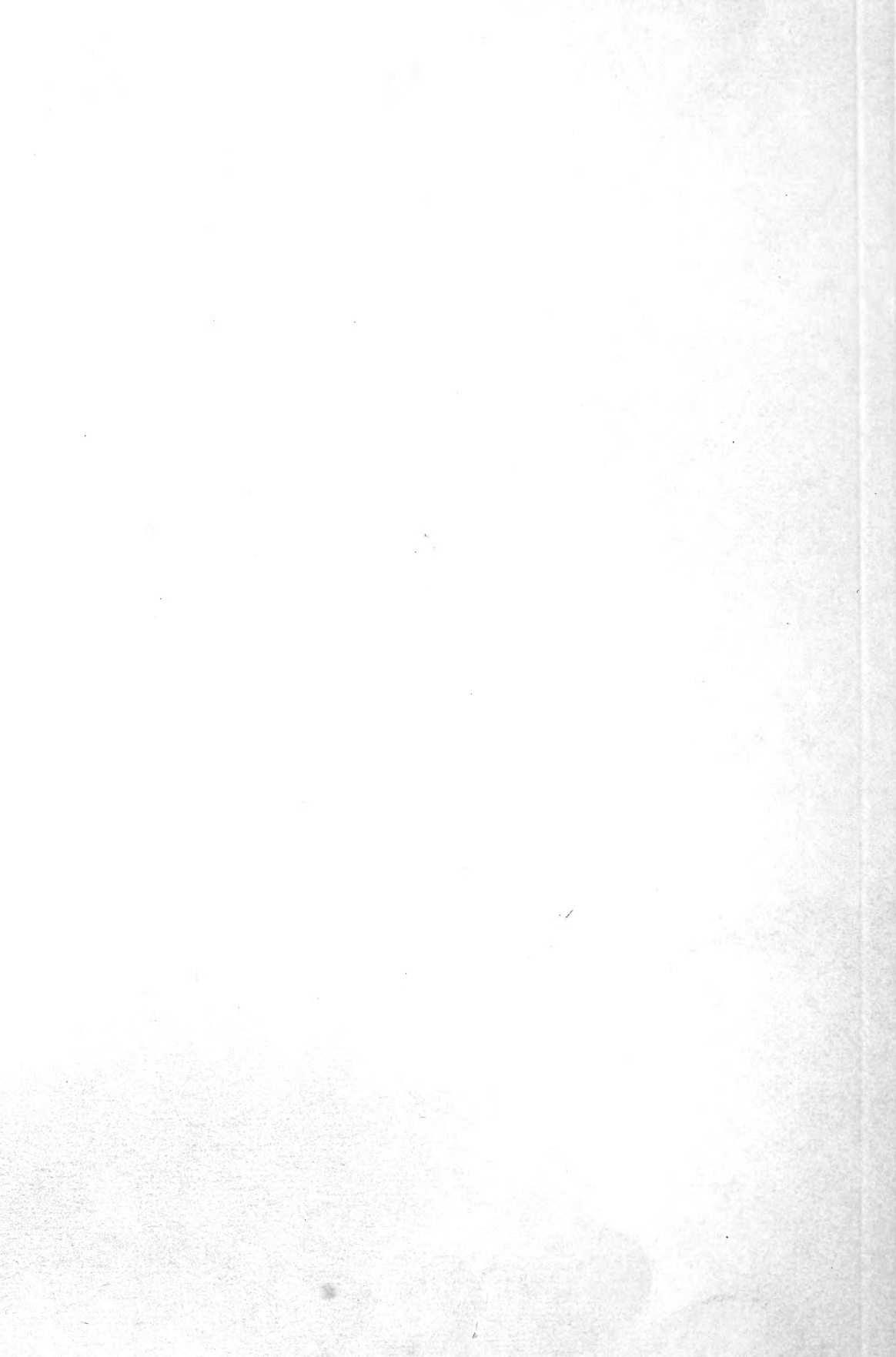


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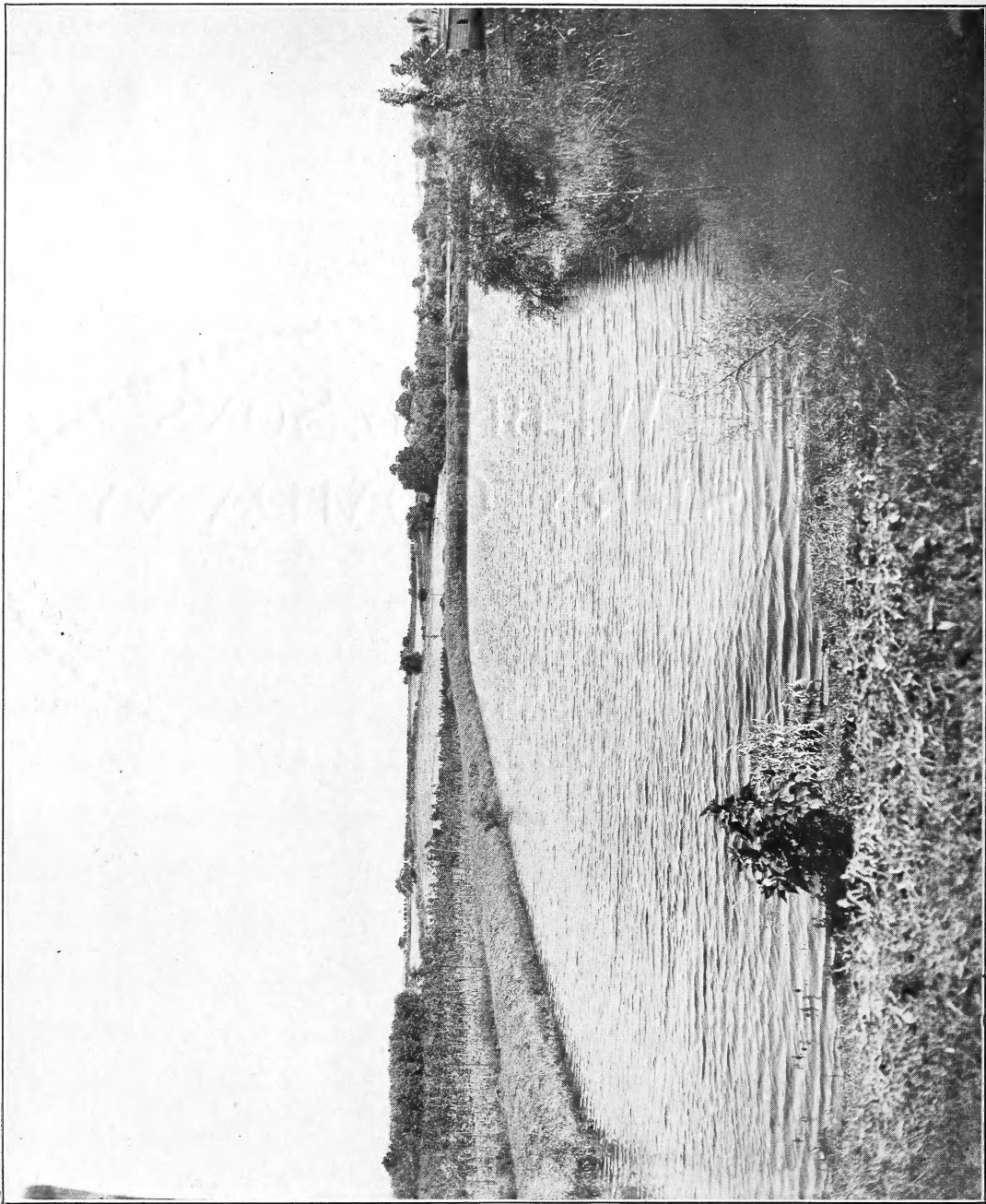


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H. J. WEBER & SONS
NURSERY COMPANY

NURSERY,
Mo.



Trees : Shrubs : Vines
Roses : Evergreens
Perennials : Etc.



OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Established 1867

Capital \$50,000.00 Full Paid

Incorporated 1903

Descriptive Catalog

OF

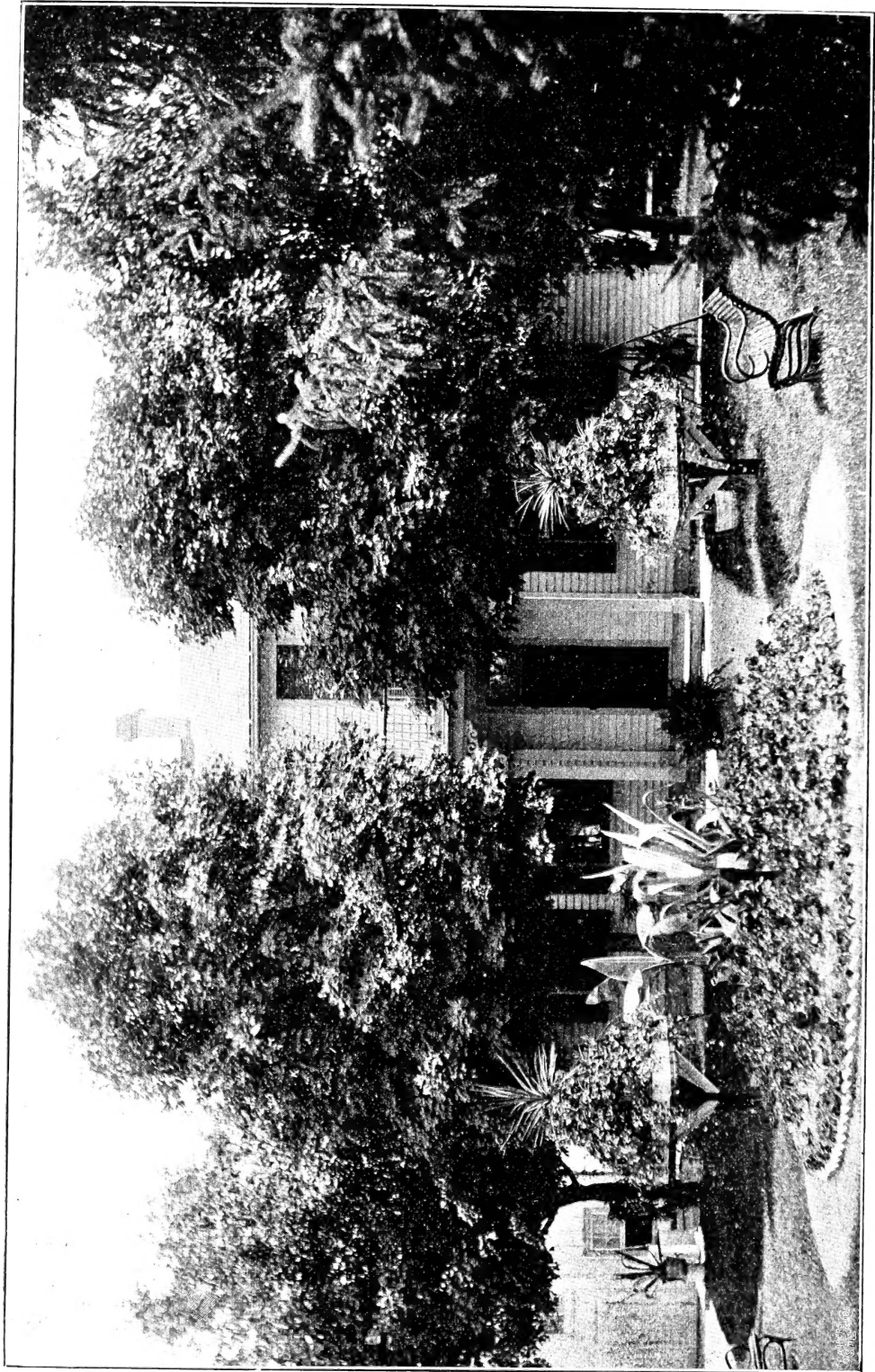
*FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS
EVERGREENS, VINES, SMALL
FRUIT PLANTS
ETC.*



H. J. Weber & Sons
Nursery Company
Nursery, Missouri

LOCATED ON GRAVOIS ROAD, nine miles from St. Louis Court House, in St. Louis County, one mile from City Limits.

TO REACH NURSERY: Take "Cherokee" Car going south, to end of line, 25 minutes walk west, or take St. Louis, Memphis & Southeastern R. R. from Union Station to Gravois, Mo., 10 minutes walk east on Gravois Road.



RESIDENCE AND PARTIAL GARDEN VIEW OF THE H. J. WEBBER & SONS NURSERY COMPANY.

INTRODUCTORY

We take pleasure in presenting herewith a new edition of our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, describing Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Plants, grown in our Nurseries.

Again extending to our many patrons our sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

To those receiving this list with whom we have not had the pleasure of dealing, we give the following information:

Our Nurseries cover over 200 Acres of the best Nursery land in Missouri, being of the "Loess formation," which is specially adapted to the growing of strong, healthy trees and plants, with plenty of fibrous roots.

The packing facilities are the best of any Nursery near St. Louis, and all packing and filling of orders is personally superintended by members of the firm with the assistance of competent help, in the best possible manner; no distance too great for our mode of packing.

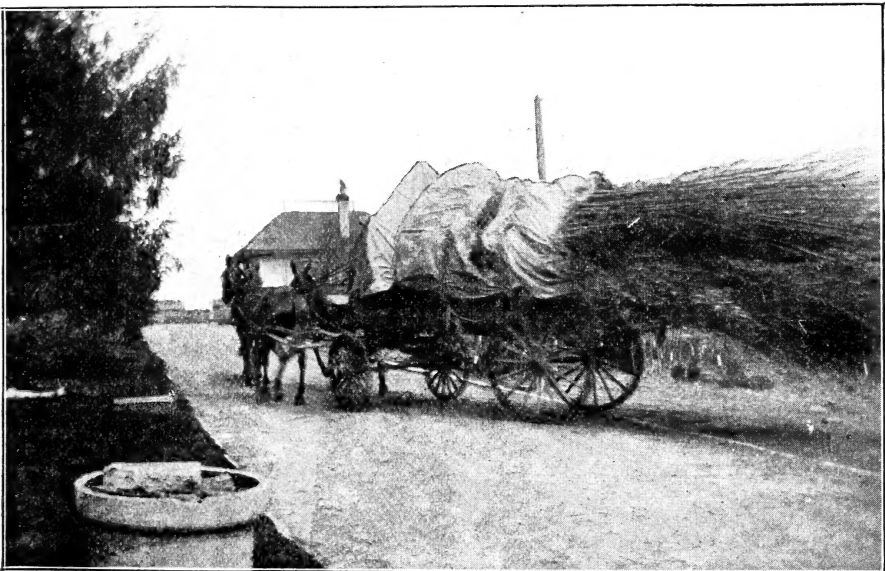
We usually begin packing in the fall, about October 15th, and extend to November 15, or until freezing up, and in spring from March 1st according to weather.

You are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries, we are always pleased to show visitors through our grounds.

For a number of years we have been increasing our Ornamental plantings and now offer the most complete line in the West for Home, Club and Institution Grounds, Parks, Cemeteries, etc.

We solicit your correspondence and inquiries, and are always glad to assist you in making selections. Awaiting your favors, we are

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO.



ONE OF OUR CITY DELIVERY WAGONS



OUR CUT FLOWER AND PLANT DELIVERY WAGON

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

TERMS, CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REMARKS

TERMS—Invariably cash, except when otherwise agreed upon.

Remit by P. O. or Express Money Order on St. Louis, Mo., Registered Letter on Nursery, Mo., or by Draft. Please do not send private checks unless drawn on some St. Louis Bank. Address all letters to "H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co.," Nursery, Mo. C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied with one-half the amount in cash.

Quotations.—All quotations made in our Price List (issued separately from this Catalogue) are made subject to previous sales and without liability should injury befall stock from frost, fire, hail or other causes beyond our control.

Guarantee.—We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent out by us, that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the money paid for same. It is understood between purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees and plants that prove untrue.

Free Packing.—We pack free all orders sold at Price List prices in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes, with moss or excelsior.

No Cartage to Freight Depots, Express Offices or Wharfs in St. Louis.

City of St. Louis and Suburban Deliveries.—Parties desiring to receive their order on a certain day or immediately on receipt of same, will please have it shipped by some local Express Company. Express charges are to be paid by purchaser.

City Delivery Wagons.—We make trips to the various sections of St. Louis; orders to go this way must be left entirely with us as to time of delivery. We combine a number of orders for one section in making these deliveries. We cannot make special trips unless order is large enough to make a load.

Railroad Facilities.—We have the "St. Louis, Cape Girardeau and Memphis R. R." branch of the "Frisco System" within one-half mile of the office. Our station is "Gravois, Mo." "Wells Fargo Express" Car Load shipments loaded here. This with the St. Louis facilities enables us to make prompt shipments on direct lines.

Early Orders.—Customers should send in orders as early as possible; do not wait until the last minute. Wishing to serve our patrons to the best of their interest we kindly ask for early orders.

Directions.—Observe carefully that your name, P. O., County and State are plainly written on your order; also state whether to be sent by Freight or Express, and by what route. If no directions are given, we will use our best judgment in the matter.

Errors.—Any errors that may occur in filling orders must be reported within five days after receipt of goods. We will immediately correct same. Complaints entered after the above stated time cannot be entertained.

Losses.—All stock will be sent out in good condition; we do not guarantee stock to live under all conditions, nor do we make up any loss whatever due to climatic effects, or after culture on the part of the purchaser. On receipt of stock, open package at once and ascertain condition of same, check up varieties and compare with your order and report to us at once. (If package has been frosted or become dry en route, treat as per instructions given in Catalogue, under Directions for Transplanting and Care of Trees, Shrubs, etc.)

Substitution.—It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such. Should it be desirable for us not to do this, please state "No Substitution" on your order.

Selections.—Persons unacquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we will select as if planting for ourselves.

Transportation.—Every care is taken to secure safe and prompt transportation. The forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

Inspection.—Our Nurseries are annually inspected by the State Entomologist and have been found free of San Jose Scale and other dangerous insects and diseases. A copy of certificate of inspection will be attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Fumigation.—Having built our own "Fumigatorium," we will fumigate with "Hydrocyanic Acid Gas," all stock sent to States where same is required by law. Should any of our customers request us to "Fumigate" their stock, we will be pleased to do so, free of extra charge.

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO.,

Nursery, St. Louis County, Mo.

Directions for Transplanting Trees or Shrubs

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees.—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and often roots are broken or bruised, as will be the case however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, in pruning at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, always cutting from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water, let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree, it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting.—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among their branches, nor the borer cut about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and break down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shaped specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of Trees that Have Been Frozen in the Packages or Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure.—Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure bury entirely in the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible

to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalogue.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back four to five feet the following winter, ready for fastening to the trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While, if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground.

Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance.	No. of trees.	Distance.	No. of trees.
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	12 feet apart each way.....	302
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	13 feet apart each way.....	257
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	14 feet apart each way.....	222
4 feet apart each way.....	2,702	15 feet apart each way.....	193
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	16 feet apart each way.....	170
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	17 feet apart each way.....	150
7 feet apart each way.....	888	18 feet apart each way.....	134
8 feet apart each way.....	680	19 feet apart each way.....	120
9 feet apart each way.....	537	20 feet apart each way.....	108
10 feet apart each way.....	434	25 feet apart each way.....	69
11 feet apart each way.....	360	30 feet apart each way.....	48

Rule.—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.

Spray Mixtures for San Jose Scale Pratt's "Scalecide"

Manufactured Only by B. G. Pratt Co., New York, is an Absolutely Unfailing Remedy for
"San Jose Scale"

Attested to by thousands who have used it. If you have not tried it **SPRAY** as soon as leaves begin to fall. **DON'T WAIT** until the **Scale** has sapped the **life** out of your trees. **Cheaper** and more **effective** than Lime, Sulphur and Salt or any other home-made or commercial spray. A 5 per cent solution **guaranteed** to kill every scale touched with it. One enthusiastic customer remarked that it killed 100 per cent of all scale it hit, and 90 per cent that it did not hit.

Directions for Using Pratt's "Scalecide."—Fill spray tank first with water, and add 1 gallon of "**Scalecide**" for every 20 gallons of water; agitate slightly and it is ready for use.

Twice the quantity of "**Scalecide**" may be used if desired. It will not injure the tree. Commence spraying in the Fall, just after the leaves fall. Spray any time during the Winter or Spring, that it is comfortable to work outdoors, up to the time that the blossoms are beginning to open. "**Scalecide** is antiseptic and healing to the skin. Absolutely **non-poisonous**."

We are Western Agents for this Material

See prices under Insecticides in Price List. Send for additional Literature if interested.

Directions for Making Lime-Sulphur-Salt Solution

In making the lime-sulphur-salt solution it is necessary that some convenient means for cooking it be at hand, the most suitable for which is steam. If there happens to be a steam boiler on the premises, connection by means of steam-proof rubber hose and a short piece of half-inch gas pipe may be made, through which the steam can be conveyed into a barrel, the hose and pipe extending very nearly to the bottom. The connection should also be provided with a stopcock so that the steam may be turned on or off as desired. If means for steam cooking are not available, an ordinary iron kettle, such as is used to heat water for scalding hogs, is very suitable.

Formula.—15 pounds of good stone lime, 15 pounds of flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds of common salt.

(Flowers of sulphur are much better than flour of sulphur, notwithstanding the fact that the druggist or dealers may claim that they are the same. The flowers of sulphur is a sublimed product, while the flour is merely ground stick sulphur.)

Put the lime into the kettle and add three or four buckets of hot water. While the lime is boiling add the sulphur and stir briskly. If the contents of the kettle are now likely to boil over add another bucket of hot water. When the lime and sulphur have boiled for a few minutes, add the salt and cook until the solution becomes dark amber in color. Usually an hour is sufficiently long to cook the mixture, but if it is not of the right color at this time the cooking should be continued. When the mixture has been properly cooked, there ought not to be more than a pint or so of residue left in the kettle. At the beginning of the cooking the solution should be stirred continually, but after a few minutes occasional stirrings will suffice. When the cooking is completed the solution should be strained through a fine sieve made for the purpose, or through a gunny sack into the pumping barrel or tank and made up to fifty gallons of hot water. In making lime-sulphur-salt solution, some put all of the ingredients into the cooking receptacle at the same time, add the water and start the cooking, but we prefer the method above given and recommend it in preference to any other. The mixture should be applied while hot and preferably as soon after making as possible, always bearing in mind to keep it well agitated while the pump is in operation. All pumps and accessories used in applying the mixture should be well washed and cleaned after each time of using.

Lime-Sulphur-Caustic Soda

This mixture is designed to do away with the tedious process of cooking the original lime-sulphur-salt mixture. It is a very convenient mixture to use when the size of the orchard does not seem to warrant the expense of purchasing a suitable plant for making the boiled mixture. Very satisfactory results may be had if care is taken in securing the materials, and in making the mixture, but lime-sulphur-salt is recommended for use in larger orchards and in places where conveniences are at hand for making it.

Fresh stone lime	20 pounds
Flowers of Sulphur	15 pounds
Caustic soda	7 pounds
Water to make	50 gallons

Slack the lime with just enough water to prevent burning. When the boiling becomes vigorous add the sulphur which has been made into a smooth paste, adding enough water at intervals to prevent thickening. Keep the mixture well stirred during this part of the process. When the lime is slacked but is still steaming add the soda in three equal portions, putting in each portion in turn as the action of the preceding one begins to subside. After all action has ceased dilute with enough water to make thin and strain into the spray barrel and make up to fifty gallons with water.

Kerosene Emulsion

Whale Oil Soap.....	½ pound
Boiling water	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 10 minutes. Dilute with 10 gallons of water before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark lice, cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can be successfully treated.

FORMULAS

For Making Various Insecticides and Fungicides.

Ammonical Copper Carbonate

Copper carbonate	6 ounces
Ammonia, 26 deg. Baume, enough to dissolve copper, no more.	
Water40 to 50 gallons

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia (it will take about three pints of the stronger grade) and dilute with water to 40 or 50 gallons, for fungous diseases. It does not discolor fruit and may be applied even when the fruit is ripening. Often used for apple bitter rot.

Arsenites

Paris green or London purple.....	1 pound
Fresh Lime	3 pounds
Water	175 gallons

Make a paste of either Paris green or London purple with a little water, gradually dilute it by adding more water. When it is of liquid consistency, pour it into the water. If the poison is put dry into a barrel of water, it will collect in lumps and cannot readily be stirred into the water. For insects that chew, the Paris green is less liable to burn foliage, so it is sometimes preferred to the London purple. The London is more readily kept in suspension in the water, however. In applying either of these poisons, the liquid should be kept stirred so they will not settle.

These poisons are generally applied in Bordeaux mixture instead of water.

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper sulphate	4 pounds
Lime (unslacked)	6 pounds

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a sack and suspending it over a tub of water (at least 4 gallons), so the bottom of the bag just touches the water. When it is dissolved, dilute to 25 gallons. Slack the lime and dilute to 15 or 20 gallons, then pour these two together and add water to make 50 gallons. Do not fail to dilute both lime and copper sulphate before they go together, or chemical action will injure the solution.

The Bordeaux Mixture is used for most fungous diseases, and is our best general fungicide. The sediment from its remains on the plant for some time, so fruit should not be sprayed with it near the time of ripening.

The amount of copper sulphate and lime may be increased to 6 pounds each or diminished to 3, 2 or even one pound each. (The weaker mixtures have proven about as successful with us for everything, except bitter rot, as the 6-pound solution.)

Hellebore

Fresh white Hellebore.....	1 ounce
Water	3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. It is the best remedy for rose slugs.

Potassium Sulphide Solution

Potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur).....	1½ pounds
Water40 to 50 gallons

Dissolve the potassium sulphide in the water.

