

## Geranium - Crane's Bill

Armenum. Large, handsome, rich purple-crimson flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July.
sanguineum. Fire-red; very effective. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July.
-alba. White. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Gerbera - Transvaal, or Barberton Daisy

Jamesoni. This grand plant is of strong, vigorous growth, and forms a dense tuft of curiously cut, dark green leaves, from the crown of which it emits, in constant succession, stems 12 to 18 inches long, terminated with single, daisy-like flowers, fully 4 inches in diameter, and of a rich brilliant scarlet. If taken from the ground in the autumn and placed in a warm greenhouse, it will continue to bloom all winter. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Geum • Avens

atrosanguineum. Dark crimson. I to 2 ft . June, July.
coccineum. A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling intense scarlet flowers. I ft. June-Aug Ewenii. Flowers of a bright orange shade. Very fine 2 ft . June-Aug.
Heldreichii. Orange; one of the best; very freeflowering; fine foliage. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Gillenia - Bowman's Root

trifoliata. A strong-growing bush-like perennial, having slender, dark red stems, with handsome, trifoliate foliage, and white, pink-tinged, flowers. 3 ft . June, July. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Globularia - Globe Daisy

tricosantha. Attractive rock-garden and border plant; blue, daisy-like flowers. 6 in. July, Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Grasses

Aira cærulea fol. var. Upright, tufted habit; narrow, showy, variegated gold and green foliage. 8 in . 15 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.
Arrhenatherum bulbosum folia variegata. A dwarf decorative grass; leaves green and white. 6 to 8 in. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz.
Arundo Donax (Great Reed). A magnificent variety, growing to a height of 15 feet, and forming dense clumps. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
--variegata. A beautiful variegated form; foliage creamy white and green. 6 to 8 ft .25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Elymus glaucus (Blue Lime Grass). Has narrow, glaucous silvery foliage. 3 ft . 15 cts . each, $\$$ I. 50 per doz.
Erianthus Ravennæ (Plume Grass). Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, and produces from thirty to fifty flower-spikes. Closely resembles the Pampas Grass. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Eulalia gracillima univittata. The most graceful of all. Foliage bright green, with a silvery midrib. 5 to 6 ft .25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Japonica. Foliage bright green. 5 to 6 ft . I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.
——variegata. A graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white, and often pink and yellow. It produces stalks from 4 to 6 feet in height, terminated with a cluster of flower spikes. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; clumps, 50 cts . each.
_-zebrina. Very striking, with leaves banded transversely with pale yellow. 5 to 6 ft .20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.


AKRHENATHERUM BULBOSUM FOLIA VARIEGATA

## GRASSES, continued

Festuca glauca. A pretty dwarf grass, with fine, bluish green foliage. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 15 cts, each, \$1.50 per doz.
Gymnothrix Japonicum. Long, narrow leaves, very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft . 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass). Produces effective silvery plumes on stems 8 to 10 feet high very useful and decorative. 25 cts . to 50 cts . each.
Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardener's Garters) . 3 to 4 ft . Io cts. each, \$1 per doz.
Stipa pennata (Feather Grass) . A beautiful, graceful grass; spiendid for grouping with small plants in borders and rock-gardens. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Uniola latifolia (Spike Grass). Graceful, drooping panicles of ornamental flat heads. A fine native grass. 3 to 4 ft . I 5 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz.

## Bambusa - Hardy Bamboos

aurea (Golden Bamboo). A graceful variety, with yellowish stems and light green foliage. Io to $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{ft}$. \$1 each.
Metake (Japanese Bamboo). Foliage large, dark green whitish underneath. 6 to 10 ft . \$1 each
Simoni. Leaves narrow. 8 to 12 inches long. This is one of the tallest Bamboos. 75 cts. each

## Gunnera

manicata. See New and Rare Plants
scabra. It forms a noble plant in moist situations; leaves 4 to 5 feet in diameter. 5 to 6 ft . 50 cts . each

## Gypsophila • Chalk Plant

acutifolia. Rose-colored flowers. 2 ft . July, August paniculata (Baby's Breath). Masses of minute pure white flowers. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft -fl. pl. See New and Rare Plants
repens. White, or pale rose flowers. 6 in. June, July -monstrosa. New. Pale rose-colored flowers. I ft July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Stevensii. White; fine for the border and rock-gar den. I to 2 ft . June, July

Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Helenium - Sneeze-weed

autumnale superbum. A grand plant, with large flat, lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept. grandicephalum striatum. Orange-striped; very ornamental. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
Hoopesii. The earliest-flowering of all the Heleniums and the only one with pure orange-colored flowers 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
pumilum magnificum. Yellow flowers, produced in great profusion. 2 ft . Aug., Sept.

15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Helianthemum - Rock Rose

mutabile. Evergreen plant; flowers pale rose, changing to white. 8 to 12 in. June, July. 15 cts . each, \$1.50 per doz

## Helianthus - Hardy Sunflower

Is easy of culture in any ordinary garden and is admirable for the flower and shrubbery border
Maximiliana. One of the latest-blooming of all hardy flowers. Flowers clear yellow, varying from 3 to 5 inches across, with several rows of petals and a full center. Handsone in bud or flower. 6 to 8 ft . Oct., Nov.
mollis grandiflorus. Thick, velvety foliage, of a distinct silvery tinge; flowers lemon-yellow. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
multiflorus fl. pl. Double, deep yellow flowers, with guard petals A constant bloomer; very effective. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## HELIANTHUS, continued

multiflorus Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow, quilled petals; excellent for cutting and for the border. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Orgyalis. Graceful stalks, clothed with very long, willowy, drooping foliage; flowers deep, lemon-yellow, with darker centers. 8 to 10 ft . Sept., Oct.
rigidus (Prairie Sunflower) Flowers large, golden yellow, produced in great abundance. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.
sparsifolia. A strong, vigorous grower, with single, deep yellow flowers, on long stems. Aug., Sept. 6 to 8 ft .25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Wolley Dod. Very distinct; deep yellow; one of the best early-flowering varieties. 6 to 8 ft Sept.

Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Helleborus - Christmas Rose

niger. A valuable plant; flowers white, or flushed with purple, 3 inches in diameter. 9 to 15 in. March, Apr. Strong clumps, 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.


HELIOPSIS PICHERIANUS

## Heliopsis - False Sunflower

Pitcherianus. The flowers are of a deep golden yellow color, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture, and very graceful for cutting. 3 to 4 ft . JulySept.
-semiplena. Handsome, semi-double, orange flowers. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept.
scabra major. Large, yellow. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
You can visit our Nurseries by taking the McAdoo Tunnel trains to Hoboken, which connect with the White Line Electric cars passing our Nursery.

