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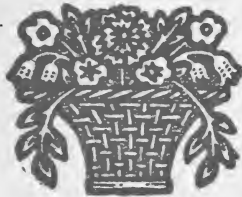
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Illustrated Descriptive Catalog of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

VINES, SHRUBBERY
ROSES, BULBS, ETC.



The Ince Nursery Co.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

INDEXED

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of

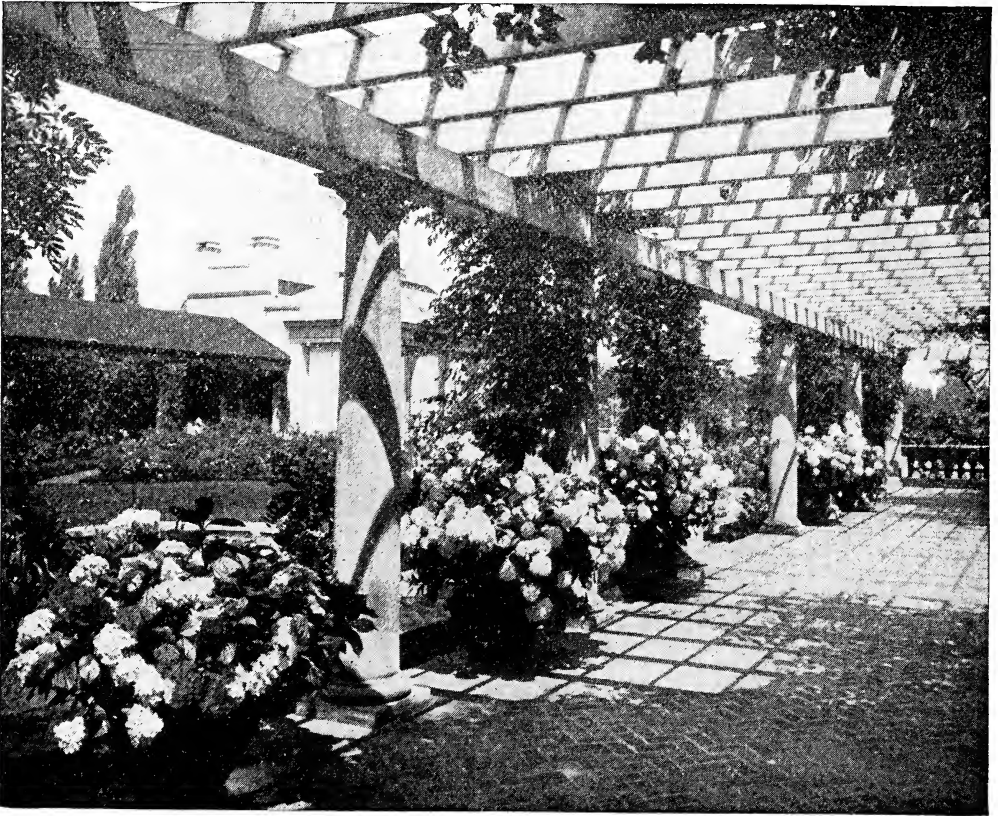
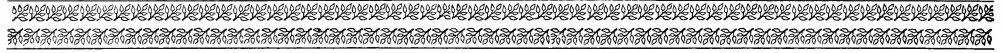
Fruit and
Ornamental
Trees

VINES, SHRUBBERY,
ROSES, BULBS, ETC.

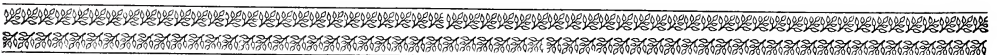


The Ince Nursery Co.

L A W R E N C E , K A N S A S



Enhance the beauty and
increase the value of the
home by the use of Ince
Quality Ornamentals



INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

LOCATION—Lawrence is the county seat of Douglas County, 40 miles West of Kansas City; on A. T. & S. F. and U. P. Railways, two express companies, American and Wells Fargo, giving us the facilities for getting all orders to destination in the shortest possible time. Our soil is especially adapted to growing first class nursery stock. We are ideally located for handling the business.

PREPAYING FREIGHT—We pay freight to any railroad station in the United States, on orders amounting to \$10 or more.

PACKING AND BOXING—We box and pack free of charge. Our packing is all done by experienced men. We pack in boxes and bales. All boxes and bales paper-lined and packed in a manner to prevent freezing or drying out.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS—We are very careful to keep our stock pure and true to name. If any stock should prove not true, we will replace it with the genuine or refund the purchase price of same, but it is mutually agreed between purchaser and ourselves, that we are not liable for an amount greater than the original purchase price of such stock as proves not true to label.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION—Our nurseries are inspected annually; we attach entomologist's certificate to all orders.

SHIPPING—We usually start shipping about the 15th of October and continue Fall shipping to December. Spring shipping season starts about February 1st and continues until May 1st. We are prepared to make shipment at anytime during the winter, if desired.

IN CONCLUSION—Our aim is to furnish our customers with the very best stock that nursery science can produce, and of the best varieties known. We know the planters want the best to be had—stock they can plant with the assurance that it will bear fruit of the exact variety ordered. Our propagators are experienced, careful men. We would be glad to have you come and inspect our plant, and we will convince you that our system is right. For the benefit of those who cannot visit us, we have included in our catalogue some photos of our plant, packing houses and blocks of stock we are offering. We want your business and your influence. We believe if you give us one order you will come again, and will tell your neighbors and friends about us. We aim to give everyone of our customers value received for what they spend with us, and if you should happen to get a tree, shrub, vine or plant in your order that is not exactly right, notify us at once upon receipt of same, and we will adjust to your entire satisfaction. Let us have your order.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Peaches Apricots and Nectarines.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for field culture.....	3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 feet apart each way.....	70	8 feet apart each way.....	680
20 feet apart each way.....	110	6 feet apart each way.....	1210
18 feet apart each way.....	135	5 feet apart each way.....	1745
15 feet apart each way.....	205	4 feet apart each way.....	2725
12 feet apart each way.....	300	3 feet apart each way.....	4640

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

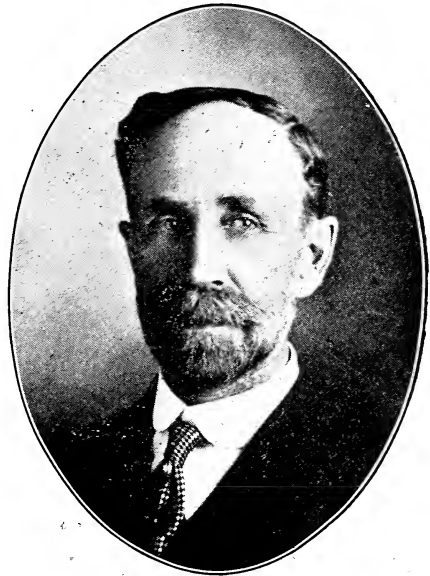


Wealthy Apple, One Year from Graft.

I n t r o d u c t o r y

WE take pleasure in presenting to you this issue of our catalog and know that if you will refer to it from time to time you will find exactly what you are looking for. It is impossible for us to write each of our customers and express our appreciation of the business we have received from them in the past, but we do want you to know that we certainly appreciate your business and at all times will serve you to the best advantage.

¶ We want you to feel at liberty to call on us at any time in regard to information as to the growing of your stock, and other details, and assure you it will only be a pleasure for us to assist you in any way we can to get the proper stuff. We endeavor to pack our stock in such a way that even if it is delayed



HUGH BLAIR, President



J. W. INCE, Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Nurseries



E. L. INCE, Secretary

in transit that you will receive stock in good growing condition.

¶ We would very much like to have you visit our nursery if you are at any time in this locality, and can assure you that you will

I n t r o d u c t o r y — C o n t i n u e d

see one of the most interesting sights that you have ever seen. Our stock, as many fruit growers and nurserymen have stated, is always in the very best of condition owing to the ability of our Mr. J. W. Ince who has charge of the growing.

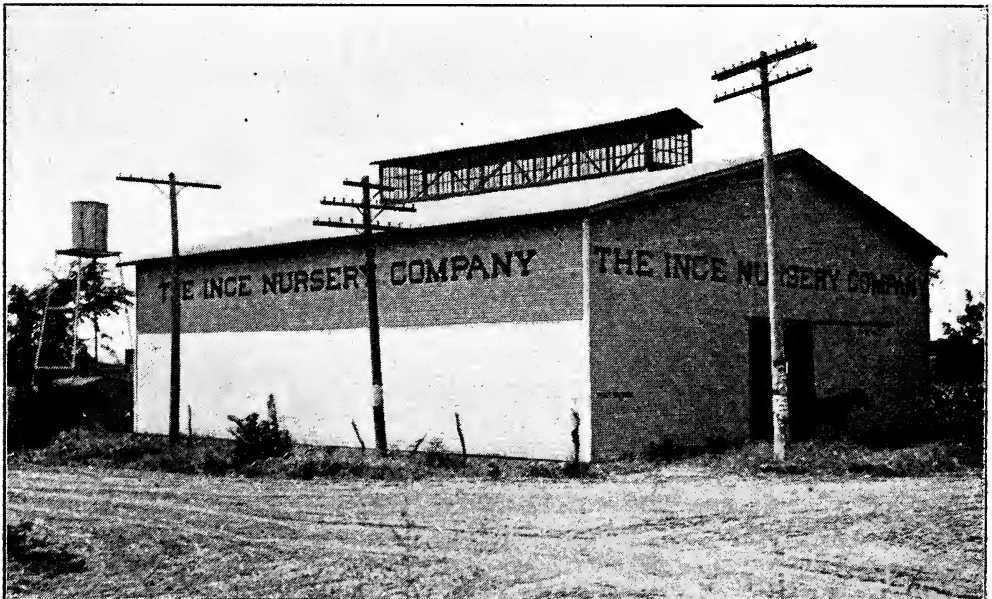
¶ We certainly would like very much to meet you personally, and have you call at our nursery and can assure you that you will be well taken care of while you are visiting us.

¶ Again thanking you very kindly for your many past favors, and hoping to be favored with your continued business, we are

Very truly, yours

INCE NURSERY COMPANY

P. S.—On the back page of this catalog you will find an order sheet, and would suggest your using same in sending in your next order to us. It will receive prompt attention.



STORAGE AND PACKING HOUSE

Fruit Department

Apples



A block of 125,000 apples.

The leader of all fruits in importance and general culture. By a careful selection of varieties its period can be extended through the year. There is no farm crop that will produce one-fourth as much the income per acre as a properly cared for apple orchard. It is the most reliable of all crops, and the market is unlimited. Fruit always sells at prices sufficiently high to make it more profitable than other farm crops. It can be grown successfully in most all parts of the country. It requires four to six years for most varieties of Apple to come into bearing, but by using fillers of early-bearing varieties of apple, cherry, peach or plum, you will not have to wait long for returns. It is also a good plan to plant currants, gooseberries, blackberries, etc., between the rows, but never closer than 5 feet of the trees, and by doing this you will get returns from your land the second year. Our apples are grafted on seedlings grown from French Crab seed, and from carefully selected scions.

Our list embraces a careful selection of the best for the several seasons and those that have proved worthy of general cultivation.

Summer

BONENI—An excellent early apple. Free, vigorous and upright, hardy and productive. A valuable variety for home and market. Flesh yellow, tender, pleasant, sub-acid, core small. Ripens about August; covers long season.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY — (Sherwood's Favorite.) Medium oblong and indistinctly ribbed; skin whitish, splashed and mottled light and dark crimson; the flesh is white, tender and juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Valued for the table. Its handsome appearance commands a quick sale on the markets. Vigorous and good bearer. August.

CAROLINE RED JUNE—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a good bearer. July 1st.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—The hardiest and best early summer apple grown. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit pale yellow, juicy and rich, with just enough acid to make it tasteful; a very early bearer and entirely hardy. Tree an upright grower, and very desirable as a filler; good for commercial planting as a filler.

COOPER'S EARLY WHITE—Very large, roundish; pale yellow, with faint blush; flesh white, crisp and sprightly. Bears young. Valuable for home and market. August 1st.

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

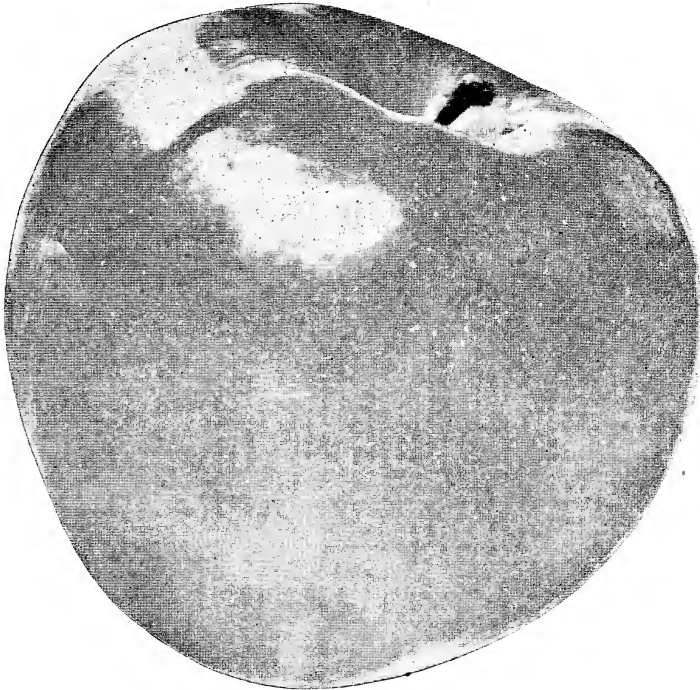
CHEESE—Fruit is medium roundish, skin and flesh bright yellow, quality extra fine, ripens from July 15th to August 1st. Tree upright, vigorous grower. The original tree from which we cut our scions is now about 60 years old, we have known the tree for 18 years, and in that time it has not failed to bear a crop. If you want a summer apple that is of the very best quality, and sure to give you a crop every year, plant the Cheese and you will not be disappointed.

PATTEN GREENING—Originated with C. G. Patten, of Iowa. Extreme hardiness makes it popular in the North. Large, attractive; produces well; good for home use. August.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, crimson, juicy, with rich sub-acid flavor. Bears early; hardy. July.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale green, sweet, with rich flavor. July to Aug.

SWEET JUNE—Good size, round, greenish yellow, covered with green dots.



Sheriff. (See description on page 11.)

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A large, beautiful Russian apple, round, streaked red on yellow ground; tender, juicy, very acid. Fine for cooking. Bears early; productive. August.

EARLY HARVEST—An old, well-known variety. Medium pale yellow, fine flavor, sub-acid; very productive. June-July.

FANNY—Attractive, bright red, pleasing quality. Bears regularly and ripens through a long season. A desirable apple for the home orchards. August.

LOWELL—(Orange)—Large, clear yellow with a waxy surface; juicy, sprightly and desirable; prolific and bears very young. July and August.

Flesh yellow, sweet and rich. Tree an upright grower. Best adapted to the West. July 1st.

Autumn

FAMEUSE—(Snow)—Medium, deep crimson, flesh very white, tender, crisp and juicy, sub-acid. A popular dessert apple. September.

FALL PIPPIN—Very large, yellow, rich and juicy, delicious, sub-acid. September and October.

GRAVENSTEIN—Very large, round, yellow, flesh tender, juicy, crisp, aromatic, sub-acid; first quality. Sept.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped; fine quality, one of the best fall sorts.

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—An old favorite, widely known and esteemed. Medium, pale yellow, red cheek, fine quality, sub-acid. September.

PENNSYLVANIA RED STREAK—Fruit flat, streaked with dull red. Resembles Rambo, but not so rich. Better suited to the West. September.

RAMBO—Medium, streaked and splashed with red, rich, sub-acid. October.

WOLF RIVER—One of the largest of all apples. Striped and blushed with bright red, very hardy. Quality poor. September.

Winter

ARKANSAS BLACK—An Arkansas apple, resembling the Winesap, only larger; medium size, dark red, flesh yellow, firm and crisp, sub-acid. Recommended as a long-keeping market apple for the Middle, Southern and Western States. December to May.

BEN DAVIS—A great market apple of the West and South. Very early bearer, and yields an immense crop of large, sub-acid, bright, red, fine-shaped fruit. The apple is of poor quality, but its attractive color, size and shape make it sell. It is a splendid keeper and fine for cooking. Dec. to April.

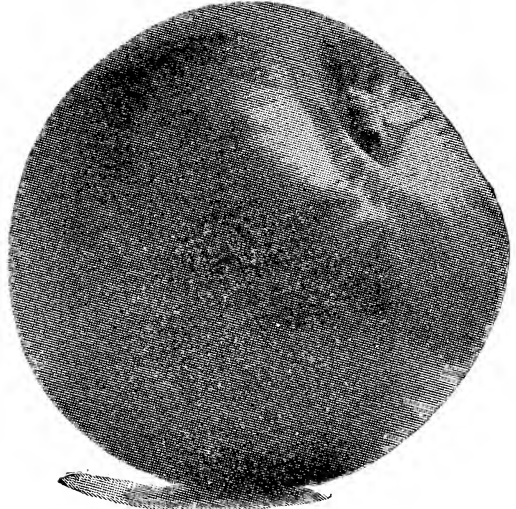
BELLFLOWER—Large, oblong, yellow, tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; fine quality. Tree a good grower but shy bearer. December to February.

CEDAR HILL BLACK—This variety originated at Cedar Hill, New Mexico, and is very popular in Colorado and New Mexico. Fruit is dark red, almost black, quality is of the very best; ripens late fall, and is an extra good keeper.

COLORADO ORANGE—Originated in Colorado. Large, bright, golden yellow with just enough acid to make it tasteful; tree is a good grower, heavy annual bearer; quality of the very best. This is the very best of all the yellow winter apples; it is a good keeper and always brings the highest price on the market. December to June.

Dr. Allen Bell, of Fremont County, Colo., says of this variety: "It is the best apple we grow here; tree a vigorous grower and bears abundantly large apples; blooms later than most varieties, and thus escapes frost." Eight trees netted Dr. Bell \$225 in a single season, and the trees we are offering are grown from scions taken from these same trees.

GRIMES GOLDEN—The most popular of all yellow apples. Rich, spicy, aromatic and juicy. An old favorite that always commands the highest market price. Golden, transparent yellow; ideal in quality. Tree hardy, vigorous, blooms late, bears young. This variety should go into every home and commercial orchard. October to March.



Jonathan.

GANO—Of the Ben Davis family. Has all the points of the old Ben Davis in hardiness and keeping qualities, and is of much better color and meat. The fruit is a very dark, solid red. It is very popular on the markets and always sells at a good price. Should be largely planted in every orchard. October to June.

HUNTSMAN'S FAVORITE—Originated in Missouri. Very large; golden yellow with bright red cheek; almost sweet, of fine flavor and very aromatic. Tree healthy and moderately productive. November to January.

INGRAM—A seedling of Janet. Medium roundish, inclined to conical, smooth; yellow ground, striped bright red, flesh greenish yellow, delicate, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A late keeper.

JONATHAN—A brilliant dark red apple of excellent quality; tender, spicy, rich and juicy. It is excellent for home use and always brings the highest prices on the market. It is one of the most popular varieties for commercial planting. October to March.

KINNARD CHOICE—Of the Winesap type; deep red, good quality; young bearing tree. Popular South and West. November to March.