For bitter rot of apples and for currant and gooseberry mildew.

Quassia and Tobacco Solution

Quassia Chips	1½ ounces
Tobacco stems	3 ounces
Water	about 3 gallons

Soak the quassia chips and tobacco each in a separate bucket, containing one gallon of water over night. The next morning boil the quassia for 15 minutes in the water in which it has been soaking. Pour the quassia and tobacco water together and dilute to three gallons for plant lice. It has, with us, given best satisfaction for plum aphid.

SEE OUR ANNUAL PRICE LIST FOR PRICES ON THE VARIOUS INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

Our Annual Price List for Stock Described in This Catalogue Will Be Mailed on Application.

SPRAY CALENDAR

Plant	First Application	Second Application	Third Application.	Fourth Application	Fifth Application	Remarks
Scale Insects on Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Repeat in spring if necessary before the leaves appear, with Scalecide, Kerosene Emulsion, or Lime-Sulphur washes.	If spraying has been neglected trunks and limbs may be washed with 1 to 15 Scalecide, where there is no foliage. The foliage can be sprayed with a 1 to 30 to 35 sol. applied late in afternoon in cool or cloudy days.	All trees badly infested should be severely pruned before spraying.		Nursery Stock.—Before planting, dip both top and roots in a 1 to 20 solution of Scalecide to insure against scale, aphids and fungous diseases.
Apple—Scab, Bitter Rot, Biting Insects.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	As last flowers are falling, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 12 days later, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 15 days later, Bordeaux.	If bitter rot appears, am. copper carbonate or potassium sulphide every 10 days until fruit is picked.
Cabbage—Worms, Aphids, Harlequin Bug.	When insects are first seen, kerosene emulsion.	10 days later repeat if not heading.	10 days later, hot water, 130 deg. if heading.	Repeat third when necessary.		Plant catch rows of radish or mustard and spray with strong kerosene emulsion as insects gather.
Currant, Gooseberry—Mildew, Worms, Aphids.	When leaves appear, Bordeaux.	10 days later, Bordeaux, Hellebore for worms, quassia and tobacco for aphids.	Repeat second when necessary.	Ammonical copper carbonate after fruit is one-half grown.		Pick bags containing eggs in winter. To tell when worms hatch, hang bags containing eggs in bottle, with bits of colored cloth.
Evergreens—Bag Worms.	When bag worms first appear, arsenites (1 lb. to 300 gals.)	Repeat first if necessary.	If worms persist until wood is ripe and weather is dry, add more arsenites.			Sacking bunches in manilla sacks gives finer specimens for show table.
Grape—Fungous Diseases, Biting Insects.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Before flowers open, Bordeaux and arsenites.	When flowers have fallen repeat second.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.	If rot appears after fruit is half grown, am. cop. carbonate.	
Nursery Stock—Fungous Diseases, Bag-worm and May Beetle.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	When leaves appear, Bordeaux and arsenites.	14 days later repeat second.	14 days later, repeat second.	14 days later, repeat second.	Cut out and burn fire blight if it appears.
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot—Fungous Diseases.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux, Arsenites may be added for curculio.	10 days later, repeat third.	Am. copper carbonate every 10 days for rot after peaches are nearly grown.	Jar trees for curculio during early morning or evening after fruit sets.
Pear—Leaf Blight, Scab, Biting Insects.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 12 days later, repeat third.	10 to 15 days later, Bordeaux.	Cut out and burn fire blight if it appears.
Plum—Fungous Diseases and Curculio.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux and arsenites.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 14 days later, repeat third.	12 to 15 days later repeat third.	Jar tree for curculio morning or evening after fruit sets. Am. copper carbonate solution every week from full size until gathered.
Potato—Scab, Blight, Beetles.	Soak seed for scab in corrosive sublimate sol. 2 oz. to 16 gals. water for 1½ hours.	When beetles appear, arsenites.	When vines are one half grown, Bordeaux. Arsenites for beetles.	10 to 14 days later, repeat third.	10 to 14 days later repeat third.	
Quince—Fungous Diseases, Biting Insects.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and arsenites.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later, repeat third.	Two weeks later repeat third.	If rot appears at time of ripening, spray with am. copper carbonate solution. Destroy all decayed fruit.
Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry—Fungous Diseases.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	When leaves are open, Bordeaux. Cut out all rusted canes.	Two weeks later (when not in flower), repeat second.	Before fruit is full size am. copper carbonate solution.	After fruiting, Bordeaux.	Spray frequently with Bordeaux for fungous diseases that appear after fruit is gathered.
Rose—Fungous Diseases, Slugs.	When leaves appear, Am. copper carbonate.	If slugs appear, Hellebore.	If fungi appear, repeat second.			Indoor roses may be treated with kerosene emul. (very dilute) for aphids. Use tobacco smoke for same purpose.
Strawberry—Rust.	When flowers first begin to open, Bordeaux.	When first fruit sets, repeat first.	Before fruit ripens, Am. cop. carbonate.	When last fruit is harvested, Bordeaux.	Repeat fourth, if necessary.	Young plants not in bearing may be treated throughout the season.
Tomato—Rot, Blight.	First appearance fungous disease, Bordeaux.	Repeat first every two weeks, if necessary.				

Do not Spray when plants are in bloom.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

The culture of the apple has become one of the leading enterprises of the United States. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly through the year. By planting judiciously, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use, and where one has suitable land nothing pays better than a good apple orchard for commercial purposes.

Dwarf Apple.—For several years the demand has been increasing for this class of tree. It is especially adapted for small places, can be planted 6 to 8 feet apart and trained as espaliers or grown in bush form. See Price List for varieties we will have to offer.

Plant Standard Apple from 30 to 40 feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil. 30 feet apart it takes 48 trees per acre; 40 feet apart it takes 27 trees per acre.

Summer or Early Varieties

Yellow Transparent (Russian).—Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good, early bearer. July. Tree an upright grower.

Carolina Red June.—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July. Tree an upright grower.

Early Harvest.—Medium to large, flat, pale yellow; good. Tree a fair grower and bearer.

Duchess of Oldenburg (Russian).—Medium to large striped, mostly red; best summer cooking apple; tree hardy, early and a good bearer. July and August. Tree upright grower.

Red Astrachan (Russian).—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a beautiful bloom. July and August. Tree upright grower.

Sweet June.—Medium size, round, yellowish flesh, very sweet and tender eating apple, fair for cooking. July. Tree upright grower.

Chenango Strawberry.—Rather large, oblong conical, slightly ribbed, striped and splashed with bright crimson on whitish yellow ground; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. September. Tree broad upright grower.

Famuese (Snow Apple).—Medium to large, a handsome deep crimson, white fleshed apple of high flavor and of best quality; very productive. October. Tree strong, upright grower.

Autumn Varieties

Wealthy.—Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; very good. September and October. This variety is in our estimation, destined to take the

lead of all other fall apples; it is par excellence, should be in every orchard.

Maiden Blush.—Large, flat, pale yellow; beautiful blush, mild, sub-acid, valuable for market, cooking and drying. September. Has been a good old standby and is still good.

Rambo.—Size medium, oblate, skin smooth, yellowish white in the shade, streaked and marbled with pale yellow and red in the sun and speckled with large rough dots; very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid; very good. Tree vigorous; tender in some localities.

Early Winter Varieties

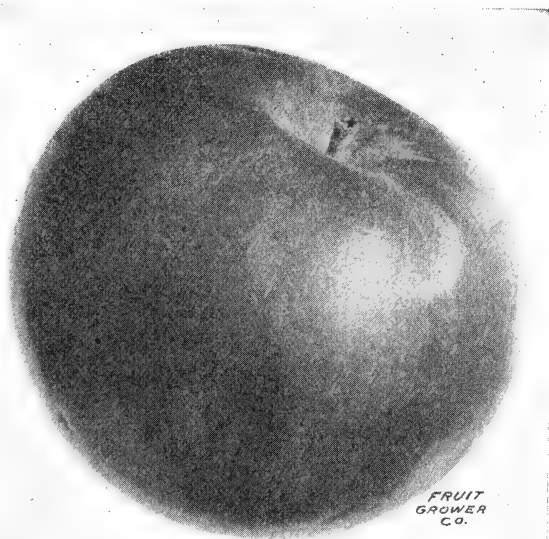
Talman Sweet.—Medium or rather large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; color clear white yellow with a clear, brownish line from stem to apex; flesh white, firm, rich, very sweet and excellent variety to make apple butter of. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. October.

Wolf River.—Tree a strong, vigorous grower, hardy. Fruit large to very large, greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark crimson; flesh white, rather coarse.

Jonathan.—Medium size, unless thinned on tree when it becomes a fair size; form roundish, conical; skin thin and smooth, the ground clear light yellow; nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun; flesh white, rarely a little

pinkish, very tender and juicy, mild, sprightly vinous flavor, having such beautiful color, it very often divides honors in the show room; as a dessert apple it is rarely equalled. Tree slender and spreading. October.

Grimes Golden.—Medium to large, roundish oblate, slightly conical, large specimens oblong; skin yellowish white with a mild sub-acid, agreeable, good to best flavor. Tree a good grower and early annual bearer. No orchardist should omit this variety. October.



WEALTHY.

FRUIT
GROWER
CO.

Northern Spy.—Fruit large, roundish, oblate, conical, greenish yellow, covered with light and dark stripes of purplish red, sub-acid, delicious flavor. Tree a strong, upright grower. September and October.

Winter Varieties

Baldwin.—A celebrated winter variety in the East. Large size; bright red; flesh yellow, juicy. Very productive where it thrives.

Huntsman.—Fruit large, flat, deep yellow,, very mild, sub-acid, fine grained, very good, valuable for family and market. Tree fair grower and good bearer, but does not bear heavily while young. October to April.

Northwestern Greening.—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State Society. Tree a good grower and hardy; fruit yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. November to May.

Missouri Pippin.—Large, oblong, color bright red, with numerous gray dots, very handsome and of fair quality; an early and abundant bearer; profitable market fruit. October to April.

Rome Beauty.—Large, roundish flat, mostly bright red, mild, sub-acid, very good; a good grower and early bearer. October and November.

Yellow Belleflower.—Large to very large, oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed, acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

Ben Davis.—Large, roundish oblong, striped mostly red, very handsome, mild, sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is one of the safest and most profitable market apples grown in this country at present. October to March.

York Imperial.—Medium, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

Gano.—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous, shoots long, smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs, like the Ben Davis; an early, annual

and prolific bearer. Foliage large, dark green; a good keeper. October to March.

Gilpin, or Little Red Romanite.—Tree very vigorous and fruitful. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong; skin very smooth and handsome, richly covered with deep red and yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; good keeper. November to May.

Jennett (Rawles).—Medium to large, where grown on good soil and not allowed to over-bear; flat, conical, striped red, sub-acid, very good; market and family apple; also makes a splendid cider. October to April.

Winesap.—Medium, conical, dark red, very smooth, acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich; very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Salome.—Medium, roundish conical, pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped. Flesh tender, juicy, mild. Hardy, productive and a long keeper. October to May.

Ingram.—Seedling of Rawles Jennett, originated with Martin Ingram, of Greene County, Mo. Fruit about medium size, dark and light red in stripes, with bloom; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, very mild, sub-acid, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, vigorous grower; an abundant bearer;

keeps until apples come again.

Mammoth Black Twig.—A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy and the fruit is much larger; color even a darker red, flesh firmer, and most important of all, a better keeper; flavor milder. Probably one of the most valuable apples introduced.

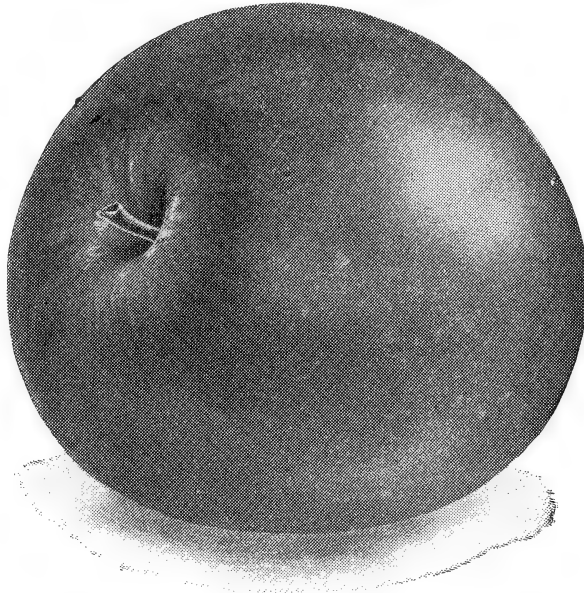
Arkansas Black.—Medium to large, dark red, fine grained, pleasant, sub-acid, of best quality. A supposed seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in fruit.

CRAB APPLES

Profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use.

Hyslop.—Large size, beautiful dark crimson, hangs in clusters, good. September.

Transcendent.—Large, roundish oblong, yellow and red striped. August to September.



JONATHAN—(See Page 10)

Large Red Siberian.—About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters, yellow, lively, scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September.

Martha.—Raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg, a rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit, a bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red; a mild, clear

tart, surpassing all other Crabs for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. October to November.

General Grant.—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid; excellent for dessert and one of the best Crabs yet introduced. October.

Peaches

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 few years, 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.

The following have been selected after an examination of many different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about three months, commencing the early part of July. Plant 20 feet apart, or 109 trees to the acre.

First Ripening

Sneed.—The earliest peach known; originated in the South, where it has fruited for several years, and, so far, has not failed to ripen eight to ten days before Alexander, and, on account of its earliness, has proven very profitable. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality, resembling its parent, Chinese Cling. Productive.

May Lee Cling.—Large, red, oblong, juicy, good, will ripen here in June.

Alexander.—About medium size, greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, very juicy and of good quality, adheres to the stone. Two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Second Ripening

Greensboro.—The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches, double the size of Amsden's June; ripens the same time; a freestone; flesh white, juicy and excellent.

ant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Pearson.—Large red cheek, very valuable, will ripen here about July 15th.

Rogers.—Large, pointed red cheek, rich and juicy, valuable; ripens here about July 20th.

Carman.—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Promises to stand at the head for a general long-distance, profitable market variety, in quality ranking superior to anything ripening at the same time.

Third Ripening

Belle of Georgia.—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling.

Mt. Rose.—Large, white, washed with carmine, flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor. Very good.

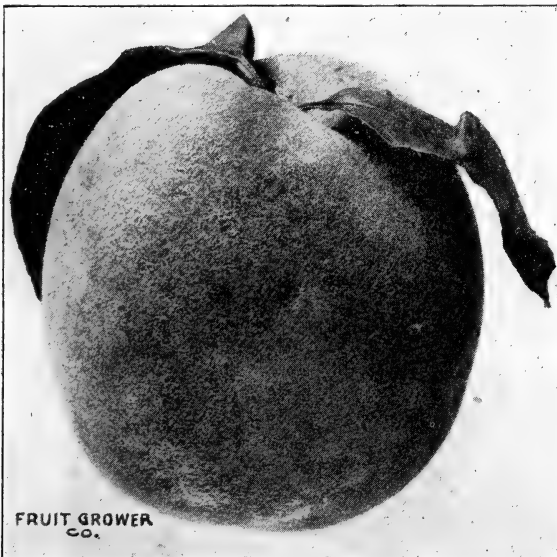
Family Favorite.—Very large and a seedling of Chinese Cling, but a freestone, earlier, of finer color and quality; exceedingly vigorous and productive.

Mamie Ross (Cling).—Very large, oblong, color similar to Chinese Cling, of which it is no doubt a seedling, but has more of a red cheek. With us it is one of the best early clingstones, coming about with Early Crawford.

Yellow St. John.—Nearly the size of Early Crawford and equal to it in beauty. More productive and of better quality. Orange yellow with a deep red cheek.

Champion.—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious, sweet, rich, juicy; surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome. It is early, productive, largest size. Perfect freestone.

Crawford Early.—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong, shiny yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.



GREENSBORO

Triumph.—Early yellow flesh peach; ripens with Alexander, blooms late; sure and abund-

Fourth Ripening

Chinese Cling.—Fruit very large, oblong; skin clear straw color, almost transparent, with delicately mottled red cheek; flesh exceedingly juicy, sweet and refreshing. Well known and very popular.

Elberta.—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality; exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. It is the best general peach for all sections.

Arp Beauty.—Yellow, good, valuable, from east Texas, ripe in August.

Old Mixon Free.—Fruit large, skin pale yellowish white, marbled with red, the cheek a deep red; flesh white, but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent rich, sugary and vinous flavor.

Carpenter Cling.—Very large, white, rich, juicy, very good. With us this peach is far superior to the old standby, Washington Cling.

Newington Cling.—Large, bright red; best quality for canning; flesh white.

Captain Ede.—Large to very large; suture extending a little beyond the apex, a rich orange yellow, flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored. Freestone.

Fitzgerald.—Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Old Mixon Cling.—Fruit large, skin yellowish white with red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting, juicy and rich, high flavor.

Fifth Ripening

Crosby.—Medium sized, yellow, with streaks of carmine; of good quality, and one of the hardest varieties known.

Emma.—A new sort from the South, said to be

of special value; ripens later than Elberta and comes to us highly recommended as worthy of trial.

Lemon Cling.—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek; productive.

Crawford Late.—Ripens from 14 to 20 days later than the Crawford Early, and is larger in size, color about the same, only a little darker red and yellow. One of the best and finest yellow freestone peaches, moderately productive. Ripens here in August.

Stump the World.—Very large, roundish, skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy: one of the best late freestones.

Gold Dust Cling.—A large, fine peach in every respect, color bright yellow, shaded with red, juicy, sweet; valuable for canning.

Oriole Cling.—Large, round, yellow, sweet, juicy, delicious, ripe in September.

Picquet Late Free.—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. A most valuable acquisition. The most profitable and desirable of all late yellow peaches.

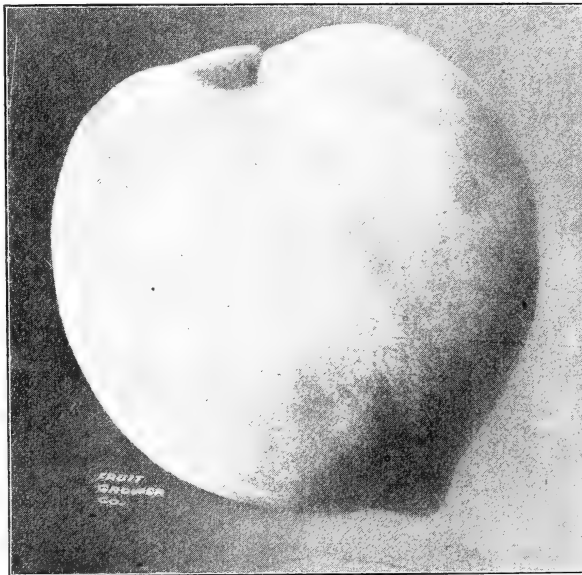
Sixth Ripening

White Heath Cling.—One of the finest canning peaches, good size, of lemon shape; tree a good grower and an excellent bearer.

Salway.—Large, creamy yellow, crimson red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet.

Krummel's Late.—Found in an orchard on the property of Mr. Krummel, of St. Louis. Color a rich golden yellow, with bright red cheek; round, freestone, juicy. Ripens here about October 5th, and is a good keeper.

Dulce.—Very large, round, yellow, rich delicious, ripe latter part of September or early October.



WHITE HEATH CLING

Pears

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. 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 August pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limbs. Place in a dark room until fully matured. The pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on a rather heavy loam. Dwarfs must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous

summer's growth cut off each spring. 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. The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.

Plant Standard 20 feet apart each way; 109 trees to the acre. Plant Dwarfs 10 feet apart each way; 430 trees to the acre.

Summer

Doyenne De Ette (S-D).—An exquisite little pear, color bright yellow shaded with red in the sun; ripens here about the 1st to 4th of July.

Clapp's Favorite (D-S).—Very large, resembling Bartlett in shape, ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and Flemish Beauty. Tree vigorous.

Koonce (S).—The handsomest, best and most valuable; very early pear; tree vigorous; upright grower; free from blight; magnificent foliage, which it retains late in the season; fruit medium to large, skin yellow, does not rot at the core, juicy, spicy, sweet and delicious quality; and excellent shipper.

Vermont Beauty (S).—Tree a strong, vigorous grower, productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; fresh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy; by many pronounced equal to or better than the Seckel.

Tyson (S).—Rather above medium in size, melting and juicy, sweet and fine-flavored; one of the finest summer varieties. Tree vigorous and upright grower.

Bartlett (S-D).—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting; with a rich pear flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

Autumn

Howell (S-D).—One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Louis Bonne De Jersey (D).—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear. Yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer.

Bartlett-Seckel or Columbia (S)—Good size, hardy vigorous and productive, of highest quality, rich and well flavored; high color, handsome. A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties, combining the best qualities of each.

Flemish Beauty (S).—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, fruitful, and succeeds well in most parts of the country.

Seckel (S).—The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower; very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon (S).—Fruit medium, color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet, a little brownish crimson in the sun; juicy, rich, aromatic, sweet.

Garber (S).—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight, very hardy, immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning or preserving.

Worden Seckel.—A seedling of the Seckel, which it much resembles in flavor; is equally as luscious, more juicy, with an aroma fully as rich and inviting, while in size, form, color and appearance it is far superior to its parent. Color, bright red on one side and light golden yellow on the other. Very hardy; bears young, and is an enormous producer; ripens just after Seckel; a splendid keeper. A magnificent pear.

Kieffer Hybrid (S).—This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear, crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough, color yellow,



KIEFFER HYBRID

low, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong and upright grower. Very profitable for the market.

Beurre De Anjou (S-D).—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; best on quince.

Duchesse De Angouleme (D).—The largest of all our good pears; succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on the quince, and is a beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

Beurre De Claireau (S).—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and an early and abundant bearer.

Winter

Lawrence (S).—Size medium to large, obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer.

Cherries

The Cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to six weeks by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Our Cherry trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance, when common Morello stock are used. Those marked with a (*) are sweet sorts.

Plant 18 feet each way; 135 trees to the acre.

***Windsor.**—Large, dark red; late sweet.

***Abesse (Sweet Duke).**—Large, dark red, delicious; almost equal to the Heart cherries. Very hardy; more so than other Dukes; a more vigorous grower and heavier cropper.

Royal Duke.—Said to be more valuable than May Duke; hardier and more fruitful, ripens evenly, gone before May Duke. Large, roundish oblate, pale amber, mottled bright red, tender, juicy, rich, nearly sweet.

Suda Hardy.—A most valuable late cherry; an improved English Morello of which it is doubtless a seedling. In shape, color and quality it closely resembles its supposed parent, while the tree is hardier, with better foliage, and a slightly better grower.

Ostheimer (Weichsel).—Large, heart-shaped, almost black when ripe, full of purple juice, exceedingly rich, less acid than English Morello; good dessert and unsurpassed for kitchen uses. Very hardy both in tree and fruit bud; blooms late, and even young trees bend under their weight of fruit with unfailing regularity.

Early Richmond.—Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular early varieties of the acid cherries. Tree healthy and productive.

***Black Tartarian.**—Very large, black, juicy, rich, excellent; productive.

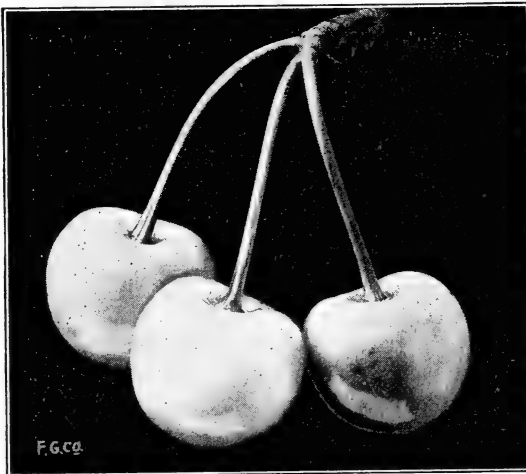
Dyehouse.—A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before Early Richmond.

English Morello.—Fair size, very dark red; rich, acid, juicy; good.

***Elton.**—Large, rather pointed, heart-shaped, pale yellow with red cheek, sweet and very good.

***Reine Hortense.**—Very large, fine, heart-shaped, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and delicious. Tree a healthy and handsome grower; productive and very desirable variety.

***Yellow Spanish.**—Large, pale yellow; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light-colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.

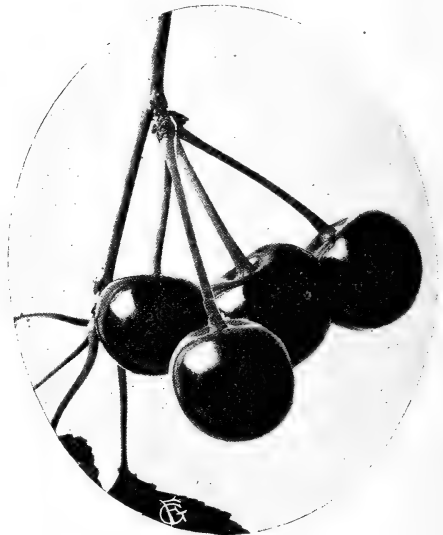


NAPOLEON

***Napoleon.**—Of fine appearance and the largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. July.

May Duke.—Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent; popular and reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

***Black Heart.**—Very large, black, juicy, rich, excellent and moderately productive.



MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE

Montmorency Ordinaire.—A large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond; tree a slow but stiff grower, very prolific bearer, valuable. One of the most valuable late sour cherries.

Montmorency Large.—Large, round or slightly heart-shaped; dark red, becoming nearly black when full ripe.

