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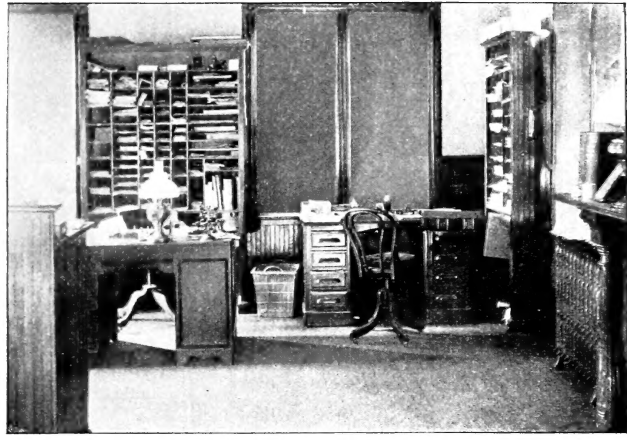
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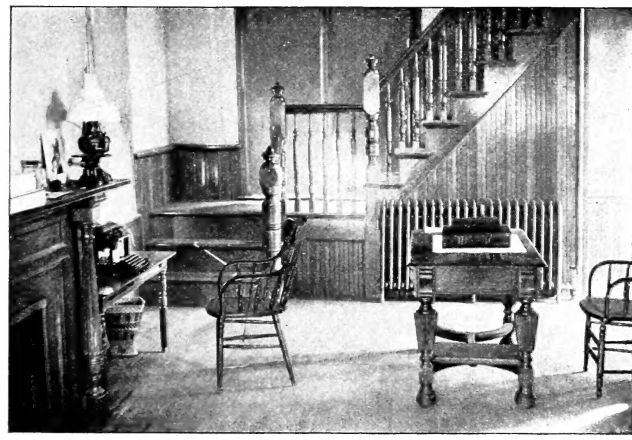
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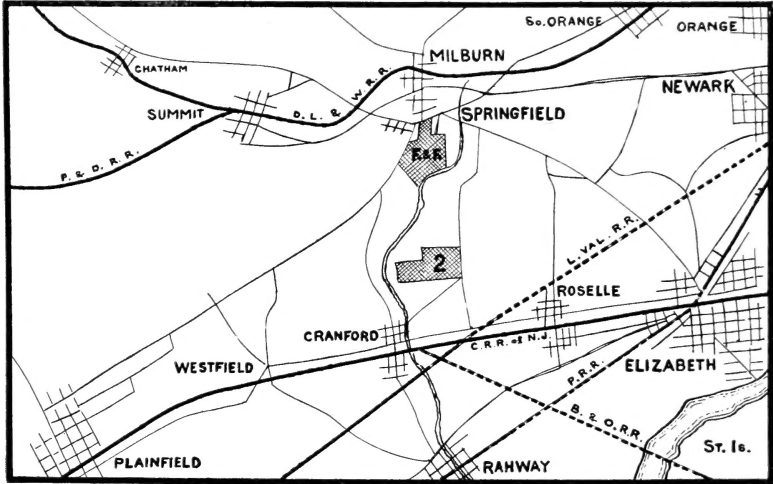
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F & F Nurseries



VIEWS IN OUR SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.





Our main office is located at the old historic village of Springfield, of Revolutionary fame, in the beautiful Orange Valley, one mile south of Milburn, situated on the Morris and Essex Division of the D. L. & W. R. R., 17 miles from New York, and five miles from Elizabeth. Here is our new nursery of 125 acres, formerly an old estate in the center of the village. No expense has been spared to make this place a model of its kind. Here we are "at home" from January 1 to December 31, and are pleased to see our friends and customers. Customers living within 15 or 20 miles of Springfield will find it a beautiful drive to our grounds. The County Road known as Morris Ave., made of Telford, passes our door. An electric car line extends from Newark to Maplewood, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from our place. Milburn is our railway station and you will find a sidewalk all the way from the train to our place. Our old customers know of us as the "Roselle, N. J. Nurseries." We are only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from our old grounds on the Cranford road, where we still have many acres of stock.

PREFACE.

We do not publish a descriptive catalogue annually, but revise and issue from time to time as editions become exhausted, and in view of fluctuating prices no quotations are made herein. Price lists are re-issued every season and will contain such of the new varieties which experience and progress has proved worthy of general dissemination.

Varieties with a (*) are most generally esteemed and approved.

LANDSCAPE WORK.

To parties wishing to improve old estates or lay out their new grounds, and not having personal experience as to the best method, we will if desired give advice, furnish accurately drawn plans and submit estimates for executing the work.

To those who have the time and do not wish to employ experienced help, the following suggestions may prove of value.

Endeavor from the beginning to picture in your mind the appearance of the work when completed and also what the result will be in after years when the trees and plants shall have attained their growth.

The first step will be to locate your drives and walks, these should be conveniently placed and as few and short as possible; a slight curve, however, is more graceful and pleasing to the eye than a straight line. In grading be sure and have at least a foot of good soil on top. Try to avoid steep terraces; slopes of easy natural curves will keep in order much longer, seldom requiring repair and are easier to mow and take care of. If a steep bank is indispensable, it may be planted in masses with shrubbery and plants suited to the location.

In placing the trees and shrubs preserve the desirable views, screening the objectionable. Trees with bold outlines planted at a distance will give character, while groups of the smaller growing and more select varieties should lend charm to the foreground, secure such are best adapted to the location and are easily taken care of and that will produce a variety of flower and foliage to make your grounds attractive throughout the season.

In arranging the plantings leave as large an open stretch of lawn as possible, on the outskirts of the grounds plant in masses and beds with large bays and projections, to which later on if desired new acquisitions may be added, consider the size of the plants at maturity that the largest may be placed at the rear and not hide those of smaller growth. Give each full room for development, in case an immediate effect is desired the planting can be thickly made by placing first what is to remain permanently allowing ample room for their development then fill in about these with the varieties which later on are to be thinned out.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

The judicious and tasteful planting of fruit and ornamental trees enhances the value of real estate more than an equal amount of money invested in any other way.

Success in tree planting depends more upon the proper performance of the work and on the weather following, than on the exact time when the planting is made.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air; the natural place for the roots is in the ground; as soon as the stock is received it should be heeled in, so mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. When planting take out but few at a time. One

hour's exposure to hot sun or drying winds is sure death to many trees. More particular is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is composed of a resinous matter which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will dilute and restore to its normal condition.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. In properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their natural position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod the hole should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Two persons are required to plant trees properly; while one holds the tree upright, let the other fill in with rich, mellow earth, carefully among the roots, keeping them in their position, and when the roots are all covered, tramp the soil down as solid as the surrounding ground. If the soil is at all dry or lumpy, something more powerful than the foot may be required. Thousands of trees are lost annually by leaving the ground too loose in planting, permitting the air to penetrate to the roots. Plant the same depth as when in the nursery; this is easily seen by the earth stain on the bark.

Remove all label wire from trees, that it may not cut the branches. Keep a record or map of the names and varieties planted.

If the trees are tall or much exposed to winds, tie to a stake in such a manner as to prevent chafing.

As soon as planted five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist and aid the tree during dry weather.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting a judicious selection of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can easily be obtained of this most valuable fruit.

Those starred (*) are the leading kinds.

The Apple will do best on a good soil, of firm texture, well drained and free from all accumulations of surface water. Trees should be set 30 to 40 feet apart each way.

SUMMER.

Early Strawberry—Medium, roundish; handsomely striped with red; excellent; productive. July.

* **Early Harvest**—Medium size, round, straw-color; tender, sub-acid, productive. Aug.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer. Aug.

Red June—Medium size, oval; skin deep red, good and productive. August.

* **Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful, productive. August.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. Aug.

* **Summer Rambo** (WESTERN BEAUTY)—Large to very large; skin pale, striped and splashed with red; flesh light yellow; tender, juicy, almost melting, flavor first rate. August and September.

* **Yellow Transparent**—One of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. Early bearer, frequently producing fine fruit on 2-year trees in nursery rows. Good grower and hardy; fruit pale yellow, roundish, ovate, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens before early harvest. July and August.

AUTUMN.

Alexander—Large size, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, with a pleasant flavor. Valuable on account of its hardness. October.

* **Duchess of Oldenburg**—Medium to large size; skin yellow, beautifully streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, generally with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good with a rich sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate grower, extremely hardy and an early and immense bearer. September to October.

* **Fall Pippin**—Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a free grower, spreading and a fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking apple. Extensively grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.

Gravenstein—Large, roundish, yellow and red striped, handsome; tender, juicy, high flavored and excellent. One of the best autumn apples. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and very productive. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. September and October.

Rambo—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild tender and good; productive. Vigorous. September to November.

WINTER.

* **Baldwin**—Large, roundish, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. December to March.

* **Ben Davis** (KENTUCKY STREAK, NEW YORK PIPPIN)—Large, roundish, beautifully striped and splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid and pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, constant and abundant bearer. Winter and into spring; highly esteemed.

English Russet—Medium, pale yellow, good flavor, valuable on account of its long keeping properties. January to June.

* **Fallwater** (TULPEHOCKEN)—Very large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheeks, juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to March.

* **Fameuse** (SNOW APPLE)—Medium size, roundish, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender. November to February.

* **Golden Russet** (BULLOCK'S PIPPIN, SHEEP NOSE)—Medium or small, roundish ovate, clear, golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; good bearer. November to January.

* **Grimes Golden** (GRIMES GOLDEN PIPPIN)—Of the highest quality; medium to large size; deep golden yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, spicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. January to April.

Hubardston Nonesuch—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong, good bearer. November to May.

* **King of Tompkins County**—Very large, roundish, oblate, angular, yellowish, striped and clouded with red; tender, rich and agreeable flavor; a superb apple. Tree a strong, handsome grower, and abundant annual bearer. December to April.

Monmouth Pippin (RED CHEEK PIPPIN)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Tree a free grower and productive. Keeps well till March or April.

* **Mann**—Originated in Niagara County, N. Y., where it is much esteemed; fruit in form somewhat like Rhode Island Greening which it resembles, but larger and covered with a slight mottle and dull blush on one side; keeps firm till late in the spring, and maturing after the Greening is gone, it is particularly valuable as a cooking and eating apple for spring use. Tree upright and hardy, comes into bearing very young, and loads itself about every year with large crops. January to April.

* **Mammoth Black Twig**—Originated in Tennessee. Tree a fine upright spreading grower, bears large crops and holds its fruit well; the fruit is larger than the Wine Sap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities. Vigorous. November to April. (New.) Should be generally planted. (See cut.)

* **Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning so as to admit the air and light freely. January to June.

Newtown Pippin—One of the very best apples as to quality, very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; requires manure for the best fruit; fine keeper. Tree a poor grower. November to April.

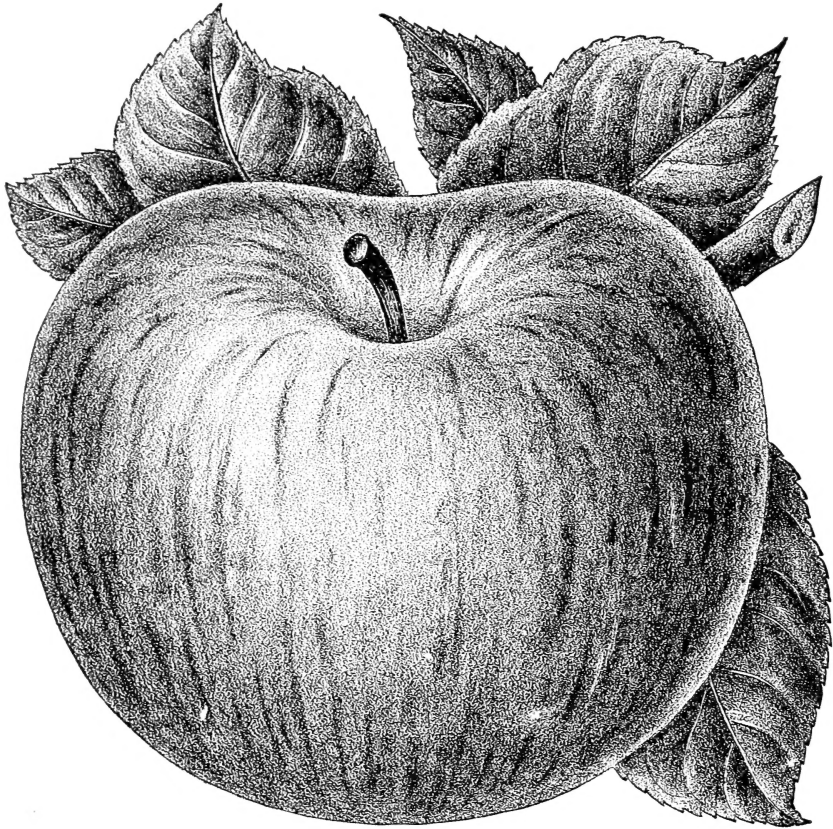
Pewaukee—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow; striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with whitish dots; quality not of the best; sub-acid. Especially esteemed for cold climates on account of its hardiness. January to May.

Peck's Pleasant—Large, pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown Pippin flavor; fine bearer. October to February.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, yellowish-white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. December to March.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded red ; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Popular for market in many sections.

***Rhode Island Greening**—Large, roundish, green or greenish yellow : tender, rich, rather acid, but high-flavored and excellent ; one of the most widely disseminated and popular Apples. Tree vigorous and spreading, a great and constant bearer. November to March.



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.

Roxbury or Boston Russet—Medium, roundish, russeted ; rather dry but well flavored. Tree vigorous, spreading, a great bearer. Very popular for its long-keeping quality, and one of the most popular Apples for market. Keeps till June.

***Stark**—An Ohio apple, fast increasing in popularity on account of its long keeping and profitable market qualities. An early and abundant bearer, vigorous grower. Fruit large, roundish ; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Smokehouse—Large, yellow, shaded, productive. October to November.

***Sutton Beauty**—Fruit medium to large, roundish ; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson ; flesh whitish, tender, sub-acid ; quality very good. Tree a free, handsome grower and productive. Flesh tender and juicy ; good color and keeps late.

Spitzenberg (ESOPUS)—Medium to large ; deep red ; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored ; bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. Oct. to March.

- ***Smith's Cider**—A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; moderate grower. November to February.
- Talman's Sweet**—Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking, a valuable and popular variety. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. November to April.
- Twenty-Ounce** (CAYUGA RED STREAK)—Greenish yellow splashed and marbled with stripes of red; flesh coarse grained, sprightly, pleasant flavor. Oct. to Jan.
- Wagner**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent, very productive; bears very young. December to May.
- ***Wolf River**—Very large; beautiful red in the sun on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 30 years old, very healthy and extremely hardy. December to March.
- Walbridge**—Origin Edgar Co., Ill. Medium size, oblate; regular, skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, esteemed especially in cold climates for its hardness and productiveness; a late keeper; tree very vigorous. Jan. to May.
- ***Wealthy**—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a free grower and very productive; valuable on account of its hardness and good quality. One of the best. December to February.
- ***Wine Sap**—Large, roundish, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well, and is valuable and popular. Dec. to May.
- ***York Imperial** (JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER)—Fruit medium size; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive; a popular Pennsylvania variety. One of the very best. November to February.
- Yellow Bellflower**—Large, oblong, yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; crisp, juicy, rich, high-flavored and excellent. Tree a good grower, spreading and productive. Valuable for baking. November to April.

DWARF APPLES.

Commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and wonderfully productive, are a great satisfaction to the planter. They should be planted 8 feet apart. We especially recommend dwarf apples for gardens of small extent.

VARIETIES.

Baldwin, Black Twig, Fall Pippin, King, Greening, Maiden's Blush, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan, Summer Rambo, Yellow Transparent.

***Bismark**—Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, healthy foliage; makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid, entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees, seldom failing to bear when two years old. Good keeper.

CRAB APPLES.

Can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, withstanding the severest changes of the weather. The trees come into bearing very early and produce regular crops of the most beautiful fruit, which can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, and for cider or vinegar they are unequaled.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

General Grant—Red to very dark red, large, round, flesh mild, tender, excellent for dessert, one of the best crabs introduced. October.

***Hyslop**—Deep crimson, beautiful, productive, the most popular and best keeper. October to January.

Quaker Beauty—Large, red cheek, keeps well. December to May.

***Transcendent**—Large, yellow, covered with red, good quality and best for cider being very juicy. September to October.

Yellow Siberian—Medium size, almost round; fine amber or golden color, with tinge of red in sun; fine for preserves.

Red Siberian—Medium, round, dark red; for preserves.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the apple and pear being about as one to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit, and should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, they will yield a satisfactory profit.

The pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards, the latter for yards and gardens.

Dwarfs MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the pear and quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment, dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs, while standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both.

Plant standards 20 feet and dwarfs 12 feet apart.

SUMMER.

* **Bartlett**—Large, yellow, pyriform; melting, buttery, rich and musky flavor; tree bears young, a good erect grower, very productive; one of the most popular pears. September. D. and S.

* **Clapp's Favorite**—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. A splendid pear, ripening before Bartlett. D. and S. August.

Doyenne d'Été—Small, yellow, shaded with red, handsome; melting, rich and excellent. One of the earliest good pears. First of August.

- * **Koonce**—From Southern Illinois. Tree a strong, upright grower equalling Kieffer; hardy, has produced good crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium to large, yellow with carmine cheek; fair quality, ripens with the earliest, does not rot at the core. In some sections the only early market pear that has proven a success for market planting. Its combination of earliness, freedom from blight and rot, productiveness, size, handsome appearance and hardiness make it the leading early market variety. S. July.
- Lawson (COMET)**—Fruit large for so early a pear; sufficiently firm to insure its being a good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh juicy and pleasant; yet like many popular market fruits not of highest quality. D. and S. July and Aug.
- Osband's Summer**—Medium yellow with red cheek, half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; productive. D. and S. Free. July.
- Wilder**—One of the earliest; good keeper and shipper; tree vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive. Fruit small to medium; bell-shaped, irregular; surface smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; core closed, very small; flesh pale, whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor sub-acid, sprightly; quality good; one of the best early market sorts. D. and S. First of August.

AUTUMN.

- * **Anjou (BEURRE D' ANJOU)**—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; the *best* for late fall and early winter, both for home use or market. Should be in every collection. D. and S. October to January.
- Buffum**—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet, buttery, sweet and excellent. D. and S. Vigorous. August and September.
- Beurre Clairgeau**—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, somewhat granular, with vinous flavor. S. October to January.
- * **Duchess d' Angouleme**—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery, and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. D. and S. Vig. Sept. to Oct.
- * **Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. D. and S. Vig. August and September.
- Howell**—Large, light, waxen yellow with a fine red cheek; rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Hardy and valuable. D. and S. Vig. August and September.
- Idaho**—Possesses many valuable characteristics; strong, vigorous growth; very productive, long keeper, and carries well to market. Excellent quality. Ripens a month later than Bartlett. Large and handsome; core very small, many entirely seedless; skin golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh white, fine grained, with a rich subdued acid flavor. Has fruited in many sections in the east, giving best of satisfaction. D. and S. September and October.
- * **The Kieffer Hybrid Pear**—"This comparatively new and unique pear was raised by P. Kieffer, near Philadelphia, Pa., from seed of the Chinese Sand pear accidentally crossed with Beurre d' Anjou or some other kind grown near it. Tree remarkably vigorous, having large, dark green glossy leaves, and is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, good color, and *fair quality*, and is a promising variety for the table or market. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, half melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand pear. Ripens all of October and part of November."—*Dowling*.

