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HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS GREENHOUSE PLANTS ORGHIDS

## To Our Customers



E take pleasure in presenting here a guide to our collections of Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Orchids, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, and Hardy Herbaceous Perennials.

Our stocks in all of the various classes are extensive; our list of exotic plants comprises not only all of the leading varieties, but also hundreds of hybrids and horticultural curiosities.

## QUALITY

It is our constant aim to produce specimens as nearly perfect as they can be grown, to send out only first-class stock, and to pack this stock so it will reach our customers in perfect condition.

In our Nursery great care is taken to secure the symmetrical and vigorous growth of all plants. Trees and Shrubs are grown in rows widely separated, so all may have room for development. They are cultivated constantly, transplanted frequently, and pruned, sheared and trained by expert horticulturists so they will meet perfectly the needs of those who desire Nursery products of unusual quality. This stock may be transplanted without checking its growth, and it will produce pleasing landscape effects in a remarkably short time.

With the increasing interest in Orchids we have greatly enlarged our range of glasshouses, and now devote more than 60,000 square feet to these plants alone. As with all our other products, we aim to grow Orchids as well as possible, and we have no doubt that an inspection of our establishment will convince the most exacting connoisseur of this fact.

Our list of Stove and Greenhouse Plants remains the most extensive in America. We offer only wellgrown plants, which will please the most exacting. Because our collection is so extensive, we are in a position to fill conservatories with the choicest kinds, meeting every requirement of preference or purse. Many of these plants we can furnish in large sizes, to give an immediate effect. We devote 500,000 square feet of greenhouse-range to the propagation and culture of plants for the conservatory or glasshouse.

Flowering Shrubs and Roots for Forcing are one of our specialties, as we ourselves force quantities of these for the New York market. We are able, as always, to supply the most attractive of the hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons and other Broad-leaved Evergreens, Bay Trees, Roses and Vines, and to furnish the most beautiful of the flowering Herbaceous Perennial Plants.

## BUSINESS TERMS

Prices quoted herein are for stock in first-class condition, f.o.b. freight or express office Rutherford or New York City.

These prices are for well-grown, established plants, and are given as a guide; larger and stronger plants will be sold at proportionate prices.

Orders from persons unknown to us must be accompanied with remittance or satisfactory references.
Orders for goods desired sent C. O. D. must be accompanied by 50 per cent of amount of order.
All claims must be made on receipt of goods; otherwise they will not be considered.
All goods travel at purchaser's risk after they are in the hands of any common carrier-Express Company, Railroad or Steamship Company.

Packing will be done in the most up-to-date manner, and will be charged at cost.
Customers of approved references will receive a credit of thirty days.
We will deliver within fifty miles of New York City by automobile, if so desired, provided orders are large enough. Charges will be at cost.

We guarantee all greenhouse plants to be true to name, and offer them subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Plants marked "Price on application" are rare, only one or two being in stock.
In furnishing Nursery stock we exercise the greatest care to have all true to name; but if any shall be found otherwise, it is mutually agreed that we shall not be held liable for an amount greater than the original purchase price of such stock.

## VISITORS WELCOME

We are always glad to welcome visitors to our Greenhouses and Nurseries, which may be reached by way of the Manhattan Tubes from New York and the Erie Railway from Jersey City, N. J., Rutherford being the first station out, or by electric car (the White Line trolley) leaving the Delaware, Lackawana \& Western Station at Hoboken, N. J. It is a pleasure to show our collections of interesting and beautiful exotic flowers, and our experience always is at the service of customers requiring advice on their care and culture.

## GARDENERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

We always have on our books names of highly qualified and experienced gardeners, and are very careful to recommend none but well-tried men, many of whom we can recommend as having experience in growing Orchids. No charge whatsoever is made for such service to either party.


A Partial View of Our Nurseries, Showing Storage Sheds in Background

# Julius Roehrs Company 

## EXOTIC NURSERIES

Rutherford, New Jersey

# Wholesale Growers, Importers and Exporters of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Perennials, Greenhouse Plants and Orchids 

SPECIALTIES : Orchids, Palms, Flowering and Foliage Plants, Bay Trees, Box Trees, etc.

## ※̈̈

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Evergreens in our upper Nursery

## Evergreen Trees

Evergreens are a necessity in every scheme of landscape gardening, large or small. They create effects not possible with any other trees or shrubbery, and add a note of unique beauty to the landscape, both in summer and winter. In summer to serve as a contrast to shrubbery and flowers by the cool, dark green of their foliage, and in winter to relieve the otherwise barrenness of the ground. They are most efficient also as hedges, screens and windbreaks.

## Abies • Fir

Very similar to the spruce. In this family are found some of the largest of our timber trees, and when planted they should be given plenty of room to develop. They are all fine for lawn specimens and for shelter-belts.
Abies amabilis. White Fir. 50 to 80 ft . Needles dark green above, silvery underneath. Rapid grower. Each


amabilis glauca. The same as $A$. amabilis, but having blue foliage. Each $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ oo
brachyphylla; syn., A. homolepis. A Japanese species making a very satisfactory tree in not too poor a soil. Each
$\qquad$ 3 to 4 ft . \$1 00
balsamea. Balsam Fir. 50 to 80 ft . Foliage dark green; lustrous above, pale below. Perfectly hardy. Each

$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I I oo
Cephalonica. Cephalonian Fir. 60 to 70 ft . Foliage dark green; rigid and sharp-pointed branches. Each

concolor. White Fir. 100 to 250 feet. Foliage light bluish green; of all the Fir trees it best withstands the heat and frost. One of the most desirable. Each
 $31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Abies Douglasii; syn., Pseudotsuga Douglasii. Douglas Fir. IOO to 250 ft . Foliage soft, brilliant gray; very hardy. Each $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . \$1 25 2 to $21 / 2$ ft.................................. . 175 3 to 4 ft . 75
00
Douglasii glauca. The same as the foregoing, with foliage of intense blue. Each 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$................................... . $\$ \mathrm{I} 50$
Fraseri. She Balsam. 30 to 50 ft . Foliage dark green, very similar to A. balsamea. Each

lasiocarpa Arizonica; syn., A. Arizonica. Foliage blue-green and glaucous, making one of the finest specimen evergreens

Each
I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$..
\$I 50
nigra Mariana. Very slow grower; broad, compact and densc.

Each
 nobilis. Red Fir. 150 to 250 ft . Dark green; fine for rockeries and Japanese gardens. Each
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 3$ to 500
nobilis glauca. Foliage blue. Each I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft............................. . . . $\$ 2$ oo 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 00 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. 100 to 150 ft . Foliage dark green; does well when placed in a protected position.

Each $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
\$0 50

4 to 5 ft..................................... . 5 oo
5 to 7 ft........................... $\$$. 10 to 20 oo

## EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Abies pectinata. Silver Fir. 100 to 200 ft . Foliage dark green above, silvery white beneath. Perfectly hardy.
Each

Picea. Same as $A$. pectinata.
pygmæa. Very dense and compact; dwarf. Earh $8 \times 8$ in................................... . . S $_{1} 50$ $16 \times 14$ in................................ 2 oo
Pinsapo. Spanish Fir. 70 to 80 ft . Foliage light green; not very hardy, but of very distinctive habit and growth. Should not be omitted in a collection of evergreens. Each $3^{1 / 2}$ to + ft............................... . . S $_{5}$ oo
subalpina. Foliage glaucous blue-green. Each
$3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ оо
Veitchii. Veitch's Fir. 80 to 100 ft . Foliage light green; considered one of the best introductions of late years on account of its perfect hardiness and beauty. Each

2 to $21 / 2$ ft.................................. 3 oo
5 to 6 ft................................... . . . . 8 oo
ARAUCARIA imbricata. Monkey Puzzle.
In tubs, 6 ft................................ 10 oo
BIOTA orientalis nana aurea. Dwarf evergreen, with fresh, bright, golden green foliage. Fine for planting in front of taller-growing evergreens.
Each


2 to $21 / 2$ ft................................. 250
CRYPTOMERIA Lobbi. Light green; rapid grower; coarse needles. Novelty. Each $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ $_{4}$ oo $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 oo
5 ft......................................... 600

CEDRUS Atlantica glauca. 120 ft . Steel-blue foliage; not very beautiful in growing state, but the older they become the more beautiful they are. Very desirable for permanent planting.


CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana. Bluish foliage. This is considered one of the hardiest of the family. Each 3 to +ft
.$\$_{5} 00$
minima. Very pretty, compact evergreen.
$20 \times 18$ in................................. Si 50
Silver Queen. A very fine, light silvery foliage.

Triumph of Boskoop Dark green foliage, and very desirable. Each

Nootkaensis. Nootka Sound Cypress. Bluish,
feathery foliage. Each


+ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450


## Juniperus • Juniper

This group contains a great number of varieties, all extremely hardy. By judicious selection there can be found varieties suited to almost any condition and place.
Juniperus communis. Foliage light green. Col-



One of our machines. An effective mass-planting of Evergreens in our Nursery


One of our fields of Evergreens, showing system of watering
EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Juniperus Chinensis argentea variegata. Foliage green with white tips intermixed. Very beautiful. Pyramidal tree.

Each
 3 to $31 / 2$ ft.................................. 350 5 to 6 ft . 6 to 8 ft . $\$ 7$ to io oo

Chinensis aurea. Foliage golden yellow; compact growth.

Each $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
.\$I 00
Chinensis prostrata. Low-growing, with spreading branches; foliage tinged silvery.
$1 / 2 \times 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Each
Fortunei. Compact, upright growth; bluish green foliage.

Each 3 ft....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$2 50

Hibernica. Irish Juniper. An erect, dense, conical tree; foliage bright green.

Each

Japonica aurea. Golden yellow, slightly procumbent, making an open-growing tree. Each

 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. ............................. 4 oo 6 ft..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Keteleeri. Keteleer's Juniper. New. Foliage bright green, broader than other varieties. Columnar tree.

Each
2 ft........................................... . . . \$I oo

Juniperus Pfitzeriana. Foliage dark green; broad, open growth. Very fine where a low specimen evergreen is wanted. Each
I I/2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ I 50
2 ft.......................................... . 2 oo
3 ft.......................................... . . . . 5 50
4 to 5 ft...................................... 5 . 00
Sabina. Savin Juniper. A low-growing, dwarf evergreen; foliage dark green. Very desirable for rockeries and for edging evergreen plantings.

Each

I $1 / 2 \times 2$ ft................................. . . 3 oo
Sabina tamariscifolia. Foliage dark green. In habit low-growing and procumbent. Each
Broad plants. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Each
O Virginiana. Common Red Cedar. Foliage dark green, making a symmetrical, pyramidal tree.

| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 75 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 150 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 300 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 500 |

Virginiana elegantissima. Lee's Golden Juniper. Very pretty, with its variegated foliage, forming a splendid contrast with the others. Each

3 ft......................................... . . . 4 oo
Virginiana glauca. This is a blue form of the common Red Cedar, and a very desirable variety.

Each
2 to $21 / 2$ ft............................... . . . $\$ 200$

4 to $4^{1 / 2}$ ft.................................. 5 oo
6 to 7 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6$ to 8 oo

## EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Juniperus Virginiana Schotti. Similar to the Red Cedar, but more bushy and compact. Each 2 ft......................................... . . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ oo $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 . 50 3 ft................................ . . . . . . . . . 250 4 ft........................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 oo
LARIX Kæmpferi. Deciduous evergreen; large, greenish blue needles; very beautiful. Each



## Picea • Spruce

These are, without a doubt, planted to a greater extent than any of the other evergreens, as they are so well known. The dwarf varieties are used in rockeries and around dwellings, where small trees are required. The quicker-growing kinds are planted as specimens. They require a good, rich, well-drained loam.
Picea alba. White Spruce. 60 to 70 ft . Light silvery green; makes a very satisfactory tree for mass-planting. Each 3 to 4 ft................. . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.50$
Engelmanni. Engelmann's Spruce. Ioo to 150 ft . Foliage varying from bluish green to steelblue.

Each 1 to 2 ft . . So 60 2 to 3 ft I oo
excelsa. Norway Spruce. ioo to 150 ft . Foliage dark green, rapid and pyramidal grower, and one of the most largely used. Each $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . So 50


excelsa Clanbrasiliana. Dwarf; dark green; compact form, with short, crowded branchlets. Each
 excelsa conica. Dwarf, similar to foregoing, differing in shape, which is conical. Each I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }} 50$
 excelsa pygmæa. Dwarf plant with dark green foliage.

Each i ft........................................... . $\$ 1$. 50
Finedonensis. Foliage varies in color from pale yellow, then bronzy brown and finally light green.

Each


Finedonensis inversa. Weeping Spruce. Dark green foliage. A very beautiful lawn tree, with its long, drooping, pendulous branches.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . . . \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\
& 3 \text { to } 3^{1 / 2} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Omorika. A very slow-growing tree of compact, pyramidal growth. Each 2 ft .
\$1 25
orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Ioo to I20 ft. Dark green and shining foliage. Very similar in habit to $P$. excelsa, with the exception that the needles are much shorter and more closely set.

Each I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft.................................... $\$ \mathrm{I} 50$ $21 / 2$ to 3 ft................................... . . 250 $3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 oo 5 to 6 ft..................................... . . . 6 oo

Picea polita. 70 to 90 ft . Foliage dark, shining green; dense, broad, pyramidal tree and toward maturity similar to $P$. excelsa. Each

2 to $21 / 2$ ft.................................... . . . . 250
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

6 to 8 ft............................ SI5 to 2000
pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. Silvery blue foliage. Fine for single specimens. Each $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . SI 00 $2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. ................................... . 2 оо $21 / 2$ ft....................................... . . 250 3 ft. .................................... . . . 350 4 ft..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 oo 5 ft...................................... . . . . 6 oo 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 88 to io оо
pungens glauca Kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. An improved form of $P$. pungens glauca, being of a more intense blue.

## Each

$$
21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$$

$$
3^{1 / 2} \text { to }+\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$$

$$
4^{1 / 2} \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \text {. . . . . . . . . . . } 9 \text { oo to } 1500
$$

$$
5^{1 / 2} \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . } 8 \text { oo to } 25 \text { oo }
$$

$$
6 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$$

Remonti. Dwarf; slightly lighter green than others; good for rockeries and in front of evergreen plantations.

Each
2 to $21 / 2$ ft................................ . . $\$ 4$ oo


Picea pungens glauca Kosteri

## Pinus. Pine

It is impossible to grow good Pines if planted in a wet soil. They require, more than any other evergreen, a dry, well-drained soil, as otherwise they make a stunted growth and have a yellow, unhealthy appearance. Planted in the right soil they make beautiful specimens.
Pinus Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. 8o ft. Dark green; short branches; close pyramidal tree: hardy.

Each
I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 200$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft.................................... 250
$31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 ft........................................ . . . 6 oo
divaricata; syn., P. Banksiana. 70 ft . Bright green; the most northern of the Pines. Each I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft................................ $\$ \mathrm{I}$ oo
excelsa. 150 ft . Handsome; hardy as far north as Massachusetts, in a sheltered position, such as among other evergreens, or used in front of shelter-belts.

Each
2 to 3 ft................................... . . $\$$. 50
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. ............................ 2 oo
Laricio Austriaca; syn., P. Laricio nigricans. ioo to 150 ft . Long, dark green, rigid needles; rapid grower.

Each
2 to $21 / 2$ ft................................. . . $\$ \mathrm{I} 25$
2I/2 to 3 ft..................................... I 75


Retinospora pisifera

Pinus montana Mughus. Mugho Pine. Dwarf. This species forms a dark, spreading bush, very often broader than its height. Prostrate in habit, and valuable for rockeries, banks and seashore. Each
 12 to $18 \times 18$ to $24 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
parviflora glauca. 80 ft . Light bluish foliage; pyramidal habit with slender, horizontal branches. Each

resinosa. Red, or Norway Pine. 70 ft . This tree forms a broad, pyramidal head when young, and an open, round-topped one when old. A handsome tree for the lawn. Each 5 to 6 ft
. $\$ 8$ oo
Strobus. White Fine. 100 ft . Perfectly hardy, growing in almost all kinds of soil. Each
$\qquad$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft................................... 125
$3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft................................. 2 oo
sylvestris. Scotch Fine. 60 to 70 ft . Rapid grower and very good for windbreaks, etc. Very gnarled in old age, and therefore very picturesque.