Stayman Winesap. (See description on page 11.)

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

McINTOSH RED—A very fine apple of the Fameuse class; hardy, large, dark red; flesh white, very tender, splendid quality. A prolific bearer. November to February.

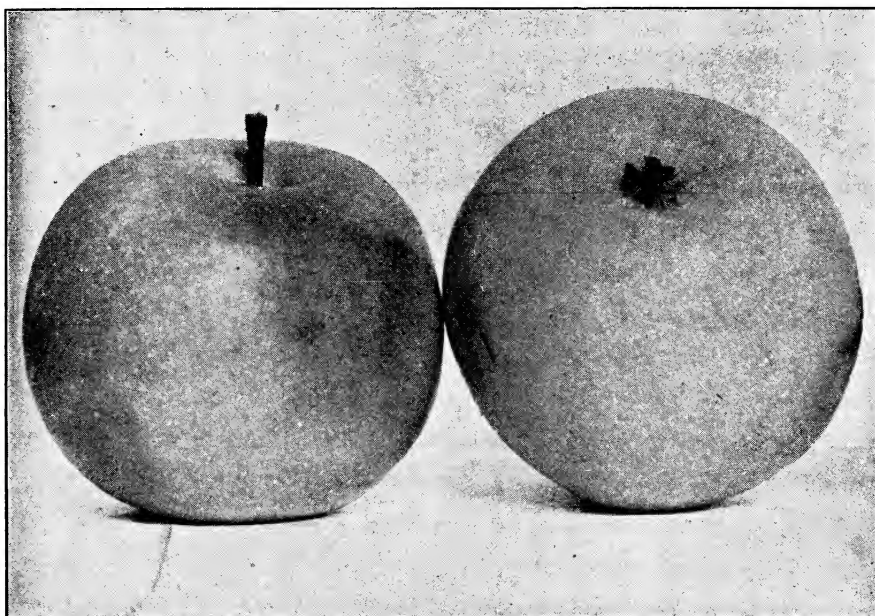
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Large; deep red; tender, yet firm; one of the handsomest apples grown; quality extra good. Tree hardy, vigorous, very productive. Season December to June.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Medium, oblong; bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality. Early and immense bearer. Vigorous. December to April.

striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy. The tree is very vigorous and spreading, coming into bloom later than most varieties, thereby avoiding late frosts. Much cultivated in the South and Southwest. January to May.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy sub-acid; an ideal apple in color and shape; bears young. Fine for home or commercial planting. Good filler. October to February.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Medium, dull green and yellow; flesh white, rich sub-acid. November to March.



Yellow Transparent. (See description on page 7.)

NORTHERN SPY—Too well known to need description. Crisp, tender, high quality, fine shaped, beautiful coloring. Red, usually striped, sub-acid. Takes 12 to 15 years to come into bearing, but very productive after that. November to March.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN—One of the most celebrated of American apples, on account of its long-keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection in Virginia. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture. November to June.

RAWLE'S JANET—(Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow,

SHERIFF—Large, oblong; skin pale yellow covered with red; very fine quality; ripens late fall and is a good keeper; tree a good grower and a heavy annual bearer; very popular on market and should be largely planted in every orchard.

STAYMAN WINESAP—A seedling of Winesap, originating at Leavenworth, Kansas, with the late Dr. J. Stayman. Dark rich red, indistinctly striped. Flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, juicy and very tender; rich sub-acid; quality the very best. Tree a stronger grower than Winesap; a drouth resister, and will thrive on most any soil. A more regular bearer than Winesap, hangs longer, and keeps fully as well, and in quality is far superior. Should go into every orchard.

SPITZENBURG — (Esopus) — Medium, dull red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, delicious, sub-acid. Desirable for home and market. November to March.

TALMAN SWEET—Medium, pale whitish-yellow; flesh white, fine grained; very hardy and productive. The best winter sweet apple for home and market. November to March.

WINTER BANANA—An excellent new apple of large size, very showy in appearance; roundish, deep yellow with red cheek. In season in November and keeps well till spring. Is a handsome apple and has a banana perfume; tender and delicious. Easily bruised; too tender for shipping.

WEALTHY—The best of its season, and is grown successfully over a large territory. Fruit a brilliant red, large, smooth and handsome; fine quality; keeps well, and is very popular on the market. Tree a young bearer and is profitably planted as a filler; is a heavy regular bearer. October to January.

WAGNER—A handsome red apple, resembling Northern Spy; of good quality. One of the most popular varieties in the Northwest, where it is planted largely. Tree dwarf grower; bears young, and is one of the very best fillers. Always in demand. Oct.

WINESAP—One of the oldest and most popular American apples; medium size, handsome, dark red; rich pleasing flavor; firm, good shipper and one of the best keepers. Well known on all markets, where it commands top prices. November to May.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN—Pale yellow, shaded brownish red; juicy, mild and good quality; popular West. December to March.

YORK IMPERIAL — Medium, whitish shaded crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Very popular in Pennsylvania and the Middle West. November to February.

Special Apple

ROGER WILLIAMS—This apple originated on the farm of Roger Williams, Douglas County, Kan., for whom it is named. It was discovered by Mr. Williams, growing on a rocky hillside among brush and forest trees in a large pasture, a great distance from any other apple trees, and in spite of the fact that it has never had any cultivation or care, it is a healthy, hardy,

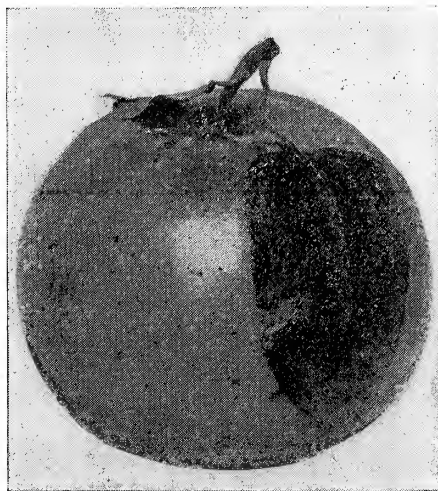
strong-growing tree and bears heavy crops every year. Large, oblong, bright yellow, splashed with red; extra fine quality and its keeping qualities are remarkable. It ripens in midsummer and will keep in perfect condition until early winter. While this apple has never been disseminated commercially, the conditions under which the original tree is thriving and bearing heavy annual crops, the fine flavor and keeping qualities of the fruit leads us to believe that, under proper cultivation and care, it will be one of the most profitable varieties propagated. We have only a limited number to offer and it will be necessary to place orders early.

Crab Apple

FLORENCE—Most desirable variety for commercial planting; comes into bearing at a very early age and regular cropper. Very prolific and most desirable of all crabs. August.

HYSLOP—Large, dark rich red, flesh yellow, sub-acid; productive, hardy and popular. October.

LARGE RED SIBERIAN—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters. Tree erect, vigorous, bears young and abundantly. September and October.



Transcendent Crab.

TRANSCENDANT—Large, yellow and rich crimson cheek. An improved Siberian crab; fine for preserves and jellies. September.

WHITNEY—Largest of all crabs; greenish striped with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Season last of August.

Cherry

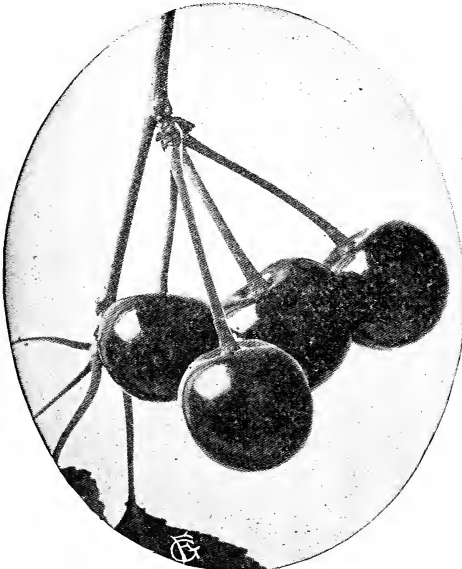
There are two types of Cherries—Hearts and Bigarreaus (sweet), and Dukes and Morellos (sour). The sweets do well only in favored sections. The sour varieties are much better for planting in the Middle West. Cherries are easily grown as they are seldom bothered with disease, require very little pruning and will thrive on most any kind of soil. They are very profitable when grown commercially, and as they make a handsome ornamental tree, they should be planted in every yard. We offer the following carefully selected varieties:

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS (Sweet)

BING—Fruit large, dark brown or black.

One of the most delicious sweet cherries. Tree hardy and vigorous, foliage heavy. A magnificent cherry and should be planted extensively.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Fruit very large, heart shape. Dark purple, tender, rich, good, very prolific. Tree upright, vigorous and healthy. The best early black cherry. June and July.



Large Montmorency.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large, light red, tender, delicious. Very early and productive. Hangs well. June.

MERCER—Very large, heart shape, dark red, fine flavor, early and prolific. A sure cropper. Very hardy and healthy, strong grower. Said to be very free from worms. June.

NAPOLEON—The largest size, yellow red cheek. Very firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous, upright tree. Very valuable for market and shipping; enormously productive. July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—A fine, rich, deep black cherry; very large. Flesh

firm, dark, tender, juicy and rich. Tree thrifty, upright grower, fine for market. Very late.

WINDSOR—Very large, liver-colored, finest quality; very vigorous and productive. Firm and excellent for shipping. Very late.

YELLOW SPANISH—Large, early, yellow with bright red cheek. Heart shape; firm, juicy, rich, high flavored; makes a large tree; much grown for market. End of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS (Sour)

BALDWIN—Tree upright, vigorous grower, forming round head; leaves large, broad; fruit large, almost round, very dark transparent wine color; flavor slightly acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; unexcelled in earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness.

DYEHOUSE—Medium size, like Early Richmond, but few days earlier. June.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, bright red, acid, very hardy and productive. Fruits very young. For cooking and market one of the best. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium size, dark red or nearly black, acid, late; dwarf. Very hardy; early bearer. July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Fruit large, bright red, fine flavor; very hardy and immense bearer. Season a little later than Early Richmond.

MAY DUKE—Large red, juicy and rich; an old excellent variety. Vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

OSTHEIMER—Large, tender, juicy, almost sweet, very good, extremely hardy. July.

WRAGG—Of English Morello type and similar in fruit, but averages larger and slightly more acidity. An abundant and regular bearer, a dwarfish, strong grower with spreading round head; not subject to disease. Bears young and has proven valuable in central and northern territory.

Our Cherries are budded on Mahaleb Stock and will not Sprout.

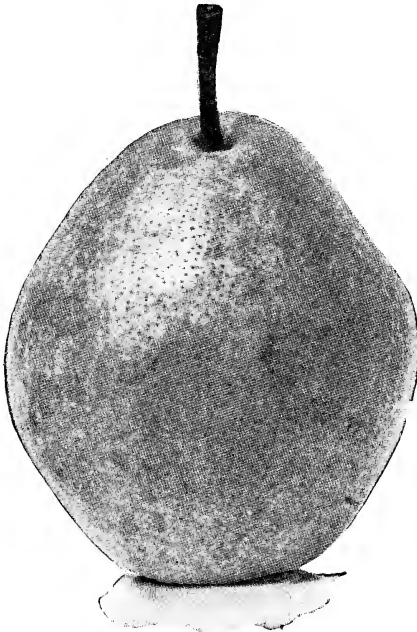
Pears

This luscious fruit is one of the most profitable when given proper care. The culture is not difficult in the least, and the market for pears is never over supplied. Light, well-drained soils are best for pears; when planted on very fertile soil they usually make too much growth and are more apt to blight or winter kill than when planted on light soil. The varieties we offer have been carefully selected and we know will give perfect satisfaction.

Standard Pears

Summer

BARTLETT—The old favorite; rich golden yellow, often with soft blush; large, thin-skinned, buttery, melting; rich flavor. Tree a strong grower; bears young and abundantly; a general favorite in all home orchards and the standard on all markets. August.



Bartlett.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, pale yellow, resembles Bartlett fruit; melting, juicy, with sweet, delicate flavor. Should be picked before fully ripe to prevent rot at core. Hardy; good for home use. August.

KOONCE—One of the largest early pears; golden yellow with red side; spicy, juicy, sweet, good quality. Tree hardy, blight-resisting, and a heavy, regular bearer. July.

Autumn

DUCHESS—A very large, showy pear, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; good quality; comes into bearing young, and when grown as dwarf is very profitable; seldom blights. Always in demand on markets. September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Pale yellow and brown with large spots of russet; excellent flavor. Tree healthy, vigorous, fruitful, hardy and long-lived. One of the best. September.

HOWELL—One of the finest fall pears; large, yellow, rich. Splendid quality. September.

SECKEL—Small, finest flavor; excellent for pickling and dessert; very productive. September.

SHELDON—Medium size, round russet and red; melting, rich, very juicy, delicious. Fine for dessert; very productive; keeps well. September.

WORDEN SECKEL—A seedling of the Seckel, only larger. Fully equal to it in quality, and more juicy, equally luscious and with the same rich and inviting aroma, while in size, color and form it is decidedly superior. Color golden yellow with bright red side. Skin smooth and waxy with russet dots. Season September to November.

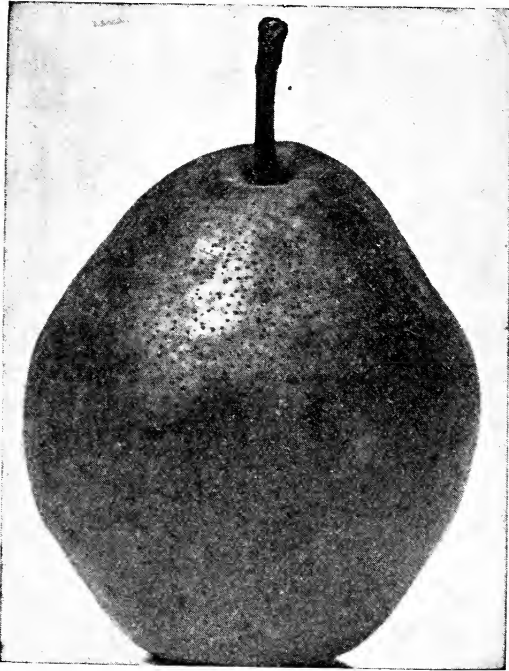
BEURRE DE ANJOU—A grand pear; large greenish yellow, blushed dull red russet; fine quality; the best winter pear grown. When properly handled can be kept until midwinter; always a ready market for Anjou, and it commands top prices. October to January.

GARBER—Rather coarse, but fair quality. Free from blight, and a heavy annual bearer. October.

KIEFFER—The pear to plant for profit. Large, rich golden yellow, sometimes tinted red. Quality only fair, but its size and beauty make it an ever-ready seller. Excellent for canning and when properly ripened it is a good eating pear; when properly handled it can be

kept until midwinter. Free from blight and a wonderful cropper. October to January.

Our Standard Pears are budded and grafted on French pear seedlings.



Kieffer.

(See description on page 14.)

Special Standard Pear

AYER—Originated about thirty years ago, as a chance seedling, on the farm of O. H. Ayer, Douglas County, Kans. Rather slow, upright grower, similar to Bartlett, but the foliage is like Seckel. Mr. Ayer thinks it is a seedling of Seckel, as a tree of this variety stood only a few rods distant from where the original Ayer tree first appeared. Form obovate; size medium to large, slope gradual, with color greenish or pale lemon with light scarlet blush on exposed side covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish white; fine grain, buttery, melting, juicy. Mild sub-acid, rich and fine. So far the tree has shown no tendency to blight, and we believe this is a pear of special merit for the Middle West. Season last of July and first of August; two weeks earlier than Bartlett.

INCE—We give here descriptions of Ince and Estella pear just as given us by A. W. Ayer, son of O. H. Ayer, orig-

inator of Ayer, Ince and Estella pears. The Ince pear started from seed about 16 years ago on my father's place. It is one of many trees that father and myself gathered from under pear trees, where they came up from fruit of the previous year. We set them in nursery rows and here the Ince pear, when but a small tree, began to bear and early gave evidence of having many good qualities. We therefore began to propagate from it. We have found it to be a very young bearer, beginning to fruit at times the second year; very prolific, bearing almost every year and over-loading most years. It seems to be blight-proof thus far. The fruit is good sized and a bright yellow with an occasional red blush, handsome and showy, melting and delicious in its season, which is about the last of October.

ESTELLA—The Estella is also a pear started from seed on my father's farm under about the same conditions as the Ince pear. It early gave evidence of being a good pear. It is a very thrifty sturdy-growing tree and thus far has shown no signs of blight. Its fruit is about the same size of the Bartlett; is very dark green until almost ripe, when it gets somewhat yellow; is a very delicious eating pear, the flesh being rich flavored, melting and creamy colored; has no grain, core hardly noticeable, few seeds—together a most excellent pear. Season about the last of September.

A. W. AYER.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf pears are ordinary pears grown on Quince root. This gives a heavy, stocky body which never attains a large size, and brings them into bearing much earlier than standard pears. The fruit borne on dwarf trees is the same size as that produced by standard trees, and it is borne in large quantities. They should be planted with the juncture of the bud and stock at least three inches below the surface, and cultivate and keep clean until they come into bearing.

Following is the list of varieties we offer in dwarf:

BARTLETT—August.

BUERRE DE ANJOU—Early winter.

CLAPPS FAVORITE—August.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—September.

HOWE—Early fall.

LOUISE BONNE JERSEY—Early fall.

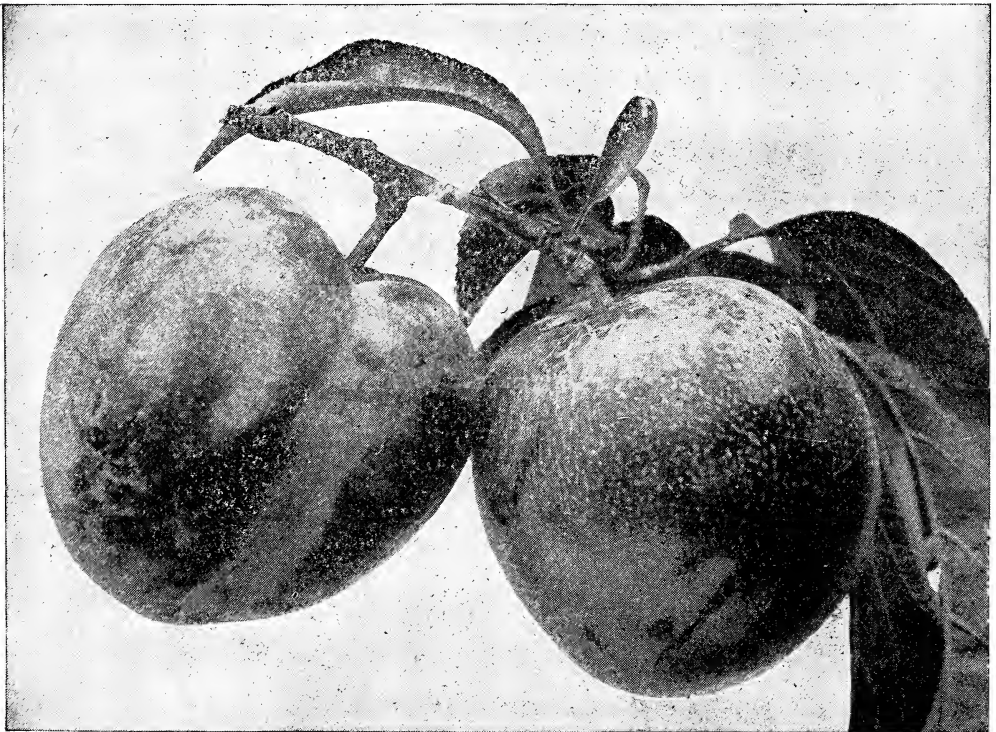
SECKEL—Midfall.