Late Duke.—Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet.

Wragg.—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium dark purple, fine quality.

***Gov. Wood.**—Large, roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, shaded bright red, sweet, very good. Tree vigorous and productive.

Our Annual Price List for Stock Described in This Catalogue Will Be Mailed on Application.

Plums

The plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its finest fruit and most certain crops on heavy, clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only sure method for its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained by his crescent-shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the whole surface of the ground covered by the branches of the trees; slit in the middle part way through, to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk of the tree; now jar the tree thoroughly, either by striking with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb, or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea-bugs or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must also be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of the insects, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart; 135 trees to the acre.

Foreign Varieties

German Prune.—A large, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; a very agreeable flavor.

Shropshire Damson.—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Tree very vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

Damson (Common Blue).—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in our markets. It is but little affected by the curculio, hence is growing steadily in favor with orchardists. August to September.

Imperial Gage.—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Tatge.—A seedling that originated at Belle Plain, Iowa, some twenty-five years ago. Its parentage is unknown; evidently belongs to the Lombard family. The heavy bearing of the Tatge is said to be unequalled by any other variety.

Lombard.—Medium, round, oval, violet, red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. July.

Moore's Arctic.—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Tree healthy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; one of the best of late plums. Middle of August.

Smith's Orleans.—Very large, reddish purple; juicy, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

Bradshaw.—Large, dark red, flesh green, juicy, productive, fine for market. August.

Geui.—Large, bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse; sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

Chickasaw Varieties

This species of plum is attracting great attention throughout the West, and, in fact, all over the United States.

Wild Goose.—Well known, large, deep red when ripe, good quality; one of the best native plums; should be in every orchard. July.

Pottawatamie.—Quality excellent, an immense early annual bearer; medium size; red; tree perfectly hardy; a strong, vigorous grower.

Newman.—Fruit medium, oblong. Color bright vermilion; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous, foliage smaller than the Wild Goose. In fertility it is truly astonishing; its fruit ripens about August 15th and lasts until September 15th.

Japan or Oriental Varieties

Wickson.—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 fine shipper.



BURBANK

Burbank.—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

Botan.—Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Quince

The quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and for jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well-rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches is all the pruning that is required.

Plant 10 feet apart each way; 435 trees to the acre.

Bourgeat.—The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

Meech.—A vigorous grower and immensely productive. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Orange.—Fruit large, bright yellow color and good bearer. The standard variety in quinces.

Champion.—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, but not so high colored; more oval in shape. Quality equally fine, and long keeper.

Apricots

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums. Plant same as plums.

Early Golden.—Size small; color pale orange yellow; juicy and sweet, exquisite flavor.

Moorpark.—One of the largest; color orange yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.

Superb.—Seedling from Kansas. The best flavored, most productive, hardy Apricot yet

produced. Quality is excellent. Medium size, light salmon color.

J. L. Budd (Russian).—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; large, white with red cheek; sweet kernel, as fine flavored as the almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Alexander (Russian).—Tree hardy; an im-bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious.

Mulberries (Morus)

Downing's Everbearing.—Very large, black, handsome, sweet rich and excellent.

New American.—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle Sept.

Russian.—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms. Fruit of small size; varies in color from white to black.

White (Morus Alba).—The common variety; valued for feeding silk worms.

Persimmons (American)

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frost.

Nuts

The growing demand for nuts, and the immense quantities imported annually is giving quite an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two-year seedlings—for best results.

Almond (Hard-Shell).—A fine, hardy variety with large, plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

Chestnut (Japan or Giant).—A dwarf grower, very distinct from other kinds, leaf being long and narrow, dark green, a fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in nursery rows frequently producing nuts. Nuts are of immense size; their productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of great value.

Chestnut (American Sweet).—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor,

and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

Chestnut (Paragon).—A magnificent chestnut, formerly introduced under the name of Great American, but changed later to Paragon. The nuts are large, three or four in a burr, and in quality it is exceptionally sweet and rich. The tree is a vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer.

Filbert (English).—The Filbert succeeds well on almost all soils, the bushes bearing early and abundantly. This variety is the most hardy and generally satisfactory over



JUGLAUS SEIBOLDI—JAPAN WALNUT.

a wide territory. We imported a fine line of the best varieties last year.

Pecan.—This species of the Hickory may well rank first among our native nuts in value and cultural importance. Our trees are grown from selected nuts from trees that are acclimated in this section. It is advisable to plant 1 or 2-year seedlings.

Walnut (Japan Seiboldi).—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen, have a shell thicker than the English, but not as thick as the Black Walnut, much resembling Pecans. Meat is sweet, of best quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous, handsome form, bears young, and is very productive. One of the most valuable introductions of recent years. Perfectly hardy here, stood 26 degrees below zero without injuring a bud. Valuable as a nut and ornamental tree; should be planted in all sections. Trees on our grounds are bearing good crops of nuts annually.

Walnut (Max Cordiformis).—Differs from Seiboldi chiefly in the form of the nuts, which are broad, pointed and somewhat flattened. The kernels are large, sweet and easily removed from the shell.

Walnut (American Black).—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

Gooseberries

This 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 twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure that the ground is under-drained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivating 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. To prevent mildew, spray bushes as soon as leaves appear and several times during the summer with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

Plant in rows 5 feet apart, and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows—2904 plants to the acre.

Houghton Seedling.—A vigorous grower, very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good.

Downing.—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white, plants vigorous, upright, very productive, excellent, never mildews.

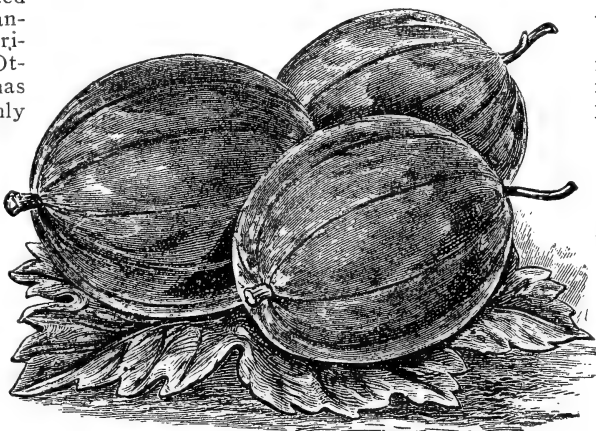
Pearl.—Originated by Prof. Wm. Sanders of the Experimental Station at Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all the experimental stations in the United States, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew. Fruit one-third larger than Downing.

Josselyn (Red Jacket).—Large,

berry smooth; very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage is the best. We need a gooseberry which can be grown in our country, to take the place of Industry, which mildews so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown, except in a very few localities.

Keepsake.—Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor; carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers.

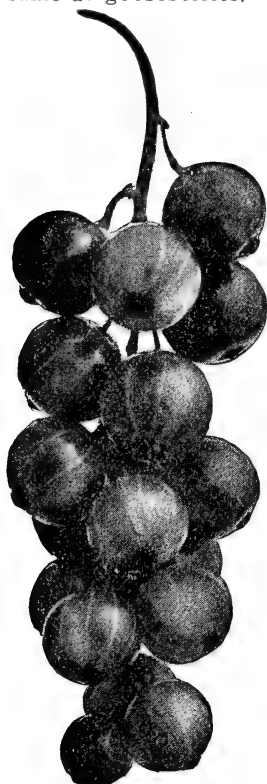
Columbus.—Fruit of largest size; oval, handsome greenish yellow; finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower, so far free from mildew; foliage large and glossy. One of the best for general cultivation.



PEARL

Currants

Should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy as soon as, or before, the worms appear. Plant same as gooseberries.



PERFECTION CURRANT
perfected, as should all heavy bearers.

Perfection.—This grand new fruit was originated by Chas. G. Hooker of Rochester, N. Y., by crossing the Fay's Prolific with the White Grape currant, with a view of combining the large size and color of the Fay with the good quality and productiveness of the White Grape.

The color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer.

The "Perfection" has a long stem from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries.

It is a great bearer, and on account of its great productiveness the plants should be kept well cultivated and fertilized.

Ripens about same time as the Cherry or Fay. Quality rich mild, sub-acid; plenty of pulp, with few seeds. In growth it is intermediate between its parents, Fay and White Grape, with remarkably large healthy foliage.

Received the "Barry Medal" in July, 1901. The highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901.

The Gold Medal was awarded this currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

Black Champion.—Very productive, large bunch and berry; excellent quality; strong grower. The leading, well-tested black sort.

Pomona.—A new red currant from Indiana; claimed to be more prolific, with fewer seeds and sweeter than the common sorts. Color a beautiful, clear, bright red, about the size of Victoria; easily picked and hangs a long time after ripe.

Victoria.—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.

Red Dutch.—An old variety, excellent and well known as the stand-by variety.

White Dutch.—An excellent and well known sort.

Fay's Prolific.—The best currant yet introduced; berries large, uniform in size with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick.

President Wilder.—Introducer says: "Wilder will make twice as much wood as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity, combines more good qualities than any red currant he has ever fruited." It is large, very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe.

Cherry.—Very popular in market, and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety.

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

London Market.—Largely planted in Michigan and regarded there as one of the best market varieties. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage which it retains through the season, an enormous cropper. Ripens with Victoria, is larger in bunch and berry. We have fruited it here this year and are well pleased with it.

Grapes

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruit. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, along the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows.

To plant an acre, 6 by 8 feet, requires 908 plants.

Blue or Black Sorts

Ives Seedling.—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of dark purple color. Early.

Concord.—The old stand-by. A large, purplish-black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vig-

orous and productive. Very popular, best market sort.

Worden.—A splendid large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Quality good to best.

Norton's Virginia.—A most productive grape, both for garden and vineyard, bearing



MOORE'S EARLY.

large crops in all seasons. Skin thin, flesh tender, with a brisk, refreshing flavor. Best for a dark wine and for canning. Late.

Campbell's Early.—The wonderful new seedling of the distinguished horticulturist, George W. Campbell, of Ohio. Vine healthy, hardy, vigorous and a profuse bearer; bunch and berry large and handsome; quality A1; ripens with Moore's Early, but keeps either on the vine or in the house for weeks. A very great acquisition.

Moore's Early.—Bunch medium, berry large, round with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

White Sorts

Moore's Diamond.—Grape from Concord seed, fertilized with Iona. In vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardness 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 weeks earlier than Concord.

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

Elvira.—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; bunch and berries are medium size, very compact and productive, often growing 4 and 5 clusters on a single cane. Very hardy.

Red or Amber Sorts

Brighton.—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality, one of the earliest in ripening.

Catawba.—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich musky flavor.

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.

Perkins.—Vine vigorous, productive; bunch compact, shouldered; ripens before Isabella. Color light red.

Agawam (Roger's No. 15).—Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

Woodruff.—A large, handsome, red grape, supposed to be a seedling of Concord. Remarkably showy, very large bunch and a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower with healthy foliage and entirely hardy; ripens early.

Blackberries

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of the cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7x3 feet apart, it takes 2078 plants for an acre.

When planting 5x3 feet apart, it takes 2904 plants for an acre.

Taylor.—One of the blackest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable. Late.

Eldorado.—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melt-

ing and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core.

Snyder.—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core. Easy to pick, fruit in clusters, mostly on top like raspberries.

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Ancient Briton.—One of the best of the ancient varieties; very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems, loaded with good sized berries of fine quality, that carry well and bring highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety.

Minnewaski.—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years and receiving most favorable reports from

nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive and hardy. One of the best for both market and home garden. Ripens early.

Mersereau.—Remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout, stocky canes. An enormous producer of extra size berries, brilliant black, and retain their color under all conditions; extra quality; sweet, rich and melting, without core. Ripens with Snyder.

Raspberries

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best season to plant. Plant in rows 5 feet apart, 3 feet apart in rows. 2904 plants to the acre.

Red Sorts

Cuthbert.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety, berries very large; rich crimson, very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious, highly flavored.

Columbian.—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest, and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness and stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc.

Miller Red.—Bright red color which it holds after picking. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower; canes not as tall as Cuthbert; well adapted to carrying their immense loads of berries. Berries large, hold their size to the end of season, round, bright red, core small, do not crumble, firmest and best shipper; rich, fruity flavor.

Loudon.—Canes strong and hardy and wonderfully productive. Berries large size, beautiful color and fine quality. Very desirable for home or market.

Golden Queen.—Large, beautiful fruits of a pale amber color; firm and delicious. The canes are hardy, of strong growth and very productive. A superior dessert fruit. Succeeds in all sections.

Black Sorts

Souhegan.—Canes very vigorous, branching freely. Ripens one week earlier than Doolittle, is larger, jet black, productive. A wonderful market berry.

Cumberland.—The largest of all black caps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about same as Gregg; keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

Gregg or Hoosier Mammoth.—A large, black raspberry, of excellent quality, wonderfully productive and very hardy; best for evaporating.

Kansas.—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Souhegan. 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.

Eureka.—Ripens nearly with Souhegan, fruit firm of large size, equaling Gregg; superior quality, free from bloom, making it very attractive in fruit box; brings highest market price. Strong grower, very hardy, healthy foliage, and in some localities stands at the head for productiveness.

Dewberries

Lucretia.—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. 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.

Strawberries

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared at a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows four feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (p) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals, not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they produce more fruit than those with perfect flowers.

For field culture plant rows 4 feet apart, plants 18 inches apart in the rows; requiring 7260 plants to the acre.

Sample.—One of the very best berries. Plants strong, large and healthy. Fruit dark colored, uniform size and in great profusion, and firm enough to ship well.

Senator Dunlap.—Staminate, of pronounced Warfield type. From all reports of the behavior of this sort, we think it has come to stay. It closely resembles Warfield in foliage and in growth, a success that variety has, it has the advantage of being a staminate sort.



SENATOR DUNLAP

Kansas (p).—This popular new variety originated in the state from which it takes its name. Fruit brilliant crimson through and through. Seems to be destined to become one of the most favorable Strawberries for canning ever produced. Late ripening, and is said to have special drouth-resisting qualities.

Clyde.—Some of our best strawberry growers recommend this as the nearest approach to the perfect berry. Perfectly healthy, vigorous grower, making strong plants with bright,

clean foliage and heavy root system; enormously productive. Fruit large, firm, never varies from its regular conical shape; holds its size to the end of the season. Light scarlet color, beauties in every way.

Bubach No. 5.—Of large and uniform size; fine form and color, great vigor of plant and productive. Leaves large, dark green and endure the hottest sun perfectly.

Crescent Seedling (p).—Medium size, bright, light scarlet; plant very vigorous and hardy. A great cropper.

Gandy.—A large, late variety, berries bright crimson, uniform size and shape, firm; plant healthy and vigorous.

Haverland (p).—Plant large, healthy, vigorous and ripen their fruit evenly and early. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, large, excellent flavor and bright red color; exceedingly productive.

Marshall.—Plant strong and vigorous, with heavy, thick foliage protecting the blossoms and roots. Of the largest size and the first large berry to ripen, scarcely ever misshapen; color dark, rich crimson, flesh fine grained, of delicious flavor; firm, keeping and carrying to market well. With high culture it is one of the largest and finest of berries.

Warfield (p).—Plant a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and astonishingly productive. Fruit large, conical, always of regular form and slightly necked. The color is dark glossy red, holds its color a long time after being picked.

Asparagus

For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, trenches 4 feet apart, fill in some well rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that, 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually, early in spring after loosening the beds on top, by forking them over.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth variety, of vigorous growth, an old and well tried sort; very popular.

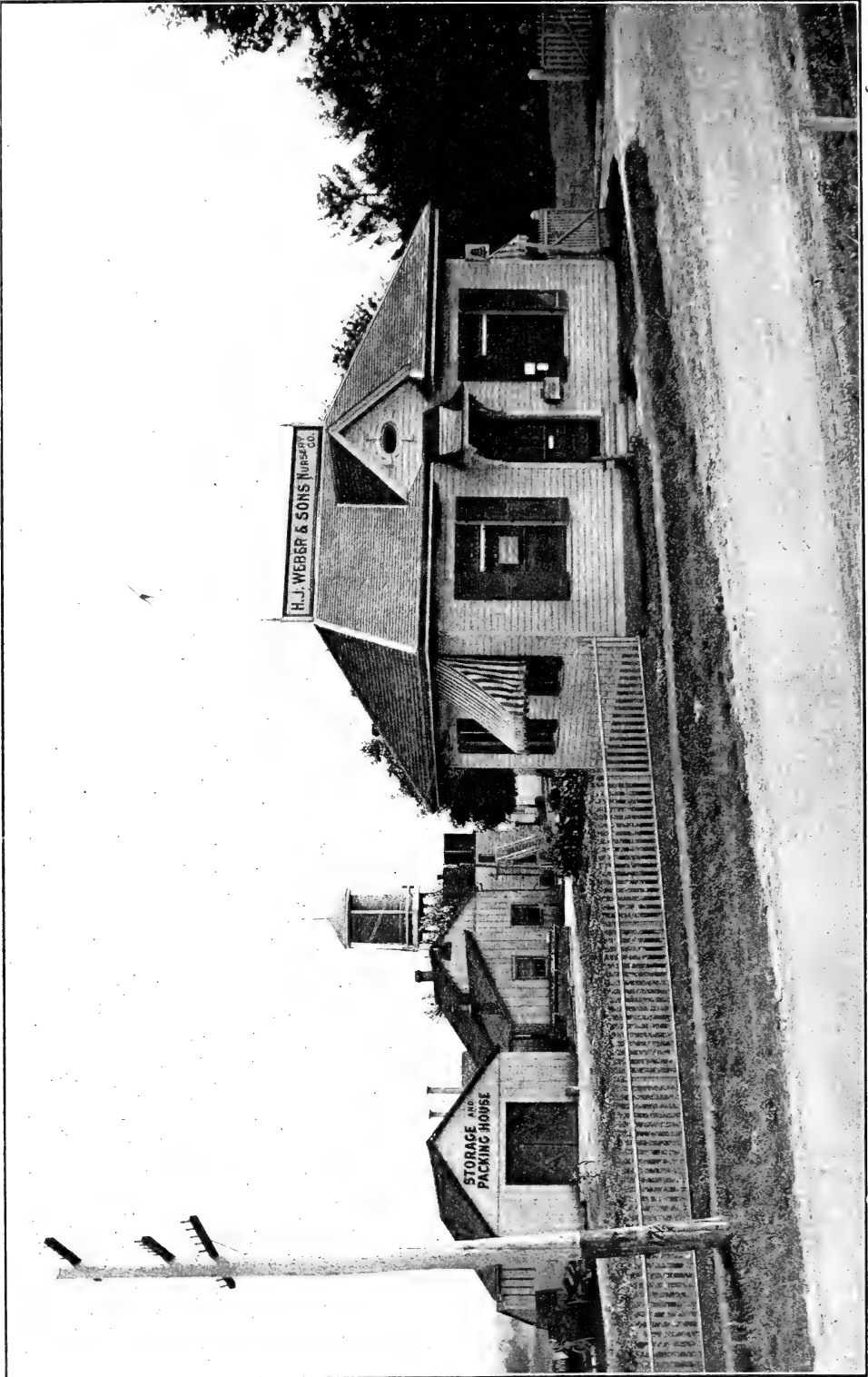
Palmetto.—Of Southern origin. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conover's Colossal.

Columbian Mammoth White.—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the easiest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. 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.

Linnaeus.—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.



OFFICE, STORAGE AND PACKING HOUSE, CELLAR AND PARTIAL VIEW OF PACKING GROUNDS.

Ornamental Department

Brief Suggestions to Planters

What to Plant.—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue everything that is liable to suffer from severe cold. We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same, to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants. For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Deciduous Trees, Weeping Deciduous Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Climbers, Hedge Plants, Roses (Hybrid Perpetual, Everblooming, Climbing, Trailing, etc.), Evergreens, Evergreen Shrubs, Perennials, Hardy Bulbs, Tender Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigelia, Deutzia, Spirea, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-Flowering Almond, Lilac, Snow-Ball, Althea, Paeony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by proper use of the various families. Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast. Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted, should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habit of growth and handsome foliage. A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results. A proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant.—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally.

How to Plant.—Preparation of the Roots: Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood; this prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light; but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitae and other evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes, we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to top off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons train and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelias, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange, flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spiraeas, Lilacs, Altheas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs, is when they have done flowering.

The *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens.—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.



ARALIA SPINOSA.
 QUERCUS PALUSTRIS.
 PAULONIA IMPERIALIS.

CYPRESS DECIDUOUS.
 JAPAN MAPLE.
 JAPAN CHESTNUT.

JAPAN WALNUT.
 EUROPEAN SYCAMORE.
 SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA.

Deciduous Trees

In order to make it easier for planters to select trees for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the various classes as follows:

T—Denotes trees that attain a height of 50 feet and over at maturity.

M—Denotes trees that attain a height of 25 to 40 feet at maturity.

S—Denotes trees that attain a height of 8 to 15 feet at maturity.

D—Denotes trees that attain a height of 2 to 8 feet at maturity.

Acer—Maple

A. Dasycarpum (Silver-leaved) T.—A hardy, rapid-growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. Our stock of these is very large in all sizes.

A. Var. Wieri Laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved) T.—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees, being of rapid growth, it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

A. Negundo (Ash-Leaved Maple or Box Elder) M.—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

A. Plantanoides (Norway) T.—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

A. Plantanoides Var. Schwedleri. (Purple Norway Maple). M.—The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow.

A. Plantanoides Var. Reitenbachi (Reitenbach's Norway Maple) M.—An excellent variety of pyramidal habit; foliage green in early spring, turning purple during midsummer and to purplish scarlet in the autumn.

A. Saccharinum (Sugar). T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

A. Colchicum Var. Rubrum. (Red Maple). M.—A rare, medium sized tree that is bright red in early spring and again when young growth appears in the late summer. A splendid small tree for the lawn.

Japanese Maple

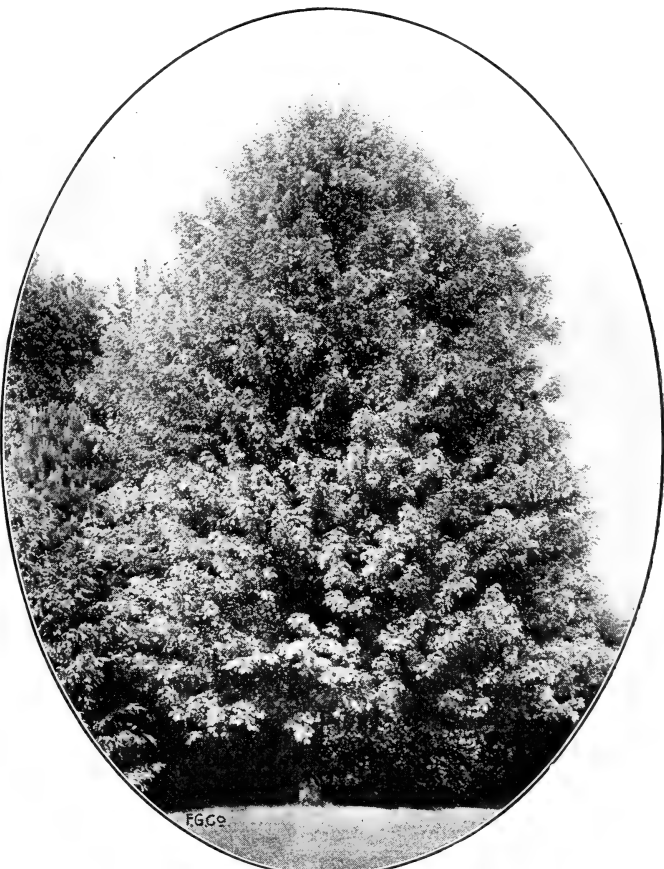
A. Polymorphum. S.—This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five-lobed, and of a bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy when

well established. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees.

A. Polymorphum Atropurpureum (Purple-Leaved Japan Maple) D.—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardiest and altogether the best of the Japan Maples.

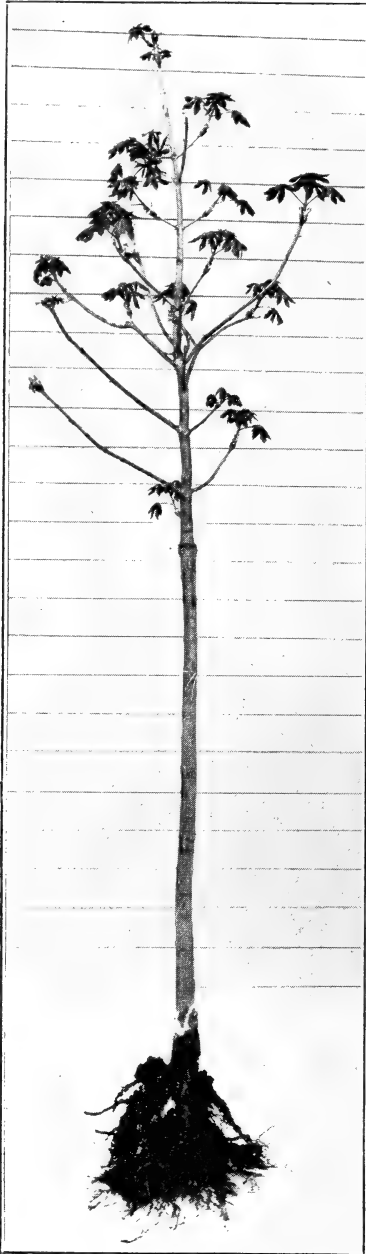
A. Polymorphum Atropurpureum Dissectum (Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple) D.—One of the most striking and handsome varieties. Form dwarf and weeping. Foliage beautiful rose color when young, changing to deep purple as they become older, deeply lancelated. Growth slender and pendulous, and, like the leaves, has a deep crimson hue.