THE KIEFFER HYBRID, like its parents, has the same healthy, luxuriant foliage, making a strong growth under circumstances where ordinary varieties fail to grow. It is an early bearer, commencing to produce fruit when three or four years of age, and enormously productive. The fruit is large, measuring from 10 to 11 inches around, weighing from 10 to 12 ounces each, and very uniform in size. It ripens in October, when pears are scarce and high. It colors up beautifully, giving a rich yellow appearance. It does not rot until very ripe, and remains firm at the core to the last.

REASONS WHY THE KIEFFER SHOULD BE PLANTED.

1st—A tree of vigorous growth, and luxuriant foliage.

2d—A tree that will come into bearing young and produce large quantities of fruit.

3d—A fruit of good size and attractive appearance in market.

4th—A fruit that, should one market be overstocked, can be shipped to whatever market will return the best prices.

5th - A fruit ripening at a season when the market is bare guarantees good prices.

6th—As a canning pear it has no equal.

Thomas Meehan, of *Gardener's Monthly*, says: "I have eaten fruit of Kieffer's Hybrid that was equal in luscious richness to any pear I ever ate. I have never tasted a bad or indifferent pear of this kind. Every one was delicious. I regard it as the most wonderful production of the age."

Louise Bonne—Large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. One of the best on the Quince. D. and S. September and October.

* **Sheldon**—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous highly perfumed flavor; of first quality. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, hardy and productive. S. Oct.

* **Seckel**—Small, skin rich yellowish brown, when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Tree a moderate grower. D. and S. September and October.

* **Vermont Beauty**—An abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy. Its hardness and free-growing qualities combined with its beauty and excellent quality make it one of the most desirable of recent introductions. *Rural New Yorker* says: "The fruit ripens a little later than the Seckel and much excels that variety in size and beauty. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic. It cannot do otherwise than stand at the head of our fall pears." D. and S. October.

WINTER.

* **Lawrence**—Medium to large, yellow covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. D. and S. Nov. and Dec.

* **Lincoln Coreless**—This pear is of only recent introduction and has not yet been sufficiently tested here. We give the description of the introducers, and while we cannot vouch for all that is claimed for it, we think it worthy of a general trial. "A chance seedling from Lincoln County, Tenn., where the original tree is yet standing, over sixty years old, still free from blight, and bearing fruit; it has seldom failed to bear, even in poor fruit years. The young trees are strong, healthy growers—heavy and stocky—enabling them to hold the fruit well, and very hardy. The fruit is exceedingly large (specimens have been known to weigh from apound to a pound and a half), high-colored, very handsome, with flesh of a rich, yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. But the most wonderful feature of this remarkable pear is the fact that it has neither seed nor core, being a solid mass of rich, melting fruit. In season it is late, and the pears are picked when hard and green, and laid away to ripen. It has kept in an ordinary cellar until March, longer than any other pear has been known to keep. Being also a good shipper, it is a most valuable pear for market."

Vicar of Winkfield—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productive-ness. Best on quince. D. and S. Vigorous. October to December.

Winter Nellis—Medium yellowish green, fine grained; one of the best S. December.

CHERRIES.

There are few more desirable trees than the cherry. It may be planted near the street or used to line avenues as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Plant these 20 to 25 feet apart.

Black Eagle—Large, black; tender, rich and high flavored; moderate, bearer. July.

* **Black Tartarian**—Very bright purplish, glossy, large, black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; productive. Vigorous. Middle of June.

* **Downer's Late**—Rather large, smooth, light red; very tender, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious; hangs long on the tree, and not so liable to rot in wet weather as most other cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous; a regular and great bearer. A very valuable late variety. Middle of July.

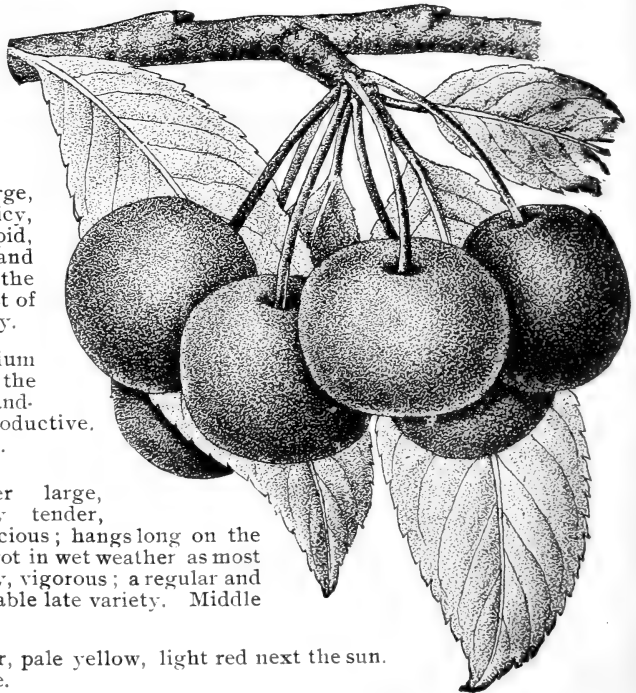
Elton—Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. Vigorous. Middle of June.

* **Governor Wood**—Large; light yellow and bright red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet; rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous and productive; one of the most popular. Middle to end of June.

Mercer—Large, dark, glossy red; hardy and productive; early.

* **Napoleon**—Large; white, with red cheek; a very firm, juicy and sweet Bigarreau cherry of the greatest excellence, and one of the most profitable for market; tree very vigorous, and unusually productive. First of July.

Rockport—Large; clear red shaded with pale amber; firm, juicy, sweet, excellent. Early.



- * **Schmidt's Bigarreau** (New)—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grown in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. July.
- * **Windsor**—A seedling originated at Windsor, Can. Large, liver-colored; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. *A very valuable and late variety* for market and for family use.
- * **Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm; juicy and delicious; handsome; tree vigorous and productive. First of July.

DUKE AND MORRELLO CHERRIES.

- Belle de Choisy**—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Vigorous. Middle of June.
- * **Early Richmond**—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem with remarkable tenacity. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.
- English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy, and good; very productive. Moderate. July.
- Louis Philippe**—Large, dark red, almost black, sprightly, mild acid; stone small. July.
- Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. July.
- * **May Duke**—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; and old excellent variety; productive. Free. First of June.
- * **Montmorency**—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Free. Middle of June. The best of this class.
- Olivet**—Large; deep red; tender, rich, vinous. A choice variety. Early.
- Reine Hortense**—Large; red, mottled; juicy, tender, rich; one of the best. Late.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

- Improved Dwarf**—From Colorado, where it has been under cultivation for some time and received the highest endorsements from the leading horticulturists and fruit-growers of that State. As hardy as a Wyoming sage brush, it has withstood a temperature of 40° below zero, unharmed in either fruit-bud or branch. Exceedingly productive. Fruit jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, its season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet cherries. Worthy of cultivation for an ornamental shrub.

PLUMS.

The Plum, like the Pear, and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart.

- * **Bradshaw** (LARGE BLACK IMPERIAL)—Very large, oval, dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

- Coe's Golden Drop**—Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.
- General Hand**—Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good. Vigorous. August.
- ***German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Vigorous. September.
- Golden Prune**—Very large, yellow, flesh yellow, sweet; one of the best prunes, very hardy; an abundant and uniform bearer. Thriftiest prune tree extant. Fruit dried—golden, waxy, rich, very best.
- Grand Duke**—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. The best late variety for either home garden or market. October.
- Imperial Gage** (FLUSHING GAGE, PRINCE'S IMPERIAL GAGE)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.
- Kingston, or Smith's Prune**—Large, blue, late, good for market; a most profitable sort.
- ***Lombard** (BLEECKER'S SCARLET)—Medium, roundish, oval, violet red, juicy; pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. September.
- Prince Englebert**—Long, deep purple; rich and excellent; vigorous and productive.
- Prunus Simoni** (APRICOT PLUM)—Of Chinese origin. Tree resembles a peach in all points except the color and veining of the leaves. The fruit is described as resembling in appearance a flattish, smooth brick-red tomato. Flesh a rich yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in native plums. Adapted to a hot, dry climate.
- Reine Claude de Bayay**—Large, roundish, greenish yellow; rich and excellent; separates from the stone. Remarkably productive. A valuable market plum. Last of September.
- ***Shropshire Damson**—Originated in England. Plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the common Damson. The fruit has the same color. It blooms late and is therefore less liable to injury by the late spring frosts. The flesh is amber colored, juicy, sprightly and free from astringency. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the common Damson. It is enormously productive. October.
- Wild Goose**—Large, deep red, with a purple bloom; sweet; free grower and great bearer; recommended on a light soil.
- Yellow Egg**—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. End of August.

JAPAN OR ORIENTAL PLUMS.

These Plums have awakened more interest during the past few years than any other recent type of fruit. Many of the varieties are succeeding well in the northern and western states in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended on. They unite size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, with rich, light green foliage and attractive bloom; wonderfully productive, and come into bearing at the age of two or three years. Flesh firm and meaty; will keep for a long time in excellent condition. This class of Plums is practically Curculio Proof and will not need the treatment recommended for the above varieties.

- * **Abundance**—This remarkable plum is being catalogued under the name of Abundance on account of its wonderful bearing qualities. It is one of the imported Japan varieties, the correct name being Botan. It is so remarkably strong and handsome in growth and foliage as to make it an ornament to any yard. It excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is large, handsome, showy and practically curculio proof; fruit beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. July.

- * **Burbank**—The best of all the Japan sorts of plums; nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous with strong, spreading shoots, large, broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years. It blooms late and consequently more likely to escape the late spring frost.
- * **Hale**—About color and size of Burbank, ripening 7 to 10 days later. Claimed to be best quality of all Japan plums; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Very promising, one of the best of Mr. Burbank's productions. Sept.
- * **Red June**—Recommended by such high authority as Prof. Bailey as "by all odds the best Japanese plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size, vermilion red with handsome bloom; pleasant quality. Ripens after Willard, a week before Abundance. August.
- * **Wickson**—Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited, so far this one stands preëminent in its rare combination of good qualities. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper; will keep two weeks after ripening. Specimens sent us from California were received in excellent condition.



ABUNDANCE.

PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

Make an examination for and destroy borers. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.

The growing of Peach trees is our great specialty. As we use only stocks grown from natural seed procured in sections where the *yellows* are unknown, our trees make a strong, clean, healthy growth.

Alexander—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, tree vigorous and productive; end of June. One of the largest and best of the extra early varieties.

Barnard's Early—Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. First to middle of July.

Bilyeu's October—Very late, white, a valuable sort. October.

***Beers' Smock**—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow mottled with red some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort. Last of September.

***Crawford Early**—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy.

***Crawford Late**—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is undoubtedly one of the very best yellow peaches and an admirable market fruit. Tree vigorous and productive.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh very firm; earlier than Smock; strong grower and heavy bearer. September.

***Champion**—Many specimens have measure 10 inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties; skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of the early peaches and the only perfect freestone. Early August.

Crosby—This iron clad peach originated in Massachusetts, where it has borne regular crops for the past ten years. It has been reported by the leading fruit growers' associations and the experiment stations to be first in position as regards *hardiness* and *reliability* of crop. The tree is of a low, spreading, willowy habit of growth. The fruit is of medium size, round; in color it is a bright yellow, beautifully splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson. The flesh is a light yellow, red at the stone, which is small, and from which it parts free. Last of August.

***Elberta**—This tree is probably being more extensively planted to-day than any other variety. It is the leading peach throughout the south where it originated and is rapidly growing in favor in the north. It is a most certain bearer. The fruit is large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality. September.

Early Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

Early York (HONEST JOHN)—Large, white, good old kind. August.

Foster—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Very handsome. Similar to Crawford's Early but a week earlier.

***Fitzgerald**—A chance seedling from Canada. The fruit is of very large size, exceeding Crawford's Early, which it also excels in every way. Pit is small. Its place of origin and the fact that it fruits there regularly, proves it to be exceptionally hardy.

***Golden Drop**—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market selling for the highest price. Good quality, a very early and profitable bearer, hardy. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smocks.

Globe—An improved Crawford Late. Tree a rapid, vigorous grower and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form; flesh very firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious. Last of September and first of October.

Greensboro—Medium size, oval, creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side, uniformly larger than Amsden, almost freestone. In season of 1897 with us it ripened between Amsden and Early Rivers, being a little earlier than the latter.

Hill's Chili—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of September.

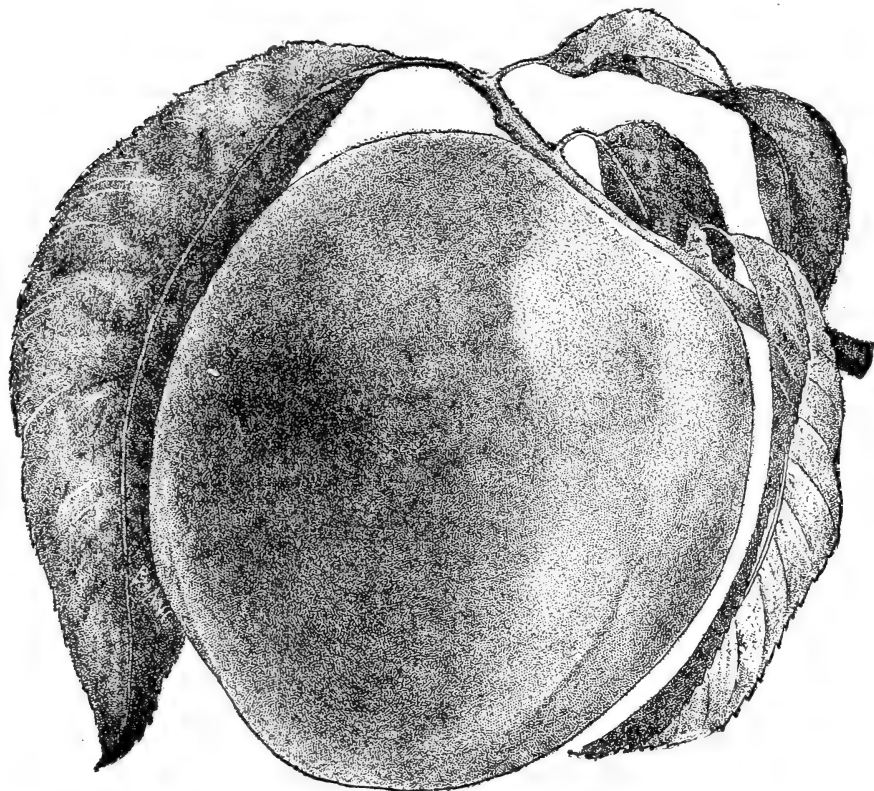
Heath Cling—Very large, creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white, juicy, tender, rich and melting; valuable for preserving and canning; will keep a long time. Oct.

***Iron Mountain**—Our best, largest, late white freestone peach; quality unexcelled; very hardy in the bud; good shipper and will out-yield and over-sell any other variety of its season. (See cut).

Keyport White—Large, pure white, prolific and popular. Last September.

Morris White—Medium, dull creamy white, an old sort. Middle September.

- * **Mountain Rose**—Large, red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent: one of the best early freestone peaches. Should be in every collection. First of August.
- * **Old Mixon**—Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white but red at the stone; tender, rich, excellent; indispensable. Early September.
- Red Cheek Melacoton**—A large, and good yellow sort for market. Early Sept.
- * **Stump**—Large, white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of high quality; very productive and profitable. The most popular white-fleshed peach wherever known; should be in all collections. End of September.



IRON MOUNTAIN PEACH.

- * **Stephens' Rareripe**—A vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged, high-colored Old Mixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawford, and continues about three weeks. Freestone, white-fleshed, juicy and high flavored.
- Sneed**—Medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens even to the pit; is of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are many others of the early varieties. Is becoming very popular.
- Susquehanna**—One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red; melting, rich and good. Last of August.
- Salway**—Large, roundish; skin creamy yellow, with crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous; one of the best late peaches where it will ripen. October.

- * **Triumph**—The earliest yellow peach known. Ripens with the Alexander. Tree vigorous, very productive of medium to large, round peaches. Skin yellow, with rich red blush all over the sunny side; flesh yellow; ripens up all at once, evenly clear to the pit; freestone and a good keeper. The most popular new peach on the market. It is a yellow peach of medium size, a good shipper, and in quality it is far superior to anything that ripens anywhere near its season.
- * **Wheatland**—An improvement upon Crawford's Late and ripening just in advance of it; extra large, beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; of best quality and very productive.
- Wager**—Large late yellow peach. Tree a short grower. Last August.
- Ward's Late**—Resembles Old Mixon, but a month later.
- Waterloo**—Medium white, shaded with red. Very early. July.
- Wonderful**—Color rich, golden yellow, largely overspread with carmine; one of the latest freestone varieties; of large size, possessing remarkable keeping qualities; wonderfully productive. October.
- * **XX Yellow**—Yellow-fleshed; freestone, with beautiful red cheek; sweet and juicy, with rich vinous flavor; a splendid peach. Last of August.
- * **Yellow St. John**—Another Michigan seedling that has been found to be one of the best and most profitable varieties there. A grand peach, nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor. Round fruit, brilliant, showy. Commences bearing young and produces abundantly. August.

EVERBEARING.

The introducer, P. J. Berckmans, of whom we bought our stock of this peach says of it: "It is one of the most remarkable of peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use. The first peaches ripen about with Mountain Rose and peaches continue to ripen during the entire season the last ones with smock. The trees contain ripe and green peaches during this entire season and as they bloom during so long a period there is sure to be a crop on them every year. Fruit is a creamy white, mottled and striped, oblong in shape. Flesh white with red veins near the skin. Very juicy and of excellent flavor, quality very good to the best freestone. The first ripening peaches are medium to large while the later fruit is smaller."

It is not recommended for commercial orchards but is a novelty. For family use; it coming so highly recommended, we would advise our customers to try some of this variety.

APRICOTS.

The apricot is among the most delicious of fruits, and can be grown largely and successfully. As it ripens between cherries and peaches, it comes in very opportunely, and is correspondingly welcome and valuable, always commanding a good price. Plant fifteen feet apart each way. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be destroyed and rendered harmless, the same as on plums. Spray with Paris Green in water, mild solution, just after the blossoms fall and again a week or ten days later. Will thrive wherever plums and peaches will.

* **Harris**—This variety originated in Western New York and is of recent introduction. Wherever tried it is taking the lead of all other sorts.

Moorpark—Large, orange, the most popular old sort. August.

Peach—Similar to above, but a little hardier in tree. August.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

These are quite distinct from the European species. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, but they lack the productiveness and good quality of the above named kinds. The following are the most popular :

* **Alexander**—Very hardy, large, yellow. July.

Alexis—Very hardy, yellow, red cheek. July.

J. L. Budd—Very hardy, large, white with red cheek. August.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

Downton—Large, pale greenish yellow with purplish red cheek ; flesh pale green, red at the stone ; quality very fine, melting, rich, sweet and excellent. August.

QUINCES.

Highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. One of the most profitable fruits for orchard planting. The trees are hardy and compact in growth, require but little space, productive, give regular crops, and come early into bearing. They require a good, deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, and a sprinkling of salt, but do not need severe pruning ; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient. Keep a vigilant search after the borer. Thin out the fruit if bearing too freely. Plant 10 to 12 feet.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish ; bright golden yellow ; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring ; very productive ; a popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

Angers—Somewhat later than the preceding ; fruit rather more acid and small but cooks well ; an abundant bearer. October

* **Champion**—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine ; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row ; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer ; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Meech's Prolific—Remarkable for its early and regular bearing and productiveness. The fruit is of a bright orange yellow, and quite large, ripening after the Orange Quince. The tree holds its foliage well and is especially adapted and recommended for soils of a light texture when other varieties of the quince fail to give satisfactory results.

MULBERRIES.

