

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6284
1912
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C.

NEW DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

FALL 1911, SPRING 1912

OF THE

**FRUIT,
ORNAMENTAL
TREES,
VINES, PLANTS,
Etc., Etc.**



CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

J. B. WATKINS & BRO.

PROPRIETORS OF

ELMWOOD NURSERIES

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

We again hand you our Catalogue of good things. It has been carefully revised, and many sorts have been added that have proven worthy of trial among the host of well-tested varieties. Please read it carefully and send in an order of your selections early.

Remember, we employ no agents to annoy you, and our stock being equal to that offered by any growers in the State, you can save from 50 to 100 per cent. by sending your orders directly to the Nursery, and get varieties known to succeed in this climate, and the novelties, too, if you wish them.

Our Nurseries are regularly inspected by the State Entomologist, and to each shipment will be attached a copy of his certificate, showing freedom from disease and insect pests, and a copy of State license.

POST OFFICE, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE
MIDLOTHIAN, (CHESTERFIELD COUNTY,) VIRGINIA

Catalogue of Elmwood Nurseries.

MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA.

J. B. WATKINS & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL, TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after-treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions, as the result of our experience with fruit trees, etc.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; hence, all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

SOIL.—The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

LOCATION.—High, dry, and airy location is best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

TIME TO PLANT.—Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL.—Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, untie the bundle, take one tree at a time and stand them in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shrivelled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and, if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place (free from frost), and allow to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

PLANTING.—If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the tree stood in the

nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the West to brace against storms in after years (as most of our wind storms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth out of the hole; now pull the tree up four or five inches (which gives the roots a bracing position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots and work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any woods-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide, and filling them with woods-earth or manure, this being the surest way to down them the first or second year after planting, or having them blow down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, woods-earth, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these crops, the earth should be hoed up around the tree for four or five feet, and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., from growing around the trees.

CULTIVATION.—No grass or grain crops should be grown in orchards until the trees have attained good bearing size. Then it is best to sow in crops that require spring plowing. For the first three years after planting the land may be worked (with advantage to the trees) in tobacco, potatoes, or any hoe crop; but nothing should be planted within four feet of the trees in any direction, and they should be hoed around whenever the crop is worked.

We would advise our friends and patrons to be careful not to allow horses or cattle to run in their young orchards, as they will ruin the best trees that can be furnished by any nurserymen. Hogs may be allowed to run in orchards with advantage, as they will readily eat the fruit that drops prematurely, and thus destroy many insects, which are the main cause of premature falling. Young fruit trees, etc., require care and attention to be thrifty and to come into bearing early. It is a poor policy to purchase young fruit trees and plant them out and expect them to care for themselves like forest trees.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE, SET AT REGULAR DISTANCES.

1 foot by 3 feet.....	14,250	6 feet by 10 feet.....	726
2 feet by 3½ feet.....	6,223	8 feet by 10 feet.....	547
2 feet by 4 feet.....	5,445	10 feet by 12 feet.....	363
2 feet by 6 feet.....	3,630	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
3 feet by 5 feet.....	2,964	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 6 feet.....	2,420	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
4 feet by 6 feet.....	1,398	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Apples	20 to 40 feet	Pears—Dwarf	10 to 12 feet
Pears—Standard	20 to 40 feet	Grapes	6 to 10 feet
Cherries	20 to 40 feet	Currants	2 to 4 feet
Peaches	20 to 25 feet	Gooseberries	2 to 4 feet
Apricots	20 to 25 feet	Raspberries	2 to 4 feet
Nectarine	20 to 25 feet	Blackberries	2 to 4 feet
Plums	20 to 25 feet	Strawberries	1 or 2 by 3½ feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet	Asparagus	1 to 5 feet

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PLEASE CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING.

TERMS.—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment, from unknown correspondents.

REMITTANCE.—Remittance should be made by Draft, Post-Office Order, Express Money Order, or by Registered Letter, to Midlothian, Virginia. Cash sent through the mail is at the risk of the sender.

ORDER NOW.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now, it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in Catalogue.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight give route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company.

PACKING.—Our aim is to pack all orders securely and carefully so that they will reach their destination in good shape.

ERRORS.—We exercise the uttermost care in filling orders but during rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. All claims of errors must be made in five days after receipt of goods.

TRUE TO NAME.—We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue. We do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

SHIPPING SEASON.—This usually commences about the middle of October or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and continues until the middle of April, or until growth begins.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment, certifying to freedom from insects and diseases. We fumigate our stock before shipping, as required by State law.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—We ship by freight or express from Midlothian, Virginia, Southern Railway, and by freight from Vinita (James River Division of C. & O. Railway). Orders will be filled as nearly as possible in the rotation in which they are received.

PRICES.—Trees and plants will be furnished at the annexed prices. Six will be furnished at dozen rate; 50 at hundred rate; 500 at thousand rate. Make out orders on order sheet in the back of Catalogue.

SPECIAL OFFER.

On all orders for trees and plants amounting to more than five dollars worth, selected wholly at the single or dozen rate of this list, we agree to deliver free—that is, we will prepay the freight to your depot or express office (but no wharfage), provided cash accompanies the order. We require the purchaser to give us the name of both his freight and express office, so that we may send by the cheapest route. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Grape Vines may be included in this offer at the hundred rate also. On all orders selected at the hundred or thousand rates the purchaser must pay freight; but we pack and F. O. B. cars here at the prices named.

APPLES.

In offering this list of varieties we are including only standard sorts that are known to be best. These trees are mostly propagated from our best bearing trees, and hence should bear young and abundantly. For family orchards 5 to 7-foot trees should be planted, so they may be pruned to high heads in order to cultivate under them. Virginia is becoming more and more noted every year as a commercial apple growing State. Most of the commercial growers in the Piedmont, Mountain and Valley sections are now planting one-year whips, which have buds down to the ground, and they are cutting these back to within six to ten inches of the ground so as to form low heads. Such trees are easily sprayed, are not often blown over by wind storms, and the fruit is easily gathered. Two-year trees cannot be cut back to form low heads.

Each. 12 100

Standard 2-year, well
branch, 5 to 7 ft. . . 25c. \$2.75 \$22

SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium, pale yellow. An old, well-tested and popular sort. Last of June.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Small, deep red, melting. Very good. July.

FANNY—An attractive red apple of dessert quality. Tree vigorous and rather early bearer; reliable annual cropper. Fruit beautiful and mild sub-acid flavor.

HORSE—Medium, greenish yellow, coarse grain. Popular old sort. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium, flat, yellow with blush. An old and reliable kind. First of August.

PERKINS—Seedling of Maiden's Blush, but is larger and of better quality. Has no superior as a family sort. Last of August.

RED JUNE—Medium, oblong, deep red, sub-acid. Bears and ships well. July 20th here.

SHEEP NOSE—We have fruited it several years and pronounce it the best eating apple we have seen for August. Fruit large at base, tapering to apex, covered with brown russet red. Tender and fine. Tree rather crooked grower; said to live to great age.

SUMMER RAMBO—Medium to large, green striped with red on the sunny side, sprightly, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous, hardy. Profitable for market. Fourth of July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint flush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid. June.

FALL APPLES.

FALLWATER—Very large, greenish yellow. Deservedly popular family and market sort. September and October.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Tree somewhat spreading; fairly hardy and vigorous; fruit medium to large; roundish oblong; color handsome pale yellow, when fully ripe; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, tender, juicy; flavor sub-acid; rich; a pleasant apple of very high quality; basin broad and deep; cavity deep; season September. A very productive variety and one that is thoroughly at home in this State.

REBEL—Large, beautifully striped, very showy, best quality and good bearer. September to December.

VIA'S SEEDLING—Medium, red, spotted, of excellent flavor. Very tender and juicy. Ripens in October.

WOOD'S FAVORITE—This fine apple with red cheek, flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid, of finest quality. A good grower and enormous bearer. October to December.

WINTER APPLES.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN—Large, roundish, oblate, yellow, crisp, juicy, and rich flavor; succeeds in mountainous and limestone sections.

BALDWIN—Rather large, roundish, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish. A favorite Eastern variety. October to January.

BEN DAVIS—Large, striped, coarse, sub-acid. Good bearer, and perhaps most popular market sort in United States. October to April.

BUCKINGHAM (Winter Cheese or Winter Queen)—Large, oblate, nearly covered with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to March.

ENGLISH or GOLDEN RUSSET—Medium, roundish, slightly flat, yellow skin, nearly covered with russet; firm, crisp. October to December.

GULEY—Medium in size, striped and splashed with russet red, intermingled with white specks over the surface. Quality good.

GANO—Yellow, nearly covered with dark red; handsome, medium to large; flesh pale yellow; mild, sub-acid; tree upright grower, full and regular bearer.

KINNAIRD CHOICE—Seedling of Winesap, and no apple grown is said to be of better quality for late fall or early winter. Medium to large, dark red or crimson, fine grained, tender, rich, juicy, aromatic. Most excellent. Trees vigorous and bear young.

LOWRY (Dixie) (Mosby's best winter)—Dark beautiful red, with small salmon specks; a splendid keeper, and in quality ranks very high. Skin is clear and waxy, and admits of a high polish. The flavor is sweet with a very slight tinge of acid. Tree strong and thrifty, an upright grower, re-

quires little pruning, wood strong and tough, and bears young and regularly.

LIMBERTWIG—An old sort, medium, roundish, yellow and russet, shaded with dull red; flesh firm, sub-acid. Was formerly one of the longest keepers; productive. October to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Seedling of Winesap, and said to excel its parent in nearly every point; better and stronger grower, harder, fruit much larger—sometimes four inches in diameter—and very uniform in size; color dark red; flesh firm, flavor mild, sub-acid. A very long keeper, and is succeeding over a large extent of country. We advise every one to plant a few trees of this sort. November to April.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Medium to large, red with darker red stripes; handsome, fair quality. Good grower, young and immense bearer. Recommended as a profitable sort and one of the best fillers. November to March.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, somewhat ribbed; striped with purplish red; tender, mild, sub-acid. October to December.

ROME BEAUTY—Fruit large, round, varying to conical; yellow skin, shaded and striped with bright red; tender, fine-grained; juicy; good quality.

STAYMAN'S WIESAP—Seedling of Winesap. Large size, bright red; best quality. Attracting much attention as a profitable sort. Tree is vigorous, irregular and drooping in habit, like its parent.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY—Medium to large, dark red, sub-acid; early bearer. Valuable as a late keeper and fine market sort. December to March.

WINESAP—The most popular apple for Virginia and the South. Adapted to all soils. October to April.

YORK IMPERIAL (called also **Johnson Fine Winter**)—A very large, round, flatish, whitish apple, specked with red. Meat yellowish and of good flavor.

We can furnish the following varieties in 2 year—mostly branched or 1-year whips, 3 to 5 feet—18c. each; \$2 per 12; \$15 per 100.

Albemarle Pippin	Early Strawberry
Baldwin	Sheep Nose
Ben Davis	Horse
Mammoth Black	Rebel
Twig	Summer Rambo
Perkins	Arkansas Black
English Golden	Stayman's Winesap
Russet,	Winesap
Northern Spy	York Imperial
Gully	Fallwater
Wood's Favorite	Fanny
Kinnard's Choice	Fall Winesap
Limbertwig	Via's Seedling
Lowry	

We can furnish the following varieties in 1-year:

	Each.	12	100
Single stems, 2 to 3 feet	.15	\$1.60	\$12.00
Single stems, 1 to 2 feet	.09	1.00	6.00
Early Ripe	Kinnard's Choice		
Ewalt	Limbertwig		
Sweet June	Lowry		
Northwestern	Early Strawberry		
Greening	Sheep Nose		
Albemarle Pippin	Missouri Pippin		
Baldwin	Red June		
Ben Davis	Rome Beauty		
Mammoth Black	Newtown Pippin		
Twig	Winter Banana		
Perkins	Fall Pippin		
Early Harvest	Virginia Beauty		
Huntsman's Favorite	Stayman's Winesap		
rite	Winesap		
Maiden's Blush	York Imperial		
Fall Cheese	Fallwater		
Ladies' Sweet	Grimes Golden		
Sweet Bough	Jonathan		
Gravenstein	Yellow Transparent		
W. S. Paradise			

KING DAVID AND DELICIOUS APPLE.

After November 15th, and for spring, we can offer these two varieties of apples in one-year, 3 to 4 feet, at 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

CRAB APPLES.

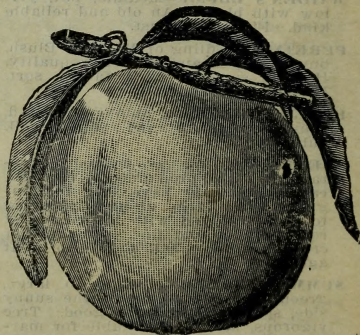
(Tree 4 to 6 Feet, 35 Cents Each.)

SIBERIAN RED—Small, waxen yellow and red. August.

SIBERIAN YELLOW—Small, yellow, rather good to eat. August.

WHITNEY—One of the largest, green overspread with red. Excellent for cider, August.

PEACHES.



PEACHES—One year, 3 to 5 feet, 20c. each; \$2 per 12; \$12 per 100. Those marked 25c. each will be \$2.50 per 12; \$15 per 100.

ALEXANDER—Medium, bright red. Profitable home and market sort. Late bloomer. June 20th.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripens from 5th to 15th of July.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Similar to above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

CARMAN—Large; creamy white with deep flush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor; juicy; prolific bearer. Profitable and popular market variety. Fine shipper. June 15th.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Large; yellow with red cheek. A yellow freestone of fine quality. September.

CHAMPION—Very large; sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white with red cheek; very handsome. Claimed to be harder than other sorts except Crosby, and one of the best and most prolific shippers. August 1st.

ELBERTA—An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow peach; a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored. Said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.

EMMA—Fruit very large; skin golden yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, juicy and highly flavored. Tree luxuriant grower and quite prolific. A perfect freestone. One of our most attractive and profitable market varieties. Ripe July 25th to August 5th.

