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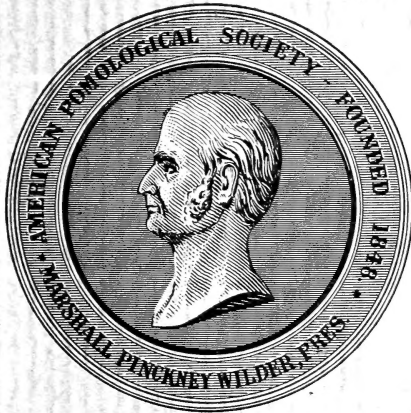


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No. 2

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE



OF

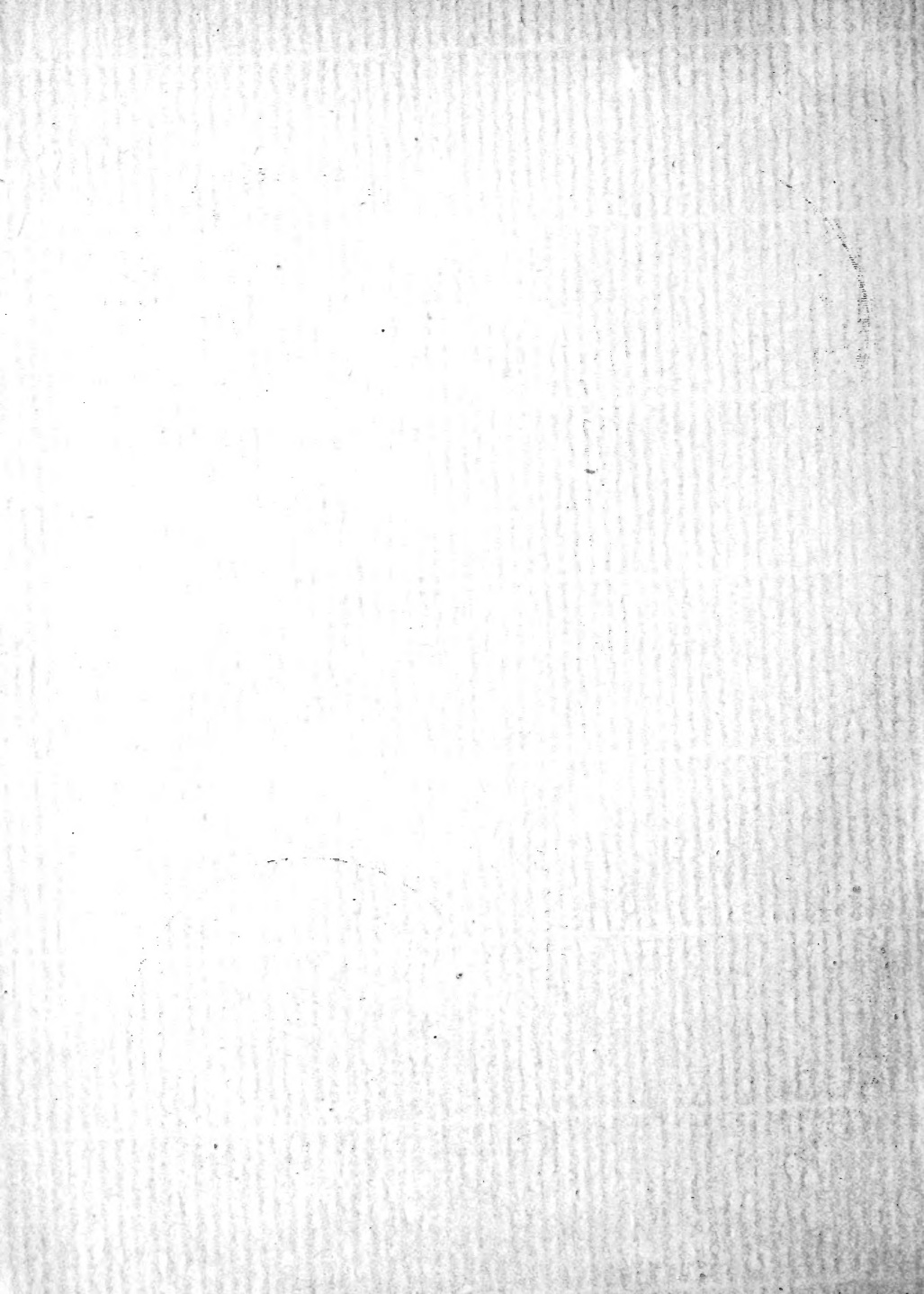
ORNAMENTAL TREES

Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY.



Niles, California.



No. 2

SIXTH EDITION

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

**Descriptive Catalogue**

OF

DECIDUOUS

ORNAMENTAL TREES

**EVERGREENS, SHRUBS,  
ROSES, ETC.**

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NURSERIES:

NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION FROM STATION TO OFFICE.

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OAKLAND, CAL.

PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING CO.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN ROCK, - - - - - Niles

VICE-PRESIDENT.

R. D. FOX, - - - - - San Jose

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WM. J. LANDERS,	H. M. SANBORN,
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E. E. USLAR.	

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**AGENTS.**

Those only who can show a certificate of recent date, with our signature and the seal of the company attached, are authorized to act as agents for us. We wish to call special attention to this notice, as we know it has heretofore been the practise of unprincipled persons to procure the catalogues of prominent nurseries and take orders in their names, which they fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will kindly notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige us by observing, as far as possible, the following points in making out their orders:

1st. Orders should be sent in as early as possible.

2d. All orders should be legibly written out on a separate sheet, and not mixed up in the body of the letter, thereby saving us a great deal of trouble, and tending to prevent mistakes.

3d. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, kind of stock, etc., it should be stated whether and to what extent, substitution will be allowed, in case the order can not be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of varieties is left *entirely* to us, we shall endeavor to send only such sorts as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction.

4th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled, and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge, sufficient to cover cost of material only, will be made; but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad or express offices at Niles.

5th. Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once rectify the same, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

6th. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left for us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment; but as all articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, we must not be held responsible for any loss or delay that may occur through the negligence of the forwarders.

7th. Orders from unknown correspondents *must* be accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference. Orders to be sent C. O. D. *must* be accompanied by at least one-half the amount in cash; otherwise, they will receive no attention.

8th. Remittances may be made by draft on San Francisco, Wells Fargo & Company's and Post-office money orders on Niles, or cash by express, prepaid.

9th. Orders priced at single rates, and not exceeding four pounds in weight, can be forwarded by mail, postage paid; but where possible we recommend having them sent by express, as we are then able to send much stronger and better plants.

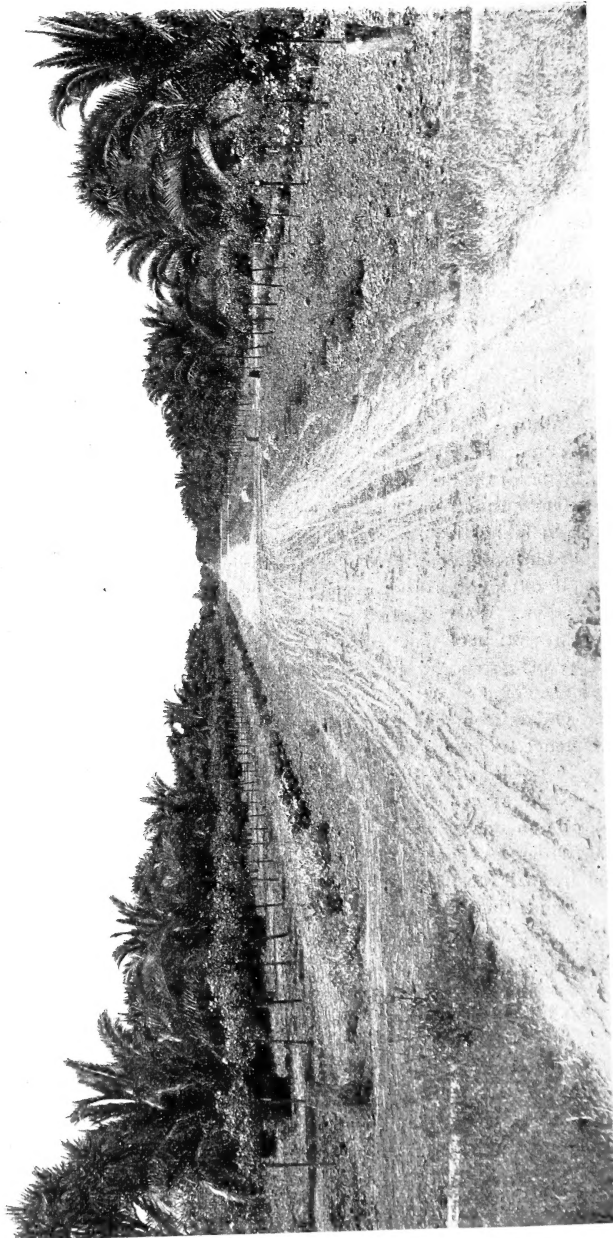
10th. To reach our nursery from San Francisco, take the broad-gauge ferry-boat for Oakland, leaving at 6:00, 8:30, and 11:00 o'clock A. M., and at 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, and 6:00 P. M. These make close connections with through trains direct to Niles. From Sacramento and all points centering there, the train leaving at 10:25 A. M. for San Francisco, *via* Lathrop, Tracy, Livermore, etc., should be taken. From San Jose and its southern connections, trains leaving at 5:45, 6:35, and 9:20 A. M. and 1:15 and 5:00 P. M.

**A cordial invitation** is extended to all to visit our grounds, where the stock may be seen in the different stages of cultivation.

All communications to be addressed to

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,

Niles, Alameda County, Cal.



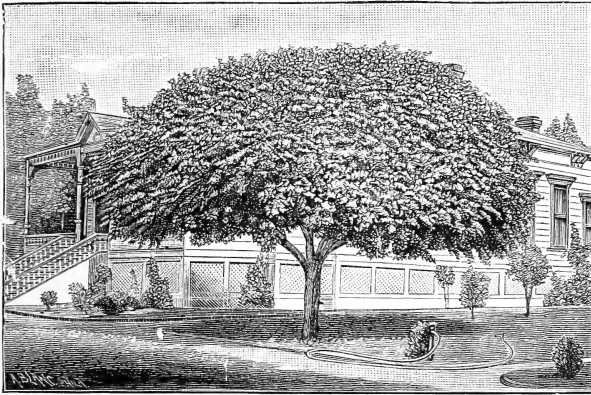
ENTRANCE TO OUR GROUNDS.



*For Index, see last page of Catalogue.*

# ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

## DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.



TEXAS UMBRELLA.

**Acacia, Julibrissin**—MIMOSA TREE. A low-growing, spreading tree, with fine, feathery foliage; producing large heads of pink-colored flowers during the summer months.

**Almond, Large Double-flowering**—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with double, rose-colored blossoms, like small roses.

**Apple, Double-flowering** (*carnea plena*)—Delicate, flesh-colored, double flowers; very fine.

**Fragrant Garland-flowering** (*coronaria odorata*)—Single blush flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets.

**Bechtel's Double Rose-colored Crab Apple**—This is a true American Crab Apple, producing quantities of fine, very fragrant, full double flowers, closely resembling roses. It is one of the rarest, most truly meritorious novelties lately introduced. Its beauty and worth are recognized by the most noted and reliable horticulturists in the country, and those who plant it on our recommendation will be thankful for the hint.

**Aralia, Spinosa**—A singular-looking, small-sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August.

**Ash, American White**—A fine tree of medium height, with broad, round head, clean straight trunk, and foliage of a soft mellow green.

**European**—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds.

- Flowering (*ornus*)**—Flowers greenish white, fringe-like; blooms early in spring in large clusters.
- Beech, Cut-leaved**—A tree of elegant round habit, and delicately cut, fern-like foliage.
- European**—A beautiful tree attaining a height of eighty feet, with green, glossy foliage and feathery branches.
- Purple-leaved**—An elegant, vigorous tree, with deep purple foliage in spring, changing to crimson later on.
- Birch, European White**—A graceful tree of medium size, silvery bark, and slender branches. Assumes a drooping habit after four or five years' growth.
- Upright**—Of elegant pyramidal habit like the Lombardy Poplar; bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental.
- Buckeye, Ohio**—A native tree of the Western States, of large size, with large, smooth leaves and yellow flowers.
- Catalpa, Speciosa**—A hardy variety originating in the Western States; hardier and finer than the common, and blooming earlier.
- Syringafolia**—Wide-spreading head and silvery gray bark; leaves large, heart-shaped, pale green. Large bunches of white flowers, marked with purple and yellow spots.
- Chestnut, Spanish or Italian**—A valuable species both for ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree.
- Variegated**—Leaves beautifully margined with white, which is never affected by the sun like many variegated trees.
- Elm, American**—A tree of lofty growth, and with sweeping, drooping branches. A grand sort for roadside planting.
- Clemmeri**—Medium size, moderate growth and fine form; much used in Belgium for avenue planting.
- Cork-bark**—Young branches very corky in deep fissures. This variety has so far proved itself to be the best shade tree for California, succeeding well in any soil.
- Dovaei**—An upright, vigorous-growing variety, remarkably well adapted for street planting.
- French (*Campestris*)**—An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than the American.
- Huntingdon**—Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. Foliage dense, leaves large, dark green, remaining on the tree until late. Fine for street and avenue planting. The handsomest of all Elms.
- Horse-Chestnut, European or White-flowering**—A large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, very hardy, and free from all diseases. Magnificent erect spikes of white flowers, lightly marked with red.
- Red-flowering**—Leaves deeper green than the preceding, and showy red flowers.
- Judas Tree, or Red Bud**—A native tree of medium size, with pure green, perfect heart-shaped leaves. It is entirely covered with delicate pink flowers before the foliage appears.
- White-flowering**—A variety of the above, with white flowers.
- Laburnum, or Golden Chain**—A beautiful small tree, with long, drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers.
- Larch, European**—A very ornamental, rapid-growing tree, valuable for timber; small drooping branches.
- Linden, American**—A rapid-growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.
- European**—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves; flowers fragrant.
- White or Silver-leaved**—A vigorous-growing tree of pyramidal form; leaves smooth above, downy beneath. Very conspicuous.

- Locust, Bessoniana**—THORNLESS LOCUST. A noble tree of fine, regular growth, with dark green, heavy and luxuriant foliage; entirely without thorns. Most ornamental of the family.
- Common or Black**—The well-known variety of our roadsides.
- Decaisneana**—Remarkable for its vigorous growth, and the fine pink-colored flowers it produces in great abundance.
- Inermis**—GLOBE, OR PARASOL ACACIA. A remarkable, thornless, and pretty tree, with a round, dense head.
- Neo Mexicana**—A new variety from Mexico of strong growth and fine form, with red flowers.
- Rose-flowered**—ROSE ACACIA. Beautiful rose-colored flowers; quite interesting.
- Thornless Honey**—A variety of the Honey Locust, with pretty globe-shaped head, elegant foliage, and without thorns.
- Magnolia, Acuminata**—CUCUMBER TREE. A majestic tree, with large leaves and yellow flowers. Fruit when green resembles a cucumber.
- Conspicua**—Fine, large, white flowers, which are very fragrant.
- Gracilis**—Moderate grower; flowers reddish purple.
- Kobus**—A tree of medium size, bushy growth; flowers bluish white and fragrant.
- Lennei**—Foliage large; flowers dark purple; a superb variety.
- Purpurea**—A small tree, or rather large shrub; flowers are dark purple and cup-shaped.
- Rubra**—A strong-growing variety, with deep red flowers.
- Soulangeana**—Largest of the Chinese Magnolias; spreading head; produces in the greatest profusion white flowers with purple at the base of the petals. Flowers in March.
- Stellata**—A variety of dwarf habit, producing white, semi-double flowers earlier than any other Magnolia, and blooming from January to March.
- Maiden Hair Tree** (*Salisburia*)—A remarkable tree from Japan, of rapid growth, with beautiful fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.
- Maple, Box Elder** (*Negundo*)—A rapid grower; form spreading; foliage ash-like, and smaller than some other Maples; a good shade tree.
- Box Elder Variegata Aurea**—A remarkably attractive and ornamental tree, of dwarf close habit, and leaves distinctly margined with yellow.
- Californica**—A variety indigenous to this state, and found mostly along creek bottoms; growth upright and rapid.
- English Cork-barked** (*Campestre*)—A slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage.
- Norway**—A large, handsome tree of rounded form, with broad shining foliage. One of the most desirable for any situation.
- Oregon or Large-leaved**—A most graceful tree, with wide, spreading branches and very large foliage.
- Purple-leaved** (*Schwedlerii*)—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.
- Scarlet** (*Rubrum*)—A medium round-headed tree; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.
- Silver, or Soft**—Large size, and irregular, rounded form; a fine tree for park or street planting; leaves white or silvery on the under side.
- Sugar**—A well-known tree of stately growth, fine form and foliage.
- Sycamore**—A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.
- Weir's Cut-leaved**—A rapid-growing, drooping, graceful form of the Silver Maple; foliage abundant, deeply and delicately dissected.
- Mountain Ash, European**—A fine, hardy tree, with dense and irregular head, covered from July with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

- Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing**—A magnificent tree of rapid growth, with very large leaves, and producing superior fruit.
- Lick's American**—A variety originated by the late James Lick and apparently fully equal to Downing's Everbearing; fruit large, black, and of exquisite flavor.
- Multicaulis**—Rapid grower, with white but worthless fruit; it is chiefly used as food for silkworms.
- New American**—A fine, rapid-growing tree, with large foliage and superior fruit.
- Russian**—A variety introduced by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest; it is a very rapid grower, bears young and regularly; fruit black and good.
- White (Alba)**—This, like the Multicaulis, is used for silk culture, and will grow in any soil when once established.
- Oak, Burr (Macrocarpa)**—A large-spreading tree, with large, deeply-lobed leaves; cup-bearing; acorns fringed and burr-like; one of the grandest and noblest of Oaks.
- Cut-leaved (Robur Laciniata)**—Leaves cut nearly to the midrib, forming long, narrow lobes; foliage graceful, light and elegant.
- English (Robur)**—The Royal Oak of England; a very enduring tree, graceful and vigorous when young; majestic and grand in maturity.
- Red (Rubra)**—An American species, of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish-red in the fall.
- Scarlet (Coccinea)**—A native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.
- Turkey (Cerris)**—A very handsome and symmetrical tree; foliage lobed and deeply cut; leaves change to brown in the autumn.
- Water Oak (Aquatica)**—One of the finest of American Oaks; grows to forty feet in height.
- Paulownia, Imperialis**—A magnificent, tropical-looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves; large, upright panicles of purple flowers in spring.
- Pecan**—A very beautiful, symmetrical, and rapid-growing native tree, producing valuable timber, and heavy crops of oblong, sweet nuts.
- Peach, Blood-leaved**—Foliage of a deep blood-red color in spring, fading to a dull green as the season advances, but the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer.
- Double Red**—A variety of the Peach producing semi-double, bright red flowers in great abundance in early spring.
- Double Rose**—Flowers double, pale rose-colored, like small roses.
- Double White**—Similar to preceding, excepting the flowers are pure white.
- Plane Tree**—See Sycamore.
- Persimmon, European (Lotus)**—A stately tree, with leaves of a beautiful dark glossy green above and downy beneath.
- Plum, Double-flowered Sloe (Spinosa)**—A small tree or large shrub from Japan, covered in spring with small, double, daisy-like white flowers.
- Purple-leaved (Pissardi)**—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction.
- Poplar, Carolina**—A very rapid-growing variety, with large leaves.
- Lombardy**—A native of Italy, remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form.
- White or Silver**—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide-spreading habit; leaves large, glossy green above, and white as snow beneath.
- Sophora, Japonica**—A handsome tree of medium size, with light-colored, soft foliage, and small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes.
- Sycamore, European**—PLANE TREE. A fine, clean, straight-growing tree, extensively planted on all boulevards of Paris; it is entirely free from the mildew that attacks and destroys the foliage of the California Sycamore in early spring.
- Taxodium, distichum**—DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. Growth medium; foliage late in loose, airy tufts, delicate and feathery, and of a cheerful, bright green tint.