This delicious fruit is easily grown, and should be more frequently met with.

* **Downing's Everbearing**—Large size, sweet and rich ; the best and most valuable.

Russian—Large, mostly black ; sub-acid to sweet ; productive and hardy.

White—Is the common variety ; fruit white ; not desirable.

NUTS.

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees; probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted; the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber, that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns.

Almond, Hardshell—A fine hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Soft or Papershell—This is more desirable than the hardshell wherever it will succeed; it is not as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. It grows to a good size, and specimens often occur with trunks five feet in diameter. The fruit is small, but very sweet, and it shows a tendency to vary considerably in size and quality.

Spanish—A handsome small round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts. Not as sweet as the American, and tree not quite as hardy.

***Japan Giant**—A dwarf grower, very distinct from other kinds, leaf long and narrow, dark green; a fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commence bearing very young, two-year trees in nursery rows frequently producing nuts of immense size, which are sweet and good, much better than the European varieties. Their productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of great value. Trees have been fruiting in vicinity of New York for several years. Young trees injure in severe winters until well established. Plant in spring only.

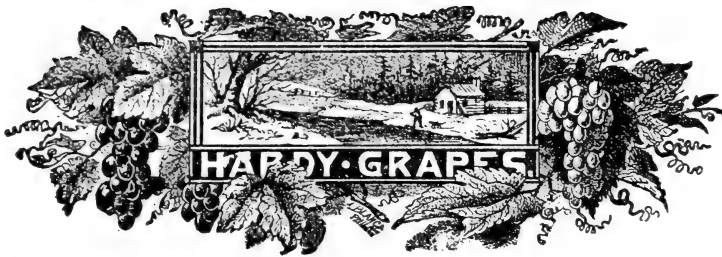
Filbert, English—One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor, admired by all for dessert.

Hickory Shellbark—No other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; possessing a peculiar rich nutty flavor, excelled by none.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size. The most valuable of all trees for its timber. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

***English, French or Madeira Nut**—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces immense crops of its thin-shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. In California and the south large orchards have been planted that are yielding immense profits. Not hardy enough for general culture in the north.

Japan—This species is found growing wild in the mountains of Northern Japan, and is without doubt as hardy as an Oak. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The Nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters, have a shell thicker than the English Walnut, but not as thick as the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, and need no pruning; mature early, bear young and are hardier and more productive than the English Walnut. Having an abundance of fibrous roots, it transplants as safely as an apple tree.

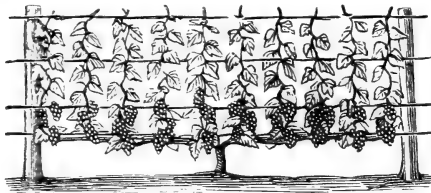


We cannot too strongly advise everyone with a door-yard to grow even enough of this luscious and healthful fruit for family use.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.



To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These in the fall will be

from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

BLACK.

Champion—Bunch of medium size, berry large, very vigorous and productive. Desirable on account of its early ripening. Quality poor.

Clinton—Late. Desirable for wine or preserving. Bunch and berry small; very healthy and hardy. Fruit should hang on the vine until after first frost, to be thoroughly ripe.

* **Concord**—This has been for many years the grape for the million. Bunch and berries large; black, fair quality, medium early; vine very healthy, hardy and productive. The most extensively planted grape in America

* **Campbell's Early**—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination unequalled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both

- on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivaled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.
- Early Ohio**—Very early, hardy and productive, strong, thrifty grower. Good sized bunch, berry smaller than Concord; adheres firmly to the stem. A profitable early market sort.
- Eaton**—Seedling of the Concord. Bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive.
- Hartford**—Bunch and berry large; sweet; earlier than Concord. Strong grower, healthy, hardy and very productive. Should be picked as soon as ripe, or berries will drop from the stem.
- Ives**—Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.
- * **Moore's Early**—Bunch large, berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south. Should be in every garden.
- Wilder** (ROGERS' No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large, round, flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.
- * **Worden**—A splendid, large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by, and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used. Really our best black grape for home use.

RED OR AMBER.

- Agawam** (ROGERS' No. 15)—Bunches large, compact; berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.
- * **Brighton**—Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome; clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other grape we know. Should be planted near by other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone. The quality of its fruit is the best.
- Catawba**—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark, copper color, with sweet rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season. Excellent for both table and wine.
- Delaware**—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.
- Lindley** (ROGERS' No. 9)—Everything desirable as to quality for table or wine. Should be in every garden. Early.
- * **Salem** (ROGERS' No. 22 OR 53)—Bunch and berry very large. Healthy, hardy and vigorous. Early, good keeper, best quality for table or wine.
- * **Woodruff**—Of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry, attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord. Occupies same position among red market grapes as Concord among the black ones.
- Wyoming**—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The best early red market variety.
- Vergennes**—Bunch and berry large, light amber color, quality excellent and long keeper. Late.

WHITE.

- * **Diamond**—In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color

is a delicate greenish white, with a rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks and dots which characterize many of the white varieties, very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp. Berry about the size of the Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. One of the best of recent introductions; is doing well in all sections and proving a profitable market variety. We consider this the best white grape for home use.

Green Mountain (Winchell)—An extra early variety from Vermont. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

Lady—Greenish yellow, very early. Bunch and berry medium large. Is healthy, hardy, productive and of good quality.

Martha—One of the most popular of the old white grapes. Fair grower, healthy and hardy. Medium early.

* **Niagara**—Vine hardy; strong grower; bunches very large and compact; sometimes shouldered; berries large, mostly round; light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. Standard for market.

* **Pocklington**—A seedling from Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy; strong grower. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large; sometimes shouldered; berries round and large and thickly set, quality when fully ripe superior to Concord. One of the most reliable white grapes for general planting.



The Currant possesses great vitality, and will give some fruit if almost entirely neglected, but will reward liberal culture. The currant worm, its only serious enemy, can be effectually destroyed by using "white hellebore," either in solution or as a powder.

Plant three to four feet apart in rich ground, cultivate well or mulch heavily, prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. Manure freely.

* **Cherry**—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

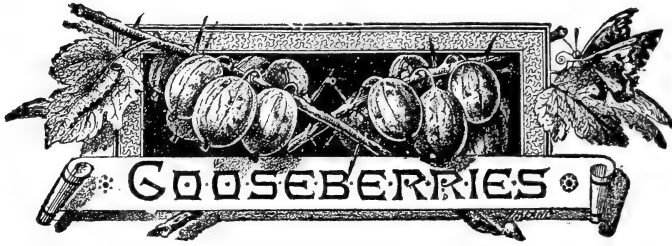
* **Fay's Prolific**—Never since its introduction have there been enough plants to supply the demand for this, one of the best red currants; its quick jump into popular favor as soon as tested and the ever increasing demand show that all claims made for it have been more than fulfilled. Large stems and berries, uniform in size, very productive, easily picked. For home use or market.

La Versailles—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

* **Lee's Prolific (BLACK)**—An English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

North Star—Currants are produced on new fruiting wood, the average growth of the North Star is 3 to 4 feet, frequently branched; the strongest and most vigorous grower among red varieties. Bunches averaging 4 in. in length, are freely produced. Single berries of Cherry are larger in size, but bunches of North Star are longer, heavier, and bring the same price in market. Should be given more room than other varieties, and ground kept well enriched. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth and great productiveness.

* **White Grape**—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table, the finest of the white sorts. Very productive.



The fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for 20 years. The mulch retains moisture in the dryest weather. The few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. Good cultivation is better than HALF mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sort is **INDUSTRY**, which in favorable localities does extremely well.

* **Industry**—The best English Gooseberry yet introduced, of vigorous, upright growth, greatest cropper and freest from mildew of any of the English varieties; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe, dark red.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

* **Downing**—Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, juicy and good; very productive. This is the most popular of all the gooseberries for both home use and market.

Houghton—One of the best known old sorts, always reliable. Small to medium; roundish oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender; enormously productive.

Columbus OR **Triumph**—A new American seedling of undoubted merit; fruit very large, light green, productive and hardy.

Smith's Improved—Large oval, light green, good and productive, but slender grower.



This fruit comes just after strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows seven feet apart, four feet in a row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring, within twelve to eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

BLACK CAPS.

- * **Gregg**—The leading late Black Cap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth and very productive; berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment.
- * **Kansas**—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black, and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market. The best Black Cap on our grounds.
- Ohio (ALDEN)**—Hardy, vigorous and productive, berry of fine quality, good size, bright color and remarkably firm. For canning and evaporating one of the most profitable.
- * **Palmer**—One of the best and most productive early Black Caps. Large size, fine quality, strong grower, hardy, productive, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of fruit.
- Souhegan or Tyler**—One of the earliest black raspberries and leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts.

RED.

- * **Cuthbert. OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET**—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.
- Columbian (NEW)**—Purple. Very vigorous grower; canes often ten to sixteen feet in length and more than one inch in diameter. Very hardy; fruit large and delicious for table or canning. Excellent shipper.
- * **Loudon**—The best red midseason berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich, dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury.
- Marlboro**—Fruit of the very largest size, of a bright scarlet color, excellent flavor; a good shipper, canes very long and strong; foliage dark green, perfectly hardy. Early.
- * **Miller Red Raspberry**—Berry as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red; core very small; does not crumble, making it *the firmest and best shipping berry*. The time of ripening is the very earliest.

Shaffer's Colossal—This variety is certainly rightly named, for it is truly colossal, both in plant and fruit. The plant is the strongest and largest grower, and yields an immense crop of dark red berries. The fruit is of a sprightly sub-acid flavor. This is a cap variety and increases from the tips like the black caps.

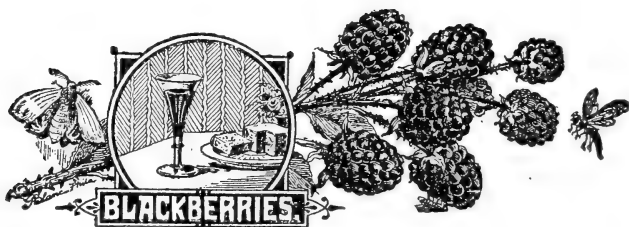
Japanese Raspberry (WINEBERRY)—Berry round; deep red, glossy; handsome; of medium size and fairly firm. Borne in large clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs. These gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit. The canes are covered with purplish red hairs, which extend along the stem to its extremity; the leaves are large, tough, dark green above, and silvery grey beneath. Of no value for market purposes.

YELLOW.

* **Golden Queen**—A beautiful, large, golden yellow berry, seedling of the Cuthbert, and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability, succeeding in all sections. Canes hardy, of strongest growth, wonderfully productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use.

Japanese Golden Mayberry—A cross between a Japan Mayberry and one of our cultivated varieties, supposed Cuthbert, raised by that celebrated experimenter and introducer of new fruits, Luther Burbank, of California, who describes it as follows: "The earliest raspberry ever known. The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen before strawberries. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; and all along the branches large, white, well shaped blossoms are pendant, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit." To be planted as a novelty only.

Strawberry-Raspberry—This is an entirely new fruit, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. Bushes grow 1 to 3 feet high, and are covered with raspberries in the shape of strawberries. They are upright in manner of setting. Said to be very productive and a valuable novelty.



Plant on good land, moderately manured. Rows 7 feet apart, three feet in the rows for fields; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Early Harvest—This is one of the earliest Blackberries yet produced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early. The berry is of fair size (not large); long form; a splendid shipper and of good quality. It is hardy and excessively prolific, its greatest fault being its disposition to overbear. While a good berry in other respects, its distinctive value is its earliness.

* **Erie**—This superb new fruit originated in northern Ohio, not far from the shore of Lake Erie. It is the best hardy variety yet introduced; very productive, not having failed in producing a fine crop each year since it was originated; foliage clean and healthy, free from rust; fruit large, about the size of Lawton; round in form, giving it the appearance of being larger than it really is. Good quality; ripens early.

- * **Iceberg**—This wonderful berry is the origination of the far-famed Luther Burbank, whose remarkable success in the production of valuable new plants has given him the title of the "Wizard of Horticulture." The fruit is white transparent; the seeds, which are unusually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger than those of Lawton; individual berries as large; earlier, sweeter, more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. Tests for hardiness in the northern part of Western New York have shown it to be not wanting in this important respect, it having gone through the cold winters of that section entirely without injury.
- * **Kittatinny**—Long the most popular of all Blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop, in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome, and of delicious flavor; canes of strong erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York City.
- Lawton**—Fruit very large and black, and of excellent quality, an abundant bearer; late.
- * **Rathbun**—A strong erect grower, very hardy, fruit of the largest size, and said to be enormously productive. Will propagate from the tips like a blackcap raspberry. New.
- Snyder**—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.
- Taylor's Prolific**—A suitable companion for Snyder, for it is also a variety of great hardiness and productiveness, but ripens somewhat later. Berries are very much larger and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth and ironclad hardiness. Of especial value for planting at the North and desirable for its fine flavor, its large size, great hardiness and wonderful productiveness.
- Wilson's Early**—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.
- * **Wilson Junior**—This is a noble variety, and it continues to yield enormous crops of large fruit. It combines many good qualities; size, earliness and productiveness. Canes are said to be harder than the old Wilson, having withstood the winters for four years without injury, unprotected in New Jersey, but farther North it needs protection. Its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and marketing qualities, fully equal its parent.
- Wachusets Thornless**—A valuable variety where hardiness is required and high culture can be given. Of large size and delicious quality. Cane of strong growth with few spines or thorns. Succeeds only in high culture.

LOGAN BERRY.

Blackberry-Raspberry—This novel fruit is the result of planting the seeds of raspberry and blackberry plants which blossomed at the same time, and beside each other. The vine or cane is entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry. It is an exceedingly strong grower, leaves somewhat resembling raspberry. The fruit is as large as the largest sized blackberry. Color, a dark, bright red. It partakes of the flavors of both the blackberry and the raspberry, having a very mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. The vines are enormous bearers, and the fruit commences to ripen very early, being nearly gone before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. Has not fruited with us. Recommended for trial as a novelty only.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground. We can highly recommend this variety.

JUNE BERRY.

Improved Dwarf—A good substitute for the large Huckleberry or Whortleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality. Fruit is borne in clusters, reddish

purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals, which with its bright, glossy, dark green foliage, renders it one of the handsomest of ornamental shrubs.

BUFFALO BERRY.

Shepherdia Argentea—Fruit resembles small currants and literally covers the twigs and branches. If not gathered will remain on plants through the winter. Esteemed for pies, tarts, preserves, jellies, etc. A constant and prolific bearer, entirely hardy in all sections and will thrive anywhere. A tree-like shrub of compact habit well worth cultivating for ornamental purposes alone.

GARDEN ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

For garden culture, plant in beds two feet apart each way; for field culture make five feet apart and plant two feet apart in the rows. Set roots six to eight inches below the surface, covering but two inches deep at first, and filling in, after the plant has pushed forth, by degrees, the first season as you continue to cultivate, this plant needs no special care, other than a very liberal application of manure annually; the size and earliness are always proportionate to the amount of manure applied.

Barr's Mammoth—Among its many merits are size and great productiveness. A very superior variety, both as to size and quality, and have realized ten cents more for it per bunch than for Conover's.

* **Conover's Colossal**—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality. The popular kind.

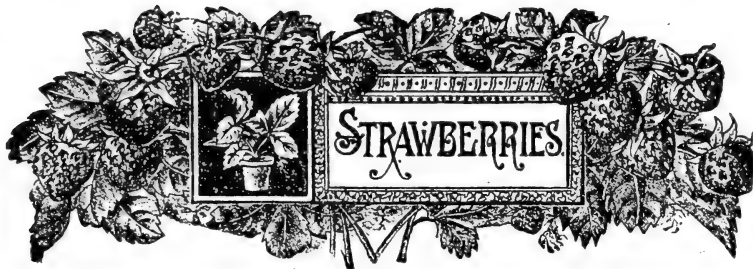
Palmetto—It is claimed to be an improvement on Conover's in that it yields a much heavier crop, fully as large and of a much more even and regular size. It is fit for use nearly a week before Conover's.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning.

Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnæus—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts.



First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in April, May, September, October, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover plants early in Spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

NOTE.—Varieties marked with a (P) have *imperfect* blossoms, and must be fertilized by planting near them a perfect-flowering variety. Besides the kinds named below, we can supply many others.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

* **Bubach, No. 5** (P).—Large, productive, popular, midseason.

Crescent Seedling (P).—Very productive, poor quality. Early.

Gandy—The best late strawberry yet introduced.

* **Greenville** (P).—Berry large and uniform. Vigorous grower and wonderful producer.

Haverland (P).—Large, light red, moderately firm. Season medium.

* **Marshall**—Desirable for its large size and fine flavor. A profitable market berry.

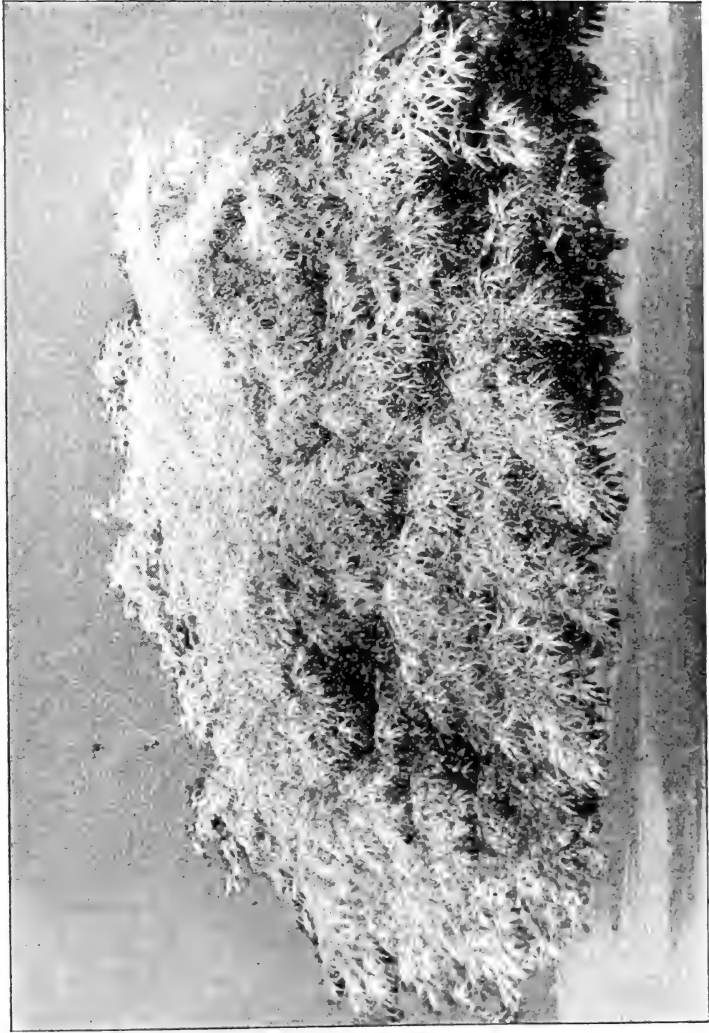
Michael's Early—One of the earliest; very productive.

* **Parker Earle**—Succeeds on all soils and yields enormously. The best all purpose berry.

Sharpless—Very large, irregular in shape. Season medium.

* **Warfield, No. 2** (P).—Medium size, dark red; one of the best for market. Season medium.

Wilson—Medium size, dark red, productive.



JAPANESE MAPLE (CUT-LEAF WEEPING).

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Figures in parenthesis indicate about the height of the trees at maturity. Varieties starred (*) are in general demand and can be supplied in quantity.