Each
$\qquad$ 3 to 4 ft..................................... . . 00
Wateriana. New. Compact and dense-growing evergreen, useful for rockeries. Each $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.
Specimens, 5 ft............................ . . . 10 oo

## Retinospora

This family contains many species in a great variety of color and habit. By selection of the proper kinds they will do in almost any location. For specimen plants on the lawn, use varieties like Plumosa, Pisifera, Squarrosa Veitchii. For planting around the walls of the house, varieties like Filifera, Filifera aurea, Obtusa, Obtusa gracilis, Obtusa gracilis aurea, will answer very well. For Japanese gardens, the Obtusa nana compacta cannot be excelled.
Retinospora filifera. Thread-branched Retinospora. A very handsome lawn tree, with its drooping branches and thread-like appearance.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .\$0 75 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 150 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4 |

filifera aurea. Golden type of the preceding.

filicoides. 2 ft . Dark green; short, dense, frondlike branches. Rare. Each $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. ............................... . $\$ 2$ oo
leptoclada. Very dark foliage; compact, pyramidal shape. Each 21/2 ft........................................ $\$$ I 50
obtusa. Dark green foliage; compact growth.
Each
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 200$

3 to 4 ft................................... 4 oo
obtusa aurea. Golden yellow; compact; fine for contrast. Each

I to $11 / 2$ ft................................ . . $\$ 200$
2 to 3 ft..................................... . . . 5 oo


Retinospora in our Nurseries
EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Retinospora obtusa gracilis. A more graceful type of R. obtusa. Each 2 ft......................................... . $\$$ i oo
 3 ft....................................... . . 3 oo
obtusa gracilis aurea. Golden yellow foliage; graceful and beautiful. Each 2 to $21 / 2$ ft................................ . . $\$ 4$ oo
obtusa gracilis nova. New and distinct. Dark green, handsome foliage; very graceful. Splendid for evergreen beds. Each 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2$ oo $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 oo

obtusa lycopodioides. A very charming dwarf Japanese evergreen.

Each
 $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 250
obtusa nana aurea. Very similar to $R$. obtusa nana, with golden foliage. Slow grower. Fine for planting in front of the dark evergreens to add variety to the bed.

Each
$6 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 30$ oo
obtusa nana compacta. The slowest-growing of all the Retinosporas. Used in Japanese gardens. Rare.

Each

pisifera. Pea-fruited Retinospora. Dark green, open, pyramidal tree. Each

9 to 10 ft......................... . . 20 to 30 oo

Retinospora pisifera aurea. Golden Pea-fruited Retinospora.

Each
$\qquad$

$4^{1 / 2}$ to 5 ft............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 oo
6 to 7 ft........................................ 20 to 30 oo
plumosa. Plume-like Retinospora. The most
widely planted of any. Each
2 to 3 ft.................................... . . ${ }^{\text {. }} 50$
3 to 4 ft.................................... . . . 4 oo

6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $\$ 15$ to 20 oo
plumosa aurea. Has golden foliage. Each
2 to 3 ft............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ I oo
$3^{1 / 2}$ to + ft................................... . 3 oо

squarrosa Veitchii. In character similar to $R$. plumosa. The foliage is silvery green, and withstands shearing well. Each

2 to $21 / 2$ ft......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 125$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft.................................. . . 2 oo
4 to 5 ft............................ . $\$ 5$ to io оо
SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Umbrella Pine. Foliage dark, shining green, quite distinct from other evergreens in having much broader, larger and coarser needles. Each $3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6$ oo


## TAXODIUM distichum. Bald Cypress. Light

 green foliage; for damp situations. Each

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 oo


Showing the healthy growth of the Evergreens in our Nurseries

## EVERGREEN TREES, continued

## Taxus • Yew

Since the introduction of the Japanese Yew, Taxus cuspidata, the Yew has taken an important position in evergreen plantings, as it adapts itself so well to plantings around houses; it does not become a large tree but simply spreads out.
Taxus baccata. English Yew. Dark green foliage; pyramidal tree. To do well, should not be planted too far north.

Each $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . \$I 00 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. 150 $3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft .............................. 4 oo
baccata Overendi. Similar to type but more pyramidal in growth. Each 21/2 ft..................................... 3 oo $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Canadensis. Canadian Yew. Dark green foliage; low-spreading and bushy. Each

I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$....................... 50
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$..................... oc
cuspidata. Japanese Yew; Cup-shaped Yew. 50 ft . Dark green foliage; slow-growing and very characteristic. Should be found in every garden.
$\qquad$ $11 / 2$ to 3 ft \$1 to \$3 00

## Thuya • Arborvitæ

The Arborvitæs are planted very largely for hedges and, when using varieties of the common Thuya occidentalis, such as Aurea, Ellwangeriana, Rosenthali and George Peabody, very fine color-contrasts can be obtained in mass-planting with other evergreens.
Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvita. Foliage bright green above, yellowish beneath. One of the most largely used evergreens for mass-planting and hedges. It withstands shearing very well, and is perfectly hardy. It

## Thuya occidentalis, continued

grows with great vigor and, when planted as a hedge, forms one of the most beautiful objects in the landscape. Each II/2 to 2 ft ................................ $\$ 035$
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$.

 occidentalis aurea. Foliage golden yellow. One of the best. Each I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .$.
 occidentalis aurea variegata. Foliage golden variegated. Each II/2 to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots$. ........................ ${ }^{\text {. }}$ oo
occidentalis, Columbia. Foliage silvery variegated. Grand, strong grower. Each
 $3^{1 / 2}$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$...................... $5^{\text {oo }}$ 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Foliage bluish purple with two distinct kinds of leaves. Each

 $3^{1 / 2}$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
occidentalis globosa. Dwarf. Foliage dark green; round, compact form. Each 12 to $15 \mathrm{in} . \times 15$ to $18 \mathrm{in} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$......... 100 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ............................... I 50

occidentalis Hoveyi. Foliage dark green; similar to T. occidentalis globosa, but more vigorous in habit.

Each 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$....................... 50
occidentalis; syn., George Peabody. Bright yellow foliage; pyramidal habit very good. Each $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. ..................... oo 3 to $3^{1 / 2}$ ft............................. 3 oo
 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitce. Foliage light green; dense, pyramidal growth.
Each
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft................................... ${ }^{\text {I }} 50$
$3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft.................................. . . . . . 2 oo
4 to 5 ft.................................... 3 oo
occidentalis spiralis. Foliage dark green; very characteristic, pyramidal growth. Each 2 to 3 ft......................... . $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ oo
occidentalis spicata alba. Foliage light green, ends tipped silvery white.
Each 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. \$2 00
 4 to $41 / 2$ ft................................... 4 00
occidentalis Rosenthali. Foliage light green; very good. Each 3 to $31 / 2$ ft............................... . . $\$ 300$
occidentalis, Tom Thumb. A very compact, dwarf evergreen. Each $31 / 2$ to 4 ft................................. $\$ 6$ oo
occidentalis Vervæneana. Foliage yellow, in winter changing to a bronzy brown. Each

$3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft................................. . 3 oo

Thuya Standishi. Japanese Arborvitce. Foliage dark green; pyramidal habit; pendulous branches. Each
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
THUYOPSIS borealis glauca. Foliage dark blue.
$\qquad$
3 to 4 ft..................................... 3 oo

## Tsuga - Hemlock

This is so well known it requires hardly any description. It can be used to very good effect as a hedge plant, as it withstands shearing very well and makes a dense, compact hedge of a beautiful green, both summer and winter.
Tsuga Canadensis. Common Hemlock. Foliage light green. Beautiful for specimen, mass- and hedge-planting. Withstands shearing well.
I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft................................. . . . $\$ 0$. 75

$$
3^{1 / 2} \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 400
$$

$$
4 \text { to } 41 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$$

## Seedling Forest Trees

As forest planting is increasing more and more every year, we offer some very fine seedlings which can be used for that purpose.

| US Strobus. White Pine. 1 оо | 1,00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., twice transplanted\$3500 | \$280 00 |
| 12 to 18 in., twice transplanted 2500 | 20000 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., transplanted........ 20 00 | 180 00 |
| 18 to 24 in., transplanted...... 18 | 150 00 |
| 12 to 18 in., transplanted...... 1200 | 100 00 |
| 8 to 12 in., transplanted...... . 6 oo | 50 |
| 12 to 18 in., seedlings ....... . 4 oo | 30 |
| 8 to 12 in. , seedlings . . . . . . . 350 | 20 00 |
| 6 to 8 in., seedlings . . . . . . . 250 | 15 |
| 4 to 8 in., seedlings ........ 2 oo | 12 |
| 3 to 6 in ., $2-\mathrm{yr}$. seedlings ... I 50 |  |
| lvestris. Scotch or European Pine. |  |
| 2 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., twice transplanted 2500 | 20000 |
| 18 to 24 in., twice transplanted 1600 | 40 oo |
| 12 to 18 in., twice transplanted 1400 | I Io oo |
| 3 to 4 ft ., transplanted........ . 16 | 140 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., transplanted....... . 12 |  |
| i 8 to 24 in., transplanted..... . 10 | 80 oo |
| 12 to 18 in., transplanted...... 800 | 60 00 |
| rigida. Pitch or Hard Pine |  |
| 2 to 3 ft ., transplanted....... . 10 oo |  |
| 1 to 2 ft ., seedlings. | 12 |
| 6 to io in., seedling |  |
| resinosa. Red or Norway Pine. 4 in., seedlings................. . 3 oo | 15 |
| divaricata. Banks' Pine. |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., transplanted........ 12 oo | 100 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., transplanted........ . io 00 |  |
| EA excelsa. Norway |  |
| 18 to 24 in., transplanted...... 1200 | 100 00 |
| 12 to 18 in., transplanted...... 800 |  |
| 8 to 12 in. , transplanted...... 400 | 30 oo |
| 4 to 8 in., transplanted...... 300 | 16 oo |
| ungens. Colorado Blue Spruce. |  |
| 12 to 18 in., transplanted..... 2000 | 18000 |
| 8 to 12 in., transplanted...... 1400 | 12000 |
| 4 to 8 in., transplanted...... 3 oo | 1500 |




Maple Trees growing in our Nurseries. Note the trim, erect growth

## Deciduous Ornamental Trees

The people who live in the cities and towns are demanding more and more that the streets be planted with shade trees which are both practical and sightly to the eye. To this end we try to grow trees which answer that demand. There are any number of trees to be had at a very low figure, but when compared with a well-grown Nursery product, the difference in quality will be apparent to the most uncritical layman. We also grow specimens for private estates, where the main object is planting for immediate effect, and the results obtained by using these are justified by having large and well-grown trees in a year's time.

ACER. Maple. This family is more widely planted than any other, as it adapts itself to nearly all kinds and conditions of soil.
dasycarpum. Silver Maple. Leaves lobed, silvery underneath, bright green above. Rapid grower of irregula, pyramidal habit, good for street and park work.

| 6 | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 75 | o |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 in. caliper. |  | oo |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. caliper | I 50 | 14 |

dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum. Wier's Cutleaved Maple. A very beautiful variety of the preceding with drooping branches and sharply cut leaves.

| 6 to 8 ft |  | \$4 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to io ft. | 75 | oo |
| $1 / 2$ to 2 in. caliper | OO | 90 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. caliper | 150 | 14 O |

platanoides. Norway Maple. This is generally acknowledged to be the best street tree of all the Maples, as it withstands the gases, dust, etc., better than most other trees. It is of spreading habit, and the foliage being large and luxuriant it makes a very dense shade.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I in. caliper. . . . | \$0 90 | \$7 50 |
| $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. caliper | 200 | 1750 |
| 2 in . caliper. | 250 | 2500 |

platanoides globosum. Globe-headed Norway Maple. This is usually grown in standard form, as it makes a compact head and is excellent when planted along walks and driveways, where a low tree only is desired.

Each
6 ft . $\$ 200$

Acer platanoides Reitenbachi. A tree of pyramidal habit; leaves dark green in early summer, changing to purple in midsummer. Each

platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Norway Maple. In early spring the leaves are of a beautiful purple color, later turning to a dark green.

| 5 to |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft | I 50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | $250 \quad 22$ |

pseudo-platanus. Sycamore Maple. A handsome tree of rapid growth, with large, dark green leaves. Each ${ }^{10}$

| 6 to 8 ft . | \$0 50 | \$400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 75 | 600 |

rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. A native tree, which can be always distinguished in fall by the intense brilliant coloring of its foliage. In the spring it can be recognized by its red flowers.

Each 10

saccharinum. Sugar or Rock Maple. This variety comes next to the Norway in value for street, park and avenue planting. In some respects it is better than the Norway by reason of the lower limbs projecting upward instead of spreading. It is also valued on account of its sap, from which maple-sugar is obtained.'
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Each } & \text { IO } \\ \text { \$I } & \text { OO } & \$ 9 \\ \text { I } & 00 \\ \text { I } & 50 & 14 \\ \text { oc }\end{array}$

| to |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

i2 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued
ESCULUS. Horse-Chestnut. Valued for its large foliage and its beauty in May and June, when it is covered with large terminal flower-trusses.
glabra. Buckeye. A native of the Western States, with large dark green leaves and yellow flowers.

$$
\text { Each }{ }^{\text {Io }}
$$ 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. . \$1 oo $\$ 8$ oo

Hippocastanum. European Horse-Chestnut. This is the most widely planted of all, forming a tree of regular outline; is free from disease and in spring is a mass of white flowers. Each IO $\begin{array}{llllll}5 \text { to } & 6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \text { \$o } & 50 & \$ 4 & 50 \\ 6 & \text { to } & 8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . & \text { I } & \text { oo } & 9 \\ \text { oo }\end{array}$
io to 12 ft ..... 2 oo 18 oo
Hippocastanum alba flore pleno. Double-flowering HorseChestnut. This is very similar to the type, but has larger flower-trusses and the flowers are double. The flowers are sterile and the tree does not bear fruit.
Each Io


Hippocastanum rubicunda. Similar to the white-flowered, but is a smaller tree with red flowers. Each ro 4 to 5 ft............................ ${ }^{\text {I }} 50$ \$14 00
AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. A very rapid-growing tree, with palm-like foliage. Withstands the gases of cities.

Each Io



Norway Maples (see page 1o)


Catalpa speciosa

## DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

Betula papyracea. Paper or Canoe Birch. A vigorous grower and of large size; very beautiful. One of the best known of all the Birches.

5 to 6 ft . $\qquad$ Each 10

CARPINUS Americana. Hornbean; Blue or Water Beech. This is a native species, in appearance similar to the Beech but never making so large a tree.

Each Io
5 to 6 ft .
.\$I oo \$9 oo
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. ..................... . . I 50 I4 00
CATALPA Bungei. Chinese Catalpa. This is mostly grown in standard form and planted as a lawn tree and along walks. It stands pruning very well, and if cut back each year to one eye it will always make a perfect head.

Each
2 -year head, 4 - to 6 -ft. stem. ......... \$I 50
3 -year head, 4 - to 6 -ft. stem. . . . . . . . . 2 oo
io-year head, 4 - to 6 -ft. stem........... 5 oo
Kæmpferi. Japan Catalpa. A quick-growing Japanese variety, with large, dark, glossy leaves.

Each
6 to 8 ft . $\qquad$ \$0 50
speciosa. Western Catalpa. Largely planted for its value as a timber tree and also as an ornamental tree. It has large trusses of purplish white flowers in July after all other trees have lost their blossoms, and is one of our most beautiful flowering trees.


CERCIS Canadensis. American Judas Treè or Red Bud. A small native tree, covered with small purplish flowers in spring before the foliage appears. Each io

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . \$1 50 \$I4 00
CORNUS Florida. White-flowering Dogwood. A small tree of spreading habit, in the springtime covered with a profusion of white flowers.