GREENSBORO—Perhaps the largest of all the very early sorts. Beautiful red, and parts freely from stone. June. 25c. each.

HEATH CLING—An old sort, prized everywhere for home use and market. September 1st.

HILEY (Early Belle)—Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, quality best; prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, white, red cheek; flesh tinged with red, juicy, very good. July 20th.

MAMIE ROSS—Very large; bluish, white flesh; semi-cling, prolific. Very valuable. Early June.

MAYFLOWER—A new variety from North Carolina, very highly recommended by the originator; one week earlier than Sneed; fruit round and entirely covered with red; blooms late; very hardy; not fruited as yet with us.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large; white with bright red cheeks; fine quality. August 1st.

SMOCK FREE—Large fruit; orange yellow skin. A good market variety, but rather late. October.

SNEED—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval; rich, creamy white, with bright crimson bluish, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot. 25c. each. June 5th.

VICTOR—Originated in Smith county, Texas. Fruit medium to large; flesh white, pleasant sub-acid flavor; annual bearer; earlier than the Sneed; sub-cling. 25c. each.

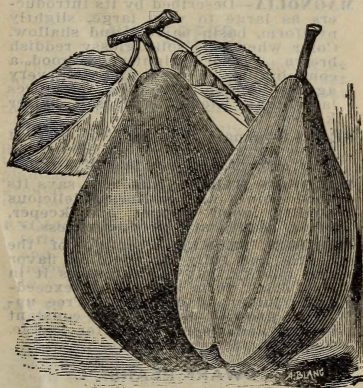
WADDELL—Of medium, size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white, and juicy; very prolific; a fine market sort. 25c. each. June 25th.

SMALL PEACH TREES.

We offer the following varieties of Peach, 2 to 3 feet, at 12c. each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$6 per 100:

Crawford's Late, Elberta, Heath Cling, Smock Free, Carman, Greensboro, Victor.

STANDARD PEARS.



When budded on pear stocks they make standard or large pears, and should have the same care as apples. Trees, unless otherwise priced, 5 to 7 feet, 40c. each; \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100.

BARTLETT—Large, yellow, most popular. August.

BUERRE D'ANJOU—Large; juicy, melting. Fine trees and regular bearer. September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, splashed with red; melting, sweet. July.

DOYENNE D'ETE—Small, red cheek. Best. Very early. June.

DUCHESS—Very large, rather russett. Good. Last of August.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, pale yellow, juicy, rich. September.

GARBER—Large, beautiful bright yellow with red; juicy and good; of Keiffer order, and, like it, will produce more bushels and dollars than any other sort. September.

HOWELL—Large, whitish yellow, handsome, sweet, good. September.

KOONCE—Medium to large; exceedingly handsome, golden yellow with fine red cheeks; good quality. One of the earliest to ripen. Very valuable for family or market. June.

KEIFFER—Large, yellow with russety red. Its great vigor, unusual productiveness, freedom from blight and splendid market qualities, render it perhaps the most valuable sort now in general cultivation, and should be in every collection. Particularly adapted to Tidewater section and light soil. October and November.

LAWRENCE—Medium size, pale yellow, good quality, long keeper. October to January.

LE CONTE—Very large, smooth, medium quality. Good market and shipping sort. Vigorous and productive. September.

MAGNOLIA—Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color when ripe solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Kieffer, and is a better keeper.

SECKLE—Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower. Ripens last of August.

WILDER'S EARLY—Introucer says its good points are earliness, delicious quality, good shipper and keeper, great beauty and productiveness.

WORDEN SECKLE—Seedling of the Seckle and fully its equal in flavor and quality, but far surpasses it in size, color, form and beauty exceedingly juicy and delicious. Tree upright grower, heavy and constant bearer, and ripens just after Seckle. 75c. each; \$8 per dozen.

DWARF PEARS.

When budded on Quince stock makes a dwarf or shrubby tree that usually bears early. These are best for garden and where fruit is wanted quickly. We offer the following, 2 to 3 feet high, at 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen; Bartlett, Duchess, Seckle, and Keiffer.

CHERRIES.

Trees 4 to 6 feet high, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DYE HOUSE—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender; rather rich, sprightly sub-acid. Very productive, ripening a week before Early Richmond. June.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium; bright red; acid; borne in pairs.

WINDSOR—Large; liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; good grower, and one of the best bearers of the hearts. June 15th.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Above medium; nearly black; rich acid. July.

EARLY RIVERS—Tree a strong grower, with large, abundant foliage;

fruit very large; black, fine quality. One of the earliest good black cherries.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large; one of the best wax cherries. June.

YELLOW SPANISH—Fruit large; pale, whitish yellow on shaded side; bright red and carmine dots in sun; firm, rich, juicy, sweet. June.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Large; purplish black; sweet; late. July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Good grower; heavy bearer; large; red; quality good; late acid sort. Last of June.

NAPOLEON—Another excellent cherry of the wax family. Last of June.

MAY DUKE—Large; bright red; pleasant; sub-acid. Last of May.

NECTARINES.

Four to 6 feet, 40c. each; \$4 per dozen.

PITMASTON ORANGE—Large; orange and yellow; flesh orange, rich and fine; freestone. An excellent English sort. September.

DOWNTON—Large greenish white, with dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and highly flavored. One of the best freestone.

BLRUGE—Medium size; greenish yellow, with dark red cheeks; flesh greenish white, juicy and high flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.

APRICOTS.

Four to 6 feet; 40c. each; \$4 per dozen.

MOORPARK—Large; red cheek; yellow skin and flesh; sweet, juicy and excellent.

ROYAL—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and very fine, one of the best.

PLUMS.

The Plum requires the same culture as peach; budded on plum roots, 1 or 2 years; 4 to 6 feet, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

APPLE—Fruit large and attractive, resembling a medium size apple; color deep reddish-purple when fully ripe; flesh red, firm; quality like Satsuma, a splendid keeper and shipper. Tree a fine, strong grower. Ripens soon after Burbank.

WICKSON—Originated by Luther Burbank, who says it stands pre-eminent in good qualities, and is the finest of many introductions. Tree grows in vase form; fruit large, glowing carmine, healthy white bloom; stone small; flesh firm, sweet, delicious, and keeps a long time after ripe.

RED JUNE—Perhaps the best all round and most prolific of plums. Of Japan type; vigorous, upright grower; very prolific; rather larger than Wild Goose; fine quality; vermilion red. One of the first good sorts to ripen and should be in every planting.

WILD GOOSE—One of the best known and most popular sorts. Though not of the highest quality, it is one of the surest bearers and freest from disease, and a profitable market sort. June.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Fruit larger than common; good quality; vigorous and productive. September.

BURBANK—The best and most profitable grower for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, spreading, vigorous grower; unequalled in productiveness; bears young; fruit large; excellent quality; purplish red, with lilac bloom. August.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large, oval, purple, thick bloom, firm, sweet, freestone.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large; pale green, juicy, sweet, excellent. August.

ABUNDANCE (Botan)—One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties, hardy and productive; fruit large, bright red, with a heavy bloom; good quality. August.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Golden yellow; a fine variety for preserving or pickling. The preserves are a little lighter than damsons and equally as good. Very productive and equally as hardy as Wild Goose. Ripens in September.

SATUMA—Large; dark purplish red; flesh red, well flavored; quality good. Ripens early in August.

QUINCES.

Three to 4 feet, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Quince thrives well on any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and moderately enriched. To avoid rot, do not let the soil become wet or soggy. Keep the ground clean.

Varieties: Champion, Meeches' Prolific, Orange, Angers, Rea's Mammoth.

MULBERRY TREES.

Five to 7 feet, 40c. each; \$3 per dozen.

DOWNING EVERBEARING—The best of all mulberries. Fruit of largest size and good quality. Continues to ripen for several months.

FIGS.

One year old, first size, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen. One year old, second size, 30c. each; \$3 per dozen.

In this locality this fruit does well with a little protection against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is best. Only a little further

South they grow and bear well in the open ground. Should be protected in winter by wrapping with straw.

MARTIN—This variety originated in this locality and is a heavy bearer of medium to large figs. Like the varieties below, it requires some protection during winter.

LUNSWICK—Very large; violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA—Medium; blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops and is hardy.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

CELESTIAL—Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA—Green, crimson pulp; prolific.

NUT TREES.

The planting of nut trees should be encouraged; most of them are rather slow to start from transplanting, but they soon recover and grow rapidly.

The chestnut, especially, should be planted on very dry or rolling land, as they are easy to kill during summer, if planted where the water saturates the ground and becomes stagnant about the roots of them.

ENGLISH WALNUT—Makes a fine, lofty lawn tree, with spreading head, and produces large, thin shell, delicious nuts in large quantities. Four to 5 feet, 60c.; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

JAPAN WALNUT—A variety of great productiveness from Japan. Nuts produced in clusters, resembling butter-nuts in shape and quality; with smooth and thinner shell. Four to 5 feet, 40c. each; \$4 per dozen.

BUTTERNUTS—Producing a rather large, longish nut, which is prized for its oily nutritious kernel. Six to 8 feet, 60c. each; \$6 per dozen; 4 to 6 feet, 40c.; \$4 per dozen.

AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT—A most valuable tree for its timber, a rapid grower, producing large round nuts of excellent quality, and may be grown profitably for market. Four to 5 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100; 6 to 8 feet, 40c. each; \$4 per dozen; 8 to 10 feet, 60c.; \$6 per dozen.

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—A large native tree, producing nuts of fine flavor, and if planted on bluffy locations will be profitable for both fruit and timber. Large trees 6-8 feet, 50c. each; \$5 per dozen; 4 to 6 feet, 30c. each; \$3 per dozen.

SPANISH CHESTNUT—Much larger, but not so sweet as American chestnut. Fine when cooked and profitable for market. Three to 4 feet, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each; \$5 per dozen.

BUDED PECANS.

These are the best varieties known, and can be relied upon to produce nuts true to name. They bear nuts sooner than seedling sorts, and do well planted in yards or near buildings, where land is rich. It is best to plant several varieties near each other, to aid pollenization. They are very difficult to bud or graft, and hence are more costly than seedlings.

Price of budded sorts: Two to 3 feet, \$1.25 each; \$12 per dozen.

FROTSCHER—Very large, nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entire from the shell. One of the best pecans grown.

STUART—Very large, handsome, shell very thin; kernel plump.

VAN DEMAN—Oblong in form, shell quite thin; fine commercial sort.

RUSSELL—Ovoid form, quality good; very prolific; about 45 to a pound.

SEEDLING PECANS—These trees are grown from large thin-shell pecans, and will produce nuts of good quality, but do not begin to bear so young, and are not apt to bear such large fine quality fruits as the budded sorts. Two to 3 feet, 40c. each; \$4 per dozen; 3 to 5 feet, 60c. each; \$6 per dozen.

HAZEL-NUTS—A well-known American nut, fine quality, may be cultivated where it does best, or it may be found to do well on moist waste land. Three to 4 feet, 25c. each; 4 to 6 feet, 40c. each.

GOOSEBERRIES.



DOWNING.

PEARL—Free rank grower; fruit larger and more productive than

Downing. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HOUGHTON—Medium red, prolific and reliable. 15c. each; \$1 per dozen.

DOWNING—Large, white, very good. 20c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SMITH'S—Large, oval, light green. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

RED JACKET—Does not mildew, very productive, good quality and largest size, white. 30c. each; \$3 per dozen.

MOUNTAIN—Red, an improvement on Houghton. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

CURRENTS.

Good two-year, transplanted, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$7 per 100.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Strong, healthy grower; color deep red; very prolific; best quality.

WHITE GRAPE—Large; yellowish white; mild acid; excellent quality for table.

VICTORIA—Large; bright red, bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality; good, erect grower; very productive; ripens late. 20c.

CHAMPION—Black; bunch very large; delicious; hangs long on the bush.

NORTH STAR—Bunch and berry large; bright red; extra fine quality; vigorous.

POMONA—Large, transparent red, few seed; quality best. Holds record for largest yielder. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

We can also supply the following varieties at above prices: Red Dutch, Cherry, Black Naples, La Versailles (red).

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries will succeed in any good soil suitable for garden vegetables, and amply repay high culture. The best fertilizer is ground bone. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, and plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Pinch tops out of young canes when 3 feet high, so they will branch and become stocky. Cut out all old wood which dies as soon as the fruit all ripens.

Fifty cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1,000.

CUTHBERT—A strong, hardy and productive sort, ripening mid-season to late. Deep rich crimson, large, rather firm. Largely planted for market and home use.

MILLER RED—Bright red; medium large, sound, good quality. One of the best and finest shippers for early market. Immensely productive.

LOUDON—This is one of the most satisfactory red sorts, ripening mid-season. Very large dark crimson; firm, of good quality. Canes strong, hardy and very productive. 75c. per dozen; \$2 per 100.

OHIO—Berries medium, black; ripens early and bears profusely. Foliage healthy; canes strong. Has proven one of the best black sorts with us.

BLACKBERRIES.



Fifty cents per dozen; \$2 per 100, except otherwise priced.

ELDORADO—Berries medium to large, jet black, sweet, rich; desirable table sort; medium early.

LOVETT—Berries large, roundish, firm; superior quality. Ripens early to late.

CRYSTAL WHITE—This is a true blackberry except in color, which is nearly transparent when ripe; sweet, good, and very productive; berries rather under size. Ripens medium large. 10c. each; \$1 per dozen.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium; glossy black, of excellent quality. Ships well, and one of the earliest to ripen. Compact, dwarf grower, very productive.

LAWTON—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Mid-season to late.

ICEBERG—The fruit is white, transparent; the seeds, which are usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger than those of Lawton; individual berries as large, but earlier, sweeter and more melting than Lawton. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$5 per 100.

WILSON, Jr.—Large, luscious and sweet, as soon as colored; plant hardy; ripens earlier, and is said to be more productive than its parent.