- ACER** (Maple)—One of the most, if not the most popular tree for street, avenue and other places where shade is required. The Silver, Norway and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all, but for permanency the others are sometimes preferred.
- Campestris** (European Cork Maple, 20 ft.)—A small sized tree with round or spreading head, and handsome, neat foliage. Can be grown as a large shrub if desired. Valuable for grouping or for planting on high dry ground where it thrives particularly well.
- ***Dasycarpum** (Silver Maple, 60 ft.)—Foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath. One of the best of trees when very quick growth is required. Trimmed moderately annually it becomes of fine shape. It is particularly useful for planting streets and avenues, and especially so for building sites where it is desirable to get a large growth as quick as possible.
- ***Do.—Wierii** (Wier's Cut-Leaved Weeping Maple, 40 ft.)—This remarkable beautiful tree, has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. A rapid grower and should be in every collection.
- ***Platanoides** (Norway Maple, 50 ft.)—A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves with a deep rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street shade or large lawn trees. Rather a rough grower, while young but soon develops into straight, magnificent specimens.
- Do.—Schwedlerii** (30 ft.)—A beautiful variety with young shoots and leaves of a bright, purplish and crimson color, which changes to a purplish green in the older leaves. A valuable sort.
- Do.—Reitenbachi** (30 ft.)—A new dark purple leaved variety, retaining its color well through the season.
- Pseudo Platanus** (Sycamore Maple 40 ft.)—A well known tree with large green leaves and smooth bark. Makes a fine tree, especially where the atmosphere is cool and moist, and near the sea.
- Do.—Purpurea** (Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple, 40 ft.)—The under side of the leaves and petals are of a purple color. A very pretty tree for ornamental planting.
- Rubrum** (Red or scarlet maple, 50 ft.)—A fine native tree, attaining its largest size in deep, moist soil. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red blossoms. Unsurpassed in the beauty of its autumn foliage.
- ***Saccharinum** (Sugar or Rock Maple, 60 ft.)—A popular American tree of elegant pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade, and adaptability to different soils has rendered it one of the most extensively used. In the autumn the foliage becomes of a golden crimson. In rapidity of growth it is second only to the Silver Maple.
- Spicatum** (Mountain Maple, 20 ft.)—A very attractive native species, leaves rough and broad, low habit, twigs deep red with conspicuous clusters of pendulous, greenish yellow flowers, adapted to lawn culture only.
- Striatum** (Pennsylvanicum, Striped Bark Maple, Moose wood, 25 ft.)—A charming low growing native tree. Its bark is striped with green, and white, and in winter it is a gem among other trees. Foliage broad and effective.
- Tartaricum Rubrum** (Tartarian Maple, 12 ft.)—Shrubby growth, irregular round form, roundish, serrated leaves with long stalks; smooth, light colored bark, hardy and easily transplanted; for lawn grouping.

Tartaricum Ginnala (10 ft.)—An exquisite miniature maple from Siberia, with deeply notched leaves, which take on the most gorgeous colors in October. A fit companion to the Japan Maples.

Japonicum (Japanese Maple)—These are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer, comprising varieties with bright and dark red, yellow and green, and variegated leaves; finely cut lobed and serrated foliage. Slow, dwarf growers requiring but little room. The Purple-Leaved, *Atropurpureum* is much in request.

Do.—Aureum (Golden-Leaved, 5 ft.)—One of the most desirable sorts, and quite scarce. Habit very dwarf.

Do.—Palmatum (8 ft.)—A large, broad leaved sort, light green foliage.

Polymorphum (Common Japan Maple, 12 ft.)—A large growing shrub with small, deeply lobed leaves of a coppery green. For planting as a single tree on the lawn it is most desirable.

* **Do.—Atropurpureum** (Purple-Leaved Japan Maple, 8 ft.)—The most popular variety. Foliage of intense purple, and in early spring especially beautiful. Is effective grown singly or in groups.

Do.—Atropurpureum Dissectum (3 ft.)—Of graceful, weeping habit, leaves deeply cut into shredlike divisions. A rare and choice variety.

Do.—Dissectum (3 ft.)—Same form and habit as the preceding, excepting that the leaves are green.

Do.—Reticulatum (6 ft.)—Young foliage deep yellow, changing to a yellowish tint, mixed with green. A delicate grower.

Do.—Roseum (4 ft.)—Of slow growth, small leaves tipped and edged with rosy pink. Rare.

Do.—Sanguineum (Blood-Leaved, 3 ft.)—Very dwarf rounded form, young shoots and leaves crimson, retaining the color well through the summer. Desirable.

Do.—Versicolor (6 ft.)—Irregularly variegated with white, crimson and green.

ÆSCULUS (Horse Chestnut).

* **Hippocastanum** (European Horse Chestnut, 40 ft.)—Of rather slow growth, but ultimately attaining large size and in good soil becomes a magnificent trees. It large panicles of white flowers adorn it beautifully in May. An enduring and desirable tree.

Rubicunda (Red Flowered Horse Chestnut, 25 ft.)—Similar to the preceding, excepting that the flowers are red and the tree less vigorous in growth.

Alba Plena (15 ft.)—Double white flowering variety of slow growth.

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Peach, 10 ft.)—There are but few more beautiful small trees than these flowering peaches. Blooming early in April they are looked on as harbingers of spring. The three sorts, red, white and pink, make a very attractive group.

ANDROMEDA (Sorrel Tree Oxydendrum).

Arborea (25 ft.)—The only tree of all andromedas. A very valuable medium sized tree, bearing great racemes of white flowers in mid summer. In autumn the foliage changes to the most brilliant crimson. Indispensable.

ARALIA (Hercules Club).

Spinosa (15 ft.)—Tree of small size and singular appearance, with very prickly stem and tropical appearance. Leaves pinnate. Immense panicles of white flowers in August.

BETULA (Birch).

Alba (European White Birch, 40 ft.)—Of rapid and symmetrical growth, and particularly effective in winter.

* **Do.—Laciniata** (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch, 35 ft.)—This is one of the most beautiful of all birches. The leading shoot grows perfectly straight and the main branches are the same as those of the Common European White Birch, but the twigs are quite light and are gracefully pendulous. On this account, and because of its beautiful cut leaves, it is highly esteemed. It is particularly useful for planting as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn.

Do.—Pendula Elegans (15 ft.)—Of irregular weeping habit, long slender branches. As a small weeping ornamental tree it has no superior.

BETULA ALBA.

Pendula Youngii—10 ft. similar to the above in all respects excepting growth which is less vigorous.

Purpurea (Purple-Leaved Birch, 30 ft.)—This sort has purple leaves, and the bark too has in it a tint of the same color making it desirable for contrast.



CATALPA BUNGEI.

CATALPA.

* **Bungei** (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 ft. high it makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. Flourishes in almost all soils. Leaves large, glossy, heart shaped, deep green, lay like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

Nana—Same as the above excepting that the grafting is done low at the ground.

* **Speciosa** (Western Catalpa, 30 ft.)—More upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common syringifolia, and blossoms two or three weeks earlier, valuable for timber, possessing wonderful durability. Large heart shaped downy leaves, large panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow, very ornamental.

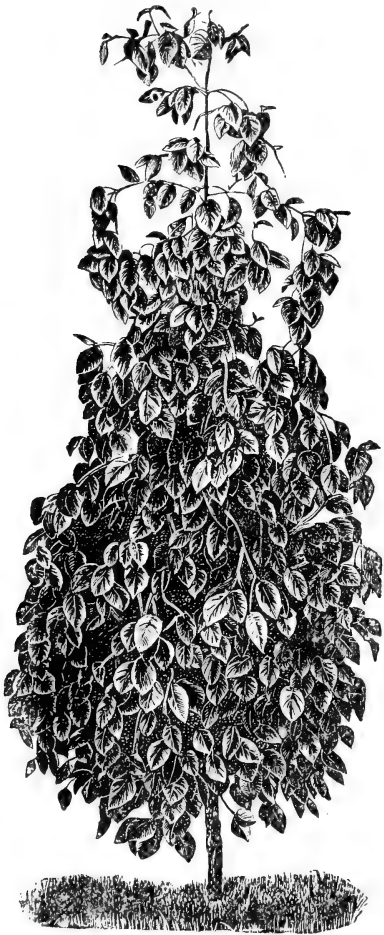
CERASUS (Cherry).

Japonica Rosea Pendula (Weeping Japan Cherry, 10 ft.)—One of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation. The branches bend gracefully to the ground

and in early May are clothed with lovely, single, rosy white flowers, which are particularly beautiful in the bud.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM (Katsura).

Japonicum (40 ft.)—A Japanese tree, attaining great size in its own country, and bearing minute apetalous dioecious flowers. The leaves are of medium size, heart shaped, dark green above and silvery beneath. The leaf stalks and veins are purplish. Its pyramidal growth is very pretty. This tree prefers a damp situation, where it grows rapidly.



WEeping DOgWOOD.

Double White—Small clear white flowers.

Double Pink—Similar to above except in color.

* **Paul's New Scarlet**—Deep, rich crimson, double, large and full; the best.

CYTISUS (Laburnum).

(Golden Chain, 15 ft.)—Distinguished for its racemes of lovely yellow flowers about June 1st. Of dwarf habit, and suitable for the back ground of shrubbery, although individual specimens are very attractive.

CERCIS (Judas Tree).

Canadensis (American Judas Tree, 20 ft.)—A small tree, round headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers, about the first week in May. Often grown in bush form. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth.

Japonica (Japanese Judas, 8 ft.)—A most beautiful species, rarely more than a large shrub in size. The deep rose colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together, and appear on the old wood as well as the new, in the first days of May. It is one of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation, and very conspicuous when in bloom.

CLADRASTIS (Yellow Wood).

Tinctoria (Virgilia, 20 ft.)—A beautiful native tree, of round headed growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet scented flowers in early June. A tree of medium size, and valued in ornamental planting.

CORNUS (Dogwood). For other species see shrubs.

* **Floridus** (White Dogwood, 20 ft.)—A beautiful small-sized native tree, bearing an abundance of white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruit and brilliant crimson foliage in autumn.

Rubra (Red flowering Dogwood, 20 ft.)—Habit and character same as its parent, but bearing deep rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Of recent introduction. Deservedly popular and valuable.

Pendula (Weeping Dogwood, 12 ft.)—This variety has the same handsome white flowers, scarlet fruit and handsome fall foliage as the common one. Differing from most all other weepers, the central shoot does not weep, but grows erect. It is striking and valuable ornamental tree.

CRATÆGUS (Thorn, 15 ft.)

Well adapted to yards and small grounds, among the most beautiful of small trees; fine foliage, and doubly attractive when covered with their showy flowers; May and June.

EUNONYMUS (Strawberry Tree).

Europea (European Burning Bush, 15 ft.)—A shrubby tree, well known and valued for its ornamental fruit, which is adherent nearly all winter.

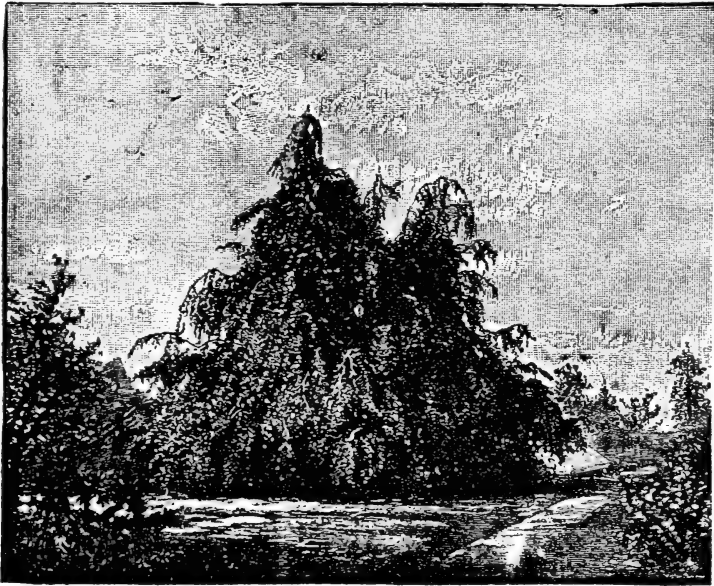
FAGUS (Beech).

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage, the pendulous habit of Weeping, finely cut leaves of the Fern-leaved and the purple of the Blood-leaved, are what entitle them to this distinction. The white bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English and its varieties. Like all hard wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted.

Americana (American Beech, 40 ft.)—A noble and enduring tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times, but markedly so in winter and early spring on account of its light colored bark.

Sylvatica (English Beech, 40 ft.)—Of more dense habit than the American, and without its light colored bark. Makes a handsome, long-lived tree of sturdy and robust character. All the beech family are especially desirable, and for lawn planting should be allowed to grow close to the ground.

Asplenifolia (Fern-leaved Beech, 15 ft.)—With finely divided, fern-like foliage and twiggly, well formed growth, it is universally popular. It does not make as large a tree, nor is it of as strong a growth as the heterophylla.



WEeping BEECH.

Heterophylla (Cut-leaved Beech, 25 ft.)—The foliage is not as finely divided as is that of the fern-leaved, nor is it quite as twiggly a grower; but it makes a large tree. A desirable and beautiful variety.

* **Pendula** (Weeping Beech, 30 ft.)—The Weeping Beech is adapted for planting with groups of other trees as well as for single specimens. The unique character of growth, which is usually more distorted than is shown in the illustration, gives it a distinction unoccupied by any other weeping tree. The remark is often made that as a single tree it is ugly, but it is exactly this feature that makes it valuable. The regular outlines of other trees makes it necessary to plant something to break the monotony, to give relief from these regular lines and it is then that the Weeping Beech is most useful.

* **Purpurea** (Copper Beech, 30 ft.)—In character and habit like the English Beech. Foliage of copper-color, and not so large as the Rivers.

* **Riversii** (Rivers' Beech, 40 ft.)—Where a large and enduring tree of purple foliage is wanted, no mistake will be made in planting this. Needs full exposure to sunlight for best development and enduring color. Beeches are not easily transplanted, and must be handled carefully.

Tricolor—A variety of the Purple Beech, with a distinct border of vivid rose. A very beautiful variegation. Rare.

GLYPTOSTROBUS (Chinese Cypress).

Sinensis pendula (40 ft.)—A fast growing, pyramidal, coniferous tree, not unlike the Deciduous Cypress, but with appressed foliage, on slender drooping twigs.

GYMNOCLADUS (Kentucky Coffee).

Canadensis (40 ft.)—This becomes a large, well-shaped tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. In early June, large panicles of green flowers, of no beauty, are produced, which are followed by large pods of seeds. It is one of the few trees thriving at the seashore, and there it makes a valuable shade tree. It does well in low, wet places; but requires severe pruning when transplanted.

HALESIA (Silver Bell).

Tetraptera (Common Snowdrop Tree, 15 ft.)—A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snowdrop but much larger. Blooms in May. Grown in shrub form it is exquisite.

LARIX (Larch).

* **Europea** (European Larch, 40 ft.)—A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season; for this reason it is best transplanted in autumn.

LAURUS. (Lindera.)

Benzoin—(Spicewood, 8 ft.) A small shrubby tree. Very smooth, dark colored bark and dark green leaves. The whole plant is fragrant. The yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear, and the scarlet fruit in summer, are highly ornamental. Desirable for shrubby backgrounds or along the borders of streams.

LIQUID AMBER.

Styraciflua (Sweet Gum, 30 ft.)—A handsome tree with star shaped leaves; desirable for its beautiful fall coloring. Thrives in low, wet soil, although doing well in all locations, and of merit everywhere.



WEeping LILAC.

LIRIODENDRON.

* **Tulipifera** (Tulip tree, 60 ft.)—One of our largest native trees, of rapid growth, with large, handsome green leaves; flowers in early June, tulip-shaped, greenish-yellow, blotched with orange. Difficult to transplant, except of small size, which is therefore recommended.

MAGNOLIA—It would be difficult to over-praise Magnolias,—they make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the acuminata and tripetala are also valuable for street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark green, and the flowers white. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit pods,—the tripetala being especially handsome in this respect. *They should only be transplanted in the spring and closely pruned.*

* **Acuminata** (Cucumber Tree, 30 ft.)—One of the largest growing of Magnolias, and of rapid growth. It makes a pyramidal tree of much beauty. The flowers are yellowish white, and expand towards the close of May. The cucumber-like

Pods of seeds become of a carmine color in the fall. It is a very hardy sort, thriving alike in the mountains or in the low lands. Prune well when transplanting.

Conspicua (Chinese White, 10 ft.)—Greatly esteemed for its abundant pure white flowers, expanding before the leaves in April. A large specimen is then worth going miles to see.

* **Glauca** (Sweet Bay, 15 ft.)—The sweet white or New Jersey Magnolia, as this is often times called, is greatly prized for its beautiful white, sweet scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most all other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June. In sheltered places it is almost or quite an evergreen. While it grows native in swamps and low ground it does equally as well in higher situations. Prune closely when transplanting.

Lennei (15 ft.)—A beautiful sort, making a large growth, which can be controlled to form a shrub or make a small tree. The flowers are large, cup shaped, rose colored, expanding towards the close of April. A scarce and valuable sort.

Macrophylla (25 ft.)—This fine species makes a good sized tree, of rounded growth. The leaves are of immense size, as also are the flowers. Following the blossoms, which expand the first week in June, are the rounded fruit pods, which are of a deep carmine when ripe. Will thrive in wet or dry situations.

Gracilis (10 ft.)—A shrub like kind, much like *purpurea*, but with darker purple flowers, which expand about the close of April. Suitable for massing in beds of shrubbery.

Purpurea (8 ft.)—An attractive dwarf variety, with handsome purple flowers in May and June; hardy.

MAGNOLIA.

* **Soulangeana** (20 ft.)—Perhaps the most popular of all the Dwarf Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

Speciosa (15 ft.)—Resembles the preceding sort a great deal. It is rather later in opening its flower in spring.

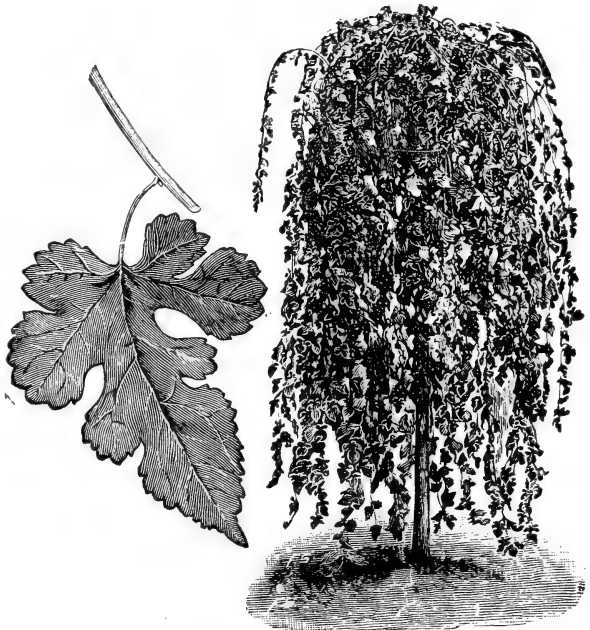
Stellata, Halleana (8 ft.)—A dwarf and valuable species; flowers white, semi-double; delightfully fragrant. The earliest blooming variety. Japan.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree, 25 ft.)—A tree of medium size, with large, fresh green leaves, and large white flowers in latter May. The fruit pods of this and the other native

Magnolias change to carmine in autumn, and are a marked and beautiful feature.

MORUS (Mulberry).