- Texas Umbrella**—A variety of the Pride of China, but more hardy; it forms a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance; flowers very sweet; it is the most popular shade and avenue tree in the Southern States.
- Thorn, English Hawthorn** (*Oxyacantha*)—The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers single, showy and highly perfumed.
- Cockspar**—leaves bright shining green; white fragrant flowers; a tree of vigorous growth and fine effect.
- Double White**—Has small, double white flowers that fade to light pink; highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers.
- Paul's Double Scarlet**—Flowers bright carmine red; the best of its color.
- Pyramidal**—Of fine pyramidal habit and fine foliage; a good grower; flowers white, single.
- Rubra Splendens**—Flowers single, rose-colored.
- Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron*)—A magnificent native tree of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped, light green leaves and yellow, tulip-shaped flowers.
- Virgilia, Lutea**—YELLOW WOOD. A fine tree, with compact, broadly-rounded head; leaves like the Locust, of a light, pleasing green; flowers like pea blossoms, white and fragrant.
- Walnut, American Black**—One of the largest and handsomest of American forest trees; it grows freely on this coast, stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for the nuts, but also for the valuable wood it produces.
- California Black**—A rapid growing tree; bears a nut with a hard shell, and grows well in any good soil; an excellent shade and avenue tree.
- Cut-leaved**—A distinct variety, with large, deeply cut foliage, and producing smooth, well-fleshed, medium-sized nuts.
- Japan Sieboldi**—Leaves of immense size; the nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty; the meat is sweet, of first quality, flavored like a Butternut but less oily and much superior; the tree is vigorous, hardy as an Oak, matures early, bearing young and regularly.
- Japan Cordiformis**—In form the nut is that of a heart, with a sharp point at the base; when ripe, if thrown into boiling water, and left to boil about five minutes, with a slight blow on the shell the heart-shaped kernel can be extracted as a whole; flavor rich and melting.
- White Fringe** (*Chionanthus*)—A small native tree or large shrub of roundish form, with large glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June; a superb lawn tree.

## DECIDUOUS WEeping TREES.

- Ash, European**—The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees; covers a great space and grows rapidly.
- Gold-barked**—An elegant weeping tree; bark in winter as yellow as gold.
- Beech**—A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size.
- Cherry, Cut-leaved**—Beyond question the most elegant of all weeping trees; its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately-cut foliage, present a very attractive appearance.
- Young's**—A fine variety, more robust than the Cut-leaved.
- Cherry, Japonica Rosea**—Certainly one of the finest pendulous trees for the lawn or small grounds; the branches are slender and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored.
- Elm, Camperdown**—The most picturesque of the weeping or drooping trees. The growth is fast, the foliage large, dark green, glossy and luxuriant.
- Cork-barked Weeping** (*Suberosa*)—A highly ornamental drooping variety.
- Rough-leaved Weeping** (*Rugosa*)—A fine pendulous variety with large, rough leaves.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

- Laburnum**—A weeping variety of the Laburnum, producing a fine effect.
- Linden**—A charming lawn tree, with very graceful, drooping branches.
- Locust**—A variety with dark green, luxuriant foliage and drooping branches.
- Mountain Ash**—A beautiful variety of rapid growth, and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit; a most desirable lawn tree.
- Mulberry, Teas'**—One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground.
- Sophora**—One of the most beautiful weeping trees; very regular and graceful habit, made up of picturesque short curves, and small foliage hanging in beautiful tresses. Rare and choice.
- Thorn**—A pretty drooping variety, with slender branches; flowers crimson.
- Walnut**—Branches droop like those of a Willow; foliage similar to the ordinary Walnut; strong grower, good bearer, and good nuts; highly ornamental.
- Willow, Common** (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.
- Lick's**—A beautiful weeper. It is a cross between the Common Weeping Willow and the Black California Willow. It has the pendulous habit of the former, and the large, broad, glossy leaves of the latter.

## EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

- Acacia**—An extensive genus including numerous handsome species, producing masses of beautiful flowers of the various shades of yellow, from January till May. All the varieties become, in time, desirable park or lawn trees.
- Armata**—Foliage dark green; flowers rich golden yellow in great profusion.
- Cyanophylla**—Flowers yellow; leaves very large, often one foot long, glaucous green, almost blue; branches drooping.
- Dealbata**—Foliage bipinnate, deep green above, white beneath; very free flowering in panicles of a deep lemon color at the ends of the branches.
- Decurrens**—BLACK WATTLE. An elegant tree, with fine feathery foliage.
- Glaucescens**—Flowers yellow; leaves long, linear, pointed at both ends.
- Latifolia**—Fine free-growing variety, with dark green leaves, tapering at both ends; flowers light yellow.
- Lopantha**—A graceful sort, with dark green, feathery foliage.
- Leucophylla**—Flowers yellow; leaves six inches long, ending in a soft point. The whole aspect of the tree is silky.
- Melanoxyton**—BLACK ACACIA. A variety of medium growth, and well adapted for sidewalk planting.
- Mollissima**—Flowers light yellow, in long racemes; a free-growing variety with fine feathery foliage.
- Pinifolia**—Foliage long and exceedingly narrow, resembling the leaves of a Pine.
- Retinoides**—Foliage glaucous green, long and narrow; flowers bright yellow, in long racemes; blooms early and almost all summer.
- Suaevolens**—A pretty variety of pendulous habit.
- Trovissima**—Thorny; for hedges; growth rapid.
- Abies**—See Spruce.
- Aralia, Sieboldii Variegata**—A fine ornamental foliage plant, with large, shining, deep green leaves, broadly marked with creamy white.
- Araucaria, Bidwellii**—A majestic tree, growing from 100 to 150 feet high; branches in regular whorls; branchlets opposite, and closely set with spiny, shining, deep green leaves in a row on each side.
- Braziliensis**—BRAZILIAN PINE. A fine tree, with open, spreading head, straight stem, and pretty, smooth bark; leaves sharp-pointed, light green and glaucous beneath.

**Excelsa**—**NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.** A magnificent tree with straight trunk and pyramidal head; branches comparatively short and slender, closely set with foliage, horizontal when young; the whole presenting a most striking, beautiful, and symmetrical appearance.

**Imbricata**—**CHILE PINE.** Beautiful, regular, pyramidal form; branches in whorls, spreading horizontally when young, rather ascending near the top; leaves stiff, smooth, shining deep green, sharply pointed, and entirely clothing the branchlets; the greatest ornament among conifers.

**Arbor-Vitæ, Aurea dumosa**—A dwarf and curious variety, distinct and compact in growth.

**Chinese Golden—Variegated**—An erect, pyramidal-growing variety, having foliage highly variegated with yellow.

**Chinese Silver—Variegated**—Fine variety; foliage variegated with silvery-white.

**Ever-goden (*Semper Aurescens*)**—A variety of dwarf habit, but free growth, and retaining its golden tint throughout the year; one of the best golden variegated Evergreens.

**Geo. Peabody**—Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer.

**Gigantea, or Lobbii**—A very ornamental, fast-growing California Arbor Vitæ, attaining great size eventually. The branchlets are slender, flexible, and very numerous, of a shining green on the upper side, glaucous-colored underneath.

**Gigantea or Lobbii Aurea**—A sport of the preceding; foliage quite yellow.

**Golden (*Aurea*)**—The well-known beautiful evergreen tree; foliage yellow in spring; rounded, conical form.

**Japan (*filiformis*)**—A most beautiful, compact, upright-growing variety, having thread-like foliage.

**Rollinson's Golden (*Elegantissima*)**—A beautiful tree of pyramidal form, with foliage prettily tipped with deep yellow, which it retains throughout the year.

**Siberian**—Exceedingly hardy, growth compact and pyramidal; an elegant lawn tree.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

**Arbutus, Unedo**—An elegant shrub, covered during the winter months with blossoms and red berries at the same time. It is native of Spain and Italy, and in both countries the fruit is eaten.

**Ardisia, Crispa**—A handsome ornamental evergreen greenhouse shrub, with drooping red flowers in panicles longer than the leaves, followed by red berries the size of peas; foliage glabrous and curled at the edges.

**Aucuba, Japonica**—**GOLD DUST TREE.** A beautiful shrub with large foliage, magnificently spotted over with golden yellow.

**Viridis latifolia**—Broad, bright, glossy green foliage, and conspicuous large red berries; distinct and fine.

**Azalea, Indica**—**GRAFTED VARIETIES.** Evergreen shrubs of the greatest value when in bloom, whether for decoration, cutting, or exhibition. Their flowers, freely produced, include every shade and color. A selection, to any extent, may be made in double and single sorts, but we aim to cultivate only the leading varieties of the various shades.



- Bamboo, Falcata**—A very ornamental species, growing twenty feet high. It sends up young shoots, long and graceful, like the slenderest of fishing rods, while the older ones are branched into a beautiful mass of light foliage of a distinct type.
- Metake**—A large-leaved and rather dwarfed species from Japan, growing 7 feet high, with erect, thickly-tufted stems, which are entirely covered by the sheaths of the leaves; the branches are also erect; dark green leaves.
- Simonii**—A handsome, distinct and vigorous species; the stems are numerous, and grow as much as ten feet high in a season; the leaves are narrow, sometimes nearly a foot long, and are occasionally striped with white.
- Viridis Striata**—Vigorous growing, hardy, with numerous branches, having its long, green leaves on both sides, and marked with bands, some of a yellowish and others of a deeper green; native of Japan; one of the best varieties.
- Berberis, Darwini**—This is the finest of all *Berberis*; foliage small, thick and leathery; flowers orange yellow, abundantly produced, and of a delicious fragrance.
- Blue Gum**—See *Eucalyptus*.
- Box Tree, Dwarf** (*Suffruticosa*)—The well-known variety so extensively used for edging.
- Japan Broad-leaved**—Foliage broad, distinct, light green; this variety will be found the most useful of the whole species for hedges; it is of comparatively rapid, regular growth, and easily kept in shape.
- Japan Narrow-leaved**—An odd variety, with long, narrow, dark green leaves, and slow, compact growth; makes interesting small single specimens.
- Sempervirens**—COMMON TREE BOX. A handsome lawn shrub with deep green foliage; will grow in the shade under other trees and can be pruned into any desired shape; there are numerous forms of this popular shrub of which the following will be found the most interesting:
- Sempervirens Argentea**—Silver Striped-leaved Box.
- Sempervirens Olliefolia**—Olive-leaved.
- Brachychiton, Diversifolium**—A curious Australian shrub of easy culture; stems and leaves covered with imbricated hairs and scales; flowers pale yellowish brown.
- Poplarifolium**—Foliage resembling that of the Poplar in shape.
- Buddlea, Globosa**—A large, handsome shrub, with spikes of fragrant yellow, globe-shaped flowers.
- Bursaria, Spinosa**—A handsome evergreen shrub when covered all over with its beautiful white blossoms; in flower from June to December.
- California Laurel** (*Oreodaphne*)—A rapid-growing native tree, with light green foliage which emits an agreeable perfume, especially when bruised.
- California Big Tree** (*Sequoia Gigantea*)—The famous Big Tree of this state.
- California Nutmeg** (*Torreya*)—A handsome, yew-like tree, growing from 20 to 40 feet high, and forming a compact and rounded head.
- California Evergreen Cherry**—Our well-known native evergreen shrub, frequently used for ornamental hedges; foliage light green and in the style of the Holly.
- California Wild Coffee** (*Rhamnus Californicus*)—A hardy evergreen shrub indigenous to this state, with greenish flowers, and long, glabrous, elliptical leaves.
- Callistemon**—Highly ornamental shrubs of neat habit, with the flowers rising from the old branches in crowded spikes; all the species of the genus are handsome and very much resemble the *Melaleuca* in style of flowering.
- Hybridum**—Scarlet.
- Pallidum**—Reddish purple.
- Camellia Japonica**—The most beautiful of all winter-flowering evergreens; their handsome, shining dark green foliage and magnificent waxy appearing flowers of various colors render them indispensable for the conservatory and well adapted for parlor or window culture; they are also perfectly hardy in this climate, but to grow them successfully in the open ground they require

a little extra care and must be shaded the first year after planting; we offer the Double Pink, Double Red, Double White and Variegated—the latter striped red and white.

**Camphor Tree** (*Laurus Camphora*)—A fine ornamental tree from Japan, with bright, shining green foliage; the young growth appears in a most beautiful shade of red and purple; the roots, wood, and leaves of this tree have a very strong odor of camphor, and from the roots and small branches camphor is obtained by distillation.

**Cassia, Corymbosa**—An elegant evergreen shrub with glabrous branches and leaflets; flowers yellow.  
**Floribunda Grandiflora**—Flowers yellow and numerous.

**Casuarina, Quadrivalvis**—A very valuable evergreen for seaside culture, from Australia, with long, green, drooping, leafless branches resembling grass; of very rapid growth.

**Stricta**—A variety of the above, of an erect, upright growth.

**Ceanothus, Azureus Grandiflorus**—A hardy evergreen, a native of Mexico, thriving well in any good soil; pale blue flowers in April and May, and acutely-serrated leaves, smooth above, hoary and downy beneath.

**Glorie de Versailles**—Very free blooming variety, large blue flowers exceedingly fine; a great acquisition.

**Cedar, Atlantica**—MT. ATLAS CEDAR. A vigorous, pyramidal-growing tree, open and airy; light silvery foliage, very thick on the upper side of the branches.

**Atlantica Glauca**—A variety of the Mt. Atlas Cedar, with very distinct silvery blue foliage.

**Deodar, or Indian**—An exceedingly handsome tree, of vigorous growth, and graceful, drooping habit; foliage light silvery or glaucous green.

**Deodara Verticellata glauca**—A variety with light bluish leaves, retaining that tint at all times; the most distinct of all Cedars.

**Lebanon**—Vigorous growth, wide-spreading horizontal branches, dark green foliage, massive and picturesque.

**Cephalotaxus, Drupracea**—A small evergreen tree; leaves crowded in two ranks, yellowish glossy green above, glaucous beneath; fruit purple.

**Fortunei**—A handsome tree from Japan, of rounded form, medium size, dark green foliage, and long, slender, drooping branches.

**Cestrum, Aurantiacum**—An excellent evergreen shrub with orange-colored flowers and oval, undulate leaves.

**Choisya, Ternata**—MEXICAN ORANGE FLOWER. This is a free-growing and beautiful shrub, a profuse bloomer; pure white, sweet-scented flowers, like orange blossoms.

**Christmas Berry** (*Heteromeles Arbutifolia*)—A large native evergreen shrub with dark green leaves; covered with clusters of red berries during winter; largely used for decorations.

**Coronilla, Glauca**—A small, pretty little shrub with small glaucous-colored foliage and beautiful yellow flowers from May to September. The flowers are fragrant in the daytime but scentless at night.

**Corynocarpus, Laevigatus**—A hardy evergreen shrub from New Zealand, with white flowers in large terminal panicles, plum-like fruits, and entire, wedge-shaped, glabrous leaves.

**Crataegus, Pyracantha**—EVERGREEN THORN, OR BURNING BUSH. Valuable either grown singly or as a hedge; its rich, glossy foliage, white, fragrant flowers, and bright orange-colored berries render it a most attractive object.

**Cryptomeria, Araucarioides**—Long-spreading horizontal branches, resembling the growth and habit of an Araucaria.

**Elegans**—A distinct form from the Japonica, with fine dense foliage, turning bronze brown in winter.

**Japonica**—JAPAN CEDAR. A beautiful tree from China and Japan, growing 50 to 60 feet high, presenting a magnificent appearance.

**Cunninghamia, Sinensis**—An interesting evergreen tree, native of China; trunk straight and cylindrical; branches broadly spreading horizontally.

- Cypress, *Guadalupensis***—Foliage with a bluish cast; a strong and erect grower.
- Funeral (*Funebris*)**—A noble species, with spreading head, forked branches, dividing into numerous pendulous branchlets.
- Italian**—A tall, tapering, conical tree, with strict branches lying close to the stem; much esteemed for cemetery planting.
- Knightiana**—A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping, feathery, and fern-like branchlets, and well distinguished by the glaucous bluish hue of its foliage.
- Lawsoniana (*Lawson's*)**—A beautiful tree, native of this state, with elegant drooping branches, and very slender feathery branchlets.
- Lawsoniana *Argentea***—Silver variegated Lawson's Cypress.
- Lawsoniana *Densa***—Compact-growing Lawson's Cypress.
- Lawsoniana *Lutea***—Golden-hued Lawson's Cypress.
- Lawsoniana *Stricta Viridis***—Upright Lawson's Cypress.
- Lusitanica**—A tree attaining a height of about 50 feet, of upright, dense, rapid growth and pyramidal form.
- Monterey**—The well-known and most extensively planted evergreen tree in California; it also makes fine hedges.
- Monterey Golden**—A variety of the Monterey Cypress; foliage tinged with a golden hue.
- Monterey Variegated**—Foliage spotted with golden yellow; very striking and distinct.
- Daphne, White Flowering**—A medium-sized, handsome-growing shrub, with deep green foliage, and white, very fragrant flowers, blooming during the winter months.
- Variegated**—Foliage edged with creamy white; flowers purplish.
- Daphniphyllum, *Glaucescens***—Thick-leaved, glaucous-colored, evergreen shrub of moderate growth, highly useful for decorative purposes.
- Macropodium**—Leaves very large, broad, leathery; a Japanese shrub of great beauty.
- Deeringia, *Variegata***—Slender-growing shrub; leaves margined with white; long spikes of white flowers during summer.
- Diosma, *Alba***—BREATH OF HEAVEN. A handsome little shrub with heath-like foliage and white star-shaped flowers, produced in great abundance.
- Eleagnus, *Reflexa***—A rapid-growing shrub with glossy green leaves, grayish green underneath.
- Reflexa *Argentea***—Foliage beautifully blotched with yellow.
- Escallonia**—A class of free-flowering evergreen shrubs, all natives of South America, thriving well in any ordinarily good garden soil; flowers usually produced in terminal racemes.
- Besteriana**—Flowers white, leaves dark green, fully serrate.
- Leucantha**—Flowers white, tinted rose.
- Rubra**—A variety of dwarf growth, having bright, shining green leaves, and bright red flowers.
- Eucalyptus, *Globulus***—COMMON BLUE GUM. The fastest growing of the genus.
- Amygdalina**—MESSMATE GUM. Is well suited for avenue planting. Yields more essential oil than any other variety.
- Citriodora**—LEMON-SCENTED GUM. A fine ornamental tree with lemon-scented foliage, supplying also a useful timber.
- Coccifera**—A small, very glaucous tree; flowers purple, borne in umbels of four to eight flowers each.
- Corynocalyx**—SUGAR GUM. Very ornamental, rapid growing variety, with dark green leaves. Timber very durable.
- Ficifolia**—SCARLET-FLOWERING. The most ornamental of the family. Flowers bright crimson, produced well above the foliage.
- Piperita**—PEPPERMINT GUM. Yields a great quantity of oil, and is of remarkably quick growth.
- Siderophloia**—RED IRON BARK. Wood very hard, light colored and heavy, of great strength and durability. Said to be stronger than Hickory.
- Robusta**—SWAMP MAHOGANY. Thrives best in low lands, especially near the seacoast. A remarkably healthy, robust variety.