A. Polymorphum Palmatum (Palm-Leaved Japan Maple) D.—Leaves five to seven lobed, deep green, changing to crimson in autumn; habit upright, very compact.



A. SACCHARINUM (SUGAR)

A. Polymorphum Sanguineum (Blood-Leaved Japan Maple) D.—Of dwarf habit and rounded form: foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. A charming variety and one of the best.



AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM
VAR. RUBICUNDA
(Imported Specimen.)

Aesculus—Chestnut

A. Hippocastanum Var. Rubicunda (Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut) M.—Flowers showy red. One of the most valuable lawn trees. Forms a round head and leaves are of a deeper green than the white flowering sort.

A. Hippocastanum (Horse) T.—This magnificent, large-sized tree; has no superior on the lawn. In the spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers dotted with red.

A. Hippocastanum var. Alba Flore Plena (Double White-Flowering Horse Chestnut) T.—A splendid variety, with double white flowers, in large panicles, and of fine pyramidal growth. This variety bears no nuts to litter the lawn and is highly recommended on that account. One of the best ornamental trees.

For the Dwarf Horse Chestnut see Pavia, under Shrubs.

Alnus—Alder

A. Glutinosa (European or Common Alder) M.—Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped; growth rapid.

A. Laciniata Imperialis (Imperial Cut-Leaved) M.—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

Amalanchier (Mespilus)

A. Botryapium (Service Tree or Shadblow) M.—A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the river. Also grown for its fruit.

Aralia—Angelica Tree

Very ornamental foliage, small tree, adapted to a variety of soils, but thriving best in well-drained situations. The immense finely divided foliage, large, showy heads of white flowers, followed by the showy-colored seed clusters, renders them very effective. As lawn plants or for use in sub-tropical effects they will be found very useful.

A. Spinosa (Hercules Club) S.—A very showy sort, yet which produces suckers quite freely. Immense clusters of small, white flowers in July.

A. Pentaphylla D.—In growth more like a shrub with long slender branches and few spines. Fine for rocky slopes, foliage bright green and shiny. Flowers green in long umbels.

Amygdalus—Almond

A class of ornamental trees introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

A. Communis Var. Flore Rosea Plena (Double Flowering) D.—Small double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

A. Communis Var. Flore Alba Plena (Double white flowers). D.

Betula—Birch

The various varieties of Birches are considered among the most graceful of the deciduous trees, and are almost indispensable in producing decorative effects. The various barks are always attractive.

B. Alba (White) T.—Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods."

B. Var. Atropurpurea (Purple Birch) M.—A handsome, white-barked tree, with dark purple leaves, which contrast beautifully with the bark.

B. Alba Var. Fastigiata (Pyramidal Birch) M.—Of pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar, very useful in landscape work. Bark silvery-white. Very ornamental.

B. Alba Var. Laciniata Pendula (Cut-Leaved Birch) T.—See Weeping Trees.

Catalpa—Indian Bean

C. Bungei (Chinese Catalpa) D.—A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high, as broad,

ers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

This is one of the most valuable of timber trees, valuable for lumber, tie and fence posts. Every farm should have from 1 to 5 acres in timber belt of this valuable tree. We quote small-sized trees for this purpose under "Trees for Timber Belts," in Price List.

Celtis—Hackberry or Nettle Tree

C. Occidentalis, M.—A native tree that deserves more general planting. Leaves are light green, glossy, pointed. Not subject to insect pests. Branches are slender and grow horizontally, forming a wide-shaped head. Thrives in all soils.



CATALPA BUNGEI (DWARF)

forming a great bush, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few, if any, that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stalk of one of the trees species 5 or 6 feet high, it makes a handsome standard tree, with a very dense and symmetrical globular head.

C. Kaempferii (Japan) M.—Has large, luxuriant foliage and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance.

C. Speciosa (Western) T.—One of the most rapid growers. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flow-

Cerasus—Cherry

C. Avium Plena (Double-Flowering) M.—The double white blossoms, like little roses, cover the tree completely, forming an object of rare beauty.

For the Weeping forms, see Weeping Trees.

Cersis—Red Bud

C. Canadensis (American Judas) M.—A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers in the fifth month before the leaves expand.

C. Japonica (Japan Judas) D.—Of medium size; rounded form, foliage deep shining green

and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of *Canadensis*, and of a rich reddish purple color; a valuable small tree.

Chionanthus—White Fringe

C. Virginica. S.—A small native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

Cornus—Dogwood

C. Florida (White Flowering). M.—An American species, of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 20 feet high. The flowers are produced in spring before the leaves appear; they are white and very showy. Popular.

C. Florida Flore Rubra (Red Flowering). M.—Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

Crataegus—Thorn

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn) S.—A well-known native thorn, has long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red, valuable for hedging.

C. Oxycantha var. Flore Alba Plena (Double White Thorn) S.—Has small, double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet.

C. Oxycantha var. Coccinea Flore Plena Paulii (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn) S.—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color.

Cytisus—Golden Chain

C. Laburnum M.—A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.

Euonymus—Spindle Tree

E. Europaeus. S.—From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens. Of good size, with rosy, red pods.

Fagus—Beech

F. Ferruginea (American Beech). T.—Our noble native forest tree, with silvery bark, fine spreading growth and symmetrically rounded head. Especially attractive in spring with the tender, delicate green of its leaves and pendant flower. In this section, like many of our hardwooded and valuable trees, is rather hard to transplant, requires very careful handling and care throughout the first season.

F. Sylvatica Purpurea Riversii (Rivers Blood Leaved Beech). M.—Where a large tree with purple foliage is wanted, nothing equals this. It is generally conceded to be the finest of all purple-leaved trees.

F. Sylvatica Var. Purpurea Major (Purple Beech). M.—An elegant tree of vigorous habit, foliage changing from deep purple in spring, to crimson in summer and to purplish green in the autumn. A fine tree for specimen planting or for grouping.

For the Weeping form of the Beech, see Weeping Trees.

Fraxinus—Ash

A class of large ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils. Of quite rapid growth and possessing many desirable characters for lawn, street and park planting.

F. Alba (White). M.—A rapid growing native tree, valuable for planting along streets or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

F. Excelsior (European). M.—A more rounded head and darker foliage than the *F. Alba*.

F. Ornus (Flowering) S.—A native of Southern Europe, similar in foliage to our native American form, but producing very showy clusters of fringe-like flowers at the ends of the branches in May or June.

For Weeping Ash see Weeping Trees.

Gymnocladus Kentucky Coffee Tree

G. Canadensis. M.—A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches and immense, broad, double-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense, long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree.

Halesia—Silver Bell

Brown light green foliage, dense growing trees of small size and well adapted for lawn culture and grouping with other plants. Their chaste, pure white flowers are produced in abundance along the entire length of the branches as the leaves appear in spring, and give a very charming picture. Best grown in well-drained soil in somewhat sheltered positions.

H. Tetraptera. S.—The hardiest species. Very choice.

Koelreuteria—Varnish Tree

K. Paniculata. M.—A charming small tree, a native of China, with glossy, divided foliage, and large, terminal panicles of showy golden-yellow flowers in July, followed by curious bladder seed-vessels. Its pleasingly colored foliage and neat habit of growth, with its showy flowers, render it a very desirable lawn tree.

Larix—Larch

L. Europaeus (European) T.—A beautiful rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with all the characteristics of an evergreen, except that it drops its foliage in the autumn.

Liquidambar—Sweet Gum

L. Styraciflua. T.—A large native tree, with rough; corky bark, and shining, deeply lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

Leriodendron—Tulip Tree

L. Tulipefera. T.—One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish yellow flowers and an umbreous head.



MAGNOLIA PURPUREA—(SYN. OBOURATA).
(SEE PAGE 32)

Magnolia

M. Acuminata (Cucumber Tree) T.—A beautiful and symmetrical tall tree, with large leaves; excellent for lawns and avenues.

M. Glauca (Sweet Bay or Swamp Magnolia) S.—When planted in moist soil this makes a handsome tree of medium size. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower-cups are lovely and grand.

M. Tripetala (Umbrella Tree) S.—A hardy medium sized tree, with immense leaves, and large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, in June.

Magnolia Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

These sorts flower very early, even before the leaves appear, many varieties are fragrant and the display of color is grand. They are best transplanted in spring. All of our Magnolias of these varieties are imported plants (Holland grown) and each tree has ball of earth attached to roots and wrapped in burlap, ensuring safety in transplanting; and each tree is well set with flower buds, giving a profusion of flowers the first season.

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia) S.—One of the hardiest and finest of foreign Mag-



PAULONIA IMPERIALIS (EMPRESS TREE)

nolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. Its flowers are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*.

M. Lennei (Lenne's Hybrid) S.—A variety of great beauty. The large flowers are of deep rose color, the foliage tropical and heavy, the tree vigorous and profuse blooming, frequently opening flowers at intervals through the summer.

M. Alexandrina (Alexander's Magnolia) S.—Closely resembling *M. Soulangeana* in color of flowers, but a few days earlier.

M. Alba Superba. D.—A very fine white variety.

M. Purpurea (Syn. *Obovata*) (Purple Magnolia) S.—Deep purple, pink in throat; a dwarf, bushy variety; blooms at intervals all summer.

M. Speciosa (Showy Magnolia) S.—The flowers of this species are a trifle smaller and lighter-colored than *Soulangeana*; they open about a week later and remain perfect on the

tree longer than those of any other Chinese Magnolia. Very hardy.

M. Stellata (Syn. *Halleana*) S.—A pretty dwarf form that opens its snowy, semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia; their fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Rare.

Paulonia—Empress Tree

P. Imperialis. S.—A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles, and appearing in May. Kills back during severe winters, but sprouts from the roots again, it soon regains its beauty.

Persica—Peach

P. Vulgaris Flore Rosea Plena (Double Flowering Pink) S.—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

Our Annual Price List for Stock Described in This Catalogue Will Be Mailed on Application.

P. Vulgaris Flore Alba Plena (Double White). S.—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb.

P. Vulgaris Flore Sanguinea Plena (Double Red). S.—Flowers semi-double, bright red. Fine.

Platanus—Sycamore, or Plane

P. Occidentalis (American Plane). T.—A

P. Alba Bolleana (Silver). M.—New, pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver beneath. Very beautiful.

P. Mon. Aurea (Golden). M.—The golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season.

P. Nigra (Grecian) M.—Leaves roundish-cordate, with a short, sharp point, end small, somewhat regular teeth, smooth on both sides;



QUERCUS RUBRA (RED OAK). See Page 34.

tree of the largest size, growing rapid, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting.

P. Orientalis (European Plane). T.—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; large five-lobed leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; makes an excellent street tree.

Populus—Poplar

P. Fastigiata (Lombardy). T.—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth.

P. Monolifera (Carolina) M.—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramid in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

tree spreading, much more so than *P. Monolifera*, and we think longer lived, a very pretty Poplar for street planting.

Prunus Plum

P. Pizzardi (Purple Leaved) S.—A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall.

P. Triloba (Double Flowering) D.—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on the slender branches.

P. Padus (European Bird Cherry) M.—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foli-

age and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants.

Pyrus—Crab

P. Malus Angustifolia Plena (Bechtel's Double-Flowering) S.—The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented crab is a theme for poets, and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion.

Quercus—Oak

Q. Palustris (Pin Oak). M.—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable for street planting.

Q. Rubra (Red Oak). T.—An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

Q. Alba (White Oak). T.—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath.

Q. Macrocarpa (Mossy Cup or Burr Oak). T.—A native tree of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among oak leaves. Bark corky.

Q. Robur (English Oak). M.—A broad, spreading, graceful tree, of slow growth and long lived.

Q. Robur Var. Concordia (Golden Oak). M.—A fine variety of medium growth, foliage bright yellow during spring and early summer. Very conspicuous.

Robinia—Acacia or Locust

R. Hispidia. S.—An elegant shrub, with light green pinnate leaves and long, graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, often throughout the summer.

R. Pseud-Acacia (Black Locust). M.—A native tree, of large size, rapid growth. Is being largely planted for timber; it is also quite ornamental. The flowers are in long racemes, white or yellowish, fragrant. Blooms in June.

Salisburia—Maiden Hair

S. Adiantifolia. T.—A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree, leaves fan-shaped. Tree of a rapid growth and belonging to the Conifera.

Sorbus—Mountain Ash

S. Aucuparia (Mountain Ash). M.—A small tree with shining, pinnated leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

S. Quercifolia or **Pinnatifida** (Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash). M.—A hardy tree of pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. A fine lawn tree.

Salix—Willow

S. Caprea (Goat Willow). S.—Also known as Pussy Willow, catkins silky, preceding the leaves, very useful for early effects.

S. Lutea (Golden Willow) S.—A showy variety with golden bark of high color, making it very conspicuous during winter.

S. Laurifolia (Laurel-Leaved Willow) M.—A fine ornamental tree, with large, shining leaves.

S. Regalis (Silver Willow). M.—A large sized tree, with yellowish brown branches. The foliage is ashy gray and silvery, giving the tree a white appearance.

We can supply a number of other bright barked Willows, such as *S. Cardinalis*, *S. Wentworth*, *S. Canescens*, *Scarlet* and *Japan Golden*.

For the weeping forms of *Salix* (Willow), see *Weeping Trees*.

Taxodium—Cypress

T. Distichum (Deciduous). T.—A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow and tapers regularly from base to tip, as stiff and dignified as a church spire. Although a native of southern swamps it does well in cities, it is a favorite in our St. Louis Parks, especially "Tower Grove Park," in which are some of the finest specimens. Our stock of these valuable trees is very fine.

Tilia—Linden

T. Americana (American) T.—A fine pyramidal tree, with large sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

T. Europaea (European). M.—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

T. Var. Platiphylla. M.—A tree of about the same size as *T. Europaea*, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves.

T. Var. Alba (*Argentea*). (White-Leaved European Linden) M.—A vigorous tree, of medium size and pyramidal form, foliage downy beneath and smooth above. It is one of the finest of ornamental trees.

T. Dasystyla. M.—A vigorous tree, dark, glossy leaves, bright yellow bark in winter. One of the finest Lindens.

Ulmus—Elm

U. Americana (American). T.—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

U. Campestre (English) M.—A native of Europe; a noble, rapid-growing tree, forming a dense head; a desirable tree for streets, avenues, etc.

For the Weeping Elm, see *Weeping Trees*.

Weeping Deciduous Trees

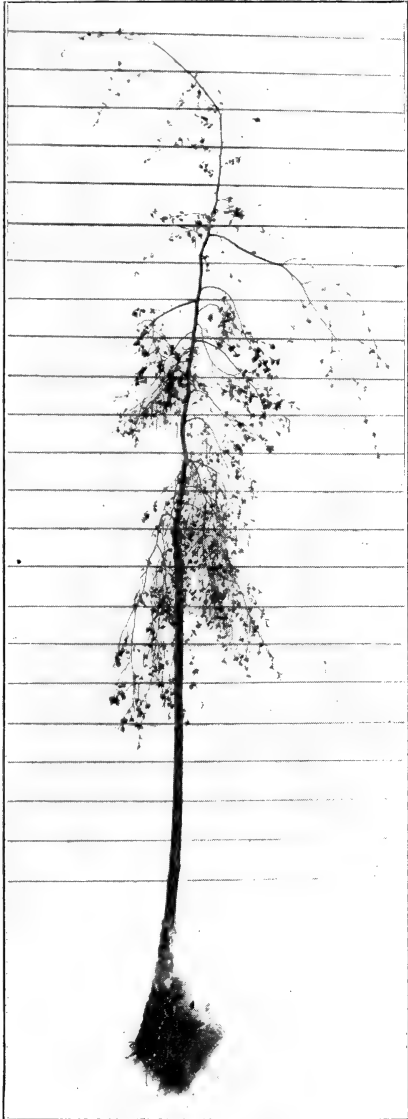
Acer—Maple

Acer Wierii Laciniatum (Wier's Cut-Leaved Weeping Maple). T.—See Deciduous Trees, for description.

as snow; branches hanging in long pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite.

Alnus — Alder

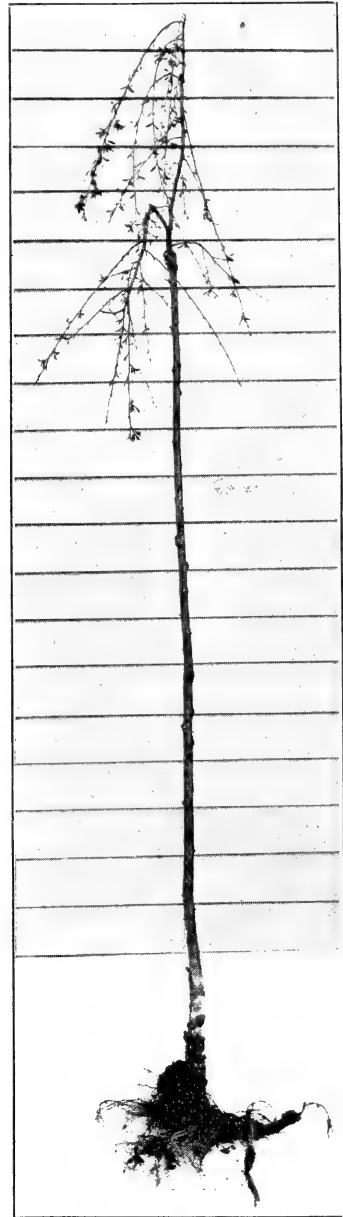
Alnus Laciniata Imperialis (Imperial Cut-Leaved Weeping Alder) M.—See Deciduous Trees, for description.



BETULA VAR. PENDULA
(Imported Specimen.)

Betula—Birch

B. Alba var. Laciniata Pendula (Cut-Leaved Weeping). T.—Trunk straight, slender, white



CERASUS JAPONICA PENDULA
(Imported Specimen.)

B. var. Pendula, S.—Much more pendulous in habit than the above; a swirling mass of slender branches and delicate, airy spray. We have this variety in high and low grafted trees, an elegant tree for specimen planting or for grouping.

Cerasus—Cherry

C. Japonica Pendula (Japan Weeping Cherry). S.—Flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendant cherries.

Fagus—Beech

F. Sylvatica var. Pendula (Weeping Beech). M.—A large tree of curious, irregular growth; its long, graceful, drooping branches produce a graceful effect.

F. Sylvatica var. Purpurea Pendula (Weeping Purple Beech) M.—A beautiful tree, of the same habit of growth as the variety *Pendula*, only that the foliage is purple.

Fraxinus—Ash

F. Excelsior var. Pendula (Weeping Ash). S.—Is a picturesque little tree for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has foliage and fruit like the *Sorbus* or Mountain Ash.

F. Excelsior var. Aurea Pendula (Golden Weeping Ash) S.—Similar to the former, but with bright yellow branches, which make it distinctly ornamental.

Morus—Mulberry

M. var. Tartarica Pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). S.—A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small, lobed and of a delightful, fresh, glossy green. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

Salix—Willow

S. Babylonica (Babylonian Weeping Willow). M.—A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

S. B. var. Dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). M.—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all our Weeping Willows.

S. Prupurea Pendula (American Weeping Willow). S.—A slender branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

S. Caprea var. Pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). D.—An exceedingly graceful tree. Fine for small lawns.

S. Rosmarinifolia (Rosemary-Leaved Willow). D.—A very striking, pretty round-headed small tree. Branches feathery; foliage silvery.

S. Elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). M.—Larger, hardier and more spreading than the Babylonian. A fine variety where a large sized tree is desired.

Ulmus—Elm

U. var. Camperdown Pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). S.—One of the finest weeping



M. VAR. TARTARICA PENDULA—(TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY).
trees for the lawn. With broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

Deciduous Shrubs

Once carefully planted in suitable positions, they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends over nearly the whole season.

Our collection of Hardy Shrubs is one of the finest and most complete in the West. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds, or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence, or, better an inspection of our stock, which we will be pleased to show at all times.

To make it easier for planters to select shrubs for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity:

- T.—Denotes shrubs that grow 12 to 15 feet high.
- L.—Denotes shrubs that grow 8 to 12 feet high.
- M.—Denotes shrubs that grow 6 to 8 feet high.
- S.—Denotes shrubs that grow 3 to 6 feet high.
- D.—Denotes shrubs that grow 1 to 3 feet high.



B. THUNBERGII.

Amorpha—False Indigo

A. Fruticosa. T.—A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers, which bloom in June after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over.

Aralia—Angelica Tree

See Deciduous Trees.

Amygdalus—Flowering Almond

See Deciduous Trees.

Azalea

A. Mollis. T.—A splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering plants. Flowers large and showy, yellow and different shades of red, in trusses.

A. Pontica. (Ghent). S.—Flower in great profusion in spring, literally covering twig and branch; the colors range from white to deep crimson. Should be treated same as Rhododendrons, and in this latitude are improved by giving slight protection.

Baccharis—Groundsel Tree

B. Halimifolia. M.—A pretty shrub with dark green foliage, especially attractive in autumn with its fluffy white seed pods.

Berberis

B. Thunbergii. D.—From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

B. Vulgaris var. Purpurea (Purple Leaved). M.—A fine shrub, growing three to five feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups, hedges or planted by itself.

B. Vulgaris (Green Leaved). M.—A handsome, deciduous shrub; flowers yellow, berries dark red. Of upright growth, with light green foliage.

Calycanthus—Carolina Allspice

C. Floridus. M.—A well-known native bush, bearing very double, purple, fragrant flowers.

Caryopteris

C. Mastacanthus (Blue Spiraea). D.—A handsome, hardy perennial plant recently introduced from China. It is of a vigorous growth, producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches, even young plants in small pots flowering freely. The color is of rich lavender or sky blue. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture, blooming continuously from mid-summer until cut by frost in the fall.

Ceanothus—New Jersey Tea

C. Americanus. S.—A low bush, an early bloomer, small white flowers in great profusion.

Clethra—Sweet Pepper Bush

C. Alnifolia. S.—A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

Colutea—Bladder Senna

Fast growing shrub, thriving in any soil.

C. Arborescens (Tree Colutea). L.—July. Foliage compound, of a pleasing green; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed pods. This is the shrub which grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending to the crater.

Cornus—Cornell or Dogwood

A valuable class of shrubs, with handsome variegated foliage in some, ornamental bark in others, and all with showy heads of flowers

followed by ornamental fruits. All of easy culture in most soils.

C. Mascula (Cornelian Cherry). M.—April. A small tree or large shrub with showy, yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit.

C. Sanguinea. (Red Ozier). M.—June. Flowers greenish white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs, the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low branching habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best.

C. Siberica (Siberian Red Ozier). M.—A possible form of the *Cornus Sanguinea*, with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine.

C. Elegantissima Variegata (White Margined Red Ozier). M.—Leaves white margined, turning to rose color in autumn. A fine variety.

C. Spaethii (Yellow Margined Red Ozier). M.—Like *C. Elegantissima* only that leaves are yellow margined. One of the finest variegated shrubs.

C. Lutea (Yellow Ozier). M.—A very pretty shrub for winter color effect, bark bright yellow.

C. Stoloniifera (Wild Red Ozier). M.—A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

Corylus—Hazel or Filbert

C. Avellana var. Atropurpurea (Purple-Leaved Filbert). M.—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine.

Coronilla—Scorpion Senna

A showy plant, succeeding best in light, well drained soil.

C. Emerus. S.—A dense, symmetrical shrub with deep, glossy green, compound foliage and showy yellow flowers, conspicuously tipped with red. A choice shrub, blooming freely in May and June.

Cydonia—Japan Quince or Fire Bush

C. Japonica. M.—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

Desmodium

D. Penduliflorum. D.—A low growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter.

Deutzia

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest orna-

mental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature renders them especially valuable.

D. Crenata. M.—The beautiful white single flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June. Often preferred to the double sorts.

D. Rosea Plena (Double Pink). M.—All the *Deutzias* are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest tall-growing varieties.

D. C. Candidissima (Double White). M.—Very pretty; pure white.

D. C. Pride of Rochester. M.—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. Crenata*. Flowers pink in bud, white when fully expanded.

D. C. Watereri. M.—A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers.

D. C. Wellsi. M.—A strong-growing form with single white flowers.

D. Scabra. M.—A vigorous grower, with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell-shaped flowers, in June and July.

D. Gracilis (Dwarf). D.—A low bush, three or four feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

D. Hybrida Lemoinei. S.—A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.



DEUTZIA.

Diervilla—Weigelia

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

D. Amabilis Alba, M.—Flower white, changing to light blush at maturity. Strong growth.

D. Rosea Nana Variegata, S.—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct.

June, and continue to bloom at intervals throughout the summer.

D. Eva Rathke, M.—A charming new Weigelia; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade.

D. Abel Carriere, M.—Bright rose; a choice sort. One of the best.

D. Gustave Mallet, M.—Flowers deep rose; habit good; very free flowering.

D. Steltzneri, M.—A strong grower and abundant bloomer. Flowers dark red.

D. Van Houttei, M.—A good grower, with clear carmine flowers.



DIERVILLA—WEIGELIA.

D. Rosea, N.—One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose.

D. Rosea var. Kosteriana Follis Variegata (Kosters Weigelia), M.—Foliage beautiful margined with yellow; flowers pink.

D. Lavellei, M.—A new hybrid sort, with dark, reddish purple flowers, that blooms more than once during summer.

D. Desboisii, M.—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but flowers much darker. One of the best.

D. Floribunda, M.—A fine variety; flowers dark red. A profuse bloomer.

D. Candida, M.—Of vigorous habit, flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in

Eleagnus—Oleaster

E. Longipes, S.—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with an 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. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked.