Each $\quad 10$ $\begin{array}{llllll}3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \text { I } & \text { oo } & \$ 8 & 00 \\ 5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . & 2 & 50 & 22 & 50\end{array}$
florida flore rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Same as the preceding but having beautiful, bright red flowers. Each $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., specimen . . . . . . . . . $\$ 500$
FAGUS. Beech. Beeches should only be planted for after-effect as they are slowgrowing. A good plan is to plant them with some other quicker-growing trees, and then cut the latter down, leaving the Beeches for permanent effect.
sylvatica purpurea. Purple-leaved Beech. The leaves are of a beautiful dark purple in early spring. Each io

| 4 to 5 | \$1 50 \$14 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 | I 7516 oo |
| 8 to 10 | 4003800 |

sylvatica atropurpurea major. In habit similar to the preceding, but with larger and very dark purple foliage.

> Each Io

> 6 to 7 ft
> $250 \quad 2250$

FRAXINUS Americana. American White Ash. A tall-growing tree, with light green leaves silvery underneath.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | I 00 | 900 |

JUGLANS cinerea. Butternut. A native, me-dium-sized tree, with leaves very similar in appearance to the Ailanthus glandulosa. Each 3 to 4 ft .
.\$0 50
nigra. Black Walnut. A native tree of very large size. Foliage very pretty, composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets.

Each 3 to 4 ft .
\$0 50


Purple Beech

## DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A tree of moderate growth and attaining medium size. Very pretty in the fall, when the coloring of the foliage is unexcelled.

Each


LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree, or White Wood. One of our largest native trees, making magnificent specimens. In the spring the tree is covered with a multitude of beautiful, yellow, tulip-like flowers. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .$. . \$I oo \$9 oo 6 to 8 ft .
MAGNOLIA Soulangeana. This is one of the finest Magnolias; flowers in early spring and has cup-shaped, purple and white flowers, 3 to 5 in . in diameter. Each 3 ft .
$\$ 200$


8 ft ., specimens. . . . . . . $\$ 20$ to 40 oo stellata; syn., Halleana. A dwarf species, with pure white, star-like flowers. Each I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 200$ 2 to 3 ft ..

300
PLATANUS orientalis. Oriental Plane. This is one of the finest street trees for the city as it will stand the neglect and trying conditions of the city better than any other and always casts a most grateful shade.

Each 8 to Io ft., I $1 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ in. cal.. $\$ 150$ Each $\$ 12{ }^{10} 50$ Io to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in . cal.... 2 oo 1750
POPULUS alba. White or Silver Poplar. Like nearly all the Poplars, a rapid grower. Leaves glossy green above, silvery underneath.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \text { \$0 } 50 \\
& \$ 400
\end{aligned}
$$

monilifera. Carolina Poplar. A tree of pyramidal habit and robust, exceedingly rapid growth; leaves of a pale to light green. Each

 fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Of erect and rapid growth, forming a slender column. Fine for formal plantings.

Each


QUERCUS alba. White Oak. One of our native trees, growing to majestic proportions. Best planted alone as specimens. Each io Io to 12 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. cal. . $\$ 3$ oo $\$ 25$ oo 12 to 14 ft ., 3 to $31 / 2$ in. cal. . $500 \quad 4000$ palustris. This is the best Oak for avenues, parks and street planting, making fine, tall specimens.

Each Io 8 to 10 ft ., $1 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. cal.... $\$ 2$ oo $\$ 1750$ 10 to 12 ft ., $\mathrm{I} 3 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. cal. 2502250 rubra. Of rather rapid growth, it lends itsêlf well to street and avenue planting. The fall coloring is unexcelled.

Each Io to 12 ft ., $\mathrm{r} 3 / 4$ to $2 \mathrm{r} / 4 \mathrm{in}$. cal.. . $\$ 3$ oo $\$ 28$ oo 12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. cal... 3503400

600


Magnolia Soulangeana
SALISBURIA adiantifolia. Ginkgo. This is one of the most remarkable trees we have, as it combines the characteristics of both the conifers and deciduous trees. The leaves are of a beautiful light green of the same shape as that of the ma:denhair fern. It is one of the most delightful trees for planting out on the lawn as its unique character of form and foliage is not surpassed by any other tree. Each ro

TAXODIUM distichum. Bald Cypress. A tree of pyramidal habit, having small, feathery foliage like that of the hemlock. Each 6 to 7 ft............................... . $\$ 2$ oo Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ in. caliper. . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 oo
TILIA argentea; syn., tomentosa. Foliage dark green, silvery underneath. This is one of the best Lindens, as it is attacked less by disease than any of the others.

Each
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 in . caliper........\$350 14 to 16 ft ., $31 / 2$ to $4^{1 / 2}$ in. cal... . $\$ 15$ to 20 oo argentea pendula. A pendulous variety of the foregoing; very beautiful Each 7 -ft. stems, $21 / 2$ to 3 in. caliper. $\$ 6$ to $\$ 8$ oo dasystyla. A European variety of rapid growth.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \\
& 10 \text { to } 12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$

ULMUS Americana. American Elm. This wellknown tree needs no description, but when planting it, remember that it has to be sprayed each year for the Elm-leaf beetle. It is one of the most distinctive of all American trees.

Each
8 to io ft ., $\mathrm{I} 1 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. cal.. \$1 $75 \$ 1500$ Io to 12 ft ., $1 / 2$ to 2 in . cal..... 2502000


Berberis Thunbergii

## Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs

The variety of shrubs is very great and they can be used in nearly any situation with a little judicious selection. Planted alone they develop into specimens of great merit on account of their hardiness and never growing to any great height.

Many of them have two seasons of beauty-one in the spring when in flower, and the other in the fall when they are laden with berries.

ANDROMEDA. Very ornamental shrubs, most suitable for planting under trees or other shady positions. The flowers very much resemble the Lily-of-the-Valley.
Catesbæi. Used along banks in woods as groundcover. The long, palm-line branches turn to a rich bronze in fall and are much used in winter decorations.

Each 18 to 24 in.
. $\$ 050$
2 to 3 ft . 75


Azalea mollis (see page 2r)

Andromeda floribunda. Flowers very early. Useful in Rhododendron groups. Each I2 to 15 in............................. . . . $\$ 0$ o 75 I5 to I8 in.......................... . 1 to 25 Japonica. Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub. Bell-like flowers, somewhat similar to the Lily-of-theValley, hence the name. Each
I2 to I 5 in.
.\$0 75
ARALIA spinosa. Devil's Walking-Stick. Usually grown to one upright stem or trunk covered

AUCUBA. See page 43 .
AZALEA amœna. An evergreen flowering shrub, giving a profusion of magenta flowers in May. It has no superior. 50 cts. to $\$ 6$ each.
Hinodegiri. Dwarf-growing variety, producing great masses of small, but very bright red flowers. 50 cts. and $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
Indica. Hardy variety. Flowers white. Prices from $\$ 2.50$ up to $\$$ Io each.
Sinensis. Chinese Azalea. Planted in sheltered position, it makes a splendid showing of flow-ers-yellow, orange, carmine, red. To be had in various sizes from 75 cts . to $\$ \mathrm{I}$.
BERBERIS Thunbergii. One of the most popular shrubs; used mostly for hedges and single specimens. In winter it is covered with bright red berries. Each Doz. 100
 aquifolium. Dwarf, with large, dark green leaves. Each Doz. 100 Strong plants........ \$o $25 \quad \$ 250 \quad \$ 1800$ vulgaris. Taller grower and coarser than Berberis Thunbergii.


## FLOWERING AND

 EVERGREEN SHRUBS continuedCALYCANTHUS floridus. Sreeet Shrub. Found in many old gardens, and well known on account of its dark brown, sweetscented flowers. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. ea., \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz., \$20 per 100.

CLETHRA alnifolia. Pepper Bush. A native shrub with white flowers. July and August. 2 to 3 ft ., 30 cts . each, \$3 per doz., \$22 per 100.
CORNUS. The Cornuses are used largely on account of the intense color of their stems, which show up to great advantage in winter.
florida. Dogwood. Small tree or shrub, very well adapted for use as a specimen on the lawn, and particularly valuable for planting in front of tall trees. Flowers white. 5 to 6 ft . Each 6 to 7 ft .
orida rubra handsome and desirable. Each
$\qquad$


Cornus mascula. Cornelian Cherry. Yellow flowers, and scarlet berries in fall. Each Doz. 100
 sanguinea. Greenish white flowers in May. Blood-red branches. Each Doz. 100
 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
Sibirica. Red Siberian Dogwood. White flowers and bright red branches. Each Doz. 100 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . \$_{0} 25$ \$2 50 \$18 oo 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . \quad 35 \quad 350 \quad 25$ 00 stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. A native species. Red branches, white berries $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { in fall. } & \text { Each } & \text { Doz. } & 100 \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots & \ldots 0 & 30 & \$ 3 \text { oo } \\ \$ 2500\end{array}$

CYDONIA Japonica. Japan Quince. Scarlet flowers in early spring.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {.... } 35 \quad 350 \quad 2.500
\end{aligned}
$$

DEUTZIA candida. Double white flowers. Each Doz. 100 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \$ 0 \quad 35 \quad \$ 350 \quad \$ 25$ oo crenata. Pinkish.
3 to 4 ft ..... $35 \quad 350 \quad 25$ oo 4 to 5 ft ..... $50 \quad 5$ oo
gracilis. White. I8 to 24 in... $25 \quad 250 \quad 18$ oo Lemoinei. White.
3 to 4 ft .... $35 \quad 350 \quad 2500$
scabra. Single white. 3 to 4 ft .... $45 \quad 450 \quad 30$ oo Watereri. Single . pink flowers.. 3 to 4 ft..... $35 \quad 3 \quad 50 \quad 25$ oo
ELÆAGNUS longipes. Silver Thorn. Beautiful foliage, silvery underneath. Fruit used by Japanese for preserving.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . \$0 40 | \$4 00 |
| to 4 ft . | 60 | 6 00 |

## FLOWERING AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

EUONYMUS Americanus. Beautiful foliage and bright red berries. Strong grower.
radicans. Evergreen creeper. Grows well on banks and along borders in partial shade.

|  | Each | Doz. | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year old. | . ${ }^{\text {O } 15}$ | \$1 50 |  |
| 2 years old. | 20 | 200 |  |
| Stronger plan | 35 | 350 | \$2500 |
| SYTHIA Fortunei. | Golden | Bell. | Yellow |
| wer | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 35 | \$3 50 | \$28 oo |
| 4 to 5 f | 50 | 500 | 40 |

suspensa. Drooping branches; yellow flowers.

$$
\text { Each Doz. } 100
$$

2 to 3 ft.............. $\$ 0$ o 30 \$3 oo $\$ 25$ oo viridissima. Not quite so upright in growth as Fortunei. Each Doz. $100^{\circ}$ 2 to 3 ft............... $\$ 0 \quad 25$ \$2 50 $\$ 20$ oo 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
HALESIA tetraptera. A small tree with white flowers. Fruit four-winged and similar in àppearance to hôps. Each Doz. 100

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . \$o 40 \$4 oo \$30 oo
HIBISCUS Syriacus. Althea, or Rose of Sharon. July to September. A popular shrub, growing to a height of 10 to 12 feet. Stands shearing well and is used for hedges and specimens. For either purpose it is well adapted, and will give great satisfaction.

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \quad 35 \quad 350 \quad 2000
$$

Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white; very double.
Double Blue. Light blue.
White. White.
Double Red.
HAMAMELIS Virginica. Witch Hazel. Native plants from which is obtained the well-known witch hazel lotion

mollis. A new variety only just introduced from China. Very often flowering in February when the snow is still on the ground. 12 in.,\$1.50 each; I8 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.
HIP POPHAE rhamnoides. Sea Buckthorn. Grows well in sandy and barren places. 2 to 3 ft .40 cts. each., \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.
HYDRANGEA arborescens alba grandiflora. Hills of Snow. Flowers at a time when the majority of other shrubs have stopped. Pure white flowers. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. The commonest and most popular Hydrangea.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 25 | \$2 50 | \$18 oo |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 40 | 400 | 3000 |

hortensis. Japanese Hydrangea. Require protection in winter. We grow them in tubs so that they may be placed in the cellar in winter. Each II-in. tubs.................... ${ }^{\text {. }}$ I 50 to $\$ 200$ 12-in. tubs................... . . 250 to 400 15-in. tubs.................... 5 oo to 8 oo Otaksa. Large flowers; pink or blue.
Thomas Hogg. White.
ILEX aquifolia Wilsoni. One of the few Hollies that withstand our winters and do not, like the English Holly, require protection. Each $3^{1 / 2}$ to $4^{1 / 2}$ ft.................... $\$ 2$. 50 to $\$ 300$ 5 to 6 ft...................... . . 4 oo to 600 crenata. Japanese Holly. Evergreen and perfectly hardy. Each 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$................................. $\$ \mathrm{I} 50$ 4 to 5 ft ., broad specimens. . . . . . . . . . . 8 oo
KERRIA Japonica. Grows well in almost any soil. Small yellow flowers. Each Doz. 100 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0$ o 30 \$3 oo $\$ 20$ oo 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \ldots \ldots . . .$. Japonica fl. pl. Double yellow flowers.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 30 | \$3 00 | \$20 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft .. | 40 | 400 | 3000 |

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. Should be used in all rhododendron groups, as it flowers about the same time and its foliage is also of lustrous green. We can supply these in two grades, nursery-grown and collected. Each

I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., nursery-grown........... . . $\$ \mathrm{I}$ oo
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., nursery-grown.............. I 50
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., nursery-grown............ . . 2 oo
In carload lots containing from 300 to 400 plants, $\$ 160$ to $\$ 250$, f. o. b. our shipping point. Prices on two or three carload lots on application.
LAURUS cerasus. See page 44 .


Standard and Pyramidal Bay Trees in our Nursery


Lonicera Morrowi

## FLOWERING AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

Laurus nobilis. Sweet Bay. This is well known on account of its aromatic odor. Used for Italian gardens and sun-parlors. We have been importing them for years in ever-increasing numbers, and are today the largest importers in the country. They can be viewed both in summer and winter, as we have always a large stock on hand in storage sheds. See, also, p. 44 .
Shipkænsis. See page 44.
LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. California Privet. Used for hedges. Each Doz. roo

LONICERA Morrowi. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. Spreading bush, good as specimen plants in shrub borders. Each Doz. 100 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$.......... 25 \$2 $50 \quad \$ 18$ oo 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . \ldots \ldots \ldots$........ $50 \quad 450 \quad 30$ oo
Tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Small, pink, fragrant flowers. Each Doz. Ioo 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. . $\$ \mathrm{ol} 25$ \$2 50 \$18 oo 3 to 4 ft .............. $50 \quad 4 \quad 50 \quad 30$ oo
PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange, or Syringa.
coronarius. Gaillard Mock Orange. White, fragrant flowers; hardy. Each Doz. ioo 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$.......... 25 \$2 50 \$18 oo 3 to 4 ft ................ 30 oo 22 oo grandiflorus. The oldest of the Mock Oranges. Broad, spreading habit. Each Doz. 100
 3 to 4 ft ................ $30 \quad 3$ oo 22 oo

Philadelphus Lemoinei. flowers than others

POTENTILLA fruticosa. Yellow flowers which are borne almost throughout the summer; hairy leaves.

Each Doz. Ioo 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . .$. . \$o 30 \$3 oo \$22 oo
PRUNUS Pissardi. Very ornamental on account of its dark red leaves. Each Doz. roo
 Pissardi Mosseri. An improved type of the foregoing, having much darker leaves. Very pretty and scarce. pink flowers. Both in standard and bush forms.

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bush, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | \$0 35 | \$3 50 |
| Bush, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 50 | 5 oo |
| Standard, $3-\mathrm{ft}$ |  |  |

RHAMNUS cathartica. Buckthorn. Used for hedges and shrubberies. Thrives in very poor soil. 3 to 4 ft............... \$o 35 \$3 50 \$25 oo

## Rhododendron

This charming shrub is being planted more and more every year, as the people begin to realize the beauty and also find out that it thrives so well in shady places where other things refuse to grow. The one thing that must be avoided is not to plant in soil containing lime.