- Viminalis**—MANNA GUM. A hardy, rapid-growing variety, and well suited for exposed situations. The one commonly called Red Gum here.
- Eugenia, Australis**—An evergreen shrub with general habit of a Myrtle.
- Euonymus**—An interesting genus of shrubs mostly esteemed for the beautiful variegation of the foliage. They are of the easiest culture and form excellent subjects for low, close hedges, or borders for large beds.
- Japonica**—Bright green, glossy leaves.
- Japonica Duc d' Anjou**—A beautiful variety, the center of the leaves being variegated with a golden yellow.
- Japonica Golden-leaved** (*Aurea*).
- Japonica Golden-margined** (*Latifolia Aurea Marginata*).
- Radicans Variegata**—A creeping variety, with silver-edged foliage.
- Silver-variegated.**
- Ficus, Elastica**—The true India Rubber tree. One of the best plants for table and house decoration. The large, thick, leathery leaves enable it to stand excessive heat and dryness.
- Elastica Variegata**—A variegated form of the above, with yellowish-white markings.
- Macrophylla**—A more hardy variety of the Rubber tree, and makes fine specimens when planted on the lawn.
- Fontanesia, Phylloceoides**—A small tree with long, slender, graceful, drooping branches, and covered with long racemes of yellow flowers during the summer.
- Garrya, Elliptica**—An evergreen shrub indigenous to this state, with elliptical leaves, dark green and shining above, hoary beneath; flowers yellowish, borne in elegant pendulous catkins 6 to 9 inches in length.
- Grevillea, Robusta**—A beautiful tree of rapid growth, with fern-like, dark green foliage and orange-colored flowers.
- Guava, Strawberry Guava** (*Psidium Cattleianum*)—The Guava is an ornamental evergreen shrub with thick and shining foliage, and bears when only two feet in height. The fruit is smaller than an English Walnut, of a fine claret color, and with a flavor resembling that of a strawberry; makes an excellent jelly.
- Habrothamnus, Elegans**—A strong-growing shrubby plant of climbing habit, bearing panicles of small, trumpet-shaped, purplish red flowers.
- Fasciculatus**—An evergreen shrub, with deep purplish-red flowers.
- Holly, European**—A beautiful small tree, with prickly, dark green foliage; grows moderately fast, and is covered during the winter months with bright red berries. The variegated varieties are remarkably handsome lawn plants; the leaves are variously marked with yellow or white, and some are very curiously shaped; habit of growth similar to the European. We offer the following distinct sorts:
- Golden Queen**—Leaves large, much mottled with gray and green, and with a broad, well-defined, continuous margin of deep golden yellow.
- Golden-margined**—Leaves splashed with pale green; narrow but irregular golden edge.
- Golden-variegated**—Leaves having a large blotch of creamy yellow surrounded by a green border; a distinct variety.
- Hedgehog**—Leaves deep green with silvery stripes, and bristling with stiff spines towards the front and edges; margin and surface spines creamy white.
- Silver-margined**—Leaves long, dark green, slightly mottled, and with an irregular narrowish silvery margin.
- Silver-tricolor**—Leaves long, mottled with green and grayish green, and with a distinct and tolerably even margin of creamy white.
- Silver-variegated**—Leaves long, central part creamy white, with gray blotches; margin dark green.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

**Hypericum, Morserianum**—One of the most splendid additions to our list of perennials made in recent years. The plant is of shrubby character, growing from two to three feet high with age, and with smooth, handsome foliage. During summer and fall it is literally covered with masses of glittering golden yellow flowers more than two inches in diameter, of a peculiar rich satiny texture. Perfectly hardy.

**Hircinum**—A variety of the above, of more upright and stronger growth.

**Juniper, Bermudiana**—A beautiful species with long, linear, spreading leaves of a light yellowish green color.

- Irish**—A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline and upright growth; short, glaucous green foliage.
- Japan**—A very handsome shrub from China and Japan. It is thickly branched, of dense growth, with glaucous green foliage.
- Japan Creeping**—Branches decumbent, densely clothed with spray and foliage. Foliage of current year tinged with golden yellow, which gradually changes to light green.
- Japan Creeping Variegated**—A dense dwarf shrub having many of the branchlets and terminal shoots of a deep golden yellow.
- Japan Variegated**—Similar in form and habit to the Japan, but being slightly variegated with creamy white.
- Japan Weeping**—A handsome, dense tree with dark green foliage and of somewhat drooping habit.
- Laurel, Elliptica**—LILY OF THE VALLEY SHRUB. Flowers white, deliciously fragrant; leaves large and broad.
- English**—Broad shining green foliage, and large panicles of creamy white, fragrant flowers, succeeded by large purple berries.
- Portugal**—A very compact pyramidal small tree, or large shrub, with glossy dark green leaves, long panicles of creamy white, very fragrant flowers in great profusion.
- Nobilis**—SWEET BAY. One of the most ornamental shrubs; leaves and berries very fragrant.
- Laurustinus**—The handsomest of our winter-flowering shrubs, with clusters of small, pretty white flowers in great abundance; well adapted for ornamental hedges.
- Grandiflora**—A variety whose flowers are much larger than the old sort.
- Roduntifolium**—This variety is a very upright and erect grower, leaves roundish; flowers are formed in large umbels on all the terminal shoots.
- Variegated**—Leaves blotched with creamy white.
- Libocedrus, Decurrens**—YELLOW CEDAR. A noble tree, attaining a height of 120 feet; of vigorous growth, with spreading branches somewhat pendulous; foliage small and bright glossy green.
- Chilensis**—Foliage glaucous green; branches spreading, pendulous, but erect at the top.
- Viridis**—A beautiful form of the type, having bright green foliage and branchlets entirely devoid of glaucous bands.
- Ligustrum, Japanese**—A large evergreen shrub or small tree, with curled, leathery, dark green glossy leaves and white flowers. Very desirable as single specimens or as a hedge plant.
- Japanese Variegated**—Habit and growth similar to preceding; leaves, however, are margined and blotched with creamy white; very pretty.
- Tricolor**—A new variegated sort, finely marked and very vigorous.
- Loquat**—A handsome ornamental tree, with large crumpled, glossy, dark green foliage, fragrant white flowers, and producing a beautiful, tart, golden yellow, edible fruit, about the size of a small plum.
- Variegated**—A handsomely variegated form of the common variety.
- Madrone** (*Arbutus Menziesii*)—A native of the Pacific Coast, of moderate growth, with thick, leathery, green foliage and smooth bark, turning brownish red. Fragrant white flowers, succeeded by bright red berries.
- Magnolia, Grandiflora**—The most beautiful of all American evergreens. It is a native of the Southern States, but perfectly at home here. No garden is complete without it. Erect growth, pretty habit, large, rich foliage, and produces immense, extremely fragrant pure white flowers. The following improved varieties of this noble tree have each some distinguishing characteristic in a marked degree—extremely fine foliage, delicious fragrance, or decided habit of flowering while yet small.
- Double Nantais**—An exceedingly handsome variety, having double flowers freely produced.
- La Gallisonniere**—A hardy variety; leaves with upper surface glossy green, under surface russet brown.

- Oxoniensis, Double White**—The hardiest of the varieties of *Magnolia Grandiflora*, succeeding well as far north as Portland, where the more tender sorts would entirely fail. Unlike most of the other varieties, which do not bloom until comparatively large, this magnificent sort will produce large, fragrant, double white flowers when only a few feet high. In other points it resembles the *Grandiflora*.
- Praecox du Grand Jardin**—An early flowering variety; tree a moderate grower; flowers medium size.
- Fusca**—BANANA SHRUB. A pretty dwarf shrub with small leaves and yellowish white flowers with a delicious scent, similar to that of a ripe banana.
- Mahonia, Japonica**—A very distinct species, with erect, unbranched stems, and leaves about a foot long, of a yellowish green tint. The bright yellow flowers are borne in terminal clusters of long racemes.
- Manzanita** (*Arctostaphylos Glauca*)—The well-known native shrub, with white flowers that are produced in racemes during the winter months, followed by red berries.
- Melaleuca, Decussata**—An Australian tree of moderate growth, with glabrous foliage and lilac-colored flowers in lateral heads.
- Ericafolia**—A medium-sized shrub with heath-like leaves and white flowers.
- Oppositifolia**—A handsome shrub with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers.
- Styphilioides**—Upright-growing shrub with fine, feathery, plume-like white flowers.
- Metrocideros, Semperflorens**—Flowers large, rich crimson, in dense cymes; a highly interesting shrub, commonly called "Bottle Brush."
- Myoporum, Laetum**—An evergreen shrub with white flowers, spotted brown and star-shaped leaves glossy and peculiarly speckled.
- Myrtle, Common**—A dwarf shrub, with shining dark green leaves and fragrant flowers.
- Double-flowering**—Similar to above but having double flowers.
- Microphylla**—A variety with dark green, diminutive foliage, set closely along the branches.
- Thymifolia**—Thyme-leaved.
- Variegated**—A variety with handsomely variegated foliage.
- Nandina, Domestica**—A pretty evergreen, bearing tall spikes of handsome white flowers, and covered through fall and winter with masses of red berries.
- Oak, California Live Oak**—The well-known grand old California evergreen, which adds so much beauty to our lowland scenery, where it abounds and grows to perfection.
- Cork**—A variety of evergreen Oak; the outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce; it is both ornamental and useful.
- Cuspidata**—An evergreen variety from Japan, with thick small leaves and edible acorns; the wood is much used for furniture; the tree does equally well as hedge plant, or singly, as a handsome garden ornament.
- Holly or Holm Oak** (*Quercus Ilex*)—A grand variety; a large shrub or medium-sized tree with elliptic, oblong, toothed leaves, glabrous above, velvety below.
- Olea Fragrans, White**—JAPAN FRAGRANT OLIVE. A native of Japan, with white flowers, and serrated leaves shining above and paler beneath; flowers extremely fragrant; blooming continually during the winter months.
- Yellow**—Similar to the preceding, flowers yellow.
- Oleander**—A class of plants too well known to need description, but unfortunately not receiving the attention they should; they are the most profuse blooming of evergreen shrubs, lasting from May till November; they require a full exposure to the sun to keep them healthy. The following varieties will be found among the best and most distinct of the different colors:
- Dr. Golfin**—Single, very bright lilac rose.
- Double Pink**—The well-known variety.
- Lilian Henderson**—Most perfect double white.
- Mad. Chas. Baitet**—Rosy carmine, semi-double.

- Mad. Dubois**—Single, pure white.
- Mad. Peyre**—Semi double, straw color.
- Mad. Sahut**—Single, clear rose, lightly shaded scarlet.
- Madonni Grandiflora**—Large white, semi-double.
- Nankin**—Single, salmon yellow.
- Prof. Durand**—Yellow, semi-double.
- Purpureum Grandiflorum**—Single, purple.
- Single White.**
- Variegated**—Leaves beautifully variegated, and margined yellowish white.
- Orange, Bouquet des Fleurs**—A handsome-leaved variety bearing beautiful waxy flowers which can be forced under glass.
- Golden Variegated**—Leaves with yellowish white markings.
- Otaheite**—A dwarf variety, growing, blooming, and fruiting freely in pots when only a foot high; the fruit is about half the size of an ordinary orange, very sweet and delicious; the blossoms, which are produced in great abundance, are delicate and beautiful in color and rich in perfume.
- Seville**—Tree a strong grower and very ornamental, whether in bloom or fruit; it will endure more frost than any other kind; flower large and very fragrant; fruit very large, flat, of a bitter acid flavor when ripe, and remains on the tree for a long time; used for marmalade.
- Pepper Tree**—A well-known tree of rapid spreading growth, with handsome, glossy, feathery, light green leaves, and reddish berries in autumn; it bears pruning well, and under the knife becomes a splendid street tree.
- Photinia, Serrulata**—A native of China, with spreading head, bright, glossy, shining leaves, and large corymbs of white flowers; as the leaves become old they assume the most beautiful autumn tints and shades.
- Pine, Canariensis**—A rapid-growing, handsome Pine, with foliage of a bluish tint.
- Coulterii**—Leaves beautifully glaucous, rigid, and clustered at the ends of the branchlets; growth rapid; a handsome and distinct species.
- Fremontiana (Monophylla)**—A low-growing variety with dense bushy head and glaucous-colored foliage; branches numerous and slender; seldom exceeds twenty feet in height.
- Maritima (Pinaster)**—A beautiful tree of pyramidal habit; bark coarse and deeply furrowed; leaves stiff, ten to twelve inches long, bright green.
- Monterey**—Our well-known native variety; the most handsome of the genus.
- Pinea**—ITALIAN STONE PINE. A native of the south of Europe, of slow growth, delighting in a deep, sandy, dry soil, and forming a flat parasol-like head; foliage deep green, and with that of the young growth, which are of a thick, white, glaucous hue, present a peculiar contrast.
- Sabiniana**—Leaves glaucous, bluish-green, pendulous and slightly twisted; cones very large; branches horizontal; growth rapid.
- Pittosporum, Crassifolium**—A handsome shrub with dark chocolate flowers in early spring and light green leaves; of upright symmetrical growth.
- Eugenioides**—A distinct and beautiful large shrub of upright, conical and rapid growth, with crumpled leaves of a glossy, shining, light green color; a most handsome lawn tree.
- Tobira**—Low spreading shrub, with dense, dark green leaves, and fragrant white flowers.
- Tobira Variegata**—Foliage of a lighter green than the foregoing, and variegated with white.
- Undulatum**—One of the best species of the genus; leaves deep green, lanceolated form; growth vigorous, with fragrant white flowers.
- Polygala, Dalmatiana**—A profuse flowering shrub, with purple pea-blossom shaped flowers, and pretty, light green leaves.
- Privet, California**—A strong-growing pyramidal shrub with bright green, medium-sized leaves and white flowers in June; ornamental, and one of the best of hedge plants.



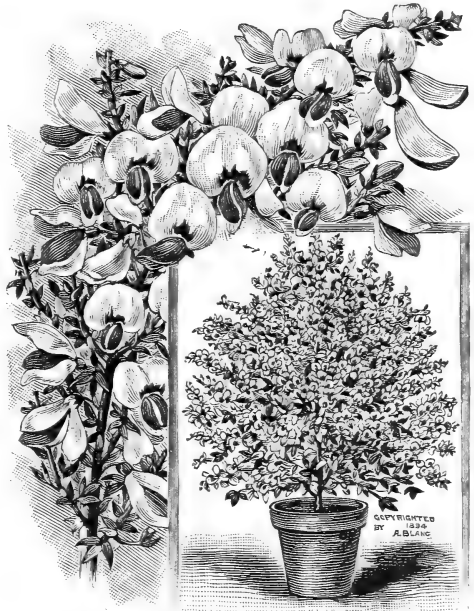
- Evergreen**—The well-known hedge plant; leaves dark green; spikes of fragrant white flowers in June; if systematically pruned it can not be surpassed as a hedge plant.
- Raphiolepis, Ovata**—A beautiful, compact, low-growing shrub, with leathery, dark, shining green leaves, and fragrant white flowers, followed by black berries in profusion.
- Redwood** (*Sequoia Sempervirens*)—Too well known to need description. We regret to say, however, it is not nearly so extensively cultivated as it merits; no better avenue tree exists.
- Glaucous-leaved**—A variety having foliage with a decidedly bluish cast, but otherwise similar to the preceding.
- Retinospora, Plumosa**—A very compact-growing variety, short slender branches, and small, bright green leaves.
- Plumosa Aurea**—Golden-tipped foliage; retains its color throughout the year.
- Plumosa Viridis**—A very compact-growing variety, with short, slender branches, and small, bright green leaves.
- Plumosa Argentea Variegata**—A variety having its shoots variegated with white.
- Rhododendron**—GRAFTED VARIETIES. Magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs—the finest and most hardy of all evergreens. They prefer a somewhat shaded situation. Our collection embraces the leading sorts of the various colors.
- Ponticum**—Flowers purple, often spotted on the upper lobe, and freely produced in short terminal corymbs.
- Rosemary**—The well-known hardy evergreen shrub, whose foliage is often used to make Rosemary tea, a decoction for relieving headache.
- Sciadopitys, Verticillata**—UMBRELLA PINE. A remarkable and beautiful conifer from Japan; of slow growth while young, but eventually of large size; leaves long, narrow, and dark shining green, arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts, on horizontal branches.
- Spruce**—Another class of beautiful, stately, handsome evergreens, entirely overlooked in our landscape planting. They are highly ornamental, their formal but elegant outline and dark aspect affording a strong contrast to the more irregular form and light foliage of other trees. As single specimens they are among the most admired objects; many are also highly valued for their timber. All are perfectly hardy.
- Alba**—WHITE SPRUCE. A native tree of moderate growth, compact, pyramidal form; foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored.
- Alcoquiana**—A fine pyramidal species from Japan, growing from 90 to 120 feet; young shoots covered with long, weak hairs.
- Brachyphylla**—SHORT-LEAVED JAPANESE FIR. A recent introduction, described as a magnificent tree with light green foliage; one of the handsomest and hardiest of the Silver Firs.
- Cephalonica**—CEPHALONIAN SILVER FIR. A very beautiful species, very broad for its height; leaves silvery and dagger-shaped, with a spine on the point.
- Caerulea**—GLAUCOUS SPRUCE. A small and beautiful variety of rather loose spreading habit, with bluish green foliage; very hardy and valuable.
- Concolor**—A hardy variety, growing well in many soils and aspects; makes a beautiful conifer for the lawn and park; foliage pale green and glaucous above, silvery beneath.
- Douglas**—A magnificent, rapid-growing tree, with leaves light green above and glaucous below; sometimes attains a height of 300 feet.
- Firma**—A stately tree with branches horizontal, leaves deep glossy green above, paler beneath; a native of Japan.
- Grandis**—A majestic and graceful tree, towering to a height of 200 feet; leaves arranged in double rows on the branchlets, apple green above, silvery beneath; very distinct.
- Menzies'**—In form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of rich blue or sage color.
- Nigra Dometti**—Leaves single, regularly all around the branches; branches drooping.
- Nobilis**—A noble tree of symmetrical growth; branches spreading and thickly covered with foliage of a rich bluish green on both sides.

- Nordmann's Silver**—A majestic species of recent introduction; growth slow, but eventually becomes large; branches horizontal; foliage massive, dark green, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and new growths is most charming.
- Norway** (*Excelsa*)—A compact and symmetrical tree, the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age.
- Pinsapo**—A beautiful tree; its compact growth and unique appearance render it worthy of a place in every garden. The foliage is of a yellowish hue, with glaucous stripes.
- Pungens**—COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; foliage of a rich silvery blue; tree of dense habit.
- Veitchii**—A tall, slender, handsome tree, growing 100 feet high and upwards; branches slightly ascending, bark whitish, leaves rather closely set, bright glossy green.
- Thujopsis, Borealis Glauca**—NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. A vigorous, upright-growing tree, with spreading curved branches and flexible branchlets of a silvery glaucous tint.
- Dolobrata Variegata**—VARIEGATED AXE-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. A peculiar tree from Japan, of vigorous growth, conical outline, with drooping branches, and leaves quite flattened and distinctly and beautifully marked with rich golden yellow.
- Torreya, Nucifera**—JAPAN NUTMEG. A fine pyramidal tree from 40 to 60 feet high, with yew-like aspect; leaves about an inch long, dark green, paler beneath; fruit egg-shaped, about an inch long.
- Veronica, Andersonii**—One of the best evergreen flowering shrubs; flowers violet blue.
- Imperialis**—A variety with beautiful amaranth-colored flowers.
- Variegated**—A very handsome shrub with variegated foliage and blue flowers.
- Viburnum, Odoratum Variegatum**—Scent similar to that of the *Olea Fragrans*; foliage variegated white and yellow.
- Yew, English** (*Baccata*)—Large bush or small tree of slow growth, and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with somber green leaves; can be trimmed into any shape.
- Erect English** (*Baccata Erecta*)—An erect, dense-growing variety, with small, dark, shining leaves thickly set on the branches.
- Irish** (*Fastigiata*)—Peculiarly upright in growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches; the foliage is of the darkest hue, and the whole plant appears like a deep green column.
- Japan** (*Podocarpus*)—An upright-growing shrub, with long, shining, dark green leaves; luxuriant in its growth and resembling the Irish Yew in form.
- Washingtonii Variegata**—Ends of young shoots whitish; those lower down more or less margined with white.

## DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

- Almond**—The dwarf, double-flowering Almonds produce, in the greatest profusion, perfect, double, finely-formed flowers. At the blossoming each little bush is one mass of bloom.
- Double-white Flowering**—Beautiful white flowers in May.
- Double-red Flowering**—An abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers.
- Althea, or Rose of Sharon**—The Altheas are fine, free-growing, free-flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation, and are particularly desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when very few other trees and shrubs are in blossom. We have the various colors in double sorts, from pure white to violet.
- Variegated-leaved**—A very showy, distinct kind; leaves highly variegated with light yellow; flowers double purple.
- Azalea, Indian or Chinese**—A section of evergreen varieties blooming continuously from November to June, or even later, and of the greatest value for all purposes, whether for decoration, cutting, or exhibition. There are a great number of garden seedlings and hybrids, including every shade and color. Our selection embraces, however, only the best single and double sorts.