* **Pendula** (Teas Weeping, 6-8 ft.)—This most remarkable tree will undoubtedly, when known, take the foremost place among Weeping Trees, for the following, among other reasons: It is the most graceful and beautiful hardy weeping tree



WEeping MULBERRY.

in existence, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced; forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. These are swayed by the slightest breath of wind, and when it ceases, they fall back to their wonted places—the trees are never blown out of shape. All who see it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It is entirely free from the seeming formality and stiffness of the well known Kilmarnock Willow; and its lithe form and easy curves are the very opposite of the irregular and grotesque habit of the Weeping Mt. Ash. It has beautiful foliage—rather small—handsomely cut, or divided into lobes, and of a delightful fresh-looking glossy green. In Autumn, many of the leaves are bordered with yellow, producing a novel and pleasing effect.

MAULUS (Crab).

Communis Halleanas (Hall's or Parkman's Flowering Crab)—Dwarf, narrow leaves, beautiful pink flowers, particularly handsome in bud. Distinct and valuable; rare.

NEGUNDO (Ash-leaf Maple. Box Elder).

* **Aceroides**—(30 ft.) A native tree, very popular with many, especially in the West, because of its extremely rapid growth. A good hardy tree, useful for street or avenue planting.

PTELEA (Hop Tree).

Trifoliata Aurea (Golden Hop Tree, 12 ft.)—One of the very best golden foliage trees. Bears clusters of white flowers in June, followed by Hop-like seeds in the fall. Plant in full sunlight.

PLATANUS (Plane. Sycamore).

* **Orientalis** (Oriental Plane. *Buttonwood*, 50 ft.)—A favorite avenue tree in Europe, and being much planted here for the same purpose. So far it has escaped the attacks of insects in cities. It forms a large, spreading tree, and cannot be too highly recommended when a large, rapid growing tree is wanted. Thrives in either high or low ground.

POPULUS (Poplar).

All poplars are fast growing, hence are favorite trees with planters when something of this sort is required.

Alba (Silver Poplar, 50 ft.)—Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath. Quite ornamental when young.

Bolleana (35 ft.)—A variety differing from the parent form in its pyramidal growth. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn, and should be largely planted.

Balsamifera (Balsam Poplar. *Balm Gilead*, 30 ft.)—Of strong, rapid growth and large leaves, it is in much demand. A good sort for street planting. It keeps its leaves long after those of other sorts have become brown or dropped off.

* **Fastigiata** (Lombardy Poplar, 50 ft.)—Well known, and when well developed, a striking tree anywhere, and in certain situations invaluable.

* **Monolifera** (Carolina Poplar. *Cottonwood*, 50 ft.)—The most rapid growing tree, with large, handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to large cities where it makes usual fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid wind-break or screen; is used in larger numbers than any one tree for street planting. For new places and streets where the slower growing ornamentals are desired, plant the Poplars between, securing an almost immediate effect, removing them as the other trees attain size.

Van Geertii (Golden Poplar, 30 ft.)—Foliage decidedly golden-tinted throughout the summer, and useful for contrasts.

PYRUS (Mountain Ash).

* **Aucuparia** (European, 20 ft.)—A fine, hardy tree of medium size, erect stem, smooth bark; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Quercifolia (Oak-Leaved, 18 ft.)—A distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting in lawns and dooryards.

Pendula (Weeping, 15 ft.)—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

PRUNUS, PLUM.

* **Pissardii** (or Persian Purple-leaved Plum, 10 ft.)—This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid-winter. Also grown in shrub form.

QUERCUS (Oak).

Alba (White Oak, 50 ft.)—A noble and enduring tree of great beauty. Requires a large space for proper development.

Cerris (Turkey Oak, 30 ft.)—Medium size; thick dense growth; foliage green until killed by frost. Very handsome and attractive.

Coccinea (Scarlet Oak, 40 ft.)—Makes a large shapely tree, especially attractive in autumn, when the leaves change to a bright scarlet.

Palustris (Pin Oak, 40 ft.)—Perhaps the most beautiful of all the Oaks, but not the most enduring; leaves deep green and finely divided; grown singly, it should be allowed to branch to the ground. Makes a fine avenue tree.

Robur Concordia (Golden Oak, 25 ft.)—A rare sort with golden-yellow foliage in spring and early summer. Perhaps the best golden-colored foliage tree extant.

RHUS (Sumac).

* **Cotinus** (Purple Fringe or Smoke tree, 10 ft.)—The large masses of misty, purplish flowers which this bears in June give it the name of smoke bush. The leaves change to varying colors in fall.

SALISBURIA (Maiden-Hair Tree). *Ginko*.

* **Adiantifolia** (40 ft.)—From Japan. Of large growth and columnar shape. Leaves of a light green and leathery texture, changing to yellow in autumn. Has no insect enemies and is winning popularity for city streets.

SALIX (Willow).

* **Babylonica** (Weeping Willow, 35 ft.)—A well-known and particularly graceful tree; indispensable in all plantations.

Oriel (20 ft.)—Similar to the above but of a dwarf character. Very hardy.

* **Caprea Pendula** (Kilmarnock Willow, 6 ft.)—The popular and well known umbrella like weeping tree.

* **Pentandra** (Laurel-leaved, 25 ft.)—Foliage bright shining green, adherent in late autumn. A valuable seashore tree.

* **Wisconsin Weeping** (30 ft.)—A variety resembling the Babylonian Willow, except that it is more hardy and the leaves are a little broader.

SYRINGA (Lilac)

Pekinensis Pendula (Weeping Lilac, 6 ft.)—Grafted on tall stems its distinct weeping habit and graceful foliage make it an object of much beauty.

* **Japanica** (Japan Tree Lilac, 15 ft.)—This beautiful tree is found growing only in one small neighborhood in the most northern island of Japan. It makes a straight, stout, well-branched tree, with leaves so large and handsome that it would be in demand as a grand lawn tree for its foliage alone; but when it puts forth, in mid-summer, when other lilacs have long been gone, its immense clusters of white blossoms standing stiffly up on the outer and top shoots of the tree, sometimes measuring 16 by 24 inches in size, it is then without a doubt the most showy of all our ornamental trees. The common lilacs mildew the last half of the summer, but this new species is always clean and glossy in its great foliage, and seems to be perfectly at home in our climate.

SOPHORA.

Japanica (25 ft.)—A fine, spreading tree of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish white flowers early in August. The young wood is of a peculiar dark green color, quite conspicuous in winter.

Pendula (8 ft.)—A rare, unique drooping tree of slow growth.

TILIA (Linden or Lime.)

* **Americana** (American Linden, 50 ft.)—An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant, yellow flowers in spring. Will grow in low situations.

Europæa (European Linden, 40 ft.)—This makes a compact, erect growth, but hardly as large a tree as the preceding. The leaves, while of good size, are not as large as those of the American.

* **Argentea** (Silver-leaved Linden, 35 ft.)—A large sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth, and useful for street and avenue planting, as well as for ornamental purposes. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall.

* **Pendula** (Weeping Linden, 30 ft.)—A fine large weeping tree. Habit and appearance of foliage similar to *Argentea*, but branches pendant and graceful.

* **Platyphylla** (Large-leaved lime, 50 ft.)—This is an upright tree, of fine proportions and rapid growth. The foliage is rather larger than the common *Europæa*. A fine tree for street planting.

ULMUS (Elm).

Americana (American Elm, 60 ft.)—A large lofty growing tree, the limbs of which droop in wide sweeping curves, that are particularly attractive and graceful. The best avenue tree.

Montana (Scotch Elm, 50 ft.)—A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and attractive foliage.

Camperdownii (Camperdown Weeping Elm)—Grafted 6 to 7 feet high this forms one of the most distinct and picturesque drooping trees. Growth luxuriant; leaves large, dark-green and glossy.

Trees Recommended for Street Planting.—Suitable also for the lawn where there is sufficient space. Described in their places in the catalogue.

ACER DASYCARPUM	POPULUS ALBA
PLATANOIDES	FASTIGIATA
SACCHARINUM	MONILIFERA
RUBRUM	SALISBURIA
AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	TILIA AMERICANA
CATALPA SPECIOSA	EUROPEA PLATAPHYLLA
PLATANUS ORIENTALIS	ULMUS AMERICANA, ETC.

Trees Weeping or Drooping.

ACER DASYCARPUM WERII	PYRUS AUCUPARIA PENDULA
BETULA ALBA LACINIATA	SALIX BABYLONICA
YOUNGII	ORIEL
ELEGANS	WISCONSINS
CERASUS ROSEA PENDULA	CAPREA PENDULA
CORNUS FLORIDA PENDULA	SYRINGA PEKINENSIS PENDULA
FAGUS PENDULA	TILIA ARGENTEA PENDULA
GLYPTOSTROBUS PENDULA	ULMUS CAMPERDOWNII
MORUS PENDULA	

Trees With Colored Foliage.

ACER REITENBACHII	FAGUS SYLVATICA RIVERSII
SCHWEDLERI	POPULUS VANGERTII AUREA
JAPONICUM IN VARIETY	PTELIA TRIFOLIATE AUREA
BETULA PURPUREA	QUERCUS ROBUR CONCORDIA
FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA	

Trees, Others of Special Merit.

ACER STRIATUM	LARIX EUROPAEA
TARTARICUM	LIQUID AMBER STYRACIFLUA
ANDROMEDA ARBOREA	LIRODENDRON TULIPEFERA
CATALPA BUNGEI	NEGUNDO ACEROIDES
CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA	MAGNOLIAS IN VARIETY
CRATAGUS PAULS' CRIMSON	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS
FAGUS ASPLENIFOLIA	SYRINGA JAPONICA, ETC.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

PRUNING.

It is a common practice to prune shrubs indiscriminately in the winter, and in doing so a large part of the blossom buds are cut away in many varieties. It is safe therefore to prune severely in winter only the sorts that bear their blossoms on young wood. Those blooming on old wood, should receive their pruning after the bloom is fallen.

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Almond, 3 ft.)—Pink and White. The long shoots of this shrub are full of double rose-like blooms; very conspicuous and attractive.

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA (False indigo 2 ft.)—A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage, and abundant spikes of chocolate-colored bloom.

ANDROMEDA.

Speciosa or **Zenobia Speciosa** (Showy Andromeda, 1-2 ft.)—One of the choicest of ornamental shrubs, with oval foliage and producing numerous long clusters of large, pure white bell-shaped flowers. The dwarf habit of the plant, its showy foliage, and its charming-shaped flowers all unite to make this one of the finest of hardy shrubs.

Mariana (1-2 ft.)—A beautiful species, bearing clusters of waxy white flowers along the length of the shoots. The flowers expand the first week in June.

AZALEA.

Arborescens (3 ft.)—A large growing "Wood Honeysuckle." Grows to a large sized bush. Its pinkish white flowers appear about June 15th. It can be grown successfully in the woods or in open situations.

FLOWERING
ALMOND.

* **Mollis** (Chinese Azalea 2 ft.)—This is a species from China, and is, perhaps, one of the most attractive flowering shrubs introduced from that country. It is of comparative dwarf, bush-like habit. The flowers are large, being two and a half to three inches in diameter, and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoots, and they expand about the middle of May. Color yellow, orange—red. We know of no other flowering shrub to equal them in attractiveness; and when massed in a large bed they create a particularly beautiful spot on the lawn.

Calendulacea—(3 ft.)—The lovely flame colored one of the Southern Alleghenies. Blooms about May 25th.

Pontica—(3 ft.)—The well known "Ghent Azalea." Existing in many colors, hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It flowers the latter part of May. They are largely used for planting in beds with Rhododendrons or with Azalea Mollis—in this way they make a particularly beautiful showing.

Vaseyi—(Rhododendron, 2 ft.)—This has pink flowers, which expand about the middle of May.

BERBERIS.

* **Thunbergii**—(Japanese Berberry, 4 ft.)—This is a dwarf, spreading Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by berries, in great abundance, which towards the close of summer are of a deep scarlet color, and they continue of this color all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses.



Vulgaris—(Common Berberry, 5 ft.)—Of erect growth and with prickly stems, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May. Fruit purplish-red, abundant and adherent. Makes a good hedge.

* **Vulgaris purpurea**—(5 ft.)—A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stem, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in May and reddish-purple fruit in Autumn. Adherent nearly all winter.

CALLICARPA.

Purpurea—(3 to 4 ft.)—A Chinese species. The long shoots, full of violet purple berries, are a grand sight in Autumn, especially after the leaves fall. It is used largely by planters for producing a natural effect.

CALYCANTHUS—(Sweet Scented Shrub or Allspice).

* **Floridus**—(5 ft.)—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

CARYOPTERIS.

* **Mastacanthus** (Verbena Shrub—Blue Spirea, 2 ft.)—A new shrub, which will be much planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf stalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the first of September to November. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect. Has been recently introduced as the "Blue Spirea," which name is incorrect as it does not belong to the Spirea family. Western growers catalogue this under herbaceous plants.

CHIONANTHUS (White Fringe).

* **Virginica** (White Fringe, 8 ft.)—Another very desirable large growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers in latter May. Its purple fruit, too, is highly ornamental, as is also its deep lustrous green foliage.

CLETHRA (Sweet Pepper Bush, 4 ft)

Alnifolia—A desirable, dense growing shrub with dark green foliage and showy upright spikes of creamy white fragrant flowers in August.

COMPTONIA (Sweet Fern, 2 ft.)

Asplenifolia—Fragrant, fern-like foliage. A desirable shrub for foliage effect.

COLUTEA (Bladder Senna).

* **Arborescens** (8 ft.)—A large growing shrub, bearing yellow pea-shaped flowers in early June, followed by large, inflated seed pods.

CORCHORUS (Kerria).

* **Japonica** (4 ft.)—This fine old shrub is found in all collections. It is of a spreading habit. Its double yellow blossoms, which are about one inch in diameter, appear early in May, and continue until frost.

* **Variiegata** (2 ft.)—A delicate twigged dwarf shrub, with white and green variegated leaves and single pale-yellow flowers.

CORNUS (Dogwood).

* **Alba** (Stolonifera). **Red-twigged Dogwood** (5 ft.)—This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every winter and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer, to secure the best color to the wood.

Sanguinea Variiegata (Variegated Dogwood, 3 ft.)—Of dwarf habit and very conspicuous with its variegated foliage and blood-red bark.

Spaethii Variiegata (3 ft.)—Similar to the preceding, except in this we have yellow instead of white variegation. The markings of both are constant during the summer. For other Cornus, see Deciduous Trees.

CORYLUS (Hazel Nut).

* **Avellana Purpurea** (Purple Filbert, 6 ft.)—Leaves when first expanded, a very deep purple, fading as the season advances to a lighter tint. Valuable for making color effects among large shrubs.

CYDONIA (Japan Quince 4 ft.)—These rank among our choicest shrubs. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted. Their large, brilliant flowers are among the first blossoms in spring, and they appear in great profusion, covering every branch, branchlet and twig before the leaves are developed, and followed by large yellow

aromatic fruit. Their foliage is bright green and glossy, and retains its color the entire summer, which renders the plants very ornamental. Special attention is invited to this plant for ornamental hedges. It is sufficiently thorny to form a defense, and at the same time makes one of the most beautiful flowering hedges.

* **Red Flowering**—Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs in the catalogue.

White Flowering—A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and blush flowers.

CERCIS JAPONICA. (See Deciduous Trees.)

DAPHNE.

Mesereum Pink (3 ft.)—Desirable because of blossoming so early, before any other shrub, pink flowers borne in clusters. A very hardy shrub of dwarfish habit.

Album (4 ft.)—Same as preceding excepting the flowers are white.

DESMODIUM (Tick-trefoil).

Penduliflorum (Sweet pea shrub, 3 ft.)—The dull time in gardens, where only hardy plants are used, is in late summer, and this plant fills out this great void time of autumn with thousands on thousands of its red pea blossoms, in the most luxuriant profusion. Its annual top shoots up to 3 and 5 feet high, and branches into multitudes of delicate drooping sprays, which become simply masses of red and violet blossoms, always renewed, never ending, till the frost of late October finally cuts the whole top down. Might be classed under Herbaceous Shrubs.

DEUTZIA.

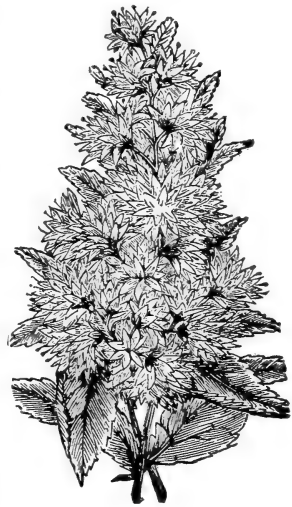
* **Candidissima** (5 ft.)—A new white flowering, very choice sort.

* **Crenata fl. pl.** (5 ft.)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose; one of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

* **Gracilis** (Slender-Branched, 2 ft.)—A species of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in winter.

* **Pride of Rochester** (5 ft.)—Flowers double; outside petals tinged with pink, inside white. All the Deutzias are particularly handsome and showy in bloom.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES (Japanese Silver Thorn, 5 ft.)—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub; with ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red, very showy and attractive. One of the most valuable berry-bearing shrubs.



DEUTZIA—PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

EXOCHORDIA.

Grandiflora (6 ft.)—From Northern China. It is a vigorous growing shrub, forming a neat compact bush ten to twelve feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. Flowers pure white, born in slender racemes.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell).—Known for its great beauty in early spring. Bright golden yellow flowers in April, just as soon as winter is over.

Fortuni (5 ft.)—This makes long pendant shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden yellow flowers.

Intermedia—A new very recently introduced variety of much promise.

* **Suspensa** (6 ft.)—In general character this is much like the preceding one, but of larger and more spreading growth. In good soil and where this has room to develop it will make in time a magnificent specimen, eight or ten feet broad.

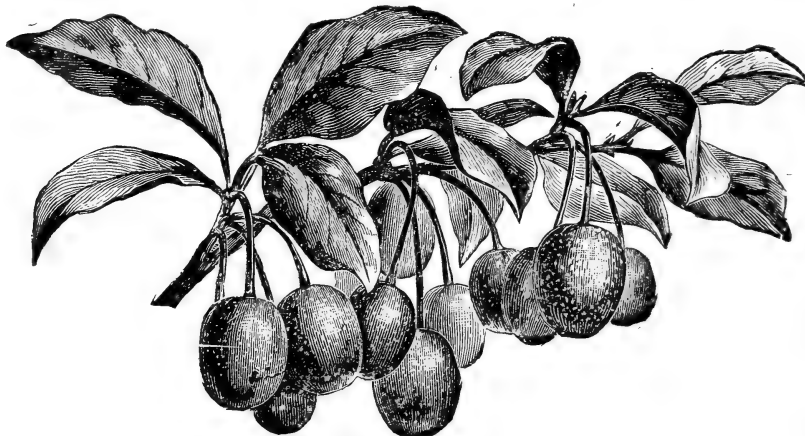
* **Viridissima** (5 ft.)—This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bushlike growth than the others. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow and they open a few days later.

HIBISCUS, (Althea, Rose of Sharon, 8 ft.)—The Altheas are fine growing and flowering shrubs. They are very desirable on account of blooming in late summer, when but few tree or shrubs are in blossom. We offer an assortment of colors ranging from pure white through gradations of red to deep purple.

* **Flore Pleno Folia Variegata** (6 ft.)—A strikingly beautiful shrub of light yellow tinted foliage, and bearing a profusion of deep purple flowers, making a striking contrast; new and very desirable.

HYDRANGEA.

* **Paniculata Grandiflora** (6 ft.)—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way.



ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

Otaksa (2 ft.)—Large foliage of a deep green; bears a profusion of deep rose colored flowers in huge trusses; new and very fine. Should have winter protection.

Hortensia (New Japan, 2 ft.)—One of the most showy shrubs in cultivation; immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long. Rare; requires a little protection here.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort.)—Hypericums are mostly dwarf, almost creeping plants and can be grown in shady spots or in poor soil and yet thrive. They commence to bloom about mid-summer, and continue until frost sets in.