Rhododendron Planting

## FLOWERING AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

Rhododendron maximum. Great Laurel. The native American Rhododendron from which the majority of hybrids have been obtained. Each I to 1 I $/ 2 \mathrm{ft}$., nursery-grown. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0$ o 75 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., nursery-grown.............. I 50 3 to $3^{1 / 2}$ ft., nursery-grown. . . . . . . . . . . . 3 oo $3^{1 / 2}$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 . 50
Collected Rhododendrons, strong, bushy plants, from high and dry ground, in carload lots, f. o. b. shipping point. Special price on application in larger quantities.

$$
\text { Single-deck car Double-deck car } \quad 100
$$

12 to 18 in. 300 to $350 \quad 500$ to $600 \ldots . . . \$ 5000$ 2 to 3 ft . 240 to 275500 ...... 6500 3 to 4 ft . 240 to $250 \quad 400$...... 6500 4 to 5 ft . 190 to 210 ...... 6500 5 to 6 tt . I50 ...... 9000 6 to 7 ft . 100 ......I40 00 7 to 8 ft . $50 \quad . . . .32500$

## Hybrid Rhododendrons:

Abraham Lincoln. Red.
Album elegans. White; tall grower.
Candidissima. Pure white.
Catawbiense grandiflora. Purplish rose.
Chas. Bagley. Rose; tall grower.
Chas. Dickens. Red, crimson shaded.
C. S. Sargent. Best red.

Cunningham's White. White; dwarf.
F. D. Goodman. Crimson, blotched.

Giganteum. Amber; large flowers.
H. W. Sargent. Red; large truss.

Lady Grey Edgerton. Rose.
Henrietta Sargent. Dark crimson. Each I8 to 20 in.................... . $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 300$
Roseum elegans. Rose; tall. 15 to 18 in .. 1 oo I 8 to 20 in............................... . . I 50

RHUS aromatica. Valued very much on account of its dark red autumn foliage.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . \begin{gathered}\text { Each } \\ \text { Do } 50\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Doz. } \\ \$ 500 \\ \$ 4000\end{gathered}$
typhina laciniata. Staghorn Sumach. The foliage in form resembles a fern leaf and in fall turns into a beautiful red.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0 30 | \$3 00 | \$22 00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 45 | 450 | 3000 |

RIBES aureum. Buffalo Currant. Small shrub with golden yellow flowers.
sanguineum. Crimson flowers.


ROSA blanda. Meadow Rose. Large, single, pink flowers. The typical wild Rose of this section.
 multiflora. White flowers.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots . . .25 \quad 250$...... 2500
rugosa. Japanese Rose. Bright red, single flowers and in fall covered with bright red berries, which stay on throughout the winter.

$$
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \$ \mathrm{~m} 25 \quad \$ 25^{50} \$ 20 \mathrm{oo}
$$

setigera. Prairie Rose. Single, dark rose-colored flowers. One of the finest of the trailing Roses for rockeries.

Each Doz. 100

ROSES, See page 24.

## FLOWERING AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

SAMBUCUS Canadensis. Common Elder. White flowers, followed in fall by edible black berries. Each Doz. Ioo
 Canadensis aurea. Golden Elder. Variegated golden leaves. Each Doz. ioo

SKIMMIA Japonica. Dark green foliage and in winter bearing red fruit. Strong plants..
$\qquad$ $\cdots . . .50$ cts. to $\begin{gathered}\text { Each } \\ \$ \mathrm{I}\end{gathered}$
SPIRÆA arguta. A rather slow grower, but well repays planting, as it is one mass of white when in flower. Each Doz. 100 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . \ldots .$. . $\$ \mathrm{o} 35$ \$3 50 \$25 oo
Billardii. Strong grower; pink flowers. callosa alba. Dwarf shrub; white flowers.

I8 to 24 in........... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } 25\end{aligned} \begin{gathered}\text { Doz. } \\ \$ 2 \\ 50\end{gathered}{ }^{1000}$ opulifolia. A very vigorous grower and should always be planted as specimen plants, or in the back of shrubberies. Each Doz. 100

Thunbergii. Very similar to $S$. arguta; same habit and color of flowers. 18 to 24 in........... $\begin{gathered}\text { Each } 25\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Doz. } \\ \$ 2 \\ 50\end{gathered}$ Van Houttei. Vigorous grower; white flowers.

Each Doz. Joo

STYRAX Japonica. One of the most beautiful of all shrubs. In June a mass of drooping, belllike flowers. Each Doz. Ioo 2 to 3 ft ............. \$o 25 \$2 oo \$18 oo
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. Small red flowers, followed by white berries in fall.

Each Doz. Ioo 2 to 3 ft .............. \$0 25 \$2 50 \$18 oo vulgaris. Coral Berry. Similar to the former, with purplish red berries in fall.


TAMARIX Africana. Upright growth, delicate green foliage. | Each | Doz. |  | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0$ | 35 | $\$ 3$ | 50 |
| $\$ 22$ | 0o |  |  |

Gallica. Similar to the former, with lighter green foliage and flowering later.

Indica. Dull green foliage, flowering latest of all.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. White flowers; mediumsized shrub. Grows well in partial shade. molle. Large, dark green foliage; white flowers. Each Doz. roo
 cassinioides. Withe-Rod. Dark green leaves, creamy white flowers. Grow as specimen or in shrubbery. Each Doz. Ioo
 nana. Dwarf habit; white flowers.
 plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Very beautiful shrub; in spring covered with numerous white balls

| s. | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 25 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 40 | 400 | 30 00 |

WEIGELA; syn., Diervilla.
candida. Erect habit; white flowers.

Eva Rathke. Flowers almost continually through out the summer. Dark red flowers. Small shrub.

Van Houttei. Profuse bloomer. Pink and white flowers. Small shrub. Each Doz. 100 2 to 3 ft ..............\$0 25 \$2 50 \$18 00 rosea. Red flowers; habit same as Van Houttei.

|  |  |  | $180$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Spiræa Van Houttei


House of Flowering Shrubs for Forcing

## Flowering Shrubs and Roots for Forcing

Being large growers and forcers for the New York market, we are enabled to furnish the very best stock only. Our list of varieties includes only those specially adapted to the purpose and will be found satisfactory in every respect. All our plants are of good size and in prime condition, and will produce a profusion of flowers. For fuller descriptions see under Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs.

## Azaleas

We import and cultivate large quantities of the choicest varieties most suited for this continent.

The prices as quoted are for well-budded stock. Special attention is drawn to the dwarf varieties.

We always have a number of specimen plants, prices for which will be given upon application. Doz.

Crown 10 to 12 in . in diameter.
.\$900
Crown I2 to I4 in. in diameter................12 oo
Crown 14 to 16 in. in diameter............. . . 1400
Crown 16 to 18 in. in diameter.............. 18 oo
Crown 18 to 20 in. in diameter.............. 30 oc
Crown 20 to 24 in. in diameter.............. 36 oo
Crown 24 to 26 in. in diameter............. 48 oo
Each
Specimens...................... . . $\$ 5, \$ 7.50$ andio oo Pyramids......................... $\$ 3.50$ and 10 оо
Standards. $\qquad$
Vervæneana. Fine double pink.
Verbæneana alba. New white. Best substitute for Deutsche Perle. Same habit as Old Vervæneana. Empress of India. Large; semi-double; pink. Late. De Schryveriana. Salmon, with white; fine for Easter.
Prof. Wolters. Fine single pink.
Paul Weber. Double pink with white border.
Madame Van der Cruyssen. Semi-double; rose; very free bloomer.
Simon Mardner. Double pink.

Deutsche Perle. Double; pure white; good for early forcing.
Niobe. Creamish white. Easter.
Ernest Eckhautte. Novelty. Fine semi-double; deep carmine.
Madame Petrick. Semi-double; rose; free bloomer Fine for Christmas.
Thiers. Beautiful red.
Dwarf varieties: Chas. Encke, Marie Louise Rigolo and Firefly. 50 cts., 75 cts. and $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
AZALEA mollis. A hardy Azalea with varicolored flowers, flowering in early spring. Splendid for forcing and makes a glorious show of color.

Each Doz.
I5 to 18 in....................... $\$ 0$ o 50 \$5 00
I8 to 24 in......................... $75 \quad 750$
mollis, J. C. Van Toll. The best red A. mollis for forcing.

Bushy plants, \$I to \$1.50 each, \$10 to \$I5 doz. mollis Sinensis, Anthony Koster. Very intense yellow flowers used very largely for forcing. Compact plants, from $\$ \mathrm{I}$ to $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$$ Io to $\$$ I5 per doz.
rustica flore pleno, Aida. Rose-colored; good for forcing. Bushy plants, 75 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ each, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 12.50$ per doz.
CRATÆGUS, Wm. Paul's Scarlet. Each Doź. Strong pot-grown plants.
\$1 25 \$12 50

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND ROOTS FOR FORCING, continued
CYTISUS Laburnum, var. Vassi. Each Doz. Standards, $5^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. DEUTZIA gracilis. 35 cts. to 75 cts . each.

Lemoinii. 35 cts. to 75 cts. each.
HYDRANGEA arborescens. Round heads of handsome white flowers. Blooms early and all summer. \$I to $\$ 3$ each.
hortensis. Immense, ball-shaped heads of white flowers sometimes tinged with pink and blue. 50 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
paniculata. White flowers in great panicles. Bushy plants. Blooms late in summer. From $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ per doz.
paniculata. Standards. From $\$ 9$ up, per doz.
Souvenir de Clair. 50 cts. to $\$ 1.50$ each.
New Varieties of Hydrangas, pot-grown plants out of $5-\mathrm{in}$. and $6-\mathrm{in}$. pots, $\$ 9$ per doz.
Avalanche. Pure white.
Mad. Moulliere. White.
La Lorraine. Pink.
Bouquet Rose. Light rose.
Viscountesse de Vilbraye. Pink.
LILACS. We handle only the very best German pot-grown plants. The quality of our Lilacs is unequaled. The list following contains those varieties which are suitable for forcing and will produce a profusion of splendid flowers.
$\$ 24$ to $\$ 36$ per doz., except where noted
Casimir-Perrier. Double; white.
Horace de Chaussel. Double; light purple.
Marie Legraye. Single; white.
Madame Lemoine. Double; white.
Charles X. Single; blue.
Louis Spæth. Single; purple.
Michael Buchner. Double; light purple.
Marley. Single; white; bushes from open ground. Suitable for cutting, with long stems. \$I5 to \$18 per doz.


Rhododendron, Kate Waterer


Packing Lily-of-the-Valley pips in our sheds
LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (Convallaria majalis). Roehrs' Special New Year Wonder. We force $1,500,000$ a year. Fresh crop in December and spring. $\$ 25$ per 1,000 ; cold-storage pips, \$25 per I,000.
MALUS floribunda. From $\$_{15}$ up, per doz.
Scheideckeri. From $\$ 15$ up, per doz.
PRUNUS triloba. Bushes $\$_{\text {I }}$ to $\$_{15}$ per doz. triloba. Standards. \$18 to \$24 per doz.
PEACH, Clara Meyer. From $\$ 30$ up, per doz.
RHODODENDRON Hybrids. Forcing varieties.
12 to 18 in., $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 15$ per doz.; is to 24 in ., $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 24$ per doz., except as noted
Cynthea. Bright rosy red.
Catawbiense grandiflora. Rosy purple.
Gerda. Dark red; very early. \$2.50 to \$3 each.
John Walter. Rich crimson.
Kate Waterer. Reddish rose.
Madame Carvalho. White.
Madame Wagner. White center, rose margin. Early.
Mrs. Sterling. Very fine pink; very similar to Pink Pearl.
Pink Pearl. Scarce variety; large clusters of pink flowers. \$2.50 to \$3 each.
White Pearl. Same as the foregoing except in color. \$2.50 to \$3 each.
Prince Camille de Rohan. White and rose, with pink spots. Early.
WISTARIA Chinensis alba. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to $\$ 5$ each.
Chinensis cærulea. $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 5$ each.


Wall covered with Ampelopsis Veitchii; Hedge of Hemlock Spruce on top

## Hardy Vines and Climbers

ACTINIDIA arguta. A Japanese climber of strong, vigorous growth, with white flowers and purple center. The fruit is round and edible.

Each Io
Strong plants. $\qquad$ \$0 $50 \quad \$ 400$
AMPELOPSIS Henryii. One of the late introductions from China. Each Very fine, strong, pot-grown plants ..... \$I oo Lowii. New. Leaves much smaller than $A$. Veitchii, turning to purple.

Each Strong plants. $\qquad$ . $\$ 075$ \$7 00
Veitchii. Boston Ivy. The most widely planted of all vines for covering churches, factories, etc., where it lends itself to the purpose very well on account of its hardiness and rapid growth.

$$
\begin{array}{llrr}
\text { I year old. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \$ \text { \$0 } & 30 \\
2 \text { years old. . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & \text { \$2 } & 20 \\
25 & 50
\end{array}
$$

Each ${ }^{10}$

Pot-grown............................ 50 . 3 oo
Veitchii robusta. Similar to $\dot{A}$. Veitchii, but has much larger leaves.

Strong plants.
Each ro
............ \$o 75 \$7 oo quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Of vigorous habit, with large foliage. Good for walls and planting about old tree trunks

Strong plants................... $\$ 0$ o 35 \$2 50

Engelmanni. Very similar to the former, but with the advantage of having cup-shaped tendrils which cling to the barest walls, and beautiful fall coloring.

BIGNONIA grandiflora; syn., Tecoma grandiflora. Trumpet Vine. Of vigorous growth with large, trumpet-shaped, red flowers with yellow centers. Each ${ }^{\text {º }}{ }^{\text {º }}$ Strong plants
\$0 75 \$6 oo radicans. Very similar to the former, but with flowers only half as large. Each io Strong plants.................. \$0 40 \$3 50
CELASTRUS scandens. Climbing Bittersweet, or Waxwork. A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit. Each 10 Strong plants................... \$o 35 \$3 oo

CLEMATIS paniculata. This is mostly planted on porches, pillars, fences, etc., where a support can be given it to grow on. In the late summer it is a mass of white flowers.

Each $\quad 10$
Strong plants................. \$o 35 \$3 00
Henryi. Very large, finely formed, creamy white flowers.

Each
Strong plants $\qquad$ \$o 75 \$7 oo
Jackmani. Large, intense violet-purple flowers. Strong plants.................. $\$ 0$ Each $75 \quad \$ 7^{\text {IO }} 00$
Jackmani, Ville de Lyon. New red-flowering variety. Each ${ }^{10}$ Strong plants.................. $\$ \mathrm{I}$ oo $\$ 900$
EUONYMUS radicans. Good for ground-cover banks and low walls. It is evergreen and
 I-year-old plants. . . . . . . . . . . . \$o 25
3-year-old plants. . . . . . . . .
\$2
40
3 radicans variegata. Same as the preceding with

HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. So well known it needs no description. Each Io

In pots, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . .$. . $\$ \mathrm{o} 30$ \$2 50
In pots, $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . .$.
In pots, 6 to 7 ft . ....\$I 50 to 3 oo
LONIGERA Halliana. Hall's Japan Honey. suckle. This can be used most advantageously for a ground-cover.

Each
Strong plants.................. \$o 35 \$3 oo
Halliana aurea. Golden form of the former; very pretty. Each 10 Strong plants..................\$o 35 \$3 co reticulata aurea. Small, oblong leaves; a very good creeper for ground-cover. Each 10

Strong plants.................. $\$ 0$ o 35 \$3 oo
WISTARIA Sinensis. Chinese Wistaria. When once established, makes tremendous growths in one season. Clusters of blue flowers.