## Hemerocallis • Yellow Day Lily

Apricot. Very distinct and pretty flowers of a rich apricot shade. 3 ft . June, July.
aurantiaca major. Deep orange, sweet-scented; large and lovely flowers; free-flowering. 3 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Doctor Regel. See New and Rare Plants.
Dumortieri. Orange-yellow. 2 ft
flava (Lemon Lily). Flowers lemon-yellow, sweetscented. 3 ft . June, Aug
fulva (Tawny Day Lily). Orange. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. Kwansa plena. Large, double flowers of a rich bronze orange color 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug.
Iuteola. A magnificent new hybrid, combining the floriferous characteristics of Thunbergii with the size and vigor of A. major. Bright golden yellow flowers are borne on tall, branching stems, each flower being 6 inches in diameter. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Middendorfii. Flowers deep orange-yellow. Desirable for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
ochroleuca. See New and Rare Plants.
Thunbergii. Flowers lemon-yellow, very fragrant. One of the most desirable species. Later to bloom than Flava. 3 ft . July, Aug.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Hepatica Lilver Leaf

angulosa. Very pretty blue, white or red flowers, early in the spring 4 to 6 in. April, May.
triloba. Blue flowers, early in spring 4 to 6 in. April, May.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Heracleum - Giant Parsnip

giganteum. White flowers; immense, showy leaves, suitable for sub-tropical gardens. 8 to 10 ft . July, Aug. I 5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.

## Hesperis - Sweet Rocket

matronalis. Sweet-scented white and pink flowers. 2 ft . June, July. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.
-f1. pl. A double-flowering variety of the above. 2 ft . June, July. 25 cts . each. $\$ 2.50$ per doz.


HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM


HELIANTHUS MOLLIS GRANDIFLORUS (see page IO5)

## Heuchera - Alum Root

brizoides. Large, pink flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, Sept 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
sanguinea. The bright crimson flowers are borne in long, graceful, arching sprays for weeks in succession and are excellent for cutting purposes. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. JuneSept.
-alba. A white form of the above. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Sept. Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Hibiscus • Mallow

militaris (Halbert-leaved Rose Mallow). A tallgrowing species, with delicate flesh-pink flowers, tinged with deeper pink toward the center. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). The flowers are 6 inches in diameter, of a light rose, with darker eye. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
Crimson Eye. Flowers of immense size. The color is of purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Hieracium • Hawkweed

aurantiacum. Flowers deep orange; very showy. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Oct.
villosum. Silvery foliage and bright golden flowers. I to 2 ft . June-Aug.

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15 \text { cts. each, } \$ 1.50 \text { per doz. }
$$

## HOLLYHOCKS. See Althea rosea

## Hypericum - St. John's Wort

calycinum (Aaron's Beard) . Rapidly spreading subshrub, with beautiful, bright golden yellow flowers. Leaves dark green; profuse bloomer. Useful as a ground cover in shady positions. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
elegans. A low-growing variety, blooming late in summer and autumn. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Moserianum. Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Incarvillea

Delavayi. Large, rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flow. ers, produced in clusters on stems 18 inches long. June, July. 25 cts each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz. grandiflora. See New and Rare Plants.

## Iberis - Hardy Candytuft

The perennial Candytufts are evergreen, form dense masses of pretty foliage and are covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers early in spring.
Gilbraltarica. Large, delicate lilac flowers, blooming early in spring; useful for cutting. Ift. May, June. sempervirens. Spreading habit; flowers white; border plants and fine for forcing. Io in. April-June
-Little Gem. Snowy white flowers; of compact habit; dwarf. 6 in. April-June. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz. Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Inula • Fleabane

ensifolia. Yellow, small flower. 8 in. July-Sept glandulosa. Old gold; very pretty. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug.
macrocephala. Very showy; pale yellow. 4 to 5 ft . Aug. Oct.
Royleana. Fine deep orange-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft. July, Aug

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

## Iris Germanica - German Iris

Are exceedingly decorative and beautiful; in fact, they are indispensable where bright effects are desired in the border or garden. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
Admiral Togo. Clear white, feathered and bordered with purple.
albicans. Pure white. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Aurea. Golden yellow; tall and stately.
Bridesmaid. Standard petals pale lavender; drooping petals white, reticulated lavender.
Britannicus. Pale pink, flag purple-striped
Calypso. Pale blue, mixed white.



IBERIS GIBRALTARICA

## IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Coleste. Deep lavender, with conspicuous orange beard; very large and free-flowering.
Cytheri. A very handsome variety; erect petals lavender, drooping petals purple, veined white.
Doctor Bernice. Coppery bronze, flag velvety crimson; very handsome.
Donna Maria. Erect petals white, drooping petals white, shaded lilac.
Emma. White, with lilac shade
Fairy Queen. Lavender, tipped and reticulated violet
Flavescens. Light primrose-yellow; very large and free-flowering
Florentina alba. Pure white
Garrick. Bright blue
General Grant. Purple and pale lemon
Gladstone. Erect petals violet, drooping petals violet and white striped.
Gracchus. Flag crimson, reticulated white; extra fine; early.
Hector. Light bronze, stained with purple.
King. See New and Rare Plants.
L'Innocence. Erect petals pure white, drooping petals white, slightly veined orange; of elegant form.
Lord Roseberry. Cherry-red.
Lucretia. Purple-bronze; flag lavender, with purple shades.
Maori King. Erect petals golden yellow, drooping petals deep velvety crimson; dwarf and neat
Missouriensis. Lilac with yellow spots.
Mme. Chereau. Clear white, feathered and bordered with blue, undulated edge
Monspur. Soft violet-blue
Mrs. H. Darwin. White and violet.
Mrs. Neubronner. Golden yellow.
Othello. Deep purplish blue; very handsome
Penelope. White, veined reddish purple.
Plumeri. Deep copper color.
Poiteau. Erect petals, white tinged with lavender; drooping petals deep purple, reticulated white; very large.
Prince of Orange. Erect petals orange, drooping petals purple.
Queen of May. Rosy lilac; very beautiful
Rutherford. Beautiful delicate sky-blue flowers
Sir Walter Scott. Bronze-yellow; flag rich crimsonbrown.
Spectabilis. Deep purple, free and early blooming
Surprise. Rose.
Ulysses. Erect petals golden yellow, veined white drooping petals yellow, veined and reticulated white.
Walter Scott. Erect petals yellow; drooping petals brownish red and white striped.
Zephyr. Sky-blue
Except where noted, 15 cts , each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 ; mixed varieties, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100

## Iris Kaempferi - Japanese Iris

These gorgeous Irises are the most beautiful of all summer-flowering plants, and no well-regulated garden is complete without them. 3 ft . June, July.
A. L. Sherwood. Purple, veined white.