- Occidentale** (*Rhododendron Californicum*)—A deciduous shrub from two to six feet high. Flowers numerous in terminal umbels; lobes yellow, spotted within; leaves glabrous, paler beneath.
- Pontica**—A species growing from four to six feet high, with small, shining, hairy leaves, and yellow or orange and red flowers in May.
- Berberry, Common**—A handsome shrub with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes, succeeded by orange-scarlet fruit.
- Purple-leaved**—An interesting shrub, growing four to six feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; very effective in groups.
- Broom Andreana**—A beautiful new variety of the common Broom, having the superior petals golden yellow, and the lateral ones of a beautiful velvety-crimson purple; very free flowering.
- Candicans**—Flowers white.
- Scotch, or Common Broom**—Flowers yellow; April to July.
- Spanish**—Flowers yellow, fragrant, in terminal racemes from July to September.
- Calycanthus, Floridus**—SWEET SHRUB. The well-known variety, with rich foliage and fragrant wood, and having double purple, very fragrant flowers.
- Praecox**—A vigorous growing variety, having larger leaves than the preceding.
- Caragana, Arborescens**—A shrub or small tree with yellow flowers in early spring; very hardy; a native of Siberia.
- Cercidiphyllum, Japonicum**—A new ornamental shrub of pyramidal habit, having the young leaves red when first produced.
- Cherry, Double Red-flowering**—A very ornamental tree, especially adapted to beautifying small grounds; flowers semi-double; white tinged with red.
- Large Double-flowering**—While in flower a remarkably attractive tree, the blooms being so numerous as to conceal the branches and each bloom resembling a miniature rose; white.
- Ranunculiflora**—An upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, somewhat like those of a Ranunculus.
- Corchorus, Japonica**—A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July to October.
- Silver-variegated**—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small green foliage edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs.
- Crape Myrtle**—A most splendid genus of flowering shrubs of free growth and free habit, blooming profusely during midsummer.
- Pink**—Rose or pink colored flowers; makes showy hedges.
- Purple**—Bright purple flowers; free bloomer.



BROOM ANDREANA.

**Regia**—Beautiful rose color in the morning, growing deeper through the day.

**Scarlet**—Deep crimson, distinct.

**White**—Pure white; a pretty shrub.

**Currant, Crimson Flowering**—Deep red flowers produced in great abundance in early spring.

**Deutzia**—Fine hardy shrubs, with fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers. They are beautiful and popular, and of the easiest cultivation. The flowers are produced in racemes four to six inches long.

**Crenata**—White flowers tinged with pink.

**Crenata Candidissima**—Abundant racemes of double, pure white flowers.

**Gracilis**—Dwarf, compact habit; flowers double, pure white; the first to flower and the most beautiful.

**Dogwood, Red-flowered (*Rubra*)**—No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. The flowers are of a deep rose color, not merely white faintly tinged with pink. When full of flowers in early May, no prettier object can be conceived.

**Red-twiggled**—A native species, very conspicuous in winter, when the bark is blood-red.

**Elder, Golden-leaved**—Solid golden leaves; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs; effective among other plants.

**Erythrina, Crista-Galli**—CORAL PLANT. A beautiful summer flowering plant, with dark crimson, coral-like flowers in large terminal spikes.

**Euonymus, or Spindle Tree**—A somewhat slender-growing shrub, with shining green foliage, and medium-sized scarlet berries.

**Exochorda, Grandiflora**—A fine shrub producing large white flowers in May; one of the finest shrubs of its season.

**Filbert, Purple-leaved**—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine.

**Hibiscus, Mutabilis**—CHANGEABLE HIBISCUS. The large double flowers of this rare plant are pure white in the morning, changing to a pink at noon, and by night are of a uniform light red. The contrast between them and the newly-opened ones is very striking.

**Honeysuckle**—The following varieties are of erect, shrubby habit; the other sorts will be found under the head of Climbing and Trailing Plants.

**Tartarian**—A slow growing kind, well adapted for ornamental hedges; pink flowers.

**Tartarian White**—Forms an erect, high bush with creamy-white fragrant flowers.

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

**Hydrangea, Hortensia**—A native of Japan. An elegant plant with large leaves and large globular heads of rose-colored flowers.

**Paniculata Grandiflora**—Immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers, which change to pink, and finally to purple blossoms, from early August to frost. One of the best ornamental shrubs.

**Thos. Hogg**—Flowers of the purest white, of very firm texture; invaluable for florists' use and all decorative purposes.

**Lemon Verbena**—A shrub well known for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves; indispensable in the formation of bouquets.

**Leycesteria, Elegans**—A beautiful shrub when in bloom, from the contrast between the deep green hue of the leaves and stem, and the reddish-purple of its large flowers and berries.

**Lilac**—A well-known class of shrubs, indispensable in every garden; highly ornamental, perfectly hardy, and succeeding well in any ordinary garden soil. They are the most satisfactory and most beautiful of spring flowering shrubs. Besides the common purple and white varieties many splendid hybrids have been introduced to our gardens, a few of which we describe below:

**Common Purple**—Too well known to need any description; a good grower; flowers and young wood both fragrant.

**Common White**—Similar to above, but with white flowers.

- Alba Grandiflora**—Very large trusses of pure white flowers.
- A Fleurs d'Oranger**—Flowers creamy white.
- Bertha Dammanii**—The best white Lilac in our collection; the truss is immense; flowers medium size and pure white.
- Chas: X**—A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple.
- de Croncels**—Carmine red in bud, lilac when open; large truss.
- Gigantea**—Flowers blue; vigorous grower, with large leaves and spikes.
- Gloire de Lorraine**—Individual flowers large, red in bud, lilac when open.
- Gloire de Moulins**—Flowers very large, rosy-lilac in color, and very fragrant.
- Hyacinthi fl. pl.**—Double flowers, lilac rose, red in bud, early.
- Japonica**—A new species from Japan; foliage dark green, glossy; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles; grows quite large and blooms much later than any of the others.
- Lemoinei Flore Pleno**—Panicles large; flowers reddish-purple, semi-double; fine.
- Mathieu de Dombasle**—Panicle of medium size; flowers small, very double, color reddish mauve; very free.
- Michel Buchner**—A new, double-flowering sort; color pale lilac, very distinct and fine; an acquisition.
- Persian**—Small foliage, and bright purple flowers.
- Persian Cut-leaved**—A variety with deeply-cut leaves, and reddish-purple flowers.
- Pres. Massart**—Red in bud, purple when open; large panicles, fine.
- Renoncule**—Very double; azure mauve; very fragrant.
- Rothmagensis Rubra**—A distinct hybrid variety with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant; one of the finest Lilacs.
- Rubella fl. pl.**—Flowers lilac.
- Rubra Flore Pleno**—Flowers large, very double, clear violet red.
- Rubra de Marley**—Flowers purple; the variety most extensively used by the Parisian florists for forcing.
- Rubra Insignis**—Dark red in bud, purple when open; large truss; superb.
- Virginalis**—Pure white; large, compact panicles.
- Maple, Atropurpureum**—DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental.
- Atropurpureum dissectum**—CUT-LEAVED PURPLE JAPAN MAPLE. One of the most striking and handsome of the Japanese Maples; form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep and constant purple as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance.
- Atrosanguineum**—BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June; a charming variety.
- Japonicum**—Large deep-green foliage, somewhat circular.
- Japonicum Variegatum**—Large, deep-green, fern-like leaves, splendidly fringed and variegated with silvery white.
- Mock Orange**—SWEET SYRINGA (*Philadelphus*). A valuable class of shrubs of vigorous habit; large, handsome foliage, and beautiful white flowers, produced in great profusion.
- Coronarius**—Pure white, highly scented.
- Coronarius Flore Pleno Albo**—Double-flowering.
- Grandiflorus**—Very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant.
- Golden-leaved**—A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden-yellow foliage; it keeps its color the entire season, and makes a striking contrast with purple-leaved shrubs.
- Paliurus, Aculeatus**—CHRIST'S THORN. A hardy shrub armed with stipular prickles and having greenish-yellow flowers in June and July; this variety is supposed to have furnished the crown of thorns placed on the head of Christ before his crucifixion.

**Plum, Double-Flowering** (*Prunus Triloba*)—A highly interesting and desirable shrub; flowers a delicate pink, very full and double, and set closely on the slender branches.

**Tomentosa**—A pretty species from Japan, with plaited leaves and small red fruits resembling Currants.

**Poinciana, Gilliesii**—From Eastern Africa; showy yellow flowers; hardy.

**Pomegranate, Double Red**—Flowers double scarlet; makes a pretty little tree when trained up.

**Double White**—A fine, free-growing shrub, with abundant, double, creamy white flowers.

**Dwarf**—A dwarf variety, blooming freely even when very small; flowers rich brilliant orange scarlet; very desirable also as a hedge plant.

**Mad. Legrelle**—Large, double flowers of a rich aurora, the petals deeply edged with white.

**Pterostyrax, Hispidum**—A large shrub or small tree from Japan, having fruit covered with stiff, dense hairs; leaves large; showy white flowers in corymbose racemes.

**Purple Fringe, Mist Tree, Smoke Tree** (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A much-admired shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers.

**Quince**—The following varieties of the Japan Quince rank among our choicest shrubs; their brilliant flowers, borne in great profusion, are among the first to appear in spring, covering every branch, branchlet and twig.

**Japan Scarlet**—Bright crimson-scarlet flowers.

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

**Rhodotypus, Kerrioides**—Highly ornamental, with handsome foliage, and having large, single white flowers.

**Snowball**—An old favorite shrub, of large size, with large, globular clusters of pure white flowers.

**Snowberry, Variegated**—A shrub of very pretty habit; foliage, flowers and fruit small, the former variegated; fruit purple, hangs all winter.



SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER.

**Spirea**—This comprises a large class of elegant, low shrubs of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over almost the entire summer.

**Anthony Waterer**—A new Spirea with very large heads of deep pink flowers; it is of low, bushy growth and continues to bloom during the summer.

**Prunifolia fl. pl.**—This is the variety well known as Bride Wreath; flowers double, pure white.

**Revesii flore pleno**—A beautiful double-flowering variety.

**Staphylea, Colchica**—A hardy, branching shrub from the Caucasian Mountains, growing three to five feet high and having erect, terminal racemes of flowers, seven to eight inches long.

**Pinnata**—ST. ANTHONY'S NUT. Flowers in racemes in May and June; fruit white, pistachio-flavored; six to twelve feet high.

**Sumach, Cut-leaved** (*Rhus glabra laciniata*)—A very striking plant; leaves very large, deeply cut, drooping gracefully from the branches, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

**Tree Paeony**—These comprise a large class of handsome flowering shrubs, attaining a height of six to eight feet with proper care; the flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, numerous, and enormous in size.

- Vitex Agnus Castus**—CHASTE TREE. A large, irregular-growing shrub, or small tree, with light blue flowers in spikes in summer; peculiar odor.
- Weigelia**—A valuable genus of plants from Japan; they produce from April to June, superb, large, trumpet-shaped flowers, of all shades and colors from pure white to red.
- Hendersonii**—Deep rose-colored.
- Lavallei**—A fine variety; dark reddish; the darkest variety.
- Rosea**—An elegant shrub and an old favorite; fine rose-colored flowers.
- Van Houtti**—Carmine.
- Variogated-leaved**—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined silvery variegated foliage; flowers scarcely white; one of the best dwarf variegated shrubs, and stands the sun well.
- Xanthoceras, Sorbifolia**—A very popular shrub or small tree with large foliage and long racemes of white flowers with purple center.

## CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

- Akebia, Quinata**—A very distinct and beautiful climber from Japan, with neat, small, sub-evergreen leaves, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.
- Ampelopsis, Engelmanni**—A new variety with shorter joints than the *Quinquefolia*; a good rapid climber growing six to ten feet in a season.
- Quinquefolia**—AMERICAN IVY, OR VIRGINIA CREEPER. A very rapid climber, with beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn.
- Variogated**—A species of the above with variegated foliage.
- Veitchii**—JAPAN CREEPER, OR BOSTON IVY. Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green, changing to a rich crimson in autumn.
- Bignonia, Grandiflora**—TRUMPET VINE. The well-known variety, with large, orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers.
- Clematis**—The Clematis are elegant, slender-branched climbers of rapid growth, with fine foliage and beautiful large flowers of various colors; they are perfectly hardy, and can not be excelled as climbing plants in any situations.
- Barillet Deschamps**—Double, mauve.
- Duchess of Edinburgh**—The best of the double whites; deliciously scented; June and July.
- Henryii**—Large, finely formed, of a beautiful creamy white; July to October.
- Jackmanii**—Intense violet purple; one of the very best varieties; June to November.
- Jackmanii Alba**—White.
- John Gould Veitch**—Rosette formed, lavender blue; double.
- Kermesina**—Red flower, medium size.
- Madam Edouard Andre, or Red Jackmanii**—A beautiful variety of an entirely new color; flowers large, abundant and sweet scented.
- Madam Grange**—Crimson violet, red bar in center; July to October.
- M'lle Marie Boisselot**—Flowers white; one of the best of its class.
- Montana**—Remarkably free growing and profuse blooming; flowers white with a dash of pink, and very sweet scented.
- William Kennet**—Deep lavender ribboned with carmine lilac.
- Clianthus, Puniceus**—A beautiful hardy trailing shrub from New Zealand, with bright crimson flowers in clusters.
- Cobaea, Scandens**—A remarkably rapid-growing summer climber, with handsome foliage, and producing large, purple, bell-shaped flowers in great profusion during the fall months.
- Honeysuckle, Aurea Reticulata**—From Japan; a handsome, small-leaved variety, with foliage beautifully netted and variegated with yellow.

**Belgian**—Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

**Fuschioides**—Flowers brilliant scarlet; curious and interesting; one of the finest.

**Halleana**—HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort; flowers pure white changing to yellow; very fragrant.

**Sempervirens**—Strong, rapid grower; flowers scarlet; blooms all summer.

**Sinensis**—CHINESE. A well-known variety, holding its dark green foliage very late; blooms in July and September; very fragrant.

**Ye ow**—Bright yellow and orange-colored flowers.



CLEMATIS, MADAM EDOUARD ANDRE.

**Ivy, Giant**—A very hardy kind, with large, thick, leathery leaves.

**Irish**—Large, dark green, luxuriant leaves.

**Variegated**—Leaves green and yellowish white.

**Jasmine, Catalonian**—Flowers pure white, double and deliciously fragrant.

**Capensis**—White flowers; very fragrant, free growing.

**Nudiflorum**—Numerous yellow flowers, from November through the winter.

**Officinale**—Fragrant white flowers; delicate, beautiful foliage; hardy.

**Kennedya, Rosea**—Large light green foliage with racemes of pea-shaped rose-colored flowers during February and March.



- Lophospermum, Scandens**—A handsome climber, well suited for a small trellis or dwarf walls in a warm situation; flowers purplish violet, freely produced all summer.
- Mandevillea, Sauveolens**—CHILE JASMINE. Beautiful white fragrant flowers; an elegant, graceful climber.
- Manettia, Bicolor**—An ornamental climber, with large funnel-shaped flowers, bright scarlet at the lower portion, and yellow towards the top of the tube; fine for pot culture.
- Passion Vine** (*Passiflora*)—An extensive genus of climbing plants, mostly of American origin, and nearly all highly ornamental in foliage and fruit. They are best adapted for covering large structures.
- Coerulea**—Flowers faintly scented, purple at the bottom, white in the middle, and blue at the ends; fruit yellowish.
- Colvillei**—Whitish, tinged with blue.
- Constance Elliott**—White; very hardy.
- Pink**—The flowers are very large and produced in great abundance during the summer and fall.
- Scarlet**—(*Tacsonia Von Volxemi*). Scarlet.
- Phaseolus, Caracalla**—SNAIL VINE. Large flowers, purple and yellowish mixed; a fine climber.
- Physianthus, Albens**—A beautiful climber, flowering through summer and fall; flowers pure white, fragrant; seed pods as large as an orange, and very ornamental.
- Silk Vine** (*Periploca*)—A rapid-growing climber, with glossy foliage and clusters of purplish-brown flowers.
- Smilax**—The most useful vine growing, being adapted for vases, baskets, trimming in rooms, and for twining around designs of cut flowers.
- Solanum, Jasminoides**—A deciduous twiner, with bluish-white flowers deeply cleft and spreading.
- Sollya, Heterophylla**—AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL. An evergreen twiner from Australia, with small, pretty, blue, bell-shaped flowers.
- Swainsonia, Galegifolia Alba**—Foliage long, graceful; flowers pure white, produced in sprays resembling sweet peas.
- Tecoma, Jasminoides**—A fine climber; flowers borne in large panicles, single bell-shaped; corolla white, streaked with red in the throat; must be seen to be appreciated.
- Trumpet Vine**—See BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA.
- Virginia Creeper**—See AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.
- Wistaria, Magnifica**—Flowers in dense drooping racemes, of a pale lilac; foliage very graceful; vigorous.
- White**—A most elegant and rapid-growing climber; attains immense size; pure white flowers in long, pendulous clusters.
- Purple**—Flowers pale blue, otherwise similar to the preceding.
- Double Purple**—Perfectly double flowers in dense racemes, about the same length as the Purple.

## PALMS, DRACAENAS, AGAVES, YUCCAS, ETC.

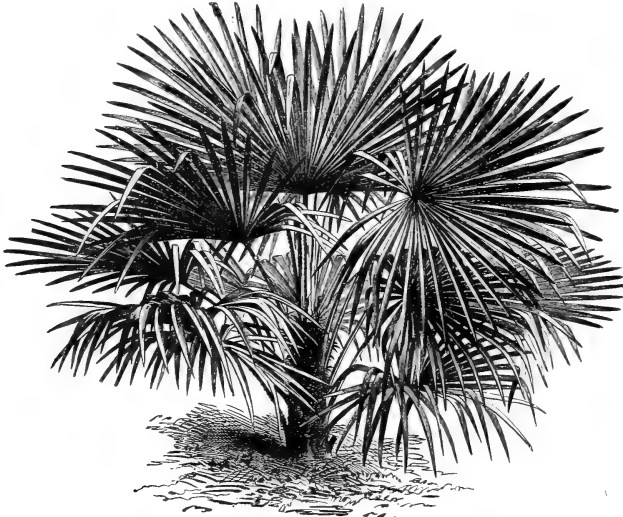
### PALMS.

Palms have now become almost indispensable in all decorations, whether for apartments, conservatories, or the production of tropical effects in landscapes, for which the hardiest sorts are so useful and appropriate. When planted out, no class of plants makes such a grand display, and none are of more easy culture. Rich soil, mulching, and watering will, in a short time, produce grand specimens, amply repaying the extra care. We have a large stock of all the leading sorts, especially of the hardy ones, which we distinguish with an \*.

\* **Brahea, Edulis**—A dwarf-growing variety, with fan-shaped, bright shining green leaves.

\* **Chamaerops, Argentea**—A variety of *Chamaerops excelsa*, with a glaucous tinge.

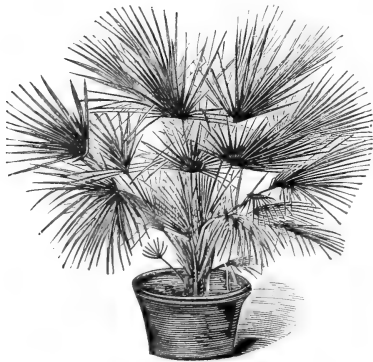
\* **Excelsa**—JAPANESE FAN PALM. A very hardy Palm, with an erect stem, twenty to thirty feet high, and dark green, erect, fan-shaped leaves, deeply cut into narrow segments.



CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA.

\* **Fortunei**—Similar in appearance to the preceding, but having larger and broader leaves cut half way or more down; segments pendulous toward the tips.

\* **Humilis**—A Fan Palm of dwarf habit; it is a native of southern Europe, and very hardy; makes a splendid specimen if planted by itself on a lawn.



CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS.