KITTATINNY—Very large; black and sweet.

WILSON'S EARLY—Extra large size and quite early; best for market.

DEWBERRIES.

Fifty cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

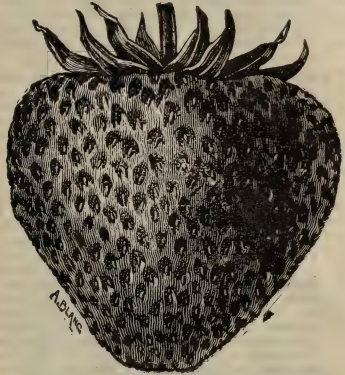
These are low, trailing blackberries of large size, fruit of best quality, and ripen earlier than the blackberry. Very easy of culture. Profitable for home or market.

AUSTIN—Very strong canes, frequently 10 feet long. Berries large and sweet.

LEUCRETIA—Very similar to above; canes not so strong as Austin, but berries larger and firmer.

PREMO DEWBERRY—Much like Leucetia and very distinct, and exceedingly early, being seven to ten days ahead, and all cleaned off when Leucetia is beginning. Quality and size uniform. Was found in a Leucetia patch.

STRAWBERRIES.



Any moderately rich soil will produce strawberries. Thoroughly plow, harrow and put in fine condition; then stretch line three and a half feet apart, and set plants one or two feet apart in rows. Manure may be applied to land, but we prefer some good plant fertilizer, because the manure is apt to contain clover and other grass seeds, which are very objectionable in strawberry rows.

Cultivate enough to keep all weeds and grass down. If harrow is run over land soon after rains it will keep land clean of grass, and will turn runners into the row, which forms a mat, and will help to prevent grass in rows. In spring land should have a light mulch, which prevents berries from being gritty, and also helps to keep up moisture in dry weather.

The blossoms of those marked with the letter "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillat, or imperfect bloomers, and require some perfect blooming sort to be planted in every third or fourth row to fertilize them. Planting may be done in fall or spring.

Plants at dozen rates will be mailed free; at 100 rates add 25 cents to pay postage.

Prices: 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

EARL HATHAWAY—A perfect blossom, a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman, combines many good qualities, both early, hardy and productive. The plants are perfect

beauties with us, and we shall plant heavily of this variety. Originator describes it as being larger and finer in every way than Gandy; firm, of excellent quality, beautiful red color. Plant a good grower, dark leaf. Season of ripening, with Michel's Early.

EXCELSIOR—Early, large, firm, high colored and well shaped berry. It is immensely productive, and will take the place of Michel's Early wherever tried. It originated in the State of Arkansas. It is a seedling of Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Wilson shaped and Wilson colored. Plant resembles Hoffman, but larger and more robust.

LADY THOMPSON—This variety has been grown world-wide in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soils. It is early, very large, and quite productive.

RICHMOND—A distinct variety of great value for market and home garden; introduced by Mark T. Thompson, of Rio Vista, Va. We have fruited it for a number of years, and find it to be a superior variety. It is a good grower, making abundance of plants. Is very firm; berries bright red color, parting readily from the calyx, which is dark green. Is a perfect bloomer; ripens mid-season and continues fruiting through a long period. It is worthy of trial by all. Plants 50c. per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

BUBACH (P.)—Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach, of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the strawberry crop, you will find that Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties. This berry has been described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them we would say the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes coxcombed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good attention. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown; a prolific grower, and only set enough plants to give good-sized berries. Imperfect bloomer.

AROMA—This is a very beautiful berry; late as Crady, and much more productive; a splendid shipper, and where a fancy berry is wanted this is one that fills the bill. It is large and even-sized and very showy, and is giving excellent satisfaction.

GARDEN ESCULENT ROOTS. ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deeply and well mix-

ed together with well rotted manure or compost. Plant in rows two feet apart. In the rows the plants should not exceed a foot apart, and planted about four inches deep. Cover on approach of winter with manure and fork the beds over lightly early in spring. For field culture plant in rows four or five feet apart and plant one foot apart in rows. Earth up in spring if white shoots are desired. Price, 75c. per 100; \$6 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The oldest standard and popular variety, a good producer; of large, quick growth and superb in quality.

HORSE RADISH.

This useful condiment is easily grown, and prefers a rich, moist loam. Plant in rows 18 inches apart, putting the sets 1 foot apart, being careful to place the thin end down in the ground. Constant cultivation greatly improves the size and quality. Price, 25c. per dozen; 75c. per 100; \$5 per 1,000. Large roots for grating, 5c. each; 50c. per dozen.

RHUBARB, PIE PLANT.

A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large heavy stalks. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, with the plants 3 feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

CYCLOPE (Imported)—New. It is said to produce enormous peduncles, weighing up to 4 pounds, of sweet flavor. 25c. each.

HOBDAV'S GIANT (Imported)—Extraordinary large and of excellent flavor, vigorous and equally good for forcing, or for open ground. The stems attain sometimes 4 feet in height. 25c. each.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Popular, and the best for general use. Early, very large, productive, tender, and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts. Plants, 10c. each; \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

SELECT GRAPES.

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits and the most esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by anyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall.

BLACK VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Bunch and berry large, glossy black, with blue bloom, sweet, juicy, few and small seed. Vine strong grower, healthy foliage; very productive; ripens with the earliest. One of the best family and shipping sorts. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CLINTON—Small bunch and berry; black; healthy, vigorous, and excellent for wine. 15c. each; \$1. per dozen; \$5 per 100.

CONCORD—Large bunch and berry; black; one of the best and most popular market sorts. 15c. each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

HARTFORD—Black, somewhat foxy; vine vigorous, healthy; ripens before Concord. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

IVES—Bunch and berry medium; black. One of the earliest to color and freest from disease. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

WYPIKE—Bunch very large, compact, black with blue bloom; berries mammoth in size, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; sweet, juicy; seeds few and small. Ripens medium early. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but better and earlier. Each, 20c.; \$2 per dozen.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Black; bunch long, shouldered, compact; berries small, sweet; one of the best sorts for wine. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord, which it closely resembles in vine and fruit, but is a larger berry and better quality, being very sweet and less foxy, and ripens a little ahead of its parent. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

RED OR REDDISH VARIETIES OF GRAPES.



Brighton,

BRIGHTON—Bunch long; berry medium, red; one of the earliest and best grapes in cultivation. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CATAWBA—Red; bunch and berry large; fine quality; one of the oldest sorts in cultivation. 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

DELAWARE—Red; bunch small, compact; berries small, juicy, very sweet, and of high quality for table and wine. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

GOETHE—Red; bunch usually large; not very compact; berries large, light red; flesh sweet, juicy, with aromatic flavor; very late to ripen. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

LUTIE—Dark red; bunch and berry medium to large; skin tough and thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and quite foxy; vine hardy, vigorous and productive. It sells well as an early red grape, ripening about with Moore's Early. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

PERKINS—Pale red; ripens before Concord; bunch and berry medium; compact, shouldered; sweet, juicy; little foxy; very rank grower; healthy, hardy, and one of the heaviest bearers, and freest from rot and other diseases. It is one of the best, and every family should have a few vines of it. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

SALEM—Dark red; bunch large, compact; berries large; flesh very sweet, tender, with rich aromatic flavor; ripens medium early. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WYOMING RED—Vine hardy, healthy; very productive; bunch and berry larger than Delaware; red, sweet, slightly foxy; early. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WHITE VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

DIAMOND—White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thin, but tough; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower, with thick, healthy foliage; hardy and productive, of fine quality; ripens a little before Concord. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ELVIRA—White; bunch and berry medium, very compact; vine a vigorous, strong, healthy grower, and very productive, often growing four or five clusters on a single cane; very hardy; ripens late, about with Catawba. A valuable white wine grape. 20c. each.

EMPIRE STATE—White; best quality; vine strong grower; hardy, short-jointed canes, with large, healthy foliage. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Bunch medium to long; berry pale greenish-white; flavor pure, moderately sweet; cluster very handsome, and its purity of flavor ranks it above many other sorts. It has been tested, and has received the highest praise at the Blacksburg Experiment Station. Hope it will succeed in all other parts of the State. 30c. each.

MARTHA—Bunch and berry medium; white; fair quality; enormously productive, good grower. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

NIAGARA—White; bunch very large and handsome; compact; berries large; skin thick and tough; does

not crack; sweet, with an agreeable flavor to most tastes; ripens with Concord. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

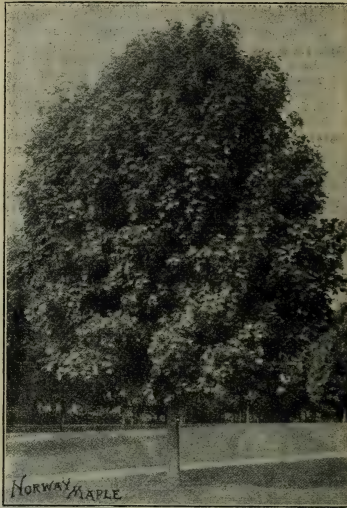
The following belong to the Muscadine type:

25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

JAMES—Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

SCUPPERNONG—Berries large, seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown, skin thin; flesh pulpy; very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine grape; wine when properly prepared resembles Muscatel.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES.



NORWAY MAPLE—Makes a round head, dense shade, and is quite ornamental. Is taking well wherever known.

SUGAR MAPLE—Slow growers, but finally makes a tall, stately tree. One of the best for borders where large, tall trees are wanted.

MAPLE, WEIR'S CUT LEAF—A beautiful tree, cut-leaf form; distinct foliage and graceful drooping habit.

SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE—A beautiful variety with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

ENGLISH OR CORK-BARKED MAPLE—A native of Central Europe. It is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental.

RED OR SCARLET MAPLE—A native species, of medium size, and rounded head, produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changing to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous. At the South the seed-pods assume gorgeous tints.

	Each.	12	100
Trees 10 to 12 ft., well branched	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
Trees 8 to 10 ft., well branched	.75	7.50	50.00
Trees 6 to 8 ft., well branched	.50	5.00	25.00

Except otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE—A handsome tree, of rapid upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

SILVER MAPLE—A rapid growing tree, and very popular on account of its being more rapid in growth than any other maple; besides it makes a handsome shade tree. Prices as follows:

	Each.	12	100
Trees 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 2¾" cal.	\$1.00	\$10.00	—
Trees 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½" cal.	.75	7.50	\$60.00
Trees 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2" cal.	.60	6.00	50.00
Trees 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½" cal.	.50	5.00	40.00
Trees 6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1" cal.	.40	3.50	25.00

JAPANESE MAPLES—These beautiful dwarf Maples combine many attractive features, both in shade and color of foliage. We have 10 or more varieties of variable shades and cut-leaved sorts. The most attractive and popular color is the blood-red leaved varieties. We can furnish well grown plants 4 to 5 feet at \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 feet at \$1.75 each.

ALDERS.

ALNUS CORDATA—These are quick growing, inexpensive trees that are well suited to moist situations, although they do grow well on upland too. Foliage changes to yellow in autumn. 6 to 8 feet branched to ground, 60c. each.

ALNUS IMPERIALIS LASCINIATA—A variety of Black Alder with deeply cut leaves. Extremely ornamental and attractive. Trees 4 to 5 feet, 75c.

BIRCH.

	Each.	12
Trees 8 to 10 ft., well branched	60c	\$6.00

PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH—An American species; forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.

WHITE BIRCH—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect while young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH—Leaves dark purple, contrasting strongly with the beautiful white bark. 7 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

SWEET, BLACK, or CHERRY BIRCH—A native tree, rather large with fine grained, valuable wood; dark brown bark on the trunk and bronze-reddish twigs, very aromatic; leaves somewhat heart shaped.

CARPINUS—Hornbeam.

	Each.	12
8 to 10 ft., branched low	.75c	\$7.50
6 to 8 ft., branched low	.50c	5.00

CARPINUS AMERICANA, AMERICAN HORNBEAM, BLUE OR WATER BEECH—A native species, growing from 15 to 20 feet high. In its mode of growth quite similar to beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form.

CARPINUS BETULA, EUROPEAN HORNBEAM—A hardy and very ornamental tree with a dense round head; leaves green, fading in fall to tones of yellow and brown, remaining on through winter. It is very useful for tall hedges or for pillars to a formal entrance.

CATALPAS.

CATALPA, BUNGEII (Umbrella Tree)—Chinese origin; compact, spreading head of large, glossy green leaves 7 inches long by 6 inches wide; has a decidedly tropical appearance, making a marked contrast with all other lawn trees. Two year heads, \$1 each.

CATALPA, SPECIOSA—One of the most beautiful lawn or street trees, producing magnificent flowers early in the spring; very rapid growing; beautiful. Each, 50c.

CELTIS—Hackberry.

Trees 8 to 10 feet, well branched, 60c. each. A most desirable shade tree for street and avenue planting; of rapid growth. Hackberry should be pruned back severely when transplanted, otherwise it is difficult to get them to grow.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

JAPONICUM (Kadsura Tree)—A hardy, compact tree of pyramidal outline, the branches fastigiately disposed, forming a dense mass of foliage; native of Japan; leaves purplish at the time of unfolding, eventually light green, fading with tones of yellow and scarlet. A beautiful tree. Two to 3 feet, 35c. each.

CERASUS—Cherry.

CERASUS PADUS (European Bird Cherry)—A shrub or small tree resembling the Choke Cherry. Native of Europe; leaves oval, sharply serrate, deep green, fading with tones of yellow and bronze. Flowers in dense drooping racemes, white, appearing in late spring. Fruit the size of a pea, red or purple-black. Very showy. Seven to 9 feet, 50c. each.

CERASUS VIRGINIANA (Choke Cherry)—A shrub or small tree distributed from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and southward to Georgia and Colorado. Leaves broadly oval or obovate, dark green, turning yellow before falling. Fruit dark purple or nearly black. Handsome when in flower. Five to 7 feet, 50c. each.

CERCIS—Judas Tree, or Red Bud.