Three-Year
Ince Pear



O. H. Ayer
Originator

(See description, page 15.)



Burbank Plum.
(See description, page 17.)

Plums

There are three types of Plum—European, Japanese and Native. The Japanese and Native types are best adapted to the Middle West. The plums are easily cultivated and when planted in an orchard, properly sprayed and cared for, they are very profitable, and as they make a fine ornamental tree when in bloom, they should be planted in every yard. They are also very profitable when planted as fillers in an orchard. When planted for fillers, the varieties that are upright growers should be selected. Our list of plums, while not large, embraces the very best varieties of the three types.

European Varieties

- BRADSHAW**—Very large, purple, juicy, excellent quality. Tree erect and vigorous. Productive. August.
- DAMSON**—Small, oval, purple, covered with blue, entirely free from rot. Last of September.
- FELLEMBURG**—(Italian Prune). Very large, rich, productive. Last of September.
- GERMAN PRUNE**—Medium size, dark blue, juicy, rich. Excellent for preserving. September.
- GIANT PRUNE or YORK STATE PRUNE**—Very large, measuring 2½ inches long and 2 inches in diameter, reddish purple, flesh yellow, sweet, firm, rich, delicious, freestone and excellent shipper. Tree fairly vigorous and productive. September.
- GREEN GAGE**—Small, delicious, very prolific, fine for table use. August.
- GUII**—Very large, flesh yellowish, sweet, early and prolific bearer; hardy. Sept.
- LOMBARD**—Medium, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good. Immensely productive, hardy. August.
- MONARCH**—Large, dark purple, freestone, delicious, abundant bearer. Season last of September.
- MOORE'S ARCTIC**—Medium, dark purple, thin skin, fine flavor; a great bearer, extremely hardy. September.
- SHIPPER'S PRIDE**—Very large, dark purple, juicy, sweet, fine quality. Hardy and productive. September.
- YELLOW EGG**—Very large, golden yellow, fine quality; very productive. August.

Natives

- GOLDEN BEAUTY**—Medium, round, golden yellow when ripe, quality good; tree reasonably vigorous, generally stunted by its heavy crops of fruit, the limbs being completely covered. September.
- WILD GOOSE**—A good variety of the Chicksaw type; medium, roundish, oblong; reddish yellow; flesh juicy and

flavor pleasant. Tree a free grower. Ripens here middle of July.

Japanese and Hybrids

- AMERICA**—One of the most beautiful plums in existence. Originated by Mr. Burbank. Quality of the best; comes into bearing young—frequently at two years—and is of wide adaptability. Fruit is large, glossy red, and almost proof against rot and insect attack. Valuable for commercial and home use.
- ABUNDANCE**—(Botan)—Fruit large, showy and beautiful. Color amber, turning to a rich bright cherry red, highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and delicious. The tree is a strong, upright grower, immensely productive. Season early. July.
- BURBANK**—Flesh yellow, firm, tender and very juicy, rich, sweet and aromatic. Blooms late, very productive. Tree spreading and hardy. One of the best. July.
- GONZALES**—Fruit very large, golden yellow, with red blush; finest flavor; good shipper and keeper; tree good grower; hardy and productive. June.
- OCTOBER PURPLE**—Originated by Burbank, who regards it as one of the best introduced. Fruits on the old wood and frequently measures seven inches in circumference. Flesh yellow, superb quality; stone small. Tree a strong erect grower, forming a shapely head. October.
- RED JUNE**—Fruit medium to large, deep vermilion red, very showy, flesh light lemon yellow slightly sub-acid; half cling, pit small. Tree hardy, upright and productive. Very early.
- WICKSON**—Large, color carmine with a heavy white bloom; stone small; flesh fine, firm, sugary and delicious. Picked green, will ripen and color perfectly and keeps two weeks or more after ripening, making it an excellent market plum. Tree upright grower and productive. August.

Peaches

The ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, the immense demand for the fruit, and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets makes peach growing extremely profitable. Our soil here is especially adapted to growing the peach tree and our stock is just as fine as it is possible to grow. The list we offer embraces the leading varieties best suited for home and market.



A block of 100,000 Peach.

ARP BEAUTY—Yellow, blushed and mottled bright crimson, semi-cling. Firm, juicy, excellent flavor and good shipper. Tree a strong grower, hardy and prolific. July.

ALEXANDER EARLY—Large, sometimes measuring 8 inches in circumference; nearly round; deep maroon, covered with rich tints of crimson; flesh white, juicy, vinous and firm, adhering slightly to the stone. Should remain on tree until fully ripe. Last of June.

AMSDEN—Medium; red, shaded and mottled with dark red, nearly covering the greenish-white ground. If left to ripen on the tree, the flesh is white with a delicious flavor. Cling. Middle to end of June.

BLOOD CLING—(Indian) —Large; dark claret, with veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy and of fine flavor. The tree is an irregular grower. October.

CARMAN—Large, oblong, pale yellow with deep blush; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor; very hardy and heavy bearer. Semi-cling. August.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Large, deep yellow, red cheek; firm. Freestone. A few days earlier than the Smock.

CHAMPION—A white freestone. Delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, early, largest size and highest flavor. Middle of August.

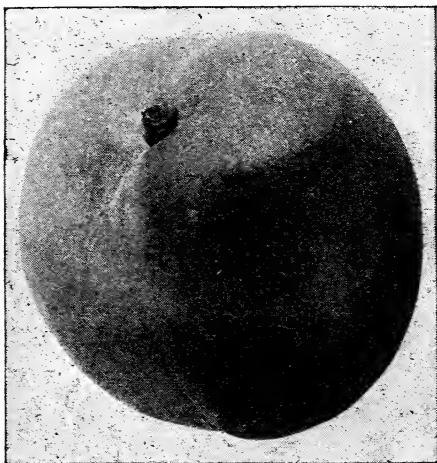
CHINESE CLING—A favorite peach in the South. Large size, oblong; the skin is creamy white, with faint flashes of red. August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Very large, yellow, rich, sweet, luscious; free. Aug.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Very hardy, large, yellow, rich, sweet; free. August.

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CROSBY—A beautiful yellow freestone peach with very small pit. Excellent flavor, large size, color orange-yellow with carmine on the sunny side. Very beautiful tree; willowy growth, rather dwarf, ripens between early and late Crawford.



Champion.

(See description on page 18.)

ELBERTA—Among peaches Elberta takes the lead for beauty, size and quality. It is one of the hardiest, as large or larger than Crawford's Early, and fully its equal in beauty and flavor. One of the finest freestone peaches. Fruit yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow juicy, of good quality; ripens slightly later than Early Crawford.

FAMILY FAVORITE—A seedling of Chinese Cling. Large; clear waxy complexion, with blush, flesh firm. The tree is very productive. Highly esteemed for shipping, canning, or drying. Free. Last of July.

FITZGERALD—Originated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and in that cold region the original tree bore five successive crops. Of very large size, magnificent quality and a perfect freestone. Skin bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow. The tree bears the second year from planting. August.

GENERAL LEE—An improved Chinese Cling. A very valuable variety. Aug.

GLOBE—A Pennsylvania variety of great size and beauty. An improvement on Crawford's Late. Rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow and juicy. Free. August.

GREENSBORO—The largest and most beautiful of all early peaches. It is

covered with light and dark crimson, shaded with yellow; the flesh is white, juicy and good and parts clean from the seed when fully ripe. Ripens with the Alexander.

HENRIETTA—(Levy Late)—A magnificent cling of large size; the skin is deep yellow, covered with bright crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. The tree is hardy, productive, and a sure bearer. A first class market sort. September.

GOLDEN MAMMOTH—Very large; golden yellow with red blush. We placed five of these peaches in a row just touching each other, and they measured 18 inches. Sixteen of them weighed 10 pounds. Of good quality, freestone. About August 1st. Valuable for home and market.

FOSTER—Very large and handsome, somewhat resembling Crawford Early, but is earlier. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; only fairly hardy. July.

LEMON FREE—Almost lemon-shaped; color pale lemon-yellow when ripe. Very large; fine quality; immensely productive; ripens after Late Crawford.

LEMON CLING—Large, lemon-shaped; beautiful light yellow, blushed red; fine canning and preserving peach. Aug.



Elberta.

MAYFLOWER—A week earlier than Sneed. It is a beautiful peach; red all over; fine quality; stands up well in shipping and also commands a high price on the market on account of its fine color and early ripening. Very profitable when planted commercially.

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

MATTHEWS BEAUTY—Skin golden yellow, streaked with red, flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality, equal to Elberta in market qualities; ripens later than Elberta.

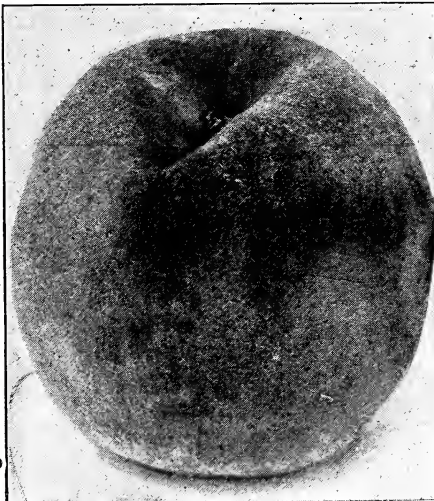
MAMIE ROSS—Large, oblong, creamy white, beautifully splashed with red; semi-cling to free when fully ripe; tree very vigorous, prolific and sure, bearing when others fail. July.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—A superb early, white-fleshed peach, which yearly adds to its reputation as the best of its season for home or market. Red, rich, juicy, excellent. Free. July.

OLDMIXON CLING—Large; pale yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored. A favorite clingstone. August.

OLDMIXON FREE—Similar to the above with the exception that it is a freestone. August.

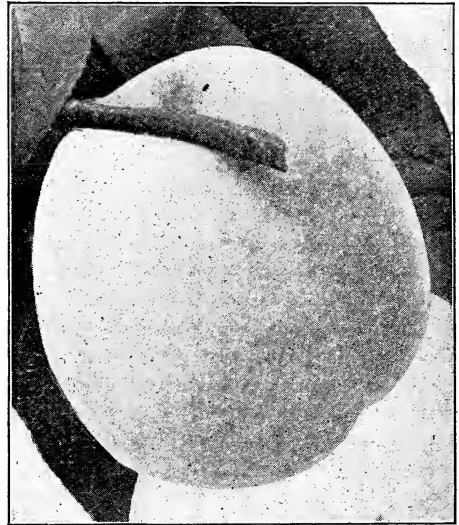
PICQUET'S LATE—A large, late peach, which originated in Georgia. Yellow, with red cheek. Flesh yellow, melting, sweet and of the best flavor. Freestone. September.



Triumph.

SALWAY—A rather large, roundish yellow freestone, with a deep marbled brownish cheek; the flesh is yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A late showy market variety of English origin. Last of September.

SNEED—It is claimed for this remarkable peach that it is fully ten days earlier than the Alexander, belonging to an entirely different type. It is medium in size, the color being white, with flush on the cheek. As an early market variety it is one of the most valuable grown. Cling.



Mountain Rose.

STINSON'S OCTOBER CLING—Large, oblong, white with red cheek, of good flavor. One of the most profitable late peaches for the South. October.

STUMP-THE-WORLD—Large, roundish, creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, highly flavored. Free. End of August.

TRIUMPH—The first yellow peach to ripen, with good eating and shipping qualities. Fruit of good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek. Earliest yellow freestone peach so far known; brings high prices on the markets. Ripens with Alexandria.

WONDERFUL—Very large, deep yellow with carmine blush, flesh yellow, firm and good. A fine market freestone peach. August.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Large roundish, orange yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high flavored; flesh yellow; prolific; an excellent peach. Season middle of June.

Apricots

Apricots are a rich, delicious fruit, coming between cherries and peaches, very much like the peach in outward appearance, but like the plum in quality and texture.

The apricot is not adapted to as wide a range as the peach, but we believe it should be more extensively planted than it has been in the past. Fruit is one of the most luscious. It is delicate, melting, mild, making it very delicate for eating out of the hand. It is fine for canning and preserves, also for drying. In favored locations it is very profitable. We offer the following, which we consider the very best.

CLUSTER—Originated from Russian seed, and introduced by F. T. Ramsey of Austin, Texas, and recommended by him as a sure and prolific bearer. Medium golden yellow, of excellent flavor. June.

J. L. BUDD—Large, red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine; hardy strong grower and a prolific bearer. Best late variety. August 1st.

EARLY GOLDEN—Medium, pale orange,

marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed; grown largely for commercial purposes, especially for canning and drying. Tree vigorous and prolific July.

ROYAL—European, large, slightly oval, dull yellow with red next the sun. Flesh orange yellow with rich, vinous flavor. An important commercial variety.



Cluster.

flavor excellent. Tree vigorous and prolific. June.

EARLY MAY—From seed of Russian. Very early; yellow free stone, rich, juicy, of excellent flavor. May.

MOORPARK—Large, yellowish green with brownish red on sunny side,

SUPERB—This variety excels in quality as well as in hardiness and productivity. It has large, beautifully colored fruits, with rich, sweet and meaty golden yellow flesh; averages better in size and quality than any other apricot and bears more constantly.

Nectarines

This is a delicious, smooth-skinned fruit; tree thrives wherever peaches will grow; fruits successfully only in favored localities. There are several varieties, but there is not a great deal of difference in the quality, and we are offering only one variety, which we consider the best.

BOSTON—Large, handsome, oval, bright yellow with deep red cheek; fruit yellow to the core; good and pleasant flavor. Early. Fall.

Quinces

BOURGEAT—A French variety. Very productive, healthy and thrifty. It grows in tree form, like pears or plums. It has almost perfect foliage, leaves green and fresh unto the end of the season. The fruit is very large, smooth, golden yellow, of the best quality, tender; ripens just after the Orange, and will keep past mid-winter in perfect condition.

CHAMPION—Very large size, rich golden yellow when ripe; a great bearer; very late. November.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC—Fruit bright yellow; flesh very fragrant and tender, unsurpassed. October.

ORANGE—Very large, bright golden yellow, fine quality; flesh firm, cooks tender. October.

Nut Trees

Chestnuts

AMERICAN SWEET—Nuts sweet, delicate flavor.

GIANT (JAPANESE)—Nuts of immense size, very sweet. Bears young.

PARAGON (JAPANESE)—Nuts are of a superior flavor and sweetness. It commences bearing at three to four years of age. Very productive.



American Sweet.

SPANISH—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing very large nuts.

Filbert

ENGLISH—The sort usually sold at the fruit stands.

Hickory

SHELLBARK—A peculiar, rich, native nut, in flavor excelled by none.

Pecan

PECAN—Holds sway over all other varieties of nuts. The returns from a good Pecan orchard are little less than fabulous. We can supply all the leading varieties in both grafted and seedlings.

Walnuts

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

BUTTERNUT—A native tree valuable for timber, and bearing an oblong, thick-shelled nut of delicious flavor.

ENGLISH—It produces immense crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts. Fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. Not entirely hardy.

JAPAN—(Sieboldi)—Perfectly hardy, rapid growing, handsome form, immense fern-like leaves, making one of the finest ornamental trees; bears young and abundantly. Nuts produced in clusters and resemble butternuts in shape and quality, but somewhat smaller and with thinner and smoother shells. Worthy of extensive planting.

Grapes

Everyone should find room for a few grape vines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence. They thrive in most any kind of soil and require very little attention. They produce abundant crops of luscious fruit. When planted in vineyards and properly handled, they are very profitable.

Grapes are probably the oldest domesticated fruit and the one most universally cultivated. The product of the vine enters into a greater variety of uses than any other fruit. No fruit is better adapted to the home than the grape, as it can be made more serviceable on an arbor or for ornamental purposes than trees. It has other advantages of being less troubled with annoying insects and destructive diseases than tree fruits.

AGAWAM—Dark red, fine flavor, berry and bunch large; hardy and very productive.

BRIGHTON — (RED) — Highest quality, melting, delicious, large clusters, hardy, almost seedless.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A new black grape said to be superior to Concord in many respects, ripening about with Moore's Early. Cluster and berries very large and handsome. Skin thin, and flesh firm and tender, separating easily from the seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, and without acidity from the skin to the center. A very strong, vigorous vine. Thick, healthy foliage. Its early ripening, keeping and shipping qualities make it a very valuable market grape.

CONCORD—The old reliable; juicy and sweet, hardy, healthy and productive. Succeeds everywhere.

DELAWARE—A delicious little red table grape; juicy, sweet, hardy and productive.

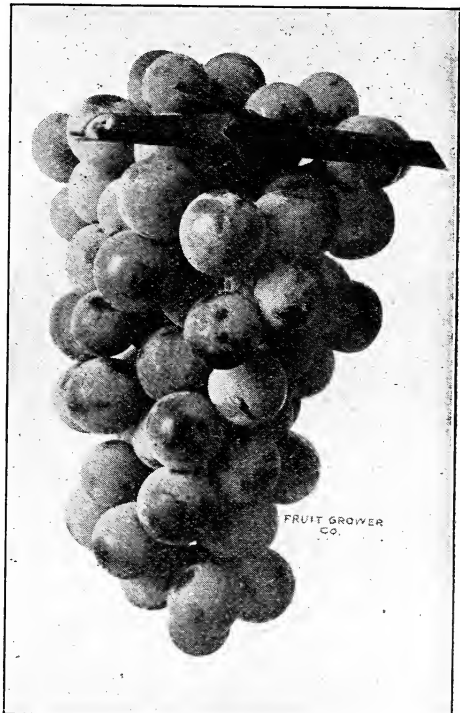
DIAMOND—A white grape of high quality; melting and delicious, large clusters. Hardy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Color greenish-white, skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet, containing but one or two seeds. The first white grape to ripen. Quality superb.

MOORE'S EARLY—Black. Very early, large berry, extremely hardy, vigorous.

NIAGARA — (WHITE)—A great yielder and of fine flavor; ripens early, clusters very solid, large vines.

SALEM — (ROGERS' No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.



Moore's Early.

WORDEN—This variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is better flavored and ripens several days earlier.

Gooseberries

The gooseberry thrives best on a cool, damp, rich soil. They should be annually pruned, and mulched with manure.

The demand for this fruit is constantly growing, the expense of cultivation is light, and the returns most satisfactory. Good plants should produce 200 bushels per acre the third year after planting, and from 300 to 400 bushels the fifth year. Never enough to supply the demand.

Gooseberries begin growing very early in the spring. On this account the plants do better when set as early as the ground can be worked. A better plan is to set the plants in the fall, except in localities where the winters are very cold and very dry. Under such conditions the plants are liable to damage from drying out.

This fruit is so very easily cultivated that it readily finds a place in every dooryard. It is frequently used for interplanting in a young orchard, and under those conditions very satisfactory returns are obtained while the orchard is coming into bearing. The plants are sometimes grown to a single stem, but the bush form is to be preferred. There is less danger then from loss through borers, and the plants will remain productive for a greater number of years.