\* **Nepalensis**—A handsome and unique variety of the Japanese Fan Palm. The leaves are smaller and the leaf stalks shorter and stouter than in the usual type; they project at almost right angles to the main trunk, creating a pretty and interesting appearance. Severe winds do not mar their beauty in the least.

\* **Tomentosa**—A variety of the *humilis* with glaucous-colored foliage.

\* **Cocos, Australis**—A beautiful and hardy Palm from Brazil; leaves pinnate, blue-green, and recurved; grows twenty-five to thirty-five feet high.

\* **Corypha, Australis**—A fan-leaved Palm of great beauty from Australia; leaves dark green; an elegant decorative plant for apartments or conservatories; growth rapid.

\* **Cycas, Revoluta**—SAGO PALM. A native of China and Japan, with cylindrical, usually embraced stems, terminating in a crown of handsome, deeply-cut pinnate leaves of thick texture.

- \* **Erythea, Edulis**—A fine Palm from Guadalupe Island. The style and rapidity of growth are somewhat similar to the California Fan Palm, but the leaves are a much deeper green in color, and have no hairy or thread-like filaments attached.
- \* **Armata**—A slow-growing, hardy variety, with glaucous or bluish-colored foliage.



LATANIA BORBONICA.

- \* **Jubea, Spectabilis**—COQUITO PALM. A handsome and hardy Palm from Chile; leaves pinnate and of regular form; the most southern of American Palms.
- Kentia, Belmoreana**—A beautiful, strong growing, conservatory variety, with deep green, crisp foliage.
- Fosteriana**—The finest of the Kentias, and the best Palm for house decoration; a free grower and healthy; foliage bright green, gracefully recurved; whole habit graceful.

**Latania, Borbonica**—Large, deeply divided, fan-shaped leaves, rich dark green in color; one of the popular Palms in cultivation for decorative work; of easy culture and comparatively hardy.

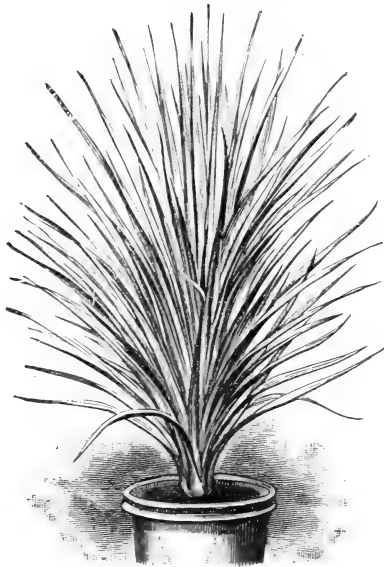
- \* **Phoenix, Canariensis**—CANARY ISLAND PALM. The handsomest and hardiest species of the Date Palm family. Being a rapid grower, it soon develops into beautiful specimens, with pinnate, dark-green leaves, from six to twelve feet long; the divisions linear, lance-shaped, very much pointed. It, and the following varieties, comprise the grandest ornaments of our gardens, parks, and lawns, contributing a graceful and charming tropical appearance to any landscape. It is fully as hardy as the native Fan Palm, and differing so widely from that variety in its habit



PHENIX CANARIENSIS.

of growth, color, and style of foliage, a finer contrast can not readily be imagined when the two are planted either opposite, or alternately in rows.

- \* **Dactylifera**—From this species we derive the well-known dates of commerce. At various points in this state, wherever the plants have become of sufficient age, they are successfully producing their glorious fruit. It is highly ornamental in addition to its usefulness.
- \* **Dactylifera**—ALEXANDRIA DATE. Plants from seed from imported Dates of the very best grade known to commerce.
- Reclinata**—An elegant species, with long, handsome leaves, having a pendulous habit. It is not quite so hardy as some of the other sorts, but in protected situations succeeds admirably.
- \* **Tenuis**—A very hardy variety, of similar general characteristics to the others, but of somewhat slower growth.
- \* **Pritchardia, Filifera** (*Brahea Filamentosa*)—The well-known California Fan Palm; it is a native of the southern part of this state, of erect, rapid growth, with immense fan-shaped leaves of a light green color, having numerous long hair-like filaments attached.
- \* **Pritchardia, Robusta**—This palm greatly resembles the *Pritchardia Filifera*, excepting that the stem is stouter, leaves more fan-shaped, and grows only to half the height.
- \* **Sabal, Blackburniana**—A slow-growing variety from Bermuda; leaves long, blue green, very convex at back; admirably suited for a window plant.
- \* **Ghiesbrihtii**.
- \* **Mexican**—A robust grower; a large palm more stocky than the following; not common.
- \* **Palmetto**—THE CABBAGE PALMETTO. Famous for its historical associations and imperishability of its wood under water; a native of the Southern States, where it attains a height of 80 to 90 feet; leaves long, numerous divided and deeply cleft.



DRACAENA STRICTA.

- Indivisa**—Leaves narrower, longer, and more pendulous than the preceding.
- Fosterii**—A handsome variety of slower growth than either of the above; leaves broader, drooping, and of a light green color.

**Seaforthia, Elegans**—A most graceful plant, eminently adapted for decorative purposes, and is quite well known the world over for its feathery elegance and graceful character; the pinnate leaves are from two to ten feet in length, dark green and perfectly smooth.

- \* **Washingtonia, Sonorae**—WASHINGTON PALM. This new palm is one of the hardiest and most beautiful known. It resembles somewhat, in growth and foliage, our well-known California Fan Palm; its leaves retain their green color during the winter months, and remain green for many years after they are developed. This is the second time this palm has been disseminated in California, some fifteen years ago seeds having been received from an unknown source, the plants from which are now found growing throughout this state, often side by side with the California Fan Palm, when the distinct appearance of the form and leaves is easily recognized.

#### DRACAENAS.

**Dracaena, Australis**—A palm-like tree, with long, flag-like leaves; invaluable in landscape gardening.

## AGAVES.

**Agave, Americana**—The well-known so-called Century Plant.

**Americana Variegata**—A variegated form of the preceding, the leaves having a dark green center, broadly margined with rich yellow.

**Lecheguella.**

**Shawii**—Flowers in dense clusters on large panicles, two feet long; leaves grow in rosette form two feet in diameter, deep green; very rare, and a most distinct and handsome plant.

## YUCCAS.

An extensive genus of handsome plants variously known as Adam's Needle, Spanish Bayonet, etc., inhabiting the Southern United States, Mexico and Central America. They make beautiful objects if properly placed, and thrive splendidly where other plants could not live. The flowers of all the species are large and showy, mostly white, borne on large spikes from two to four feet long.

**Yucca, Aloefolia Rubra**—A very striking looking plant, with brownish stiff leaves.

**Aloefolia Variegata**—Leaves variegated green and white, the white sometimes tinged with pink.

**Aloefolia Quadricolor**—Leaves variegated similarly to the preceding, with the exception that instead of the green being in the center of the leaf, it is divided and runs along the edges in narrow stripes.

**Filamentosa**—A variety of compact growth, with dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish white flowers.

**Pendula**—Leaves finely curved; one of the best plants for vases.

**Plicata**—A very ornamental kind.

**Whippleyi**—Leaves dense, rigid and straight, green with glaucous tinge; margins minutely serrated.

## DASYLIRION.

Yucca-like plants, natives of Mexico, and hardy here. Popular scenic plants in the semi-tropical gardens of southern Europe. Leaves usually narrow and grass-like, gracefully drooping; recommended as fine decorative plants.

**Dasyllirion, Gracilis**—Leaves recurved two to three feet long, less than one inch broad, with sharp marginal spines.

**Longifolium**—Leaves longer than the type, pale green or glaucous.

**Serratifolium**—Flowers white; panicle dense, one foot long; leaves two feet long, nearly one inch broad; marginal teeth; stem stout

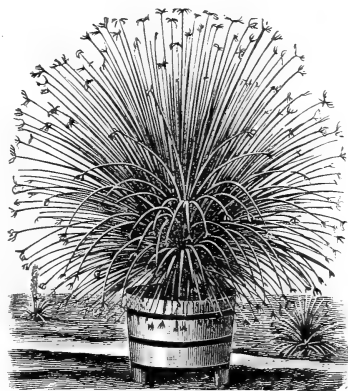
**Wheelerii**—Resembles *Serratifolium* very closely.

## NOLINA BELDINGI.

One of the stateliest of the whole Yucca family, now for the first time introduced; a native of the Cape region of Lower California, where it grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet, with a very dense and wide crown, producing at the same time 8 to 10 flower spikes six feet long, each spike containing hundreds of white, lily-like flowers.

## PANDANUS UTILIS—Screw Pine.

A grand decorative plant for centers of vases or grown as a single specimen; it is called Screw Pine from the arrangement of the leaves upon the stem; leaves long, recurved, dark green with the edges thickly and finely serrated.



DASYLIRION SERRATIFOLIUM.

## ROSES.



Our custom of annually procuring from every source of acknowledged prominence and reliability, the various lists of *new* varieties offered by each, has been as faithfully maintained the past season as heretofore. Conscientiously pursuing this course, year after year, has placed us in possession of a collection of varieties second to none on the continent. The fact has gradually developed, however, that such a vast list was beyond the requirements or demand of the age. While no doubt new in every way, and especially so to the producer, many of the *new* roses of the past few years have proven very similar to old and well-established sorts. Others, after careful trial, we have found lacking in vigor of growth or freedom of bloom, or both. It is true, however, that several really desirable novelties have been obtained. To separate one from the other, "the gold from the dross," has been our greatest desire the past season. During the entire summer we have closely watched the growing and blooming qualities of every sort in our entire collection, carefully noting

the respective merits of each, having resolved to discard such as were in any way deficient, whether new or old, and in cases of marked similarity to preserve and propagate only the one possessing the more generally greater merit. As a result, we have had much "weeding out" to do, and although now with a much reduced list, we feel it is far more select, less annoying to ourselves and less confusing to our patrons.

The new classes and the new varieties, offered for the first time this year, we conscientiously believe will be found entire novelties and highly satisfactory additions to the most fastidious collections.

As heretofore, we handle only the one style of plants, namely, good, strong, out-of-door-grown stock, either budded or grown on their own roots from cuttings. Varieties marked with a star (\*) can be had budded in tree form (usually called Tree or Standard Roses) on a single stem three to four feet high.

## THE LORD PENZANCE HYBRID SWEETBRIERS.

These lovely hybrids form quite a distinct break from any class of Rose yet in commerce. They are crosses between the common Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned garden Roses, Austrian Briers, etc. The foliage of every one of them is as sweetly scented as the common Sweetbrier. Added to this, the flowers, which are borne in wondrous profusion, are varied in color, from pale yellow and terra cotta to crimson. They are perfectly hardy, even in the most bleak and exposed situations. For vigor there is scarcely anything in the Rose world to equal them. The flowers are single or semi-double, thereby adding lightness and elegance to their beauty.

**Amy Robsart**—Deep rose.

**Anne of Geierstein**—Dark crimson.

**Flora McIvor**—White, tinted rose.

**Lady Penzance**—Fawn, changing to Austrian copper.

## NEW HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES.

The habit of these new roses is the same as that of the Wichuraiana. The growth is creeping, and therefore can be used to cover ground, stems of trees, trellises, or any other purpose desired. They are the hardiest Roses we know of, withstanding any climate or exposure, thriving also in the poorest soil. The foliage is finely cut, thick, of a leathery substance, bright green, shining as if varnished, not subject to mildew or any insect, and keeps its full beauty until almost Christmas. The flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion, are deliciously fragrant and last a long time in perfection.

**Manda's Triumph**—This grand variety is of free growth, luxuriant foliage, and produces large clusters of double, pure white flowers, beautifully imbricated and well formed, two inches in diameter and sweetly scented.

**Pink Roamer**—Without question a hybrid between the Sweetbrier and Wichuraiana, carrying the characteristics in bloom of the former and the rampant growth and luxuriant foliage of the latter; the single flowers, produced in close heads, are of a rich bright pink with an almost white center; very fragrant.

**South Orange Perfection**—This is a gem, growing freely, close to the ground, and having multitudes of the most perfectly-formed, double flowers, of a soft blush pink at the tips changing to white; it lasts a long time after being cut.

**Universal Favorite**—The most vigorous-growing sort of the set; the long, branching shoots are covered with dense, bright-green foliage, and the double flowers, of a beautiful rose color similar to the Bridesmaid, are deliciously fragrant.

## TEA, OR EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

This group, with their delicious fragrance, their delicate neutral tints, and their free-flowering qualities, is undoubtedly entitled to the distinction of being the most choice, desirable and popular of all the families of roses. As a class, they are sensitive of neglect; the soil can scarcely be made too rich for their reception. Most of the varieties being of moderate growth require rather close pruning. The flowers are most highly valued in the bud.

- \* **Alphonse Karr**—A valuable and very beautiful tea rose; fine large buds and flowers, full and double; color bright violet crimson deeply shaded with purplish red, center brilliant carmine; strong grower and free bloomer.
- \* **Amazone**—Yellow, reverse of petals veined with rose; long, well-formed buds.
- \* **Anna Oliver**—A superb rose; very large, full form, very double, and good substance; color lovely creamy blush shaded with deep carmine, tinged and edged with silver rose; very fragrant.
- \* **Annie Cook**—A seedling from Bon Silene, of a delicate shade of pink; an American rose of great merit.
- Beaute Inconstante**—Bright capucine red, shaded and lined carmine and bright yellow; a novel and distinct color.
- \* **Belle Lyonnaise**—Pale lemon yellow; a fine sort.
- \* **Bon Silene**—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright rosy crimson; very sweet and beautiful.
- \* **Bougere**—Flowers extra large, very double and full; sweet tea scent; color, bronze rose or violet crimson, delicately shaded with lilac.
- Bridesmaid**—A rose of American origin; clear bright pink; identical with its parent Catherine Mermet, excepting as regards color.
- \* **Catherine Mermet**—A very beautiful rose, valued highly for its beautiful buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large globular flowers; one of the very finest varieties; a strong grower and good bloomer.
- \* **Charles Rovolli**—Large globular flowers, very full and double, delightfully fragrant; color a lovely shade of brilliant carmine, changing to silver rose, center and base of petals clear golden yellow; very beautiful.
- Christine de Noue**—An elegant deep red rose, of fine texture and size; forces finely, and is altogether one of the best new tea roses.
- Climbing Devoniensis**—A sport from Devoniensis; as productive as the old sort, with the advantage of being a vigorous grower.
- Climbing Niphetos**—A very elegant new rose, same as Niphetos except that it is a vigorous climber.
- Climbing Perle des Jardin**—Identical with Perle des Jardin and equally good in every way, but of vigorous climbing habit.
- Climbing Souv. de Wooton (New)**—A splendid variety, a sport from Souv. de Wooton, with which it is identical, excepting in its strong, rampant, climbing habit of growth which often reaches 15 feet in one season; wonderfully free blooming; flowers bright magenta red, large, full, and of fine form.
- Climbing White Pet (New)**—An unusually strong grower, with handsome, clean foliage and pure white, very double flowers borne in clusters, and produced in great profusion.
- Comtesse Eva Starhemberg**—The bud is long in form, opening into a fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture; color, creamy yellow, shading to ochre at the center; borders of the petals touched with rose.
- \* **Comtesse de Frigneuse**—Delicate canary yellow; large, full, well formed; bud long and pointed; very free flowering.
- \* **Comtesse Riza du Parc**—A fine variety; color bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet crimson; flowers large, very full and sweet; a profuse bloomer.



- \* **Coquette de Lyon**—Canary yellow; medium size, fine form, full; growth vigorous.
- \* **Cornelia Cook**—Large fine buds; creamy white.
- \* **Devoniensis**—Beautiful creamy white and rosy center; large, very full and double; sweet tea scent; one of the finest roses.
- \* **Doctor Grill**—Coppery yellow, suffused with rose.
- \* **Duchess de Brabant**—Soft silvery blush, changing to deep rose, edged with silver.
- \* **Duchess of Edinburgh**—Flowers of good substance; color deep rosy crimson.
- \* **Eliza Sauvage**—Yellow to white; a profuse bloomer.
- Elie Beauvillain**—Rosy white, centers coppery veined with red; large, full, and imbricated; climbing habit.
- \* **Empress Marie of Russia**—A splendid variety; fine stately flowers, extra large, very full and delightfully sweet; color, fine canary yellow, passing to white, delicately tinged with pale lemon; very beautiful.
- Enchantress (New)**—Flowers creamy white, slightly tinted with buff in the center; large, full, and globular; the petals slightly recurved at the edges; of vigorous growth, fine foliage, and great freedom in blooming; a most distinct and effective tea rose.
- Etoile de Lyon**—Brilliant chrome yellow; large, finely-formed buds and flowers.
- \* **General de Tartas**—Brilliant carmine, shaded with violet purple; large and fragrant.
- \* **Gloire de Dijon**—Fawn, tinted with salmon and rose; few roses have obtained such wide and well-deserved popularity as this sort.
- Golden Gate**—The flowers are extra large, very full, and finely formed; the buds are long and of the most desirable form; the color is a rich creamy white, beautifully tinged with fine golden yellow.
- \* **Gold of Ophir**—Bright salmon and fawn; habit very vigorous.
- \* **Grace Darling**—A fine rose; color porcelain rose elegantly shaded with vinous crimson; medium size, handsome flowers; very sweet.
- Graziella (New)**—A quick, free, and healthy grower, commencing to bloom early and continuing to do so freely throughout the season; flowers large, finely formed, double; color creamy white, shaded with faint blush.
- Henry M. Stanley**—The color is a rare and remarkable shade of clear amber rose, tinged at the center with apricot yellow, edged and bordered with rich carmine; deliciously scented.
- \* **Homer**—Rosy pink with salmon shade.
- Improved Rainbow**—Entirely distinct in its markings; the Improved Rainbow, instead of being broadly marked like its parent the Rainbow, is penciled with brightest gontier color, every petal in every flower, and base of petals are of bright amber color, making it a very distinct and charming flower.
- \* **Isabella Sprunt**—Sulphur yellow; very beautiful in the bud.
- Jules Finger**—Flowers extra large and finely formed, very full and sweet; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson.
- Lady Stanley**—Flowers extra large, very full, double and sweet, and of good substance; color, a beautiful shade of chamois red or rich crimson, lightened with terra cotta.
- \* **La France**—Silvery rose, changing to pink; very large, full, globular; a constant bloomer, and the sweetest of all roses; an invaluable sort.
- La Nankeen**—Highly valued for its magnificent buds, which are deep orange yellow at base, and rich creamy white at the point; exceedingly beautiful, and different from all others; very fragrant.
- \* **La Sylphide**—Blush with fawn center; very large and double.
- \* **Letty Coles**—Still regarded as one of the finest roses of its color; soft rosy pink, shaded with intense crimson; extra large, full globular form, very double; exceedingly sweet tea fragrance.
- Luciole**—Carmine rose, tinted with saffron yellow, base of petals coppery yellow; large, long, well-shaped bud; very fragrant.
- \* **Madame Chedanne Guinoisseau**—A valuable and exceedingly beautiful variety; flowers clear golden yellow, large, very full and sweet; buds long and pointed; first-class in every way.