Beth Hallock. Delicate lavender, freely suffused with white.
Blue Jay. Fine azure-blue, freely mottled.
Crystal. Pale violet, veined white.
Eclipse. Reddish purple.
Gold Bound. Pure white, with golden center.
Mount Hood. Light blue, shaded darker blue
Navy Blue. Rich dark blue.
Oriole. Deep amaranth, yellow center.
Plum. White, center deep lilac.
Pyramid. Violet-blue, veined white.
Senator Lenox. Indigo-blue.
Tortoise. Magenta, flaked white.
Victor. Violet-purple, with white veins.
White Lady. Silvery white.
15 cts. each. $\$ 1.50$ per doz.. $\$ 12$ per 100 ; assorted, 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100


IRIS KAEMPFERI

## Various Iris

cristata (Crested Iris). A beautiful dwarf native species, with handsome, light-colored flowers and short, thick green foliage. 6 in . May. 15 cts . each, \$I.50 per doz.
foetidissima variegata. A most beautiful variety. Silver-variegated leaves; pale lilac flowers; prefers a moist situation. 3 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Guldenstadtii. White. This is one of the most showy varieties; has beautiful, broad variegated leaves; very distinct. 2 to 3 ft . May. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## VARIOUS IRIS, continued

ochroleuca gigantea. Distinct variety; strong foliage; pale yellow flowers. 3 ft . May, June. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
orientalis. Snow Queen. See New and Rare Plants.
Pseudacorus (Water Flag, or Bearded Flag). Yellow, shaded orange; very fine. Semi-aquatic. 3 ft . May, June. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
pumila cyanea. Rich purple, with dark shadings. 4 to 8 in . May. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-eburnea. White, with cream-white shadings. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-florida. Lemon-yellow, with dark yellow shadings. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-formosa. Dark violet, with light violet shadings. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
Sibirica. Purplish blue. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz. -alba. White. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.
suziana (Mourning Iris). A distinct and curious Iris; flowers, ground color white, tinged with lilac and covered with veins of brown-black. I8 in. May. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
versicolor. Bright purple. 2 ft . May, June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Virginica. Summer-flowering variety; violet-blue, variegated with yellow and white; purple-veined. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Lamium • Variegated Nettle

maculatum. Flowers purple, leaves variegated, useful for covering barren places. 8 in. May-Aug. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Lathyrus - Everlasting Pea

latifolius. Flowers rose-colored, large, on manyflowered stems, similar to the annual sweet pea. 3 ft . June-Aug. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
-albus. A variety of the preceding, with white flowers. A very desirable plant. 3 ft . June-Aug. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Lavandula • Sweet Lavender

vera. Fragrant blue flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Sept. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Leontopodium - Edelweiss

alpinum. This plant is well known to tourists who have travelled in Switzerland. It is as hardy as any plant can be and equally distinct; fine for rockeries. 5 in. June, July. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Lepachys - Gray-headed Coneflower

pinnata. Flowers dull yellow; foliage deeply cut. 3 to 4 ft . June-Sept. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Liatris

pyenostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). One of the choicest and boldest species. Flowers purple, in dense spikes, which bloom a long time. Foliage thick and grass-like; excellent for masses in the border. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug.
scariosa. Spikes deep purple flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
spicata (Button Snakeroot). Western and southern states. Spike 6 to 15 inches long; purple. 3 ft . JulySept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Linaria - Toad Flax

hepaticæfolia. A small creeper, spreading very fast. Foliage similar to Hepatica. Light blue flowers; fine for rockery. 2 to 3 in. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.

## Linum - Flax

flavum. Very handsome light yellow flowers. Io in. June.
perenne. A lovely plant, with blue flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Aug.


LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA

## Lobelia

cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Flowers intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike thus bearing flowers for several weeks. 3 ft . Aug.
syphilitica. Fine spikes of blue flowers. 3 ft . Aug., Sept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Lotus • Bird's-foot Trefoil

corniculatus fl. pl. A trailing plant, with double yellow, pea-like flowers. I ft. June-Oct. 15 cts. each, \$1. 50 per doz.

## Lupinus • Lupine

polyphyllus. Deep blue flowers on long stems. 4 to 5 ft . June, July. I5 cts. each, \$r.50 per doz.
-Morheimi. See New and Rare Plants.
-roseus. See New and Rare Plants.

## Lychnis - Campion

alpina. Flowers pink; a good plant for rockery Chalcedonica. Flowers bright scarlet, in dense clusters. An old-fashioned border plant. One of the most brilliant of hardy plants. 2 ft . June, July.
-alba. A white-flowered form.

- fl. pl. A very handsome double-flowering variety of the above. 2 ft . June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
dioica rosea fl. pl. Produces masses of double rosecolored flowers. One of the best. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .25 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Flos-cuculi plenissima semperfiorens. Flower delicate rose, borne in beautiful sprays. I ft. MayAug. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Haageana. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, of very large size. Fine for cutting. I ft. June-Aug.
vespertina alba. fl pl. Large; double, white flowers during the entire summer. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
viscaria splendens fl. pl. (German Catchfly). A fine variety with bright double crimson flowers. I ft. Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Lysimachia - Japanese Loosestrife
clethroides. A fine hardy variety from Japan, with long, dense spikes of pure white flowers. 2 ft . JulySept. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
nummularia (Creeping Jenny, or Moneywort) A creeper, with yellow flowers. 2 to 3 in. June, July Io cts. each, \$1 per doz.


## Lythrum - Purple Loosestrife

Japonica. Reddish purple. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug. salicaria. Showy reddish purple flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug.
superbum roseum. Reddish purple. 5 ft . July, Aug virgatum. Rose-colored. 3 ft . June, July. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Malva - Musk Mallow

moschata. Flowers rose, sweet-scented. I to 2 ft . July-Sept.
-alba. A charming plant; flowers white. 1 to 2 ft July-Sept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Mentha - Mint

piperita (Common Peppermint)
rotundifolia variegata. (Variegated Round-leaved Mint).
spicata, or virides (Spearmint)
15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ perldoz.

lychnis viscaria splendens fl. pl.

## Mertensia - Bluebell

Sibirica. Bright blue flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Early spring. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## MEGASEA. See Saxifraga

## Monarda

didyma (Horse Mint). Compact heads of bright red flowers, surrounded by red-tinged bracts. 3 ft . July, Aug
rosea. A variety of the preceding, with rose-colored flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug.
fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). Flowers purple 3 ft . July
—alba. Flowers white. 3 ft . July.
15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.


MONTBRETIA

## Montbretia

Bearing from eighteen to thirty showy, star-shaped flowers of orange, suffused with red. 2 to 3 ft . JulySept.

## NEW MONTBRETIAS

George Davison. Fine golden yellow; very distinct. Germania. Large, orange-red.
Martagon. Flowers orange, with brown spots.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## GENERAL LIST

Bouquet Parfait. Yellow, tipped vermilion.
crocosmæeflora. Rich orange-yellow, tinged with red. May-Aug.
Drap d'Or. Fine golden yellow.
Eldorado. A fine yellow form; quite distinct.
Etoile de Feu. Vermilion, clear yellow center.
Feu Brilliant. Red and yellow.
Gerbe d'Or. Dwarf golden yellow; fine.
Jaune Supreme. Brownish yellow.
Meteor. Rich dark red.
Phare. Bright crimson-red.