E. Angustifolia (Russian Olive). T.—A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow, followed by yellow fruit.

E. Argentea (Silver-Leaved Oleaster). M.—A native species of erect growth and beautiful silvery foliage. Flowers small yellow. July and August.

Euonymus Europaeus—Spindle Tree

See Deciduous Trees.

Exochorda Pearl Bush

E. Grandiflora. L.—A very hardy and handsome shrub from northern China and Japan, forming a bush ten to twelve feet high in as many years. The pure white flowers are borne in clusters, on light, wiry branches, which bend beneath their load of bloom enough to be airy and graceful, and the unexpanded buds are like small, round beads of pearly whiteness.

Forsythia—Golden Bell

F. Suspensa. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

F. Fortunei. M.—Growth upright; foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow.

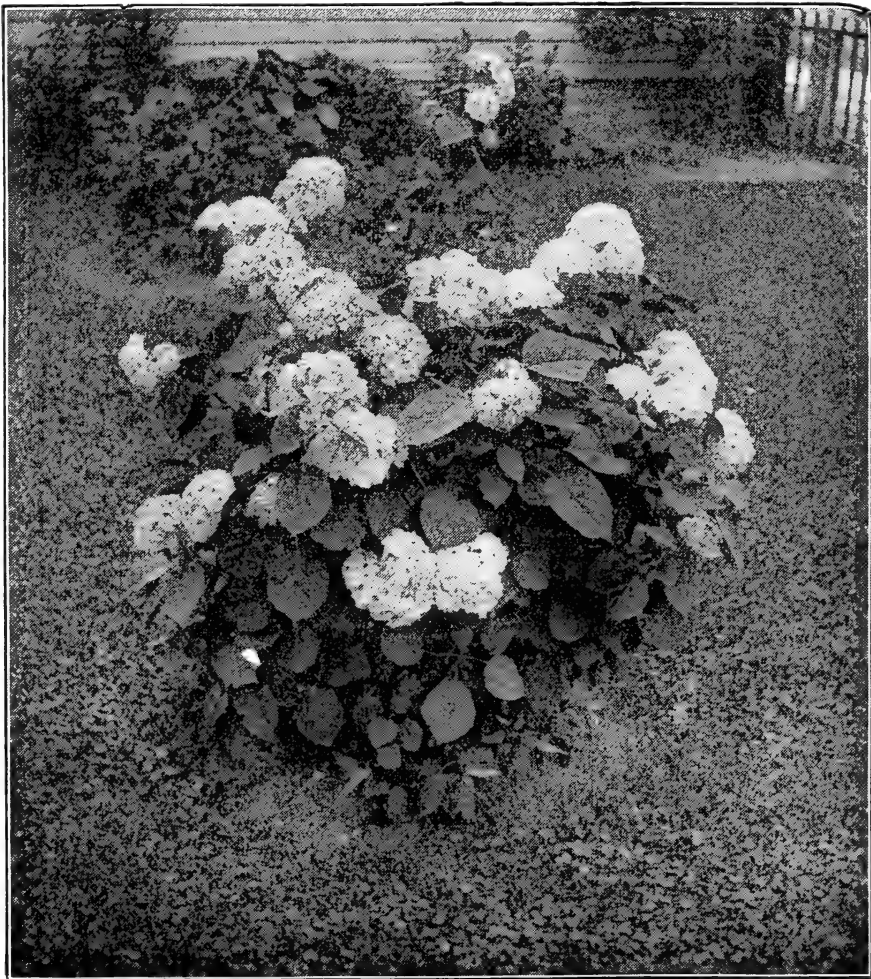
F. Viridissima. M.—A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers yellow; very early in spring.

F. Intermedia. M.—A form with erect, arching branches, foliage resembling *Viridissima*, and flowers like *Fortunei*. Very free flowering.

Genista—Broom

G. Scoparius (Scotch Broom). S.—A beautiful shrub with deep green bark and foliage. Covered with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers during May and June. Adapted to rocky places.

G. Scoparius var. Andreana. S.—A form of *G. Scoparius*, but not as hardy. Flowers tipped crimson. Beautiful, but requires protection.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS. (See Page 41.)

Our Annual Price List for Stock Described in This Catalogue Will Be Mailed on Application.

Hamamelis—Witch Hazel

H. Virginica. M.—A tall shrub; yellow flowers, late in fall just before the leaves fall. Foliage changes to bright colors in the fall.

Hibiscus Syriacus—Althea or Rose of Sharon

These are very fine, hardy, free growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer blooming. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades.

H. Ardens. L.—Double violet two and one-half to three inches across flower; petals quilled; vigorous; very fine.

H. Boule De Feu. L.—Large; three and one-half to four inches across flower; very double, well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal; one of the finest reds; vigorous.

H. Leopoldii. L.—Two and one-half to three inches across flower; very double; deep rose.

H. Pompon Rouge L.—Three and one-half to four inches across flower; color light rose; outer petals broad and show cardinal base; inner petals quilled; show fine stamens, distinct; fine, vigorous.

H. Pulcherrima. L.—Very large; three and one-half to four inches across flower; double white, shaded to pink; outer rows of petals broad and show cardinal base; inner petals quilled; we think the finest in the collection; strong grower.

H. Coelestis. L.—Beautiful, large, single; four inches and upwards in diameter. Color a delicate shade of azure blue; fine and distinct.

H. Alba. L.—Double white.

H. Rubra. L.—Double, red.

H. Purpurea. L.—Double, purple.

H. Variegata Flore Plena. M.—Variegated leaves, flowers very double, rose.

H. Jeanne d'Arc. L.—One of the best. Flowers pure white, double; strong grower.

H. Paeoniflora. L.—Flowers rosy purple; a dwarf grower, very free flowering.

H. Duchesse de Brabant. L.—Large, reddish lilac flowers.

H. Lady Stanley. L.—Double, blush-white.

H. Ranunculiflora Plena. L.—Double, with full high center, petals notched; blush white, crimson at base.

H. Anemoneflora—H. Bicolor.—H. Elegantisima. L.

A New Hydrangea

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis.

—This beautiful shrub is being sent out under various names, as "Snowball Hydrangea," "Hills of Snow," "Grandiflora Alba," etc. We use the botanical name under which it has been known for some years.

This New American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub introduced for many years. It was found growing wild in western Pennsylvania several years ago and was introduced into Ohio by Mrs. Mary Kelley.

The illustration on preceding page is from a photograph of a three-year-old plant taken June 18, 1906.

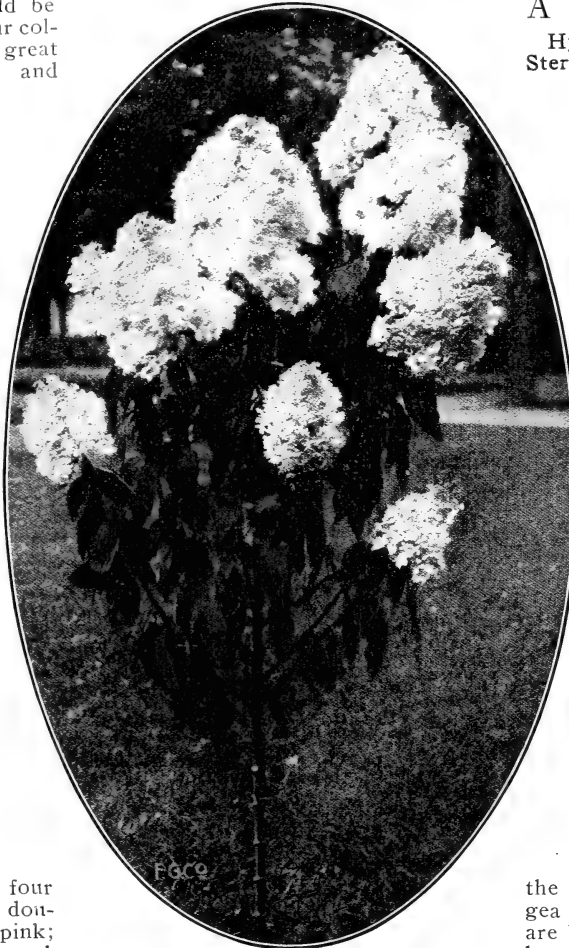
The plant attains a height of five or six feet, with about the same breadth, is far more graceful than

the old form of *Hydrangea Arborescens*. Flowers are borne in large trusses, beautifully formed and of dazzling whiteness, rendering it a plant of peerless beauty. It thrives in various soils and when fully exposed to the sun as well as in partial shade.

The flowers, when cut, remain in good condition a long time, thus making the plant especially useful for cut flowers.

Try a few plants of this "New Shrub." You will be pleased with it.

Hydrangea Paniculata, Grandiflora—Bush shape. M.—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of six to eight feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flow-



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.
(See Page 42.)

ers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Tree Shape. M.—These are fine specimen plants, four to five feet high, trained to tree shape, with about three feet of straight stem and nice-shaped heads. Should bloom profusely the first year.

Itea

I. Virginica. S.—A native shrub with racemes of pretty white flowers in early summer.

Jasminum

J. Officinale (White Jasmine). S.—A slender species, requires support of a trellis and in a sheltered position. Flowers white and fragrant, summer.

Kerria (Corchorus)—Globe Flower

Handsome, free-flowering shrubs, thriving in common garden soils.

K. Japonica fl. pl. S.—All summer. Handsome, light-green, finely toothed foliage and showy flowers, freely and continuously produced.

K. Japonica var. Follis Variegata (Variegated Leaved). D.—A choice sort, with beautifully variegated silver and green foliage. Elegant at the edge of shrubberies.

Lespedeza—Bush Clover

A charming shrub for all soils; valuable for single planting or grouped with other shrubs.

L. Bicolor. M.—Very rare Japanese plant, forming a large shrub or small tree, with a very effective pendulous tend of the branches. The foliage is clover-like and flowers are pea-shaped, pink and white, and borne in drooping clusters from axils of the leaves, and in such profusion as to bend the branches with their weight.

Ligustrum—Privet

The Privet is now one of the best known shrubs, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage, some for their berries. They are almost evergreen and of dense habit and bear shearing to any extent. Our sales the past season on one variety *L. Ovalifolium*, were over 200,000 plants.

L. Ovalifolium (California Privet). M.—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. We are St. Louis headquarters for this valuable hedge plant; our stock comprises upwards of 300,000 plants in the various sizes.

L. Ibotia. M.—The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers pure white, seeds bluish-black. A good border shrub and hedge plant.

L. Regelianum (Regal's Privet). M.—A fine, hardy variety, desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in mass planting, also suitable for hedges. This is one of the berried varieties.

L. Sinensis Nana (Dwarf). S.—A dwarf variety of very pleasing effect. Fine for a medium hedge, very graceful; can be trimmed if desired. Berries remain on plant until quite late.

Lonicera Tartarica—Upright Honeysuckle

L. Var. Rosea. M.—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with foliage. June.

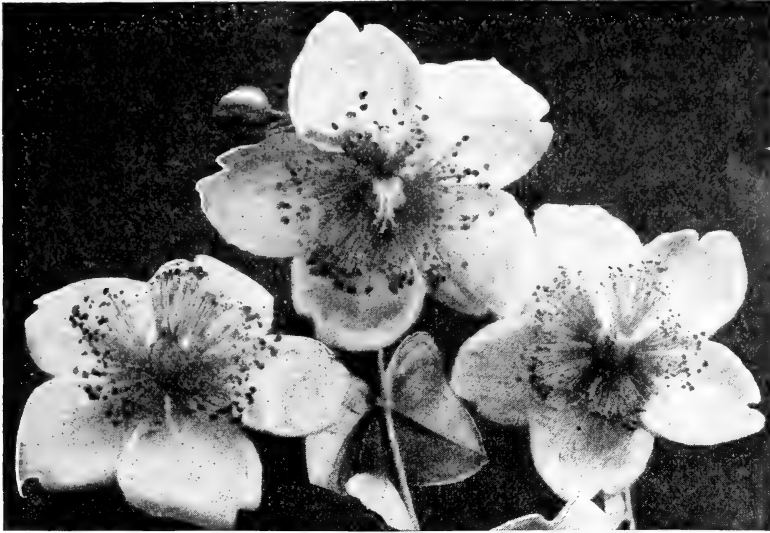


L. Var. Alba. M.—Creamy-white fragrant flowers; forms a high bush. May and June.

L. Var. Fragrantissima. M.—In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous, but not very showy. Delightful fragrance. It is easily trained into a handsome bush.

L. var. Morrowii. M.—A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit.

L. var. Rubra Grandiflora. M.—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white, in June.



P. CORONARIUS—(MOCK ORANGE).

Pavia—Dwarf Horse Chestnut

P. Macrostachya (Dwarf White Horse Chestnut). M.—A beautiful spreading shrub, producing numerous large, showy spikes of flowers late in June. Valuable.

Philadelphus—Syringa or Mock Orange

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants, they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning, and quickly reassume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

P. Coronarius (Mock Orange). L.—Early June. Fragrant, pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

P. Coronarius var. Follis Aureas (Golden Syringa). D.—A dense growing form, with clear golden-yellow foliage, well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs offered.

P. Lemoinei Erectus. M.—A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

P. Grandiflorus (Large Flowering). L.—Has showy large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

P. Primuliflorus. L.—Flowers almost double; pure white.

Potentilla—Cinquofoil

A dense, medium growing shrub of easiest culture in any soil, and succeeding admirably in the driest situations.

P. Fruticosa. S.—July to September. Narrow foliage with silky under surface. Flowers yel-

low and borne in continuous succession for a long season.

Ribes—Currant

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants, of easiest culture. Besides their ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the sorts is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

R. Aureum (Missouri Currant). M.—May. Golden-yellow spicily fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking, on showy, autumnal coloring.

R. Gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). M.—May and June. A valuable hybrid with orange-red flowers in showy spikes. Very choice.

RHUS TYPHINO LACINIATA—FOLIAGE.
(See Page 44.)

R. Sanguineum var. Flore Plena (Double Crimson flowering). M.—Flowers very double, showy. This and its type do best in somewhat protected situations.

Rhodotypus—White Kerria

R. Kerrioides. L.—A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

Rhus—Sumach

R. Cotinus (Purple Fringe) L.—A much admired small tree or shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in middle summer.

R. Glabra var. Laciniata (Cut-Leaved). M.—A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups or the lawn.

R. Typhina Laciniata (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. A very pretty effect among shrubbery collections.

Sambucus—Elder

Rapid-growing shrubs, with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature. The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

S. Nigra var. Aurea (Golden). L.—A beautiful golden-foliaged form. Very useful for foliage effect.

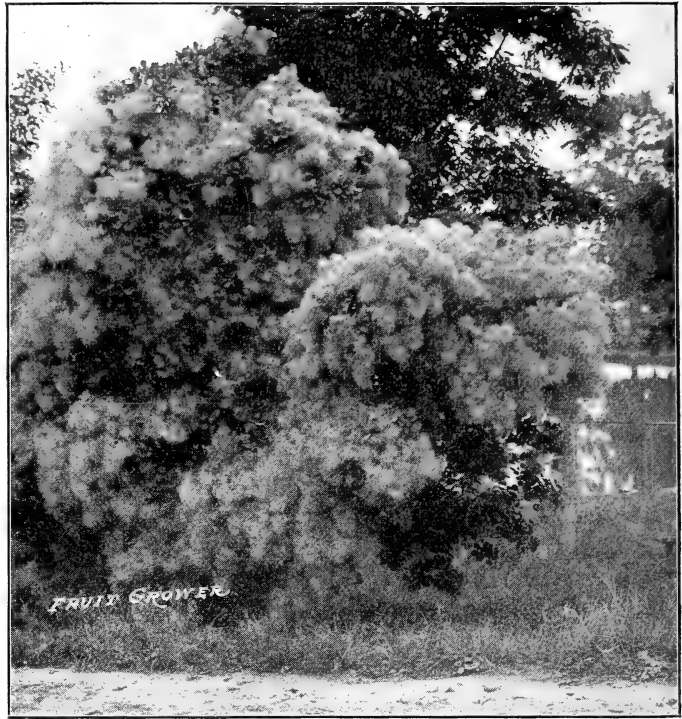
S. Nigra var. Laciniata (Cut-Leaved). L.—Deeply cut foliage.

S. Nigra var. Variegata (Variegated). L.—Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green.

Spiraea—Meadow Sweet

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

S. Anthony Waterer. D.—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant, it is a fine plant for house decoration.



RHUS COTINUS OR SMOKE TREE—PURPLE FRINGE

S. Billardii. M.—Medium-sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. Bumalda. M.—A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

S. Collossa. M.—A choice species; flowers in flattish umbels, bright pink and very showy.

S. Collossa Alba. S.—Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers, nearly all summer.

S. Collossa Froebelli. M.—Early flowering shrub; flowers dark violet-red, floriferous. Dwarf.

S. Chamaedrifolia. M.—A beautiful species, with small, wiry branches, covered in June with clusters of white flowers.

S. Douglassi. M.—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. Lindleyana. M.—Shining dark green leaves with pretty follicles. Numerous panicles of pure white flowers.

S. Lanceolata. M.—A beautiful double-flowering variety.

S. Multiflora Arguta. S.—Of dwarf habit; flowers claret white. The best very early flowering white Spiraea. Early May.

S. Opulifolia (Nine Bark). M.—A strong growing shrub with white flowers.

S. Opulifolia Aurea.—Very conspicuous from the golden hue of its foliage; of strong growth.

S. Prunifolia fl., pl. M.—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.



SPIREA DOUGLASSI.—(See Page 44.)

S. Reevesiana. M.—One of the most ornamental. Showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

S. Reevesiana fl. pl. M.—A perfect gem; each individual flower as double as a Ranunculus and very conspicuous.

S. Sorbifolia (Sorb-Leaved). M.—A vigorous species, with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers. July.

S. Salicifolia (Willow-Leaved). M.—Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

S. Thumbergii (Thumberg's). S.—Dwarf habit and round, graceful form, branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green. Flowers small, white. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit and early blooming.

S. Van Houtte. M.—The grandest of all the Spiraeas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white forets make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stem. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

Syringa—Lilac

S. Persian (Persian Lilac). M.—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than the common Lilac. We have these in pink and white colors.

S. Vulgaris (Common Lilac). M.—Large shrub, with larger leaves and flowers than above. Flowers bluish purple.

S. V. Alba. M.—Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

S. Rhotomagensis var. Rubra (Rouen Lilac). M.—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest lilacs.

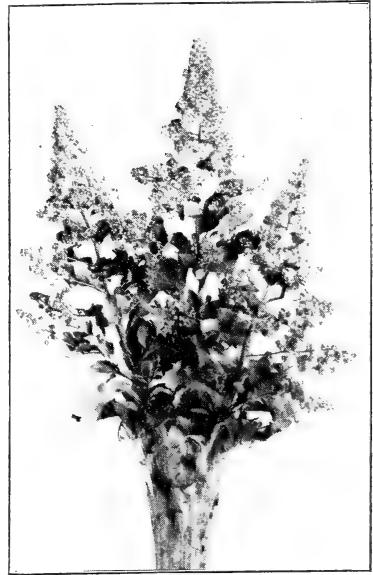
S. Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). M.—A fine distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other lilacs have done blooming. Esteemed for its fine habit and foliage.

S. Villosa (Japan Lilac). M.—A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Especially valuable for its late flowering. Single.

S. Japonica. M.—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossv, leathery, flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other lilacs.

New Single and Double Lilacs

The following varieties are selected from the best of the newer introductions of the single and double varieties, covering a wide range of colors. When buying lilacs, by all means try some of these sorts; they will please you.



SPIREA SALICIFOLIA.

S. V. Alphonse Lavellei. M.—Large trusses, lilac purple. Double.

S. V. Belle de Nancy. M.—Large branched trusses, pinkish white, fine. Double.

S. V. La Tour de Auvergne. M.—Large branched trusses, very full, flowers large, beautiful purple, buds reddish. Double.

S. V. Mad. Abel de Chatenay. M.—Solid trusses, medium size, very full, flowers milk white. Double.

S. V. Michael Buchner. M.—Plant dwarf; panicle erect, very large; individual flowers medium, very double, color pale lilac, very distinct and fine.

S. V. Mad. Casimir-Perier. M.—White flowers in large, graceful panicles. A profuse bloomer. One of the best.

S. V. Charles X. M.—A strong, rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves, trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple. *Single.

S. V. Ludwig Spaeth. M.—Panicle long, individual flowers large, single; dark purplish red; distinct; superb. The finest of its color.

S. V. Mad. Lemoine. M.—Solid trusses, large florets of purest white double.

S. V. Pres. Carnot. M.—Fine, large pyramidal trusses, pale lilac with white center. Double.

S. V. Pres. Grevy. M.—Very large, branched trusses, flowers large, rosy lilac, changing to lilac. Double.

S. V. Emile Lemoine. M.—Flowers very large; of fine globular form; rosy lilac; beautiful. Double.

S. V. Leon Simon. M.—Panicle compact, flowers bluish crimson.

S. V. Jules Finger. M.—Large and beautiful satiny rose flowers in strong, erect plumes. Quite fragrant.

Stephanandra

S. Flexuosa. S.—A graceful shrub with spreading, drooping branches, elegant foliage. Flowers pure white, paniced racemes. June. Foliage turns to handsome purplish coloring in the fall.

Symphoricarpus—St. Peter's Wort

S. Racemosus (Snowberry). S.—Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored, in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered, persistent until late in winter.

S. Vulgaris (Coral Berry). S.—Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the stems, which droop beneath their weight.

S. Variegata. S.—A form of the above but with variegated foliage.

Tamarix—Tamarisk

The tamarisks are hardy shrubs, of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some light shade of red or pink. They will grow anywhere. Lately the variety *T. Africana* has been used for hedging and it is indeed very

pretty for that purpose; if pruned several times during the season, it is even finer than the best of Evergreen hedges and from a distance frequently taken for such. We are growing them more largely now for this purpose and customers wanting something out of the ordinary will do well to try a hedge of them.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE.—(See Page 45.)

plish pink flowers in midsummer.

T. Hispida Estivalis (New). L.—A new variety, raised from *T. Hispida*. More vigorous and not so compact. In July the branches are covered on the half of their length with numerous inflorescences of large flowers of a nice bright carmine pink.

Viburnum—Snow Ball

V. Opulus Sterilis (Snow Ball). L.—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

V. Plicatum (Japan). M.—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.

V. Tomentosum. M.—The single form of *V. Plicatum*; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and free blooming. Desirable.

V. Lantana. L.—A large, robust shrub, with soft heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). L.—Very ornamental. Berries resembling small cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall.

T. Africana.

L.—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper; and delicate small rosy purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

T. Gallica. L.—Delicate pink or white flowers in slender-paniced racemes; leaves bluish green. An exceedingly pretty species.

T. Indica. L.—Pink flowers in longer, more wand like sprays.

T. Tetandra Purpurea. L.—Of dwarfier and more dense growth than *T. Africana*. Pur-

Xanthoceras Chinese Chestnut

X. Sorbifolia. T.—Forms a shrub or small tree, foliage resembling that of the "Service

Tree" flowers five-petaled, white, reddish copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes about eight inches long; flowers expand in April or May with the leaves. Very floriferous. Requires protection until established.

Vines and Climbers

Akebia

A. Quinata.—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters.

Ampelopsis

A. Veitchii.—Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage turning brilliant red in the autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

A. Quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls verandas or trunks of trees.

A. Engelmannii.—Shorter jointed than Quinquefolia. A good climber, grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

Aristolochia—Dutchman's Pipe

A. Sipho.—A fine, hardy climber and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large and are edible, like a sweet potato. The vine is a beautiful, rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

Bignonia—Trumpet Vine

B. Grandiflora.—A strong, rapid grower, of rather bushy habit and bearing large flowers of brilliant orange red.

Celastrus — Bitter Sweet

C. Scandens.—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits retaining all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter house decorations.

Clematis

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

C. Coccinea.—A native southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

C. Henryii.—A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and most profuse bloomer.

C. Jackmannii.—Deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. One of the best.

C. Paniculata.—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.

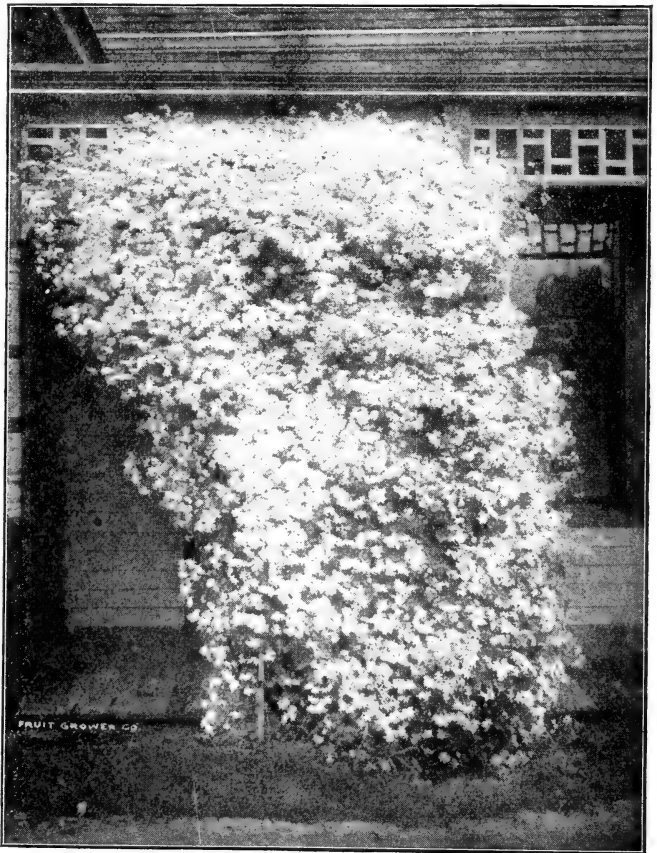
C. Mad. Koster.—Bright rosy carmine; free flowering.