Aureum (3 ft.)—From Tennessee. One of the finest in flower and foliage; continues in bloom from August to October.

Densiflorum (3 ft.)—More shrub-like than the others. The flowers are not as large as the others, but are very numerous. They appear in July and continue for some time.

* **Moserianum** (2 ft.)—A half shrubby sort, almost evergreen when protected, bearing very large yellow flowers, two inches in diameter, which are produced from July till late fall. One of the most desirable of recent introductions. Not as hardy as the above and requires protection here. Often classed under Herbaceous Shrubs.

ITEA.

Virginica (3 to 4 ft.)—A pretty native shrub; quite rare, bearing white flowers in June. Valuable for its rich coloring in autumn.

JASMINUM.

Nudiflorum (3 to 4 ft.)—A small slender shrub bearing yellow flowers in March or April or even earlier, if the weather is very mild. Of twining habit and will cover a trellis.

Officinale—This is the hardy white jasmine. Its sweet scented flowers appearing in June.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—TREE FORM.

LESPEDEZA (Bush clover).

Bicolor (6 ft.)—A rare Japanese shrub or small tree, with pendulous branches; clover-like foliage. Pea shaped flowers, pink and white, borne in great profusion from the axils of the leaves,

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).

* **Ovalifolium** (Californicum, 8 ft.)—This is the one commonly called Japanese Privet, and which has become so popular for ornamental hedging. In sheltered places it is evergreen. It makes a fine, large, specimen shrub, holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are white, in spikes.

Tricolor (7 ft.)—A variety of the above, beautifully marked with yellow, green and white. It is an extremely ornamental shrub and the colors do not fade out in summer as is the case with many colored foliage plants.

LONICERA (Bush Honeysuckle).

* **Fragrantissima** (6 ft.)—This Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. It retains its leaves nearly or quite all winter. We would be justified in classing it as evergreen.

* **Tartarica** (Upright Honeysuckle, 5 ft.)—In colors of pink, red and white; very handsome and attractive shrubs in flower and fruit, and deserving more extensive use everywhere.

Xylosteum (Fly Honeysuckle, 5 ft.)—This makes a large bush, has downy looking leaves, yellow flowers, in pairs, in mid-May. It is among the first shrubs to push into leaf in spring.

MYRICA (Bayberry).

Cerifera (Wax Myrtle, 2 ft.)—Foliage deep green, almost evergreen, flowers in May of a reddish color, followed in autumn by bunches of seed covered with a grayish, waxy substance. The shrub will flourish in the poorest soil, and most valuable for sea shore planting

PAVIA (Dwarf Horse Chestnut).

Parviflora (Macrostachya, 5 ft.)—A much valued shrub, because of its flowering in July, when flowering shrubs are scarce, as well as for its beauty. It makes a flat-topped round-headed bush, and from the apex of each shoot a panicle of white flowers is produced. From the flowers long red stamens project.

PÆONIA.

Moutan (Tree Pæonia, 2 ft.)—Of very slow growth, but hardy and enduring; flowers rosy-pink, large and attractive. Requires very rich soil.

We have also a fine assortment of the Japanese large flowering varieties.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange).

* **Coronarius** (6 ft.)—Strong-growing, rounded habit, hardy foliage, fine, rich and green; pure white, very fragrant flowers in June, slightly resembling those of the orange tree. One of the best.

* **Aurea** (Golden-Leaved, 3 ft.)—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden-yellow foliage. It retains its color, the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

* **Grandiflorus** (8 ft.)—A large flowered strong growing sort.

PRINOS.

Virticiliatus (Black Alder, 5 ft.)—A fine native shrub, particularly attractive in late fall and during most of the winter, on account of its abundant bright red berries.

PRUNUS (Plum).

* **Pissardi** (8 ft.)—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are a lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn. It transplants easily, and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers, small, white, single.

Triloba (Double fl. plum, 4 ft.)—Native of China. A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on long slender branches; flowers in May.

RHODOTYPUS.

Kerrioides (5 ft.)—A pretty, new shrub, bearing white flowers on the end of its twigs. It commences to bloom in May and continues for a long while.

RHUS (Sumach).

- * **Cotinus** (Mist Shrub. Smoke-tree, 8 ft.)—The large panicles of purplish misty looking flowers this bears in early June has gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors. See also under trees.
- * **Glabra Laciniata** (Cut-leaved Sumach, 4 ft.)—A very striking plant of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

SAMBUCUS (Elder).

- * **Nigra Aurea** (Golden Elder, 6 ft.)—A variety with beautiful golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for producing contrast when planted with other shrubs. Should have full sun to give best effect.
- Tenuifolia**—Beautiful hardy variety, with fine deeply cut green foliage. The plant in its aspect much resembles some varieties of the Japanese Maple, and may replace them where these nice shrubs do not thrive well.

SPIRÆA (Spirea)—An indispensable class of medium sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

- Ariaefolia** (4 ft.)—A very fine, small leaved sort, bearing greenish white flowers, end of June.
- * **Billardi** (3 ft.)—Flowers in spikes, very pink; blooms nearly all summer.
- * **Bumaldi** (2 ft.)—A very handsome Japanese species, of dwarf compact habit. The plant is covered during mid-summer and autumn with a mass of beautiful bright rose-colored flowers.



SPIRÆA—ANTHONY WATERER.

- * **Anthony Waterer** (2 ft.)—Same as Bumaldi, excepting the flowers which are deep red. New and rare.
- Callosa** (Fortunes Spiræa, 4 ft.)—A fine variety, with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.
- Callosa Alba** (2 ft.)—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.
- Crispifolia** (1 ft.)—From Japan. Very dwarf; pink flowers blooming nearly all summer.
- * **Opulifolia Aurea** (Golden Leaved, 6 ft.)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Valuable for grouping and massing.
- * **Prunifolia Flore Pleno** (Bridal Wreath, 5 ft.)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white roses. From Japan. Blooms in May; foliage colors up finely in autumn.
- Reevesii Fl. Pl.** (4 ft.)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters.
- * **Thunbergii** (3 ft.)—A low bush, of graceful, drooping habit, with very narrow leaves that take beautiful tints in autumn; one of the earliest and freest bloomers; flowers very small, white.

* **Arguta** (3 ft., Japan)—One of the finest of early spring blooming shrubs of light open habit of growth, with small deep green foliage; and in early May each branch is quite enveloped and bent beneath the wealth of minute purest white flowers. An acquisition worthy of every garden.

* **Van Houtti**—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiraeas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.

Hookeri (4 ft.)—A fine new variety bearing pretty white flowers in bunches in June.

STEPHANANDRA.

Tanaka (3 ft.)—Introduced from Japan. Plant growing horizontally; leaves large, green, turning to rosy, bluish green, and bronzy red in the autumn, giving the plant a curious aspect. Flowers white in June.

SYMPHORICARPUS (Snowberry).

Racemosus (White Fruited Snowberry, 3 to 4 ft.)—This shrub is very much valued for its white berries in the fall. It is very ornamental when planted in masses.

* **Vulgaris** (Coral Berry, Indian Currant, 3 ft.)—Small flowers and persistent deep red berries along the under side of the branches. Graceful, pendulous habit and growth. Very ornamental and much used in massing large plantings.

Foliis Variegata (Variegated Missouri Currant)—A choice, variegated, yellow and green foliaged variety. Forms a symmetrical, globular bush, and keeps its color well under the hottest sun.

SYRINGA (Lilac).

Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac)—See under trees.

Pekinensis Pendula (Weeping Lilac)—See under trees.

Persica (Persian Lilac Purple)—A profuse and early blooming sort, bearing light purple flowers. Valuable.

Persica Alba—Same habit and form as the preceding, but almost white flowers.

* **Vulgaris** (Purple Lilac)—Known everywhere and valued for its abundant sweet-scented flowers.



JAPAN SNOWBALL.

* **Vulgaris Alba** (White Lilac)—The white flowering variety; not so strong a grower as the purple.

Named—We carry also an assortment of the best grafted French, named, double flowering lilacs.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk).

Africana (African, 8 ft.)—A beautiful shrub or small tree, with small leaves covered with delicate pink flowers in June, does well near the sea.

VIBURNUM (Snowball).

* **Opulus Sterilis** (Common Snowball, 6 to 7 ft.)—This well-known shrub finds great favor with planters. The large balls come singly, hanging by stems along the branches, expanding towards the close of May, a little in advance of the Japanese.

Nana (1 ft.)—This is a very dwarf variety, growing very bushy, nice clean foliage but with us a shy bloomer.

* **Plicatum** (Japanese Snowball, 6 to 7 ft.)—One of the very best of shrubs. Of upright bushy growth, entire leaves and bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion, it stands unrivalled among shrubs. Much superior to the old snowball. It blooms towards the close of May.

* **Tomentosum**—One of the handsomest shrubs of recent introduction. Clothed with the same dark plicated foliage as the preceding. Covered with massive cymes of bloom in late summer. Unequaled by any other shrub. In late autumn the foliage changes to rich amber and brownish red. Quite rare.

WEIGELIA.

* **Amabilis** (5 ft.)—A shrub of straggling irregular habit, bearing light pink or nearly white flowers; has the merit of flowering quite abundantly in the fall.

* **Candida** (5 ft.)—A strong-growing new variety, bearing pure white flowers in great profusion; one of the best.

* **Eva Ratka** (4 ft.)—A quite new dark red variety, very floriferous. Rare.

* **Floribunda** (4 ft.)—Plant of slender growth, with dark fuzzy bark and leaves, and dark purplish flowers in profusion; a fine distinct sort.

* **Rosea** (4 ft.)—An elegant shrub with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

* **Variegated** (3 ft.)—A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly defined variegation in its leaves of green, yellow and pink; very effective and useful; flowers similar to *Rosea*, delicate rose and pink. This is one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs known, and is greatly esteemed.

XANTHOCERAS (6 ft.)

Sorbifolia—From Central China. Forms a shrub or small tree, foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash; flowers five-petaled, white, reddish copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes about eight inches long; flowers expand in April or May with the leaves. It is very floriferous, young plants flowering freely. Requires protection until established.

Best Berry Bearing Shrubs.

BERBERRY
CALLICARPA
ELEAGNUS

LONICERA
RHUS GLABRA
SYMPHORICARPUS

Best Color Foliage Shrubs.

BERBERRY PURPUREA
CORNUS VAR.
CORYLUS PURPUREA
CORCORUS VAR.
ELEAGNUS

LIGUSTRUM TRICOLOR
PRUNUS PISARDI
SAMBUCUS NIGRA AUREA
SPIREA OPULIFOLIA AUREA
WEIGELIA VAR.

Standard or Tree Shrubs can be supplied of the following :

Chionanthus Virginica
Hibiscus, in variety
Hydrangea, P. G.
Ligustrum Ovalifolium

Prunus Pissardi
Rhus Colinus
Syringa, in variety
Viburnum Opulus and Plicatum

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Evergreens are difficult to transplant and both the *time* and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, and after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August and September, or in spring, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care. Evergreens give color to the landscape in winter, are useful for making windbreaks and hedges, and especially for screening unsightly objects from view; the dwarf varieties are used now for massing in beds, as by a judicious selection the effect produced is most gorgeous through the year.

ABIES (Picea, Spruce).

* **Alba, White** (25 ft.)—Foliage of a silvery green and more closely set than in the Norway Spruce; a noble tree; in form most regular, thrives near the sea coast.

Alcockiana (20 ft.)—Moderate pyramidal growth, leaves deep green above, some what concave, streaked with glaucous and yellow bands below. A choice and curious evergreen

* **Canadensis, Hemlock** (40 ft.)—An elegant native pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

—**Nana** (3 to 6 ft.)—A dwarf form of the preceding. Very compact.

—**Sargentii Pendula** (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock, 8 ft.)—Compact and spreading habit, with graceful spray-like pendulous branches. Permanent weeping habit, like an evergreen fountain. A most beautiful evergreen. Very rare.

* **Douglassi** (Dougllass 50 ft.)—One of the best of the Rocky Mountain trees. Foliage brilliant pea-green, the branches partially pendulous, a vigorous grower. One of the choicest evergreens for the lawn.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Engelmanni (20 ft.)—A Colorado evergreen of much beauty, its foliage on the under side being of a light blue color. It is of slow growth and dense habit. Quite a rare sort.

* **Excelsa** (Norway 50 ft.)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfectly pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

—**Norway Aurea** (20 ft.)—A variety of more dwarf habit, and distinctly marked golden foliage. Very distinct and charming.

—**Conica** (3 to 4 ft.)—This is of dwarf, compact habit, broad at the base; of conical growth without any pruning. A useful sort in ornamental planting, where a very dwarf evergreen tree is required, or for use in evergreen beds.

Elegans Pendula (20 ft.)—The golden weeping Norway Spruce. Very effective.

—**Gregoriana**—(Gregory's Spruce, 4 ft.)—Of dwarf hemispherical form, dense habit, and dark green foliage. Good for cemeteries and small places.

—* **Inverta Weeping** (10 ft.)—A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, the branches regularly and closely hugging the main stem, the most picturesque of all the spruces.

—**Pumila** (Dwarf Black Spruce)—A fine variety, growing from 2 to 3 feet in height and 3 to 4 feet in breadth. Foliage dark colored.

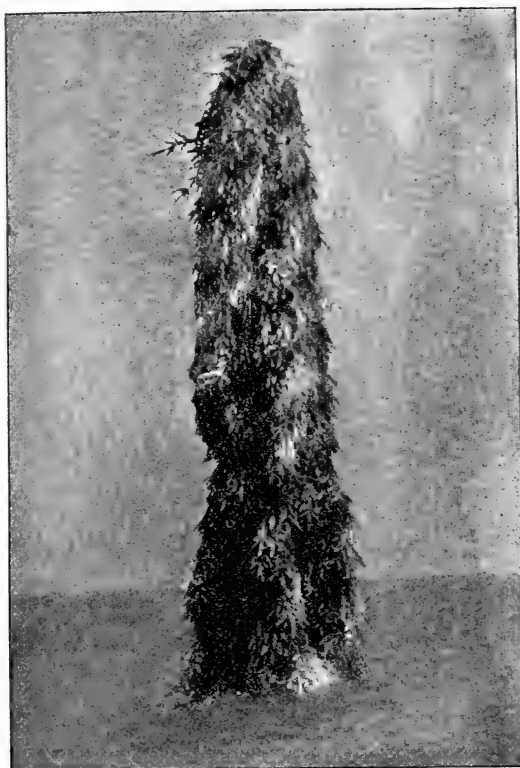
- Pyramidalis** (25 ft.)—A tall, slim, yet compact grower.
- Pygmaea** (Dwarf Spruce, 2 ft.)—A perfectly dense variety, never growing more than three feet high. An elegant plant on a lawn.
- Remonti** (4 ft.)—A conical-shaped dwarf and very dense sort. One of the best dwarf Spruces. Invaluable in cemeteries and for interior decorations.

Nigra (Black.)—A fine tree of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves.

Orientalis (Oriental, or Eastern Spruce, 30 ft.)—A handsome tree, of medium size and very compact habit. The foliage is bright, glossy and very abundant. One of the most valuable evergreen trees. It has no objectionable traits, and is appropriate for many situations.

Polita (Tiger's Tail Spruce)—A beautiful Japanese Spruce, the young wood of which is of a yellowish tint. It is a rare and choice sort, and should be included when extra fine varieties are needed.

* **Pungens Colorado, Blue Spruce** (25 ft.)—A magnificent tree, recently introduced from the Rocky mountains, which is rapidly taking a prominent place as the most popular "blue" evergreen. It is of fine, compact habit, with abundant foliage of a silvery or sage-green, or sometimes a bluish tint. Seedlings are variable in color, and grafted trees of the best color are rare.



WEeping NORWAY SPRUCE.

—* **Kosteriana** (25 ft.)—Grafted from a strain of selected, intense and constant blue. Exceedingly rare and must be seen to be appreciated.

ANDROMEDA (For deciduous Andromedas see 41).

Catesbæi (3 to 4 ft.)—This has thick, shining green leaves, which change to a copper color in autumn. The drooping racemes of waxy white flowers appear towards the close of May.

Japonica (Japan Lily of the Valley Tree, 3 to 4 ft.)—A beautiful species, having bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers. The blossoms expand early in May. Similar in general character to *Andromeda floribunda*.

AZALEA.

* **Amœna** (Dwarf Azalea, 2 ft.)—A particularly neat, round bush, not more than 2 or 3 feet high. In early May when covered with its mass of bright red flowers, nothing can be more showy. It likes a half-shady, sheltered position; admirably adapted for small yards, and a great favorite wherever known.

BERBERIS.

Illicifolia (Holly leaved Barberry, 3 ft.)—Thick, spiny, dark green holly-like foliage, good bushy habit, especially recommended.

BIOTA (Oriental Arbor Vitæ)—For American Arbor Vitæ and varieties, see Thuja.

Chinese (8 ft.)—Pyramidal and close. These little trees are exceedingly effective, and are just the thing to plant about the edges of groups of larger kinds of conifers, as they are all of medium or small growth.

Chinese Compacta (10 ft.)—Foliage finer than the preceding and habit more erect.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.

* **Elegantissima** (Rollinson's Golden, 6 ft.)—A beautiful upright growing kind, the foliage golden in summer and bronze colored in winter. It is used largely for setting in evergreen beds, the finest one of this habit.

* **Filiformis** (4 ft.)—A pendulous and very graceful form; rare and beautiful.

* **Minima Glauca** (2 ft.)—A new dwarf form.

* **Semper Aurea** (Always Golden, 4 ft.)—Dwarf, dense, conical habit. Color golden throughout the year. Rare and the best. A little tender here.

BUXUS (Box).

Longifolia (3 ft.)—A variety of the well-known Tree Box, with longer and narrower leaves and more upright habit.

* **Sempervirens** (3 ft.)—Of varying habit and shades of color, the common form being rounded conical, but it can be sheared to any shape.

* **Suffruticosa** (Dwarf Box, 1 ft.)—The well-known Box used for edging, and invaluable for this purpose. It makes, too, a handsome ornamental bush.

Var. Aurea (2 ft.)—Leaves tipped and finely margined with yellow.

Var. Argentea (2 ft.)—Silver edged foliage.

Myrtle Folia (3 ft.)—Myrtle leaved boxwood. A good variety.

CEDRUS (Cedar).

Atlantica Glauca (Blue Cedar, 20 ft.)—Vigorous, pyramidal and open growth. Fine blue foliage. New and rare.

COTONEASTER.

Microphylla (2 ft.)—Very deep green and small foliage; flowers white, followed by showy scarlet fruit, staying on all winter. Best for rock work and edging of shrubbery.

CRATÆGUS (Evergreen Thorn).

Pyracantha (8 ft.)—A shrub of rather straggling growth, bearing bunches of white flowers in May, and orange colored berries in the autumn.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress).

Lawsonian (Lawson's Cypress, 5 to 40 ft.)—Light green, close, erect, not entirely hardy here.

EUONYMUS.

* **Japonicus** (5 ft.)—A beautiful evergreen, having shiny green leaves. It is one of the few shrubs doing nicely along the sea coast.

Variegata—The leaves of this shrub are beautifully variegated. Requires some protection in winter from shining sunlight.

For Creeping Euonymus see under vines.

ILEX (Holly).

Opaca (American Holly, 20 ft.)—A beautiful evergreen, bearing red berries in great abundance, contrasting finely with the bright green leaves

Crenata (Japan Holly, 15 ft.)—Hardy Japanese variety with shining myrtle-like leaves.