Downing.

Best Varieties

CROWN BOB—Large, roundish oval; red, hairy, of first quality.

DOWNING—Large, oval; very vigorous, hardy; foliage heavy, covering their fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears abundantly. Greenish-white. Strong plants.

HOUGHTON—Medium size, roundish oval, sweet; very productive. Pale red.

INDUSTRY—Enormous size; a dark red, or cherry color, with numerous hairs;

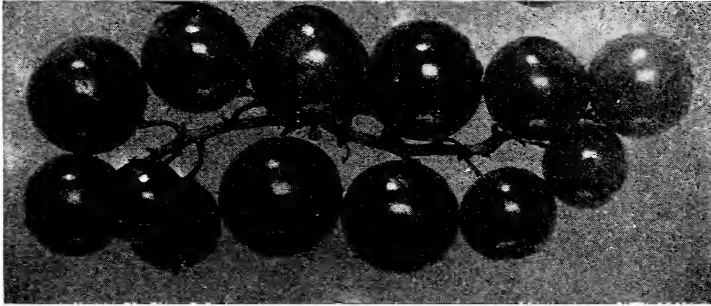
delicious when ripe. It has been fruited in this country for years with success; unequaled for size, flavor, productiveness and vigorous growth.

OREGON CHAMPION—Large, yellow, smooth, good quality, planted largely in Colorado for commercial purposes, where it has proved very profitable.

PEARL—Very hardy, entirely free from mildew; good quality and more productive than the Downing; greenish-white, large berry.

Currant

The Currant thrives in most any kind of soil, but to have the fruit at its best, plant in deep, rich soil, and give good pruning and cultivation. There is no fruit which is more excellent for jelly making. The plants are very productive, and two or three plants ought to be included in every garden. When given good soil and care, currant bushes will last for twenty-five years. In pruning, remove canes more than five years old, leaving enough new ones to take their place.



Fay's Prolific.

BLACK CHAMPION—An English variety of great value; very sweet and delicious; bushes very thrifty and strong; berries very large; early prolific, fine.

CHERRY—The standard red currant. Fruit very large. A fine upright grower. Valuable alike for market and garden; splendid quality.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—One of the very best and most popular red currants. It is very productive, hardy and vigorous; it will average larger than cherry; of the finest quality, and brings best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long, easily picked.

LEE'S PROLIFIC—One of the best black currants. Very early; fruit very large; probably most productive black currant in cultivation. Splendid quality; sweet and good. Plants hardy and vigorous.

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

PERFECTION—A new variety of highest excellence, originated at Rochester, N. Y., and awarded the Barry Gold Medal and other first prizes. Color bright

red; size of berry and bush equal to Fay's, but said to be superior to it in quality and productiveness. Ripens with Cherry or Fay's.

RED DUTCH—Much grown in Wisconsin and the West, and there considered the hardiest red variety; medium size; good quality, bunch long, an upright grower and very prolific.

VICTORIA—This grand late red variety is one of the best. On rich land it is about as large as Cherry. Bunch very long and tapering; slightly acid, good flavor; ripens late; berries firmly set and remain on the bush a long time in perfect clusters.

WHITE GRAPE—A fine white variety; mild flavor; excellent quality, good for table use; very distinct and valuable.

WILDER—Red; a new variety of great merit both for table and market. Bunch and berry large, bright, rich red and highest quality.

Garden Roots

ASPARAGUS—(Conover's Colossal)—Immense size; remarkably tender and high flavored. Cuts one year sooner than other sorts. Most profitable sort.

RHUBARB—(Myatt's Linnaeus)—Early tender, mild, sub-acid. Largest and best.

Blackberries

The blackberry is a native of the United States and is adapted to a wider range of territory than any other small fruit. They should go into every home garden, and are profitable when planted commercially.



Rathbun.

(See description on page 27.)

BLOWER—Originated in the celebrated small-fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. One of the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality and brings the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third of an acre. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

EARLY HARVEST—Small size, fair quality and very early and productive. Ships well and valuable where it succeeds.

ELDORADO—A strong-growing, hardy variety; very productive; fruit very large; jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Its keeping quality is unsurpassed. Fine quality, sweet, without core.

ERIE—Fruit of the largest size; not entirely hardy; strong, healthy grower; free from disease; productive, very early, extra quality; good shipper.

MERSEREAU—A new berry of sterling qualities. Large size, good quality, hardy and productive. Highly recommended.

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

RATHBUN—Origin Western New York. A strong erect grower with strong stems branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero and produced a good crop. Forms a neat, compact bush four to five feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious without hard core, of extra high flavor, jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. Very large size.

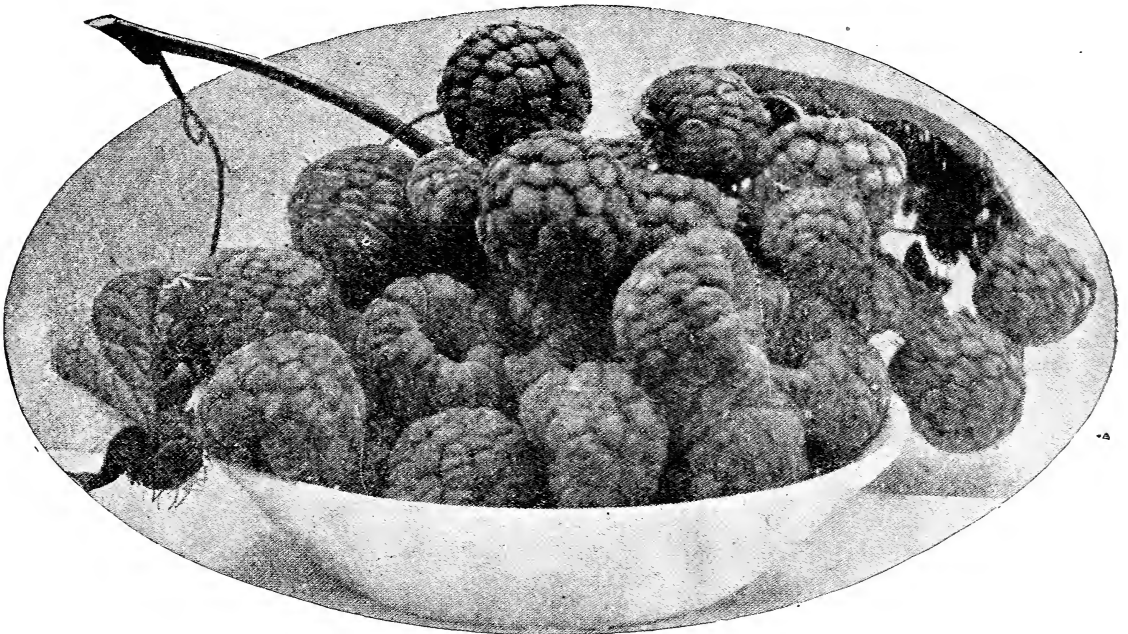
SNYDER—Early; good quality; immensely prolific; fair size; black, fine; one of the hardiest.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY—Good quality, hardy; one of the best.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Handsome and luscious fruit; perfectly hardy, strong grower and very productive. Very profitable market fruit.

Raspberries

One of the best of small fruits, coming into use as strawberry season closes. There are two types of raspberries, red and black. The red varieties are rather soft and do not stand up so well in shipping as the black caps, and are not so well adapted to commercial planting where they must be shipped to market.



Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND—“The Business Black-cap.” It is of wonderful productivity, producing regularly and uniformly very large crop. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar and fully equal to the Gregg. Although extremely large, it is unusually firm and is well adapted for long shipments. It is an unusually strong

grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit.

GREGG—The standard late sort. Very large, strong and thrifty. Hardy and good yielder.

KANSAS—Jet black, firm and delicious—as large as the Gregg; quite early. One of the best.

Red Varieties

- COLUMBIAN**—The Columbian is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg Blackcap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. Of the Schaffer type, but hardy, even in Wisconsin. It is a most vigorous grower, canes ten to sixteen feet in length, and often over an inch in diameter; fruit very large; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem; seeds small; has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other.
- CUTHBERT**—Cane tall, vigorous, healthy. Fruit bright crimson; firm.
- GOLDEN QUEEN**—Very large; color rich yellow; vigorous, hardy, productive, splendid quality.
- KING**—Pronounced by many as the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong

grower, very hardy and productive. Berry firm, good shipper, large size and beautiful bright scarlet color; ripens with the earliest.

- LOUDON**—The best all-around market red raspberry. It is a wonder in productiveness; bright color, perfectly firm, and of the largest size. It is pronounced by E. S. Carman, of "The Rural New Yorker," as the best red raspberry. The canes are strong, vigorous and hardy.
- MARLBORO**—One of the hardiest, earliest, largest and best market red berries. Fair quality, handsome color, great bearer, very vigorous and largely planted for market.
- MILLER'S RED**—Berry round, bright red, core very small; does not crumble, quite firm. Undoubtedly a valuable early berry.

Strawberries

Varieties marked (S) are the ones having perfect flowers, and can be safely planted by themselves. The varieties marked (P) have imperfect flowers and should be planted with pollen-producing varieties. Strawberries should be planted in spring.

- AUGUST LUTHER (S)**—This is an extra early berry of value; medium size, bright in color, the shape tapering

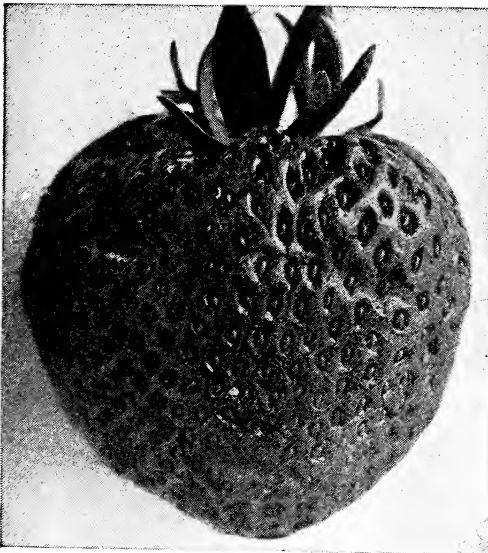
grown for marketing purposes or for family use, and it is a good shipper.

- BRANDYWINE (S)**—Berries very large, regular, conical form; color bright glossy red; flesh firm and of very excellent quality. Its very large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality will make it a desirable variety for any purpose.

- BISMARCK (S)**—Plant resembles Burbach, but more robust and stocky, with the same ironclad foliage. Fruit produced in abundance, outyielding Burbach. Shape obtuse, conical, never coxcombed; the heaviest, most solid berry ever grown or handled. Color bright scarlet, no green tips, very firm, good flavor; season medium to very late, size larger than Burbach. Perfect blossom. Give it a good strong soil and be surprised with its immense crop of large, luscious berries.

- CLYDE (S)**—A new berry that is making a record wherever grown. Season early to medium. Perfect flower, berries large to medium, very firm, dark scarlet in color, fine flavor.

- GANDY (S)**—A very strong-growing plant; moderately productive; fruit large, uniform shape, bright color and good quality; season late.



August Luther.

from an extreme fullness of the calyx. Will ripen ten days earlier than the Haverland, which it resembles in fruit and foliage. It can be successfully

HAVERLAND (P)—This is a mid-season producer and has more competition as such than either the earlier or the late variety, consequently when it is said that the Haverland is a profit-producing variety it means a great deal in its favor. The plants are healthy, vigorous and large, producing ample runners, and is a producer of recognized ability. It is an extremely hardy variety and so productive that the stems are unable to hold the fruit

of the question. It is a very showy berry and the fruit is of the highest quality, quite acid. The unusual firmness makes it a most excellent shipper. Uniform in size from one end of the season to the other, with no small berries at the end of its long season. Foliage heavy, dark green, rustless and rank, long stems, but the heavy foliage protects the blossoms from possible frost, and other varieties have been known to frost kill right alongside.



Klondike.

from the ground. This makes mulching desirable and that would assist to rapid handling at picking time. It is one of the good old varieties that have always stood good.

KLONDIKE (S)—The most popular of all southern strawberries. It is one of the best that can be grown and is wonderfully prolific wherever berries grow, and especially desirable in the South for market purposes. It is a good shipper, good size, good color, and sells at a stronger price than any other variety that enters the market during its ripening period. Southern growers are especially enthusiastic and commend it from the dollars and cents side

This is one feature of critical importance to a grower, whether he is a large grower or just a home grower; certainly a home grower should not take chances on planting a variety that frost kills easily.

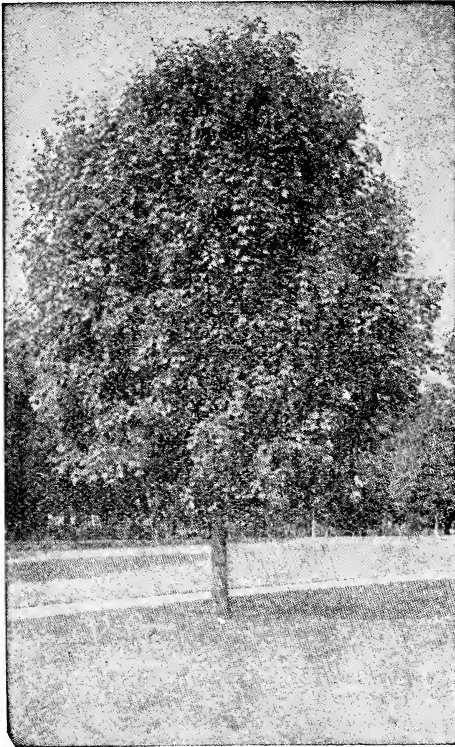
SENATOR DUNLAP (S)—Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants; fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy; firm, splendid keeper, shipper, excellent quality best for canning; ripens and continues a long time.

Deciduous Trees of Upright Growth

With the modern facilities for successfully transplanting large trees it is no longer necessary for new homes to seem bare and unattractive through a decade or score of years while their trees are growing. All who wish fine trees of specimen size are invited to correspond with us and to send their lists for our estimates.

Acer. Maple

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils, free from diseases, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. Nearly all are brilliantly colored in fall, especially the North American species.



Silver Maple.

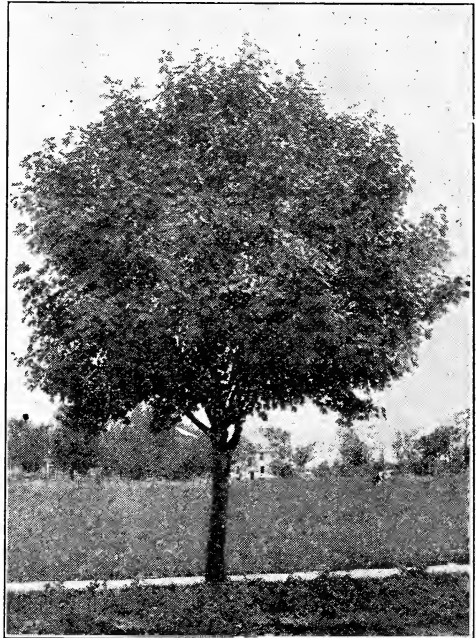
DASYCARPUM — (Silver Maple). Of quicker growth than most trees, and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large spreading head; the fine leaves are silvery beneath.

VAR. SCHWEDLERI—The purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer, they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow.

VAR. WIERI LACINIATUM — (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple)—A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves, and distinct, half-drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upright, the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward. Of noble proportions when undisturbed, yet patient under considerable pruning.

NEGUNDO—(Ashleaved Maple, Box Elder)—This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large spreading tree, found valuable for the planting of timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the West, where it endures both drouth and cold.

PATANOIDES—(Norway Maple). A handsome tree of large, fairly rapid growth,



Norway Maple.

forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad, deep green leaves. Sturdy, compact, vigorous, it is one of the very best trees for lawns, parks and gardens.

Aesculus. Horse-Chestnut

The Horse-Chestnuts have an elegant pyramidal habit, deeply lobed leaves and showy, upright panicles of white or red flowers. They are hardy, vigorous, free from insects, and among the first trees to unfold their leaves in the spring.

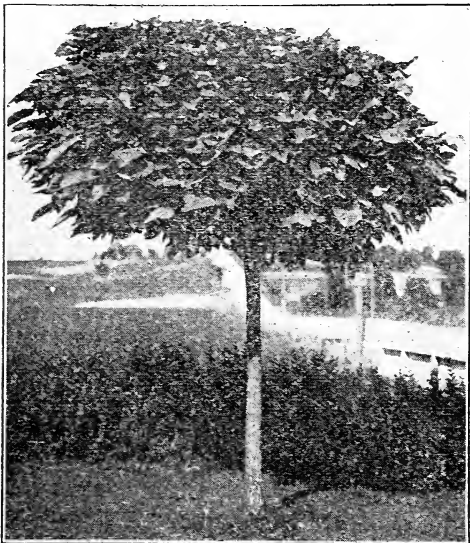
A. HIPPOCASTANUM—(European White-flowered Horse-Chestnut)—A large tree of regular outline, spangled in May with great upright spikes of white and red flowers. Has no superior as a specimen flowering tree.

A. RUBICUNDA—(Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut)—A somewhat smaller tree with darker leaves and splendid showy red flower spikes opened a little later. Fine for contrasting with the white-flowered. One of the finest trees in cultivation.

Betula. Birch

The trees of this group are distinguished by their graceful elegance of habit, light bark, slender branches and airy foliage. They flourish in cold climates and in poor soils, are handsome and hardy anywhere. Leaves are orange-yellow in fall.

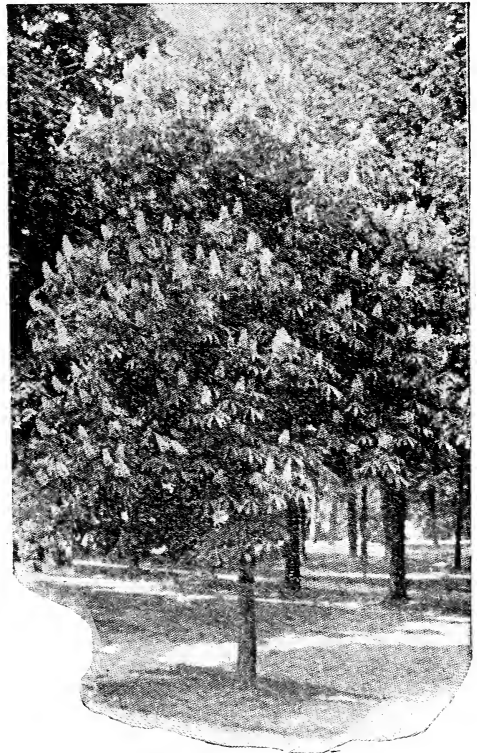
B. ALBA—(European White Birch)—This is the famous birch of literature.



Catalpa Bungeii.

Quite erect when young, its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow white and very effective in landscape views.

B. VAR. ATROPURPUREA—A beautiful tree of the same general character as the White Birch, but with rich, purple foliage. Fine for contrasts.



H. Chestnut.

B. PAPYR FERA—(Paper, or Canoe Birch)—The brilliant white bark of this species is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens. A large, vigorous, upright tree, with broad, handsome leaves.