Each Io
Strong plants. ................. \$0 50 \$400 6 - to 8 -yr.-old specimens. $\$ 6$ to 10 oo
Sinensis alba. Same as the foregoing but with white flowers. Strong plants.................. \$o 75 \$7 00


Hybrid Perpetual Roses in their June glory

## ROSES

Roses, above all other plants, require more care in preparing the soil than the majority of outdoor plants. A big mistake is often made in not paying enough attention to the preparation of the Rose-beds. If planted in poor, starved soil the result will be poor, weak plants, which have one or two flowers through out the summer, and instead of being a pleasure are an eyesore. They need a moderately heavy scil and plenty of well-rotted cow manure. To be kept in good, healthy condition, every spring the weak wood should be cut out and the strong shoots cut back to within two or three eyes. The ordinary garden Roses are divided into three classes: Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas and Teas.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Hybrid Perpetuals are very hardy and of vigorous growth. They form magnificent, sturdy bushes, the foliage of which, in many cases, is very handsome. They bloom all summer, but because they flower more profusely in June they are often called June Roses.
Strong, 2-year-old stock, 35c. each, \$30 per 100; 2-year-
old pot-grown plants, 50 c . each, $\$ 40$ per 100
Abel Carriere. Purplish crimson.
Anne de Diesbach. Brilliant carmine.
Baron de Bonstettin. Very dark velvety crimson.
Baroness Rothschild. Light rose.
Captain Christy. Dark red-crimson.
Captain Hayward. Bright-shaded carmine.
Clio. Flesh-colored.
Duke of Teck. Brilliant scarlet-carmine.
Fisher Holmes. Scarlet-red.
Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white.
General Jacqueminot. Scarlet-crimson.
Hugh Dickson. Crimson.
John Hopper. Rose-crimson.
Madame Gabriel Luizet. Rose.
Magna Charta. Bright pink.
Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine.
Monsieur Boncenne. Dark velvety crimson.
Mrs. John Laing. Dark pink.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Pink.
Paul Neyron. Bright pink.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Velvety crimson.
Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red.

## HYBRID TEA ROSES

The Hybrid Teas combine the free-flowering habit of the Tea Roses, with the comparative hardiness of other sorts. They represent every color and shade, and are exceedingly sweet-scented. Thity give a profusion of flowers all summer and until the frost comes.
Strong, 2-year-old stock, 40c. each, $\$ 35$ per 100; 2-year-
old, pot-grown plants, 60 c . each, $\$ 50$ per 100
Antoine Rivoire. Rosy yellow.
Augustine Guinoisseau (White La France).
Belle Siebrecht. Rare pink.
Bessie Brown. Creamy white.
Betty. Ruddy gold.
Countess of Gosford. Salmon-pink.
Dean Hole. Silvery carmine.
Etoile de France. Velvety crimson.
Farbenkonigin. Crimson-rose.
Franz Deegen. Delicate yellow.
Frederick Harms. Pale yellow.
Friedrichsruhe. Dark crimson.
General McArthur. Crimson-scarlet.
Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet-vermilion.
Joseph Hill. Fine shade of salmon-pink.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white.
Killarney. Flesh-pink.
Konigin Carola. Fine rose.
Konigin Emma. Creamy white flesh.
La Detroit. Pink, shaded rose.
Lady Ashtown. Fine rose.
La France. Rose-pink.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued
La Tosca. Silvery pink.
Liberty. Pink.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Salmon-rose.
Mme. Caroline Testout. Bright satin-rose.
Mme. Edmee Metz. Bright pink.
Mme. Jenny Guillemot. Saffron-yellow
Mme. Joseph Combet. Creamy white.
Mme. Jules Grolez. Bright china-rose.
Mme. Ravary. Orange-yellow.
Mildred Grant. Cream, faint rose blush.
My Maryland. Rare pink.
Papa J. Lambert. Rose-pink, dark center.
Pharisaer. Rose, shaded salmon.
Prince de Bulgarie. Rosy flesh.
Richmond. Brilliant crimson-scarlet.
Souvenir du Pres. Carnot. Flesh-white.
Sunburst. Golden yellow, very intense.
Viscountess of Folkestone. Creamy pink, center salmon-pink.
Wm. R. Smith. Flesh-colored.

## TEA-SCENTED ROSES

The delicate coloring and delicious fragrance of this group of Roses have made them immensely popular.
Strong, 2-year-old stock, 40c. each, \$35 per Ioo; 2-yearold pot-grown plants, 6oc. each, $\$ 50$ per 100
Catherine Mermet. Light rose.
Deutschland. Pale yellow turning golden yellow. Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur-yellow. Gloire de Dijon. Fawn with salmon shading. Grace Darling. Creamy white, shaded flesh.
Hon. Edith Gifford. White, flesh center.
Kaiser Frederick. Yellow, shaded rose. Konigin Wilhelmina. Rosy pink.
Lady Roberts. Apricot-yellow.


Standard or Tree Rose

TEA-SCENTED ROSES, continued
Maman Cochet, Pink. Brilliant shade.
Maman Cochet, White. Pure and brilliant.
Maman Cochet, Yellow. Large flower.
Mme. Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow.
Mme. Jules Gravereaux. Deep yellow, orange center.
Mme. Lambard. Bright rose.
Mlle. Marie Van Houtte. Yellow, tipped bright rose.
Mrs. B. R. Cant. Carmine-rose.
Perle des Blanches. White; very clear.
Perle des Jardins. Deep yellow.
Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson.
Souvenir du Pierre Notting. Apricot-yellow.

## STANDARD or TREE ROSES

We always have a quantity of these on hand. They are all pot-grown and, therefore, sure to give satisfaction.
\$r.50 each, \$16 per doz.

## Hybrid Perpetuals

Alfred Colomb. Bright red.
Captain Hayward. Crimson-carmine.
Duke of Teck. Crimson.
General Jacqueminot. Dark red. Gloire de Margottin. Scarlet. Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson. Mrs. John Laing. Bright pink. Mad. Frank Perrier. Carmine. Magna Charta. Pink, suffused carmine. Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red.

## Hybrid Teas

Countess of Gosford. Salmon-pink, suffused yellow. Etoile de France. Velvety crimson.
Frau Lila Rautenstrauch. Rosy flesh.
General McArthur. Crimson-scarlet.
Gruss an Teplitz. Rich scarlet-vermilion.
Jean Holeschmerg. Carmine.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Deep pink.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Carmine-rose.
Mme. Caroline Testout. Satiny rose.
Mme. Edmee Metz. Bright pink.
Mme. Jules Grolez. Satiny rose.
Mme. Ravary. Coppery yellow.
Pharisaer. Rosy white.
Prince de Bulgarie. Silvery flesh, shaded salmon.

## Tea-Scented

Maman Cochet. Deep rose-pink.
Mme. Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow. Mme. Jean Dupuy. Dark golden yellow.

## Climbers

Field-grown trees, 75 c. to $\$ 1.50$; pot-grown, $\$ \mathrm{x} .25$ to $\$ 2$
Dorothy Perkins. Double; pink.
White Dorothy Perkins. Double; white.
Hiawatha. Single; brilliant pink.
Lady Gay. Double; pink.
Tausendschon. Double; light pink.

## Baby Ramblers

Baby Dorothy. Carnation-pink.
Catherine Zeimet. Double; white.
Madame N. Levavasseur. Rosy crimson.
Mrs. William Cutbush. Light pink.
Orleans. Geranium-red, petals edged carmine, with white center.


Dorothy Perkins Rose

## CLIMBING ROSES

These are used for covering banks, walls and trellises, and are also very largely used in greenhouses. We grow thousands every year for the Easter trade, and in the illustration is shown what can be done with our pot-grown plants.

Two-year-old plants, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1o; 3-yearold plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for io, except where noted. Varieties marked with a star (*), in strong, selected, pot-grown plants for forcing, $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$ to $\$ 3$ each.
American Pillar. (Polyantha.) A very fine, large, single, dark pink Rose. Strong, 3-yr.-old plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10; 2-yr.-old plants, 40 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Carmine Pillar. (Polyantha.) Single; rosy carmine with white center; very free bloomer.
*Crimson Rambler. (Hybrid Multiflora.) One of the most popular climbing Roses; double. dark red flowers. Strong plants, 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
Turner's Crimson Rambler. Very similar to the foregoing, but of a darker red.
*Dorothy Perkins. (Hybrid Wichuraiana.) Double light pink flowers; blooms very profusely.
Flower of Fairfield. (Polyantha.) This is called the Everblooming Crimson Rambler, as it has flowers of the same color as its namesake; but its great drawback is that at no time is it as showy as the other.
*Hiawatha. (Hybrid Wichuraiana.) This is one of the most beautiful single, brilliant pink Roses, and is the best in its class.

## CLIMBING ROSES, continued

*Lady Gay. (Hybrid Wichuraiana.) Very similar to Dorothy Perkins; double, light pink, quilled flowers.
*Newport Fairy. (Polyantha.) Introduced by us a few years ago. Single, light pink flowers; very vigorous habit.
*Tausendschon. (Multiflora.) One of the new introductions and very desirable. Bears large clusters of large, double, light pink flowers. 2 -yr.-old plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
*White Dorothy Perkins. Same as Dorothy Perkins in habit, but flowers are white.

## DW ARF POLYANTHA ROSES

## 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

Baby Dorothy. In color similar to Dorothy Perkins-carnation-pink.
Catherine Zeimet. White Baby Rambler. This is a new addition to this class, with double white flowers.
Erna Teschendorff. This is a sport of Baby Rambler. In habit and growth it is similar to the old variety, but surpassing it in beauty, richness and purity of color. Novelty.
Mme. N. Levavasseur. Baby Rambler. Rosy crimson, very free-flowering.
Mrs. William Cutbush. Similar in growth and flower to Baby Rambler, but flowers are light pink, something like those of Dorothy Perkins.
Orleans. Geranium-red, petals edged carmine, with white center.


Hiawatha Rose


## Perennial and Herbaceous Plants

In this class will be found all the old-fashioned flowers which our grandmothers and great-grandmothers were so fond of, and to which poets and writers of fiction are continually referring us. Take, for instance, the Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Trollius, Candytuft, Primrose and innumerable other varieties which have been known for years, which can be planted in the smallest garden. There is now the additional advantage of our being able to obtain improvements on the old types, with larger flowers and better colors, due to the forward movement in horticulture in the past few years.

Like most plants, perennials require well-cultivated soil, which should be kept clear of weeds after the plants are put in the ground. They require, outside of that, a fall and spring mulching of well-rotted stable manure, applied very lightly.

ACANTHUS. Bear's Breech. Very imposing perennials with fine foliage. Should be planted on rocky banks and in borders, and can also be planted in partly shaded places, as they will thrive but not flower so well. Each Doz.
mollis. Purple flowers. 3 ft . Aug..\$o 25 \$2 50 latifolius. Purple flowers. 3 ft . Aug. 25250
ACHILLEA. Milfoil, or Yarrow. Herbaceous and alpine plants, growing freely in most garden soils; flowers pale lemon-yellow and white.

Each Doz. 100
filipendula. Yellow flowers
2 ft . July-Aug......... \$o i5 $\mathrm{\$ I}_{\mathrm{I}} 50$ \$io oo millefolium roseum. Pink flowers. 2 ft . July-Aug... 15 I 50 го 0 The Pearl. White flowers. 2 ft . July-Sept........... 12 I 20 ( 8 oo
ACONITUM. Monkshood. Tall and handsome herbaccous plant. Dangerous on account of its poisonous roots and should be kept away from kitchen-garden. Does well in shrubberies and along streams.
autumnale. Violet-blue Each Doz. roo flowers. 3 ft July-Aug. $\$ \mathrm{o}$ I 5 \$I $50 \quad \$ 12$ oo Fischeri. Dark blue flowers.

2 ft . Sept................ 20 oo 20 oo

Aconitum Napellus album. Each Doz. roo White. 3 ft . July-Aug.. \$o 20 \$2 00 \$12 00
Napellus bicolor. Blue and white flowers. 3 ft . Aug. I5 I 50 I2 00 Wilsoni. Violet-blue flowers. May-July $\qquad$ $20 \quad 200 \quad 1500$ ACTÆA. Baneberry. Perennials of vigorous growth; flower-spike white, followed by showy berries. Each Doz. Ioo spicata. White flowers; berries purplish black. 2 ft . May-June............. . . \$o
spicata rubra. White flowers; berries scarlet. 2 ft . May-June................ 20 oo 15 oo ADONIS. Pheasant's Eye. Pyrenaica. Deep yellow. I ft. May-July........... 2525020 oo
vernalis. Yellow flowers. I ft. May-July........... I5 I 50 Io oo
ETHIONEMA. Alpine and rock plants; grow freely in sandy loam.
grandiflorum. Rose-colored flowers. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July................. I5 I 50 io oo

## PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS. continued

AGROSTEMMA. Rich crimson flowers. Grows well in dry and chalky soil.
coronaria. Rosy crimson. Each Doz. 100 2 ft . June-July........ $\$ \mathrm{O}$ I5 \$I 50 \$10 oo
alba. White flowers. 2 ft .
June-July............. I5 I 50 Io oo
AJUGA. Bugle Weed. Dwarf herbs, flowering in early spring and summer. Each Doz. roo
Genevensis. Bright blue
8 in. May............. \$o I5 \$1 25 \$9 oo
reptans. Dark blue. 3 to 5
in. May-June .......... I5 I 50 Io oo
ALSTREMERIA. Peruvian Lily. Requires a rich soil and when once established, should not be moved.
Chilensis. Rose-colored
flowers. 2 ft . July-Aug. \$o i5 \$I 50 \$io oo
ALYSSUM. Madwort. Used for borders and edging. Each Doz. 100
saxatile compactum. Yel-
low flowers. I ft. Apr.-
May...................\$0 I5 \$1 50 \$10 oo
saxatile fl. pl. Double yellow flowers. I ft. Apr.-
May...................... 20 200 15 oo
ANCHUSA. Alkanet. Good for the wild garden.
Barrelleri. Delicate blue Each Doz. 100 flowers. 2 ft . May..... \$0 I5 \$I 50 \$10 oo
Italica. Rich gentian-blue. flowers. 3 to 4 in . May-July I5 I 50 Io 00
ANTHEMIS. Rock Chamomile.
Kelwayi. Rich yellow. Each Doz. Ioo 2 ft . June-Oct..........\$0 I5 \$I 50 \$10 oo
tinctoria alba. Creamy white. 2 ft. July-Oct..... I5 I 50 Io oo
ANEMONE. Windflower. Valued greatly on account of its flowering in late summer and autumn. Each Doz. Ioo
Japonica alba. Pure white. 2 ft . Sept.............. \$0 15 \$I 50 \$10 oo rosea perfecta. Rich rose. 2 ft . Sept................ I5 I 50 Io oo
Queen Charlotte. Silvery pink. 2 ft . Sept.......... I5 I 50 Io оо
Whirlwind. White; semidouble. 2 ft . Aug.-Oct.. I 5 I 50 Io oo
Pulsatilla. Purplish blue, I ft. April............... I5 I 50 io oo
ANTHERICUM. St. Bruno's Lily. Bulbous plant of the Lily family. Each Doz. 100 Liliastrum. Flowers white. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-June...... \$0 12 \$ 20 \$8 oo giganteum. Pure white flowers. $3 \mathrm{ft}, \ldots . . . . . .$.
AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Common garden plant. 2 to 3 ft . May-June. Each Doz. 100
cærulea. Blue and white. \$o I5 \$1 50 \$10 oo Canadensis. Red and yellow....................... I5 I 50 Io 00 chrysantha. Golden spurred I5 I 25. Io oo
flabellata. Dwarf white... I5 I 25900
glandulosa major. Deep
blue....................... . I I $25-900$
vulgaris. Purple........... I5 I 25 I 900
Double varieties mixed.... I5 I $25 \quad 9$ oo
Single varieties mixed.... is I 25 oo
ARMERIA. Thrift, or Sea Pink. Rock and shore plants. Each Doz. 100 maritima. Rosy pink. 3 to 6 in. May-June...\$o I5 \$I 25 \$9 oo

ARTEMISIA Stelleriana. Each Doz
100
ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed, or Silkweed.
incarnata. Pale pink. 4 to 5 ft. July-Aug.............. I5 I $25 \quad 900$ tuberosa. Orange-scarlet. 2 ft . July-Aug........... I5 I 25 ( 9 oo
ASPERULA hexaphylla.
White flowers. 1 to 2 ft .
May-July................. . .
I5 I 25
900
ASPHODELUS lutea. Yellow
flowers. 3 ft................
I5 I 25
900

## Asters

Starwort, or Michælmas Daisy
The perennial, or Michælmas Daisy is becoming a greater favorite every year on account of its profusion of flowers coming, as they do, in the middle of summer and late fall. To simplify selection for customers we have arranged them in three classes: The first commences to flower the end of July; the second in August, and the third in October.