Aquifolia (English Holly, 15 ft.)—Very much like American holly. The leaves not quite so large, and growth more compact. Less hardy than either of preceding.

JUNIPERUS (Juniper).

Chinensis (Chinese Juniper, 8 ft.)—A fast growing, erect variety, with light green foliage.

Chinensis Aurea (Golden Chinese Juniper, 5 ft.) Similar to the preceding except in color of foliage, which is golden and constant. Very fine.

Communis Aurea (Douglas Golden, 2 ft.)—A dwarf, almost creeping form, the foliage of a beautiful golden color.

* **Hibernica** (Irish Juniper, 8 ft.)—Close-growing upright habit; fine for columnar effects in landscape work.

* **Japonica** (Japan Juniper, 5 ft.)—Best of all the Junipers; of dense, but not pyramidal habit, and very hardy.

Japonica Aurea (Golden Japan Juniper, 3 ft.)—Similar to the foregoing, but with golden foliage throughout the year. Rare.

Prostrata (3 ft.)—Low spreading, for rock work or hillside planting.

Pyramidalis (10 ft.)—One of the best, erect forms with a silvery tint. Rare.

* **Savin** (Sabina, 3 ft.)—Low, spreading, with handsome, very dark foliage, very hardy, suitable for lawns, cemeteries and rock work.

Savin Golden (2 ft.)—A golden variegated form of the preceding. Of slow growth. Effective.

Suecica (Sweedish, 5 ft.)—Grows much like the Irish but more compact, and of a lighter green.

Stricata (3 ft.)—Conical form, Very compact. Foliage distinct, and of a peculiar bluish tinge. Recommended.

Virginiana Aurea (Golden Dwarf, 3 ft.)—Needles so short as to appear wanting, branches very miniature, in fronds, color clear golden green; one of the most beautiful and rare of all dwarf conifers.

Virginiana Pendula (Weeping, 4 ft.)—A weeping form, a veritable evergreen fountain, and one of the most picturesque of all conifers, extremely rare as yet.

KALMIA.

* **Latifolia** (Mt. Laurel, 3 ft.)—Everyone knows the beautiful Mt. Laurel, and it has a place in all hearts. Our plants all have a ball of earth around the roots, and are sure to grow.

Angustifolia (3 ft.)—Narrow glaucous leaves, handsome reddish purple flowers in June.

MAHONIA.

* **Aquifolia** (Holly Leaved Ashberry 3 ft.)—A well known bush of the greatest value to give a surface of green foliage in winter. Its large, spiny leaves are much like those of the famous English Holly, and its bright yellow flowers in May are very effective.

* **Japonica** (3 ft.)—A new species from Japan, which has the noblest foliage of any evergreen shrub that endures our climate. A magnificent plant.

PICEA (Fir).

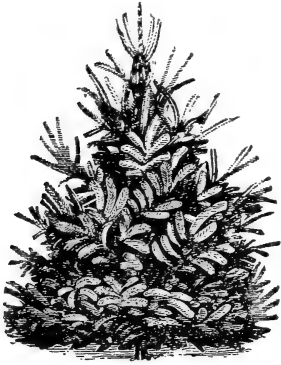
* **Balsamea** (Balsam, or Am. Silver, 40 ft.)—A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green, sombre foliage; grows rapidly.

Balsamea Cephalonica (Cephalonian Sil., 30 ft.)—A remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height, leaves silvery and dagger-shaped with a spine on the point; hardy, vigorous, rare.

* **Concolor** (30 ft.)—A very beautiful species, with yellow bark on the young branches; leaves obtuse, glaucous, green, arranged in double rows, the lower ones 2 to 3 inches long, upper ones shorter, channelled above. This tree is equal in beauty and color to the Colorado Blue Spruce.

Fraserii (Fraser's Silver Fir, 20 ft.)—Resembling the common Balsam, but more dense foliage; short, erect, a tree of lasting beauty.

Nobilis (Noble Silver Fir, 20 ft.)—A dwarf and slow grower while young, but eventually becomes a magnificent large tree, of a beautiful silvery blue tint.



NORDMANN'S FIR.

* **Nordmaniana** (Nordmann's 30 ft.)—A rare and magnificent tree of remarkably symmetrical habit, naturally forming a perfect pyramid, clothed with a dense mass of shiny foliage which retains its dark green color undimmed through the coldest winter. Considered in this country and Europe one of the finest silver firs. A moderate grower.

* **Pectinata** (European Silver, 40 ft.)—A well-known species of vigorous growth and spreading horizontal branches, foliage warm dark green above and silvery beneath, form pyramidal. The foliage and general appearance is much less sombre than that of our native balsam fir.

— **Pendula** (Weeping Silver Fir, 10 ft.)—A rare and distinct variety of weeping habit. Superior to the weeping spruce in color and form.

Pinsapo (Spanish Silver Fir, 15 ft.)—A handsome tree, with short silvery green leaves, arranged in spiral rows.

Sub-Alpine (20 ft.)—A new species from Colorado. Quite distinct.

PINUS (Pines).

* **Austriaca Nigra** (Austrian Black, 30 ft.)—A remarkable robust, hardy tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green, highly ornamental, valuable for this country, growth rapid.

Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine, 15 ft.)—A small conical, short-leaved species, resembling a miniature white pine.

Contorta (40 ft.)—This pine possesses foliage of the darkest green. It is one of the finest ornamental evergreens.

Densiflora (40 ft.)—A Japanese pine, of dark green color and very rapid growth. It approaches the Austrian nearer than any other, but it is quite distinct from it.

* **Excelsa or Bothan** (40 ft.)—Resembles White Pine, but the leaves are much longer and of a silvery green. It has a pendulous and very dense habit of growth. A noble tree.

* **Mughus** (Mugho Dwarf, 6 ft.)—A very distinct species; leaves short, stiff, a little twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense; fine for evergreen shrubbery.

Ponderosa (Heavy-Wooded, 40 ft.)—This is also a noble tree, attaining the height of 100 feet, found abundantly on the northwest coast of America. A perfectly hardy tree.

* **Strobus** (White, 60 ft.)—The most ornamental of all our native pines, foliage light delicate silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.



BOTHAN PINE.

- * **Nivea** (Dwarf White, 4 ft.)—A handsome globular variety, that forms a bush from 4 to 6 feet in diameter, clothed with a dense mass of soft, silvery foliage; one of the prettiest dwarf evergreens.
- Umbraclifera** (3 ft.)—Another dwarf, white, of spreading growth. Quite new.
- * **Sylvestris** (Scotch, 30 ft.)—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with short, erect branches and silvery green foliage, largely planted.
- Beuvronnensis** (3 ft.)—One of the best dwarf pines.
- Globosa** (Dwarf Scotch, 4 ft.)—A useful dwarf, globular form, of very compact growth.

RETINOSPORA (Chamæcyparis, Japan Cypress).

This is a most interesting family of evergreens, mostly of dwarf habit, and particularly suited to small places. Many have yellow or white shades in the foliage, which makes them very showy. They transplant easily.

- * **Ericoides** (3 ft.)—Heath-like. Regular conical, compact pyramidal bush, desirable for contrast from its violet red color in winter.
- Filicoides** (2 ft.)—Fern-like. Bright green pointed foliage, very dense and exquisitely fern-like.
- * **Filiferia** (Thread-branched Japan Cypress, 10 ft.)—Perfectly upright leader, and main branches quite horizontal, yet the slender, smaller branches are of a peculiarly graceful and weeping habit, giving a very choice effect to the whole. Foliage of a pleasing light green shade. One of the showiest of hardy evergreens.
- Aurea** (2 ft.)—Golden thread-branched. This promises to be one of the handsomest of the family with all the gracefulness of the last, and branches of a beautiful golden color. A great acquisition. Of very slow growth.
- Filiformis Pendula** (2 ft.)—A graceful and distinct variety, with long, slender drooping sprays.
- Lycopodioides** (Club-moss Retinospora, 3 ft.)—A curious, and when well grown, a beautiful tree.
- Obtusa** (10 ft.)—A tall-growing variety, with spreading graceful foliage of bright green, glaucous beneath, valuable.
- Aurea** (6 ft.)—Of slower growth and foliage, decidedly golden. Rare.
- Compacta** (3 ft.)—This is a magnificent form of Obtusa, very dense, with beautiful concave fronds, like green shells.
- Gracillis Aurea** (4 ft.)—A choice variety of graceful form in which the spreading branches are elongated at their extremities, and the small shoots are in their young growth brightly colored in gold, fading later to a more verdant shade.
- Nana** (Dwarf Obtuse, 3 ft.)—A very attractive and singular variety, forming a dwarf cushion-shaped little bush, seldom more than one or two feet high, but spreading out in a horizontal direction, and becoming a large, dense, flat tuft of glossy deep green spray when old. One of the most interesting conifers.
- Nana Aurea** (Golden Dwarf Obtuse, 3 ft.)—Similar to the last in form, of slower growth, with foliage of a rich bronze yellow. One of the finest and most constant of variegated evergreens.
- Pisifera** (Pea-fruited, 15 ft.)—Smaller than R. Obtusa, with fine, feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A distinct and beautiful variety.
- * **Aurea** (15 ft.)—A rare and very handsome golden form of Pisifera. Color very bright and most constant.
- * **Plumosa** (Plumed, 15 ft.)—One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate glaucous foliage.
- Argentea** (Silver Plumed, 3 ft.)—A silver tipped variety of the preceding.
- * **Aurea** (Golden Plumed, 15 ft.)—This is a most beautiful and valuable variety; its shoots are golden-tinted through the year, and brighter in the winter. It is unsurpassed for massing. In greatest demand.
- * **Squarrosa Veitchii** (Japan, 12 ft.)—Round headed, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a bright blue tint, densely branched, curved and gracefully spreading.

RHODODENDRON.

No class of hardy plants produce so rich an effect of foliage at all seasons or such magnificent flower results, as the Rhododendrons. The class has been constantly improved by nurserymen, and particular attention has been given to infusing the blood of perfectly hardy species into the newer named sorts, so that at the present time the list of sorts perfectly adapted to this climate is ample. The colors in the hardy sorts now range from purest white to deepest crimson and rich plum-purples including all possible shades and combinations of these colors. With proper conditions no class of plants are more easily grown than the Rhododendrons, and once established less care is necessary than that usually given ordinary shrubs. No garden is complete without one or more specimens of these exquisite plants. The *Soil* conditions are very simple; *lime in any form must be excluded, as it is fatal*. In any soil of ordinary fertility the class will thrive, while a liberal addition of leaf-mould will produce richer flowering effects. A common failure with Rhododendrons is due to a too free mixture of leaf-mould or peat, rendering the soil too porous and consequently dry. *Protection* is best accomplished by standing evergreen boughs among the plants; and this method is far superior to smothering the plants in boxes, barrels, or with overdressings of leaves. Manure should only be applied when of a thoroughly rotted nature. To ensure free flowering results for future seasons, carefully remove the partially ripened seed-vessels in July or early August.

* **Catawbiense** (6 ft.)—This is one of the types from which the hardy named varieties originated. It forms a broad, dense bush, with handsome deep-green evergreen foliage, and bears at the extremity of each branchlet immense heads of clear lilac, spotted purple flowers.

Maximum (Great Bay, 6 ft.)—This species is found native as far north as Portland, Me., consequently absolutely hardy. The foliage is very large, each leaf often ten inches long and of the deepest glossy green. The flowers are in dense heads 4 to 6 inches across, white tinged with pink and yellow.

* **Named Hybrids**.—Of these we have a very superior collection of hardy varieties which have been carefully tested. We wish to especially enforce the fact that our plants can be relied upon for hardihood, as we regret to state that many plants we meet with upon private estates that have been purchased from other sources are either of varieties known as tender or such as show at a glance the predominating tender blood of *Rhododendron ponticum*. Our aim is to send out only such sorts as have been proved by ourselves to be *hardy*.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA (Japan Umbrella Pine 6 ft.)

A very rare Japanese tree of slow growth, but eventually attaining large size. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of glossy, olivegreen, needle-like leaves, radiating like the rays of an umbrella, which the name implies. Often spoken of as the "most beautiful of pines." It is a rare tree even in Japan.

TAXUS (Yew).

Adpressa Stricta (Japan Yew, 6 ft.)—Foliage dark green; leaves short; habit upright. Desirable.

Baccata (English, 10 ft.)—Large bush-form with numerous branches, slightly spreading, covered with fine, dark green foliage. Makes a handsome tree for landscape planting, and owing to the depth of color is very useful for contrasting with other sorts.

Cuspidata (Abrupt leaved Japan Yew, 3 ft.)—A broad upright growing bush; dark green foliage.

Hibernica (Fastigiata, Irish Yew, 5 ft.)—Remarkably upright in form; very distinct; foliage is of the deepest green; very compact habit.

—**Aurea** (Golden Irish, 4 ft.)—Leaves green in the center, and margined with yellow.

THUJA (Arbor Vitæ). (See Biota for Oriental Varieties.)

* **Occidentalis** (American Arbor Vitæ, soft, 30 ft.)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly, and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. It forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose.

Aurea (Geo. Peabody's Golden, 15 ft.)—Compact growth and bright golden foliage, which is permanent through the year, semi-dwarf. Desirable, rare.

Douglasii Aurea (Douglas' Golden, 15 ft.)—Free grower with fine golden yellow foliage; hardy; the most desirable Golden Arbor Vitæ for the northern States.

Ereoides (Heath-leaved, Tom Thumb, 2 ft.)—A very pretty little compact evergreen; of dwarf habit.

Columbiana (6 ft.)—An elegant small tree with the entire foliage tipped with creamy white; holding its color well throughout the season; one of the best evergreens of its color. Rare.

* **Compacta** (Parson's Dwarf, 3 ft.)—A globe of light green foliage. One of the most striking plants for single specimens. Very hardy.

* **Globosa** (Globe)—A flat, round and very dense sort with the striking peculiarity that all the branches are perfectly flat and set upright with the edges radiating from the center. A most desirable dwarf.

* **Hoveyi** (Hovey's Golden, 3 ft.)—Dwarf, round, dense, yellowish green foliage. An excellent sort.

Little Gem (1 ft.)—New, very dwarf and compact, foliage a beautiful dark green. Rare.

* **Pyramidalis** (10 ft.)—This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitæ is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

Umbraculifera (2 ft.)—A new dwarf variety, bright green foliage.

Vervæneana (8 ft.)—A distinct variety in which green and yellow are finely blended.

* **Warreana** (Siberian)—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

THUJOPSIS (Nootka Sound Cypress)

Borealis (Nootka Sound Cypress, 20 ft.)—Pyramidal; fine, pale glossy green foliage; a remarkable, graceful and beautiful tree, holding its color all winter; hardy, handsome.

—**Pendula** (Weeping, 10 ft.)—A weeping variety of the above; rare.

—**Variegata** (Variegated, 15 ft.)—Variegated foliage; rare.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle).

Adapted to all soils, and very useful either in connection with other plants in shrubberies, or as a single lawn plant, or in groups of several. The foliage is always interesting and useful for its sub-tropical effects, but when the flower spike is thrown up and develops, the effect is unrivalled by any other hardy plant. A group of ten to one hundred plants on the lawn is ornamental the year round, and when in flower is extremely showy. Few plants will grow as well in very dry situations, which is an added merit of great importance.

Angustifolia (Rocky Mountain Yucca, 1 ft.)—This sort has very narrow leaves and blooms before the others, in the second week in June.

* **Filamentosa** (2 ft.)—The well-known garden Yucca, blooming toward the close of June. It is the best known and most largely planted of all the Yuccas.

Recurvifolia (2 ft.)—Resembling Filamentosa, but the recurved foliage distinguishes it.



ADAMS NEEDLE (YUCCA).

CLIMBING VINES AND SHRUBS

ACTINIDIA.

Polygama—A strong growing Japanese vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white purple centered flowers.

AKEBIA (Akebia).

Quinata—A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage and clusters of purplish fragrant flowers of peculiar form.

AMPELOPSIS (Ampelopsis).

* **Veitchii** (Japan or Boston Ivy)—A plant of exceeding merit and beauty. Leaves smaller than the Virginia Creeper and very handsome, changing to crimson-scarlet in autumn. Grows rapidly, and clings tenaciously to walls or wood surfaces; invaluable for screening and ornamenting brick or stone structures.

* **Quinkifolia** (Virginia Creeper)—Beautiful digitate leaves, becoming rich crimson in autumn; a rapid grower and tenacious climber.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe).

A native vine of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, and curious brownish pipe-shaped bloom.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine).

Grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine)—This beautiful species bears large yellowish scarlet flowers. It is less rampant of growth than the following.

Radicans (Common Trumpet Vine)—A most useful, strong growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of scarlet flowers in July and August.

CLEMATIS (Virgin's Bower).

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises, or when used for bedding, or running over rock work or an old tree or stump they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.

Duchess of Edinburg—Fine large double white flowers. Very fine.

Mad. Edw. Andre—New single crimson, free blooming and very fine.

* **Henryi**—Creamy white; very large and fine shape; free grower and bloomer.

* **Jackmani**—Flowers, when fully expanded, four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

Ramona—A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

Viticella Kermisinus—Flowers of medium size, of bright wine-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

Coccinea—A very handsome hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

Virginica (American White)—A very rapid growing and hardy plant; seeds furnished with long, plumose, downy tufts; flowers small, white.

Flamula—A rapid growing variety, with small, white, sweet-scented flowers.

* **Paniculata** (Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merits. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. These flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

EUONYMUS.

Radicans—A self-clinging vine of slow growth until well established. Is evergreen. A most useful plant for rockwork and for covering low walls, also used for borders, very hardy.

—* **Variegata**—Similar in habit and growth to the above, but with variegated leaves.

HEDERA (Ivy).

Helix—English Ivy. The old evergreen Ivy. A handsome climbing evergreen plant, especially suited to the north side of buildings, where it will escape the direct winter sunlight.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

JASMINUM.

Nudiflorum—Yellow Jasmine. Bears yellow flowers in the earliest days of spring. Can be used as a shrub or trained on a trellis as desired.

—**Officinale**—This is the hardy white Jasmine, bearing its sweet-scented, white flowers in June.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

Belgica—Monthly Honeysuckle. Flowers pink in the bud, cream color when expanded.

Brachypoda—Japan Evergreen. A dense growing evergreen variety blooming freely about the middle of June.

Branchypoda Aurea Reticulata—A variegated golden-leaved variety. Very attractive.

Flava—Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. Free growing, bearing bunches of yellow flowers.

* **Halleana**—Hall's Japan. Of very robust growth and good habit. Blooms freely in June, and intermittently afterward. Flowers cream-yellow. The most popular honeysuckle.

Sempervirens Red Coral. An American species, bearing bunches of scarlet flowers in latter June. More beautiful, but not so free blooming as the others and without fragrance.

WISTARIA (Glycine).

Frutescens (American)—A fast grower, bearing racemes of light purple flowers in the first week of June.

—**Multijuga** (Japanese)—This bears racemes of flowers two to three feet in length and of light purple color. Flowers at the close of May.

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

—**Alba** (Chinese White)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender when young.

HEDGE PLANTS.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However, this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or Shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

SOIL.—In planting hedges, care should be taken to secure a quantity of good top-soil with which to fill in about the roots of the plants. This is especially the case when evergreen hedges are to be planted as they require a great deal of nourishment to keep them healthy and of a good rich color. Do not cramp the roots in a small, narrow trench; dig a good wide one so that the roots can be spread out flat and still not touch the sides of it.