C. Duchess of Edinburgh.—Double pure white.

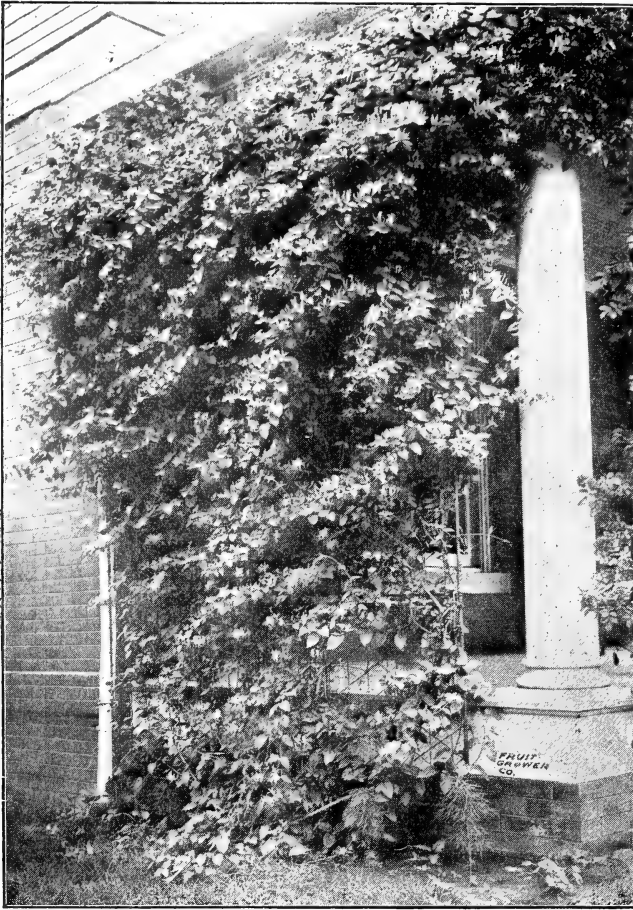
Hedera—Ivy

The Ivies are evergreens and frequently suffer from exposure to the sun in winter. For this reason, the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

H. Hibernica (Irish Ivy).—The well-known old sort.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA



L. JAPONICA VAR. HALLEANA

Lonicera—Honeysuckle

L. Aurea Reticulata.—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

L. Japonica var. Chinensis (Chinese Evergreen).—Blooms at intervals through the summer and retains its foliage late in winter. Flowers nearly white, quite distinct.

L. Japonica var. Halleana.—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November.

L. Periclymenum var. Belgia (Monthly Fragrant).—A fine, rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

L. Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet).—A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red, trumpet shaped flowers.

L. Brachypoda.—A strong vigorous grower, dark green foliage. Flowers yellow and fragrant.

L. Flava (Yellow Trumpet).—A well known variety. Large, clustered yellow flowers.

Wisteria

W. Sinensis (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

W. Sinensis Alba.—Of similar habit to Sinensis, with pure white flowers.

Hedge Plants

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one or two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided.

Evergreens should not be planted in the fall, except during the month of September when weather will permit.

The following classes and varieties are very desirable for ornamental hedging, descriptions will be found under the proper headings in this Catalogue.

Ligustrum (Privet) in variety.

Cydonia Japonica.

Althea in variety.

Tamarix in variety.

Lonicera Tartarica in variety.

Philadelphus in variety.

Spireas in variety.

Berberis in variety.

Rosa Rugosa—Red and white

Arbor Vitae in variety (Evergreen).

Hemlock (Evergreen).

Norway Spruce (Evergreen)

Osage Orange.—Formerly largely used throughout the West for boundary fences, wind brakes, etc. Not hardy in the extreme North. Now largely planted for timber belts, valuable for fence posts; also used in the manufacture of wagon wheels.

Our Annual Price List for Stock Described in This Catalogue Will Be Mailed on Application.

Roses

During the last few years we have increased our plantings of Roses considerably and now have one of the best collections in the West.

All our Roses are field-grown plants, 1 and 2 years old, on own roots (we do not grow or handle budded roses).

Hints on Rose Culture

Soil.—Roses delight in a clay loam, enriched with well rotted barnyard manure. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, pulverize well; do not raise beds above the level of the surrounding soil. Soak the bed occasionally during the summer with weak manure water.

Location.—Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class for itself.

When to Plant.—We advocate planting in the fall, in friable soil, firmly packed with the foot, but do not bruise the roots; give good soaking of water after planting. As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant 3 or 4 inches, cover entire bed with dry, light manure, then cover with leaves, straw or evergreen boughs, weighting the former with pieces of wood or limbs. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth has started; no plant suffers more by being planted late than does the Rose.

Pruning.—This should be done during March; for Hybrid Perpetuals remove about one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak growing ones. In the everblooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be removed. Cut out all old or decayed wood annually, also all feeble branches and such as are crowding each other. Some of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be made to bloom again in the fall, if pruned soon after spring blossoming time is over.

Insects and Diseases.—Do not let these discourage you, there are now a number of remedies, easily applied, that will rid your plants of any insects very quickly if applied promptly. See Spray Calendar and Formulas in this Catalogue.

We have classified our Roses as follows:

Hybrid Perpetual.

Everblooming.—Including Hybrid Teas, Polyantha, Bourbon and Hybrid China, and are marked H. T., Tea, H. Poly., B., and H. C.

New Varieties.

Trailing or Wichuriana.

Climbing.

Moss and Rosa Rugosa.

Hybrid Perpetual

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of the growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

All roses offered by us are strong, field-grown plants.

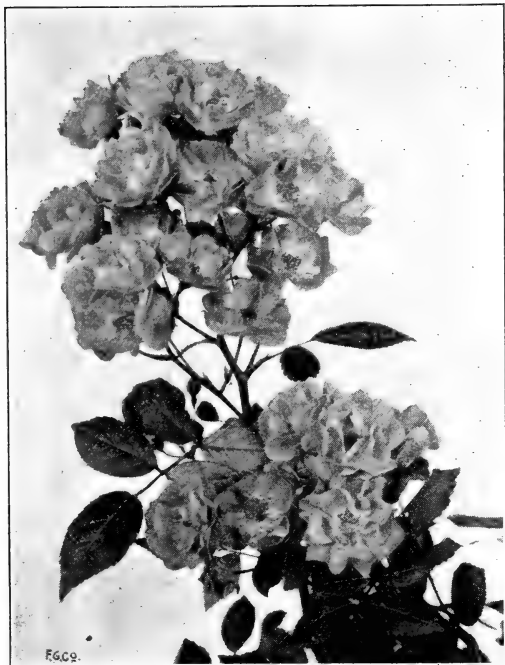
Alfred Colomb.—Carmine crimson; large, full, fine globular form.

Anna Diesbach.—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flowers slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Baron de Bonstetten.—Flowers large, very double and full, color a rich dark red, passing to deep, velvety maroon; highly scented.



HONEYSUCKLE—SCARLET TRUMPET.
(See Page 48.)



BABY RAMBLER.—(Page 51.)

Boule de Neige (Hybrid Noisette).—A finely formed, pure white rose, occasionally shows light flesh when first opening. Beautiful shell shaped petals, evenly arranged.

Captain Hayward.—This is probably the grandest of all Red Hybrid Perpetuals. The bloom is of the largest size. Color, deep glowing red, flushed with crimson. A free bloomer; deliciously perfumed.

Clio.—Flesh color, flowers often 6 inches in diameter; very fine.

Coquette des Alps.—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower, color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches.—One of the best white Roses of its class; fine form, pure white, with beautiful shell shaped petals. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Brilliant crimson-scarlet, shaded with maroon.

Earl of Dufferin.—Very dark red, double. Extra fine. Vigorous.

Francois Levet.—Light pink, fragrant. One of the best.

Gloire de Exposition Bruxelles.—Flowers are finely formed, large and perfectly double. Color a dark maroon, of velvety texture. Extra fine.

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



MRS. JOHN LAING.—(See Page 51.)

Gloire Lyonnaise.—Creamy white. Fine in bud.

Jubilee.—It is the finest dark red hardy garden rose yet produced. A pure red in its deepest tone, shading to deep crimson-red and velvety maroon-red in the depths of the petals.

Lady Helen Stewart.—A bright, scarlet crimson, flowers fully rounded out, petals large and thick, highly perfumed, very beautiful.

La Reine.—Glossy rose, large, full and free flowering.

Mademoiselle Marie Rady.—Vigorous upright growth. Deep cherry red. Splendid late bloomer.

Mad. Chas. Wood.—A true, perpetual bloomer. Begins to bloom almost as soon as planted and continues throughout the season. The flowers are extra large, very double and full, and quite fragrant. Color a bright, fiery scarlet, passing to fine rosy crimson, elegantly shaded with maroon. An old favorite.

Mad. Masson.—Large and double; color a reddish crimson; of fine form; a fine autumn bloomer.

Mad. Plantier.—This is the old favorite June rose. Vigorous grower. Very hardy. Pure white double flowers. Fragrant.

Margaret Dickson.—One of the best white Hybrid Perpetuals for garden planting. Color white, with pale flesh center, petals very large, well shaped, and of immense sub-



GEN. JACQUEMINOT.

stance. Flowers produced singly on long, stiff stems, fine form, and have a Magnolia fragrance. Vigorous.

Marchioness of Lorne.—Flowers large, of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine; very sweet, full and finely cup-shaped.

Mrs. John Laing.—Delicate pink, fragrant, a continuous bloomer.

Paul Neyron.—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with glossy foliage and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class; young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late October.

President Lincoln.—A bright red rose of the richest hues. Large full and fragrant. Excellent.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark. This rose is of a rich, velvety crimson, passing to an intense maroon shaded black, large, full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

Roger Lambelin.—A novelty in roses. The petals are irregular on the edges like a double Petunia; the color is glowing crimson throughout, except the edges of the petals, which are all distinctly marked with a white band, forming a sharp contrast and the most unique combination of colors known in roses.

Robert Duncan.—A new Irish variety of great merit, either for garden decoration or for cut flowers. Color bright crimson, petals large, full and perfectly formed. Free grower and bloomer from early in summer until late in the fall.

Ulrich Bruner.—Extra large, bold flowers, full and globular. Color rich, glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet.

Vicks Caprice.—The only hardy rose that has any variegation. Vigorous grower, flowers bright rose, distinctly striped, large and fragrant. Very unique and pretty.

Everblooming Roses

See under "Hints on Rose Culture" for classification and marks.

This class of roses is suitable for general cultivation, as they are usually our very best roses blooming continuously throughout the season. Require more care in winter protection than do the Hybrid Perpetuals in this climate and further north, but well repay the extra care in a goodly supply of fine flowers when roses of the hardy varieties are scarce.

Those suitable for cut flowers under glass or conservatories are marked (Forcing) and will be found priced under "Tender or Greenhouse Roses" in Price List. The Tea Roses are not recommended for general garden culture in this climate, they are adapted to the Southern states, where they do well.



PAUL NEYRON

Anna Muller (The New Pink Baby Rambler)—The shining brilliant pink flowers are produced in great profusion, in large clusters, from June until late in the fall. The petals are twisted, making a charming effect.

Antoine Rivoire (H. T.)—Too much cannot be said of this grand rose; words will

not describe its beauty. It is a vigorous grower, with fine shaped buds and flowers; color salmon flesh in center to the edge of its petals shading to a creamy white, with a delicate pink tinge; very fresh and clean.

Baby Rambler (Madame Norbert Levavasseur) (Hardy, Forcing).—"The new dwarf ever-blooming Crimson Rambler." The greatest advertised, the most talked of rose ever introduced in America. Like Crimson Rambler in bloom, except that it is dwarf and a true ever-bloomer. In bloom all the time. A most wonderful rose.

Bridesmaid. (Tea-Forcing).—This is a superb pink rose for out doors and for forcing. More of it grown for cut flowers than all other pinks combined. It is hard to beat.

Champion of the World (Bourbon).—A vigorous grower. Blooms well. Color same as *Hermosa*, but flower is larger.

Clothilde Soupert (H. Polyantha).—Here we have a rose that for bedding out doors or for pot culture is hard to beat. Frequently the entire foliage is hidden with bloom. Medium size flower, variable color from almost pure white to deep pink. Always in bloom.

Cardinal (New Hybrid Tea).—This is a grand new rose introduced by Mr. John Cook. The buds and flowers are large and double and the color a rich deep red.

Duchess of Albany (Hybrid Tea).—This rose is simply a *La France*, only several shades deeper in color, being a lovely shade of deep rose or pink.

Duchess de Brabant (Tea).—In this variety we have a combination of rich and peculiar coloring, delightful perfume and remarkable profusion of bloom; color light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon.

Etoile de France (Hybrid Tea—Forcing).—The gold medal rose of France, and claimed by the raiser, J. Pernet Ducher, to be the finest rose he has ever sent out. Strong, vigorous grower. Flowers large, on good, long, stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear, red crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well.

Etoile de Lyon (Tea).—This is the best yellow bedder to date. Color lemon yellow, buds and blooms very double and of large size. A good free bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz (Hybrid China).—One of the brightest colored roses grown. Color dark rich crimson, changing to bright scarlet, shading to velvety red. Blooms continually; flowers good sized and delightfully fragrant. One of the finest and most useful bedding roses extant.

Helen Good (New). (Tea).—A true Cochet. The color is a delicate yellow, suffused with each petal edged deeper, very chaste and beautiful.

Helen Gould (Hybrid Tea).—Free growing and vigorous for its color, it is remarkably constant in blooming, every new shoot producing a flower. The blooms are bright rosy carmine red, the buds are well formed, the fragrance is delightful, and taken altogether, it is a variety that should be generally planted.

Hermosa (Bourbon).—It would be but a waste of words to write a lengthy description of *Hermosa*. It is too well known and too great a favorite. It is always in bloom and always beautiful; the color is the most pleasing shade of pink, very fragrant. A grand rose for bedding or pot culture.

Killarney. (Hybrid Tea—Forcing).—The great Irish Rose. Robust growth, free blooming; the flowers are large, the buds very long and pointed, petals very large and of great substance; flesh shaded white suffused pale pink; a lovely and distinct rose of merit and a grand variety for forcing.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Hybrid Tea).—Strong grower, free bloomer, perfect flowers. Large fine buds, pure white, does not pink up when planted out. A superb variety.

Lady Battersea (Hybrid Tea).—“The Red *Niphetos*.” A charming new rose, strong grower, free bloomer, beautiful buds, equaling



KILLARNEY—(HYBRID TEA—FORCING).

the old “*Niphetos*” in length; color lovely wine red.

La France (Hybrid Tea—Forcing).—An old and well known variety. Color silvery rose shades, with pink, it has a satin sheen over all its petals. Hardy, continually in bloom, first class in every way.

La Detroit (Hybrid Tea—Forcing).—“The new *Detroit Rose*.” Strong, rampant grower; color shell pink, shading to soft rose; reverse of outer petals cream colored; fragrant.

Madame Abel Chatenay (Hybrid Tea—Forcing).—A good grower. Fine in bud and flower. Petals recurved and of a beautiful

creamy rose, tinged with salmon. Very pretty.

Madame Jules Grolez (Hybrid Tea).—An exceedingly free-blooming variety, with very bright, large, full, finely-formed flowers; buds beautiful. Color a distinct and charming shade of satiny pink. We are delighted with this new addition to our list.

Madame Caroline Testout (Hybrid Tea—Forcing).—A wonderful rose. The petals are large, and of elegant La France form; exquisitely edged and bordered with clear silver rose. Flowers and buds are extra large, color brilliant, satiny rose.

Madame Schwaller (Hybrid Tea).—A strong grower, blooming in clusters; fine, large buds, color bright pink, delightfully fragrant. A very desirable rose.

Mademoiselle Franciska Kruger (Tea).—Vigorous grower, free bloomer, color varies at different seasons of the year, from lovely shades of red to deep coppery yellow.

Meteor (Hybrid Tea—Forcing).—We have no red rose that is better for general purposes or that gives so 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.

Marie Guillot (Tea).—One of the standard varieties of Tea Roses, which as yet has not been equaled by any rose of its color; splendid for any use. Especially desirable for summer rose beds; color, pure white, sometimes tinted pale yellow.

Marie Van Houtte (Tea).—This exceedingly lovely rose cannot be surpassed by any rose of its color. In the open ground it is truly magnificent. The flowers are extra large and are deliciously fragrant. The color is pale canary yellow shading to pale rose.

Maman Cochet (Tea).—This is our favorite rose. It is of the largest size, the flower is built up or rounded and very double, the color is a deep, rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silvery rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. Very vigorous, deliciously fragrant.

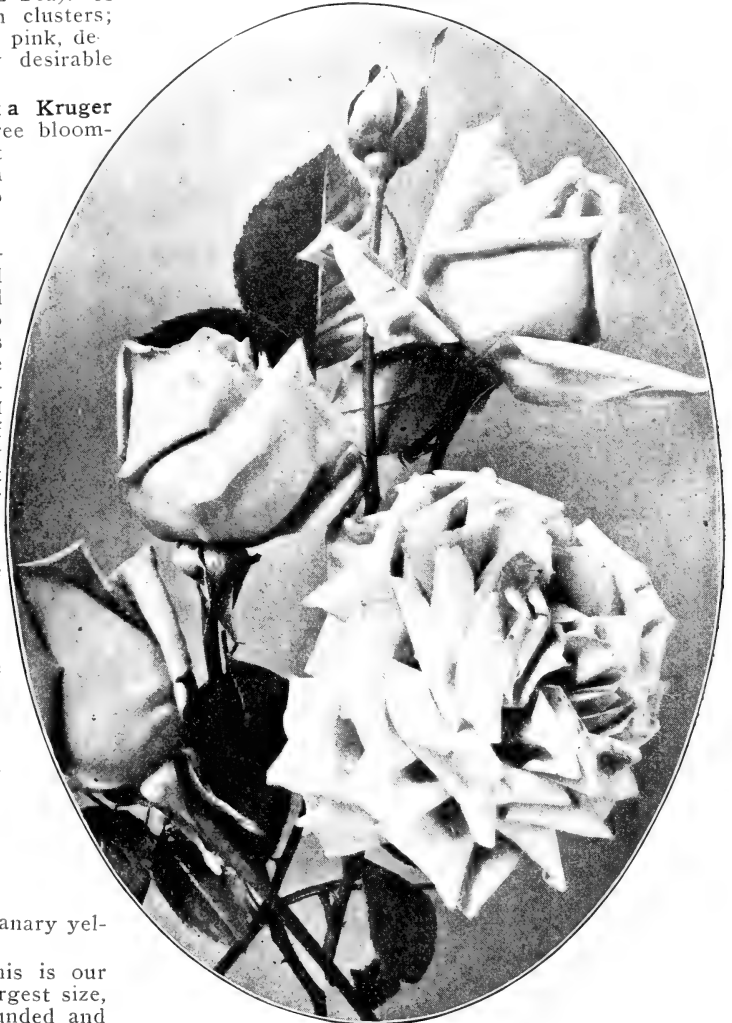
Mrs. B. R. Cant (Tea).—A beautiful new rose on the style and color of Papa Gontier. It is a free grower and bloomer.

Perle des Jardines (Tea—Forcing).—A grand yellow rose. Largely grown for cut flowers. A favorite in the south where it succeeds out of doors.

Pierre Guillot (Hybrid Tea).—A bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine. Flowers large, very double, constant bloomer. Medium grower.

Richmond (Hybrid Tea—Forcing).—This is said to be the best red forcing variety yet produced. Strong, vigorous grower. Color deep red, long pointed buds, elegant dark foliage.

Rosomane Graveraux (Hybrid Tea).—Of the general style of President Carnot, with an enormous long bud, producing a very large double, open flower, carried on a long, stiff



LA FRANCE—(HYBRID TEA—FORCING).

stem; the petals are very large. Color silvery pink, with reverse of rosy flesh. Fragrant.

Sombreuil (Bourbon).—Beautiful white, tinged with delicate rose. A very strong growing border rose. A well known variety.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (Tea).—A superb old favorite, with great flowers of clear flesh white, double to the center. One of the finest fall blooming roses.

Souvenir de President Carnot (Hybrid Tea).—Strong, clean, healthy grower, with handsome, bronze-green foliage and large, elegant buds. The flower is of fine size and shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals. Color delicate rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center. A very profuse bloomer.

The Bride (Tea—Forcing).—If grown out of doors, color white, outer petals pink. Under glass it is pure white.

Triomphe de Pernet Pere (Hybrid Tea).—Flowers extra large broad, thick petals and long tapering buds, fragrant. Color fine, clear magenta red, sometimes passing to a bright crimson. A first class red rose.

Viscountess Folkestone (Hybrid Tea).—Flowers delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin. Fragrant.

White Maman Cochet (Tea).—A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

White La France (Augustine Guinnoisseau) (Hybrid Tea).—This is a beautiful rose of the "La France" type, color a fawn white.

Yellow Maman Cochet.—A form of the Cochet type, with all of its grand qualifications of a good rose. A bed of the different varieties of Cochet roses is a sight to behold.

Climbing Everblooming Roses

This class requires protection in this climate during winter. They, however, will repay any extra care, in the amount of bloom produced throughout the summer.

Cl. Kaiserin (Cl. Hybrid Tea). (Mrs. Robert Peary).—A climbing "Sport" of the fine variety whose name it bears, identical with it in hardiness, freedom of bloom, color and size of flowers.

Cl. Meteor (Cl. Hybrid Tea).—The brightest colored of all roses. It is a free, persistent bloomer, strong grower, in bloom all the time, a true everbloomer. Do not fail to try one or more.

Gainsborough (Cl. Hybrid Tea).—A fine new rose. Foliage like Viscountess Folkestone. Color delicate tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin.

Mary Washington (Noisette).—Flowers pure white, perfectly double, sweet and borne in endless numbers in large clusters all summer. Vigorous grower.

Hardy Climbing Roses

This class is perfectly hardy and require no protection; they bloom only once in a season, unless otherwise described.

Baltimore Belle.—Nearly white, with a faint blush.

Crimson Rambler.—This is one of the most decided novelties in roses we have had for years. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition on the plants for a long time. The

color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

Dorothy Perkins.—A splendid, new climbing rose. In foliage and habit of growth it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler; the flowers are double, of good size and borne in clusters. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; buds remarkably handsome; color a clear shell pink and holds a long time without fading.

Empress of China.—It commences blooming early in the spring and continues until the ground freezes solid. Very fragrant, is of beautiful form, especially valuable for button-hole bouquets. Color deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red, like an apple blossom. It is nearly double, with waxy appearance like a Tea Rose. Well worthy a trial by all lovers of the rose.

Climbing Paul Neyron.—Fine, double, deep rose.

Philadelphia Rambler.—It differs from the Crimson Rambler in two important particulars. First, the color is brighter, deeper and more intense. Second, the flowers are perfectly double to the center. It is a strong, healthy grower, free and abundant bloomer.

Queen of the Prairie.—Large clusters of red flowers. Very hardy.

White Rambler (Thalia).—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower this is identical with C. Rambler, differing only in color, which in Thalia is a pure, clear white.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia).—A new, hardy, yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler in clusters; flowers of medium size in immense clusters; very sweet scented. Color a clear yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. A strong plant; in full bloom makes one of the finest pillar or porch plants imaginable.

Trailing or Memorial Roses

This class is suitable for covering cemetery lots, rocky slopes and banks. Perfectly hardy.

Manda's Triumph.—Produces large clusters of well formed double flowers of pure white, two inches in diameter.

Wm. C. Egan.—Probably the best of this type. A fine grower. The flowers are large; color a beautiful shade of rose.

Wichuriana.—Strong grower in any soil. Flowers single, pure white, in greatest profusion during the month of July.

Moss Roses

Perpetual White Moss.—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Crimson Globe Moss.—A beautiful crimson; has the fine form of H. P.'s.

Sweet Briar

English.—Esteemed for its deliciously scented foliage. Flowers single.

Rosa Rugosa

Alba.—A splendid white variety; highly scented.

Rubra.—Bright rosy crimson; flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub.

Tree Roses

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy stems 4 to 5 feet high, and thus form tree shapes. When in full bloom they are very handsome. We offer an assortment of white, pink, scarlet and crimson varieties. As these trees are annually imported from Holland we can only deliver in the spring of the year.

Evergreens—Coniferæ



ABIES NORDMANNIANA. (Imported Specimen.)

Our trees have all been transplanted two or three times are handsome selected trees, well branched and rooted, suitable for lawns, etc.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. The soil to receive them should be mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

Abies Balsamea (Balsam Fir).—A very regular, pyramidal tree of rapid growth. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Abies Canadensis (Hemlock).—A native species of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit.

Abies Concolor (Colorado Silver Fir).—A choice Colorado species; long, leathery leaves,

with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. An elegant lawn tree.

Abies Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir).—A beautiful tree, foliage wide, dark green, silvery beneath. It is a good moderate grower and forms a noble specimen in time. Contrasts well with lighter colored evergreens.

Biota Orientalis (Oriental Arborvitæ).—Pyramidal growth, densely clothed with fresh

lively green foliage; very hardy, one of the best.