MONTBRETIAS, continued
Pottsii. Deep red.
Pottsii grandiflora. Golden orange, outside red.
Prince of Orange. Pure orange.
pyramidalis. Salmon-apricot.
Rayon d'Or. Yellow and brown.
sulphurea. Sulphur-yellow, shaded.
Yellow Queen. Beautiful pure yellow.
35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100

## Myosotis • Forget-me-not

palustris semperflorens. This variety remains in flower a long time; color blue; good for damp and shady spots in the rock garden. Io in. May-Sept.
-Nixenauge. A magnificent variety; superior to all others. Io in. May-Sept.

15 cts each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Nepeta

Glechoma. Blue; a beautiful evergreen plant of creeping habit; fine for rockwork. 5 in. May, June. -hederacea. Pretty variegated form. 5 in. May, June. Mussini. Mauve-colored flowers; blooms constantly. 8 in. April, May.

15 cts each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Nierembergia - White Cup

rivularis. An excellent dwarf creeping alpine plant, with cup-shaped creamy white flowers. 8 in . JuneAug. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## OEnothera - Evening Primrose

fruticosa major. For massing in shrubbery, its bright flowers being produced in great profusion. 2 ft . July.
Missouriensis. Large, yellow flowers. Io in. JuneAug.
speciosa. Large, white flowers; very beautiful. I $1 / 2$ ft. Aug., Sept.
Youngi. Flowers yellow; erect variety. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.

$$
15 \text { cts. each, } \$ 1.50 \text { per doz. }
$$

## Omphalodes • Navelwort

verna (Creeping Forget-me-not). Flowers blue. 5 in. May, June.
-alba. White flowers 5 in . May, June.
25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Onopordon - Cotton Thistle

tauricum. A stately and majestic ornamental foliage plant; has beautiful silvery leaves and stems, clothed with white down. Fine for borders and tropical effects. 5 to 6 ft July, Aug. 25 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Opuntia - Indian Fig

Rafinesquii (Hardy Cactus). Yellow. 8 in. June 25 cts each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Orobus • Bitter Vetch

lathyroides. Violet-blue, pea-shaped flowers. $11 / 2$ ft. June
niger. Purple flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
vernus. Bright purple.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Orchids, Hardy

Many of the Wild Orchids take as kindly to cultivation, when brought from their natural home and planted in our home gardens, as any of the old garden plants which have been with us for so many years.
Cypripedium acaule (Lady Slipper). Showy light pink; curiously formed flowers.
-pubescens. Flowers yellow, spotted with brown.
-spectabilis. Flowers large white, with purple stripes.
Goodyera pubescens. Flowers greenish white; leaves dark green, veined silvery white. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

Except where noted, 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Paeonia arborea - Tree Peonies

The Tree Peony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It is quite hardy, and does well under the simplest treatment. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to 8 inches across, which will increase every year in beauty and size. In colors, the flowers range from white to reddish black.

The Tree Peonies are a grand addition to the garden, as they do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, being covered in the spring with elegant flowers. June.
Two-year-old, named varieties, purchaser's selection, \$1.25 each, $\$ 12$ per doz.; 3-year-old, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 15$ per doz.
Archiduc Ludovico. Large, clear pink.
Athlete. Rosy mauve.
Beaute de Twickel. Bright cherry-red, tinged violet. Blanche de Hiss. White, dark carmine spots.
Blanche de Noisette. White, tinted salmon-pink
Carolina d'Italie. Salmon-flesh.
Centifolia rosea. Satiny pink, edged pale pink. Comata. White, lightly shaded lilac.
Comte de Rambuteau. Fine fresh glossy pink.
Comtesse de Tuder. Bright salmon.
Docteur Bowring. Anemone-shaped flowers; fine, clear cherry-pink.
Donkelarii. Clear salmon-pink.
Donna Maria. Satiny pink, shaded violet
Fragrans maxima plena. Flesh, pink and salmon.
General Faidherbe. Fine brilliant salmon-pink.
George Paul. Amaranth and lilac-violet.
Grand Duc de Bade. Fine clear violet.
Imperatrice Josephine. Pink, shaded lilac.
Leopoldo. Bright carmine-pink.
Lord Macartnay. Bright salmon-red.
Louise Mouchelet. Salmon flesh-pink.
Mad. Amand. Flesh-pink, shaded violet
Mad. Felicie Simonis. Salmon-pink, tinted copper
Mad. Thibault. Bright satin-pink.
Madoni. Lilac, shaded clear violet.
Manetto. Pink, tinted flesh-lilac.
Marianna. White, changing to lilac.
Mons. Chas. Joly. Carmine-pink, shaded violet.
Morris. Soft pink, cherry-center
Regina Belgica. Fine salmon-pink.
Reine des Violettes. Fine dark bright violet
Rinzii. Pink, shaded violet.
Samarang. Scarlet-red
Souvenir d'Adrien Seneclauze. Amaranth and violet.
Souvenir de Chemonceaux. Violet-cherry
Souvenir de Ducher. Fine dark violet.
Souvenir La Convellerie. Fine lilac, marbled pink
Triomphe de Bourg-Argental. Pink, veined violet and lilac.
Triomphe de Vandermælen. Clear rosy purple. Triomphe de Van Aerschott. Pink, shaded lilac. Uranie. Fine violet-pink.
Van Houttei. Deep carmine-pink
Zenobia. Violet, shaded bluish purple.

## PAEONIA MOUTAN

We have a fine stock of plants of this old-fashioned variety, and can supply them as follows: Two-year-old 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.; 3 -year-old, 75 cts . each, $\$ 8$ per doz.; 4- to 5 -year-old, extra strong, \$I. 50 each, II5 $^{\text {I }}$ per doz.

## Herbaceous Peonies (Chinese Peonies)

The finer and newer varieties of this old garden favorite will delight every one, as the perfection of flower and variety of color have been carried to a very high degree. The flowers are well adapted for cutting for the ornamentation of the house, as they rival the rose in perfection of flower and brilliancy of coloring, possessing a striking individuality that is in accord with the present taste and style in floral decorations. 3 to 4 ft. June.
Except where noted, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.; clumps 50 cts, to $\$ 1$ each, according to size and variety.