- \* **Madame Cusin**—Crimson, with light center, slightly tinted with yellowish white; medium size; good form and quite distinct.
- Madame Devacout**—A magnificent rose; beautiful clear canary yellow; delicious tea fragrance; large, very double and full; beautiful in bud and flower.
- Madame de Vatry**—A splendid rose, large, full form, very double and sweet; color rich crimson scarlet; very bright.
- \* **Madame de Watteville**—This grand rose is one of the most beautiful varieties introduced; the color is a remarkable shade of creamy yellow, richly tinged with carmine, while the large shell-like petals each have a wide border of crimson; the flowers are finely rayed, large, very full and highly perfumed.
- Mad. Elie Lambert**—Flowers extra large, fine globular form, very full and well built up; color a rich creamy white, faintly tinted with pale golden yellow, and exquisitely bordered with soft rosy flesh; in short, a magnificent rose in every way.
- \* **Madame Falcot**—Nankeen, changing to yellow; very pretty both in bud and when expanded.
- Madame Hoste**—An exceedingly beautiful rose; extra large, full flowers of excellent substance; color fine canary yellow, deepening at center to rich golden yellow; grand for forcing.
- \* **Madame Joseph Schwartz**—A lovely rose; extra large, globular flowers, very full and deliciously sweet; color pure white, elegantly tinged and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush.
- \* **Madame Lambard**—A first-class rose; extra large, full flowers, very double; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn shaded with carmine; buds and reverse of petals deep rosy crimson.
- \* **Madame Maurice Kuppenheim**—A remarkably pretty rose; flowers of elegant form, large, full and double; color pale canary yellow, faintly tinged with pink, shaded with coppery rose, sometimes soft rosy flesh; very sweet.
- Madame Pierre Guillot**—Flowers large, full, finely formed, pale yellow tinted with coppery orange at center, becoming pale outwards, edges of petals rosy crimson.
- \* **Madame Scipion Cochet**—Beautiful creamy rose with deep crimson center; flowers large, somewhat tulip shaped, quite full and very sweet; a good, constant bloomer.
- \* **Madame Welch**—Pale yellow, deep orange center, often shaded with reddish copper; flowers large, well formed and very double.
- Marie Guillot**—White faintly tinged with yellow; large, full; of splendid form; a most beautiful tea.
- \* **Marie Lambert**—Beautiful pale flesh color, passing to rich creamy white; large, regular flowers, full and well-formed buds; delightfully perfumed.
- \* **Marie Van Houtte**—White, slightly tinged with yellow, border of the petals tipped with rose; flowers quite full and well formed; a superb rose.
- Marion Dingee**—A splendid red rose; flowers of good size, nicely cup-shaped, and borne in wonderful profusion all through the growing season; color deep crimson, changing to carmine in the matured flowers.
- Marquise de Vivens**—Novel shade of violet crimson with center and base of petals creamy yellow; large, full flowers; a constant and profuse bloomer.
- Maurice Rouvier**—Of remarkable vigor for a tea rose; flowers of enormous size and quite double; splendid form; color, soft tender rose, shaded and varied with red.
- Medea**—Flowers bright lemon yellow with canary yellow center; very full buds with high centers; foliage dark and thick.
- Mrs. Pierrepont Morgan**—A sport from Mme. Cusin, but in every way much superior to that variety; the flowers are much larger and very double; petals are broad and massive; prolific bloomer; color intensely bright cerise or rose pink.
- \* **Niphotos**—Pure white, very large and globular; a very popular rose; the best white tea.
- \* **Papa Gontier**—Extra large, finely-formed buds and flowers, full and fragrant; color brilliant carmine, changing to pale rose, reverse of petals purplish red; the best red tea rose yet introduced.

- \* **Perle des Jardin** (Pearl of the Gardens)—This is the best yellow tea rose; an abundant bloomer; buds are very large; flowers of the deepest yellow; highly fragrant.
- \* **President**—Splendid large flowers and buds, very double and full; color soft rosy crimson, changing to brilliant carmine, shaded purplish red, fragrant and beautiful.
- Princess Bonnie** (New)—Rich vivid crimson; large, semi-double with fine petals, exceedingly fragrant; beautiful long buds.
- Princess de Sagan**—Velvety crimson shaded with blackish purple, and reflexed with amaranth; of medium size, full.
- Princess of Wales**—Outer petals rosy yellow, center golden yellow; large and of perfect form.
- \* **Princesse Stephanie**—Flowers large; petals prettily imbricated, full and sweet: color salmon yellow, delicately flushed with rosy crimson, passing to pale pink.
- \* **Princess Vera**—Coppery rose, center sometimes deep red.
- Rainbow**—The color of this lovely rose is a deep mermet pink, striped and splashed in the most fanciful way with rich gontier shades; the base of the petals is of a rich amber.
- \* **Reine Marie Henriette**—Large, compact, finely-formed flowers, very full and regular, borne in clusters and tea scented; color clear cherry red; very pretty and desirable; a strong climber.
- Reine Olga de Wurtemberg**—Large, full, and fine; color rosy flesh, delicately tinged with salmon yellow; petals margined with crimson; blooms in clusters.
- \* **Safrano**—Buff, shaded yellow; free bloomer; beautiful buds.
- Sappho**—Large, full, and globular flowers; rich apricot yellow, delicately tinged with fawn and pale rose; strong and vigorous grower.
- \* **Shirley Hibbard**—Beautiful nankeen yellow; small flower, extra fine in bud.
- \* **Souvenir d'Espagne**—A grand rose; color coppery yellow and rose, beautifully blended; very fine in bud; a strong grower and free bloomer.
- \* **Souvenir de Gabriel Drevet**—A rare shade of salmon red or terra cotta, delicately toned with violet crimson; a very striking and novel color; deliciously fragrant and very beautiful.
- Souvenir de Lady Ashburton**—A fine shade of rich coppery red, delicately suffused with pale orange yellow; highly scented with true tea rose odor.
- \* **Souvenir de Paul Neyron**—An elegant sort; color white, beautifully tinged with clear golden yellow, each petal edged with bright rosy crimson; very distinct and fine.
- \* **Souv. de Wooton**—A red tea rose of American origin; flowers perfectly double, very fragrant; shoots long, erect.
- \* **Souvenir d'un Ami**—Pale rose, sometimes slightly suffused with salmon; very large, full, globular, highly perfumed; an old favorite.
- Souv. de Victor Hugo**—Color bright rose, with coppery yellow center; ends of petals suffused with carmine; a very desirable sort.
- \* **Sunset**—This magnificent rose is a sport from Perle des Jardin, which it strongly resembles, except in color; the flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double and deliciously perfumed; the color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber.
- \* **The Bride**—An ever-blooming pure white rose of large size and most perfect form; the buds are pointed, and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back; it is a very free-blooming variety, and has the most delicious tea fragrance.
- The Queen**—Large, pure white, the offspring of Souv. d'un Ami, whose many qualities it possesses; it is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds and flowers in great profusion; the buds are beautifully formed and exquisitely scented.
- \* **Triomphe de Luxembourg**—Buff rose; large, and good in the bud; healthy habit; a very desirable sort.
- Valle de Chamounix**—A very beautiful rose; good size, very double, full and sweet; color coppery yellow, elegantly shaded and tinted with rosy blush.
- \* **Viscountess Folkestone**—Creamy pink, center deep salmon pink; large, free, and sweet scented



WILLIAM F. BENNETT.

- \* **Waban**—A valuable rose, a sport from Catherine Mermet, and identical with it in every characteristic except color, which is a rich, deep bright pink, has the same beauty of form, and is a more abundant bloomer.
- White Bon Silene**—This elegant variety is valued particularly for its splendid buds, which are remarkably large and handsome; the color is pale lemon yellow, passing to rich creamy white; very beautiful.
- \* **W. F. Bennett**—A fine rose, in profusion of bloom unsurpassed by any of the monthly roses; it produces extra fine buds of the most brilliant crimson, with a delicious fragrance.

## HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A class produced by crossing varieties of the preceding and following divisions. They are all of moderate growth, must have close pruning, and be grown in rich soil.

- Augustine Guinosseau, or White La France**—A pure white La France, having just a breath of rose-tinted blush delicately clouding the depths of its broad, luxuriant petals; buds and flowers extra large, very full and finely formed, and delightfully perfumed; it blooms all through the season.
- Beauty of Stapleford**—Red, tinged with violet; large, well-formed buds.
- Belle Siebrecht**—A truly superb rose, a cross between La France and Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. Color, a solid pink, of the richest shade (a rare color); flowers sweetly perfumed and large, beautifully formed, and of long, tapering shape; a free bloomer and vigorous grower.
- Camoens**—Extra large, full flowers; color china rose, suffused with pale yellow, passing to white, flushed with carmine; fragrant and fine.
- \* **Cheshunt Hybrid**—Red, shaded with violet; large, full, slightly fragrant; very distinct.
- \* **Countess of Pembroke**—A vigorous and free bloomer; flowers large, of exquisite form, very full, and highly scented; color soft satiny pink, elegantly shaded with rosy peach; very sweet and distinct.
- \* **Duchess of Albany, or Red La France**—It resembles La France, but is more vigorous in growth, and much deeper in color; it is a continuous and free bloomer, producing a great abundance of lovely buds, all through the season. A lovely rose in every way.
- Duchess of Connaught**—Large, very full, and finely formed; color delicate silvery rose, with bright salmon center; a charming rose of excellent quality; very highly scented and distinct.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**—A German variety, and one of great interest to the rose grower; color, pure ivory white; a large, full flower, magnificent in bud; stems long, and bearing large, strong canes with handsome foliage.
- Madam A. Veyset or Striped La France**—A magnificent new rose, identical in every respect with its parent La France, except it is much stronger in growth, and the flowers are beautifully striped and shaded with a delicate white. The coloring is exquisite. It forces freely, and produces magnificent large buds and flowers.
- Madam Caroline Testout**—A really grand rose, of the La France type, but larger and of better color. It is clear pink; there is nothing in the rose line that can approach it in color; the flower is as large as Baroness Rothschild, and as free as La France.
- Meteor**—Color rich velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and striking; buds and flowers are large, and elegantly formed, and borne on nice long stems. It is a vigorous, strong grower, and free bloomer.
- Mrs. W. C. Whitney (New)**—Clear deep pink, very fragrant; flowers large and full; a free grower with nice foliage.
- \* **Puritan**—In size and shape resembles Mabel Morrison; flowers large, pure white, sweet; fine foliage.

**Souvenir de Pres. Carnot** (New)—The finest rose offered in many years; the combination of colors, pink and white tints, is the loveliest we have ever seen; the beauty of form can not be surpassed; in addition it is a strong, free grower, with handsome foliage, easy to manage and easy to propagate.

**Triomphe de Pernet Pere**—Flowers large, double, and of heavy texture; buds long and nicely pointed, free in bloom and of fine habit; color fine bright red.

**White Lady**—Flowers creamy white, with large magnolia-like petals, very double, cupped form.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The varieties of this inestimable and truly popular group differ greatly in all their characteristics, and so require somewhat different culture and treatment. As a general rule, however, they thrive best in a well-preserved loam. Close pruning is generally required, but should be regulated to some extent by the rate of growth of each variety, those of vigorous habit not requiring to be cut back so much as those of slower growth. The flowers range in color from the purest white to the deepest crimson, with the intermediate shades of pink, blush, cherry, carmine, and peach.

\* **Abel Carriere**—Velvety crimson with fiery center; large, full flowers; fragrant; one of the best dark roses.

**Alfred Colomb**—Carmine crimson; large or very large and full; of fine globular form; extremely fragrant.

\* **American Beauty**—An ever-blooming Hybrid Perpetual. Its color is a deep glowing rose; the shape is globular; very double, with a delicious odor.

**American Belle**—A sport from American Beauty, of a pleasing shade of pink; very distinct.

\* **Anna Alexieff**—Rose color; large, full flowers, freely produced.

\* **Anna de Diesbach**—In color, the most lovely shade of carmine; very large, double flowers, fragrant.

\* **Antoine Mouton**—Fine bright rose, reverse of petals silvery; almost as large as Paul Neyron; very full.

\* **Baroness Rothschild**—Pale delicate rose, shaded with white; large and globular. A grand rose; one of the very best.

\* **Baron de Bonstettin**—A strong, vigorous grower; large, very double flowers; very dark red, almost black; fragrant and fine.

\* **Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild**—Flowers extra large, full and double; color bright carmine, passing at center to clear pink; petals delicately edged with white; exquisitely perfumed.

\* **Black Prince**—Very dark velvety crimson, almost black; cupped form; large and fragrant.

\* **Captain Christy**—Delicate flesh color, deeper in the center. This is a very desirable variety.

\* **Cardinal Patrizzi**—Dark velvety crimson.

**Charles Dickens**—Magenta rose color, large and full; produces immense masses of fine flowers.

\* **Charles Lefebre**—Brilliant red; flowers finely shaped; very beautiful.

**Climbing Captain Christy**—Identical with Captain Christy except that it is of climbing habit.

**Dinsmore**—A grand rose, flowers large and perfectly formed, color rich crimson scarlet, very showy and handsome.

**Duchess of Bedford**—Dazzling light scarlet-crimson; large, full, and of perfect globular shape; very vigorous.

\* **Duke of Connaught**—Rosy crimson; large, full, well formed; good in bud, almost without fragrance.

**Duke of Edinburgh**—Bright crimson; fine cupped form; very vigorous grower.

**Earl Dufferin**—Fine velvety crimson, beautifully shaded with rich dark maroon; very large, full and finely formed; fragrant and a free bloomer.

\* **Empereur du Maroc**—Deep velvety maroon; small size; very distinct and beautiful.

- \* **Empress of India**—Dark brownish crimson; round globular flowers, large and full.
- \* **Fischer Holmes**—Bright scarlet; imbricated; one of the best.
- \* **General Jacqueminot**—Brilliant crimson scarlet; esteemed one of the finest roses.
- \* **General Washington**—Brilliant rosy crimson.
- Giant of Battles**—Brilliant fiery crimson.
- Glorie Lyonnaise**—Color salmon yellow, passing to rich creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; this is a beautiful rose.
- \* **Glorie of Cheshunt**—Bright vivid crimson; very free flowering, and of vigorous habit; a fine pillar rose.
- \* **Glorie de Margottin**—A grand rose, believed to be one of the finest of recent years. Color dazzling red; large, and of a regular symmetrical form, somewhat globular, very full and deliciously scented; a very free bloomer and vigorous grower.
- Glorie of Waltham**—Brilliant crimson, with fiery red center; very bright and showy; large, full and regular flowers, highly scented.
- \* **Her Majesty**—The largest rose ever introduced. It is of immense size, perfect form, and exquisite coloring, being a delicate but bright pink, shaded with rosy salmon.
- \* **Jean Liabaud**—Intensely bright crimson, with violet shading. Extra fine.
- \* **John Hopper**—Deep rose, with crimson center; fine form.
- Lady Helen Stewart**—Bright scarlet crimson; flowers fully rounded out, petals large and thick; highly perfumed and very beautiful.
- Lady Mary Fitzwilliam**—Bright delicate flesh color, somewhat resembling Captain Christy.
- \* **Louis Van Houtte**—Fiery amaranth red, petals bordered with crimson; very large and full; habit vigorous.
- \* **Mabel Morrison**—White, faintly flushed with pink; extra.
- Madame Charles Wood**—Brilliant red, changing to bright rose.
- \* **Madame Gabriel Luizet**—One of the most beautiful of roses; it is extra large, with broad, shell-like petals, elegantly formed; very double and full; delightfully perfumed; color is an exquisite shade of clear coral pink, beautifully suffused with lavender and pearl.
- \* **Mad'le Annie Wood**—A magnificent variety; flowers very large; fine, full form; color brilliant violet crimson; exquisite fragrance; an early and profuse bloomer.
- Magna Charta**—A splendid rose; very fragrant; color clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson.
- \* **Marchioness of Lorne**—A grand flower; rich, fulgent rose color, with vivid carmine centers; large, very double, cupped form; buds long and handsome, the outer petals large; very sweet and free flowering.
- Margaret Dickson**—This rose is almost a pure white in color, strong in growth, and quite free flowering; the finest Hybrid Perpetual rose of recent years.
- \* **Marie Baumann**—Crimson vermilion, suffused with carmine; large, full, of exquisite color and form, very fragrant; a rose of the highest quality.
- Marshall P. Wilder**—Flowers cherry carmine; large, semi-globular, full and well formed.
- \* **Merveille de Lyon**—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape; a superb variety.
- Mrs. John Laing**—One of the very best of its class; color clear bright pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on long stems; exceedingly sweet.
- \* **Paul Neyron**—Dark rose; very large, and of good habit.
- Pride of Reigate**—A sport from Countess of Oxford; flowers striped and spotted with white.
- \* **Prince Camille de Rohan**—Very deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; a good rose of splendid color.
- Queen of Queens**—Color silver rose, edged with deep blush; flowers large and full; very free bloomer and fragrant.



PAUL NEYRON.

**Queen of Waltham**—It is a strong grower and continuous bloomer; the flowers are large, full, and sweet; color rich crimson; very beautiful and a profuse bloomer.

**Rosy Morn**—A lovely name and a magnificent rose; very double, full and deliciously sweet; color exquisite salmon rose, shaded with delicate peachy red.

**Salamander**—One of the leading prize winners; flowers bright scarlet crimson; very vivid in summer, and a free autumnal bloomer; a brilliant and most effective rose for the garden or exhibition.



- Senator Vaisse**—Carmine crimson; large, full, exquisitely formed and highly fragrant; an old rose and very fine.
- Silver Queen**—Exceedingly lovely; color elegant silvery blush, passing to delicate rosy pink; large, cupped form, richly scented, and a very free bloomer.
- Ulrich Bruner**—Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; vigorous and hardy.
- Vick's Caprice**—Flowers large with a ground color of soft satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with carmine; it is beautiful in bud form, being quite long and pointed; also plainly showing the stripes and markings.
- \* **Victor Verdier**—Brilliant rosy carmine, beautifully edged with purple; extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; a splendid rose.
- \* **White Baroness**—Pure white flowers of a fine form; very beautiful.
- \* **Xavier Olibo**—Scarlet, shaded with black; large, full, and globular.

## MOSS ROSES.

These are distinguished from other roses by the moss-like substance which surrounds the flower buds. With few exceptions they require close pruning, rich soil, and high culture. On account of their beautiful buds they are great favorites.

- Captain John Ingram**—Dark velvety purple.
- Elizabeth Rowe**—Bright satiny pink; very large and double; fragrant and finely mossed.
- Etna**—One of the finest; very large and full; delightfully fragrant; color bright crimson, shaded with purple; very mossy.
- Glory of Mosses**—Pale rose; very large, full; flat form.
- Luxembourg**—Bright crimson scarlet; large and very mossy.
- James Veitch**—Deep violet, shaded crimson; large and double; extra.
- Mousseline**—Extra fine; large, very full and delightfully fragrant; color pure white, sometimes delicately shaded with rosy blush, elegantly mossed and very beautiful; a continuous bloomer.
- Prolific, or Perpetual White Moss**—White; very pretty in the bud.
- Salet**—Light rose, large and full; also pretty in bud; a free-blooming, excellent rose.
- White Bath**—Flowers paper white, occasionally producing striped or pink petals, well mossed, exquisite in bud, large and full; form globular; habit erect; growth moderate; a beautiful rose.

## NOISETTE, OR CHAMPNEY ROSES.

The Noisette Roses are of American origin. The group is naturally of free growth, with a tendency to produce large clusters of delicate-colored flowers during the greater part of the season. Nearly all the varieties make magnificent climbers, require but little pruning, and will grow well in almost any soil.

- \* **Aimee Vibert**—Pure white, small-sized flowers, in large clusters.
- \* **Celine Forestier**—Pale yellow, deeper towards the center; an excellent rose.
- \* **Claire Carnot**—Yellow, bordered with white and carmine rose; medium size, full and well formed; growth vigorous.
- Climbing Aimee Vibert**—Resembles Aimee Vibert, but is of more vigorous growth.
- \* **Cloth of Gold**—Deep yellow center, with sulphur edges; a magnificent rose.
- \* **Lamarque**—White flowers; an excellent variety.
- L'Idéal**—Coppery rose, reflexed with metallic tints of copper and gold; large, full, and distinct.
- \* **Marechal Niel**—One of the largest and most beautiful roses grown; flowers extra large, very double and deliciously perfumed; color deep golden yellow; buds of immense size.



MARECHAL NIEL.

\* **Reve d'Or**—Deep yellow; large and full.

**Solfaterre**—Sulphur yellow; large, double, and full; slightly fragrant; an excellent climbing rose.

\* **William Allen Richardson**—Orange yellow; flowers small, of the Madame Falcot type.

## HYBRID NOISETTE ROSES.

This is comparatively a new group. They generally, though not always, flower in small clusters, and bloom very freely throughout the season.

**Madame Alfred Carriere**—Extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow.

**Perfection des Blanches**—One of the finest whites; flowers large, pure snow white, very double, full and fragrant; a constant bloomer.

\* **Perle des Blanches**—Pure white; medium size, of good, full form; very double and fragrant.