Catalpa. Indian Bean

A highly ornamental group with large, cordate, bright green leaves, and showy clusters of large, purple and white flowers in July, when few other trees are blooming. They grow fast and bloom when quite young. The long beans of some species are odd and attractive.

CATALPA BUNGEII—(Chinese, or Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on straight stems 4 to 6½ feet high. It makes an umbrella-shaped tree without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, deep green, lying like a sym-

metrical head. One of the most unique trees; desirable for town, park and cemetery planting. We can supply worked low, making handsome dwarf specimens.



Florida Dogwood.

SPECIOSA—(Western Catalpa)—A fine, hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the others.

Celtis. Nettle Tree or Hackberry

OCCIDENTALIS—A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. Its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy, healthy, thriving in all soils.

Cerasus. Cherry

PUMILA, Var. Rhexi fl. pl.—The white double flowers of this pretty dwarf are rose-like in size and delicate regularity of petals. At blooming time it is a white drift of them.

Cornus. Dogwood

Handsome tree of medium size, flowering after the red buds when most other trees are still bare. Their great four-

petaled white or red blossoms are carried in showy horizontal masses. They rank next to the magnolias as spring-flowering trees, and next to the scarlet oak for brilliant autumn foliage. In summer their knobs of showy scarlet berries are odd and attractive.

C. FLORIDA—(White Flowering Dogwood). The great white flowers are three inches and more in width, lasting in favorable weather for as many weeks. Besides the fine characteristics given above, the bright red bark on its young growths makes it attractive and cheery in winter. Blooms when small.

For other species, consult Trees of Drooping Habit, and Shrubs

Fagus. Beech

These are hard-wood trees of moderate growth and great beauty, invaluable for specimens, avenues and screens. They are distinguished by their sturdy, solid trunks, smooth, gray bark and lustrous leaves, disposed in horizontal masses. All are beautiful, even when small, and become magnificent with age. Prune back severely when planting.

F. FERRUGINEA—(American Beech)—Our noble native forest tree, with silvery bark, fine spreading growth and symmetrical rounded head. Especially attractive in spring with the tender, delicate green of its leaves and pendant flowers. Pure yellow in fall.

VAR. PURPUREA—(Purple, or Copper Beech)—A vigorous, elegant tree, reaching 40 to 50 feet in height, with foliage changing from deep purple in spring, through crimson in summer, to purplish green in fall. Hardy, long-lived, free from insect pests, useful for specimens or grouping.

VAR. PURPUREA RIVERSI—(Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech). Where a large tree with purple foliage is wanted, nothing equals this. It is generally conceded to be the finest of all purple-leaved trees. Though it varies in intensity of color, from early spring until late fall the leaves are always a rich shade.

Fraxinus. Ash

The Ashes most important in cultivation are mostly tall, pyramidal trees with rather light green pinnate leaves that turn yellow, dark purple, or remain plain green in fall. They grow rapidly when young, and are easily transplanted.

F. AMERICANA—(American White Ash)
—Our forest tree, tallest of the species, with straight, clean trunk, smooth, gray bark, and glossy leaves. Useful for parks, streets or large grounds. Will thrive where F. European languishes.

F. LANCEOLATA—(F. Viridis; Green Ash)—A pretty tree of medium size, with leaves plain green on both sides.

F. EXCELSIOR—(European Ash)—Somewhat smaller and more spreading than the American Ash, with short, thick trunk and darker foliage. Remains green in fall.

Gleditsia. Honey Locust

G. TRIACANTHOS—(Three-throned Honey Locust) —A large, vigorous tree, with wide spreading branches, feathery, fern-like leaves, and a stout armament of thorns. Makes a fine defensive hedge.

VAR. INERMIS—(Thornless Honey Locust)—A handsome tree of slenderer habit, almost spineless, and therefore suitable for lawns.

Liquidambar. Sweet Gum

L. STYRACIFLUA—A tree that is beautiful at all stages, useful in all sorts of planting, and has more distinct admirable traits than perhaps any other. Varying from 60 to 80 feet in height, it has a narrowly ovate head, formed of short, corky-winged branches and masses of star-shaped, lustrous leaves, that color to intense crimson-scarlet in fall. Even in winter its odd, swinging seed-balls and cork-winged branches make it picturesque and interesting. The name is from its fragrant sap and leaves.

Liriodendron. Tulip Tree

L. TULIPIFERA—A tall, magnificent native of rapid, pyramidal growth. Its smooth, erect gray bole rises to a great height, and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large, glossy leaves, spangled in spring with large, tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of our most distinguished tall trees for broad avenues, parks and lawns.

Magnolia

Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

M. SOULANGEANA — (Soulange's Magnolia). One of the hardiest and finest of foreign magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. Its blossoms are from three to five inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Con-*

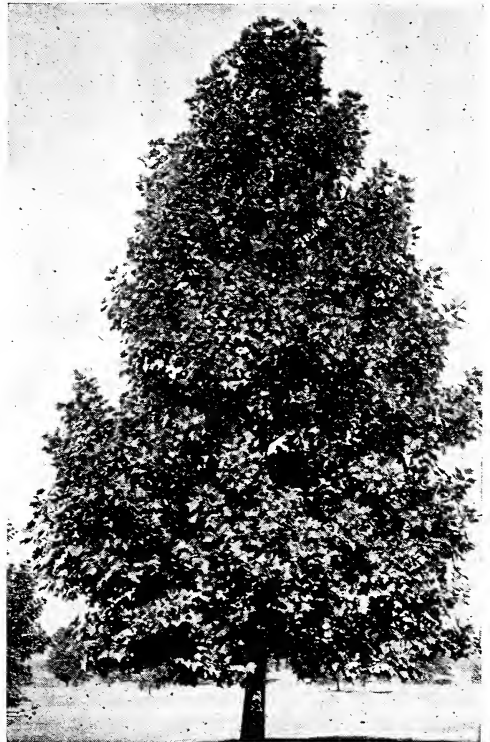
spicua, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

Hardy American Magnolias

M. ACUMINATA—(Cucumber Magnolia)
—The tallest of all the species, growing rapidly into a fine pyramidal tree, 60 to 90 feet high. In midsummer large creamy white blossoms appear among its deep green leaves, and large cucumber-shaped fruits that turn bright crimson succeed them. A grand avenue tree. Yellow in fall.

Morus. Mulberry.

Mulberries have a value to fruit growers and farmers that is often overlooked. They make excellent shade trees; their fruit is valuable, making good food for poultry, and when near orchards they toll the birds and insects away from other fruits.

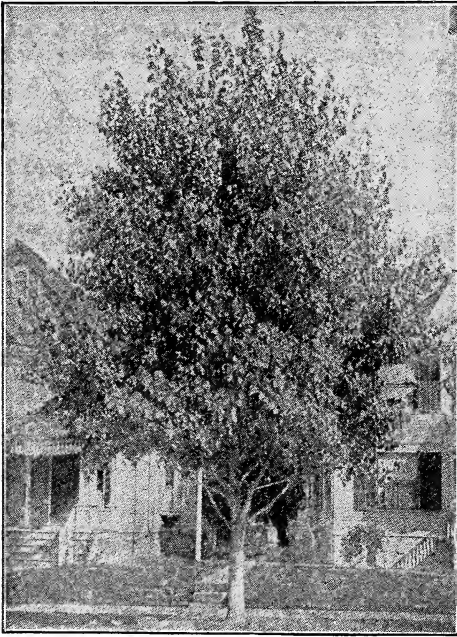


Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak).
(See description, page 36.)

DOWNING—(Everbearing)—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. Young and prolific bearer. Fine shade tree of shapely form. June, July and August.

HICKS—Black, good quality, profuse bearer, ripens through June, July and August. Tree a strong grower.

RUSSIAN—Very hardy, vigorous grower, fruit small size, varies in color from white to black. June.



Carolina Poplar.

Persica. Peach

At their blossoming time in May every twig and branch of the Double-flowering Peaches is bright with beautifully formed flowers, rendering the trees showy and attractive even at a distance.

P. VULGARIS, VAR. ALBA FL. PL.—(Double White-flowering Peach)—Superb buds and blooms of purest white.

VAR. SANGUINEA FL. PL.—(Double Red-flowering Peach) — Semi-double flowers of bright red. A brilliant contrast for grouping with the above.

Platanus. Plane Tree. Sycamore

P. ORIENTALIS—(Oriental Plane)—One of the oldest cultivated trees; one of the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy, free from insects, vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, with large, leathery, clear-cut leaves that turn yellow in fall.

P. OCCIDENTALIS — (American Plane, Buttonwood)—Broad-spreading, round-topped, massive and picturesque. Very

effective in winter when its branches show almost as white as a birch's, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed.

Populus. Poplar

Poplars are more easily and quickly grown than almost any other trees, and thrive in nearly all soils. Their leaves are bright and their tops thin, fitting them better for use in composition than as specimen trees. However, where immediate shade is desired, they can be planted with slower-growing, more permanent trees among them, and when the latter are large enough, the Poplars may be cut away, if unsatisfactory. For screens, shelter belts, seaside planting, streets, etc., great numbers of the trees are planted. When this is done judiciously they give a cheerful, sprightly air to almost any place. Their autumn coloring is bright yellow.

P. ALA BOLLEANA—Similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar in habit, and, like it, useful in breaking the monotony of lower, round-topped trees. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath. A favorite with landscape gardeners.

P. BALSAMIFERA — (Balsam Poplar, Balm of Gilead)—A handsome native with thick, dark, ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

P. NIGRA, VAR. ITALICA—(P. fastigiata)—Lombardy, or Italian Poplar. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Forms striking lawn groups; is much used at Newport for tall screen-hedges. Always makes a striking feature in any landscape.

P. MONILIFERA—(Carolina Poplar)—Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons it makes a strong, durable tree. Is yearly planted in great numbers, and is one of the most popular street trees. In some cities it is planted almost exclusively when opening new streets in resident sections.

Prunus, Plum

P. PISSARDI—(Purple-leaved Plum)—A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in the spring, later with showy pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantity for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum stands, and is an unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. One of the most valuable of the flowering trees.

delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant.

P. PARKMANI (*P. Halliana*) (Parkman's Double Flowering Crab)—An elegant Japanese dwarf, with long-stemmed, semi-double flowers of deep rose color wreathing its branches. It makes a fine, compact growth and its deep green leaves are retained quite late. The buds are long and handsome.

Robinia Hispida, Rose Acacia

ROSE-FLOWERING LOCUST—Of dwarf



Flowering Crab.

Pyrus. Crab and Mountain Ash

The Flowering Crabs are hardy, handsome, little trees, fragrant in early spring with clusters of exquisite buds and flowers. The single sort also bears crops of bright red, cherry-like fruits. The Mountain Ashes are medium-sized trees, with pinnate leaves and showy crops of red berries.

P. ANGUSTIFOLIA, VAR. BECHTEL (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab)—Most beautiful of all the fine varieties of flowering crabs. At a distance the pretty medium-sized tree seems to be

covered with dainty little roses of a habit. Grafted on straight stems, three to six feet high. Beautiful rose-colored flower, hanging in clusters, in June and at intervals throughout the season. Perfectly hardy and very beautiful.

Sorbus. Mountain Ash

Medium-sized trees, with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries, persistent until late winter.

SORBUS (PYRUS) AUCUPARIA—(European Mountain Ash)—Hardy, erect,

with smooth bark and dense, regular head; berry clusters large and bright.

VAR. QUERCIFOLIA—(Oak-leaved Mountain Ash)—Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath.



European Linden.
(See description on page 37.)

Quercus. Oak

Although their growth at first is slow, if planted in good soil the Oaks will outgrow many other trees. For wide lawns, parks, public grounds, avenues, etc., where they have room to develop, few trees are so majestic and imposing, so enduring, so varied in expression. Their great vigor and hardihood enable them to withstand many untoward conditions.

Q. ALBA—(White Oak)—Grandest of its genus and of our American trees. A spreading, towering species, with rugged, massive trunks and branches. The

deeply-lobed leaves change to dark crimson in fall.

Q. COCCINEA—(Scarlet Oak)—A grand round-topped tree, with bright green, deeply-cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall.

Q. PEDUNCULATA, VAR. FASTIGIATA—(Pyramidal Oak)—A distinct, handsome form, with upright branches forming a narrow, columnar head. Green until late in the fall.

Q. MACROCARPA—(Mossy Cup, or Burr Oak)—Of massive, open growth, with moss-fringed acorns, large, heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark.

Q. PALUSTRIS—(The beautiful Pin Oak)—Almost pyramidal in habit, and sometimes described as half weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. The leaves Orange-scarlet in fall.

Q. RUBRA—(Red Oak)—A large tree, unusually large in leaf and quick growth. The young shoots and leaf stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. A most beautiful majestic object on a lawn.

Q. VELUTINA—(Q. tinctoria)—Black Oak. Of quick growth, even on dry soils where no other oaks will thrive; makes a large lofty tree. Not as handsome as some other varieties, but the wood is more valuable. Foliage orange-brown in the fall.

Salisburia. Ginkgo

S. ADIANTIFOLIA—(Maidenhair Fern Tree)—A distinguished Japanese tree, of columnar growth when young, spreading with age into odd, sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clear cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its unique appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable acquisition. Grows fast, but has no insect or fungous enemies.

Salix. Willow

Besides the beauty of their airy, summer foliage, the willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark when leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery winter effects. They grow fast and are adapted to a variety of

soils and uses. Frequent cutting back gives a thicker growth of bright young twigs.

SALIX LAURIFOLIA—(Laurel-leaved Willow)—A beautiful, distinct, medium-sized tree, with shining laurel-like leaves that make it very conspicuous in the sunshine. Can be clipped into form like a bay tree; has bright green bark; is beautiful the year around.

S. ROSMARINIFOLIA—(Rosemary leaved Willow)—A pretty dwarf, very airy in effect, because of its feathery branches and small silvery leaves. Grafted on tall stems, it forms a neat, round head of feathery silver-gray; found quite useful in formal work.

S. VITELLINA AUREA—A fine tree at all seasons, but very showy in the winter months for its bright yellow bark, making it a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Taxodium. Deciduous Cypress

T. DISTICHUM—The famous Southern or Bala Cypress is perfectly hardy even in the North, and grows well on dry or wet soil. It is a beautiful and stately tree, with light and fleecy foliage of delicate green.

Tilia. Linden, Basswood

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees, fine also for specimens and grouping.

T. AMERICANA—(American Linden)—Splendid in form and stature, larger and more open than the others with larger leaves.

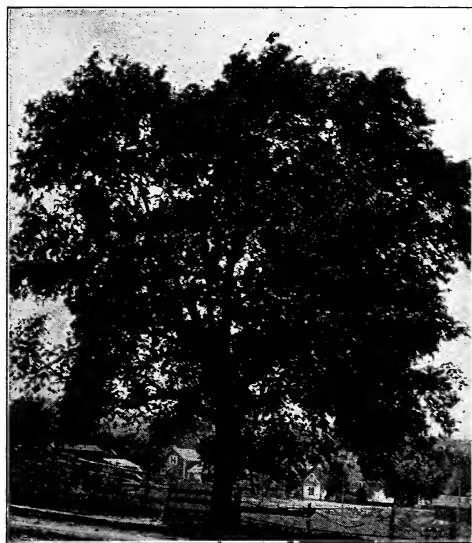
T. EUROPEA—(European Linden)—Forms a beautiful dense head; fragrant blossom.

VAR. ARGENTEA—(Silver-leaved Linden)—Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it great brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal.

Ulmus. Elm

Where given room to develop, the Elm forms majestic specimens of lofty height and retains its beauty and vigor almost as long as the oak. In landscape planting it is one of our most beautiful trees. All the species make a rapid growth under favorable conditions.

U. AMERICANA—(American Elm)—Easily distinguished by its wide, arching top and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Dull yellow, or brown, in fall.



American Elm.

U. CAMPESTRIS—(English Elm)—More densely branched than the American, with smaller, darker leaves, retained longer in autumn. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles.

U. FULVA—(Red or Slippery Elm)—Somewhat smaller than the American and English Elms, with larger leaves. Forms spreading head and is a good avenue tree. Yellowish in fall. The mucilaginous bark is medicinal.

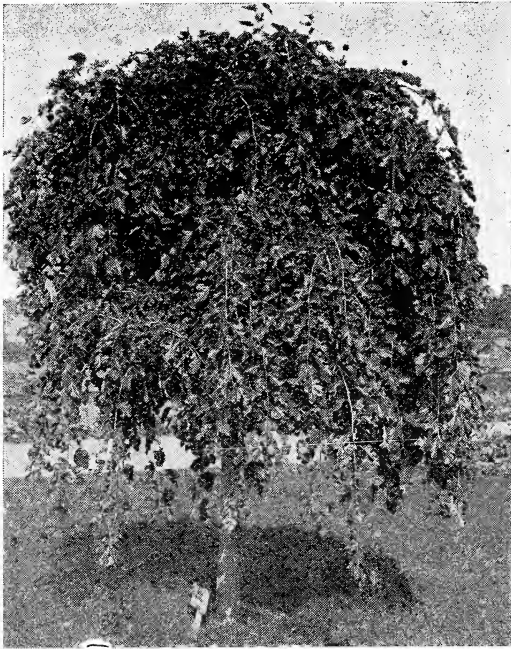
U. SCABRA—(*U. montana*)—(Scotch, or Wych Elm)—A grand spreading tree of rapid growth and variable habit.

Shrubs are useful for their foliage, and selecting shrubs for planting, experienced landscape planters regard them as much from the color of their foliage as from the color of their flowers. Roses, of course, can enter largely into border planting, and are useful for their foliage as well as the charm and fragrance of their flowers. They come in such a multitude of varieties that there is abundant opportunity for obtaining complete harmony in the color scheme.

Deciduous Trees of Drooping Habit

The trees of this group are not at all mournful in expression, and the term, "Weeping," so generally applied to them, is inappropriate. The most prominent characteristic of most of them is exceeding grace; a few are grotesque, and interesting from their oddity. All are invaluable for the variety they add to landscape gardening.

BETULA ALBA, PENDULA LACINIATA—Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch)—Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender, vigorous, with slender branches in droop-



Weeping Mulberry.

ing festoons of delicately cut leaves but half concealing the white upright trunk. It colors brilliantly in fall and makes a beautiful white winter picture if planted against evergreens.

CORNUS FLORIDA PENDULA—(White Weeping Dogwood)—An odd and pretty little tree, adding to the good characteristics of the other Dogwoods a distinct weeping habit, which makes it a unique and interesting member of this family.

FAGUS SYLVATICA PENDULA—(Weeping Beech)—A large, luxuriant tree of curious irregular growth. Its sparkling masses of foliage as swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful in effect.

MORUS ALBA, VAR. TATARICA PENDULA—(Tea's Weeping Mulberry)—We cordially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest and most beautiful of weeping trees. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous, distinctly lobed; the branches slender and willowy, forming a tall, narrow, green tent of dense shade.

PYRUS, MALUS PENDULA—A beautiful flowering crab of strong growth, forming a dense, spreading head. Pretty at all seasons, exquisite when in bloom.

P. (SORBUS) AUCUPARIA PENDULA—(The Weeping Mountain Ash)—A picturesque little tree for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has foliage and fruit like the European Mountain Ash.

SALIX BABYLONICA—(Our familiar Weeping Willow)—A tall, fine, drooping tree, with slender branchlets.