Eight to 10 feet, 60c each; \$6 per dozen.

CERCIS CANADENSIS (Red Bud)—A very ornamental native tree, produc-

ing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen it is a very attractive tree.

CORNUS—Dogwood.

CORNUS FLORIDA ALBA (White-flowering Dogwood)—The native large white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective tree on the lawn.

	Each.	12
4 to 5 feet	50c	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	40c	4.00

CORNUS FLORIDA FLORE RUBRA (Red-flowering Dogwood)—Similar to White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. A most desirable tree for planting on the lawn. Two to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

CRATAEGUS—Thorn.

COCKSPUR THORN—A small tree with very spiny branches and a broad, round top head. Foliage dark green and shining, fading with tones of orange and scarlet. Fruit dull red, persisting until the following spring. Valuable as a specimen tree. Four to 5 feet, 50c each.

FRAXINUS—Ash.

AMERICAN WHITE ASH—A very hardy native species of rapid growth. Thrives in almost any fertile soil. Prune close when planting.

	Each.	12
Trees 10 to 12 feet	75c	\$7.50
Trees 8 to 10 feet	60c	6.00

HALESIA.

SILVER BELL—*Tetraptera*—Most beautiful well covered with its silver bell flowers in May. 2-3 feet, 30 cents.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Aesculus.

Two to 3 feet, 30c.

EUROPEAN or WHITE FLOWERING (Ae. hippocastanum)—A beautiful well known tree, forming a round compact head, with dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in spring.

RED FLOWERING (Rubiconda)—A splendid tree, producing showy red flowers a little later in the season than the white.

IDESIA—Polycarpa.

Seven to 9 feet, \$1 each.

A beautiful, very rare Japanese tree, which attains a height of 40 to 50 feet. Very large heart-shaped leaves, borne on reddish stems, make this a most attractive and ornamental tree. Orange-colored berries follow the greenish-yellow blossoms. Hardy at Philadelphia.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—Golden Chain.

A most beautiful hardy ornamental shade tree from China. It has a flat, spreading head of large pinnate leaves,

and during the latter part of May produces large panicles of orange-yellow flowers, which completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Becoming a great favorite for lawns and parks. We recommend this highly. Height, 25 to 50 feet. Two to 3 feet, 25 cents.

LIRODENDRON—Tulipifera.

TULIP POPLAR—A grand tree of pyramidal shape. Our native Poplar. Flowers yellowish-green; tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting.

	Each.	12
8 to 10 feet	60c	\$6.00

MAGNOLIAS.

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS.

	Each.	12
8 to 10 feet	75c	\$7.50
6 to 8 feet	60c	6.00

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA (Cucumber Magnolia)—A beautiful pyramidal growing tree, attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height. Leaves 6 to 9 inches long, and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber, hence the name. June.

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

CHINESE FLOWERING MAGNOLIAS.

	Each.	12
6 to 8 feet	\$2.00	\$18.00
4 to 6 feet	1.50	14.00

MAGNOLIA LENNEI—Of dwarf habit. Blooms several weeks later than other sorts, which lessens the danger of being killed by frost. Flowers a deep pink.

MAGNOLIA SPECIOSA—Dwarf in habit. Blooms very freely. Purplish-white flowers. One of the best.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA (Soulange's Magnolia)—In habit it closely resembles *M. conspicua*; shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup shaped, and 3 to 5 inches in diameter; foliage large, glossy and massive. One of the hardiest and finest of the foreign magnolias. Four to 6 feet, \$1.75 each.

MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA (Chinese White Magnolia—Chandelier or Yulan Magnolia)—A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attains the size of a tree in time. The flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves. Five to 7 feet, \$1.75 each.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA (Purple Magnolia)—Bushy growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March. Five to 7 feet, \$1.75 each.

MELIA—Azedarach Umbraculiformis.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE (Umbrella China)—A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable shade tree of rapid growth.

	Each.	12
8 to 10 feet, branched	.....	\$1.25 \$10.00
6 to 8 feet, branched	.....	.90 8.00
4 to 6 feet, branched	.....	.75 6.00
3 to 4 feet, straight stems	.....	.50 4.00

MIMOSA TREE.

A beautiful tree with spreading branches, which form a low, flat-topped head. Leaves divided into many leaflets; flowers borne at the tips of branches in large pink heads. A remarkably beautiful tree.

	Each.	75c
6 to 8 feet	.....	50c
4 to 6 feet	.....	50c

OSTRYA—The Ironwood.

POP HORNBEAM or IRONWOOD—A slender tree with long branches drooping at the tips and forming a round-topped crown. Leaves bright green, turning yellow in fall.

Eight to 10 feet, well branched, 60c each; \$6 per dozen.

Six to 8 feet, branched, 40c each; \$4 per dozen.

PHELLODENDRON.

P. AMURENSE (Chinese Cork Tree)—Tree to 50 feet, with spreading branches, forming a broad round head. Bark on trunk light gray, corky. Trees 4 to 6 feet, 35c.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS—

Empress Tree.

A rapid-growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers. An excellent shade tree. Four to 5 feet, 50c.

PRUNUS—Plum.

PRUNUS PISSARDI (Persian Purple-Leaf Plum)—The most valuable of all the purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and holds its leaves until winter. Five to 7 feet, 50c. each.

PERSICA—Double-Flowering Peach.

	Each.	12
4 to 6 feet	.....	.40c \$4.00

PERSICA CHRYSANTHEMUM (Crysanthemum-flowered Peach)—Flowers large, double pink, center quilled like a chrysanthemum.

PERSICA, DOUBLE PINK, WHITE AND CRIMSON—During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers.

PLANTANUS—Sycamore or Plane Tree.

	Each.	12
8 to 10 feet	.....	.60c \$6.00
6 to 8 feet	.....	.40c 4.00

ORIENTAL PLANE is becoming a most popular shade tree for lawn or street planting; makes a large spreading tree; rapid grower; succeeds well in either high or low situation.

AMERICAN PLANE or SYCAMORE—This is the native variety and makes an excellent tree for ornamental purposes.

POPULUS—The Poplar.

CAROLINA POPLAR—A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. Much used for avenues and lawns where a quick shade is wanted.

	Each.	12	100
12 to 14 ft., well branched	.....	.60c	\$6.00
10 to 12 ft., well branched	.....	.50c	5.00 \$40.00
8 to 10 ft., well branched	.....	.40c	4.00 30.00
6 to 8 ft., branched	.....	.30c	3.00 20.00

LOMBARDY POPLAR—The most upright of the poplars; very compact in growth; very hardy.

	Each.	12	100
8 to 10 feet	.....	.50c	\$5.00 \$40.00
6 to 8 feet	.....	.30c	3.00 20.00

QUERCUS—Oak.

WILLOW OAK—A graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves resembling those of the willow. This is a well-known variety of our native forests.

	Each.	12
10 to 12 feet	.....	\$1.25
8 to 10 feet	.....	.75 \$7.50

PIN OAK—A handsome variety with drooping branches. Tree is shapely and symmetrical; leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is a most desirable tree for street and avenue planting. We can supply only trees of small size at this time.

	Each.	12
5 to 7 feet, well branched	.....	.75c \$6.50

SALISBURIA—Maidenhair Tree.

MAIDENHAIR TREE—A beautiful tree from Japan. Foliage resembles that of maidenhair fern. Very desirable.

	Each.	12
4 to 6 feet, branched	.....	.60c \$6.00

RHUS—The Sumac Trees.

RHUS COTINUS (Smoke Tree)—A small tree or large shrub. Flowers pale purple borne in loose panicles, producing a smoky aspect. In fall the foliage assumes brilliant tones of red and yellow.

	Each.	12
8 to 10 feet	.....	.75c \$7.50
6 to 8 feet	.....	.50c 5.00

SOPHORA—Japonica—Japanese Pagoda Tree.

Each. 12
 5 to 6 feet; very heavy . . . 60c \$6.00
 A medium-sized tree with spreading branches, forming a shapely and compact head. Flowers creamy white, borne in mid-summer. A very handsome tree.

TAXODIUM—The Deciduous Cypress.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (Bald Cypress)—A handsome tree, hardy in Middle States and New England. Thrives best in moist alluvial soil, but will grow on clay uplands. The habit of the tree depends to some extent upon the soil in which it grows, the drier portions tending to narrow the outline of the crown. In cultivation it makes a large and beautiful specimen. Foliage of the softest green, light and airy, fading and falling in autumn with tones of yellow and orange. A grand park tree. Four to 5 feet, 75c.

TILIA—The Linden.

Each. 12
 8 to 10 feet 75c \$6.50
 6 to 8 feet 50c 5.00

TILIA AMERICANA—A fine large sized tree of rapid growth, forming a round head, and is admirably adapted for lawn or avenue planting. Flowers creamy-white, opening in summer.

ULMUS—Elm.

Each. 12
 10 to 12 ft.; very heavy..\$1.00 \$10.00
 8 to 10 ft.; heavy 75 7.50
 6 to 8 ft.; branched 50 5.00

AMERICAN WHITE ELM—A native tree of rapid and stately growth. The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests.

AMERICAN CORK ELM—The cork bark which covers the trunk and branches not only makes this a beautiful tree, but is said to protect the tree from infection of certain beetle.

ENGLISH ELM—A large tree with spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown. Extensively planted as a shade tree in both lawns and avenues.

VIRGILIA—Yellow Wood.

Each. 12
 5 to 7 ft., well branched. . . 50c \$5.00
 A medium sized tree with spreading somewhat pendulous branches with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, turning golden-yellow in autumn. White flowers in early spring.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

The superior grace and excellence of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to the yard or lawn. They must be trained to attain the best form.

CHERRY (Cerasus).

JAPAN WEEPING (C. Japonica rosea pendula)—Rose-colored flowers; slender branches which droop gracefully to the ground. Suitable for small grounds. Blooms in April before the leaves appear. Two-year heads, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

WEEPING (C. Pendula)—A weeping form of the White Flowering distinct from all other weeping trees. Possesses the abundant bloom, handsome foliage and fruit of the White Flowering and makes a magnificent specimen. Four to 5 feet, \$1.25 each.

ELM (Ulmus).

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING (U. Camperdown Pendula)—One of the most satisfactory weeping trees in cultivation. The growth is rapid, the foliage luxuriant; it forms a fine shaped head and is very hardy. Two-year, strong, \$1.25.

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY.

A beautiful and hardy Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns or parks, or for cemetery planting. Strong 2-year heads budded on 5 to 7 feet stems, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

WILLOW BABYLONICA—Well known weeping variety; requires plenty of room. Six to 8 feet, 50c.

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

The judicious planting of shrubs adds greatly to the beauty and value of property, and contributes a wealth of pleasure and interest to the home.

ALTHEA FRUTEX (Hibiscus Syriacus).

ROSE OF SHARON.

These are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively planted. Flowers are produced in great profusion from June to September, at a time when so few flowers are in bloom.

Prices Except Where Noted:

	Each.	12	100
Extra strong bushy plants, 5 to 6 ft.	40c	\$4.00	\$25.00
Very strong plants, 3 to 5 ft. (according to variety)	30c	3.00	20.00
Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft.	20c	2.00	12.00

ALTHEA AMPLISSIMA—Rosy red; early bloomer; double.

ALTHEA ARDENS—Purplish blue; an old favorite; double.

ALTHEA BICOLOR—Semi-double, pale pink with crimson eyes.

ALTHEA—BOULE DE FEU—Double red.

ALTHEA COMTE DE HAIMONT—Double pink.

ALTHEA DUC DE BRABANT—Large dark rose; free blooming; semi-double.

ALTHEA EDWARD BELLARY—Double pure white; extra fine.

ALTHEA ELEGANTISSIMA—Double white shaded with rose.

ALTHEA FASTOSA—Double white, tinged with pink and red.

ALTHEA GRANDIFLORA ALBA—White with crimson center.

ALTHEA GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA—White shaded pink to carmine.

ALTHEA JEANNE D'ARC—Pure white; very double.

ALTHEA LADY STANLEY—White shaded rose.

ALTHEA LEOPOLDII—White flowers; early bloomer.

ALTHEA MEHANI—New variegated-leaved Althea. Single flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across; blooms perpetually from June to autumn. Strong plants 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

ALTHEA POMPONE ROUGE—Double red; very fine.

ALTHEA PULCHERRIMA—Large double white.

ALTHEA TOTUS ALBA—Single; pure white; dwarf habit.

AMORPHA.

AMORPHA CANESCENS (Lead Plant)—Low dense shrub of silvery aspect. Flowers light blue in dense clustered racemes. Strong plants, 30 cents each.

AMORPHA FRUCTICOSA (False Indigo)—A branching shrub, usually 6 to 10 feet tall; flowers violet purple, hanging in clustered racemes. Plants 4 to 6 feet, bushy, 40 cents each.

ARALIA—Angelica Tree.

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

ARALIA JAPONICA—A handsome and distinct shrub, from Japan, with large tripinnate leaves and spiny stems; flowers white, in large spikes in September. Plants, 2 feet, 50 cents.

ARALIA MANDSHURICA—Native of north China. A species with very hairy and prickly bipinnate leaves. Plants, 2 feet, 50 cents.

AZALEA.

AZALEA MOLLIS (Japanese Azalea)—Hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers in early April. Colors range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are very desirable for massing in open ground. Plants, 12 to 18 inches, well branched, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

AZALEA NUDIFLORA (Pinkster Flower)—The well-known native species, which in early spring before the leaves appear produces in great profusion pink flowers of variable shades. Strong clumps with loose buds, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

ARTEMESIA ABROTANUM—Old Man, or Southernwood.

Two to 3 feet, 35 cents.

A shrub with finely divided leaflets, which grows 3 to 5 feet. Foliage bluish green; flowers yellowish white in loose panicles. Southernwood is grown for its pleasant-scented foliage.

BARBERRY.