## BOURBON ROSES.

The varieties of this class vary greatly in growth and other features, but most of them are of vigorous habit, and have dark, lustrous foliage. The flowers are generally of light shades, and found in clusters. Those which are of moderate growth require rich soil and close pruning, the stronger ones need to have less wood removed.

\* **Hermosa**—Bright rose; a most constant bloomer.

\* **Mrs. Bosanquet**—Pale flesh color; large, double, fine.

\* **Souvenir de la Malmaison**—Delicate flesh color, tinted with fawn; very large and double.

## POLYANTHA ROSES.

A group from Japan, distinguished from all others by paniced blooms. They are most constant and profuse bloomers, and exceedingly beautiful and fragrant; growth low and compact; thornless.

**Crimson Rambler**—A beautiful new, hardy, climbing Polyantha rose; a wonderfully strong, vigorous grower, often making shoots 15 feet long in a season; the flowers are bright crimson, produced in immense clusters; a grand pillar rose.

**Clotilde Soupert**—Medium size, very double and beautifully imbricated; produced in clusters; liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant.

**Etoile d'Or**—This elegant rose is certainly an acquisition; full round flowers, perfectly double, borne in large clusters; pale chrome yellow, with rich citron red center.

\* **Mademoiselle Cecil Bruner**—A very beautiful and valuable rose; the flowers are very full and regular, perfectly double and fragrant; color clear rosy pink, passing to white.

\* **Mignonette**—One of the most lovely miniature roses; the flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in clusters, and deliciously perfumed; color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a vigorous grower, and constant and profuse bloomer.

**Perle d'Or**—Charming and very distinct; color coppery gold, changing to fawn and salmon; flat, rayed form; very double, and elegantly perfumed.

**Pink Soupert (New)**—A seedling from Clotilde Soupert, with rosette-shaped flowers, varying from pale pink to red.

**Polyantha Grandiflora (New)**—Large panicles of pure white bramble-like flowers, produced in great profusion in the blooming season; of climbing habit and robust growth; very useful to cover old fences, trees, buildings, etc.; very hardy.

## BENGAL, OR CHINA ROSES.

Natives of China. They are of moderate, branching growth, with flowers and foliage both small. They require rich soil and close pruning, have no fragrance, but in spite of this are a very valuable class, on account of the profusion of crimson buds which they furnish.

\* **Agrippina**—Rich velvety crimson; moderately double; fine in bud; one of the best.

\* **James Sprunt**—A climbing sport from Agrippina; crimson, the same color as the parent, but the flowers are fuller and larger; desirable.

## PRAIRIE ROSES.

This class is indigenous to the country, and for rapidity of growth they equal or excel the Ayrshires, and surpass all other climbers in hardiness. They bloom in large clusters late in the season.

**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.

**Prairie Queen**—Clear bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact, and globular; very double and full; blooms in clusters; one of the finest.

## PROVENCE, OR CABBAGE ROSES.

A very old class, supposed to have been known to the Romans, and derives its name from the great number of petals or flower leaves. Habit drooping and straggling; foliage massive; flowers generally globular and very fragrant. They demand good culture and close pruning.

**Belle des Jardins**—Purplish red with white, strong grower.

**Common Provence** (Centifolia or Cabbage Rose)—Rose color, large, full, globular, very fragrant; a very desirable garden variety.

**Tricolor des Flanders**—White, striped with red, purple, and violet.

## AUSTRIAN ROSES.

Natives of the south of Europe, having single flowers of a yellow or coppery-yellow color. They are very hardy as a class and must not be severely pruned, merely cutting away diseased or superfluous branches.

**Austrian Copper**—Yellow and red.

**Harrisonii**—Flowers fine golden yellow, of medium size, cupped form, habit pendulous. An abundant bloomer.

**Persian Yellow**—Bright yellow, small, nearly full, well formed; small foliage faintly scented like the Sweetbrier.

## JAPAN, OR RUGOSA ROSES.

A class introduced recently from Japan. They are remarkable for their dark green, dense foliage, and the purity of color of the flowers. High culture and light pruning will bring out their beauties in the highest degree.

- Belle Poitevine** (New)—A strong, vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage; very free and branching, and every tip laden with immense bouquets of large pink roses; buds very long; perfume exquisite and quite unique.
- Chedanne Guinoisseau** (New)—Vigorous, healthy grower, with handsome foliage, and large, full flowers of a beautiful satiny rose color; free bloomer.
- Rugosa Alba**—Single white, large and fragrant.
- Rugosa Alba Plena**—Similar to the above, but has double flowers.
- Rugosa Rubra**—Deep rose tinged violet; single, fragrant.

## BANKSIA ROSES.

Also natives of China, and almost too well known to require further remarks. It is well to say, however, for the few who may not be acquainted with them, that they are among the most rapid-growing climbers and most useful for covering arbors, bare walls, old stumps, and other unsightly objects. They are thornless, will succeed under any ordinary circumstances, and require but little care.

- Fortune's White** (New)—Strong rapid grower, with fine glossy leaves which it retains throughout the winter; flowers white.
- Single White** (New)—A sport from the White Banksia and originating on these grounds; flowers single in large clusters; quite distinct.
- White**—Pure white, very double small flowers, with the delicate fragrance of the violet.
- Yellow**—Clear yellow, small and very double.

## MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

The many admirable qualities possessed by the varieties gathered under this heading warrant our placing them in a separate class. They are far from receiving the attention they deserve, each being noted for some distinct and prominent peculiarity not found in any other Rose. Without them a collection of the "Queen of Flowers" is not complete.

- Cherokee, Double**—This is a strong climber, and has double white flowers.
- Cherokee, Single**—Large, single, pure white flowers.
- Dundee Rambler** (Ayrshire) (New)—Vigorous climber, with small white flowers tinged rose as they open fully.
- Empress of China** (Hardy Climber) (New)—An exceedingly rapid grower and perpetual free bloomer; vigorous and hardy; flowers of medium size, very graceful form, and high fragrance; color, soft dark red in bud changing to lighter red or pink as it expands; blooms from May till December; introduced from China.
- Fortune's Yellow**—This rose is also known by the following names: Beauty of Glazenwood, San Rafael, Watkins, and Hester. Flowers yellowish-orange, large, semi-double; a splendid wall rose.
- Musk Fringed**—White, petals serrated, cupped.
- River's Musk**—Pink, shaded with buff.
- Sweetbrier, or Eglantine**—Flowers worthless, but the foliage gives out after a rain, or when moistened by the morning dew, a delightful perfume, equaled by few rose blooms.
- William's Evergreen** (New)—A valuable climbing rose, blooming in large clusters of from 10 to 50 blooms each and holding its dark green shining foliage through a great part of the winter; a free grower and quite hardy. The long, vigorous shoots flower to the very points, presenting a beautiful appearance.

**Wichuraiana** (Japan Creeping Rose) (New)—A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as the Ivy; the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch; they are pure white and are very fragrant.

**Yellow Rambler** (New)—A new hardy climbing rose of the Crimson Rambler type; flowers of medium size and double form, produced in large clusters over the entire vine; color a fine shade of yellow, darker than Coquette de Lyon.

## CLIMBING ROSES.

These will be found described in the various preceding classes to which they belong. We collect them under this heading for the convenience of our patrons. They are very useful, and highly valued for training over arbors, trellises, and verandas; and as screens for unsightly objects such as fences, walls, etc., they can not be surpassed.

Climbing Devoniensis, Tea.  
 Climbing Perle des Jardin, Tea.  
 Climbing Souv. de Wooton, Tea.  
 Climbing White Pet, Tea.  
 Elie Beauvillain, Tea.  
 Gloire de Dijon, Tea.  
 Gold of Ophir, Tea.  
 Reine Marie Henriette, Tea.  
 Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, Tea.  
 Climbing Captain Christy, Hyb. Per.  
 Gloire de Margottin, Hyb. Per.  
 Glory of Waltham, Hyb. Per.  
 Celine Forrestier, Noisette.  
 Claire Carnot, Noisette.  
 Climbing Aimee Vibert, Noisette.  
 Cloth of Gold, Noisette.  
 Lamarque, Noisette.  
 L'Idéal, Noisette.  
 Marechal Niel, Noisette.  
 Reve d'Or, Noisette.

Solfaterre, Noisette.  
 William Allen Richardson, Noisette.  
 Crimson Rambler, Polyantha.  
 Polyantha Grandiflora, Polyantha.  
 Baltimore Belle, Prairie.  
 Greville, or Seven Sisters, Prairie.  
 Prairie Queen, Prairie.  
 Double White, Banksia.  
 Fortune's White, Banksia.  
 Single White, Banksia.  
 Yellow, Banksia.  
 Dundee Rambler, Ayrshire.  
 Cherokee Double, Cherokee.  
 Cherokee Single, Cherokee.  
 Williams Evergreen, Evergreen.  
 Fortune's Yellow, Evergreen.  
 Empress of China, Hardy Climber  
 Wichuraiana, Wichuraiana.  
 Yellow Rambler.

## DECORATIVE BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.

**Abutilon**—CHINESE BELL FLOWER, FLOWERING MAPLE. The Abutilons are general favorites, on account of their easy culture and continuity of bloom, presenting a magnificent appearance throughout the summer with their freely-produced bell-shaped flowers of various colors.

**Boule de Nieve**—Pure white; very freely produced.

**Duc de Malakoff**—Orange, dark spots.

**Eclipse**—A pretty trailing variety, with large foliage beautifully marked with dark green and yellow. Flowers bright yellow with crimson throat; fine for vases or hanging baskets.

**Golden Fleece**—Flowers bright yellow, a strong grower and very free bloomer. The plants are symmetrical in growth, forming perfect pyramids covered with blooms the entire season.

**Mesopotamicum**—Scarlet and yellow flowers; of trailing habit.

**Souv. de Bonn**—The new silver-edged Abutilon. A most distinct and striking novelty, and the most wonderful variegated Abutilon yet introduced. It is a strong grower, with a large, bright green foliage, distinctly edged with a broad band of creamy white. Flower bright orange-red.

**Thompsonii Var. Plena**—A variety with perfectly double flowers; color rich deep orange, shaded and streaked with crimson; foliage variegated.

**Achania, Malvivicus**—TURK'S CAP. A pretty plant, remarkable for the beauty of its scarlet flowers and its dark green, heart-shaped, sharply-pointed leaves.

**Achillea—The Pearl.** One of the very best white-flowered plants for the border. The blooms are borne in the greatest profusion on strong, erect stems the entire summer.

**Anemone Japonica**—One of the most desirable herbaceous plants. As a cut flower we consider the Anemone invaluable.

**Alba**—Pure white with yellow center and dark eye. Very free bloomer.

**Rosea**—Red, yellow center, dark eye.

**Arundo Donax**—Tall growing cane-like shoots 10 to 16 feet in height, with long, arching leaves.

**Donax Variegated**—A tall, graceful plant, with ribbon-like foliage, beautifully striped white.

**Asparagus, Plumosus**—A beautiful climbing plant with bright green, gracefully arched foliage, surpassing Maiden Hair Fern in grace, delicacy of texture, and richness of color.

**Sprengerii**—A beautiful new variety of this graceful class of plants; especially useful to grow as a pot plant, or for planting in hanging baskets.

**Aspidistra, Lurida**—Useful foliage plant, with deep green leaves, and remarkable for producing its flowers under the ground.

**Lurida Variegata**—A variety of the preceding, having foliage marked with broad stripes of white.

**Banana, Abyssinian (*Musa Ensete*)**—The most gigantic of the genus, with leaves sixteen feet long and four feet wide, of a bright green color; planted out in a lawn or flower garden, it produces a very tropical effect.

**Bocconia, Cordata**—PLUME POPPY. An attractive plant growing six to eight feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August.

**Brugmansia, Knightii**—Flowers large, double white, trumpet-shaped.

**Bupleurum, Fruticosum**—A shrubby-growing plant with yellowish flowers in compound umbels in July. Bark of branches purplish, and leaves of a sea-green color.



ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA.

**Cannas**—Plants used largely in sub-tropical gardening for the grand effect which their rich and varied colored leaves produce. They combine the most striking tropical foliage with flowers many of them equal to a Gladiolus. In addition to a fine collection of the old standard sorts, we also offer the following assortment of improved new French Cannas.

**Admiral Courbet**—Flowers very large, of a light lemon-yellow, flamed, striped, and spotted with crimson; foliage pea-green.

**Alphonse Bouvier**—Flowers large, a brilliant crimson, almost approaching scarlet when it first opens, changing to a deep, dazzling crimson as the flowers fully develop; the foliage is of a rich deep green color.



CANNA.

**Austria**—Pure canary yellow of soft, even shade; a magnificent variety.

**Beaute Poitevine**—Bright rich crimson.

**Emil Leclerc**—Flowers large, bright golden yellow, mottled and spotted crimson and scarlet; one of the best and most distinct varieties; pea-green foliage.

**Florence Vaughan**—A grand yellow of bright golden shade, heavily dotted with bright red. Very broad petals, forming an elegant flower. The best of all the yellows.

**Egandale**—The finest, freest and earliest of all the dark-leaved varieties; flower soft currant red.

**Geoffrey St. Hillaire**—Flowers large, orange overlaid with scarlet, very distinct; foliage bronzy purple.



**Italia**—Bright scarlet, with broad, golden border. The effect of the broad bands of these two colors in these enormous flowers is very imposing.

**Madam Crozy**—Flowers of a dazzling crimson-scarlet, bordered with golden-yellow, a marvelous and rich combination of colors; the foliage is of a rich green.

**Miss Sarah Hill**—Flowers of a rich carmine; foliage light green.

**Queen Charlotte**—Enormous flower spikes, rich scarlet crimson, broadly banded with canary yellow.

**Admiral Avellan**—Dark leaved; rich orange scarlet color, overlaid with salmon.

**Burbank**—The new California hybrid with giant orchid-like flowers. The plant is a very strong grower, five to six feet high, with leaves of a texture like rubber; flowers of gigantic size.

Color rich canary with a few carmine spots in throat.

**Carnations**—The most useful and beautiful of cultivated plants; their beautifully formed and various colored flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. They are of the easiest culture, and are alike valuable for the flower garden in summer, or the decoration of the conservatory or window garden in winter.

**Abundance**—Salmon pink, approaching red.

**Armazindy**—Snow white, lightly penciled scarlet.

**American Flag**—Scarlet ground, striped and flaked with white.

**Buttercup**—Deep rich yellow, with a few streaks of clear carmine; flowers large and very double.

**C. A. Dana**—Delicate shell pink.

**Dean Hole**—Bright clear yellow, marked with scarlet in the way of Buttercup, but a much finer variety, a better grower, larger flowers, and blooms more freely.

**Daybreak**—Very large double flowers, of a most delicate shade of very light pink.

**E. A. Wood**—Light pink ground, striped with deep carmine pink; a very large flower on strong stems, and a strong grower.

**Flora Hill**—White, of enormous size.

**Goldfinch**—A very vigorous yellow carnation; flowers slightly penciled rose on yellow ground; a free bloomer.

**Harrison's White**—Pure white.

**Jubilee**—Intense scarlet, of the richest shade.

**Lily Dean**—Pure white ground, margined with clear pink.

**Lizzie McGowan**—A grand white variety, with very large flowers on long stems.

**Madam Albertini**—Flowers very large, center round and full, color a delicate flesh-pink, with a strong clove fragrance.

**Mayor Pingree**—Clear lemon yellow.

**Morello**—Scarlet crimson, with maroon shadings.

**Mrs. Chas. Duhme**—Delicate pink.

**Mrs. Geo. M. Bradt**—Clear white, edged and striped with scarlet.

**Mrs. McBurney**—Clear salmon.

**Portia**—The brightest scarlet; very free bloomer and a healthy grower.

**Purple King**—Flowers large and double, purple, and deeply fringed; a vigorous grower and very free bloomer.

**Victor**—Bright salmon pink.

**Triumph**—Pure bright pink.

**William Scott**—Flowers extra large, deeply fringed and never bursting; color a deep rich pink. One of the best varieties.

**Caryopteris, Mastacanthus**—A handsome, hardy perennial plant introduced from China, producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches all summer; the color is a rich lavender or sky blue.

- Chrysanthemum**—Of this beautiful Queen of Fall Flowers we cultivate about fifty of the best varieties, selections from the Japanese, Large-flowered, and Pomponé or Bouquet sections, and including all the various colors and divers prominent shades thereof.
- Daydawn**—Pure white, very large.
- Glory of the Pacific**—Clear pink.
- H. W. Rieman**—Deep golden yellow.
- H. L. Sunderbruch**—Yellow.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill**—Pink.
- Miss M. M. Johnson**—Deep golden yellow.
- Paul Bruant**—Red and gold.
- Mrs. Henry Robinson**—White.
- Souv. de Ma Soeur**—Bright rosy violet.
- Cimicifuga, Racemosa**—An ornamental hardy herbaceous perennial of easy culture, white flowers in long compound racemes. July and August.
- Coreopsis, Lanceolata**—A beautiful hardy border plant, grows 15 to 18 inches high, and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season.
- Cyperus, Alternifolius**—A pretty plant throwing up numerous erect, dark green, jointless stems, supporting a quantity of long, narrow leaves arranged in an umbrella-like head. Habit compact; an elegant window plant.
- Desmodium, Penduliflorum**—A very showy plant when in bloom; it sends up shoots 4 to 5 feet that are covered with rose-colored flowers. Blooms late in fall when there are few shrubs in flower.
- Echeveria**—Succulent plants, more or less ornamental, particularly so when in flower, and useful either as pot plants, for rockeries, edgings, or carpet bedding.
- Secunda**—Dwarf variety, with downy leaves, red edges, flowers yellow and red.
- Secunda Glauca**—Foliage of pretty glaucous tint.
- Eulalia, Japonica Zebrina**—One of the most beautiful of grasses; foliage marked crosswise, presenting alternate bands of white and green, of varying width but well defined.
- Fern, Adiantum cuneatum**—The well-known Maiden Hair Fern.
- Asplenium bulbiferum**—A handsome Fern of rapid growth and easy culture, with long, pendulous, light green fronds. Remarkable also for forming young growing plants on the old leaves.
- Nephrolepis Exaltata**—SWORD FERN. A most graceful and beautiful Fern. Multiplying very fast—throwing out vines on which grow several plants again.
- Pteris tremula**—A beautiful variety, with long, bright green, gracefully arching fronds; a splendid room plant.
- Fuchsia**—When in full bloom, one of the most graceful of cultivated plants—nothing can surpass the beauty of a well-grown specimen. They delight in a light, rich soil, and may be grown either as pot plants or planted out in border. In either case they should be protected from the hot mid-day sun. Our collection embraces all the distinct double and single varieties of any merit.
- Chas. Blanc**—Single; sepals dark red; corolla dark purple.
- Duke of Albany**—Single purple; drooping; very fine.
- Jupiter**—Very large and fine; extra double; corolla rosy purple, with bright scarlet sepals.
- Mad. Thibaut**—Double; sepals reflexed; bright carmine; corolla carmine bordered white.
- M. Alphan**—Single; large rosy violet corolla; soft scarlet sepals.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill**—Largest double white.
- Phenomenal**—Largest double purple.
- Pillar of Gold**—A beautiful variegated Fuchsia; leaves are bronzy to red, shaded olive green and yellow. Trained against a wall it forms a beautiful object.

**Gaillardia, Grandiflora**—One of the finest hardy perennials; the flowers are large, produced on long stems, the center is dark reddish brown, while the petals are variously marked with rings of brilliant scarlet crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all these colors on one flower.

**Geranium**—This favored genus is too well known to need any description. It is enough to say they are the most useful class of flowering plants in cultivation, and in none has there been greater improvement for the past few years.

**Alpine Beauty**—A fine double white variety.



FUCHSIA.

**Candidissima plena**—Double white.

**Gettysburg**—Bright crimson maroon, of beautiful shade; flowers very large and fine form; single.

**Heteranthe**—Semi-double; color soft shade of scarlet.

**Marshal McMahon**—One of the best of the bronze.

**Queen of the West**—Single; rich scarlet; compact habit.

**Re Umberta**—Double, brilliant orange red, with brighter shadings.

**S. A. Nut**—Double; dark crimson.

**Souv. de Marande**—Single; the upper petals are crystal white, margined with rosy carmine, which shades to a peach-blossom pink; the lower petals are a deep coral color, with blotch of pure white in the center.