S. VAR. DOLOROSA—(Wisconsin Weeping Willow)—Of similar fine habit, but hardy farther north.

S. VAR. ANNULARIS—(Ring Willow)—An odd tree, with the leaves twisting so as to form rings along the drooping branchlets.

S. CAPRE, VAR. PENDULA—(Kilmarnock Weeping Willow)—Unique in form and vigorous in all soils, this willow has been widely disseminated. It is usually grafted five to seven feet on stout stems, and then forms a cone of glossy foliage.

S. ELEGANTISSIMA (Thurlo's Weeping Willow)—Larger and more spreading than the Babylonian form and hardier. Similar to it in foliage and grayish green bark.

S. PURPUREA PENDULA—(American Weeping Willow)—Forms a round, fine head, sweeping outward in fountain shape.

ULMUS SCABRA PENDULA—(Camperdown Weeping Elm)—Of fine and notable habit, the strong, stout branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head.

Cone-Bearing Evergreens

Including Both Trees and Shrubs

The landscape gardener is no longer content to use evergreens in quantity merely for specimen trees, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. As new beauties are being continually discovered in them, new uses develop also. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early spring, the berries of autumn, and winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs. Beautiful beds of permanent color are formed by grouping together sorts of moderate growth with contrasting foliage—golden, golden green, silver-blue, rich, dark and delicate green, with bright-berried sorts interspersed. Other new uses for filling window boxes and growing evergreens in tubs for hall and porch plants.

Our evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development, are root and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care. We pack them so that the root fibers are well protected and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care to keep the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sun until the stock is planted, its success is reasonably sure. Prune evergreens before their spring growth starts and only when necessary to thicken their growth or preserve their shape.

Abies. Fir and Spruce

A. BALSAMEA—(American Silver Fir)

—A regular symmetrical tree, assuming the cone shape when quite young, reaching 50 to 80 feet in old age. Leaves dark, lustrous green, lighter beneath.

A. CEPHALONIAN—(Cephalonian Silver Fir)—A remarkably fine Grecian species, very broad for its height, quite hardy and vigorous. The leaves are sharp pointed, silvery, and dagger-shaped. 60 to 70 feet.

A. CONCOLOR—(The White Fir of the Rocky Mountains)—One of the most beautiful species in cultivation. It withstands heat and drouth better than any other fir, is very hardy and grows rapidly. Its graceful habit and broad, handsome foliage, glinting with blue on the upper surface, silvery beneath, make it a rival for the elegant Colorado Blue Spruce. Especially bright when young.

A. VAR. VIOLACEA—Like the above, with foliage of a deeper blue.

A. FRASERI—(Double Balsam Fir)—A rare form from the southern Alleghenies, similar to *A. balsamea* in habit, but longer lived and richer in effect.

A. NORDMANNIANA—(Nordman's Silver Fir)—One of the richest evergreens, forming a dense, dark specimen tree of beautiful proportions, that may be finely contrasted with lighter-foliaged sorts. The foliage is wide, dark and lustrous, with a silvery, sparkling under-surface. Its moderate

growth adapts the tree well even to grounds of small extent, but with age



Colorado Blue Spruce.

(See description on page 40.)

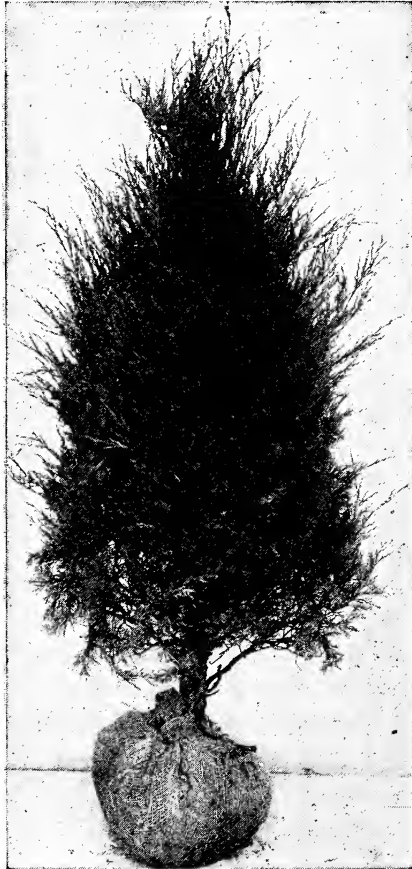
it reaches grand size, and when fully grown is a most noble and imposing feature on a large lawn.

A. PICEA — (*A. pectinata*) — (European Silver Fir)—Forms a fine pyramid of

of deep green; grows fast, is hardy and holds its color well.

Cupressus. Cypress

C. LAWSONIANA—(Lawson's Cypress)—A rare, handsome conifer that forms beautiful specimens. The branches are



Red Cedar.

frond-like in arrangement and droop gracefully at the tips, forming a dense, elegant pyramid. Their rich, deep green color is retained all winter.

Chamaecyparis

C. NUTKAENSIS—(Thuyopsis borealis)—(Nootka Sound Cypress, Yellow Cedar)—An extra choice pyramidal evergreen, with spreading, curving branches and flexible branchlets, drooping at the tips. Leaves glaucous green.

Juniperus. Juniper, Red Cedar

JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA—(Irish Juniper)—An erect, dense column of dark

green found quite effective in general landscape and formal planting.

J. VIRGINIANA—(Our native Red Cedar)

—Can be used ornamentally in a number of ways, thriving well, and making a fine appearance in soils or situations where other trees will not grow.

J. VAR. GLAUCA—(Blue Virginia Cedar)

—Throughout the year the leaves are a rich silvery blue. Very handsome.

Picea. Spruce

P. ALBA—(White Spruce)—One of the very best conifers, especially for cold climates. Compact, upright, long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground, aromatic, drought-resisting; varies in color from light green to glaucous blue. A good species for growing in tubs.

P. DOULASI—(Douglas Spruce)—A Colorado species. Forms a large spreading cone of light green foliage.

P. EXCELSA—(The Norway Spruce)—This tree and its many uses are well known. It is planted for hedges, shelter belts, screens, backgrounds, etc., in large quantities every year. It has a naturally fine gothic form, grows fast, and seems to suit all soils.

P. NIGRA—(Black Spruce)—Valuable for cold climates and light, dry soils.

P. PUNGENS—(The famous Colorado Blue Spruce)—Most richly colored of the tinted evergreens, hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plummy branches, often as regularly set in whorls as those of an araucaria. Its form alone would make it a striking object in any landscape, without its silvery blue sheen. This tint is variable in seedlings, therefore we have trees grafted from the best sage-blue specimens that are constant in color, and guarantee them true.

Pinus. Pine

P. EXCELSA—(Bhotan Pine)—A large, handsome tree of loosely graceful habit, with needles longer, more silvery, and pendulous than the White Pine's. A grand specimen tree if given room for development.

P. LARICIO, VAR. AUSTRIACA—(The Austrian Pine)—One of the best foreign species for this country. Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree of grand size; very dark and massive in effect, and when planted in an appropriate location is distinct and unique.

P. STRODUS—(White, or Weymouth Pine)—Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native pines, this is also among the quickest growing, longest lived and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing feature on the lawn when grown singly. It is particularly valuable in the formation of fine backgrounds and shelter belts for large lawns. A valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils.

P. SYLVESTRIS—(Scotch Pine)—Dense, broadly pyramidal, luxuriant in growth, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles.

Thuja. Arborvitae

The Arbor Vitae vary greatly in habit and color. They bear transplanting and pruning well and have many uses, especially in formal gardens. They are also well suited for bedding with other evergreens, for hedges, screens, shelter belts and house decorations. All are neat and symmetrical in habit, dense, bushy, with flattened frond-like leaves.

T. OCCIDENTALIS—(American Arborvitae, White Cedar)—The well-known screen and hedge plant. Will grow even in wet soils.

T. VAR. AUREA HOVEY—(Hovey's Golden Arborvitae)—A distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.

VAR. COMPACTA—Dense-growing, globular, with leaves of light grayish-green.

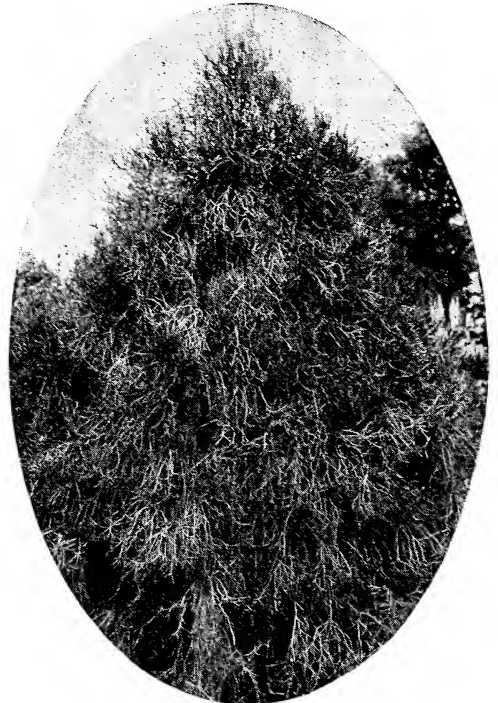
T. OCCIDENTALIS, VAR. PYRAMIDALIS—(Pyramidalis Arborvitae)—Forms a tall, slender column of dark green, similar to the Irish yews. It keeps its fine color well all season. Very hardy.

T. AORIENTALIS, VAR. EGLANTIS-SIMA—(Rollinson's Golden Arborvitae)—Distinct from other eastern sorts. The upright flat branches are held edgewise to the center of the tree. Their tips are bright yellow in summer, chocolate brown in winter. Very handsome.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Buxus. Box

B. SEMPERCIRENS—(Tree Box)—A beautiful evergreen shrub of rather slow growth with small shining foliage. Familiar in old-fashioned gardens, indispensable in formal ones. It grows well in many soils and endures much pruning. Quite popular as a tub plant, for house and terrace decorations.



Arborvitae.

B. VAR. SUFFRUTIC NANA—(The pretty Dwarf Box)—Used much for edging. Slow-growing, neat, dense, the best plant in cultivation for the purpose.

Mahonia

M. AQUIFOLIA—(Holly-leaved Mahonia)—Sometimes included under Berberis. Handsome native evergreen of medium size, with shiny, prickly leaves and showy, bright, yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Quite useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and fine bronze-green leaves.

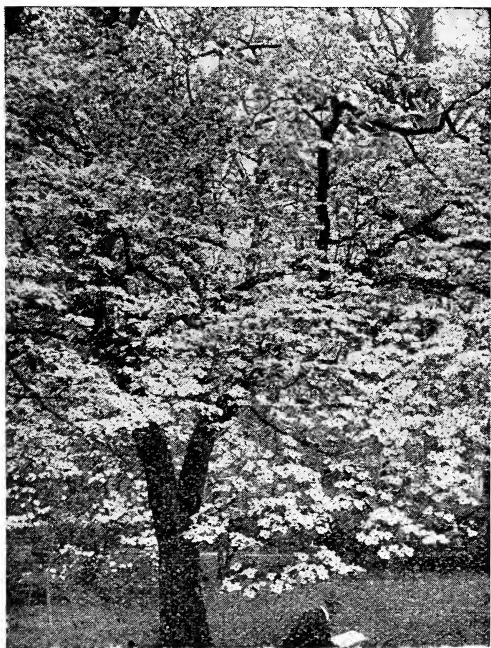
While ornamental shrubs form the basis, or rather the foundation, of the permanent adornment, no home grounds is at all complete with shrubs alone. Some of the more perishable plants must be depended upon to supply the bright color effects during the summer and fall months.

Deciduous Shrubs

"The chief value of shrubbery comes from its use in an artistic way. In temperate latitudes, from early spring until November leaves and flowers are to be found upon deciduous shrubs; from June until the following spring ornamental fruits can be seen on their branches. Throughout the season the foliage of a well-planted shrubbery will present the greatest variety of color, including besides yellow, white, gray and purple, all the hundreds of shades of green." We wish to emphasize the necessity of the variety alluded to, not only in colors of foliage, flowers and fruits, but in height and habit of shrubs.

Berberis. Barberry

The Barberries are neat, dense-growing shrubs, useful in many ways and beautiful at all seasons. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in spring, their leaves color brightly in fall, their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter. Their dense growth and sharp spines form a hedge, useful as well as ornamental. All sorts are perfectly hardy, and will grow in any sunny, well-drained position.



Cornus, Dogwood.

B. THUNBERGI—(Thunberg's Barberry)
—Inimitably neat and dense in growth, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits persistent through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn. For low hedges, borders for taller

shrubs, planting around the bases of buildings, and a dozen other uses, the landscape gardeners find no other shrubs so good.

B. VULGARIS—(European Barberry)—
Flowers yellow; berries dark red. Of upright growth with light green foliage.

B. VAR. PURPUREA—(Purple Barberry)
—A showy and effective shrub, similar to *B. vulgaris* in habit, but with fine purple leaves that contrast beautifully with its flowers and with other shrubs.

Calceyanthus. Carolina Allspice, Sweet Shrub

C. FLORIDUS—This unique shrub grows rapidly upright, clothing its straight strong, reddish-brown shoots with large, glossy leaves, from the axils of which spring odd, double, spicily fragrant flowers of chocolate-red. It is a hardy, native shrub that deserves much wider planting.

Chionanthus. Fringe Tree

C. VIRGINICA—(White Fringe Tree)—
One of our handsomest wild shrubs, growing to tree-like proportions in favorable locations. Its loose, gracefully-drooping panicles of white flowers are quite fragrant and borne in fringing clusters above very large, deep green leaves of thick, leathery texture. The contrast between leaves and flowers is fine. Leaves yellow in fall.

Cornus. Dogwood

Species of tall growth are described under Deciduous Trees. The shrubby Dogwoods, in many cases, have very pretty flowers, but are valued also for their handsome fruits, leaf variegations and bright colored bark. If planted in lines or groups against evergreens, the bark is very showy in winter, especially if pruned yearly to make growth of young shoots quicker.

- C. ALBA, VAR. SIBIRICA**—(Siberian Dogwood)—Free growing and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations. Flowers white; clustered; bark a showy deep red.
- C. VAR. SIBIRICA VARIEGATA**—A large-spreading shrub, with white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral red bark.
- C. VAR. SPAETHI AUREA**—Of quick growth, with strong shoots and bright red bark. The leaves are broadly margined with creamy yellow. One of the choicest variegated shrubs.
- C. SANGUINEA, VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA**—The leaves are elegantly marked with white, contrasting finely with the deep blood-red bark.
- C. STOLONIFERA**—(Red Osier Dogwood)—A medium-sized, spreading shrub, with dark red bark and white flowers, followed by white berries.

Cydonia. Japanese Quince

- C. JAPONICA**—Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge.

Deutzia

The Deutzias vary greatly in height and habit, but all have dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarf for borders, border lines near the house, etc.

- D. CRENATA**—The beautiful white single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in early June. Often preferred to the double sorts.
- D. VAR., PRIDE OF ROCHESTER**—A showy, early, and large-flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. The flowers are large, double, white, tinged with rose on the outer edges.
- D. GRACILIS**—(Slender-branched Deutzia)—A neat, dense little bush, of low habit, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.
- D. LEMOINEI**—An elegant new hybrid of *D. gracilis*, as dwarf and free flow-

ering, but carrying its pure white, widely-opened flowers in erect panicles. Is said to be even finer for forcing.

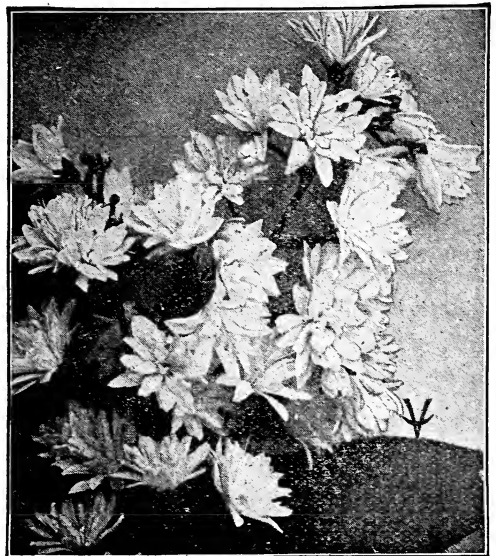
Diervilla. Wiegela

The Diervillas bloom in June, after the lilacs, profusely and showily. They vary as much as the Deutzias in habit, grow rapidly into good specimens and thrive in nearly all soils. Their flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, in all colors from white to red, and clustered thickly along the branches.

- D. FLORIDA, VAR. AMABILIS**—Very free blooming and hardy; of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, deep rose-colored flowers.
- D. FLORIDA, VAR. CANDIDA**—An extra choice and vigorous sort, that yields one profuse crop of flowers in June, and lighter ones at intervals all summer.

Euonymous. Strawberry Tree

- E. EUROPAEUS**—Also frequently called Burning Bush, because so full of brilliant scarlet berries in autumn after its leaves have fallen. These are its greatest beauty. Four or more bright



Deutzia.

scarlet seeds cling to a crimson capsule of singular formation. The leaves color a beautiful crimson scarlet in the fall. Stems and leaves always a dark polished green.

Forsythia. Golden Bell

These splendid old shrubs light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow very early in the spring, usually with the crocuses which are frequently planted in front of and beneath them. All are of strong growth, entirely hardy, with curving branches that sometimes root at their tips; stems and leaves retain their color until late fall.

F. VIRIDISSIMA—The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts.

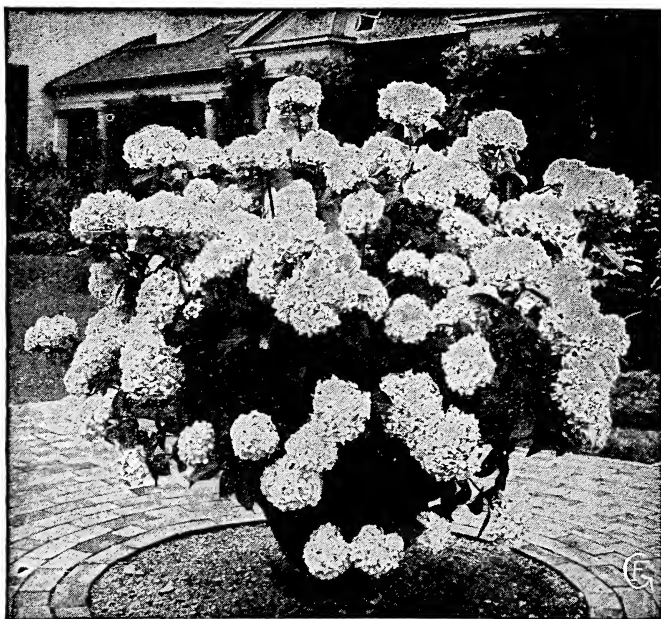
Hybiscus Syriacus. Althea, Rose of Sharon

Blooms late in August and September, with a profusion of large and brightly-

flower heads last for a month or more in perfect condition.

H. ARBORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow)—A magnificent shrub with enormous snow-white flowers blooming from early summer until fall. Fine for the lawn and dooryard.

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Panicled Hardy Hydrangea)—Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during midsummer and early fall. Its massive plumes of white flowers bends the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and green. The shrub shows to best advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back to the ground every spring before



Hydrangea.

colored flowers. When grown in standard form they sometimes attain a height of 10 to 12 feet and make attractive specimens. When planted more compactly, and pruned, they make a showy and serviceable hedge. Double flowering varieties most popular. Can furnish in purple, red, rose and white.