	Each.	12	100
24 to 36", well-branched plants.	30c	\$3.00	\$20.00
18 to 24", branched	25c	2.50	15.00

BERBERIS PURPUREA—Purple-leaved Barberry. A form of European Barberry which has bright purple foliage. A very striking plant and very effective for massing with other shrubs.

BERBERIS THUMBERGII—Thumberg's Barberry. A dwarf and graceful plant from Japan. Leaves small, bright green, changing to beautiful shades of orange in autumn. Berries brilliant red, borne in great profusion and lasting through the winter. This shrub can be used to great effect as a hedge and as specimen plants.

BERBERIS ELEGANTISSIMA—A more vigorous grower than any Barberry we grow. Branches grow tall and droop over, making a very graceful plant. Foliage light green; berries in profusion in fall, and are nearly black in color. Plants 4 to 6 feet, extra strong, 60 cents each.

BUDDLEIA.

These are interesting free-flowering shrubs, requiring light porous soil and sunny exposure for their best development. Handsome flowers in arching racemes are borne through the summer.

BUDDLEIA LINDLEYANA—A shrub with very dark green foliage. Flowers violet-purple, in dense racemes, 4 to 8 inches long. Three to 5 feet, 50c.

BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS—A very handsome species newly introduced, with showy fragrant flowers. Very ornamental and desirable. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. Three to 5 feet, 50c.

BUDDLEIA INTERMEDIA—This is a hybrid variety, usually growing about 4 to 5 feet tall. Flowers violet, in drooping racemes, 10 to 20 inches long; invites comment wherever seen. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35c.

BUDDLEIA GLOBOSA—A handsome shrub with large sage-colored foliage; flowers orange-yellow in dense pendant heads. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 40c.

CALYCANTHUS—Sweet Shrub.

	Each.	12	
3 to 4 feet	35c	\$3.50	
2 to 3 feet	25c	2.50	

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (Sweet or Strawberry Shrub)—Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double; chocolate colored; very fragrant.

CALYCANTHUS PRACOX—Ornamental sweet shrub. A Japanese variety, producing abundance of very fragrant yellow flowers in January or February.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.

Blue Spirea, or Chinese Beardwort.

A free blooming shrub with lavender blue flowers produced in summer and early fall. Very effective for massing. Usually grows 3 to 4 feet high. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—Hardy

Orange.

This shrub is very useful as an ornamental flowering plant; attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, and is very bushy and thorny. It has trifoliate leaves, which are very green. The garden twigs make the plant appear somewhat as an evergreen in winter. It is frequently used for defensive hedges.

	Each.	12	100
Plants 4 to 5 ft.	30c	\$3.00	\$20.00
Plants 3 to 4 ft.	25c	2.50	15.00

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS—

Bladder Senna.

A tall shrub with compound leaves. Flowers yellow, more or less tinged with reddish brown, soon followed by large, inflated, often highly colored seed pods; very attractive and ornamental. Plants 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents each.

CORONILLIA—Scorpion Senna.

Three to 4 feet, 35 cents.

A dense and shapely shrub with compound leaves; glossy-green. Flowers yellow tipped with red; blooming in June and July.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS—

Pea Tree.

Two to 3 feet, 25 cents.

An interesting shrub with yellow pea-shaped flowers in May.

CERCIS—Judas Tree.

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM RUBRA—A shrub or small tree, producing a profusion of reddish-purple flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Plants 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

CERCIS JAPONICA (Japan Judas Tree)

—This is a grand shrub with heart-shaped, green shiny leaves, assuming a yellow color in autumn. The entire plant is covered with rosy-pink flowers in March. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

CORCHORUS (Kerria) —Globe

Flower; Japanese Rose.

CORCHORUS JAPONICA, fl. pl. (Double Flowered Kerria)—This is an old favorite with double yellow blooms, which appear in April. It is of spreading habit and useful in massing. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 40 cents each.

CORCHORUS JAPONICA —Argenteo-Variegata—(Variegated-Leaved Kerria)—A dwarf form, usually growing about 3 feet high. Leaves are green bordered with white. Very attractive. Plants 2 feet, 30 cents each.

CORNUS—Osier Dogwood.

These are valuable shrubs when planted singly or in masses. Some are valued for their elegantly variegated foliage, others for their bright colored bark.

CORNUS MASCULA (Cornelian Cherry)

—A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, followed by red berries. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each.

CORNUS SANGUINEA (Eu. Red Osier Dogwood)

—A shrub of spreading habit, branches purplish red, flowers greenish white in dense panicles; berries black. Blooms in April. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each.

CORNUS SPAETHII—This is a beautiful variegated variety with bright red bark and variegated foliage. One of the finest plants for foliage effect.

Plants 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

CYDONIA JAPONICA—Japan Quince

or Fire Bush.

Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red salmon and pink. Two to 3 feet, branched, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CRAPE MYRTLE—Purple, Pink,

Crimson, White.

The most poplar free-flowering shrub or small tree. Produces abundant of flowers through the summer, and is worthy of more extensive planting by all flower lovers.

	Each.	12	100
Purple and pink, 4			
to 6 feet	50c	\$5.00	\$35.00
Purple and pink, 3			
to 4 feet	40c	4.00	30.00
Purple and pink, 2			
to 3 feet	25c	2.50	20.00
White and crimson,			
2 to 3 feet	60c	6.00	—

DESMODIUM.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM —A

low growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter. 50 cents.

DEUTZIA.

	Each.	12	
3-year, extra heavy plants,	60c	\$6.00	
2-year, heavy plants	40c	3.50	
1-year, bushy plants	30c	2.50	

DEUTZIA CRENATA—fl. pl. alba—Flowers pure white, double; produced in great profusion about the last of April.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS—Flowers pure white, bell shaped, quite dwarf. Blooms middle of April.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS ROSEA—Very much like *Deutzia Gracilis* except the flowers are light rose, borne in clusters. A very attractive plant.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI—Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion on upright branches. Dwarf habit. Blooms early in April.

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Double white, back of petals pink; tall grower; blooms last of April. One of the best we know.

DEUTZIA SCABRA—Single white flowers; tall grower, dull green scabrous leaves.

DEUTZIA WATERER—Double white with pinkish sprinkle on outer petals; tall grower and a very attractive plant.

ELAEAGNUS.

A beautiful ornamental shrub. In early April produces very fragrant greenish-yellow flowers.

ELAEAGNUS AUGUSTIFOLIA (Oleaster)—Silvery leaves, flowers and fruit yellow. 40 cents.

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES—Syn. Edulis. (Japanese Oleaster)—A very useful as well as ornamental plant. The yellow flowers in April are followed by bright red edible fruit. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

EUONYMUS.

EUONYMUS AMERICANUS (Strawberry Bush)—An erect shrub with slender green branches. Fruit warty, rose colored with scarlet seed-coats. Three to 4 feet, 30 cents.

EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS (Spindle Tree)—A large erect shrub or low tree. Flowers yellow in nodding clusters; fruit rose-pink. Plants 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents each.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA—

Pearl Bush.

(Spirea Grandiflora.)

A poplar large growing shrub, sometimes 8 to 10 feet high. Leaves bright green; large pure white flowers are produced in profusion about the last of March. Planted in masses they make the appearance of a bank of snow.

Plants 4 to 5 feet, very bushy, 60 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents.

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell.

	Each.	12	
3 to 4 feet	40c	\$4.00	
2 to 3 feet	25c	2.50	

Few, if any, of the early spring flowering shrubs can surpass the *Forsythia* in splendor and brilliancy; both grace and beauty are combined in all the attributes and give them rank for any station in the shrub plantation.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI—Vigorous grower, branches arching, bearing lustrous green leaves; flowers golden yellow. Among the first to bloom in early March.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA (Hybrid Golden Bell)—Tall shrub with slender arching branches; flowers yellow, borne in great profusion.

FORSYTHIA SUSPensa (Drooping Golden Bell)—Graceful shrub with long and slender drooping branches; leaves dark shiny green; flowers yellow, borne in great profusion.

FORSYTHIA SIEBOLDI—Low growing shrub with pendulous or trailing branches.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA—Flowers golden yellow, produced in profusion in early March. Leaves dark lustrous green.

FORSYTHIA VARIEGATA AUREA—A beautiful form of Golden Bell with shades of golden foliage. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents.

GENISTA (Spartium)—Spanish Broom.

GENISTA JUNCEA (Spanish Broom)—A most conspicuous erect growing shrub. The branches are almost leafless, and have a rush-like appearance. Small green leaves are sparsely produced. The profusion of yellow pea-shaped flowers in April makes a striking effect.

	Each.	12	100
Plants 4 to 5 ft.	30c	\$2.50	—
Plants 3 to 4 ft.	20c	2.00	—
Plants 2 to 3 ft.	15c	1.50	\$10.00

HYDRANGEAS.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow)—A handsome floriferous and hardy shrub, liberally loaded with dazzling white flowers and continuing to bloom for a large part of the summer.

	Each.	12	
2 to 3 ft.	60c	\$6.00	
1 to 2 ft.	40c	4.00	

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Hardy Hydrangea)—Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter; it will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

	Each.	12	100
3 to 4 ft.	50c	\$5.00	—
2 to 3 ft.	30c	3.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft., tree form	60c	6.00	—

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS—These are the tender varieties usually grown in tubs.

HYDRANGEA OTAKSA—An improved variety, flower-heads very large, pale rose or blue, according to soil.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

HYDRANGEA RAMIS PICTIS or **Red-Branched**—With purple stems and large heads of rose or blue flowers with lighter center.

HYDRANGEA ROSEA—Vigorous habit. Color bright rosy-pink.

HYDRANGEA THOMAS HOGG—Best white-flowering kind.

Strong plants, 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

Branched plants, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

HAMAMELIS—The Witch Hazel.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (**Witch Hazel**)—A large shrub with spreading, often numerous stems. Flowers in autumn at a time when other shrubs are dormant. Plants 5 to 6 feet, 40 cents each.

LYCIUM.

LYCIUM EUROPAEUM—A shrub much valued for its showy pepper-like fruit of a bright red color and of a small size. Leaves light green; branches pendant. Plants 2 feet, 30c.

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort.

Strong plants, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per 12.

HYPERICUM CALYCINUM—An almost evergreen shrub, growing 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers yellow with a conspicuous number of staymens.

HYPERICUM MOSERANUM—Shrub growing 1 to 2 feet. Large yellow flowers measuring 2 inches across. Very showy.

HYPERICUM PATULUM (**Shrubby St. John's Wort**)—A vigorous, hardy shrub with numerous compact branches. Flowers yellow borne in clusters on terminal branches.

ILEX (Holly).

VERTICILLATA (**Black Alder, or Winterberry**)—Of close, upright growth, with oval foliage; thickly studded in autumn and throughout the winter with masses of most brilliant scarlet berries. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 35c.

JASMINUM—Jasmine.

	Each	12
2 to 3 ft. ...	30c	\$3.00
1 to 2 ft. ...	20c	\$2.00

JASMINUM NUDFLORUM (**Naked-flowering Jasmine**)—Graceful shrub with quadrangular drooping branches. Flowers bright yellow, opening in February.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE (**True Jasmine**)—Handsome shrub with numerous long slender branches; flowers white with delicious fragrance.

LESPEDEZA.

LESPEDEZA CRYTOBOTRYA—A shrub from Japan, with slender branches, becoming tall and graceful; foliage resembles clover leaf; small purple flowers in July; a good shrub for adding variety to a border. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 50c.

LONICERA.

Bush or Upright Honeysuckle.

	Each	12
Strong plants, 3 years ...	35c	\$3.50

LONICERA ALBERTI—Violet bell-shaped flowers, narrow leaves; somewhat creeping.

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (**Fragrant Honeysuckle**)—Highly esteemed for its sweet scented pinkish-white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long period. Almost evergreen.

LONICERA TARTARICA ROSEA (**Tartarian Honeysuckle**)—Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. Blooms in June.

LONICERA TARTARICA ALBA (**White Tartarian Honeysuckle**)—Forms a high bush, with creamy white flowers. June.

LONICERA MORROWII (**Japanese Bush Honeysuckle**)—Produces early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit during summer and autumn.

LILACS.

Hardy free-flowering shrubs with showy fragrant flowers in spring and early summer. They are among the most popular and beautiful flowering plants.

	Each.	12	
3 to 4 ft.	35c		\$3.50
2 to 3 ft.	25c		2.50

LILAC COMMON PURPLE—Strong grower and one of the best.

LILAC COMMON WHITE—Flowers white, fragrant, beautiful.

LILAC CHAS. X—Flowers reddish purple, trusses rather loose.

LILAC MARLY RUBRA—Lilac red, strong grower, very fine.

LILAC MME. CASIMIR PERIER—The finest double white lilac yet introduced.

LILAC MME. LEMOINE—Double white.

LILAC LEON SIMON—Panicles compact, flowers bluish crimson, double.

LILAC CHAS. JOLY—Very dark reddish purple; superb.

LILAC MICHAEL EUCHNER—Pale Lilac, vigorous grower.

LILAC VIRGINITE—Flowers large, tender rose.

LILAC VIOLET DOUBLE—A vigorous growing sort with handsome violet flowers.

LILAC PERSICA (Persian Lilac)—Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

LEYCESTRA.

3 to 4 feet, 35 cents.

LEYCESTRA FORMOSA—A most desirable shrub, growing 5' to 6 feet high and producing in summer purple-tinged white flowers in bunches, on rather pendant branches; does well in either sun or shade.

LAVENDULA—Spica.

This is the common hoary leaved evergreen shrub, with lance-linear leaves, and slender spikes of bluish small flowers. Valued for its sweet scented leaves and flowers. Plants 1 foot, bushy, 50c.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

The various forms of privet make excellent specimens for the lawn. We offer below varieties for use as specimen plants; all of them hold their leaves quite late in winter, and some are evergreen.