## HERBACEOUS PEONIES, continued

Separate Colors. White, pink and crimson; double $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Agaida. Dark red.
Alexander Dumas. Bright rose, with cream center
Alice Crousse. Beautiful soft rose; rose-scented
Anemone flore rubra. Deep crimson.
Artemise. Bright pink
Baroness James de Rothschild. Pink: semi-double.
Beaute de Francaise. Delicate pink, tipped blushwhite.
Blushing Bride. Bright flesh-color.
Candidissima. Pure white
Carnea elegans. Pale rose, yellowish center
Decaisne. Bright violet-red.
Duc de Caze. Rose.
Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur-white, with greenish reflex; fragrant 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Duchesse d'Orleans. Carmine-pink, center soft pink.
Duke of Wellington. Soft white, with pale creamy white center.
Edulis alba. White
Edulis superba. Pink, sweetly scented.
Edouard Andre. Deep crimson-red
Eugene Verdier. Blush, center white; very large and beautiful flowers. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

P.EONIA ARBOREA

Festiva alba. White.
Festiva maxima. One of the best whites for cutflowers. Strong grower. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz. Fideline. Purple, showing golden anthers
Fragrans. Light purple, sweet-scented.
Francois Ortigat. Rich purple; rose-scented.
General Bertrand. Violet-pink, center shaded salmon.
Jeanne d'Arc. Rosy pink; white center.
Jules Calot. Blush-rose
Lady Darmouth. Beautiful pure white; rose-scented.
La Tulipe. Large flowers, snow-white; rose-scented. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Louis Van Houtte. Fine bright violaceous red
Mad. Crousse. Pure white, center edged with bright carmine.
Mad. de Verneville. Sulphur to flesh-white. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Mad. Jules Calot. Soft lilac-pink.
Magnifica. White, slightly fleshy; center yellowish white.
Marie Lemoine. Pure white, creamy center. Late bloomer 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Marie Stuart. Bright fleshy rose, edged sulphur.

## PAOONIA OFFFICINALIS, continued

atro-rubra fl. pl. The darkest variety ever introduced of this early-flowering type. It is a rich, dark crimson. Strong, flowering roots, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
f1. pl. rosea. Large, double, pink flower and the earliest pink one to bloom. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. rubra fl. pl. Brilliant crimson; very early. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
tenuifolia. Rich crimson; single. 25 cts . each, \$2.50 per doz.
-fl. pl. Double flowers of brilliant crimson; fine feathery foliage; very early. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz

For list of Herbs and Roots, see page 85

## HERBACEOUS PEONIES, continued

Modeste Guerin. Anemone-shaped flowers; bright lilac-pink.
Mont Blanc. Creamy yellow, fading to yellowish white.
Ne Plus Ultra. Pretty bright rose; very fragrant.
Pompon. Chamois-white, with carmine; center sulphur.
Potsi rosea. Rose, changing to white
Princess Galitzen. Soft flesh, center sulphur-white.
Purpurea superba. Bright deep purple.
Reine des Roses. Rose; sweet-scented.
Rosea elegans. Large, rosy purple.
Rubens. Semi-double, deep brilliant red flowers.
Zoe Calot. Delicate light rose.


SINGLE AND DOUBLE PEONIES

## SINGLE PEONIES

Albiflora. Pure white; golden stamens.
Clairette. White, lightly shaded pink, changing to pure white.
La Fiancee. Silky and transparent petals of the purest white; golden yellow stamens.
La Fraicheur. Pretty flowers of a pinkish white color Vesuve. Dark brilliant red.

## 75 cts. each

## PAEONIA OFFICINALIS

This type is the old-fashioned, early variety, coming into bloom several weeks earlier than the herbaceous sorts. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
11. pl. alba. Large, double, white flowers, and the earliest white Peony to bloom. 5oc. each, $\$ 5$ per doz. June.
terminalis. Trailing plant; glossy green foliage and small spikes of flowers 6 to 8 in. May, June. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Papaver - Poppy

The Perennial Poppies are among the most brilliant of hardy flowers; the graceful, brightly colored, cup-shaped flowers are borne on long stems. The large-flowering, or Oriental Poppies, are also the most showy plants for a garden. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, bearing cupshaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white, yellow and orange-scarlet. Borne on long stems. I ft. June-Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.
orientalis (Oriental Poppy). Deep scarlet, purple center. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
-Blush Queen. Pale pink.
-Duke of Teck. Crimson-scarlet.
-Mahogany. Dark mahogany color.
-Royal Scarlet. Scarlet, black center.
-Silverblick. Salmon-red.
Except where noted, 25 cts. each $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Pardanthus - Blackberry Lily

Chinensis. Orange-colored flowers, spotted with purple-brown, 2 inches across; seed resembles blackberries. 3 ft . July, Aug. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.

## Pentstemon - Beard Tongue

Barbatus Torreyi. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A most charming and effective border plant. 4 ft . July, Aug.
cobœa. Large, white flowers, shaded blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
diffusus. Spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
digitalis. Large spikes of long white flowers, with purple throats. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
glaber. Dwarf; blue flowers. I ft. Early summer. grandiflora. Large flowers; pale blue. 3 ft . June, July. heterophyllus. Deep blue; fine. 2 ft . June-Sept.
ovatus. Spikes of purplish blue flowers; a fine border plant. 3 ft . May, June.
pubescens. Bright rosy purple flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May,
Smalli. Rosy carmine flowers. I ft. July, Aug.
spectabilis. Very handsome, with rosy purple flowers. 2 ft . June, July. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Petasites

Japonicus giganteus. Large leaves; should be planted in moist ground, for sub-tropical effect. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Phlox decussata

Phloxes are among the very showiest and most valuable of all hardy plants, and, by growing a complete collection, they can be had in bloom from early June until late fall. We offer a magnificent collection of the most improved varieties. The old lilac and purple-colored varieties have given way to the beautiful hybrid sorts of distinct and brilliant shades of pink, red, salmon, rose, either in distinct colors or in combination with some other. They form large clumps and should be in every garden, as they succeed in any position with little care. 2 to 3 ft . June-Oct.
Adonis. China-rose, carmine center; fine, dwarf.
Artaxis. Rosy pink, with white center
Attraction. White, crimson center.
Beasnot. White, overlaid with violet.
Beranger. Light rose, changing to white
Boule de Feu. Brilliant scarlet variety.
Boule de Neige. White.
Bridesmaid. White, with pink center.
Champs-Elysees. Fine, rich purplish crimson.
Coquelicot. A new variety and one of the best; flowers large and of a fiery red color.
Eclaireur. Flowers of immense size; rich violet-crimson: dwarf.
Embrasement. Bright orange-scarlet.
Etna. Scarlet, with dark crimson center.
Faust. White, with pink center.
Ferdinand Cortez. Purple-red.
Flambeau. Large flower, bright orange-red, darker center; fine.
F. G. Lassberg. See New and Rare Plants

General Von Heutsz. See New and Rare Plants
G. A. Strohlein. See New and Rare Plants.

Gruppenkonigen. See New and Rare Plants.
Gurondin. Rose.
Independence. Pure white,
Iris. Dark purple-violet.
Jean Barth. Light pink, with cherry-red center
Jeanne d'Arc. Snow-white, a very free bloomer
Lord Raleigh. Deep purple-blue; large flowers.
Lothair. Large flowers; rich salmon color, crimson center.
Matador. Large flowers; bright orange-red; distinct.