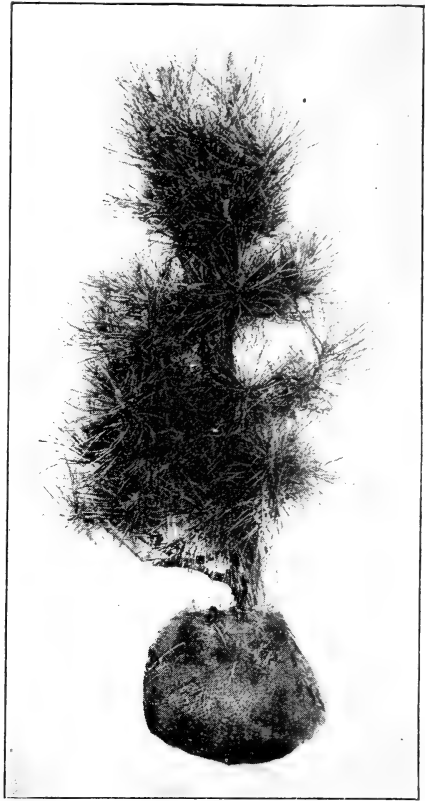
Juniperus Communis Prostrata (Prostrate Juniper).—A prostrate creeping evergreen, densely branched, foliage delicate and shining dark green. Well adapted for covering rock work. One of the best.

Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper).—One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.

Juniperus Virginiana (Red Cedar).—One of the most valuable trees for screens and wind-breaks, perfectly hardy; too well known to need description. Our trees are all extra well shaped and have been several times transplanted.

Picea Alba (White Spruce).—Of compact, pyramidal form, and greater symmetry than that of the Norway Spruce, but possibly of less vigorous growth; elegant silvery foliage.

Picea Alcocquiiana (Alcock's Spruce).—From Japan. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath. Forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Valuable.



PINUS CEMBRA—(SWISS STONE PINE.).

Picea Engelmanni (Engelmann's Blue Spruce).—Another handsome Colorado species, exceedingly hardy and fine in every way. Its foliage is soft and plummy, and of a delicate bluish color.

Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce).—Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy.

Picea Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce).—Of pyramidal form and compact growth. In the seedlings of this variety the color of foliage varies from dark green to steel blue. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

Picea Pungens Glauca Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce).—The richest colored of the tinted evergreens, hardy, vigorous grower, elegant habit. A beautiful tree for any lawn with its silvery blue sheen. We handle only the very best grafted trees of this variety.

Picea var. Inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce).—Grotesquely pendulous; attractive from its novelty and unique habit.

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine).—From Central Europe, leaves or needles stiff and dark green. Hardy everywhere and one of the most valuable conifers for wind-breaks, belts, etc.

Pinus Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine).—Short, silvery foliage; compact conical form; handsome and distinct.



PICEA EXCELSA—(NORWAY SPRUCE).

Our Annual Price List for Stock Described in This Catalogue Will Be Mailed on Application.

Pinus Mugho (Dwarf Mountain Pine).—Very distinct, 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.

Pinus Strobus (White Pine).—An old and well-known native tree of rapid growth and entirely hardy.

Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine).—A rapid grower; very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and for masses.

Retinospora Filifera (Thread-Branched Japan Cypress).—Unique habit; center shoot upright, branches nearly horizontal.

Retinospora Pisifera.—Of open growth, erect branches, pendulous tips; foliage feathery, light green; glaucous beneath.

Retinospora Pisifera var. Aurea.—Like above in habit, with bright yellow foliage. Desirable for planting in combination with green foliaged varieties.

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arborvitae).—A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Thuja O. var. Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae).—Of upright pyramidal compact habit. Very desirable.



PICEA PUNGENS—(COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.
(Page 56.)

Thuja Lutea (Golden Arborvitae—Geo. Peabody).—Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer; the best golden variety.



SPICEA VAR. INVERTA—(WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE).



RETINOSPORA PISIFERA. Var. AUREA
(Imported Specimen.)

Evergreen Shrubs

This class of plants require a peaty soil and a somewhat shaded situation. Spring is best time to transplant.

Kalmia Latifolia (Mountain Laurel).—A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring.

Mahonia Aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Mahonia).—A native species of medium size, with purplish, shiny prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its glossy foliage and neat habit render it a very popular plant for decorative purposes.

Rhododendron. "Hardy American," (Catawbiense Type).—This class is the hardiest and succeeds in our climate better than any other. Requires some protection in this climate from direct rays of sun during thawing spells in early spring. We handle only imported plants and of named varieties.



RETINOSPORA FILIFERA
(Imported Specimen.)
(Page 57)

Thuja O. var. Globosa (Globe Arborvitae).—some shade of green.



RETINOSPORA PISIFERA
(Imported Specimen.)
(Page 57)



THUJA LUTEA (Geo. Peabody)
(Imported Specimen.)
(Page 57)

Select Hardy Perennials

Although popularly known as old-fashioned plants, perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time, and we feel safe in saying that a permanent taste has been developed which is certain to continue and make perennials as popular in the United States as they have been in the horticultural centers of Europe for many years. Cultivation is of the simplest, beginning with any good soil for a foundation, which may be enriched with any good fertilizer, such as well decomposed cow-manure or bone meal, deeply dug, well pulverized, in season as early as possible so as to enable them to become well rooted and established before hot, dry weather sets in, keeping the ground well stirred, and where it is convenient to water beds during hot, dry weather, a mulch of any loose material, which will keep the soil from baking, will be found very beneficial.

Short grass, the rakings of the lawn after cutting, will be as good for this purpose as anything.

A covering of manure should be applied in the fall; this may be forked into the soil early in the spring, and, beyond this, little care need be given, the occasional staking of a plant, the cutting off of decaying flowers which will prolong the flowering season of many species, and the dividing and replanting occasionally of such varieties that have become too large, being all that is needed.

The following list has been made with special pains as to worthy varieties, large range of colors and different styles of growth.

We shall endeavor to add yearly to our list any varieties that we think worthy and discard such as we think undesirable.

For such of our customers who are not acquainted with the different varieties we offer collections of our own selection in lots of 12, 25, 50 or 100 distinct species, that will keep the garden gay with flowers from the time frost leaves the ground until late in the autumn.

Achillae—Milfoil or Yarrow

A. Ptarmica Fl. Pl. "The Pearl."—Flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems, purest white; as a summer cut bloom it is a great acquisition. 18 to 24 inches high.

Aconitum—Monkshood

A. Napellus.—Large dark-blue flowers; August and September; 3 to 4 feet high.

Adonis—Birds Eye

A. Vernalis.—Bright yellow flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, in early spring. 12 inches high.

Agrostemma—Rose Campion

A. Coronaria.—Bright crimson flowers on stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high.

Alyssum

A. Saxatile Compactum fl. pl. (Double Gold Tuft).—An indispensable plant for the rockery or border, producing early in summer masses of broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers. Double; 1 foot high.

Anemone—Windflower

A. Pennsylvanica (Pennsylvania Wind-flower).—The prettiest of our native wind-flowers, producing its large white flowers, which are slightly tinged with rose on the reverse side, in the greatest profusion from June to August; an excellent plant either for the border or rockery, and succeeds equally well in sun or shade; 12 to 15 inches high.

A. Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower).—Produces violet or purple flowers during April or May. A fine plant for the rockery or well-drained border; 9 to 12 inches high.

A. Eliza Fellman.—A new double-flowering form of the *A. Sylvestris*, with large aster-like flowers during May and June. 12 to 15 inches high.

Anthemis—Marguerite

The hardy Marguerites are among the most satisfactory summer-flowering perennials. In bloom all summer.

A. Tinctoria.—Of dense, bushy habit, with large golden-yellow flowers. Grows about 15 to 18 inches high.

Aquilegia—Columbine

The Columbines are old favorites that succeed in any ordinary garden soil. The varieties offered are a selection of the best kinds. 2 feet high.

A. Chrysantha Alba.—A pretty white flowered form.

A. Coerulea.—This is the true blue form of "Rocky Mountain Columbine," one of the handsomest of the family.

A. Chrysantha.—The beautiful golden-spurred "Columbine." Flowers golden yellow; blooms in the early spring.

A. Nivea Grandiflora.—A beautiful large pure white.

Arenaria—Sand-Wort

Close growing evergreen plants, desirable for rock work.

A. Montana.—Large, white flowers, produced very freely, in early spring. 6 to 8 inches high.

Armeria—Thrift

Dwarf plants, succeed in any soil, flowers in dense heads, on stiff, wiry stems about 9 inches high. In bloom off and on from early spring until late fall. Fine for rockery or border. 9 inches high.

A. Maritima Splendens.—Bright, rosy pink.

A. Maritima Alba.—A pretty white.

Arabis—Rock Cress

A. Alpina.—Desirable early spring flowering plant, adapted to the rock garden and border, forms a dense carpet, completely covered with pure white flowers early in the season. 6 inches high.

Artemesia

Fine for the border or among shrubbery, foliage ornamental, can be used for carpet or ribbon bedding, permits of cutting back.

A. Abrotamnum (Old Man).—Dark green, finley cut foliage, with pleasant aromatic odor. 2 feet high.

A. Stellariana (Old Woman).—Deeply cut silvery foliage; much used in carpet bedding. 18 inches high.

Asclepias—Butterfly Weed

A. Tuberosa.—Very showy, producing from July to September close, compact umbels of brilliant orange colored flowers; 2 feet high.

Asters—Hardy Alpine

Fine for the rockery or hardy border; large showy flowers in May and June.

A. Alpinus Superbus.—A fine, blue, very free flowering. 6 to 10 inches high.

A. Alpinus Albus.—Pure white. 6 to 10 inches high.

Asters—Hardy

Michaelmas Daisies or Star Worts.

These are among the showiest of our late-flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom at a season when most other hardy flowers are past. The collection offered below is made up of the choicest varieties, only the weedy sorts being eliminated.

A. Amethystinus.—Lovely amethyst-blue flowers; 3 feet.

A. Robert Parker.—Large sprays of beautiful lavender blue flowers, with yellow center; 4 feet.

A. Mrs. F. W. Raynor.—Light reddish violet; 4 feet.

A. Novae Angliae.—Bright violet purple; 4 feet.

A. White Queen.—Large white, very free; 4 feet.

Bambusa—Bamboo

Fine for single specimens or in clumps and for sub-tropical gardening or with ornamental grasses. They are also valuable for aquatic gardening.

B. Aurea.—A distinct and beautiful species; yellowish stems and light green foliage. Grows 15 to 20 feet high.

B. Metake.—A handsome evergreen species; large, deep green foliage. Grows 6 to 10 feet high.

B. Simoni.—Leaves 8 to 12 inches long, erect, slender growth, branches in dense clusters. Grows 10 to 12 feet high.

Baptisia—False Indigo

B. Australis.—A strong growing plant, suitable either for the border or wild garden. Foliage dark green, deeply cut and spikes of dark blue flowers in June and July. 2 feet high.

B. Tinctoria.—Produces spikes of bright yellow flowers during June and July; 2 to 3 feet high.

Bocconia—Plume Poppy

B. Cordata.—A noble plant, beautiful in foliage and flower, adapted for planting in shrubbery borders, centers of beds and in bold groups. Flowers in terminal panicles; of a creamy white color, during July and August. 6 to 8 feet high.

Boltonia—False Chamomile

Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants, with large single Aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the summer and autumn months, and with its hundreds of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect.

B. Latisquama.—Pink, slightly tinged with lavender; 4 to 5 feet high.

B. Asteroides.—Pure white, very effective; 4 to 5 feet high.



CALLIRHOE—POPPY MALLOW.

Callirhoe—Poppy Mallow

C. Invulcrata.—An elegant trailing plant, with finely divided foliage and large saucer-shaped flowers of bright crimson, with white centers, produced all summer.

Campanula—Bell Flower

The Bell Flowers are among the most important of the hardy plants, combining a wide range of habit and color with perfect hardiness.

C. Grossekkii.—One of the prettiest of the Canterbury Bells, of erect habit, with dark blue flowers. 2 feet high.

C. Persicifolia Alba.—Identical with the above, but with single white flowers, very pretty and free flowering; 18 to 24 inches.

C. Pyramidalis (The Chimney Bell Flower).—The most conspicuous of all Campanulas, and an attractive plant for the herbaceous border, forming a perfect pyramid 4 to 5 feet high, crowded with large salver-like blue flowers.

C. Carpatica.—A pretty species, growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches high; flowers clear blue.

C. Persicifolia Gigantea Moerheimi.—A grand, new sort with large spikes of pure white double camelia-like flowers, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; in bloom from the middle of May until July.

Caryopteris

C. Mastacanthus (Blue Spiraea).—A handsome, hardy perennial plant recently introduced from China. It is of a vigorous growth producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches, even young plants in small pots flowering freely. The color is of rich lavender or sky blue. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture, blooming continuously from mid-summer until cut by frost in the fall. 3 feet high.

Cerastium—Snow in Summer

C. Tomentosum.—A desirable, low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers, suitable for the rockery or for covering graves or steep banks; can also be used for carpet bedding.

Chrysanthemum—Moonpenny Daisy

C. Maximum "Triumph."—A free-growing plant, not exceeding 3 feet in height, in bloom from early July until October. Flowers Daisy-like, 3 inches and over in diameter, pure white, with a golden center; of great substance, will last a week or more when cut.



SHASTA DAISY.

C. Shasta Daisy.—Large snowy-white flowers, 4 inches across; in bloom all summer, a good cut-flower variety.

Chrysanthemum—Hardy Pompone

This class of beautiful plants is now so universally popular for out-door bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grow from 2 to 3 feet high.

Baby.—A miniature flower, color lemon-yellow.

Eagle d'Or.—Fine golden yellow.

Globe d'Or.—Clear lemon yellow, shaded darker.

Julia Lagravere.—Very fine rich garnet.

Princess of Wales.—A fine white.

Rhoda.—Delicate apple-blossom pink.

Soeur Melanie.—Very fine; pure white.

Strathmeath.—Rosy pink.

Clematis—Shrubby

C. Recta.—A fine variety, growth erect, with handsome, pure white flowers in large, showy clusters. June and July. 2 to 3 feet high.

Coreopsis

C. Lanceolata Grandiflora.—This handsome variety is now probably the most popular perennial plant in cultivation. It begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until cut down by severe freezing weather; it is continually one mass of golden-yellow. It is easily grown, is perfectly hardy and succeeds in almost any position, and after once planted takes care of itself. The flowers, which are of graceful form, are invaluable for cutting for decorative purposes. 18 inches high.

Delphiniums—Hardy Larkspur

The hardy Larkspurs are one of the most important and most satisfactory plants in the herbaceous garden, and should be planted extensively even in the smallest garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late in the fall, if the precaution is taken to remove the flower stems before they can produce seed.

D. Chinensis.—A very pretty and effective variety, with large, open panicles of handsome flowers, varying in color through all the lighter shades of blue to almost white; should be in every collection; 18 inches high.

D. Formosum.—Probably the best known and most popular of the Larkspurs, producing long spikes of deep blue flowers with white eye; one of the best; 3 to 4 feet high.

D. Belladonna.—Cannot be recommended too highly on account of its large, lovely sky-blue flowers, which are heightened in richness by a distinct silvery sheen; remarkable free-flowering; beginning in May it continues a mass of bloom until late in fall; 3 to 4 feet high.

D. Sulphureum.—An attractive species and entirely distinct, strong, branching habit, forming a pyramidal bush composed of stiff, wiry stems covered with pure sulphur-yellow flowers about an inch in diameter. 3 to 4 feet high.

Dianthus

D. Barbatus (Sweet William).—Too well known to require description. Grown from choice strain, mixed colors. 18 to 24 inches high.

Dictamnus—Gas Plant

A very showy border perennial, having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious flowers, giving off during hot weather a fragrant volatile oil, which ignites when a match is applied to it.

D. Fraxinella.—Showy, rosy-pink flowers, with deeper veins. 18 to 24 inches high.

D. Alba.—Pure white. 18 to 24 inches high.

Dielytra or Dicentra

D. Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower).—Adapted for out-door planting, doing splendidly in semi-shaded positions or for forcing for early spring blooming. It bears long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped pink flowers. 18 inches high.

Digitalis—Foxglove

D. Purpurea Gloxiniaeflora.—The old-fashioned Foxgloves are always pretty; we can supply them in various shades, white, purple and rose. 3 to 5 feet.

Doronicum—Leopard's Bane

D. Excelsum.—Large, orange yellow flowers; very effective, early flowering perennial; height about 18 inches.

Euphorbia—Milk Wort

E. Corollata.—A showy plant, in bloom from June to August. Flowers in umbels,



FUNKIA.



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA.

pure white with small green eye; desirable for cutting; 18 inches high.

Eupatorium

E. Coelestinum.—A pretty, hardy plant, with light blue flowers similar to the Ageratum; begins to flower in July and continues until frost; a most desirable and showy plant, and a color that is always scarce; 18 to 24 inches high.

E. Ageratoides.—A useful border plant, of strong, free growth, with minute white flowers in dense heads; August and September; 3 to 4 feet high.

Funkia—Plantain Lily

F. Coerulea.—Blue, broad green leaves; 18 to 24 inches.

F. Subcordata Grandiflora.—Pure white, lily shaped, fragrant flowers; borne in large clusters; 12 to 18 inches.

F. Undulata Media Picta.—One of the best variegated leaved plants; fine for edgings; lavender flowers; 12 to 18 inches high.

Gaillardia

G. Grandiflora.—Gaillardias are among the showiest and most effective of hardy perennial plants; beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass of bloom the entire season; they will thrive in almost any position or in any soil, but respond freely to liberal feeding; being perfectly hardy they require absolutely no protection, taking care of themselves. The flowers are large, from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter; they are produced on long stems, and are excellent for cutting, and of the most gorgeous colorings. The center is dark red brown, while the petals are variously marked with rings of brilliant scarlet crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all these colors in one flower; 18 to 24 inches high.

Geranium—Crane's Bill

G. Sanguineum.—A desirable plant either for the rockery or border, with pretty cut foliage, forming a compact bush with bright crimson-purple flowers and continues in bloom from early in the summer until late in the autumn; 18 inches high.

Geum

G. Coccineum.—A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers during most of the summer and fall months; 2 feet high.

Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

G. Paniculata.—A beautiful old-fashioned plant; it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height and as much through, of minute pure white gauze-like flowers. Valuable for cutting. August and September.

Grasses—Hardy Ornamental

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 public parks, etc.

Arundo Donax.—Will grow from 15 to 20 feet in this climate; must be covered in winter with light manure or old hay, enough to keep frost out; poles should be cut before covering in fall. Beautiful for center in large group of ornamental grasses or hiding unsightly objects; will multiply yearly by sending up new canes.

Arundo Donax Variegata.—A beautiful variegated form of the above. Foliage creamy white and green; growing 6 to 8 feet high.

Erianthus Ravennae.—Grows from 8 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly.

Gynerium Argenteum (Pampas Grass).—One of the most effective. Its silvery plumes are produced on stems 8 to 10 feet high. Well established plants can remain in the open ground if protected.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata.—Of compact habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color, with a silvery mid-rib; 4 to 6 feet high.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata.—A very graceful tall variety, from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet in height, terminated with a cluster of flower spikes.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (Zebra Grass).—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn; 4 to 6 feet high.

Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardner's Garter).—Large variegated foliage; an excellent grass for bordering large beds; 18 to 24 inches high.

Helianthus—Hardy Sunflowers

The perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants for large borders,

for planting among shrubbery, or as clumps on the lawn. They are remarkably free flowering, will succeed in any soil, and are invaluable for decorative purposes as cut flowers during the summer.

H. Maximilliana.—A most graceful single-flowered variety, growing from 5 to 7 feet high, continuing in bloom very late in the season. The flowers are produced in long, graceful sprays, which make it invaluable for cutting purposes.

H. Davidiana.—Lemon-yellow, single flowers about 3 inches in diameter, narrow petals, very distinct, 8 to 10 feet; August.



HELIANTHUS—(SOLEIL D'OR).

H. Soleil d'Or.—Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, not unlike a Dahlia; 4 feet; August and September.

H. Orgyalis.—A tall variety, with medium-sized single golden yellow flowers during September; 6 feet.

Helenium—Sneeze-Wort

H. Autumnale Superbum.—Grows from 5 to 6 feet high, with broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers during late summer.

H. Pumilum Magnificum.—A useful summer and fall-flowering perennial, growing about 18 inches high and almost smothered with its golden yellow blossoms.

Heliopsis—Orange Sunflower

Similar in general habit to Helianthus, but commencing to flower early in the season; of dwarfer habit, rarely exceeding 3 feet in height; very valuable for cutting.

H. Pitcherianus.—A desirable, hardy herbaceous plant, growing from 2 to 3 feet high



HELOPSIS PITCHERIANUS.

and a perpetual bloomer, beginning to flower early in the season and continuing in bloom the entire summer. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow color, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture, and are very graceful for cutting.

Hemerocallis—Day Lily

H. Flava (Yellow Day Lily).—A most useful and desirable herbaceous plant, producing its large fragrant yellow flowers during July and August in the greatest profusion; the plants grow about 3 feet high.

H. Kwanso (Double Orange Lily).—A double flowering form of the Orange Lily, and a most desirable herbaceous plant, that deserves being planted very largely; large orange-colored flowers shaded copper; bloom the greater part of summer; 30 to 36 inches high.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS.
(See Greenhouse Plants.)

Heuchera—Alum Root

Desirable dwarf, compact, bushy plants of robust constitution and easy culture, growing 11-2 to 2 feet high, and bearing during July and August loose, graceful spikes of flowers in the greatest profusion. Fine for the rocky or border and of value for cutting.

H. Sanguinea.—Bright coral red.

Hibiscus—Mallow

A desirable border plant with large foliage and large showy flowers of delicate coloring produced during the entire summer.

H. Moschuetos (Crimson Eye).—Flowers of immense size, often measuring twenty inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvet crimson in the center; 4 to 5 feet high.

H. Moschuetos (Swamp Rose Mallow).—Flowers 6 inches in diameter, of a light rosy-red color with darker eye; 4 to 5 feet high.



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

Hollyhocks—Superb Double

Fed hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, etc. This Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained and will repay in quantity and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection during the winter will be beneficial. We offer extra strong one-year-old clumps that are certain to produce grand spikes of flowers this season in the following colors: White, pink, salmon, yellow, maroon and bright red; 5 to 6 feet high.

Iberis—Candytuft

I. Sempervirens.—Produces innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers during April and May; 8 to 10 inches high.

Iris Germanica—Fleur De Lis

The German Iris is one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden should be without a collection of these popular flowers. We have a fine list of varieties. Grow about 2 to 2½ feet high, unless otherwise mentioned.

I. Aurea.—Clear golden yellow; fine.

I. Bougere.—Lilac and velvety purple; distinct; 18 inches.

I. Celeste.—Delicate light lavender blue.

I. Common Purple.—Purple; one of the best.

I. Eugene Sue.—Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes; 18 inches. June.

I. Falcata.—Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes; 2 feet; June.

I. Florentina.—White, tinged with blue and yellow; 2 feet; May.

I. Hector.—Light bronze, stained with purple. Fine.

I. Jacquesiano.—Deep maroon velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson; a rare and remarkable color; 2 feet; June.

I. Jordain.—Deep purple, shaded with rose.

I. L'Avenir.—Lavender, a beautiful shade.

I. Lemon.—White, spotted with purple and deep purple stripes; fine; 2 feet.

I. Liabaud.—Yellow and maroon; fine.

I. Louis Van Houtte.—Salmon, tinged and striped with purple; 2 feet; June.

I. Madame Chereau.—Clear white, handsomely feathered and bordered with blue; undulated edge.

I. Pancrea.—Buff and purple; distinct; fine.

I. Pumila.—Bluish purple; first to flower; 3 to 6 inches. April and May.

I. Samson.—Rich golden yellow; crimson maroon veined with white; fine.

I. Sappho.—Clear blue and indigo; beautifully blended.

I. Silver King.—Flowers silvery white, distinct and fine.

Iris Kaempferii—Japanese Iris

These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of our summer-flowering plants, and are destined to become more popular every season. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of these flowers measure from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and rival the orchids in their rich colorings and markings. While the Iris succeeds in almost any soil, and under any conditions, they delight in a rich, deep, wet position, and should be abundantly supplied with manure and water. Grow about 30 to 36 inches high.

I. Akebono.—Rich, velvety purple, center marked with golden yellow; six petals.

I. Fujiyama.—Six petals of a light violet, beautifully mottled with white, golden yellow center.

I. Hano-no-mishiki.—Three large rounded petals of a beautiful mauve, which is intensi-



JAPAN IRIS—KAEMPFERII.

fied and heightened by being freely traced and veined with white.

I. Iso-no-nami.—Ground color of the three larger petals silvery-white delicately veined and traced with violet, with golden-rayed center, the three minor petals deep purple, edged with white, while the standards are violet, edged with white.

I. Kumona-no-sora (Sky Amidst the Cloud).—The flower consists of three large, broad petals, ground color pure silvery white, suffused in the most delicate manner with soft light sky blue; yellow-rayed center.

I. Kimbarin.—Rich plum, the nearest approach to a crimson, with a golden bar in the center of each of the six large petals.

I. Kumo-isho.—Rich crimson purple, with light center and white veins; a fine large three-petaled variety.

I. Yomo-no-umi (Boundless Sea).—Finest white, with six large petals, golden starry center; very choice.

I. Yoshino.—Six petals of a bright magenta shaded purple, with pure white veins and yellow center.

I. Yuki-botan.—Lively violet blue, pretty veined with white, with a golden center to the base of each of the six petals.

I. Kazaribi.—Ground color white, beautifully traced and marbled with ultramarine blue; six large petals, golden yellow star-like center.