Three-inch, strong, pot-grown plants, which will flower the first year, 5 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per roo, unless otherwise noted.

## COMMENCING TO FLOWER IN JULY

Acris. 2 ft . Bushy habit. Lilac-purple flowers.
Gertrude. 2 to 3 ft . Graceful habit; purple flowers.
ptarmicoides. I ft. Erect habit. Small, pure white flowers.
polyphyllus. 4 ft . Beautiful foliage, white flowers, lemon center.
Shortii. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Graceful sprays, bright lilac flowers.


Aquilegia chrysantha


Planting of Anemone Japonica

## PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued

## ASTERS COMMENCING TO FLOWER IN SEPTEMBER

Chapmani. 5 ft . Light blue flowers.
Collarette. 2 ft . Rosy blossoms.
Forget-me-not. 2 ft . White, brownish eye.
F. W. Burbridge. 4 ft . Soft heliotrope flowers.

Melpomene. 5 ft . Purple flowers.
Snowflake. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Pure white.
T. S. Ware. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Very good blue.

## COMMENCING TO FLOWER IN OCTOBER

25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 18$ per 100
amethystinus. 4 ft . Small, bright lilac flowers. Datschi. 3 ft . Pure white flowers. grandiflorus. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Best and largest dark violet. lævis, Calliope. 4 ft . Rich lavender flowers. Novæ-Angliæ. 4 ft . Bright purple-violet. trinervius. 2 ft . Violet-purple.
White Queen. 4 to 5 ft . White flowers.

## Dwarf Alpine Asters

## 6 to 9 inches

alpinus. Blue Mountain Daisy. Each
Flowers bright purple..... \$o 15
alpinus albus. White....... I 5
Doz.
\$I 25
100
$\$ 900$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { I } 25 & 900\end{array}$
I 50 IO 00
Doz.
ASTILBE Davidii. Goat's Each Beard. Novelty. Rosecolored flowers. Grows to about 6 feet high. July-Aug. . . . . . . . . . . . \$o 15
\$1 $50 \quad \$ 1000$
ASTRANTIA major. MasterWort. Pale pink flowers. June-Aug.................. . I5
AUBRIETIA. Purple Rock Cress.
Hendersoni. Rich purpleviolet. Apr.-May........ I5
purpurea. Darker than above...................... . 20
BAMBUSA Metake. Bamboo.. 40

BAPTISIA. False Indigo.
australis. Dark green Each Doz. 100 leaves. 3 to 5 ft . MayJune....................\$0 15 \$1 25 \$9 oo tinctoria. Dark-colored flowers.................... 15 I 25 900
BELLIS perennis. Daisy. Various colors. May-June. io I oo 6 ov
BOCCONIA cordata. Plume Poppy. 5 to 8 ft . July-Sept. I5 I $25 \quad 900$
BOLTONIA. False Chamomile.
asteroides. Aster-like white flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Oct 15 I $25 \quad 9$ oo
latisquama. Pinkish white flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.Oct......................... I5 I 25 9 oo
nana. Dwarf. Aug.-Oct.... I5 I 259 oo
CALIMERIS incisa. Light blue flowers. July-Aug.....I5 I 25 900
CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mallow. Rosy crimson flowers. I ft. JuneSept. Requires light soil... I5 I 25900
CALTHA. Marsh Marigold.
palustris. I ft. Yellow flowers. Apr.-May....... I5 I 25 I 9 oo
palustris fl. pl. Same as above, only double yellow flowers. Apr.--May....... 25250

## Campanula

Harebell; Bellflower
alliariæfolia. 2 ft . White. Each Doz. 100 July......................... I $_{5}$ \$1 25 \$9 oo Carpatica, Blue. I ft. JuneAug.......................... I5 I 25 in
Carpatica, White. Ift....... 15 I 25900
glomerata. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Dark blue flowers...................... I8 I 75
latifolia macrantha. Novelty. June-July.................. . I5 I 25

900


Hardy Chrysanthemums
PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued

Campanula Medium. Can- Each terbury Bells. June-July.\$o I5
Blue.......................... . . . 15
White............................ . . . 15
Rose........................... . 15
persicifolia. Blue. June-July. I5
persicifolia alba. White...... I5
grandiflora alba............... I8
punctata. $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. White, spotted red. June-July.... 15 I $50 \quad 900$
pyramidalis. 4 - to 5 -foot long spikes. Blue flowers. JulyAug......................... . 15
pyramidalis alba............ 18
rapunculoides. Blue. $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. I 5
rotundifolia. Light blue. Dwarf. I5
CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. Blue Spirea. Purple flowers; dwarf. Sept.-Oct.. I5 I 259 oo
CASSIA Marylandica. Bright yellow. 5 to 6 ft . July-Sept.
CATANANCHE cærulea. Blue Cupid's Dart. 2 ft . Blue flowers. June-Aug. ......... 15 I 259 oo
CEDRONELLA cana. Balm of Gilead. Purplish flowers all summer. 2 ft............... I
CENTAUREA. Knapweed. Used principally for the silvery foliage.
montana alba. I to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. White. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . montana rosea. Rose-pink flowers..................... . . I montana. Violet flowers. June-Sept................... dealbata. Rose-colored flowers. 15 to 18 in. July-Aug. 15 orientalis. Light yellow flowers. 3 ft . July............. Ruthenica. Pale yellow. 3 ft . July....................... . .
CEPHALARIA Tatarica. Round Heads. Creamy white flowers. 5 to 6 ft . July-Sept... I
CERASTIUM tomentosum. Mouse-Ear Chickweed. Dwarf or alpine plants .... I5

Doz.
\$I 25
100
$\$ 900$
$25 \quad 900$
I 25900
25900
25900
25900
80 II 00
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { I } 50 & 10 & 00\end{array}$
I 80 I2 00
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { I } 25 & 900\end{array}$
I 25900

CHELONE. Turtle-head. glabra alba. Terminal flow-
ers of creamy white. 2 to
3 ft . Aug.-Sept.......... \$o I5 \$I 50 \$9 00
Lyoni. Purplish flowers. 2 to
3 ft . Aug.-Sept............ I5 I 25900

## Hardy Chrysanthemums

You can plant them in your perennial garden or border and they will come up each year, giving a wealth of bloom in the fall, long after all other flowers are cut off by frost. These varieties have been selected from an immense list and are undoubtedly the best, comprising a wide range of form and color.

These should be planted as soon as the weather permits in early spring. 2 to 3 ft . Sept.-Oct.
L., large.; M., medium; S., small or button variety.

2 $1 / 2$-inch pots, io cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per ioo, except where noted; field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Aaron. L. Bronze-scarlet; single.
Acto. L. Dahlia-like petals; bright rose. 15 cts. each, \$1. 50 per doz.
Agawam. M. Yellow.
Agnes G. S. Light, shaded bronze.
Alice Carey. S. Orange, shaded bronze.
Almeida. L. Soft pink, tipped with clear yellow.
Arabella. L. Crimson-salmon; very dwarf.
Ashbury. L. Sulphur-white.
Baby. S. Clear, light yellow.
Bohemia. L. Fine pure yellow.
Captivation. S. Rose-pink, yellow shading.
Charlotte. S. Orange-bronze.
Dainty. S. Soft, clear yellow; very early.
Daybreak. L. Soft pink.
Elizabeth. S. Violet-red.
Fashion. S. Maize-yellow.
Fedora. S. Clear soft pink.
Fred J. L. Red-orange.
Henrietta. S. Bronze. yellow edge.
Hijos. L. Beautiful primrose-pink.
Joppa. L. Violet-crimson.
Jardin des Plantes, White. L. Very early,
Jardin des Plantes, Yellow. L. Very early.
Jersey Beauty. S. Cleãr yellow.
Klondike. M. Brilliant yellow.
Lanoka. S. Deep orange.


Planting of Foxgloves (see page 32)

## PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued

## Hardy Chrysanthemums, continued

Leander. M. Bright pink.
Little Canning. L. Clear white.
Little Pet. S. Deep orange-yellow.
Lune Fleuri. S. Yellow.
Madge. L. Deep yellow; strong, vigorous grower.
Marguerite. S. White. I 5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.
Milosa. M. White; compact habit.
Mimosa. M. Very soft pink; early.
Mirabeau. M. Pink, shading to deep buff in center.
M1le. E. Dordau. M. Silver-pink. I 5c. each, \$I.50 per doz.
Monticello. M. Deep orange, with maroon center.
Mrs. Vincent. L. Deep red-violet.
Nellie Rainsford. M. Bronze-pink; dwarf.
Nora. L. Delicate pink; fine form. I5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.
Novarian. Anemone form; white, shading to pink.
Nydia. L. Pure white; beautiful form. I 5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Patterson. L. Old-gold, with dark shadings.
President. S. Rich red-violet.
Prince of Wales. L. Pure white.
Queen of Bulgaria. L. Violet-rose.
Queen of Whites. L. Creamy white.
Rhoda. S. Pink and white.
Rosinante. S. Dwarf; blush, sulphur shading.
Savannah. S. Brilliant clear yellow.
Sinko. M. Straw-color.
Sir Walter Raleigh. L. Terra-cotta; semi-double.
Stratagem. L. Dark red-orange.
Sunset. L. Scarlet-bronze, golden center.
Tennyson. S. Pure yellow.
The Czar. L. Golden bronze, yellow edge.
Tokio. M. Red. I 5 cts. each, \$I. 50 per doz.
Uneeda. S. Bright clear orange-yellow.
Viola. M. Deep violet.
Zampa. S. Deep maroon.

## Chrysanthemum maximum

## Large-Flowering Whiteweed

This is undoubtedly one of the finest of herbaceous plants; pure white flowers, borne upon strong, erect stems; very fine for cutting. 2 ft . June-July. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Alaska. Large and free-blooming.
California. Creamy yellow.
Etoile d'Anvers. Extra-large white flowers on long, stiff stems. 2 to 3 ft . July.-Oct.

Chrysanthemum maximum, continued
King Edward VII. White; extra fine and large. 2 to 3 ft . July-Oct.
Shasta Daisy. Large, white flowers; blooms all summer.
Triumph. A very free-flowering variety.
Nipponicum. Numerous large white flowers and thick green foliage. 2 ft . Sept.-Oct.
uliginosum (Giant Daisy). A fine plant for the border, producing masses of white flowers. Good for cutting. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Sept.
CORONILLA varia Each Doz. 100
CORILLA
CIMICIFUGA racemosa. White
flowers. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. I 5 I $25 \quad 900$
simplex. White flowers. $21 / 2$
to 3 ft . Sept.-Oct......... $25 \quad 250$ I8 00
CLEMATIS Davidiana. Very
fine, dark blue. Aug.-Sept.. I 5 I 25900
erecta. June-July........... 25250
CLAYTONIA Virginica. Spring Beauty. Pink flowers. Apr.May........................ . .
CONVALLARIA Lily-of-the-
Valley. Extra large clumps. I5 I 50 I2 00
COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. Tickseed. Large yellow flowers. Requires a rich, damp soil. June-Oct....... I I

15 I 25
900

## Delphinium • Larkspur

Used very largely on account of their tall, stately flower-spikes and hardiness. They thrive well in most soils, and the color of the flowers varies from pale blue to darkest shades of indigo. From June until late fall.

| Hybrids. Best strain obtain- Each able. \$o I5 | Doz. <br> \$I 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \$ 900 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barlowi. Large, semi-double |  |  |
| flowers. Dark blue. . . . . . . . . 25 | 250 | 1800 |
| Cashmerianum. Dark blue... 25 | 250 | 1800 |
| Chinense. Blue and white.... is | I 25 | 900 |
| Chinense cineraria. Azure- <br> blue. Novelty............... . 25 | 250 |  |
| Chinense sulphureum. Yellow. | 250 |  |
| formosum. Dark blue........ 15 | I 25 | 900 |

## PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued

| Delphiniums, continued |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E | Doz. |  |
| formosum colestinum.....So $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ | Si 50 | Sio |
| Antigone. New.............. 40 | + oo |  |
| Lizzie. Sky-blue, white center. 25 | 250 |  |
| Belladona. Sky-blue; extra fine. 25 | 250 | 1800 |
| Queen Wilhelmina. Sky-blue. 25 | 250 | 1800 |
| Her Majesty. Double white... I5 | 125 | 9 oo |
| Perpetual Snow. Everblooming white. |  |  |
| Scotch Pink................ . . 15 |  |  |
| Souvenir de Salle............. I $^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |
| Large-flowering. Mixed colors. $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ |  | Io oo |

## Dianthus • Hardy Pinks

barbatus. Sweet William. Each Doz. 100 May-June.
barbatus, Newport Pink.
Novelty................. So 25 S2 50 Si8 oo
barbatus, Holborn Glory.
Various color̃s.............. I5 I $25 \quad 9$ oo
barbatus, Double Crimson.
Crimson.................... I5 I 25 oo
barbatus, Double White.
White....................... I5 I 25 I 9 oo
latifolius atrococcineus fl. p1. Double Everblooming Sweet William.

I5
I 25900
plumarius. Pink.
plumarius, Countess Kunth.
New. Yellow flowers..... I oo
plumarius, Diamond. Dark

Diamond. Pure white....... I5 I 25900
DICTAMNUS fraxinella. Red. 'June-July......... I5 I 50 Io oo
Caucasicus. Novelty. JuneJuly....................... 25250
DIELYTRA (Dicentra). spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Heart-shaped ${ }^{\circ}$ crimson flowers. Apr.-June.... I5 I $25 \quad 900$

## Digitalis • Foxglove



EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort. Each Doz.
macranthum. White... So I8 SI 50
coccineum. Bright red.... I8 I 50
ERYNGIUM. Sea Holly.
amethystinum. Blue
Thistle. June-Sept....... I5 I 50 Sio oo
planum. July-Aug......... I5 I 25 I 9 oo
maritimum. Sea Holly.
July-Aug.................. I5 I 50 Io co
EUPATORIUM. Hemp Agri-
mony:
ageratoides. White flowers.