PERENNIAL PHLOX


ORIENTAL POPPY (see page 112)
PHLOX DECUSSATA, continued
Meteor. Pink, light center
Miss Pemberton. Carmine-rose, with dark center
Mistral. Rosy lilac White center.
Miolan Carvaltro. Large white flowers.
Mrs. Jenkins. A fine large, pure white
Pantheon. Flowers large, pink or salmon-rose
Peachblow. Delicate pink.
R. von Hochberg. See New and Rare Plants.

Richard Wallace. White, with red center
Roger Marx. Carmine, with purple center
R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.

Sonenkind. Dark rose, light center.
Suffrage. Lilac-mauve; large, rosy center.
Sunshine. Deep salmon-pink, dark rose center.
Tapis Blanc. See New and Rare Plants.
Terre Neuve. Grayish lilac; violet center
Thebaide. Salmon-red, with crimson center.
Triomphe de Par Neuilly. Brilliant red.
William Mohring. Rose, with red center
William Robinson. Flowers very large; pale salmon,
with rose center; fine
W. Von Goethe. Bright rose, white center.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## PHLOX SUBULATA (Moss Pink)

Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers in wonderful profusion. 3 to 6 in April, May alba. White.
atropurpurea. Purplish rose.
Nelsoni. White.
rosea. Rose.
The Bride. White, with red center.
15 cts. each. $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Gardens and plantings of every description can be made complete from the Ornamental Nursery Stock in our Nursery.


HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX, MISS LINGARD

## PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA

Burns. Deep rose purple.
Miss Lingard. Flowers pure white, with pale pink center; flower truss is very large and long, often being I8 inches.
Ringleader. Light purple, with crimson center.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## DWARF PHLOX

amœna. Bright pink flowers in dense heads. 4 to 6 in. April, May.
Carolina. Bright rosy red flowers. I to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
divaricata Canadensis. Large, fragrant lavender flowers. Io in. May.
-alba. A white form of the above. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Laphamii. See New and Rare Plants.
Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Physalis - Chinese Lantern Plant

Francheti. Enormous orange-colored fruits; useful for winter decorating. 2 ft . April, May. I 5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.

## Physostegia False Dragon

Virginica. Strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
-alba. Flowers pure white; very useful for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.

$$
15 \text { cts. each, } \$ 1.50 \text { per doz. }
$$

## Platycodon - Balloon Flower

grandiflorum. A valuable perennial, with handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers. 2 ft . June, Oct.
-album. A white-flowered form of the above. 2 ft . July-Oct.
Mariesi. A valuable variety of the Giant Bellflower, bearing deep, blue, ball-shaped flowers, nearly 3 inches across. I ft. July-Oct.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Plumbago - Blue Leadwort

Larpentæ. A dwarf plant, of spreading habit, covered during the fall months with beautiful deep blue flowers. 6 to 12 in. Aug., Sept. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.

## Podophyllum

(May Apple, or Wild Mandrake)
peltatum. White flowers in spring, followed by yellow fruit. Io cts. each, \$I per doz

## Polemonium - Jacob's Ladder

Richardsoni. Finely cut, deep green foliage and skyblue flowers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
-album. Pure white flowers; one of the best. I to $11 / 2$ ft. June, July. 15 cts each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Polygonatum - Solomon's Seal

multiflorum major. Arching sprays of greenish white flowers; useful for cutting. 2 ft . May, June. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz

## Polygonum

Baldschuanicum. See Vines and Climbers.
sachalinense. Greenish white. 8 to 12 ft . Aug., Sept.
Sieboldi. A handsome, strong-growing plant; stems curving gracefully outward. Produces clouds of creamy white; very effective for bold massing. 3 to 5 ft. Aug., Sept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Potentilla Hybrids - Cinquefoil

Doctor Andre. Semi-double, yellow, red; veined and margined.
Don Quichot. Soft yellow, splashed scarlet.
E. R. Cutter. Dark red
formosa. Single; wine-red.
grandiflora. An abundance of bright yellow flowers in summer.
Hamlet. Dark purple.
imbricata. Orange, striped red.
Louis Van Houtte. Flowers red and orange-flamed.
Vietor Lemoine. Dark red and yellow. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Primula • Primrose

acaulis alba piena. Double white. 6 to 9 in AprilJune. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-lilacina plena. Double lilac. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Sieboldi grandiflora. Pure white to deep purple rose. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
sulphurea plena. Double yellow. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
veris (English Cowslip). Fine colors.
-grandiflora. Large-flowering, assorted colors.
vulgaris (Common English Primrose). Pale yellow. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Prunella - Large Self-heal

grandiflora. Purple flowers in dense, short spikes. I ft. June, July. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.


RUDBECKIA LACINIATA FL. PL., RAYS OF GOLD

## Pulmonaria

## (Lungwort; Bethlehem Sage)

officinalis. Leaves blotched and speckled white. Flowers rose, changing to blue. I ft. May. rubra. Flowers rich crimson; very fine. I ft. May. saccharata. Useful for shady or sunny positions, rockery or border; foliage handsomely blotched and speckled white; flowers pink, changing to blue I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.

15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Pyrethrum

An invaluable group of early-flowering border plants, unequaled for their profusion of bloom, and their adaptability for cutting. They are not fastidious as to soil or situation, growing in any ordinary border, if given plenty of manure and water in case of extreme drought; quite hardy, very free-growing, and producing flowers in the wildest profusion. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . May, June.

## SINGLE

Apollyon. Rose
Mrs. Bateman Brown. Rich crimson
Vivid. Dark purple-red.
Single varieties in assorted colors, graduating from carmine, through pink to white, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## DOUBLE

Carl Vogt. The finest pure white.
Haage and Schmidt. Crimson.
Homerus. Bright crimson.
Lord Roseberry. Bright crimson-scarlet. 50 cts. each Mad. Munier. Flesh-color.
Sherlock. Bright crimson.
Triomphe de France. Bright crimson-red, shaded purple.

Except where noted, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Ranunculus - Crowfoot

aconitifolius f1. pl. (Fair Maids of France). Beautiful button-shaped white flowers. I ft. May, June. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
acris f1. pl. (Bachelor's Button). Bright yellow. 2 ft . May, June. 15 cts . each, $\$_{1} 50$ per doz.
amplexicaulis. White. I ft. April-June. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
speciosum fl. pl. Fine large, double yellow. I ft May, June. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Rehmannia

angulata. Flowers rose-colored, with yellow throat and similar to an Incarvillea. 5 to 6 ft .25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Rheum - Palmate Rhubarb

palmatum Tanghuticum. A bold foliage plant for tropical effect. 5 to 6 ft . 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Romneya - California Tree Poppy

Coulteri. This rare plant, brought from California, and known as the California Tree Poppy, has deeply cut, glaucous foliage and large, showy white flowers. 4 to 5 inches across, with golden yellow stamens, and of delicate perfume. 5 ft .25 cts . each.