Hydrangea

Such a showy class of shrubs is naturally well known and very generally planted. *H. paniculata* and its varieties are quite hardy anywhere. The more tender garden varieties need some protection in cold climates. The great

growth starts. Grown in this way it produces fewer flower heads, but much finer ones.

Ligustrum. Privet

Besides being one of the best of our hedge plants, the different species of the Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen and of dense, shapely habit.

L. OVALIFOLIUM—(California Privet)

—A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give it value for porch and ter-

race decorations when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desirable form.

Lonicera. Bush Honeysuckle

The shrubby Honeysuckles have bright and pretty fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries that last much longer. All are of neat, attractive habit and grow well in ordinary soils.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA—In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous but not very showy. Their fragrance is delightful. Easily trained into a handsome bush.

L. MORROWI—(Japanese Bush Honeysuckle)—The pure white flowers of this sort are quite attractive, but it is valued chiefly for the brilliant red fruits which appear in August and are persistent through the fall.

L. TARTARICA—(Tartarian Honeysuckle)—One of the best species. Its fine, pink flowers contrast beautifully with its own leaves or with those of any of the given varieties below.

L. LONICERA TARTARICA, VAR. ALBA—A beautiful, tall bush, with creamy, white flowers in May and June.

L. VAR. GRANDIFLORA—Large, bright, red blossoms, striped with white.

L. VAR. VIRGINALIS ALBA—The large, pure white blossoms of this variety are quite fragrant.

Philadelphus. Mock Orange

Also known as Syringa in some localities. The shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and so are valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Their flowers are milk-white in most cases, and beautiful for cutting.

P. CORONARIUS—(Garland Syringa)—A fine old form that blooms among the earliest and in very graceful sprays. Its large, snowy flowers are delightfully scented.

P. VAR. AUREUS—A striking shrub of medium size, with golden-yellow leaves that remain bright through the season. Valuable for contrastive grouping.

P. GRANDIFLORUS—The most vigorous species of the group. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

P. VAR. ERECTA—A fine variety of erect growth, with good foliage and free blooming habit; its clusters of fragrant, creamy, white blossoms open in June.

Prunus. Flowering Plum

The Flowering Almonds are pretty dwarf bushes that bloom quite early and are very showy in spring. Their slender, leafless, upright branches are entirely hidden by stemless, very double flowers of pink and white.

P. TRILOBA FL. PL.—(Double-flowering Plum)—A charming shrub or small tree, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in the spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still, leafless landscape is very bright.

Rhus

R. COTINUS—(Purple Fringe Tree, Smoke Tree) An unique and conspicuous, spreading shrub or small tree with large leaves. These are overhung in midsummer by cloud-like masses of very light, mist-like flowers, having the appearance of smoke at a little distance.



Purple Fringe.

Ribes. Flowering Currants

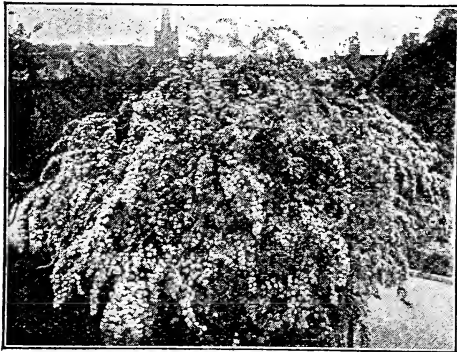
Hardy, bushy shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet high. Prized on account of early spring flowers; bright berries and bark and pretty, richly-colored foliage.

R. AUREM—(Golden Currant)—Yellow flowers and dark brown fruit.

- R. GARDANIANUM**—(Missouri Currant)
Beautiful rose-colored flowers in May.
- R SANGUINEUM**—(Red-flowering Currant)—Red-barked twigs and reddish-purple flowers.

Spirea

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance, which makes them quite striking. A good collection of them will give flowers all through the season. There is great variety in their inflorescence,



Spirea Van Houttei.

and in the habit of the shrubs, so that there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are very hardy, easy to grow in many soils and situations, and will be found useful for specimens, groups, screens, borders, ornamental hedges, etc.

- S. BUMALDA**—A spreading low bush, with dark leaves, brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.
- S. ANTHONY WATERER**—A new form of better habit than the type with larger corymbs of a darker rosy crimson.
- S. BILLARDI**—Bright with dense panicles of rich, pink flowers in July and August; also in fall.
- S. CALLOSA ALBA**—Of compact growth with upright branches and bluish-green foliage, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.
- S. THUNBERGI**—(Thunberg's Spirea)—Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its narrow leaves change to bright red and orange.
- SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI**—(Van Houtte's Spirea)—One of the finest ornamen-

tal shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers. The autumn foliage is also very bright and attractive.

Symphoricarpus

These shrubs are valued for their bright, persistent fruits, and for use as undergrowths in the densely shaded places where little else will grow. The two species below are of slender, medium growth, and will flourish under trees, or in almost any soil.

- S. RACEMOSUS**—(Snowberry)—Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk white, clustered, persistent until late in winter.
- S. VULGARIS**—(Coral Berry)—Similar to the Snowberry, except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the stems, which droop beneath their weight.

Syringa. Lilac

The Lilacs appear to best advantage and are most enjoyable when massed in groups. Such groups are most effective when planted with only a few varieties in but one or two colors. But the groups may be abundant and each one present different colors. They are easily transplanted any time between fall and spring. Rich, moderately moist soil suits them best. After their blooming season, remove the dead flowers, which always give an untidy appearance, and do any necessary pruning. Pruning in winter or spring destroys flowers.

The newer sorts of Lilacs usually bloom freer than the old ones, and have larger flowers in longer plumes, in a multitude of new shades. We have chosen among the best sorts varieties that will give a good range of color and a succession of bloom from May until midsummer.

- S. JAPONICA**—(Japan Tree Lilac)—The only tree form in the group; exceedingly handsome when in full bloom, and valuable for prolonging the lilac season at least a month. The leaves are leathery, large and dark; flower-plumes 18 to 20 inches long, white, showy, scentless, carried well above the foliage. Make a good specimen.
- S. PERSICA**—(Persian Lilac)—A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves; it seldom grows more

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

than a few feet high. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and borne in large, loose panicles. Very graceful.

- S. ROTHOMAGENSIS**—(Rouen Lilac)—Reddish-purple panicles of great size and beauty.
- S. VULGARIS**—(Common, or Old-fashioned Lilac)—The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with dense panicles of lilac flowers, still the most fragrant of any.
- S. VAR. ALBA**—(Common White Lilac)—Pure white, very fragrant flowers.

Syringa, Budded Varieties

CHARLES X—Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth, with large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish-purple flowers.

SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPAETH—Dark purplish-red flowers, large and in long panicles. A distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction.

The double-flowered Lilacs are more dwarf and compact in habit than single species, but do not bloom quite so freely. Their flowers are of even better substance, however, and last longer.

BELLE DE NANCY—Great panicles of brilliant satiny rose, with a lighter, almost white, center. One of the most effective sorts.

LA TOUR D'Auvergne—Of notably strong growth; flowers violet purple, of fine size.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY—Pure white flowers in very large panicles.

MADAME JULES FINGER—Large and beautiful satiny rose flowers in strong, erect plumes. Quite fragrant.

MADAME LEMOINE—Superb white flower-panicles. Fine and showy.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—Flowers of a dainty lilac shade marked in their centers with white.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Flowers of a beautiful blue color in huge panicles.

Tamarix, Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong but slender, upright, spreading

growth. Their foliage is as light and feathery as asparagus, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some warm shade of red or pink. They are valuable for planting near the seaside, where other shrubs will not grow.

T. AFRICANA—(*T. parviflora*)—Bright pink flowers in slender racemes on shoots of the preceding season's growth.

TAMARIX AFRICANA, VAR. PURPUREA—(*T. tetandra purpurea*)—Purplish pink flowers in midsummer.

T. CHINENSIS—Flowers pink, in large loose, usually nodding panicles; often 15 feet high.

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

T. VAR. INDICA—Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays.

T. JAPONICA—(*T. Juniperina*)—A handsome Japanese form, with pink flowers in lateral sprays from one to two inches long on last year's branches.

Viburnum, Arrowroot

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from five to ten feet high, bloom lavishly in spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in fall. Hardy anywhere.

V. JAPONICUM—Noted alike for its showy cymes of white flowers and fine, long, plicate leaves.

V. LANTANA—(Wayfaring Tree)—White flowers in large, dense cymes; fruits bright red, changing to a much darker shade with age.

V. OPULUS—(Cranberry Bush)—A very decorative shrub, growing about 12 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in May, followed by large and showy scarlet fruits.

V. OPULUS STERLIS—(Snowball, Guelder Rose)—Old fashioned snowball, still very popular. In every spring large quantities of great white, round balls are produced. Exteremely hardy and thrive under unfavorable conditions.

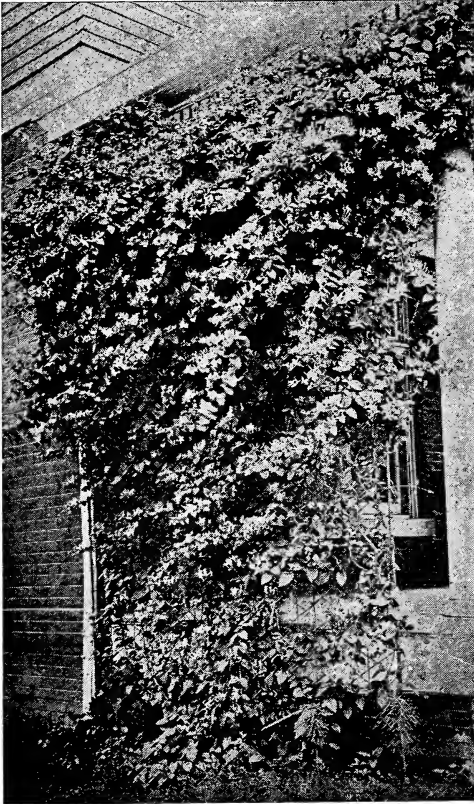
No home is complete without at least a little mass or border of shrubs and flowering perennials. It is the key to beautifying a home, and dealers in town and city property know well the part ornamental plants take in increasing the value of property. With the judicious use of a few dollars' worth of ornamental shrubs and bright flowered perennials the cash value of property can be immensely increased.

Hardy Vines

Before trees and shrubs can become fairly established on a new place, vines, planted plentifully, may transform it. They will grow, too, where other ornamentals will find no room, displaying their beauty on steep walls, tree trunks and trellises. We offer a select list of the best and most useful.

Ampelopsis

- A. QUINQUEFOLIA**—(Virginia Creeper)
—The well-known native, with five-parted leaves that change to rich scarlet in the fall. Berries black-blue.



Clematis Paniculata.
(See description on page 49.)

Entirely hardy anywhere; quick-growing, usually requires some support on walls, although it climbs by means of tendrils and clings to brick and stone surfaces.

- AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI**—(Boston Ivy)
—A beautiful hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color, a fresh, deep green in summer, changing

to bright shades of crimson and yellow in the autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.

Aristolochia

- A. SIPHO**—(Dutchman's Pipe)—A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas.
BIGONIA—See Tecoma.

Celastrus

- C. SCANDENS**—(Bittersweet)—A native climber, with handsome glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retained all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter house decoration.

Lonicera

- L. BRACHYPODA AUREA RETICULATA**—(Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle)—Of vigorous growth, forming radiant festoons and masses with its clear, golden leaves; flowers creamy white.
L. JAPONICA—(Chinese Twining Honeysuckle)—Almost evergreen; flowers nearly white, blooming all summer.
L. VAR. HALLIANA—(Hall's Japan Honeysuckle)—Pure white and creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers, in bloom the whole season. Almost evergreen. Besides its ordinary uses as a climber, it is valuable for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow.
L. SEMPERVIRENS—(Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle)—This and its varieties are among the handsomest species in cultivation. Flowers scarlet and trumpet formed.
L. VAR. FUCHOIDES—Coral-red trumpets in large clusters.
L. VAR. FLAVA—(Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Large clustered yellow flowers.

Lycium

- L. CHINESE**—(Matrimony Vine)—Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple-flowered and showy-fruited. Extra vigorous in growth, bearing prodigious crops of large, scarlet berries.

Tecoma

T. RADICANS—(Trumpet Creeper) — A robust, woody vine, climbing high and twining tightly, with numerous roots along its stems. Its great, leathery, trumpet-shaped flowers of orange scarlet cluster at the tips of the branches, bending them gracefully with their weight. Leaves light green, large, pinnate. A grand vine for arbors, facades, etc.

Wistaria

W. MANIFICA—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of a pale lavender color.

W. MULTIJUGA—A Japanese species with dark blue flowers, in racemes of astonishing length.

W. SINENSIS—(Chinese Wistaria) — A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth.

W. VAR. ALBA—Differs from the Chinese only in having pure white flowers.

Clematis

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and varied forms. While the large-flowered kinds are not so good for shade until they attain considerable age, their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishments to the porch known. Of the small-flowered varieties, *paniculata* undoubtedly holds the lead, either as a shade producer or for its abundance of bloom. It is a rapid grower in good soil, and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with its exquisite perfume of the flowers, makes it one of the most desirable of all vines.

Large Flowering Varieties

In this superb family of hardy climbers, many of the varieties have flowers five to seven inches in diameter. They are grand for pillars and trellises, pegged down for bedding and for running over rock work, old trees and stumps. They delight in rich soil and a sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

HENRYII—Creamy white, large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer.

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

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—Has been called the *Crimson Jackmanii*. The plant is strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.



Wistaria

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

Small Flowering Clematis

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

PANICULATA—(Sweet Scented Japan Clematis)—Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense

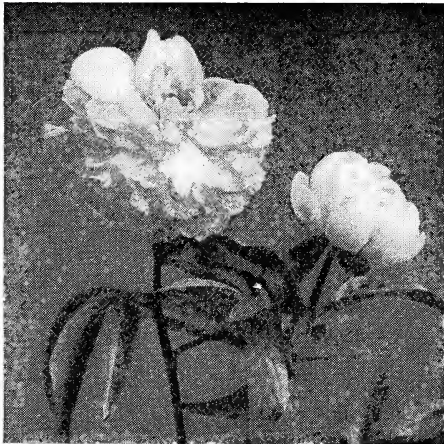
sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom.

VITICELLA—A rapid climber, with drooping blue or purple flowers through summer and autumn.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Anemone. Windflower

WINDFLOWER—One of the most showy of all our autumn-blooming herbaceous plants. Blooms freely from August till cut down by frost. In light, somewhat moist, rich soil the plants make a beautiful hardy border or bed. A slight covering of leaves or straw is sufficient protection in most severe winters.



Peony.

A. JAPONICA, VAR. QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Large, semi-double flowers of silvery pink.

A. VAR. RUBRA—Deep rose, with yellow center.

A. JAPONICA, VAR. QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Large, semi-double flowers of silvery pink.

A. VAR. WHIRLWIND—Semi-double, pure white.

Iris. Fleur de-Lis

I. KAEMPFERI—(Japan Iris)—The Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. Its flowers are quite distinct from those of all the varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids.

I. GERMANICA—(German Iris)—This group blooms early and with wonder-

ful combinations of coloring. Easily distinguished from other Iris by their broad, sword-like leaves. Likes a drier soil than the Japan species.

I. PSEUDACORUS VARIEGATA—(Yellow Iris, or Water Flag)—A fine, hardy plant, with deep green foliage broadly striped creamy white. Flowers large, bright yellow, slightly veined brown. Delights in a moist situation, but will do well in any rich soil.

Tritoma. Red-Hot Poker

These are tall and striking plants, of much beauty when well placed and properly grown. The great spikes of red flowers, sent up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves, have quite a rich and tropical appearance. Give some protection in cold climates. Also classed as Kniphofia.

T. PFITZERI—Spikes a foot or more in length, thickly set with orange-scarlet to salmon flowers.

T. UVARIA—(Kniphofia aloides)—Dazzling scarlet-vermilion spikes of the sky-rocket order.

T. VAR. GRANDIFLORA—A variety with larger flowers on longer spikes.

Yucca. Adam's Needle

Y. FILAMENTOSA—An evergreen, with large, dense, circular tufts of long, stiff, sharp-pointed leaves, from the center of which rise the flower-spikes in early spring. They are three to four feet high, stout, branching near the top, and supporting hundreds of large, drooping, waxen-white flowers, that remain perfect for several weeks. The effect of a good clump in full bloom is striking, and has much the effect of statuary.

Herbaceous Peonies

That Peonies are as fine and effective in their way as rhododendrons or roses, is now being very generally recognized. They are hardier and more easily cultivated than either of their rivals, and are being used in the same way for bold displays of color. Their flowers are very lasting; some of them are finely finished

and exquisitely colored. The Peony societies are doing good work in extending the culture of this grand old flower. Plant in deep, rich, well-prepared soil, covering the buds but an inch or two. Do not expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in establishing themselves.

Our collection is not large, but we have selected the very best varieties and of the finest blooming strains.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Beautiful, clear pink with silvery reflex. Under good culture they often measure seven to eight inches across. One of the most valuable.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—White with clear, carmine spots on edge at central petal. The finest white in existence, and is considered the queen of all peonies. It combines enormous size with wonderful beauty, often seven to eight inches in diameter. The standard of perfection.

L'ECLÉTANTE—Deep brilliant, velvety crimson, very double and full; a handsome plant, every flower standing straight and erect, well above the foliage. One of the very best all-purpose reds.

MARIE LE'MOINE—Enormous size, color ivory white with occasional narrow carmine tracings on edge of some petals. The large blooms come late on erect stems, standing well above the foliage; very desirable.

Mlle. LEONIE CALOT—This is one of the grandest peonies; a delicate rose-white with soft lilac-pink center, and dots of heliotrope pink, adding a charm of indescribable beauty. Sea shell pink is about as near as words can convey an idea of its color. Tall grower and free bloomer.

MEISSONIER—Deep, velvety red, violet tipped. Flowers large and high built, with twisted and imbricated petals. One of the very best.

Hardy Phlox

Paniculata Varieties

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where they will be a mass of bloom the entire season.

All the Phloxes, with the exception of the dwarf varieties, are admirably adapt-

ed to cutting. Every stem is topped by a heavy, pyramidal flower-cluster. If a few of these are pinched back, or even if the flowers are removed as soon as they have faded, good smaller spikes will succeed them until frost.

Our collection is selected of the very best varieties.



Hardy Phlox.

Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

Amaryllis

A. FORMOSISSIMA—(Jacobean Lily)—Velvety crimson flowers early in summer. Planted out in May, in rich ground. The roots are stored like Dahlias during winter.

A. EQUESTRE—Bright salmon-pink, with distinct snow-white blotch at base of petals.

A. JOHNSONII—An elegant variety, with crimson flowers five inches in diameter; each petal is striped with white down the center. Flower-stalk two feet high, with clusters of three to five blooms.

Gladiolus

We offer the favorite classes and newer varieties, as well as the old. The flowers are of almost every desirable color—

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. Plant thickly in groups or lines for best effects, and at intervals until July for succession.