	Each.	12	
Well-branched plants, 4 to 5 ft., shapely.....	25c		\$2.50
Well-branched plants, 3 to 4 ft., shapely.....	20c		1.75
Well-branched plants, 2 to 3 ft., shapely.....	15c		1.25

Except otherwise noted,

LIGUSTRUM EXCELSIUM AUREUM—Foliage green shaded gold to pink. Fine plant where a large specimen is not required. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

LIGUSTRUM LONGIFOLIUM—Very strong grower; leaves large and long and dark green in color.

LIGUSTRUM MACROPHYLLUM—A robust-growing variety with immense dark green leaves; very attractive.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet)—This is the familiar hedge plant and requires no description. Specimens tree-form or bushed to ground.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM ROBUSTUM AUREA—A variegated form of Cal. Privet; light green leaves variegated golden.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM—Leaves thick, dark lustrous green, often with a reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white disposed in loose panicles; berries bluish-black with a bloom.

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange.

Vigorous growing shrubs with large handsome foliage and beautiful flowers in early spring.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Garland Mock Orange)—This is the poplar well known tall variety; very sweet, one of the first to flower; 4 to 6 feet, 35 cents.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS FLORA PLENA (Double-flowering Mock Orange)—Of dwarf growth, with fragrant semi-double white flowers. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 30c. each.

PYRUS.

PYRUS FLORIBUNDA (Flowering Crab)—Single flowers, buds carmine and white when open. Full of small red fruit in autumn; 1 to 2 feet, 30 cents each.

PRUNUS.

PRUNUS JAPONICA FL. PL. (Double-flowering Almond)—A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing its showy double flowers early in May before the leaves appear. We can supply both white and pink; 35 cents each.

PUNICA—Pomegranate.

Valuable summer-flowering, tall growing shrubs. Flowers are produced in May and continue to bloom during the entire summer.

PUNICA GRANATUM ALBA—Foliage bright lustrous green; flowers double creamy-white.

PUNICA GRANATUM RUBRUM—Very similar to above in growth; flowers double crimson. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

RHUS—Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.

These shrubs or small trees are prized for their cloud-like masses of delicate flowers, which appear the last of April and cover the plant during the summer.

	Each.	12	
Plnts 6 to 8 ft.	75c	\$7.50	
Plants 4 to 6 ft.	50c	5.00	

RHUS LACINIATA GLABRA—A large growing bold and effective shrub, with delicate fern-like foliage and brilliant scarlet fruit in autumn. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

RIBES—Flowering Currant.

The flowering currants are gay-flowering shrubs in early spring and are of the easiest culture. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each.

RIBES AUREUM (Missouri Currant)—Flowers yellow with glabrous shining leaves.

RIBES SANGUINEUM (Crimson Flowering Currant)—An American species with red flowers, producing an abundance of flowers in early spring.

ROBINIA—False Locust.

ROBINIA ROSA GLABRA—A thornless variety with more or less pendant branches covered with rose-colored flowers. Very beautiful in summer and fall when in bloom. Plants 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

SAGE.

HOLT'S MAMMOTH—Garden sage with very large leaves. Useful on every place; 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

SAMBUSCUS—Elder.

These are showy ornamental shrubs, quite attractive in flowers, fruit and foliage. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each.

GOLDEN ELDER—Handsome variety with golden yellow foliage.

VARIEGATED ELDER—A variety with green foliage mottled with yellow and white.

SPIREA.

Prices except where noted:

	Each.	12	100
3 to 4 ft. bushy plants	40c	\$4.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 ft. bushy plants	25c	2.50	18.00

Spring Blooming Spiraeas.

SPIREA ARGUTA (Hybrid Snow Garland)—Leaves bright green fading to tones of yellow and salmon. Produces in May masses of pure white flowers. The plant is of dwarf graceful habit; 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA—A strong growing variety with light green leaves and white flowers.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA AUREA—Medium grower with golden tinted leaves and large white flowers in June.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)

—A favorite variety and one of the best; covered with double white flowers in April.

SPIREA REEVESIANA—Produces large clusters of single white flowers which cover the entire plant. It blooms about a week after Van Houttei and is very similar to it.

SPIREA THUMBERGII—One of the most charming of all the low growing shrubs, with fine delicate foliage and profusion of small white flowers in April. The first spirea to bloom. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—The grandest of all the white spiraeas; it is of a compact habit and 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.

Perpetual Blooming Spiraeas.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER (Crimson Spirea)—A remarkable free-flowering shrub with upright branches. Attains a height of about 3 feet. It blooms the entire summer and fall; 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA BUMALDI—Of dwarf growth with rosy pink flowers during the summer; 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA BILLARDII—A tall grower, with dense spikes of pink flowers. Continual bloomer.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA—A very dwarf variety; white flowers nearly all summer; 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA CALLOSA SUPERBA—A variety similar to above; blooming freely with pink flowers; 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA DOUGLASI (Douglas' Spirea)—Medium size shrub with deep pink spikes; 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA CALLOSA RUBRA—A very dwarf variety with nearly red flowers; 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA NOBLEANA—A tall growing variety with trusses of pink blossoms on terminal branches; 2 to 3 feet.

SYMPHOROCARPUS.

Plants 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SYMPHOROCARPUS RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)—A well-known shrub with small pink flowers followed by large white berries which hang on the plant like bits of snow during the summer and fall.

SYMPHOROCARPUS VULGARIS (Indian Currant)—A native shrub of drooping habit. Masses of coral berries hang on the branches during winter.

SYMPHOROCARPUS VULGARIS VARIEGATA—Variegated form of above. A very desirable sort.

TAMARIX—Tamarisk.

Tall growing shrubs with slender branches and small delicate leaves which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance.

ance; 4 to 5 feet, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

TAMARIX AFRICANA—Handsome feathery foliage; upright growth; small pink flowers on long spikes.

VIRBURNUM—Snowball.

VIRBURNUM LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree)—A large shrub producing large clusters of flowers in April. Berries bright red changing to black; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each.

VIRBURNUM OPULUS (High-bush Cranberry)—A tall shrub with spreading branches. Flowers single white on flat clusters in April. Berries scarlet; remain all winter. Plants 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each.

VIRBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS (Common Snowball)—A familiar shrub producing large round clusters of flowers in April. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

VIRBURNUM Plicatum (Japanese Snowball)—A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth produces numerous clusters of creamy white flowers in April or early May. Foliage dark green; very desirable.

	Each.	12
Plants 4 to 5 ft., bushy...	60c	\$5.00
Plants 3 to 4 ft., bushy...	40c	3.50

VITEX—Chaste or Hemp Tree.

	Each.	12
4 to 6 ft., well branched...	50c	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched...	35c	3.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched...	25c	2.50

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—This is a valuable shrub or medium growing tree. Flowers in spikes; lilac color, blooming in May and lasting until late in summer.

VITEX AGNUS-CACTUS ALBA—A white flowering form of above.

WEGELIA—Diervilla.

Well-known poplar free-flowering shrubs, producing trumpet-shaped flowers of many shades during May and June.

	Each.	12
4 to 6 ft., bushy...	50c	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft., bushy...	40c	4.00
2 to 3 ft., bushy...	25c	2.50

WEGELIA AMABILIS—A beautiful and distinct pink.

WEGELIA ARBorea GRANDIFLORA—Large white flowers shaded light pink.

WEGELIA EVA RATHKE—The finest Wegelia in cultivation. A remarkably free bloomer, flowering during the summer and autumn. Flowers a rich ruby carmine and quite different from the other varieties.

WEGELIA ISOLINE—Flowers white or slightly pink on outside with yellowish eye.

WEGELIA MME. BILLARD—Upright grower, flowers white and pink.

WEGELIA MME. DAUVESSE—A hybrid variety, with deep pink and white mottled.

WEGELIA PURPURATA—A variety with purplish blossoms; very fine. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents.

WEGELIA ROSEA—An old sort which has not lost its place. Flowers rose color.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful, that they deserve great attention.

AKEBIA.

CANADENSIS QUINATA—A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit; 25 cents.

AMPELOPSIS.

AMERICAN IVY, OR VIRGINIA CREEPER (A. Quinquefolia)—Also called Woodbine. A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage; assumes rich crimson hues in autumn; 25 cents each.

VEITCHII, OR BOSTON IVY—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. 35 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANNI (Englemann's Virginia Creeper)—The growth of this variety is more rapid than A. Quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper, and it is more pleasing in effect; 30 cents each; \$2.00 per 12.

ARISTOLOCHIA TOMENTOSA—Very much like A. Sipho, but very tomentose; leaves less rounded; flowers yellow, with reflex lobes; 2-year plants, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per 12.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET FLOWER.

RADICANS—A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August; 25 cents each.

BEGONIA RUBRA—One of the finest Begonias in cultivation. Its dark, glossy-green leaves, combined with its free-flowering habit, make it one of the very best plants for house or conservatory decoration. The flowers are a scarlet-rose color; 50 cents each.

CELASTRUS.

SCANDENS (Bitter Sweet)—One of our native climbing plants of rapid growth, with attractive light green foliage and yellow flowers during June, which are followed in the autumn with bright orange fruit; 35 cents each.

CLEMATIS.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA — Flowers white, star shaped; produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable new climber of shrubby habit. Perfectly hardy; 35 cents.

ELAEAGNUS (Climbing Elaeagnus).

ELAEAGNUS REFLEXA—A vigorous evergreen climber from Japan, with brown branches; leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath; densely interspersed with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the under surface a bronzy golden hue. Excellent for arbors and pergolas; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cents; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00.

CLIMBING EUONYMUS.

E. RADICANS VARIEGATA (Variegated Climbing Euonymus)—A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brick-work; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents.

HEDERA (Ivy).

(25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.)

HEDERA HELIX (English Ivy)—A grand high climbing vine with dark green, usually three to five-lobed leaves of exquisite outline and beauty.

HEDERA AUREO-VARIEGATA—This ivy has variegated leaves, otherwise it resembles English ivy; but not so vigorous a grower; leaves variously blotched and bordered with golden yellow.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

(15c. each; \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.)

CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE — Well known; holds its foliage nearly all winter.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE —Strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers.

PERIPLLOCA (The Silk Vine).

(30c. each.)

PERIPLLOCA GRAECA (Silk Vine)—Stems twining, 20 to 30 feet long, clothed with numerous dark green and glossy leaves of broadly lanceolate outline. Flowers brownish purple, the margins and reverse side greenish, an inch or less across, borne in loose, long-stemmed cymes, native of Southern Europe.

WISTARIA (The Wistarias).

(50c. each.)

WISTARIA CHINENSIS ALBA (White Wistaria)—A form of the variety below, with pure white flowers.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS FLORE PLENO (Double-flowered Wistaria)—A free-flowering variety with very double purple flowers.

NEW AND STANDARD VARIETIES OF ROSES—FIELD

25c. each GROWN \$ 2.75 per doz

THE BRIDE—A pure white rose of perfect form and extra large size. The buds are long and pointed, very handsome, while the flower opens up beautifully and full; delightfully scented.

BRIDESMAID—This variety is grown so extensively now that it hardly needs description.

BALDUIN (Helen Gould)—In color is quite attractive, being a soft intense carmine, with shades of cerise and Solferino, very much the color of American Beauty.

BABY RAMBLER ROSE (Mme. Norbert Levasseur)—As valuable in many ways as its parent, Crimson Clover. An absolutely ever-blooming cluster rose, having thirty to forty flowers in a cluster. It may be kept in bloom every day in the year.

COQUETTE DE LYON—A fine yellow rose, large and very attractive.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—The best market pot rose. Strong, vigorous grower. Color blends from a shell-pink to a pure satiny-white.

CLIMBING MARIE GUILLOT—Rapid grower and as vigorous a climbing rose as we have ever seen. Pure white.

CLIMBING METEOR—It is the acme of all red climbing roses. It is a free, persistent bloomer.

DEVONIENSIS (Magnolia Rose)—Creamy-white with yellowish center and a rosy tinge on reverse of large round petals.

DUCHESE DE BRABANT—Coppery-yellow center, ends of petals suffused with carmine.

ENCHANTRESS—The color is creamy-white, slightly tinged with buff in the center.

ETOILE DE LYON—This is considered one of the finest yellow roses for bedding outside.

KAISERIAN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—This beautiful rose is a continuous bloomer; color a pure snowy-white.

MAMANCOCHET—One of the best pink roses. The color is deep rose-pink.

MARECHAL NIEL—A rose so famous as to really require no description. Magnificent; golden-yellow.

MRS. DE GRAW—In color it is a rich, glossy-pink, delightfully fragrant, and is a strong, vigorous grower.

MARIE GUILLOT—Holds first place among white Tea Roses in purity of color.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Of a fine, faultless, straw-yellow color.

MME. FRANZISCA KRUGER—In its shadings of deep coppery-yellow it stands distinct from all others.

METEOR—A velvety-red ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson.

MME. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ — Pure white, tinted with rose; large, handsome flowers.

PAPA GONTIER—The blooms are large and long, with thick and broad petals of dark carmine-crimson.

PRES. WM. R. SMITH—The flowers are large, full and double and most exquisitely formed. The petals softly curled, colored cream with flesh tint tips, buff-yellow base and the center a heart of pink. Flowers are borne on long, strong stems.

RHEA REID—The buds are long, oval and pointed, of a most beautiful crimson, and retain their form a long time. Of all the crimson roses that have been introduced for years, there is none that has measured up better to the ideal standard than Rhea Reid.

SAFRANO—One of the best of all coppery-colored varieties; growth is very vigorous, flowers large, yellow margin shading to a deep copper.

SOLEFATERRE—Clear sulphur-yellow; full and double, blooming in clusters.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—This grand old variety has no equal. Its rich flesh-colored flowers are of immense size, double to the center, produced in abundance.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING—This variety is a seedling of Marechal Niel and Maman Cochet, with beautiful closely-set foliage and a strong, sturdy habit of growth. Color orange-yellow, bordered in carmine-rose.