## Rudbeckia Cone-flower

fulgida. Orange-yellow, center black. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow). A magnificent and stately border plant, with masses of double, golden yellow flowers. 6 to 8 ft . July-Sept.
-- Rays of Gold. An improvement on the above, flowers being fully double in the center. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
maxima. One of the most distinct of autumn plants; has immense grayish green leaves and bright yellow flowers. 4 to 6 inches across. 6 to 8 ft . July-Sept.


DOUBLE PYRETHRCM, CARL VOGT

## RUDBECKIA, continued

Newmanni. Dark orange-yellow flowers. Fine for cutting. 2 ft . July-Oct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz. nitida (Autumn Sun). Bright primrose-yellow; freeflowering. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
purpurea. See Echinacea purpurea.
subtomentosa. Densely branched masses of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers, with dark purple centers. 4 to 5 ft . July-Oct.
triloba. Of fine habit and vigorous growth, producing a profusion of showy, rich golden yellow flowers, with black centers. 4 to 6 ft . Sept.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Salvia

argentea. White flowers; large, flat, white, woolly leaves. 2 ft . June, July.
azurea grandiflora. A Rocky mountain species, with pretty sky-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
farinacea. Bright blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. patens. Exquisite sky-blue flowers; very rare color. Protect in winter. 2 to 3 ft . Sept. 25 cts , each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
pratensis. Deep blue flowers. 2 ft . June, July.
Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Sanguinea - Bloodroot

Canadensis. Very pretty white flowers in early spring, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves. Does well in shady spots. 6 in. April, May. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.

## Saponaria - Soap-wort

ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). A rock plant, with bright crimson flowers. I ft. June-Aug.
officinalis fl. pl. (Double Bouncing Bet). Double pink and white flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz


STOKESIA CYANEA (see page II7)

## Santolina - Lavender Cotton

incana. A dwarf evergreen perennial, with silvery white foliage; fine plant for rockery. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## Saxifraga

These are handsome foliage plants, with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves.
crassifolia. Flowers in pink panicles; large, waxy leaves; useful for rockeries. I ft. April, May.
ligulata. Flowers white to light purple. I ft. April, May.
peltata. Foliage large; flowers white to pink. 2 ft . April, May.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Scabiosa

Caucasica (Pin-cushion Flower). Handsome, hardy plant, and one which should be grown by every one; beautiful soft lilac flowers; vigorous growers. 2 to 3 ft. June-Aug.
-alba. Very rare, pure white. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz
Japonica. See New and Rare Plants.
ochroleuca. Sulphur-yellow flowers on long stems. 2 to 3 ft . June-Sept.

Except where noted, 15 cts, each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Scutellaria • Skull-cap

macrantha. An alpine plant, with dark blue flowers 9 to I2 in. July, Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz,

## Sedum - Stone-crop

acre (Golden Moss). Useful plant for rockeries and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow. 2 to 3 in. May-July.
Aizoon. Flowers yellow, star-shaped. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. JuneAug.
glaucum. Good for edging. Flowers pink. 3 in. Aug., Sept.
Japonicum. Waxy white flowers, with light pink. center. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept.
Kamschaticum. A compact grower, star-shaped, golden yellow flowers. 8 in. July, Aug.
Lydium. Rose-colored flowers. 3 in. Aug., Sept.
maximum atropurpureum. Very handsome on account of its dark purple leaves; flowers pink. I $1 / 2$ ft. Sept., Oct.
saxangulare. Leaves dark green and compact; flowers yellow. 4 in. June, July.
Sieboldii. Foliage changing from blue and cream to coral-rose; flowers rose-pink; charming. 9 in. Aug., Sept.
-folium variegatum. Interesting on account of its white and green leaves; flowers rose-pink. 9 in. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
spectabile (Stonecrop). Large heads of pink flowers. A fine border plant and one of the best for foliage or flower effect. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
-atropurpurea. See New and Rare Plants.
Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Sempervivum - House Leek

A large group of plants, exceedingly varied in form and flower, containing some of the most interesting of the alpine plants. We can furnish ten distinct varieties. All are hardy and easily grown on the rockery, while many are invaluable for edging and carpet-bedding. 5 to to in. June, July. Io cts. each, \$r per doz.

## Senecio

pulcher. An attractive variety, with rosy purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Sidalcea

malvæflora Listeri (Pink Beauty). Flowers a delicate pink; beautifully fringed; spikes tall and graceful. 3 ft . June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Shortia

galacifolia. Flowers white, I inch across; bronzegreen foliage. 6 to 9 in . 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50 \mathrm{pes}$ doz.

Silene

alpestris (Alpine Catchfly). Forms dense masses of white flowers. 10 in. May, June.
Schafta (Autumn Catchfly). A splendid border or rock plant, with masses of pink flowers. 5 in . June-Sept. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Silphium

laciniatum (Compass Plant). Large oak-like leaves; extremely decorative; flowers yellow. 6 to 8 ft . July-Sept.
perfoliatum (Cup Plant). This is a most wonderful plant; has beautiful yellow flowers and elegant foliage. 6 to 8 ft . July-Sept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Solidago - Golden Rod

bicolor (Silver Rod). The only species with white flowers. I to 3 ft . July-Sept.
Canadensis. Masses of yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . July-Sept.
rigiaus. Immense yellow heads; rich foliage. 4 to 5 ft. July-Sept.

15 cts. eazh, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Spigelia - Pink Root

Marylandica. Brilliant red flowers; excels in a moist and shady situation. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Sept. 35 cts each, $\$ 3 \cdot 50$ per doz.

## Spiraea - Goat's Beard

Aruncus. White; beautiful in foliage and flower. Very vigorous. 3 to 5 ft . June, July. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
-Kneiffi. No doubt the finest and most graceful of its class; flowers white and borne on long stems; foliage finely cut. 3 to 4 ft . 25 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Camtschatica, or Gigantea. Flowers creamy white. 5 to 6 ft . July.
Gladstone. Free-flowering, having as many as thirty to forty large, snow-white sprays at one time. 2 to 3 ft. June, July.
Japonica. Flowers silvery white. 2 ft .
atropurpurea. Dark purple foliage; flowers white. 2 ft .
Ulmaria fl. pl. (Meadow Sweet). Flowers double creamy white. 2 to 4 ft . June, July.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 150$ per doz.

## Stachys - Woundwort

grandiflora superba. Dense spikes of purple flowers 12 to 15 in. June, July .
rosea. Spikes of rosy purple flowers. I ft. June, July
lanata (Woolly Woundwort). Purple spikes of flowers; soft silvery foliage. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Statice - Sea Lavender

latifolia. Fine spikes, covered with a profusion of small blue flowers; very showy and lasting; fine for cutting. 2 ft . July-Sept.
incana nana. A dwarf species, with reddish lilac flowers. I to $I 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Sept.
Tatarica. Flowers purplish red; attractive foliage. I to 2 ft . Aug., Sept.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Stokesia

## (Cornflower, or Stoke's Aster)

cyanea. A handsome native plant; flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of a fine sky-blue. 2 ft . July-Oct. I5 cts. each, \$I $^{5} 50$ per doz.
-alba. See New and Rare Plants.