+ to 5 ft . Aug.-Sept...... I5 I 25 I 900
cœlestinum................ I5 I $25 \quad 9$ oo
purpureum. Purple flowers.
6 to 7 ft . Aug.-Sept...... I5 I 25900
EUPHORBIA. Spurge.
corollata. July-Aug........ I2 I 20 ( 8 oo
polygona. Nay............. 25250
FUNKIA. DayLily. July-Aug.
albo-marginata............ io 1 oo 6 oo

subcordata..................... I5 I 50 Io oo
undulata media variegata. I $_{5}$ I 50 Io oo


## Hardy Ferns

Adiantum pedatum. Maid- Each Doz. 100


Christmas Fern. I ft......... I5 I 25900




$\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Dicksonia punctilobula. Gos- } \\ \text { samer Fern................. }\end{array} & \text { I5 } & \text { I } 25 & 900\end{array}$

Osmunda regalis. Flowering
Fern........................... 15 I оо 8 оо


GALEGA. Goat's Rue
bicolor Hartlandi. New. Blue and white........... 25250
GENTIANA. Gentian.
acaulis.................... 20200
Andrewsii. Rose. 2 ft . Aug.-
Sept...................... 15 I 50 Io 00

GERANIUM Balkanum..... I8 I 80 I2 00
grandiflorum. The best.
Hardy................... 15 I 50 Io oo
sanguineum. May-July... I5 I $25 \quad 900$
sanguineum album. Nay-
July........................ . .
GEUM. Avens.
atrosanguineum fl. pl.
Dark crimson. I to 2 ft .
June-July................. 15 I $25 \quad 9$ oo
Hildreichii. Orange. $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
May-July................ 15 I 25900
GUNNERA scabra. Prickly
Rhubarb. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .5^{50} 500$


Bed of German Iris
PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued

| A acutifolia. | Doz. | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July-Aug............. . \$o 15 | \$ 140 | \$10 00 |
| cerastioides............... ${ }^{\text {I }} 5$ | I 25 |  |
| monstrosa repens. New. <br> Dark rose. I ft. July-Aug. 25 |  |  |
| paniculata fl. pl. New.... 50 | 500 |  |
| GRASSES, Ornamental. |  |  |
| Arundo donax. Great Reed. Tall-growing, similar to sugar-cane. I5 ft.......... I8 | I 80 |  |
| Elymus glaucus. Blue Lime Grass. Similar to Pampas grass. 9 to 12 ft ........... 20 | 200 | 12 OO |
| Eulalia Japonica variegata. Japanese Variegated Fern. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.... 20 | 200 |  |
| Eulalia Japonica zebrina.. 20 | 200 |  |
| Phalaris arundinacea variegata. Variegated Ribbon Grass. |  |  |

HELENIUM. Sneezeweed.
autumnale. Yellow flowers.
Aug.-Sept.................
$\begin{array}{llll}15 & 1 & 25 & 9\end{array}$
pumilum magnificum.
Aug.-Sept.................. . .
HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. False Sunflower. Golden yellow. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept. I5 I $25 \quad 900$
HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily.
Dumortierii. Orange-yel-

flava. Lemon Lily. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug...... I5 I 50 Io oo
Thunbergii. Lemon-yellow. 3 ft . July-Aug............ I5 I 50 Io 00
HESPERIS matronalis. White and pink flowers. 2 ft . June-July.............
HEPATICA triloba. Blue flowers. 4 to 6 in. Apr.May........................
HEUCHERA sanguinea. Alum Root. Crimson flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Sept... I5 I 50 io oo
HIBISCUS. Rose Mallow.
Moscheutos. Light rose. 5 to 6 ft . Aug.-Sept. . . . . . .
Moscheutos, Crimson Eye. Flowers very large; white, crimson center. Aug.-Sept. I I5

I 25

HELIANTHUS. Perennial
Sunflower. Each Doz. 100
Maximiliana. Oct.-Nov. \$o I5 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { I } & 25 & \$ 900\end{array}$
multiflorus plenus. The
best. Aug.-Sept........... I5 I 25 I 9 oo
Wolly Dodd. Sept.......... I5 I $25 \quad 900$
Soleil d'Or. Aug.-Sept.... I5 I 25900
HOLLYHOCKS. Althea. Rose,
Double Red, White, Yel-
low, Pink, Maroon and
Salmon, separate colors... I5 I 50 io oo
Double Mixed. ............. . I5 I 25 I 900
Single Mixed.................. I5 I 25 I 90

## Iris . Fleur-de-Lis

Iris Germanica. German Iris. Early flowering. May-June.
Aurea. Golden yellow.
Canary Bird. Soft canary-yellow.
Darling. Large; deep blue.
Florentina alba. Large; pure white.
Jenny Lind. Pure yellow.
King of Blues. Rich, deep blue.
L'Innocence. Ivory-white.
Pallida. Lavender.
Queen of May. Heliotrope
Mixed varieties, all colors, io cts. each, \$1 per doz.,
$\$ 6$ per roo. Named varieties, 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per
doz., \$9 per roo.
Iris Kæmpferi. Japanese Iris. Extra-large, single and double flowers. June-Aug.
Gekka-no-nami. White, yellow blotches.
Shishi-odori. Purple, shaded blue.
Kumo-no-obi. Lavender-purple.
Kakujakuro. Bluish purple, feathered white, yellow blotches.
Iso-no-nami. Claret-red. I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100
LAVANDULA vera. Sweet Each Doz. 100 Lavender. Blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Sept............... \$o i5 \$I 25 \$9 00
LATHYRUS. Everlasting Pea.
latifolius. Red. June-Aug. I5 I 50 I2 00
latifolius alba. White.
June-Aug.................. I5 I 50 I2 oo
LIATRIS scariosa. Purple.
3 to 4 ft . Aug.-Sept...... I5 I 25900
LINUM. Flax.
flavum. Yellow. Io in. June 15 I 50 io oo
perenne. Blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
May-Aug.................. I5 I 25 . 9 oo

## PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued

LOBELIA cardinalis. Car-
dinal Flower. Scarlet. Each Doz. 100 3 ft . Aug...............\$0 I5 \$1 25 \$10 oo
LUPINUS. Lupine.
polyphyllus. Blue. June-
July....................... . .
I 50 Io 00
polyphyllus albus. White. I5 I 50 Io 00
LYCHNIS. Campion.
alpina. Dwarf; pink flowers. I5 I 50 I2 oo
Chalcedonica. Scarlet. 4 ft . June-July ................ I5 I 50 I2 oo
Chalcedonica carnea.
Darker. June-July....... 25250
LYTHRUM roseum super-
bum. Loosestrife. Reddish
purple. 5 ft . July-Aug... I5 I 50 Io oo
MONARDA. Bee Balm.
didyma rosea. Rose-colored flowers. 3 ft . July-Aug... i8 I 80
MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens. Forget-me-not. Blue. 3 to 5 in. Shady or damp soil. May-Sept.... I5 I 259 oo
NEPETA. Cat Mint.
Glechoma. Creeper. Blue flowers. May-June....... io I oo 5 оо
Mussini. Apr.-May....... 25250
OMPHALODES. Navelwort.
verna. Creeper. Blue. MayJune...................... I8 I 80 I2 oo
verna alba. Same as above, only white. May-June... i8 I 80 I2 oo
ORCHIDS. Moccasin Flower.
Cypripedium acaule......
$\begin{array}{llll}15 & 1 & 50 & 10\end{array}$
Cypripedium spectabile.... 606 oo
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Mountain Spurge. 6 to 12 in. Purplish white flowers. May-June...... 2

Pæonia arborea, Madoni. Lilac, shaded violet.
Samarang. Scarlet-red.
Uranie. Violet-pink.
PAPAVER orientale. Orien-
tal Poppy. June-July. Each Doz. Ioo
Mixed colors, seedlings. \$o 15 \$ 50
Named varieties. 3 -in. pots. I8 I 80 I2 00
Named varieties. 4 -in. pots. $30 \quad 2 \quad 50 \quad 18$ oo
PAPAVER nudicaule. Alpine
Poppy. June-Aug.
Seedlings, Mixed, White,
Yellow, Orange......... 15 I 50 io 00
Separate colors........... I8 I 80 I2 00
PENTSTEMON. Beard-tongue.
barbatus Torreyi. Scarlet
flowers. 4 ft . July-Aug... 15 I 50 Io 00
diffusus. Brilliant scarlet.
3 ft . June-Aug........... I5 I 25 I 9 oo
Digitalis. White flowers.
3 ft . June-July............. 15 I $25 \quad 9$ oo
grandiflorus. Pale blue.
3 ft . June-July........... i8 I 80 I2 00

## Perennial Phlox

Phlox decussata.
Boule de Feu. Brilliant red.
Champs Elysees. Purplish crimson.
Coquelicot. Scarlet.
Eclaireur. Carmine-purple.
F. G. Von Lassburg. Fine white.

Etna. Orange-scarlet. Each Doz. ioo
George A. Strohlein ... \$o 25 \$2 50
Madame Paul Dutrie..... $25 \quad 250 \quad 15$ oo
Meteor. Violet; white center.
Field-grown plants, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per ioo, except where noted
Phlox suffruticosa. Earlier than Decussata.
Miss Lingard. Pearly white.
Ringleader.
15 cts. each. $\$ 1.50$ per doz., \$io per 100


## PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued

## Phlox, continued

Phlox, Dwarf. April-May..Each Doz. 100 amœna. Bright pink....\$0 is \$1 50 \$10 00 divaricata Canadensis.... I5 I 50 Io 00
PHLOX subulata. Dwarf Moss Pink. April-May... 12 I 20800 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { atropurpurea. Purple-rose } & 25 & 2 & 50 \\ \text { Nelsonii. White........... } & \text { I } 5 & \text { I } & 50\end{array}$
PLATYCODON. Broad Bellflower.
grandiflorum. Blue flowers. 2 ft . June-Oct........... I5 I 50 Io 00 grandiflorum album. White. 2 ft . July-Oct............ I5 I 50 Io oo
Mariesi macrantha. Large blue flowers. I ft. JulyOct........................ is I 50 Io oo
PLUMBAGO Larpentæ.Leadwort. Blue flowrs. io to 12 in. Aug.-Sept........ I8 I 80 I2 00
POLEMONIUM. Great Valerian.
cæruleum. Jacob's Ladder.
Blue flowers ............. I5 I 25 I 900
album. White flowers..... I5 I 25900
Richardsonii. Sky-blue.
I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-July.... 15 I 25900
PRIMULA. Hardy Primrose.
Hardy Alpine Varieties:
Auricula. Yellow flowers.... $25 \quad 250 \quad 1800$
Veris superba. Very large yellow flowers............ is is 50 Io 00 vulgaris. Yellow English Primrose.................. I5 I 50 Io 00

## Pyrethrum • Feverfew

Double varieties. May-June.
Anacreon. Rose, white tips.
Deese. Flesh-color.
Marceau. Rosy carmine.
Mont Blanc. White.
Lady Kildare. Buff-yellow.
30 cts each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 25$ per 100
Single varieties. May-June. roseum hybridum grandiflorum. uliginosum.

15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., \$1o per 100
RANUNCULUS. Buttercup.
aconitifolius fl. pl. I ft. May-June.
repens fl. pl.
15 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per doz., $\$$ ro per 100

## Rudbeckia - Coneflower

fulgida. Orange-yellow. Each Doz. ioo

maxima. Yellow flowers. 6 to 8 ft . July-Sept........... $25 \quad 250 \quad 18$ oo
Newmani. Orange-yellow. July-Oct. $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .{ }^{\circ}$. 15 I 50 Io 00
SAPONARIA ocymoides splendens. June-Aug.... 25250
SAXIFRAGA. Rockfoil.
peltata. Flowers whitish pink. 2 ft . Apr.-May.... I8 I 80
SCABIOSA Caucasica. Lilac. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug....... 15 I $50 \quad 1200$
Caucasica alba. White. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug...... I5 I 50 I2 oo

SEDUM. Stonecrop. Each Doz. 100
acre. Wall Pepper. Very dwarf; yellow flowers.
May-June..............\$0 I5 \$I 50 \$10 00
maximum album. Good for poor soil. I to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots$ I 5 I 50 I2 00
SHORTIA galacifolia. White
flowers. 6 to 9 in......... 25250
SOLIDAGO. Goldenrod.
Canadensis. Yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . July-Sept...... I5 I 50 Io 00
rigida. Large yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . July-Sept...... I5 I 50 Io oo
SPIRÆA Aruncus. Goat's
Beard. White flowers. 3 to 4 ft . June-July....... I5 I 50 Io oo
Gladstone. Pinkish white flowers. Forcing variety. June-July................ 2525020 oo
STATICE latifolia. Sea Lavender. Blue flowers. 2 ft . July-Sept.................. i5 i 50 io oo
STOKESIA cyanea. Blue flowers. 18 to 24 in. July-Oct. I5 I 50 Io oo
THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. White flowers. I to 3 ft . May-July. $\quad 15 \quad$ I 50 I2 00
adiantifolium. Delicate foliage; yellow flowers. 2 to 5 ft . June-July....... I5 I 50 Io oo
THYMUS. Thyme.
lanuginosus. Dwarf. 5 in. June-Aug.................. 15 I 50 Io oo
vulgaris. English Thyme. June-July. Pale lilac flowers. I to 2 ft.......... I5 I 50 Io oo
TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort.
Virginiana. Blue flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug........... I2 I 00 . 800
Virginiana alba major. White. 2 ft . May-Aug... 15 I 50 Io oo
TRICYRTIS hirta. Pinkish flowers. 3 ft. Sept.-Oct... $25 \quad 250$ I5 oo
TRITOMA. Red-hot Poker.
Pfitzeri. Orange-scarlet; everblooming. Aug.-Sept. 18 I 80 I2 00
TROLLIUS. Globe-flower.
Europæus. Light yellow flowers. 2 ft . May-June $25 \quad 250 \quad 1500$
VERONICA amethystina. Amethyst-blue flowers. 2 ft. June-Aug............. I 15 I 50 Io 00
incana. Violet-blue flowers. I ft. July-Aug........... 15 I 50 Io 00
spicata. Blue flowers. I $1 / 2$
ft. June-July............. 15 I 50 I 12 oo
spicata rosea. Rose. i $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. I5 in 50 I2 00
VINCA. Periwinkle.
minor. Trailer. May-June. 15 I 50 io 00
minor argentea variegata. i5 i 50 Io 00
VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansies. Early spring.
Admiration. Dark blue.
lutea splendens. Yellow.
Papilio. Pale blue.
White Perfection.
Pot-grown plants, io cts. each, \$i per doz., \$6 per ioo
YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Creamy white flowers. 4 to 5 ft . June. 15 cts . each, \$1.50 per doz., \$1o per 100.

## Fruits Under Glass

## Grapes

Houses.-The ideal greenhouse for Grape-vines is an even-span house running north and south, about 100 feet long and 25 to 30 feet wide, divided into three sections of equal length; of course the size depends altogether upon the quantity of fruit desired. By dividing the house into three sections, it gives you early, medium and late fruit, which covers practically the whole season, from May I until January I.

Border.-The border is the most important part of Grape-culture, as upon the proper making of one depends the whole future of the vine. The main question is the drainage; if the house has been built on high ground, it is much simplified. Dig a trench in the house at least 4 feet deep and the width of the house; then cement the bottom, pitching it toward the center from both sides about 6 inches, and have the center pitch to whatever end you can best drain from. Fill in on this about 15 inches of brickbats, broken crock, charcoal, etc., which gives you about 9 inches on the side, having the top level. Then fill in the lower layer with sod inverted, filling in with a good rose soil, adding coarse bone meal in the bottom and finer for the top, depending altogether on the requirements of the soil.


Muscat of Alexandria Grapes
Black Hamburg. (Sweetwater Grape.) One of the easiest and best to grow; adapts itself to early, medium or late houses; good keeper; free cropper.
Black Alicante. (Vinous Grape.) At one time this was the greatest favorite and is still planted for exhibition purposes, as it has massive bunches of excellent color and bloom.
Buckland Sweetwater. (Sweetwater Grape.) A round white Grape; ripens about the same time as Black Hamburg and is valuable for early use.
Foster's Seedling. (Sweetwater Grape.) A very robust grower, good setter and hangs well. A white seedling of Buckland Sweetwater.
Gros Guillaume; syn., Barbarossa. (Vinous Grape.) Produces exceptionally large bunches and has large, round, black berries. Late.

## Grapes, continued

Gros Maroc. (Vinous Grape.) An excellent variety, the fruit being almost as large as that of Gros Colman. Fruit intense black with a heavy bloom. Late variety.
Gros Colman. This is the standard black Grape for late work. It is of easy culture and always full of bunches. Should not be started later than the first of April.
Madresfield Court. (Muscat Grape.) This is one of the oldest varieties, having been planted for the last forty or fifty years. It is a black Grape, with large berries. It does not require strong heat and just as good results can be obtained in a late house as in an early one.
Muscat of Alexandria. (Muscat Grape.) One of the oldest varieties and of exceptional merit. Should be planted in a house by itself, but can be grown in a mixed house; responds very readily to good treatment, but it must not be neglected. The fruit when ripe is pale amber in color.
Those most suitable for pot culture are Black Hamburg, Foster's Seedling, Madresfield Court and Gros Colman.

Strong, pot-grown Grapes, $\$ 60$ per doz.

## Peaches and Nectarines

Peaches and Nectarines, being so similar, require practically the same treatment, and we shall, therefore, treat them under one head.

Houses.-They require about the same kind of house as grapes. The house can also be divided into three compartments for early, medium and late varieties.

Borders.-They do not require as large a border as grape-vines. If the border is 3 feet deep and 4 feet wide it is sufficient. They do not like a heavy soil, but a sandy loam and very well drained.

Kind of Plants.-For planting in the border, you can buy the plants trained to the proper shape, but a much better method is to obtain a pot-grown, bushy tree which, with very little labor, can be trained any way you want it, with the additional advantage of having a tree which is not retarded in growth, and will start right into growth. These trees may also be grown in pots with the advantage of being able to bring them in a good deal earlier.