UNCLE JOHN—Never out of bloom during the whole growing season. Pretty buff-colored flowers shading to white and pink, large, full and fragrant; a strong bushy grower.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET—Like its parents, the growth is vigorous, with rich, healthy foliage, producing large fine flowers of the purest white.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON—Color orange-yellow, center coppery-yellow, faintly tinted with rose.

WHITE BABY RAMBLE—Pure snow-white, double, blooms in clusters, with a fragrance similar to Hyacinths.

HYBRED PERPETUAL ROSES.

BLACK PRINCE—Intensely dark crimson, approaching black; cup-shaped, large and full; one of the finest of its class and color.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty; flowers very large, often measuring five inches in diameter.

ANNA DE DIESBACH (Glory of Paris)—Bright pink, long, pointed buds large and finely formed.

BALL OF SNOW (Boule de Neige)—Hybrid Noisette. A finely formed pure white rose.

GIANT OF BATTLES—This is still esteemed as the very best rich, red rose; very large, double full and sweet; excellent.

MADAME CHARLES WOOD—A true perpetual bloomer; the flowers are large, very double, full and quite fragrant.

CLIO—This variety is of very vigorous growth, and has large, handsome foliage; the flowers are flesh color, shaded to the center with rosy-pink.

MAGNA CHARTA—A splendid rose, extra large, very double, color clear rosy-red, beautifully flushed with velvet-crimson; flowers very fragrant.

LA REINE—Clear, bright rose; beautiful in color and form, deservedly called "The Queen."

WORLD RENOWNED RAMBLER ROSES.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Color bright crimson; flowers produced in great pyramidal panicles, or trusses, each carrying from thirty to forty blooms

WHITE RAMBLER—A blood relative to the popular Crimson Rambler and identical to it in hardiness and flowering qualities. Flowers of pure white, come in clusters, giving the effect of one very large rose.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER—It is very free in both growth and bloom, and will be found a splendid addition to the Crimson Rambler section.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Beautiful shell-pink. Rapid grower. Blooms in clusters like Crimson Rambler.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Agalia)—The color is a decided yellow; the flowers are very sweet scented; habit of growth very vigorous.

LADY GAY—One of the most popular Easter plants, for which purpose it is especially adapted on account of its delicately tinted flowers, which are of a delicate cherry-pink which gradually changes to a soft tinted white.

PINK RAMBLER—A new rose from the Crimson Rambler, which is identical with its parent in all its fine qualities except the color, which is a light salmon-rose shaded pink. Strong grower and a real companion to the Crimson Rambler.

HARDY CLIMBING PRAIRIE ROSES

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white. Very double; flowers in beautiful clusters.

GREVILLE, OR SEVEN SISTERS—Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson.

WICHURAIANA ROSE.

ROSA WICHURAIANA—This hardy and lasting rose creeps over the ground like Ivy. Pure white, single, with yellow center, and has a strong Wild Rose fragrance.

MOSS ROSES.

CRESTED—Pink, finely crested; very distinct.

WHITE BATH—White, sometimes tinged with flesh attractive in bud and open flower; the best white moss rose.

LUXEBURG—Bright crimson, large and beautiful, fully mossed.

SALET—Light rose, medium size, the best in the class.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

ACHILLEA, THE PEARL—THE GREAT CEMETERY PLANT.

Its flowers are pure white, perfectly double, and produced in large sprays, making it one of the finest cut-flowers for bouquets, vases, baskets, etc., or for any kind of decoration. For cemetery planting it is the most valuable of all flowers. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM (Southern-wood)—The fragrant herbs of old-fashioned gardens. 25 cents each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM HYBRIDUM (Shasta Daisy)—Startlingly large, semi-double daisies, 3 to 4 inches across and pure white, with petals in two or more rows about a golden center. The plant is extra vigorous and maintains a fine show of great flowers throughout the summer and autumn. 25 cents each.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA—The flowers of this species are a lovely lavender-blue and produced quite lavishly both in clustered heads and singly from the leaf-axils. They are fragrant and showy. Strong imported plants, 35 cents each.

GOLDEN GLOW (Rudbeckia)—Plant in early spring at back of border, along fences, etc. Blooms June to September. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

IRIS—FLAG.

IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris, or Flag)—The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow, and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these flags. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

CELESTE—Delicate light lavender blue.

DONNA MARIE—Stands pearly white, falls shaded lilac.

REBECCA—Stands golden yellow, falls yellow splashed plum.

SOUVENIR—Old gold and purple.

MIXED—A large number of fine varieties. Price, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris)—These handsome spring-blooming plants are becoming popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April, and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms

have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings, are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective where planted along border of pond or stream where the colors are affected. With proper attention the Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. We offer ten distinct varieties of the best-named sorts. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18 per 100.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—Fine American grown pips. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

PEONY.

We furnish strong roots, which, planted in the fall, may be expected to bloom the following spring, although best results will not come until the second year. We can, however, supply large undivided clumps at three to five times the prices quoted.

OFFICINALIS—The old-fashioned early sort. Strong plants, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

OFFICINALIS, MUTABILIS—Pink, changing to white.

OFFICINALIS, RUBRA PLENA—Red.

SINENSIS—The superb Chinese fragrant Peonies. Prices, except otherwise noted, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

QUEEN VICTORIA—White.

TRICOLOR GRANDIFLORA—Rose center, light rose and salmon.

ODORATA—Light yellowish white, purplish stigmas.

ALBA NIVEA PLENA—Light pink, yellowish center.

MAGNIFICA—Very light pink, center cream with white.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—Sulphur white, fine shape; 50 cents each.

PAGANINI—Vivid rose, center salmon tuft bright rose.

LABELLE KARLITSKY—Glowing purplish rose, beautiful form; extra fine. 50 cents each.

ROSE D'AMOUR—Very delicate rose; fragrant.

FAUST—Delicate lilac pink, center chamois.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Pure white flaked with purple, large fine bloom.

SOLFATARE—Dark sulphur yellow, extra fine. 75 cents each.

REEVESIANA PLENA—Violet rose, large bloom.

We also have a fine stock of Peonies in double white, pink and red, which we offer at 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18 per 100.

DOUBLE TREE PEONIES.

THE TREE PEONIES (P. Moutan) differ from the herbaceous varieties in their growth, which is in the form of a dwarf shrub; they are equally free-flowering, and commence bloom-

ing about three weeks earlier than the double herbaceous sorts, and while also perfectly hardy they are benefitted by slight protection through the winter. Price, 75 cents each.

PHLOX.

Plant in fall or spring in sunny situation. Best results come from fall planting.

ALCESTE—Tall; deep violet, shading to blue.

ATHIS—Tall; clear salmon.

BERANGER—Dwarf; white, suffused with rosy-pink.

BRIDESMAID—Tall; pure, clear white, with carmine eye.

COQUELICOT—Dwarf; the best pure scarlet.

ESCLARMONDE—Medium; clear rosy-lilac, deeper eye.

INDEPENDENCE—Tall; a good early pure white.

JEANNE D'ARC—Tall; large pyramidal heads of pure white; late.

LA VOGUE—Medium; silver-rose, with carmine eye.

LA PERLE DU NORD—Tall; pure white, with deep red eye.

MME. P. LANGIER—Tall; clear crimson, deeper eye; extra good.

NIobe—Medium; velvety violet-red, large tuss.

PEACHBLOW—Tall; peachblow-pink, shading to white.

PRIME MINISTER—Tall; deep carmine center, shading to white at edge of petals.

RICARD WALLACE—Tall; pure white, with violet-rose eye.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Tall; rosy-carmine, with claret eye; extra fine.

TRITOMA.

(Two-year plants, 40 cents each.)

PEITZERII (The Everblooming Flame Flower)—In bloom from August to November, with spikes from 3 to 4 feet high and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet, producing a grand effect either planted singly in the border or in masses.

UVARIA GRANDIFLORA—The old-fashioned late-flowering sort; spikes 3 to 5 feet high, flowers rich ochre-red, passing to salmon-pink.

SAUNDERSII—Produces orange-red flowers in an elliptical spike, and said to grow 6 feet and more in height in rich soil.

TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYIS.

A small dense growing herbaceous shrub with rose-colored flowers on terminal spikes. Grows to 2 feet. A good plant for late summer bloom. Plant 6 inches, 25 cents.

VIOLET.

Plant in fall in shaded, protected places. Blooming season, all winter and spring. 75 cents per dozen; \$5 per 100.

HARDY RUSSIAN—This is the hardiest of all violets. Deep rich blue in color.

CALIFORNIA—The great single cut-flower variety.

PRINCE OF WALES—Immense, fragrant, violet flowers on extra long stems.

PEACOCK—Large flowers on long stems; color white with mottled center.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

All Hardy in This Latitude.

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large plump heads. When planted in masses or groups their great value is brought out. 25 cents per clump.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA (Zebra-striped Eulalia)—Leaves blotched with gold. The stripe instead of running longitudinally runs across the leaf.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM (White Pampas Grass)—With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

VARIEGATED RIBBON GRASS—Large variegated foliage; an excellent grass for bordering large beds. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$8 per 100.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

AZALEA.

AZALEA AMOENA—A dwarf growing variety, producing small claret-colored blooms in profusion. Very attractive and beautiful. Hardy at New York. Plants 12 to 15 inches 75 cents each.

BERBERIS JAPONICA (Mahonia Japonica).

JAPANESE BARBERRY—This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in partially shaded situations where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad; flowers yellow in long spikes in spring, followed by dark purple berries. Plants 18 to 24 inches high, 50 cents each.

BERBERIS ACUFOLIUM (Mahonia Aquifolium)—Handsome ornamental shrub with compound leaves. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue. Clusters of yellow flowers appear in spring, followed by masses of purple berries. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each.

BERBERIS DULCIS (Box-leaved Barberry)—A small shrub with spiny branches. Flowers orange-yellow, solitary, on long stalks. One of the hardiest of the evergreen species. 1 to 2 feet, 30 cents each.

BERBERIS DARWINI (Darwin's Barberry)—A small shrub with silky brown branches. Leaves dark glossy green; flowers orange yellow often tinted with red; berries dark purple. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

BERBERIS FASCICULARIS—An erect shrub with compound leaves of dark green color. Yellow flowers in terminal racemes appear in spring. We consider this variety the hardiest and most thrifty of all the evergreen Barberries. Plants 3 to 4 feet, bushy, 75 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

BERBERIS ILICIFOLIA (Holly-leaved Barberry)—A charming shrub with holly-like, dark lustrous green foliage. Flowers yellow in spring. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

BUXUS—The Boxwoods.

We can offer specimen plants 3 to 4 feet of *Arborescens*, *Handsworthii*, *Rotundifolia*, *Glaucia*, *Pyramidal*, *Variegata*, at \$1.50 each. We also have *Sempervirens* in tree form, with stems about 18 inches and heads 15 to 18 inches in diameter, these we offer at \$3.00 each.

HANDSWORTH'S BOX—A distinct form of the Boxwood, of stiff, upright habit, bearing large, dark green, oval leaves; very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

ARBORESCENS BOX TREE—A small intricately branched tree of great beauty. Splendid colonial results are possible by the free use of this evergreen. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

SEMPERVIRENS (Tree Box)—A large shrub of compact habit, with deep green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

BALEARICA—Box shrub, will attain height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves elliptical or oblong. A handsome evergreen. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

ROTUNDIFOLIA GLAUCIA BOX—Large leaves of darkish green, symmetrical. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

PYRAMIDAL VARIEGATED BOX—Leaves with margin of gold, young shoots more decidedly golden; pyramidal habit. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATED BOX—Entire foliage more golden than green, while plants are young. Of dwarf habit. 8 to 15 inches, 75 cents.

JAPAN GOLDEN BOX—New growth is golden, older leaves are green, blotched with golden. 8 to 15 inches, 50 cents.

DWARF BOX EDGING—Makes a beautiful low-growing compact hedge; bears pruning well. 4 to 8 inches, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

FOLIS AUREA BOX—A beautiful dwarf variety, with golden foliage, 8 to 12 inches, 50 cents.

COTONEASTER.

COTONEASTER SIMONII—Attains a height of about 4 feet; dark green

leaves; flowers white, slightly pinkish, followed by bright red fruit. One of the best. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each.

PROSTRATE COTONEASTER—A low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Native of China. Leaves dark green, persistent or nearly so, about half an inch long. Flowers pinkish white, solitary or in pairs. Fruit bright red. Very attractive in rockeries.

COTONEASTER FRANCHETI—A shrub with spreading branches, almost pendant foliage of dark green narrow leaves. Flowers white, two-fifths flowered clusters, followed by red berries. Very showy. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents.

ELAEGNUS—The Evergreen Oleasters.

ELAEGNUS REFLEXA (Bronze Oleaster)—This is a very interesting shrub; it sends out shoots which grow 10 to 12 feet long and if unsupported will droop to the ground. Foliage dark green; flowers white, very fragrant. Plants 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each.

ELAEGNUS SIMONII (Simon's Oleaster)—Foliage dark lustrous green above; silvery beneath; of compact growth; edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn. Plants 3 to 4 feet, very bushy, 75 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmine.

Plants 24 to 30 inches, well branched, \$1.00 each.

GARDENIA FLORIDA—Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

ILEX—Holly.

ILEX OPACA (American Holly)—These plants have been transplanted and have a root system that will stand the shock of moving to best advantage, however, we would recommend that they be shipped with a ball of earth. Plants 3 to 4 feet, burlapped with ball of earth, \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, with ball of earth, 75 cents.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA—Calico Bush.

Plants 12 to 18 inches, 50 cents.

A beautiful native evergreen shrub. Its thick waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. Flowers white. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

LAURUS NOBILIS.

A beautiful evergreen, with long narrow glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each; 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents each.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet)—Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See Hedge Plants.) Plants are desirable also for specimens and for wind-breaks. For wind-breaks we can supply strong bushy plants 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 for 12; \$15.00 for 100.

LIGUSTRUM SINENSE (Chinese Privet)—A tall shrub of graceful habit, with dark green glossy leaves. Flowers in great profusion in late spring or early summer. Berries blue-black with a bloom on older specimens, literally covering the branches. Very handsome. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per 12.