## Symphyandra

Hofmanni. Drooping, bell-shaped white flowers. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . July, Aug. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus barbatus

## Teucrium - American Germander

Canadense. Dark green foliage and spikes of light purple flowers; fine for rockeries. Io in. July, Aug. ${ }^{1} 5$ cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Thalictrum - Meadow Rue

aquilegifolium. Graceful foliage and masses of pure white flowers. I to 3 ft . May-July.
adiantifolium. Leaves resemble those of the Adiantum fern; flowers yellow. I ft. June, July.
atropurpurea. Foliage purple; flowers white. 3 to 5 ft. June.
glaucum. Greenish yellow flowers. 2 to 5 ft . June, July.
paniculata. Dwarf yellow flowers. I ft. June, July. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Thermopsis

Caroliniana. A fine plant, with clover-like foliage and long spikes of bright yellow, pea-shaped, lupinelike flowers. 6 ft . June, July. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Thymus - Thyme

citriodora aureum. Golden variegated foliage. 8 in. June-Aug.
lanuginosus (Woolly-leaved Thyme). Very effective for rockwork; quickly spreading. 5 in. June, Aug.
Serpyllum (White Mountain Thyme). Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. Fine for rockwork. 3 to 4 in. June-Aug
-coccinea. Dark green foliage; clouds of bright red flowers.
vulgaris (Common Thyme). Flowers pale lilac. I to 2 ft . June, July.

15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Tiarella - Foam Flower

cordifolia. Beautiful white flowers; grows freely; prefers partial shade. Very effective. 6 to 12 in. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

## Tradescantia - Spider Wort

Virginica (Spiderwort). Old garden plant; known for its long grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug.
-alba. White flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug
-coccinea. Bright red flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Tritoma

(Flame Flower, Red-hot Poker, or Torch Lily)
Pfitzeri (Everblooming Tritoma). The freest-flowering of all; orange-scarlet, shading to salmon; rose at the edge; invaluable for cutting. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
Quartiniana. Flowers orange-red, changing to yellow. 3 to 4 ft . May.
Rufus. Flowers coral-red, tipped red, turning to yellow. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
R. Wilson Kere. One of the finest yet introduced; very free and continuous bloomer, with rich orangescarlet flowers. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
tricolor. A superb variety, with three distinct colors: red, changing to yellow, then to white. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Triumph. A strong grower; flowers orange-scarlet. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Oct. 35 cts .each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Uvaria grandiflora. Flowers rich ochre-red, fading to salmon-pink. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.


## Tricyrtis • Japanese Toad Lily

hirta. Flowers pink; spotted purplish black; very curious and distinct. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Trillium

(Wake Robin, or Wood Lily)
erectum (Purple Wood-Lily). I ft. May.
-album (White Wood-Lily). I ft. May. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
grandiflorum (Wake-Robin). Lovely white flowers; the handsomest of all. I ft. May.
sessile Californica. Larger than the type. Pink or white. 8 to 12 in. May.

Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz,

## Trollius - Globe-Flower

Europrus (European Globe-flower). A pretty plant, with large, lemon-colored buttercup-like flowers I to $11 / 2$ inches across, on long stems. Moist soil. 2 ft . May, June.
Fire Globe. See New and Rare Plants.
hybridus, Thomas Ware. Deep orange. 2 ft . May, June
giganteus. Flowers pale yellow. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. Orange Globe. A profuse bloomer of robust growth; large orange flowers; very fine. 2 ft . May, June. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Tunica

saxifraga. An attractive rock plant, with rosy pink flowers; minute dark green foliage. 6 in. July-Sept.
-fi. pl. See New and Rare Plants. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Tussilago - Variegated Coltsfoot

Farfara variegata. Variegated variety of the common Coltsfoot. 6 to 8 in. April. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.

## Ulmaria

Filipendula (Dropwort). Creamy white. $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
-fl. pl. (Double-flowering Dropwort). A charming variety, with double white flowers and deeply cut foliage. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
palmata (Crimson Meadow Sweet). The broad clus-
ters of crimson purple flowers are borne on erect stems. 3 ft . June, July.
venusta. An exquisite red-flowering species; very fragrant. 4 to 5 ft . June.

15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Valeriana

officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Fragrant light pink flowers; foliage deeply cut. 3 to 5 ft . June, July. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Verbascum • Mullein

pannosum. Clear yellow, very ornamental: fine large silvery foliage. 6 ft . July, Aug. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## Vernonia - Ironweed

Arkansana. Produces large heads of purple flowers; fine for the wild and bog garden. 6 to 8 ft . Sept., Oct. I5 cts. each, \$I.50 per doz

## Veronica

All Veronicas love moist situations.
amethystina. Amethyst-blue flowers. 2 ft . JuneAug.
gentianoides. Pale blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
incana. Silvery gray foliage and spikes of violet-blue flowers. I ft. July, Aug
longifolia subsessilis. Blue. This is one of the most beautiful herbaceous plants, and we cannot too highly recommend it. They are very attractive, continue to bloom until late fall. 2 ft . Aug. 25 cts . each, \$2.50 per doz.
repens. A trailing variety, covered with blue flowers in spring. 2 to 4 in. May.
rupestris. Dwarf and spreading. Deep blue flowers. 4 in. May, June.
spicata. Spikes of blue flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July
-alba. Spikes of snowy white flowers. I ft. June.
-rosea. Bright rose.
Except where noted, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Vinca • Periwinkle

minor. Evergreen trailer; fine for covering bare places. May, June. I5 cts. each, \$r.50 per doz
-alba. A white-flowering variety of the above. May, June. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-rosea fl. pl. A double variety, with rose-colored flowers. May, June. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
fol. var. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Vincetaxicum - Mosquito Plant

Japonicum. The clusters of white flowers secrete a juice and by this means entrap mosquitos. $11 / 2$ ft. June, July.
violacea. Similar to the preceding variety, but dwarfer. I ft. June, July.

$$
15 \text { cts. each, } \$ 1.50 \text { per doz. }
$$

## WALLFLOWER. See Cheiranthus <br> Yucca

filamentosa. Flowers in June and forms a perfect pyramid of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. 4 to 5 ft .

|  | Ea | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I-year-old plants | \$0 15 | \$ 50 |
| 3-year-old plants | 25 | 250 |

## Artistic Rustic Work

## Pergolas, Summer-Houses, Chairs, Settees, Bridges, Fences, Gateways

We do this work in connection with Formal and Old-fashioned Gardens. We build anything that can be built of natural wood.

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RUTHERFORD, N.J.


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