MANURE.—After the trees are planted, put a coating of old manure on the surface of the soil around the plants, covering all the earth that has been disturbed in the planting. This mulch should be left on for a year, and finally worked into the ground.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.—Evergreens for hedges 1-2 ft. apart depending on the size of the plants and the required height of the hedge; for wind breaks 3-8 ft. apart. Deciduous shrubs should be set from 6-12 inches apart.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

Am. Arbor Vitæ—Hemlock and Norway Spruce are the varieties commonly used. Some of the longer Pines make admirable wind breaks.

BEST SHRUBS FOR HEDGING.

Of all the ornamental hedge plants, the California Privet is the most highly prized. If cut to the ground one or two years after planting it makes a very thick hedge right from the bottom, sending up many strong shoots. The leaves are a rich green and will remain on the plants up to Christmas, and if they are a little sheltered they will keep green almost all winter. This is especially the case if the hedge has attained some age and has frequently been trimmed. Though it is a strong grower it can be kept to a low size by frequent trimming. Other desirable shrubs are Altheas, Berberies, Spireas, Japan Quince, etc

The Osage Orange and Honey Locust, because of their small cost and reliability for defence are much in favor for planting farm hedges.

ROSES.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. In selecting a spot for a Rosebed do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open, airy situation, with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if well enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the bed dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drouth. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

ROSES IN POTS. For growing in the conservatory will give you a succession of bloom, if treated in the following manner: Drain the pots well with broken bits of crock; mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light, friable soil, and press firmly about the roots in potting. Keep well watered during the summer, more scantily in fall and winter. Keep all flower buds pinched off until winter, and then give all the sunlight possible. Keep your plant clean and growing. About 60 degrees is the best temperature for it.

CLASS I

CLIMBING ROSES.

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches and any unsightly objects. Perfectly hardy and very profuse bloomers.

- * **Baltimore Belle**—Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.
- * **Crimson Rambler**—Another season's trial fully justifies all the praise that has been given it in the past. Wherever seen during the past summer it has been a mass of rich, glowing crimson, and everyone who has it is delighted with it. Perfectly hardy; wonderfully free flowering; intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long in a season when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 35 to 40 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded, or without showing any of the purplish tinge so often seen in dark roses, for an unusual length of time. For walls, pillars and porches, or any other place where a hardy climbing rose is wanted, nothing can be more desirable or beautiful. If grown in beds and pegged down it makes a brilliant display with its profusion of bloom, large clusters shooting out from each joint. As many as 300 blooms have been counted on a single branch.
- Empress of China**—Light red, changing to pink when fully expanded. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers medium size. New.
- Gem of the Prairies**—Flowers large and double, light crimson, sometimes blotched white.
- Multiflora** Flowers light pink, and borne in large panicles at the extremity of every branch followed by showy masses of brilliant fruits. A rampant climber. Choice to cover buildings, trellises, ledges, etc., etc.
- Pink Rambler** (*Euphrosyne*)—Of German origin, and in habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming, form of flower, hardiness, and vigorous climbing habit may be said to be almost identical with Crimson Rambler, of which it is a blood relative, but the flowers are pure shining rosy pink, the partially open buds being of a bright light carmine, producing a pleasing contrast, and the numerous yellow stamens lend an additional charm to the flower.
- * **Queen of the Prairie**—Bright rose color; large compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best.
- Seven Sisters**—Blush to crimson, flowering in clusters.
- White Rambler** (*Thalia*)—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing only in color, which in *Thalia* is pure clear white.

- * **Wichuriana** (Japan Trailing Rose)—An admirable rapid grower, of prostrate or trailing habit, sending out strong, slender shoots, 10 to 20 feet long, in one season, covering the ground with a luxuriant carpet of small glossy foliage, above which are borne the abundant clusters of beautiful, pure white, single roses, with a crown of golden anthers in the center of each flower. The plants are perfectly hardy, continuous bloomers, and valuable for covering the ground of a rose border or other garden plat, or for ornamenting banks, ledges or rocky places.
- * **Yellow Rambler** (*Aglaia*).—The only yellow hardy climbing rose. It has been thoroughly tested and found to successfully withstand without protection a continued temperature of zero and below. It is similar to Crimson Rambler in manner of blooming, the flowers being in immense clusters and having the same lasting qualities, remaining in bloom three to four weeks. The plant is even freer in growth than Crimson Rambler, and soon makes a fine, showy specimen.

CLASS 2.

HARDY HYBRIDS, ETC.

This class of Roses is considered the most valuable for out-door planting whenever a permanent bed is desired. They are perfectly hardy and will stand our most severe winters, and when once established they improve in beauty every year. They will do well almost anywhere, but delight in a deep, rich soil. A mulching of straw, leaves or manure, will greatly benefit them if applied in the fall and allowed to remain until spring.



FISHER HOLMES.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color; large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

* **American Beauty**—Flowers large, beautiful form, very double; deep rose rich color; delightful fragrance resembling *La France*, or the old-fashioned *Damask Rose*; truly an ever-bloomer, every shoot producing a bud.

Anna de Diesbach—Carmine; a beautiful shade; moderately full and very large.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink; symmetrical form; very beautiful; not of robust habit.

* **Baron de Bonstetten**—Rich velvety maroon; large: full. A splendid sort.

Baronne Prevost—Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest.

* **Coquette des Alps**—White, lightly shaded with carmine; of medium size. A free bloomer.

Coquette des Blancches—Pure white, flowering in clusters; a very free bloomer.

* **Charles Lefebvre**—Fine bright red; one of the best.

Capt. Christy—Delicate flesh color; a large, finely formed flower.



MRS. J. LAING.

* **Clotilde Soupert**—The best known and most popular Polyantha. It is as free blooming as a rose can be, commencing to bloom when but three or four inches high, and is never after without bloom if kept in a healthy growing condition. The full double flowers are produced in sprays of three or more and are of the finest imaginable form. The outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink, but vary some times from pure white to silvery rose on the same plant.

Duke of Edinburgh—The flowers of this variety are large and full, of a bright scarlet crimson, shaded maroon. The plant itself is of sturdy, compact growth. A very valuable variety.

Dinsmore—A continuous bloomer of dwarf, compact habit. Flowers are large and very double, of a beautiful, deep crimson shade.

Duchess of Albany—Large and fragrant, rich deep pink; it resembles in all other respects La France.

* **Fisher Holmes**—Holds first place among the dark red roses and is one of the most

satisfactory to grow. A rich crimson scarlet, a mass of bloom when at its best, considered by many superior to the popular Gen. Jacqueminot.

Francois Levet—Large flower of fine form, on straight stiff stems; bright, clear rose color. A splendid variety.

* **Gen. Jacqueminot**—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; free bloomer; unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color.

General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.

Giant of Battles—Very deep, brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer, and one of the very best.

* **John Hopper**—Rose with rosy crimson center; splendid form.

Jules Margottin—Light brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.

* **La France**—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

La Reine—Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best.

* **Louis Van Houtte**—Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautifully formed double flower.

Mad. George Bruant—A cross of Rosa Rugosa and Tea Rose. Flowers white in clusters, semi-double; buds long and pointed. It forms a handsome bush; retains the glossy leathery leaves of the Rugosa.

* **Magna Charta**—Fine bright rose; very large, double and of fine form.

* **Marshal P. Wilder**—Bright cherry carmine; very fragrant; a free bloomer.

* **Mrs. J. H. Laing**—This is one of the finest new hardy roses that has been sent out for years. It is very free-flowering, being in bloom nearly the whole season.



PERLE DES BLANCHES.

It is remarkably strong and healthy ; flowers of large size and of fine shape and finish ; color an exquisite shade of pink ; deliciously fragrant.

Madame Charles Wood—Vivid crimson ; changing to bright deep rose ; very large and full.

* **Madame Plantier**—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters.

* **Mad. Gabriel Luizet**—Very full and double, delightfully fragrant, clear carmine rose suffused with lavender. A very valuable variety.

* **Margaret Dickson**—Very large and of fine form, pure white with pale flesh center ; fragrant and sweet. A grand sort and the finest hardy white rose yet produced.

* **Paul Neyron**—The largest flowered rose in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers ; color deep clear rose, very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high in one season, each shoot tipped with an immense flower, often 5 inches in diameter. We always recommend Paul Neyron when a good, hardy pink rose is desired.

* **Perle des Blanches**—A splendid white rose, of good form, very double and fragrant.

* **Persian Yellow**—The finest hardy yellow rose grown ; deep, golden yellow ; semi-double. Blooms very freely in June. Hardy anywhere.



RUGOSA ROSES (RED AND WHITE).

Pink Soupert—Resembles its parent *Clothilde Soupert* closely except in foliage and color. The clusters are immense, exceedingly profuse and the flowers are of a deep rosy pink, medium to large and very double.

* **Prince Camille de Rohan**—One of the darkest colored roses ; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment than this one. A very prolific bloomer and the blooms are of excellent form and size.

* **Rugosa (Red)**—Large, dark green, glossy foliage ; perfectly hardy and grows from four to five feet high. The flowers which are produced freely all summer are single, and have five petals, a rich, rosy crimson, are succeeded by large clusters of bright scarlet fruit, which appears while still in bloom, making it an object of rare beauty. We especially recommend it for the shrubby border. Its vigorous, robust habit, handsome foliage and flowers, especially recommend it.

- * **Rugosa** (White)—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are pure white, and the fruit golden yellow with crimson cheek.
- * **Ulrich Brunner**—Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color cherry red.
- Victor Verdier**—Clear rose; globular, fine form and free bloomer; superb.
- Vick's Caprice**—By far the best striped hardy rose. The flowers are large, and bud and flower are perfect in form; color soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped carmine. Excellent for cutting.

CLASS 3.

MOSS ROSES.

Require close pruning and high culture. Admired for their beautiful buds.

- * **Blanche Moreau**—Pure white; large, good form.
- * **Crested Moss**—Deep, pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant, beautiful rose.
- Glory of Mosses**—Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful.
- * **Princess Adelaide**—Bright rosy pink; large.
- Salet**—Clear rose color; vigorous; free bloomer.

CLASS 4.

TENDER ROSES.

- Agrippina** (China)—An excellent rose for bedding or pot culture; continuous bloomer; color, fine, velvety crimson.
- Bon Silene**—Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color deep rose, shaded carmine.
- Chromatella** (Cloth of Gold)—Golden yellow; fragrant; large and beautiful.
- * **Gloire de Dijon**—Noted for its large sized flower, its delicate tea scent, and its exquisite shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream. Quite hardy.
- * **Hermosa**—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink; very fragrant. A favorite with everyone. Half hardy.
- Meteor**—We have no red rose that is better for general purposes or that gives as many perfect shaped flowers on nice, long stems. The color is rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. The plant is of vigorous growth, and very free flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or pot culture.
- * **Marechal Niel**—Beautiful deep yellow; very large, full globular form; sweet scented; free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented roses yet introduced; a good climber.
- Perle des Jardins**—Probably better known than any other yellow Rose grown. Beautiful, clear yellow, distinct from all other Tea Roses. The flowers are large and of perfect form, fine in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open flower.
- Safrano**—An old favorite. Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, frequently tinted with rose.



GLORIE DE DIJON.

TREE ROSES.

These are roses of any of the previous sorts, that are budded, or grafted, on the free or cultivated stock of the Dog or Briar rose, four to five feet from the ground, and form fine dwarf trees; and when properly cultivated and cared for are a fine novelty and should be in every well-regulated lawn. Should be removed to the cellar, pit or greenhouse during the winter. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn, nothing gives a finer effect than these; they are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the parks.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

Japonica Var.—Blades striped lengthwise with broad bands of pure white.

* **Japonica Zebrina**—This is one of the most striking and distinct plants. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally.

* **ARUNDO.**

Donax—A magnificent Hardy Grass, growing to a height of 15 feet, and forming dense clumps.

Variegata—A hardy, broad-leaved variegated Bamboo; foliage creamy white and green; growing 6 to 8 feet high.

ERIANTHUS.

Ravennæ—A hardy ornamental grass, which grows from 9 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes. It resembles the Pampas Grass but blooms much more abundantly.

EULALIA.

* **Gracilis Univitata**—Narrow green leaves with a silvery white mid-rib. This plant is of most graceful habit and is very useful for decorative purposes in the center of vases, as well as making an attractive lawn plant; perfectly hardy, standing our most severe winters.

Japonica—Long narrow leaf blades, very graceful and feathery, it attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and in autumn throws up great numbers of plumes, like pampas grass.

HARDY PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

There is an increasing demand for plants that are perfectly hardy, and do not have to be taken up every fall or replaced every spring. The following list has been selected with care and contains a fine assortment of plants that make valuable permanent beds.

ACHILLEA.

The Pearl—Blooms in clusters of pure white flowers. Valuable for summer cut-flowers.

ALTHÆA ROSEA (Hollyhock).

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn or interspersing among shrubbery they are invaluable. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a Camelia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of crimson, yellow, pink, orange, white, etc. They require a deep, rich soil, and will repay in quantity and beauty of bloom any extra care.

ASTILBE (*Spiræa Japonica*).

A handsome plant with small, pure white flowers in large branching panicles. It is extensively used for forcing for winter flowers by florists.

AQUILEGIA (*Cerulea*).

Columbine—A beautiful Rocky mountain species with broad flowers, often three inches in diameter; the outer sepals deep lilac or blue; petals white, while the deep blue spur is tipped green. A grand variety for the border or rockery.

* **CHRYSANTHEMUMS**.

The requirements for successful Chrysanthemum culture in open ground are rich soil, plenty of water, and sunlight. To get very large flowers it is necessary to "disbud" the plants; that is, remove all the flower-buds as soon as they appear, except one or two at the extremity of each branch. We have many fine varieties, adapted for pot or garden culture. Offered for spring planting only.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA

A beautiful, hardy border plant; grows fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces its bright, golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut, and should be grown in quantity, whenever flowers are wanted for table decoration.

CONVALARIA MAJALIS (*Lily of the Valley*).

One of the most charming spring flowering plants, producing delicate bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in deep shade.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS PINKS (*The old and deservedly popular Sweet William*).

Valuable dwarf hardy plants, that will grow anywhere and increase in beauty every year. They have a delightful clove-like fragrance that adds much to their value for cut-flowers. When fully developed, the plants are a perfect mass of bloom for a long period.

DICENTRA.

Spectabilis (*Bleeding Heart*).—A hardy perennial plant with rose colored flowers in great abundance. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA (3 ft.).

Foxglove. Bears long spikes of showy purple flowers in July. An old favorite.

FUNKIA (*Plantain Lily*).

Cordata—A handsome, showy plant, with beautiful, large broad leaves. Flowers large, pure waxy white borne in large trusses. Very fragrant.

Undulata Variegata—Leaves 8 to 10 inches long, 2 to 3 inches wide, beautifully variegated yellow and green. Flowers deep blue.

HEMEROCALLIS (*Day Lily*).

Dumortieri—A most useful variety growing about two feet high with clusters of lily-like flowers of a rich yellow, exterior bronzy-orange.

HIBISCUS (*Mallow*).

Crimson Eye—One of the most showy in all the long list of hardy plants; will bloom freely the first year, and can be grown anywhere in ordinary rich soil. Pure white, with rich velvety crimson center. The flowers are of immense size, often measuring twenty inches in circumference.

* **HYPERICUM**.

Moserianum—See under shrubs.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS (*Hardy Candytuft*).

Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants.

* **IRIS GERMAN.**

We offer a splendid collection of this favorite herbaceous plant. A mass of German Iris presents a beautiful blending of colors when in full bloom. Their coloring includes all the shades of violet purple and bronze with a ground of white or grayish white.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

* **Kaempferii** (Japan Iris)—Our list of this magnificent class of Iris has been carefully selected and contains the very best varieties in cultivation. They are perfectly hardy and flower abundantly during June and July. A well established plant produces a dozen or more flower stalks, 2 to 3 feet high, each stalk giving from 2 to 4 enormous blooms. The Iris thrives best in a moist soil, but if this cannot be given, supply it with plenty of water, during the growing and blooming season.

PARDANTHUS (Blackberry Lily).

Of easiest culture in ordinary garden soils, preferring a rich, sandy loam, in a sunny situation. Flowers are very pretty, and are followed by showy bunches of shining black seeds, looking like blackberries. Fine for vases in house decoration.

* **PHLOX, DECUSATA** (Perennial Phlox).

Few plants give better satisfaction to the amateur than hardy Phloxes. They thrive in any ordinarily rich soil. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness, and the extended season of blooming, combined with the varied and beautiful coloring, made them particularly valuable for garden planting. We offer a carefully selected strain, Red, White and Pink.

Subulata (Moss Pink).

White—A beautiful pure white form of the Common Moss Pink, with deep shining green foliage. It flowers so freely as to completely hide the foliage.

Rose Colored (The Common Moss Pink)—Very free flowering; pinkish purple with darker center.

PÆONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

* **Herbaceous Pæonies**—These are very beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, flesh color to deep red.

Tree Pæonies (See under Shrubs.)

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM.

Chinese Bell Flower—Blooms constantly from July until late in September; flowers large, bell-shaped, of a deep shade of blue. An extremely rapid growing plant, will do well in any ordinary garden soil. Perfectly hardy, making a dense branching bush two to three feet high.

PLUMBAGO LARPENTAE

A useful edging plant, bearing rich deep blue flowers, and continuing in bloom till frost.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM.

This is one of the prettiest perennials of its season. The flowers are rose colored on long stems, just the thing for cutting.

* **RUDEBECKIA, LACINIATA, fl. pl.** (Golden Glow).

A hardy perennial growing six to seven feet high and producing hundreds of bright golden flowers two to three inches in diameter, on long graceful stems, forming immense heads of bloom. Fine for cutting. Should be planted in every garden; blooms until frost.

SPIRÆE (Palmata).

One of the finest perennials in cultivation, with elegant palmate foliage and a succession of showy, large heads of deep crimson flowers. Should be in every collection.

TRITOMA (Uvaria Flame Flower, Red-hot Poker).

Blooms from midsummer till freezing weather. The stalks shoot up from 3 to 4 feet high, and continue blooming for several weeks. As the flower buds open and fade, they pass through the shades of yellow, red and blue that a bar of hot iron does in cooling.

VINCA MINOR (Periwinkle).

Handsome evergreen foliage; showy, bright-blue flowers, borne freely in early spring, and at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. Will grow in the poorest soil, and in or right under trees, largely used as a cover plant where grass will not grow.

Flowering Bulbs and Tubers to be Planted in the Spring.

These require to be taken up in the Fall, and to be kept from freezing.

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire stalk will open in the most beautiful manner.

CANNAS LARGE FLOWERED DWARF.

Nothing can be more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these everblooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a very short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until stopped by frost in fall. Grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom all winter if taken into the house or conservatory. No one who has a lawn or yard should be without a bed of these beautiful free-blooming Cannas.

DAHLIAS.

Of this useful class of fall flowering plants we offer a choice collection, including the best varieties of the large-flowering.

TUBEROSE (Pearl).

Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size, imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to two feet.

Flowering Bulbs to be Planted in the Fall.

CROCUS.

A universal favorite and one of the earliest ornaments of the garden; generally grown along the edges of the walks or flower beds. They should be planted two inches deep. Blue, white striped and yellow.

HYACINTHS.

One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the early spring flowering bulbs, and is used largely for forcing in winter for cut-flower purposes.

JONQUILS.

Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, 6 or 8 may be put in a 6-inch pot.

LILIUM (Lilies.)

Lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Auratum (Gold-banded Japan Lily)—This superb Lily has flowers 10 to 12 inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size.

Candidum (Common white.)

—**Speciosum Album**—Pure white with a slight tinge of rose on end of petals; one of the best.

—**Tigrinum, fl. pl.** (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; a strong growing showy variety, and entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere.

NARCISSUS.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

TULIPS.

Nothing in the floral world equals the brilliancy and gorgeousness of a bed of good tulips. For outside flowering they should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart.

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