MAGNOLIA.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—This is the grandest of all of our native evergreen trees. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens of broad-leaved type, when its large white flowers are expanded.

Each. 12

Trees 6 to 8 ft, very heavy, \$2.00 \$20.00

Trees 5 to 6 ft, very heavy, 1.50 15.00

Trees 4 to 5 ft, very heavy, 1.00 10.00

Trees 3 to 4 ft, well

branched75 7.50

Trees 2 to 3 ft, branched, .50 5.00

Note.—These trees have been transplanted and have good roots, however, we think it advisable to remove the foliage to lessen the liability of loss from transplanting. Unless otherwise instructed we will remove the foliage before the plants leave the nursery.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA GALISSONIENSIS—Leaves coated beneath with bronze. It is the hardiest form of the Southern Magnolia and most likely to do well North. 4 to 5 feet, \$3.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

RHODODENDRONS.

Bay Rose or Mountain Laurel.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE—This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE (Hardy Hybrids)—These magnificent plants cannot be too highly recommended for such section where they will give good results. To secure the most pleasing effect they should be planted in large groups. Color varies from pure white to purple and shades of rose-pink and crimson. Plants should be set in rich shady situation and soil should contain decayed leaf-mould and well-rotted manure. Named varieties 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each.

YUCCA.

YUCCA FILIFORMIS (Adam's Needle or Bear Grass)—A striking plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers in summer make a fine effect. Excellent for massing. Strong 4 year plants, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per 12; 2 year, 25 cents each.

YUCCA TRECULEANA—This is a very rare and beautiful species from Northern Mexico and Texas. The flower heads are 3 feet or more in height. The leaves are dark green, thick, very rigid and of unusual length. Strong 4-year plants, 75 cents each.

CONE-BEARERS OR EVER-GREENS.

This group embraces some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation, from which it is possible to select varieties adapted to almost any soil or climate.

ABIES—The Firs.

BALSAM FIR—A slender tree possessing qualities of extreme hardiness and rapid growth, of wide distribution. Foliage fragrant in drying, dark green above, silvery beneath. 3 to 4 feet, shapely, \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, 60 cents each.

WHITE OR SILVER FIR—A majestic tree and the most dependable Fir in cultivation. Perfectly hardy and a rapid grower. Leaves light glaucous green. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents each.

NORDMANN'S FIR—A hardy and stately tree of symmetrical habit with intensely dark, massive foliage, silvery beneath. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents.

CEDRUS.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA—A large and stately tree, hardiest of the true Cedars. Of pyramidal, but loosely formed outline. Foliage silvery green. 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00; 5 feet, \$1.50.

CEDRUS DEODORA—A majestic tree of pyramidal outline. Leaves in tufts or fascicles, bluish green. The almost white young growth in spring is beautiful. Price, same as above variety.

CEDAR OF LEBANON—The antiquity of this tree makes it interesting. Its great size and beauty commend it. Foliage dark green and lustrous, sometimes bluish. Price, same as above variety.

CEPHALOTAXUS.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI (Fortune's Yew)—This is a most graceful species of spreading habit; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents.

CUPRESSUS—Cypress.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIA—Elegant variety with drooping branches which are slender and feathery; leaves dark green. One of the best 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00; 5 feet, \$1.25.

CUPRESSUS PYRAMIDALIS—Of pyramidal habit with light glossy green foliage, with bluish shade. Very desirable. 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents.

CRYPTOMERIA.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA (Japanese Cedar)—A graceful and rapid growing conifer of medium size. Leaves short, green, slightly tinted brown in winter. 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00; 5 feet, \$1.25.

JUNIPERUS—Juniper.**Irish Juniper.**

JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA (Irish Juniper)—A slender columnar form with numerous upright branches very closely appressed. Very formal in outline and invaluable where such plants can be used. Foliage glaucous green. 2 feet, 40 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)—This is our native cedar, and should need no description. The plants we offer have been transplanted in nursery and pruned. They can be sheared to any shape desired and can be held back to a shrub in size by this method. Thus treated they are very ornamental. 3 feet, bushy, 75 cents; 4 feet, very bushy, \$1.00.

PICEA—The Spruces.

WHITE SPRUCE—A rapid grower; hardy in all locations and one of the very best spruces. Leaves light silvery green; dense pyramidal habit. 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00; 5 feet, \$1.25.

ENGLEMAN'S SPRUCE—A choice and valuable Rocky Mountain tree, of dense pyramidal growth. Has the stiff foliage of Colorado Blue Spruce, and in most cases the fine glaucous color of the latter. 2 feet, 75 cents.

NORWAY SPRUCE—The most generally used of evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree. As an individual tree with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground. 2 feet, 40 cents; 3 feet, 60 cents; 4 feet, 80 cents; 5 feet, \$1. We can supply these plants in large quantities. Let us quote you special prices on large lots.

BLACK SPRUCE—A good native tree, with darker and shorter leaves than the White Spruce. Hardy and valuable in seashore planting. 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—As an ornamental it is a dark colored, very rich looking tree of graceful habit, and it is being used extensively in forestry on account of its rapid growth and hardness. Owing to its large size it should be planted where it may ultimately have unrestricted space in which to grow. 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1. -

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with pendulous branches and delicate dark foliage; very suitable for lawn or cemetery. 4 feet, \$1; 5 feet, \$1.25.

**Blue Spruce.**

COLORADO SPRUCE (*Picea pungens*)—Stiff pungent foliage and clusters of cones; no evergreen can excel it, as it has the advantage of growing

vigorously where many evergreens fail; withstands the coldest seasons. 2 feet, 75 cents.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea pungens Glauca*)—Habit of growth similar to that of preceding. Foliage of rich blue; extremely hardy. 1 foot, 75 cents; 2 feet, \$1.

PINUS—Pine.

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK PINE—A robust growing variety, with long, dark green, stiff needles. Does well on all soils, and is one of the best evergreens for seashore planting. 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.

DWARF MUGHO PINE—Of the highest value where a low, dense, spreading growth is desired. Very dark foliage and extremely hardy. 12 inches, 50 cents; 18 inches, 75 cents.

WHITE PINE—The most ornamental of our native pines; foliage light silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. 2 feet, 30 cents; 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents; 5 feet, \$1.

SCOTCH PINE—A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree with stout erect shoots and silvery green foliage. Very hardy. 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.

RETINOSPORA—Japan Cypress.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA PENDULA (*Thread-Branched Japan Cypress*)—Slender, string-like, bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. Graceful and pyramidal habit. 12 to 18 inches, 75 cents; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA (*Plume-like Japan Cypress*)—One of the hardest and best. Delicate glaucous foliage. 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1; 5 feet, \$1.25; 6 feet, \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA—A striking form of the above, and very hardy; brilliant golden throughout the season. One of the most desirable. 2 feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.50; 5 feet, \$2.

RETINOSPORA THUYOIDES (*White Cedar*)—Foliage fragrant, green or glaucous, closely imbricated on the spreading, irregular branches. Valuable in low or wet situations. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents.

TAXUS—Yew.

TAXUS BACCATA (*English Yew*)—A large bush or tree. It is densely branched and can be trimmed to any shape. Foliage dark green. 1½ feet, 50 cents; 2 feet, 75 cents.

TAXUS ERECTA PYRAMIDALIS (*Erect Yew*)—An erect dense growing variety, with shining leaves, thickly set on the branches. One of the hardest and the finest. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents.

TAXUS HYBERNICA—A small shrub with dark green foliage and perfect columnar form. Makes a dense shapely shrub. 1 foot, 40 cents.

THUYA—Arbor-Vitae.

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE—A medium size tree of conical form and rapid growth. Used largely for hedges. 2 feet, 40 cents; 3 feet, 60 cents; 4 feet, 80 cents; 5 feet, \$1.

ELLWANGERIANA ARBOR-VITAE—A dwarf shrub, broad pyramidal, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. 2 feet, 60 cents; 3 feet, \$1.

COMPACTA ARBOR-VITAE—This compact form of American Arbor-Vitae forms a globe of light green foliage. 2 feet, 75 cents; 2½ feet, \$1.

HOVEY'S ARBOR-VITAE—A slow growing form with golden green foliage. Fine and hardy. 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE—Of upright compact habit, like the Irish Juniper; very desirable. 2½ feet, 50 cents; 5 feet, \$1.50.

SIBERIAN OR WARREANA ARBOR-VITAE—Its low-growing, dense form and its beautiful bluish green foliage give it distinct character. It is one of the hardest. 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents.

ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITAE—Foliage bright green in summer, assuming tones of bronze and brown in winter. Both the typical form and the varieties that follow are very useful as garden plants, and in tubs or vases as porch plants. Very hardy and beautiful. 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.

GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITAE—A low and compact form in which the foliage assumes a beautiful golden color at the beginning of the growing season. 1 foot, 30 cents; 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.

EVER-GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (*Semper Aurea*)—Dwarf and compact, the foliage of a pleasing hue, retaining its color at all times. 1 foot, 40 cents; 2 feet, 75 cents; 3 feet, \$1; 3½ feet, \$1.50.

ROLLINSON'S EVER-GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (*Thuya Elegantissima*)—A beautiful variety, of upright pyramidal form, with the young foliage prettily tipped with golden yellow, which tint is retained the entire summer. We cannot too highly recommend this beautiful evergreen for specimens where golden forms are desired. 1 foot, 50 cents; 2 feet, \$1; 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 feet, \$2.00.

DECIDUOUS CONE-BEARERS.

These interesting trees admit of striking landscape results on account of graceful feathery foliage with its soft tones of green. Contrasted against the somber green of taller evergreens, they are remarkably beautiful.

LARIX—The Larches.

EUROPEAN LARCH—A tall tree with a conical head, native of Middle Europe, where it is esteemed both as a timber tree and as a graceful object in park and landscape. Leaves deciduous, soft, light green, in tufts or fascicles of 30 to 50, fading in autumn to beautiful tones of yellow. Only suitable for well-drained soils. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

JAPANESE LARCH (Larix Leptolepis)—A slender pyramidal tree with horizontal branches. Foliage deciduous, very light green, contrasting strongly with the greenery of other vegetation, fading in autumn with a rich golden hue. A beautiful tree that should be planted in moist soil. Price same as above.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

Not less than 50 plants will be furnished at the prices quoted for 100, or 500 at the 1,000 rates.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.

Thunberg's Barberry.

A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge. Strong, well-branched plants, 18 to 24 inches high. \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA—Dwarf Box

This old favorite is in great demand for edging. We offer a superb lot of plants 4 to 6 inches, bushy, at \$10.00 per 100.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Pyrus

Japonica)—Japan Quince, or Fire Bush.

This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired. Strong plants 18 to 24 inches, \$10.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet)—The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the North and East. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright colored foliage throughout the entire year. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet.

To prevent heating we will cut Amoor River Privet back before shipment, unless otherwise instructed.

	100	1,000
Plants 12 to 18 in.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Plants 18 to 24 in.....	3.00	25.00
Plants 2 to 3 ft.....	3.50	30.00
Plants 3 to 4 ft., 2-year....	4.00	35.00
Plants 4 to 5 ft. bushy, 3-yr.	5.00	45.00

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (Californian Privet)—A rapid grower, and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth.

	100	1,000
Plants 12 to 18 in.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Plants 18 to 24 in.....	2.50	18.00
Plants 2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	22.00
Plants 3 to 4 ft., 2-year....	3.50	30.00
Plants 4 to 5 ft. strong 3-yr.	4.50	40.00

HOW TO PLANT A HEDGE.

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart. Set the plants about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back from a third to half their height. In the spring after the plants have made a growth of 6 or 8 inches cut off one-half of this growth, both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth, until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. At all times keep the plants well cultivated and free from grass and weeds.



Vegetable Plants

We are growing cabbage plants out doors and expect to have a good supply for April and May, delivery by express at

30c Per 100, \$2.50 Per 1,000

Tomato plants, April and May, at

35c Per 100, \$2.50 Per 1,000

Sweet potato plants for May and June, delivery of "Hanover Favorite" and White Yams, two of the best sweet potato varieties, at

25c Per 100, \$2.00 Per 1,000

5000 Lots and Over at \$1.75 Per 1,000

J. B. WATKINS & BRO.
MIDLOTHIAN, VA.

WOOD'S HIGH GRADE FARM SEEDS

Our trade in FARM SEEDS is one of the largest in this country. Our knowledge of the seed business, facilities for growing and securing the best stocks, together with our large warehouse capacity, enables us to supply the very best seeds at as reasonable prices as it is possible for first-class seeds to be sold.

WOOD'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Gives the fullest information, both about FARM and GARDEN SEEDS, telling when, and how to plant, with much other useful and practical information to all FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

Prices quoted, and Catalogue mailed FREE upon request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN

RICHMOND : : : VIRGINIA

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

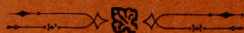


Barred Plymouth Rock.

Eggs in season, \$1.50 per 13; 30 for \$2.50. Also Pullets and Cockerels in the fall at \$1 each.

After breeding many varieties of fowls we have found none superior for general farm purposes than pure-bred Plymouth Rocks. Some twenty years ago we started with Thompson's and Hawkins' strains and have introduced new blood every few years. We are not breeding these for show points, but for general utility. They are large size, good layers and good mothers.

Our birds have always had the freedom of the farm, not allowing any other breed to come on the place, and we believe they have greater stability on this account.



NEW STRAWBERRY

RICHMOND.—A distinct variety of great value for market and home garden; introduced by Mark T. Thompson, of Rio Vista, Va. We have fruited it for a number of years, and find it to be a superior variety. It is a good grower, making abundance of plants. Is very firm; berries bright red color, parting readily from the calyx, which is dark green. Is a perfect bloomer; ripens mid-season and continues fruiting through a long period. It is worthy of trial by all. Plants, 50 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1,000.