Cannas

The large-flowered Dwarf Cannas begin to flower a short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until withered by frost in fall. When grown as pot-plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom for some time in winter if taken into the house or conservatory.

Dahlias

Dahlia societies and Dahlia shows, together with the production of a number of new types, both elegant and exquisite, have again given to this brilliant and stately autumn flower the prominence it deserves.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE—Rich salmon-pink tinted apricot, perfect flower, erect stems. This is one of the best varieties in cultivation.

J. H. JACKSON—This is the finest dark cactus dahlia. Its velvety black-crimson-maroon shade is very striking. Large and perfect.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure canary yellow, one of the free bloomers; fine for cutting.

STORM KING — (Blizzard) — Produces large perfect flowers and fine stems. When in full bloom it resembles a bank of snow and sometimes goes under the name of Blizzard.

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting

Crocus



Crocus.

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller-growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery little flower. It opens among the

first flowers of early spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hillsides, in a cold, dull time when its bright colors



Hyacinths.

are much appreciated. Blue, White, Striped and Yellow.

Alanthus. Snowdrop

G. NIVALIS—This, the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white, drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in some sheltered spot, and the flowers will surprise you before the snow is all gone.

Hyacinths

We recommend for forcing large bulbs of single named varieties, with a few double ones for variety, and the charming early Romans. The unnamed sorts will be found quite satisfactory for bedding, and are less expensive. State color desired and let us select varieties, and we will please you.

Lilies

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms. Rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand out prominently from all other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than if taken up an-

nually. Plant in groups of five or six, or in large beds.

L. AURATUM—(Golden Banded Lily of Japan)—Flowers very large, delicate ivory-white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate-crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

L. CANDIDUM—The old-fashioned, pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest.

L. HARRISII—(Bermuda Easter Lily)—Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, pure waxen white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular for church decoration at Easter.

L. TIGRINUM FL. PL.—(Double Tiger Lily)—Orange scarlet, with dark spots.

L. SPECIOSUM—White, shaded with rose, spotted red.

L. VAR. ALBUM—White, with a slight rose tint on the ends of the petals.

Mexican Tuberoses

Too much cannot be said in praise of this wonderfully grand rose. It is almost a constant bloomer, very fragrant and beautiful.



Narcissus.

Narcissus

Some of the Narcissus bloom as early as the crocus, making the garden look very cheery and bright with their gold color in spring. The flowers assume many forms and present many charming

combinations of white, gold, primrose, orange, sulphur and pure yellow. Some are quite fragrant, all are very hardy, except the clustered Polyanthus varieties. We list here but a few of the prominent forms.



Tulip.

Double Varieties

N. ALBA PLENA ODORATA—(The Double White Poet's Narcissus)—Snow-white, exquisitely scented.

N. ORANGE PHOENIX—Large, full flowers of mingled orange and lemon-colored petals.

N. SILVER PHOENIX—Exquisite regularly fluted blossoms of creamy white and sulphur-yellow.

Single Varieties

N. TRUMPET MAJOR—Sulphur perianth and large, yellow trumpet. A favorite both for forcing and open air culture.

N. POETICUS ORNATUS—(Poet's Narcissus)—White perianth, with primrose yellow cup edged with crimson.

Tulips

These are the most glowingly brilliant and effective of all the early spring flowers. Plant them thickly and lavishly in the fall, and they will reward you with abundant cheer during the cold, dull months of early spring. Name colors you desire and let us make your selection, and we will give you the best.

Roses

CULTIVATION—Roses require good cultivation. Old and dead branches and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more flowers. The so-called tender roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sort will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers, if they, too, are similarly protected.



INSECTS—If the "thrip" or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons water), until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs, which work at flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its gluing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying White Hellebore when the foliage is damp. The secret of success is destroying all species of insects in the applying appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.

Our roses are strong plants grown out of doors, well rooted and every way desirable. They have already bloomed before being sent out, and are in every respect much better and stronger plants than the ones that are so fully advertised and sent out by mail, which are small, tender shoots, started in a greenhouse, and after a few weeks sent out before they have established growth and constitution enough to stand the shock of transplanting.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

ALFRED COLOMB—Brilliant carmine crimson, very large, full, of fine globular form and extremely fragrant.

ANNE DE DIESBACH—One of the best and most satisfactory hybrid perpetual roses. A strong, vigorous grower, extremely hardy, producing very large, double flowers, of a lovely shade of carmine and delightfully fragrant.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Large, globular, deep pink, shaded with carmine, delicious odor; has proved to be a most delightful variety for forcing and may be found valuable for cultivation out of doors.

BLACK PRINCE—Deep, dark crimson, richly shaded, vigorous, very fragrant; one of the best.

INCE NURSERY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CLIO—A rose of remarkable beauty, having received two first class certificates and Reward of Merit. On the style of Baron Rothschild, having like it, large handsome flower, of fine globular form, which are produced in great abundance. Color a delicate pink, shaded in center with rosy pink. A magnificent rose in every particular.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—White, slightly shaded with carmine; form semi-cupped; wood long jointed; large handsome flowers. The strongest grower of the entire class.

EARL OF DUFFERIN—One of the finest roses of recent years; red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flower, finely formed, vigorous grower. One of the very finest dark roses and should be in every garden.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI — (Snow Queen)—It is perfectly hardy everywhere and a most vigorous grower, throwing up enormous shoots which are covered with snow-white blossoms. Although we have many so-called white roses, it is a fact that before the introduction of Frau Karl Druschki we have not had a pure snow-white hardy rose. Heretofore the white roses have been tinged with pale pink or cream color. A grand rose, sure to be in great demand.

FISHER HOLMES—One of the choicest of perpetual roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine crimson.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT — Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud, semi-double when full grown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—(Virginia R. Cox, or Crimson Hermosa)—This grand rose has proved one of the best and most valuable hardy crimson ever-blooming roses for garden planting ever introduced. The color is dark, rich, crimson, passing to velvety, fiery red; one of the very brightest colored roses we know. Flowers large, full and sweet; very showy and handsome; blooms constantly, throwing up fresh buds and flowers the whole growing season. It is a healthy, vigorous grower entirely hardy here. Cannot be too highly recommended; everyone should have it.

KILLARNEY—The best hardy garden rose. The color is an exquisite soft pink, of fine satin texture, with a rare and delightful fragrance. The buds are

remarkably beautiful. The more they expand the richer and more beautiful becomes the color. It flowers continually from June until November. It is perfectly hardy and will stand our severest winters.



General Jacqueminot.

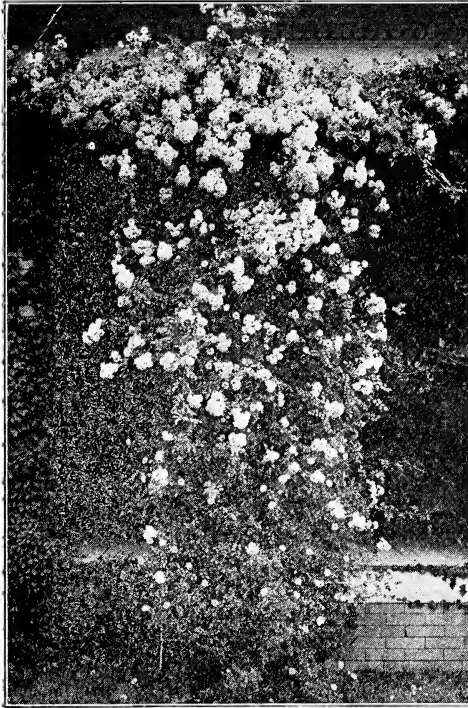
MARGARET DICKSON—Of magnificent form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

MRS. JOHN LAING—As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.

PAUL NEYRON—This magnificent rose, by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full, of beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant; borne upon vigorous, upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season. We recommend this variety very highly for general planting as it is calculated to give more satisfaction in masses than any other known variety.

SOLIEL D'OR—(Golden Sun)—New. Hardy, yellow rose; foliage glossy. Robust in growth and is sure to be popular.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep, velvety crimson; clean, glossy foliage; strong grower, blooms all summer. One of the darkest roses known.



Crimson Rambler.

ULRICH BRUNNER — Rich crimson, splendid form, bush hardy and fine bloomer; one of the best for yard or garden.

Rosa Rugosa

This is a very interesting group, of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautifully glossy foliage.

RUGOSA ALBA—A species from Japan. Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; a splendid shrub.

RUGOSA RUBRA—Another Japan variety. Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright, rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich, rosy, red color, and are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. Makes a beautiful low hedge.

Hardy Climbing Roses

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—(Climbing Polyantha)—A wonderful rose from Japan, bearing immense trusses of deep, crimson flowers, which hold their beautiful color a long time without fading. The plant is a very vigorous grower and thus makes a splendid climbing rose, though it may also be grown in bush or pillar form. When in full bloom and covered as it is with its great trusses of flowers, containing thirty to fifty blossoms each, it is a most magnificent sight. It has proved entirely hardy in this country, and is a very great acquisition to our rose garden.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A hybrid of *Rosa Wichuriana* and *Mme. Gabriel Luizet*. In its foliage, growth, and habit of blooming it is remarkably like *Crimson Rambler*, but the flowers are more double and of a beautiful shell-pink color, and hold a long time without fading. The flowers are also sweetly scented, a characteristic not possessed by most other roses of the Rambler family.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—A perpetual blooming climber. The color is a dark red in the bud, and changes as the flower opens and grows older to a lighter red or pink.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—(Everblooming *Crimson Rambler*)—Brilliant crimson, base of petals white; flowers perpetually and profusely in brilliant clusters.

PINK RAMBLER—Flowers medium size, pink, in clusters. Very pretty.

VEILCHENBLAU (Violet Blue, or Blue Rambler)—A sport from *crimson Rambler* and as vigorous a climber; produces immense panicles of blooms, opening reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue. A German novelty of recent introduction, the nearest approach to a blue rose.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

SEVEN SISTERS—Crimson, changing to blush; flowers in large clusters; hardy.

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties)—Soft pink, changing to rosy carmine; flowers in large clusters; fine.

WICHURIANA — (Memorial Rose)—Charming trailer from Japan; produces numerous clusters of white, fragrant flowers in July. Very hardy and vigorous. Valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries.

YELLOW RAMBLER—(Aglia)—The hardiest yellow climbing rose yet introduced. Very fragrant and a very vigorous grower; a worthy companion to the wonderful Crimson Rambler.

Dwarf Perpetual Rambler

BABY RAMBLER—This new rose is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus, and may be described as a dwarf form of the widely known and popular climbing rose, Crimson Rambler, being hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering. The flowers are large, well formed, of a crimson red color, and borne in clusters.

Moss Roses

CRESTED—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white.

SALET—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June to November.

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

Perpetual Hybrid Tea

Under this head we include all classes of tender roses—Bourbon, China, Noisette and Tea, and indicate the class to which each variety belong with the letters B, C, N or T, respectively.

BESSIE BROWN (T)—Everbloomer; very large and double; creamy white; hardy.

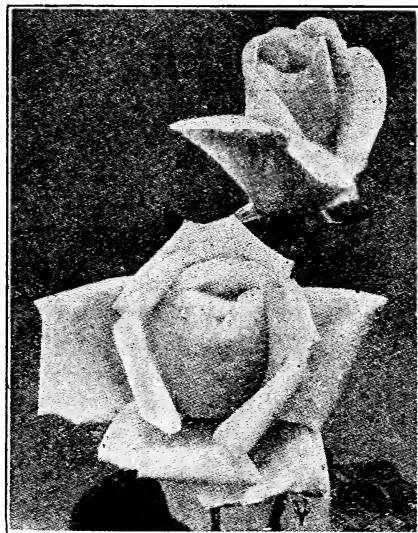
BRIDE (T)—A lovely, pure white Tea Rose of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for summer flowering. The buds have more substance than Niphotos, are full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Catherine Mermet.

BRIDESMAID (T)—An exquisite rose both in bud and open flower; bright, clear pink, large and very double, stems long and stiff; foliage handsome and glossy. Excellent for both summer and winter flowering.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.)—A superb rose, to which too much praise cannot be given. It is of soft nearly-white, fragrant, a strong, healthy grower, with bold, beautiful foliage. Flowers are borne in profusion, on long, graceful stems, every shoot being crowned with a magnificent flower.

HELEN GOULD (H. T.)—It has proven itself to be the strongest growing, most

free blooming, largest flowering and hardiest rose in existence. It is a better rose for general planting than American Beauty—the dream and hope of every rose grower for years past. It



Kaiserin Augusta.

is a strong dwarf, compact grower, absolutely free from diseases of all kinds, young plants blooming continuously throughout the year. The flowers are as large as the American Beauty, and are full and perfectly double; the buds beautifully made, long and pointed, produced on long, stiff, erect stems. The color is a warm rosy crimson, the color of a ripe watermelon.

MARECHAL NEIL (N)—Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular, highly scented; requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow rose.

PINK LA FRANCE (H. T.)—Everbloomer; silvery pink, with crimson.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T)—Everbloomer; white, tinged with rosy blush.

WHITE LA FRANCE (H. T.)—(Augustine Guinoisseau)—Buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed, and delightfully perfumed. It blooms all through the season and is a rose that everyone will like to have.

Tree Roses

These are top-grafted or budded upon strong-growing wild stalks at a distance of 3½ to 4½ feet from the ground. They thus form tree-shaped plants, nicely headed, and with proper care they are very desirable. We offer them in all colors.

SPRAYING CALENDER

In spraying, be sure to hit every leaf and twig. On high trees use a long pole or stand in a tower over the spray tank. For all orchard spraying, use high pressure, particularly at the time the petals fall. One good application of poison put on at high pressure is better than a dozen carelessly applied. It is in the hard places to reach that the pests will escape. Use plenty of spray, for it is cheaper than fruit. Use plenty of material and apply it at the right time. This spray calendar covers most of the commonest pests. Your state experiment station will supply bulletins fully covering these and other pests.

Fruit	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application	Fifth Application
<p>APPLE</p> <p>San Jose scale, scab, codling moth, canker worm, etc.</p>	For scale, use lime-sulphur before buds open; 1 to 10.	Com'l. lime-sulphur, 3 arsenate 4 pounds, as soon as cluster buds have separated; for scab, spring canker worm and bud moth.	Same material. If curculio is serious increase to 5 or 6 pounds. Apply as soon as petals have nearly all fallen. Do very thorough work; use coarse nozzle and high pressure.	About two weeks later; apply same material, or use bordeaux mixture if blotch appears.	Six weeks after petals fall use lime-sulphur or bordeaux; preferably the latter if bitter rot or blotch are to be combated.
<p>CHERRY</p> <p>Rot, aphids, scale, circullio, slug.</p>	Lime-sulphur, 1 to 10, while dormant, for scale.	When fruit has set, lime-sulphur, self-boiled or com'l., 3 to 100 with 4 pounds arsenate.	Two weeks later, if slugs appear, repeat application.		
<p>GRAPE</p> <p>Rot, mildew, leaf hopper, root worm, flea beetle.</p>	Before buds open, use 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture.	When first leaves are half grown use bordeaux and arsenate.	When fruit has set, add tobacco extract to bordeaux-arsenate for leaf hopper. For root worm use molasses 1 gallon, arsenate 6 pounds, water 100 gallons.	When fruit is half grown repeat application.	Two weeks later, if black rot continues, apply bordeaux mixture. Do not use lime-sulphur under any conditions.
<p>PEACH</p> <p>Scale, leaf curl, brown rot, curculio, scab.</p>	While dormant, with lime-sulphur, 1 to 10, for scale and leaf-curl.	When husks are about shed, arsenate of lead 4 pounds; lime 4 pounds, water 100 gallons.	Two or three weeks later, self-boiled lime-sulphur or commercial, according to directions.	For late peaches, make another application four or five weeks before ripening, using same materials.	
<p>PEAR</p> <p>Thrips, codling moth, scale, scab, blight, slug.</p>	For scale, lime-sulphur, 1 to 10, while dormant.	When thrips are found in opening buds use tobacco extract, repeating immediately if necessary. All other applications as for apples.	When blight is observed as trees bloom, cut out and repeat throughout season. Dip pruning tools in corrosive sublimate after making each cut. Burn the prunings immediately.		

HOW TO SPRAY

Spray thoroughly. Direct your attention to the hardest places to reach. Cover every surface. Wet behind the buds. Reach the bottom of every crack. Fill the lower calyx cup. Do not try to economize on spray. For all orchard spraying use a high-pressure pump (at least 200 lbs.). Use bordeaux nozzles only. Use an eight-foot spray rod. Have a crook to set the nozzles at an angle of forty-five degrees. Spray from a tower if the trees are beyond your reach.

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Sulphur-Lime

Sulphur 1 pound
 Fresh stone lime..... ½ pound
 Water ½ gallon

Slake the lime in the cooker. Add the sulphur and the water. Boil briskly till the sulphur is dissolved (about 45 minutes), stirring continuously and keeping the cooker covered. As it boils down keep adding water. When finished let settle. Use only the clear liquid which may be stored if kept from the air. Prepared in this way sulphur-lime should have a hydrometer reading of about 26 degrees, but little weaker than the factory-made product.

For use, any concentrated sulphur-lime may be diluted according to the following table:

Hydrometer test of Concentrate		To make dilute spray	
Beaume Degrees	Specific Gravity	Beaume 30 Sp. gr. 1.20 1 lb. sulphur in 5 gal.	Beaume 1.50 Sp. gr. 1.01 1 lb. sulphur in 10 gal.
34	1.302	1 to 14 water	1 to 28
32	1.279	13	26
30	1.259	12	24
28	1.236	11	-22
26	1.215	10	20
24	1.196	9	18
20	1.158	7	14
16	1.122	6	11

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of lead (poison).....1 pound
 Water50 gallons

For newly hatched insects it is not necessary to use it stronger. Mix well first with a small amount of water. Powdered arsenate of lead is about twice as strong as the paste. Do not use arsenate that settles quickly.

One pound of arsenate of lead may be added to every 50 gallons of sulphur-lime (1.5 degrees) as a combination spray for codling moth and apple scab.

Kerosene Emulsion

Kerosene2 gallons
 Whale oil soap.....½ pound
 Water1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, and add the suds boiling hot to the kerosene, away from the fire. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, preferably by pumping it back on itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy in consistency. If well made, the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Unless otherwise stated use 1 gallon of the emulsion to 12 gallons of water in spraying. One quart soft soap or 1 pound laundry soap may be used instead of the whale oil soap.

Tobacco

Tobacco leaves1 pound
 Water4 gallons

Simmer for one hour and strain. Two pounds of tobacco may be substituted for the leaves. Black Leaf extract may be used 1 part to 65 parts of water. Use one part of Black Leaf 40 to 600 parts water.

A little soap or Lysol added to tobacco sprays greatly increases their value, and permits further dilution.

Carbolated Lime

Lime10 pounds
 Water50 gallons
 Carbolic acid.....1 pint or more

Slake the lime with a little water, add the rest of the water and carbolic acid.

Bordeaux

Bluestone6 pounds
 Good lime4 pounds
 Water50 gallons

Dissolve the bluestone by suspending it in a sack in 25 gallons of water in a barrel. Slake the lime in another vessel, adding a little water slowly, and dilute to 25 gallons. Mix the two thoroughly. Even the best bordeaux may scorch in rainy weather. For double strength bordeaux use twice as much bluestone and lime.

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