I. Shishi-ikari.—Three grayish-white petals, veined throughout with purple; golden yellow center.

I. Kyodaisan.—Entirely distinct, with three large rosy-lilac petals, with deeper veins and standards, and golden bar in center of each petal.

I. Kasui-no-iro.—Six large petals, ground color violet, veined with white; yellow-rayed star-shaped center.

Liatris—Blazing Star

L. Pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather).—Spikes of light rosy-purple flowers; 4 to 5 feet.

Lobelia

Handsome border plants, preferring a moist deep loam.

L. Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).—Rich, fiery cardinal flowers; strong plants often producing 10 to 15 spikes, 12 to 24 inches long.

Lychnis—Campion

L. Chalcedonica Fl. Pl. (Jerusalem Cross).—A fine perennial, producing immense heads of vermilion scarlet flowers, far exceeding in brilliancy many of the brightest Geraniums. A gem for cutting, and one of the showiest border plants; 2 to 3 feet high.

L. Chalcedonica.—A most desirable plant, heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms all summer.

L. Chalcedonica Alba.—A white flowered form of *L. Chal.* fl. pl.

L. Vespertina (Double White).—Large, double white flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion during the entire summer; taking the place of the Carnation at a season when double white flowers are scarce; 18 inches high.

L. Viscaria, Double Red (Ragged Robin).—Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June it sends up tall spikes of handsome double, deep-red flowers of a most exquisite fragrance, and remains in perfection from a month to six weeks; 12 inches high.



MONARDA—(DIDYMA SPLENDENS).

Lysimachia

L. Clethroides (Loose-Strife).—A fine, hardy variety, growing about 2 feet high, with long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers.

Monarda—Bergamot

M. Didyma.—Flowers bright scarlet, produced in spikes; July and August; 2 to 3 feet.

Oenothera—Evening Primrose

O. Speciosa.—A rare, pure white variety, with flowers 3 inches across, blooming the entire summer; 18 inches high.

Paeonias—Herbaceous

Are among the most showy and useful of hardy plants. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most Northern states, growing well in almost any situation or soil. We offer a splendid assortment.

P. Chrysanthemiflora.—White with yellow center.

P. Duchess of Orleans.—Silvery rose.

P. Daniel Trotman.—Carmine red, fine form.

P. Mme. Furtado.—Dark violet rose.

P. Festiva Alba.—Pure white.

P. Gen. Cavaignac.—Rose, salmon center.

P. Louis Van Houtte.—Purplish crimson.

P. Mme. Chaumay.—Satiny rose.

P. Rubens.—Deep rose.

P. Tricolor Grandiflora.—Rose shaded salmon.

P. Agida.—Violet rose, semi-double.

P. Bi-color.—Large, full double flower, live-flower.

P. Bi-color.—Large, full double flower, live-ly rose, salmon center.

Papaver—Poppy

P. Orientale (Oriental Poppy).—Nothing can equal these in gorgeous effect, and, whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers, rich brilliant colors and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. We offer them in mixed colors. Strong plants; 18 to 24 inches high.

Penstemon—Beard Tongue

P. Barbatus Torreyii.—Spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; height 3 to 4 feet; June to August.

P. Digitalis.—Large spikes of long, purple white flowers, with purple throats, during June and July; 2 to 3 feet.

P. Grandiflorum.—Large, bright purplish-blue flowers, produced very freely during the spring months, on stems 2 to 2½ feet high.



HARDY PHLOX.

Phlox Paniculata—(Hardy Perennial)

The Perennial Phloxes are among the most useful and desirable of our hardy herbaceous plants, and should be planted largely. They succeed in any position, and can be used to advantage either as single specimens in the mixed border, or as large clumps or beds in the garden or lawn. Range in height from 1 to 3 feet.

B. Comte.—A glowing French purple, one of the finest dark colored varieties.

R. P. Struthers.—Rosy carmine, with claret red eye. Very bright.

Selma.—A pretty, delicate soft pale rose, with distinct red eye.

Aglæ Adanson.—Immense flowers, snow-white, with pure red eye.

F. G. Von Lassburg.—The purest white in cultivation; individual flowers larger than any other white.

Jules Cambon.—Brilliant reddish purple, with exceptionally large, pure white center; very attractive.

Vesuvius.—One of our new seedlings, pure red with bright purple eye; a dazzling color.

Bouquet Fleuri.—Pure white with crimson carmine eye; free flowering; each branch a perfect bouquet.

General Giovaninelli.—Bright Tyrian rose, with light shadings at the base of each petal; a pure red eye, very effective.

Inspector Elpel.—Tender rose, with bright crimson-carmine eye.

La Vague.—Pure mauve, with aniline red eye; one of the best phlox in our collection.

Michael Cervantes.—Pure white, with pure red eye; large flower.

Obergartner Wittig.—Bright magenta, with crimson carmine eye; large flower and truss; the best of its type.

Pecheur d'Islande.—Crimson red, suffused with cochineal red, and carmine red eye.

Sunshine.—Large flower, aniline red, with crimson red eye and light halo.

Bridesmaid.—Pure white, with large crimson center; very free flowering.

The Pearl.—A good standard white variety.

Etna.—Fine salmon-scarlet, with dark crimson eye; a bright, rich color.

Pantheon.—Fine deep salmon rose; very free and effective.

Peachblow.—Delicate pink, with white markings, deep rose eye. A fine, large flower.

Champs Elysee.—Intensely rich purplish crimson.

Eugene Danzenviller.—Lilac, shading white towards the edges, with large white center.

Marie Stewart.—A fine pure white, with just the faintest tinge of rose near the base of the petals.

Mrs. Dora Umgeller.—Very rich deep rose; a strong-growing and free-flowering variety.

Thebaide.—Salmon red, with crimson eye; very free.

Eclairer.—Purplish crimson, with light halo; a magnificent and fine large flower.

Beranger.—White, suffused with pink, with rosy-lilac eye; a delicately colored and beautiful variety.

Prof. Schliemann.—Soft pink, with carmine eye.



PHLOX—MICHAEL CERVANTES.

Aquilon.—Carmine rose, shaded salmon, crimson eye.

Coquelicot.—Best pure scarlet, deep carmine eye.

Jeanne d'Arc.—A fine free-flowering white.

Phlox Divaricata Canadensis

One of our native varieties that is but rarely met with, and which has been introduced in Europe the past few years as a novelty. A plant that is certain to meet with much favor when better known, as nothing can produce such a cheerful corner in the garden in the very early spring; frequently beginning to bloom early in April, it continues until about the middle of June, with large, bright, lilac-colored flowers, which are produced on stems about 10 inches high, in large, showy heads, and are very fragrant.

Phlox Subulata—(Moss or Mountain Pink)

A pretty creeping type, with moss-like ever-green foliage, which in early spring is hidden beneath a mass of bloom; one of the very best plants in our collection for the rockery, and invaluable for covering graves or carpeting the ground. Grow about 6 inches high.

P. S. Lilacina.—Light lilac.

P. S. Rosea.—Bright rose.

P. S. Alba.—Pure white.

Physostegia—False Dragon Head

One of the most beautiful of our mid-summer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers, not unlike a gigantic heather.

P. Virginica.—Bright but soft pink; 3 to 4 feet.

P. Alba.—Pure white; very fine; 3 to 4 feet.

Pinks—Hardy Garden

Dwarf, hardy pinks, bearing double flowers of rich colors, decided improvements on the old sorts; 6 to 9 inches high.

Comet.—Bright rosy-crimson; a fine, large flower.

Delicata.—A soft, pure, pleasing, delicate rose.

White Reserve.—A nicely fringed pure white.

Platycodon—Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell Flower

P. Grandiflorum.—Deep blue cupped, star-shaped flowers; 1½ to 2 feet.

P. Grandiflorum Alba.—An extremely pretty white variety; blooms from June to October; 1½ to 2 feet.

Polygonum

P. Compactum.—A variety which is deserving of great popularity; it grows about 15 inches high, and during August and September the entire plant appears as a foamy mass of white flowers.

Primula—Primrose

P. Cortusoides Seiboldii (Japanese Primrose).—These are not so well known as they deserve; they are of free, vigorous growth, with dark green foliage, and throw up in late spring innumerable stems of large flowers, varying in color from pure white to rich crimson; 8 to 10 inches high.

P. Veris Superba.—A giant-flowered form of the English cowslip, producing individual flowers from 1 to 2 inches across, in heavy trusses, which measure from 10 to 15 inches in circumference; color bright canary yellow with a golden center.

Pyrethrum

P. Hybridum Fl. Pl.—Too much cannot be said of this grand hardy perennial. No class of flowers gives a wider range of colors, while the form and substance of the flowers is all

that could be wished. Their main season of blooming is in June; but if the old flower stems are removed they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in the autumn. The bloom is similar to that of an aster, and ranges in color from pure white and yellow and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple. The plants we offer are seedlings grown from an extra select strain.

P. Alfred Kelway.—Color rich crimson; 18 to 24 inches.

P. Carl Vogt.—Early flowering, double white; 18 to 24 inches.

P. Meteor.—Deep rose pink, with white tips; 18 to 24 inches.

P. Uliginosum (Giant Daisy).—Grows 4 to 5 feet high and is covered with large white daisy-like flowers, 3 inches in diameter, from July to September.

Ranunculus—Crow-Foot

R. Acris Fl. Pl. (Bachelor's Button).—A pretty double flowering bright, golden yellow Buttercup. Grows 2½ feet high and blooms during May and June.

Rosemarinus—Rosemary

R. Officinalis.—An old favorite aromatic herb of neat habit of growth; requires protection in winter; 18 to 24 inches high.

Salvia—Meadow Sage

S. Azurea Grandiflora.—A Rocky Mountain species, growing 2 to 3 feet high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Rudbeckia—Cone Flower

R. Laciniata.—A glorious plant, and one that should find a place in every garden. Without question the best hardy plant introduced in many years. It is of fine habit and vigorous growth, attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and begins to flower early in the season, and continues until late in the fall. The flowers are produced in enormous quantities on long stems, and resemble a fine double golden-yellow cactus Dahlia; and as a cut flower for vases, etc., it has no equal.

R. Purpurea (Giant Purple Cone Flower).—Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish purple, with a remarkably large, cone-shaped center of brown, thickly set with golden tips in spiral lines; forms bushy plants from 2 to 3 feet high, and blooms from July to October.

Scabiosa

These are among the handsomest perennials we possess, and should be grown in every garden, if only for cutting purposes, for which they are admirably adapted, lasting a long time when placed in water.

S. Caucasica.—Of a peculiarly soft and charming shade of lilac blue; 18 to 24 inches high.

Sedum—Stone Crop

The dwarf or creeping varieties are suitable for rock work, covering graves, dry, sunny banks and carpet bedding.

S. Acre (Golden Moss).—Creeping; foliage and flowers bright yellow; 2 to 3 inches high.

S. Spectabilis (Brilliant Stone Crop).—One of the prettiest erect growing species, attaining a height of 18 inches, with broad, oval, light-green foliage and immense, showy heads of handsome rose-colored flowers; indispensable as a late fall-blooming plant.

Senecio—Groundsel

S. Pulcher.—Forms a neat tuft of foliage, from which spring up, from July to October, a succession of 2 feet high stems, with clusters of brilliant rosy purple flowers of good size.

Spiraea—Goat's Beard

S. Filipendula Fl. Pl. (Double-Flowered Drop-Wort).—Numerous corymbs of double white flowers and pretty fern-like foliage; 1 to 2 feet.

S. Palmata (Crimson Meadow Sweet).—One of the most beautiful hardy plants, the deep purple red of the stems and branches passing into the crimson purple of the broad corymbs of flowers, which are produced very freely during June and July; 3 feet.



STOKESIA CYANEA.

Stokesia

S. Cyanea.—One of the prettiest and most distinct hardy plants in our collection. It produces showy Aster-like deep lavender blue flowers, frequently 5 inches across, in clustered heads, from early in June until cut down by severe frost in the fall. Grows about 18 inches high.

Thalictrum—Meadow Rue

Very graceful, pretty flowering plants, with finely cut foliage; great favorites for planting in the hardy border.

T. Aquilegifolium Atropurpureum.—Elegant graceful foliage, and masses of rosy-purple flowers; 3 feet.

T. Aquilegifolium Album.—Pure white flowers; 3 feet.

T. Aquilegifolium Roseum.—A light rose-colored form; 3 feet.

Tricyrtis—Japanese Toad Lily

T. Hirta.—An interesting Japanese plant, growing 18 inches high, and producing in the greatest profusion in fall, clusters of peculiar lily-like flowers, creamy white, spotted purplish brown.

Trillium—Wood Lily

Suitable for shady situations or in sub-aquatic gardening, flowering in early spring.

T. Grandiflorum.—Large, white flowers, probably the finest; 6 to 9 inches.

Tritoma—Flame Flower, or Torch Lily

Splendid summer and fall flowering plants, with stately flower scapes and magnificent, dense terminal spikes of high-colored flowers, familiarly known on account of their shape and glowing colors as the "Red-hot Poker" plant.

T. Pfitzerii.—A grand improvement on Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora. The spikes, which are produced with considerable more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently 4½ feet high, and with heads of bloom over 12 inches long, of a rich orange scarlet, shading to salmon rose on the edge; a first-class acquisition.

T. Uvaria Grandiflora.—Orange red flowers; 3 to 4 feet high.

Trollius—Globe Flower

T. Europaeus.—A giant buttercup in appearance. The plant grows from 2 to 2½ feet high, and produces large, bright yellow globular flowers, 2 inches in diameter, from May until August.

Veronica—Speedwell

Most desirable hardy plants, the tall-growing sort being admirably adapted to the border, while the dwarf varieties are excellent rock plants.

V. Incana.—Bright, silvery foliage with spikes of amethyst blue flowers; 1 foot high.

V. Rosea.—A most desirable variety, bright rose flowers; 1½ feet high.

V. Spicata Alba.—A fine border plant, grows about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of white flowers.

Yucca—Adam's Needle

Y. Filamentosa.—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy white flowers, make it an effective plant for all positions; 5 to 6 feet high.

Hardy Bulbs (Fall Planting)

Liliums

L. Auratum.—Flowers very large, delicate ivory white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

L. Candidum.—The old-fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest.

L. Melpomeme.—Flowers large and abundant; rich blood crimson, heavily spotted.

L. Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily).—Orange scarlet, with dark spots.

L. Speciosum Album.—White, shaded with slight rose tint on the ends of the petals.

L. Speciosum Rubrum.—White, heavily spotted with rich crimson spots.

Convallaria—(Lily of the Valley)

A lovely little hardy perennial, widely planted everywhere for its delicate sprays of drooping white bells and their delightful fragrance.

Tender Bulbs and Tubers (Spring Delivery)

Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ear).—A very effective plant for the border or for single specimens and clumps on the lawn; should be planted in good, rich garden soil and should receive plenty of water and fertilizer throughout the summer. Bulbs must be taken up in fall and kept in a dry, warm place.

Calla Lilies.—A well known plant that requires no description.

Gladiolus.—We offer a fine strain of mixed varieties, selected bulbs.

Canna

A. Tenneson.—Dark pink, 3 to 3½ feet.

Starlight.—Light yellow; 2 to 2½ feet.

America.—Purple leaved, bright red, mottled yellow and darker red; 4 to 4½ feet.

J. D. Cabos.—Bright orange; 3 to 3½ feet.

Francis Willard.—Dark red, mottled deep red; 3 to 3½ feet.

Pres. Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet; 3 to 3½ feet.

Augusta.—Red, yellow edge; 2 to 2½ feet.

Duke of Marlborough.—Deep crimson; 4 to 4½ feet.

Africa.—Bronze leaved, bright red, mottled yellow; 5 to 5½ feet.

Austria.—Yellow, mottled red; 5 to 5½ feet.

Allemania.—Very fine, scarlet, yellow border; 4 to 4½ feet.

Pres. McKinley.—Deep red; 2½ feet.

Ami Pichon.—Velvet red; 4 to 4½ feet.

Admiral Avellan.—Scarlet overlaid with salmon; 2½ to 3 feet.

Italia.—Bright scarlet, broad yellow border; 3½ to 4 feet.

La France.—Bronze leaved, deep red, salmon mottled throat; 4 to 4½ feet.

Captain Suzzoni.—Yellow, red spots; 3 to 3½ feet.

Chas. Henderson.—Crimson; 3 to 3½ feet.

Pluto.—Deep bronze foliage, lively red, yellow mottled throat; 5 to 5½ feet.

Jacksonii.—Bright red; 2½ to 3 feet.

Philadelphia.—Bright glowing red, rich velvety; 2 to 2½ feet.

Beaute Pointevine.—Bright crimson; 3 to 3½ feet.

Paul Marquand.—Salmon; 3½ to 4 feet.

Rose Unique.—Rose; 3½ to 4 feet.

Florence Vaughn.—Yellow, spotted red; 3 to 3½ feet.

Dahlia

The Dahlia has come to the front as one of the most important summer and autumn flowering plants.

We have endeavored to get together a short list of the very best sorts of recent introduction and of distinct colors.

Our Dahlias are grown from "divisions" and all orders are supplied with strong dormant roots, in the spring.

Mrs. Roosevelt (Quilled).—Very large, perfectly double, color delicate silvery-rose.

Grand Duke Alexis (Quilled).—Large, massive flowers, ivory white, with a faint tinge of rose at the extremities of the petals.

Catharine Duer (Decorative).—Iridescent geranium red; a great favorite.

Wilhelm Miller (Decorative).—Rich, deep aniline red; suffused with purple.

Matchless (Cactus).—Dark maroon; petals large.

Kriemhilde (Cactus).—Flowers perfect on long stems; color a brilliant pink, gradually shading to white at the center; a popular cut flower sort.

Mrs. Winters (Decorative).—A large, finely formed snow white; a grand cut flower.

Maid of Kent (Decorative).—Intense scarlet, variegated with pure white; frequently a solid scarlet.

Mrs. Dexter (Show).—A rich shade of salmon; best of its color.

Earl of Pembroke (Cactus).—Bright plum color; a royal shade.

A. L. Chase (Fancy).—Creamy white, streaked with purple; sometimes solid purple.

Snow (Show).—A beautiful, pure white, long stem, excellent as a cut flower variety.

J. H. Jackson (Cactus).—Brilliant crimson maroon; very free.

Tuberose

Pearl (Double).—The best double variety; should be ordered in spring.

Single.—Good, strong bulbs.

Greenhouse Plants

Abutilon (Flowering Maple)—Popular pot plants or for bedding, vases and baskets.

Acalypha Sanderi (Chenille Plant).—Showy foliage plants for ornamental and sub-tropical bedding.

Achyranthes.—Graceful foliage plants, fine for bedding.



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

Ageratum Stella Gurney.—Low growing, bushy border plant or for bedding, fine blue flowers.

Alternanthera.—Fine foliage plants for bordering flower beds or carpet bedding. Yellow, red and bronze.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus.—Fine for single pot plants and indispensable for floral decorations.

Asparagus Sprengeri.—Graceful pot plant for house decoration, or for hanging baskets.



BEGONIA.

Begonias, Flowering Varieties.—Popular house plants. *Argentea Guttata*, *Flambeau*, *Dewdrop*, *Metallica*, *Otto Hacker*, *Rubra*, *Warscewice*.

Begonia Rex Varieties.—Fine pot plants for house decoration, baskets and vases.

Coleus, Assorted Varieties.—Fine for carpet bedding and borders for Canna beds.

Cyperus Alternifolius.—A splendid aquatic plant.

Dracena.—Noted for the odd and beautiful foliage.

Ferns



NEPHROLEPIS SCOTTI.

Nephrolepis Scotti.—Identical to Boston Fern, except that it is more compact and the foliage is smaller, a fine decorative plant.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (Boston Fern).—A wonderfully healthy, rapid-growing house plant, well known.

Nephrolepis Whitmanii (Ostrich Plume Fern).—The most valuable plant of the type. The fronds are dense, broad and graceful.

Fuchsia.—Splendid window plant, or for shady spots in the garden.

Ficus Elastica (Rubber Tree).—Best house or table decoration plant.

Geraniums.—The most popular flower for summer bedding. Our collection comprises many fine varieties, both single and double in the various shades.

Geraniums, Ivy-Leaved.—Fine for baskets or vases, or where a trailing or climbing plant may be desired.

Geraniums, Scented-Leaved.—Noted for their scented leaves, we have the *Rose*, *Lemon* and *Nutmeg*.

Heliotrope.—A favorite flower with everyone.

Hibiscus Sinensis.—Single red and pink, double red and pink.

Lantana.—Showy bedding or basket plants.

Moonflower (Mexican).—The fastest growing climbing annual.



FICUS ELASTICA (Page 71)



COCOS WEDDELIANA.

Vinca (Perrywinkle).—One of the best plants for bedding and for borders, in bloom all summer, we have it in three varieties: white, white with red eye and red.



KENTIA FORSTERIANA.

Cocos Weddeliana.—The most graceful of the smaller Palms. Its slender, erect stem is freely furnished with gracefully arching leaves, of a rich green.

Areca Lutescens.—One of the most graceful and beautiful Palms in cultivation; the foliage is of a bright green, with rich golden yellow stems.

Kentia Belmoreana.—Of dwarfer habit than Forsteriana, but with more spreading leaves. The Kentias are the hardiest house plants; they are of slow growth and are less affected by dust and dry atmosphere.

Kentia Forsteriana.—Of taller habit than the Belmoreana; somewhat heavier foliage.

Latania Borbonica (Fan Palm).—Too well-known to need description.

Pandanus Veitchi (Screw Pine).—One of the best and most attractive decorative plants for the house. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with stripes of white and gracefully curved.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage).—One of the most popular bedding plants.

Tradescantia (Wandering Jew).—Splendid plants for baskets and window boxes.

Vinca Major Variegata.—A popular plant for vases, baskets and window boxes, trailing vine.

Our Annual Price List for Stock Described in This Catalogue Will Be Mailed on Application.

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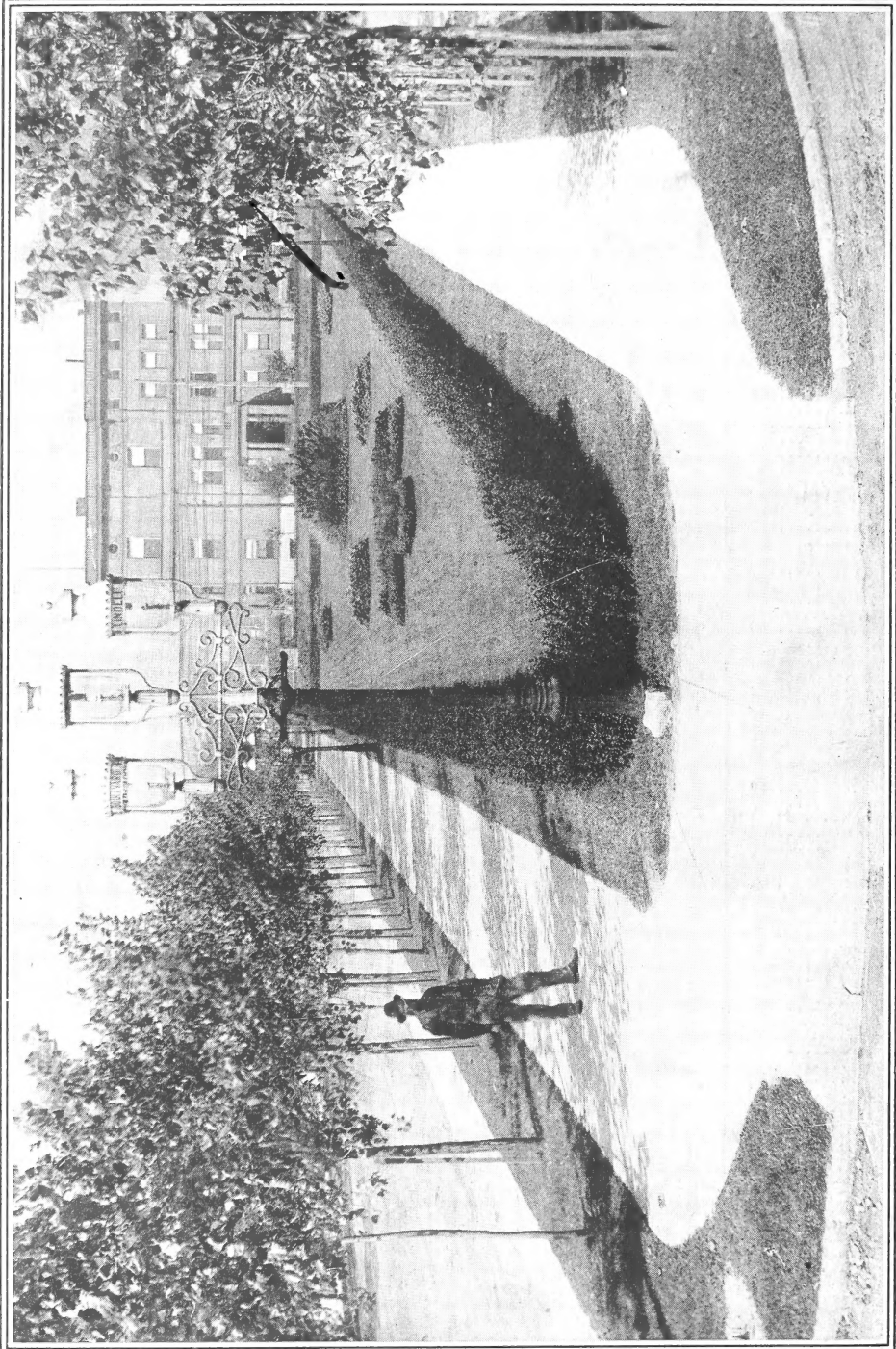
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