**Geranium, Ivy-leaved.**

**Beauty of Castle Hill**—Double; soft shade of rose, with dark blotch on upper petals.

**Chas. Monselet**—Double; color fiery red, upper petals beautifully marked.

**Edward Charton**—Double; color lilac porcelain.

**Galilee**—Double; light rosy-pink, veined with lilac.

**Garden's Glory**—Double; bright scarlet.

**Incomparable**—Double; a fine shade of rosy carmine.

**Helianthus**—SUNFLOWER. A class of perennial herbs hardly requiring description in this country.

All are of easy culture in almost any moderately good soil. The taller-growing ones are well adapted for planting in a shrubbery, or in the back rows of herbaceous borders.

**Atrorubens**—Disk red or purple; rays yellow; height two to three feet.

**Multiflorus**—Large, firm leaves; flower heads three inches across, on slender twiggy branchlets; height five feet.

**Multiflorus Major**—Only differs from the preceding in its larger flower heads.

**Orgyalis**—Height six feet; flowers yellow, comparatively small, numerous, and forming a large panicle; very graceful.

**Rigidus**—Flower heads glistening golden yellow, about four inches across; August; height three feet.

**Hollyhocks**—Of this deservedly popular class of plants we can furnish a collection of fine double sorts of all colors.

**Iris, Variegated**—A pretty, hardy, herbaceous plant with variegated foliage, and similar habit of growth to the well-known family of *Fleur-de-lis*.

**Lily of the Valley**—Large, luxuriant foliage; small, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers in pretty racemes.

**Lychnis, Roseum Superbum**—A very effective plant in the mixed border; flowers brilliant scarlet in large trusses.

**New Zealand Flax** (*Phormium Tenax*)—Large, flag-like leaves; very ornamental.

**Variegated**—This fine variety has yellow lines along the foliage.

**Variegated Colensoi**—A dwarf-growing variety; green leaves, with white edging; very useful for bedding purposes.

**Pampas Grass**—The finest ornamental grass in cultivation; long, narrow, graceful, dark green foliage, and silvery plumes on stems 8 to 10 feet high.

**Variegated**—Similar to the preceding, but not quite so strong a grower; the foliage is beautifully edged with silver.

**Paeony, Herbaceous**—This noble ornament of our gardens can not be too highly esteemed. Their extremely large and showy flowers, their deep green, rich and glossy foliage, extreme hardiness and easy culture, are important arguments in favor of their extensive cultivation. In our collection will be found the best and most distinct sorts.

**Carnea Elegans**—Blush; center yellow.

**Fragrans**—Light purple.

**Grandiflora Carnea Plena**—Flesh, sulphur center.

**Papavifolia**—Guard petals pure white.

**Pottsii**—Peach color.

**Pulcherima**—Light satin rose, center blush white.

**Reevesii**—White tinged flesh.

**Triomphe du Nord**—Rose, shaded crimson.

**Violacea**—Purple; short petaled.

**Whitleyi Plena**—Large white.

**Pelargonium**—More commonly known as "Lady Washington" Geranium; a beautiful class of plants for the conservatory or window during spring and early summer.

**Agatha**—A fine flower of good form; upper petals bright crimson blotched with maroon and margined white; under petals blush white feathered with bright crimson.

- Duke of Albany**—Rich crimson maroon, margined with rosy lake, light center, surrounded with rose shading.
- Duchess of Bedford**—Flowers of purest white, prettily fringed with feathered spots of delicate rose on upper petals.
- Duchess of Teck**—Very large trusses of extra large semi-double white flowers.
- Embassy**—Pure white, the two upper petals blotched with deep violet maroon.
- Elaine**—Pure white, upper petals blotched and feathered with purplish crimson.
- Lord Derby**—Shaded rosy magenta, white margin and throat.
- Mabel**—Upper petals brilliant dark maroon, under petals soft rosy pink, large white center.
- Mad. Boucharlat**—Blush, small maroon blotch on upper petals; semi-double.
- Mad. Meillez**—Flowers rose, dark blotch on upper petals; beautifully fringed.
- Mad. Thibaut**—White, blotched and marbled with rose, upper petals marked with crimson maroon, large white center.
- Mrs. John Saul**—Color rich glowing vermilion, with a light center, and light margin on the petals.
- Occident**—Rosy lilac, suffused peach color, dark maroon blotch, flamed with rosy crimson; very elegant and free flowering.
- Pilot**—Bright rosy pink, blotched with dark crimson on the upper petals; center light.
- Plateau**—Upper petals rich crimson, blotched maroon, under petals bright crimson, shaded dark crimson, light center.
- Prince of Pelargoniums**—Vermilion scarlet flowers, relieved by a blush white center, upper petals flushed crimson.
- Princess Maud**—Full orange carmine flowers margined with white, white center surrounded with violet, upper petals blotched and feathered with maroon.
- Rustic**—Upper petals rich crimson, blotched and shaded maroon, under petals rich crimson, light center shaded with violet.
- Starlight**—Ground color rosy pink, the lower petals spotted with fiery crimson, upper petals blotched with maroon, surrounded with fiery crimson.
- Zenobia**—Upper petals blackish maroon, surrounded with fiery crimson and edged with rose, under petals rosy crimson, center rose.
- Phlox**—Unquestionably one of the finest of autumn flowers, when properly grown. They are of easy culture, and produce in great profusion, during a long season, flowers of bright and varied colors.
- Abundance**—Immense panicles of rosy wine color suffused with violet; white eye.
- Etna**—Orange red; the brightest of all the Phlox.
- Iris**—Bluish white violet, large bluish center; the nearest approach to a blue.
- Lustre**—Large, tender rose, carmine center.
- Pluton**—Brilliant carmine.
- Sylphide**—Fine panicles of pure white flowers.
- Platycodon, Grandiflorum**—A valuable perennial, bearing handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep-blue flowers.
- Mariessii**—A new variety; does not grow more than a foot in height, bearing deep-blue, bell-shaped flowers, nearly three inches across.
- Plumbago**—Showy herbaceous plants, with large clusters of pretty blue flowers, a color which, being comparatively scarce, ought to secure them a place in every collection.
- Capensis**—Lavender-colored flowers; climbing habit.
- Larpoente**—A dwarf variety; dark blue flowers.
- Selaginella, Emiliana**—A most beautiful and distinct species of bold, but very graceful habit, growing about ten inches high.
- Solanum, Pseudo-capsicum**—JERUSALEM CHERRY. A very useful pot plant for winter decoration, It is of branching habit, with small, oblong, bright green and shining leaves, and bearing in great profusion bright scarlet globular berries.

- Swainsonia, Galegifolia Alba**—A beautiful new ever-blooming plant, with pure white flowers, produced in sprays of from twelve to twenty flowers, each resembling a sweet pea; a rare decorative plant for window or conservatory.
- Galegifolia Rosea**—Identical with the above, except that the flowers are rose-colored.
- Verbena**—One of the most useful and popular plants for bedding out, affording a constant succession of bloom, and an endless variety of colors and markings. Our collection embraces scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc.
- Violets, California**—Clear violet purple; flowers very large, long stems; single.
- Czar**—Single purple.
- Marie Louise**—Double purple, with white center.
- Mad. Millot**—Double pink.
- Schoenbrun**—Single, dark blue.
- Swanley White**—Large, double, white.
- Lady Hume Campbell**—A beautiful double blue, doing admirably out-of-doors, and can also be used for forcing. It is a strong grower, very healthy, a constant and profuse bloomer.
- Princesse de Galles (Princess of Wales)**—Large circular flowers; color true violet blue that does not fade; long stems; a strong grower with large, very dark foliage; a grand variety of French origin.

## BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS.

- Agapanthus, Umbellatus**—A noble plant, producing large umbels of bright blue flowers.
- Amaryllis**—Bulbous plants chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope and South America; all the kinds are eminently ornamental.
- Belladonna**—Large, charming white flowers, richly flushed with rosy red; very fragrant.
- Defiance**—Bright carmine, lined with white.
- Formosissima**—ST. JOHN'S LILY. Crimson scarlet.
- Johnsoni (Spectabilis)**—Wine red, with white stripes.
- Lindenj**—Colors varying from nearly white to dark crimson.
- Longifolia Alba (Crinum Capensis)**—Large white flowers, deliciously fragrant.
- Vittata**—Beautiful clear white, with double red stripe.
- Caladium, Esculentum**—ELEPHANT'S EAR. A tropical plant of the well-known Caladium family, growing to a height of four or five feet, with a corresponding breadth; the leaves are of immense size, often eighteen inches by two feet.
- Calla Lily**—LILY OF THE NILE. The well-known variety so common in our gardens; large, deep green, tropical foliage and beautiful, large, pure white flowers.
- Black**—A remarkable variety from the Holy Land; flower the shape of the Calla, rich dark purple, green underneath; stalk brown red; leaves large, wavy, rich green veined with light green; the whole plant has a most stately and elegant appearance.
- Italian Giant**—A very distinct variety from Italy; habit much more dense and compact than the ordinary Calla; leaves very dark green and glossy, and of unusual substance.
- Little Gem**—This is a dwarf variety of the old Calla; it can be used with telling effect in many places where the tall Calla could not, on account of its tall growth; it commences to bloom when very small.
- Spotted-leaf**—Similar to the well-known white Calla, but having its glossy, dark, rich green foliage marked and dotted with numerous white spots.
- Dahlia**—The different species of Dahlias compose, as a whole, one of the most showy classes of autumn-flowering plants; beginning to flower in August, they are a perfect mass of bloom until stopped by frost.
- Alice**—White and lilac.



## GLADIOLI

### Dahlia—Continued.

**Autumn Glow**—Orange salmon.

**Bellona**—Salmon red.

**Bird of Passage**—Lilac, edged pink.

**Bob Ridley**—Scarlet, tipped white.

**Charm**—Peach color.

**Charlotte Dorling**—White, shaded pink.

**Dr. Boyers**—Scarlet, tipped white.

**Doodas**—Clear yellow.

**Duke of Rochester**—Golden yellow,  
shaded brown.

**Jewell**—Buff, shaded light crimson.

**John McPherson**—Violet purple.

**Juarezii**—CACTUS DAHLIA. Crimson.

**Lady Paxton**—White, bordered lilac.

**Queen Mab**—Maroon.

**White Rose**—Large, clear white.

**Single.**

**Gracilis Ardens**—Scarlet.

**Gracilis Perfecta**—Rich scarlet.

**Cynthia**—Bronze; large.

**Rob Roy**—Large, deep scarlet.

**Gladioli**—The cultivation of this magnificent flower is very simple; it thrives in any soil except the heaviest clay. By planting from February to June, flowers may be had from spring until winter. The bulbs should be planted four inches deep, and, if possible, in the full sunshine.

**Cardinalis**—Scarlet.

**Colvillei**—Purple striped.

**Queen Victoria**—Salmon scarlet, feathered white.

- Lily, Auratum**—GOLD-BANDED LILY. The golden-rayed Japan Lily; flowers horizontal, of great beauty, and delicious fragrance.
- Album**—Fine pure white.
- Candidum**—ST. JOSEPH'S LILY. The common white Lily; flowers trumpet-shaped, large, and fragrant.
- Longiflorum Harrissii**—BERMUDA LILY. The great value of this Lily is its very free-blooming qualities; color purest white and very fragrant.
- Pardalinum**—TIGER LILY. One of the most desirable of the Canadense class; flowers yellow and red, spotted. It increases rapidly, a single bulb soon forming a fine cluster.
- Rubrum**—Deep rose, spotted.
- Tigrinum Splendens**—Sometimes twenty-five flowers to a stem; tall grower.
- Montbretia, Crocosmiaeflora**—An exceedingly beautiful bulbous plant; flowers in long spikes, like a Gladiolus; color beautiful orange and crimson.
- Elegans**—Bright yellow, outside streaked vermilion.
- Solfaterre**—Yellow.
- Sternbergia, White**—Hardy bulbous plant from eastern Europe and the Mediterranean regions; succeeds best in a soil of a good depth and in a sheltered position.
- Tigridia**—MEXICAN TIGER FLOWER. A small genus of very beautiful Mexican bulbs; tulip-like flowers in great abundance all summer.
- Conchiflora**—Yellow.
- Grandiflora**—Bright dark orange red; both varieties are spotted.
- Lilacea**—Violet, with purple and white spots.
- Pavonia**—Crimson, variegated yellow.
- Tuberosa**—This valuable plant is too well known to need any description. To reach their greatest perfection they should be given a very rich soil and good cultivation.
- Italian**—The well-known variety.
- Pearl**—A variety of dwarf habit, with large, prettily imbricated flowers.

## AQUATIC PLANTS.

We would call attention to the following list of plants. They are all easily grown. All will be found to be very beautiful for their flowers and foliage and for their fragrance. They all succeed if planted in ditches, ponds, or near artesian wells. The soil should be made rich.

- Juncus, Zebrinus**—BANDED RUSH. Growth erect, transversely banded with white and green alternately in nearly equal zones, about half an inch wide. A group of the stems suggests a cluster of porcupine quills.
- Nelumbium, Speciosum**—THE EAST INDIAN, OR EGYPTIAN LOTUS. The flowers are very beautiful, being of a rose-pink color; when opened they are of a creamy white and pink and very sweet scented; perfectly hardy and very vigorous.
- Nymphaea, Flava**—FLORIDA WATER LILY. Flowers yellow with delicate fragrance; the leaves are variegated with brown. This variety is extremely vigorous with us, and blooms very freely.
- Odorata**—FRAGRANT WATER LILY. This is the native North American Water Lily. Its lovely white flowers are very fragrant; it can be successfully grown in a tub where the mud is rich; it will produce flowers six inches, and leaves thirteen inches across.
- Odorata Rosea**—FRAGRANT ROSE-FLOWERING WATER LILY. A very handsome variety, similar to the above, but with rose-colored flowers.



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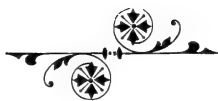


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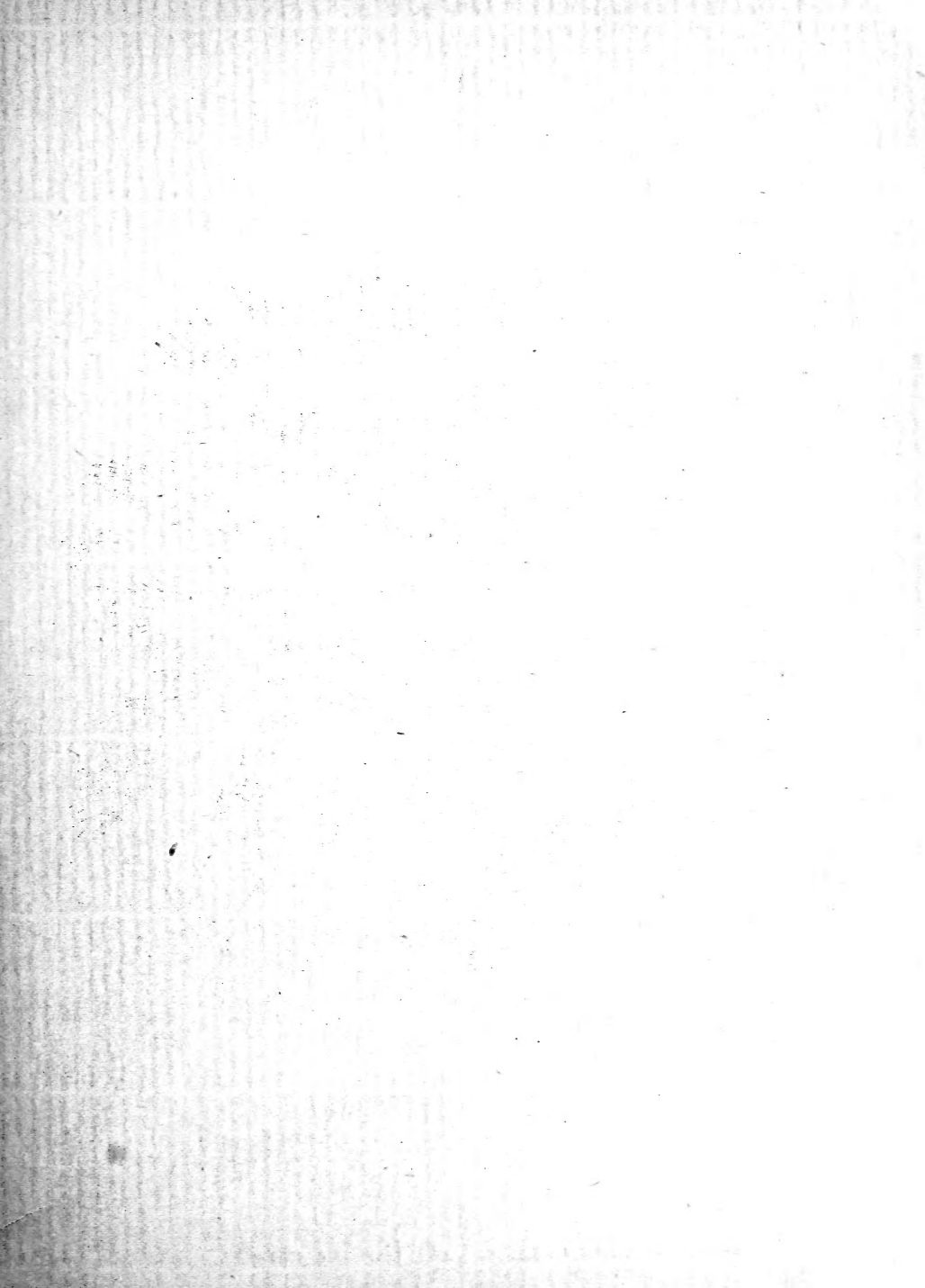
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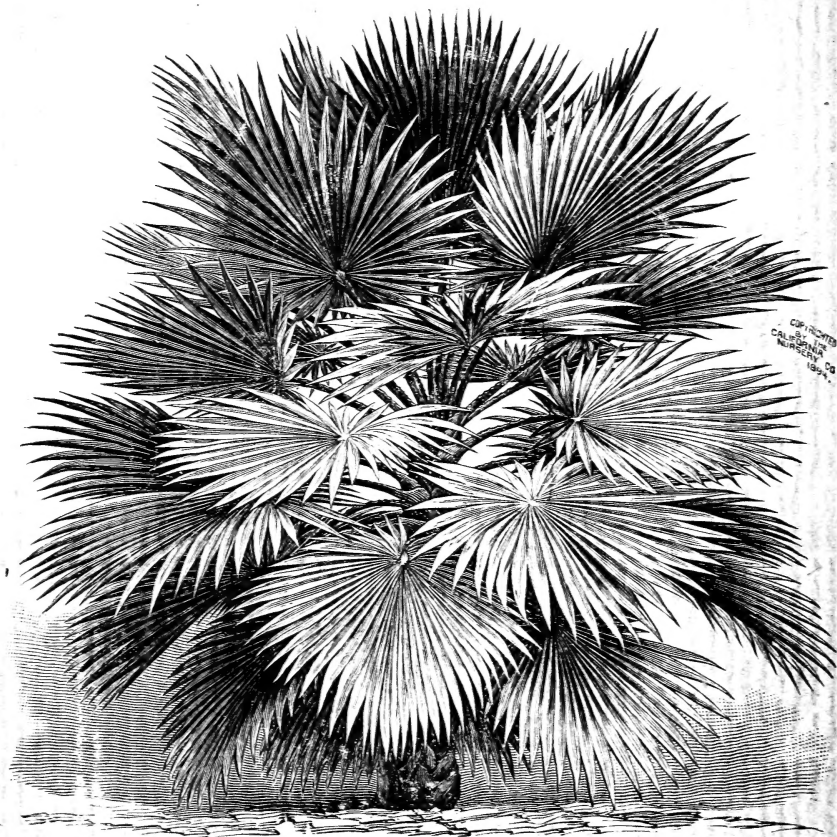


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WASHINGTON PALM.

(*Washingtonia Sonora*).