## Peaches

## EARLY HOUSE

Hale's Early. This is a fairly easy grower and has large fruit.
Early Beatrice. Small fruit, with marbled red cheek; flesh melting and juicy; very early.
Peregrine. Is a distinct midseason variety and one of the finest forcing Peaches for color, richness of flavor and free cropping.
Alexander Noblesse. This is a very good forcing variety; the flavor is rich and juicy.
Duke of York. Large and well colored; good flavor.

## MIDSEASON HOUSE

Early Rivers. Large fruit; pale straw in color, with delicate pink cheek.
Peregrine. Large and of beautiful color and fine flavor.
Grosse Mignonne. A Peach of medium size and excellent quality.

## FRUITS UNDER GLASS, continued

## LATE HOUSE PEACHES

Thos. Rivers. This is one of the largest Peaches. It is very handsome and a very free cropper.
Sea Eagle. A late, very large Peach of good color. Royal George. This is a very good Peach of excellent flavor and beautiful color. Can also be planted in the midseason house with much success.


Pot-Grown Fruit Tree

## Nectarines

## EARLY HOUSE

Cardinal. Fruit of good medium size, very brilliant color and exquisite flavor.
Early Rivers. This is one of the largest Nectarines and is remarkable for its handsome appearance, ripening two or three weeks before Lord Napier.
Stanwick Elruge. A good-sized, early Nectarine of fine appearance and good flavor.

## LATE HOUSE

Pitmaston Orange. Fruit medium, with rich saccharine flavor.
Victoria. Fruit large, greenish yellow, crimson on sunny side.

Strong, well-budded trees, $\$ 60$ per doz.

## Pot-Grown Figs

To obtain the best results, Figs should have a house to themselves, but they can also be grown in the ordinary orchid house. They begin to bear when quite young.
Brown Turkey. Brownish purple; large; rich, excellent flavor. Bears very abundantly.
Black Marseilles. Small; dark purple; richly flavored; bears freely and forces well.

Pot-Grown Figs, continued
Negro Largo. A very large and good Fig; particularly sweet and rich.
Violette Sepor. Large; deep red flesh of fine flavor.

Strong plants, $\$ 42, \$ 60$ and $\$ 84$ per doz.

## Pot-Grown Pears

Pears as pot-plants have not been grown as extensively as peaches and nectarines, but they do very well in the orchid house and are very much improved by growing under glass.
Beurre Hardy. A large and excellent Pear, of healthy growth and prolific. May be kept in symmetrical shape with little trouble.
Doyenne du Comice. This forms a compact, handsome pyramid; one of the finest Pears, the fruit is good in quality and appearance.
Louise Bonne de Jersey. A very fine, large Pear.
Beurre Diel. Produces very large fruit, weighing often sixteen to twenty ounces.

Strong plants, $\$ 42$ to $\$ 60$ per doz.

## Pot-Grown Plums

Czar. A very early purple Plum; free cropper and bound to give satisfaction under glass.
Mallard. Fruit deep purple; valuable for its earliness and rich qualities.
Denniston's Superb. Round; greenish yellow; an excellent variety for table use.
Oullin's Garden. Very large; greenish yellow; requires more thinning than the other varieties, as otherwise the full size will not be obtained and the flavor will not be so rich.

Strong plants, $\$ 42$ to $\$ 60$ per doz.

## Pot-Grown Cherries

May Duke. Very prolific tree; fruit rich, juicy and excellent; good keeper.
Early Rivers. Black fruit, small stone, early and rich. Hangs about a month when ripe.
Frogmore Bigarreau. Light red fruit; early and free bearer.
Emperor Francis. Dark red fruit; one of the best late varieties.
Napoleon Bigarreau. Dark red fruit; an abundant bearer; fine quality; very late.

Strong plants, \$6o per doz.

## Pot-Grown Apples

Mr. Gladstone. Fruit yellow with scarlet cheek; good for table use.
Red Astrachan. Large fruit of fine flavor, with rosy cheek. Fine table Apple.
Ribston Pippin. Medium size; rich, aromatic and very excellent. A table Apple.
Thomas Rivers. Rich flavor; large and of brilliant color; flesh firm in texture, good for table or kitchen.
King of Pippins. Medium size; very handsome; for the table.
Reinette du Canada. Very large fruit; an excellent table and kitchen Apple; early.

Strong plants, $\$ 42$ to $\$ 60$ per doz.

## Trained Fruit Trees and Plants

These are usually planted in the kitchen-garden along trellises and against stone walls. The south wall is always preferable to the others. They can also be used for planting in the border in the greenhouse, but it is more advisable for greenhouse work to use the pot-grown pyramidal plants, as these can be trained in a year's time to any shape desired.

## Apples

Cox's Orange Pippin. Medium size and very handsome; one of the best. Nov. to Feb.
Duchess of Oldenburg. A very handsome yellow Apple, streaked red. Of Russian origin. Tree very prolific and hardy. August to September.
Early Harvest. Medium-sized fruit; flesh white and well flavored. August to September.
Early Rivers. A tree of robust growth and very fruitful; fruit large and almost white. July to Oct.
Gravenstein. An apple of German origin; good for the kitchen and table. Nov. to Dec.
King of Pippins. This is a medium-sized Apple and very handsome. October to January.
King of Tompkins County. A large Apple; very handsome; with rich flavor, tender and sweet; very good. December to April.
Northern Greening. This is a kitchen Apple of medium size, but a prolific bearer. Feb. to April.
Peasgood's Nonesuch. A kitchen Apple of very good quality; large and handsome. Nov. to Jan.
Ribston Pippin. A good table Apple of medium size, rich and aromatic. November to January.
Wealthy. A table Apple; soft, juicy and highly flavored. October to November.

## Pears

Doyenne du Comice. Fruit large and of superb quality. November to December.
Williams. Large, perfumed, juicy Pear. Sept.
Louise Bonne de Jersey. Very good. October.

## Peaches

Condor. Fine, early fruit. July.
Royal George. Large, excellent fruit. Early Sept.

## PEACHES, continued

Hale's Early. Large; very good. End of July. Dymond. Large; rich flavor. September.
Sterling Castle. Very hardy Peach. September. Amsden June. Like Alexander. Middle of July. Noblesse. Large; good for forcing also. September. Early Rivers. Large; fruit very fine. End of July. Barrington. Large; very excellent. September
Dr. Hogg. Large, firm fruit. July.
Alexandra Noblesse. Very large, juicy fruit. September.

## Nectarines

Cardinal. Very early; fine for forcing; splendid flavor. End of July.
Early Rivers. Very large. End of July.
Elruge. Medium size; rich and juicy. End of July.
Pineapple. Large; very' rich flavor. Early Sept.
Prince of Wales. Of excellent quality and good size. September.
Stanwick. Large and fine; superior quality. Sept.
Victoria. Large; very sweet. Early September.
Lord Napier. Large; pale cream, red cheek. Early August.

## Cherries

Bigarreau Napoleon. Very late variety; fruit dark red and very abundant. August.
Bigarreau White. A very fine Cherry; large, rich and very excellent. August.
Black Tartarian. Very large, sweet fruit; tree an abundant bearer. End of June.
May Duke. Large, juicy, rich and excellent; very prolific. June.
Late Duke. Large; subacid; most agreeable when fully ripe.

## Currants

Fay's Prolific. This is one of the best red Currants on the market; early.
Knight's Sweet Red. A very good red Currant.
Raby Castle. Very abundant bearer and a very good late red.
Red Dutch. Bunches short; rich and sweet.
White Dutch. A wellknown white variety.
Bar le Duc. A very good Currant.

## Gooseberries

Whinham's Industry. Large, white fruit; vigorous and very prolific.
Cousin's Seedings. Very good fruit; vigorous habit.
Keepsake. Straw-colored; very large; vigorous and prolific.
New Red Dutch. A very good red variety.


Gridiron-shaped Pear Trees

## Prices of Trained Fruit Trees and Plants




Horizontal ........................ Stan $_{3}$ oo to $\$ 5$ oo
. 500 to 600
PEARS.
Fan-shaped ...................... 250 to 500
U-shaped . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 oo to 400
Cordon diagonal ................. 250 to 300 Cordon single.............. 250 to 300 Cordon double............ 300 to 400 Gridiron, 3, 4 and 5 branches 3 oo to io oo Horizontal................. . 3 oo to 500
Standards................ . . 5 oo to 6 oo
PEACHES.


## CHERRIES.



## NECTARINES.

Fan-shaped............... 3 oo to 500
Pyramid.................. I 50 to 250
Standard, Fan-shaped..... . 400 to 600
CURRANTS.
Fan-shaped

## Doz.

S9 oo to \$I5 oo
Gridiron. . .
9 oo to 1500
900 to I5 OO
900 to I5 00
Horizontal

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Fan-shaped. . . . . . . . . . . . 9 oo to I5 00
Gridiron.................. 9 oo to I5 00
Standard. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 oo to 1500
Horizontal................ 9 oo to 1500

Our trained fruit trees are all strong, vigorous specimens, carefully trained to the desired shapes, of the very best varieties, and will give unbounded satisfaction, not only for their quaintness and ornamental character, but in the quality of the fruit as well.


Portion of our Nurseries, showing fine specimens of Dwarf Fruit Trees

## Fruit Department

The following list of fruit trees we have found to give the best satisfaction, provided a moderate amount of care is taken in planting and cultivating the trees after being planted. We give below a few hints as to care, etc.

Pruning. Before planting trees, shorten half of last year's growth, to balance up what the tree has lost in its root-system by being transplanted.

Soll. All fruit trees, as a rule, do not grow well in wet or poorly drained soil. They do best in good farm soil such as is used to grow wheat, corn, etc.

Planting. The trees should always be planted in a hole large enough to allow the roots to be spread out without cramping them. Then when the tree is held in its proper position the top-soil should be placed around the roots and great care taken that it is worked in well among the small roots; then firm it thoroughly with the foot.

## Apples

Apples having been planted extensively for so many years require little introduction. In orchard planting they should stand about 30 feet apart, whereas in the home-grounds they can be planted Io to 15 feet apart.
4 to 5 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for $10 ; 6$ to 7 ft ., 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10

## SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest. Medium size; yellow; tender and juicy. Erect, moderately vigorous grower; productive. August.
Golden Sweet. Large; pale yellow; vigorous, spreading grower. August and September.
Sweet Bough. Large; oblong; pale yellow; sweet, tender and crisp. August and September.
Yellow Transparent. Good-sized fruit; pale yellow; tender. Two-year-old trees often bear fruit. Early August.

## AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander. Originated in Russia. Large fruit; greenish yellow streaked with red; flesh tender and juicy. Vigorous and productive. October.

Duchess of Oldenburgh. Medium size; yellow streaked with red; very abundant. September.
Fall Pippin. Large, roundish oblong, yellow Apple; flesh tender and delicious. October to December.
Gravenstein. Large; yellow, striped red; vigorous and erect grower and abundant bearer. September to October.
Maiden's Blush. Medium size; pale yellow with blush cheek; one of the handsomest; tender and subacid; tree vigorous and productive. September to October.
Red Beitigheimer. A variety of German origin; fruit very large; conical in shape; flesh white.
St. Lawrence. Large, round; yellow, streaked with red; fair bearer. October.

## WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black. Only lately introduced. An early bearer; fruit large, round and smooth; black dotted with whitish specks; good keeper.
Baldwin. Large; bright red; juicy and crisp. One of the most popular market Apples. Tree vigorous and productive. December to March.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT, continued

## Winter Apples, continued

Ben Davis. Large, round; bright red on yellowish ground; subacid flavor; tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

Bismarck. Very valuable, as two-year-old trees often bear fruit; golden yellow splashed with red; flesh subacid. November to March.
Golden Russet. Medium size; dull russet; flesh greenish, crisp and juicy; bears abundantly. November to April.
King of Tompkins County. Very large, round; yellow, striped; an abundant bearer. Dec. to April.
Missouri Pippin. Large; dark red with darker stripes; very prolific bearer. Dec. to Feb.
Northern Spy. Large, round; striped red; very good keeper, retaining its freshness. A most valuable market Apple. Jan. to April.
Northwestern Greening. Large; green to yellow fruit; quality good, flesh coarse, subacid. January to May.
Spitzenburg. Large; brilliant red, with gray dots; flesh firm, spicy and delicious; good bearer. December to April.
Stark. Fruit large; greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red. January to May.
Sutton's Beauty. Medium-sized fruit; waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, subacid; good keeper; free grower and prolific. Fine dessert Apple. November to April.
Winesap. Large, round; deep red; moderate grower and good bearer. Splendid for market. December to May.

## DWARF APPLES

Dwarf Apples, on account of the little space required in their cultivation, are very well adapted to the home-garden.
First size, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100 ; second size, 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for $10, \$ 65$ per 100
MacIntosh Red $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Fameuse } \\ \text { Duchess } \\ \text { King of Astrachan }\end{gathered}$
Tompkins County

## Crab Apples

Crab Apples are valuable for many reasons. They bear when very young, are very prolific, grow in almost all kinds of soil, are very fine for preserving, and when in flower the trees can not be excelled for their ornamental value.
Atrosanguinea. A small tree; flowers dark red; one of the finest ornamental Crabs.
Floribunda. Small tree; planted mostly for its ornamental value; white flowers.
Hyslop. Fruit large size; dark crimson; one of the best for preserving. October to November.
Scheideckeri. Fruit very small; flowers double, of a very beautiful flesh-color; very desirable.
Transcendent. The largest fruit of the Crabs; red, showy and very handsome. Sept. to Oct.
Yellow Siberian. Fruit large, golden yellow; very hardy. September to October.

## Cherries

5 to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io; 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10
Bigarreau Napoleon. Very late variety; fruit dark red and very abundant. August.

Cherries, continued
Bigarreau White. A very fine Cherry; large, rich and very excellent. August.
Black Tartarian. Very large; sweet fruit. Tree an abundant bearer. End of June.
Elton. Large; light red. Tree inclined to be pendulous. Early July.
May Duke. Large, juicy, rich and excellent; very prolific. June.
Late Duke. Large, subacid; most agreeable when fully ripe.

## Pears

There are two kinds of Pears, standards grafted on Pear stock, suitable for orchard planting, and dwarfs, budded on Angers quince, which are best for the garden. The general rule in regard to pruning is to remove one-half to two-thirds of the previous year's growth early every spring. Trees marked S. are Standard Pears.
5 to 6 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10 ; 6$ to 7 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10; selected, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 10$ for 10

## SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large, yellow fruit; buttery, rich and musky flavor. An erect grower and productive. September.
Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellow and dull red with russet specks. August.
Early Harvest. S. A very good early Pear; fair quality, good size and color. July.
Koonce. S. A good early market Pear; medium yellow with carmine cheek. July.
Tyson. S. An abundant bearer; vigorous and rapid grower. August.

## AUTUMN PEARS

Belle Lucrative. S. Large and sweet; color pale yellowish green. September to October.
Beurre Clairgeau. S. Large; skin yellow shaded with crimson. Early and productive. September.
Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow, brownish cheek; very delicious. September to October.
Kieffer's Hybrid. S. Large; golden; juicy, somewhat coarse, with a slight quince flavor; vigorous in habit and prolific, and when properly picked and cared for, very good. October to November.
Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large; greenish yellow with a red cheek; upright habit. October.
Seckel. Medium size; yellowish brown with red cheek; sweet, spicy, rich and delicious. October.
Sheldon. S. Large, round; russet with red cheek; very delicious and desirable; vigorous grower and prolific.

## WINTER PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; greenish russet; perfumed; rich and delicious. Best for late fall and winter. October to February.
Winter Nelis. S. Early winter; medium size; dull russet; good flavor; prolific.

## Nectarines

Nectarines require about the same treatment and care as peaches.
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft ., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10 ; 51 / 2$ to 6 ft , 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10 ; 6$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 c . each, $\$ 7$ for 10
Early Violet. Medium size; yellowish green with a purple cheek. Freestone. Last of August.
Elruge. Medium size; flesh greenish white and very juicy. Freestone.

## FRUIT DEPARTMENT, continued

## Quinces

Quinces are largely planted on account of their compact growth, and for that reason they can be planted between the other trees in the orchard. The fruit is used mostly for preserving and also baked in the same manner as apples.
4 to 5 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $\mathrm{ro} ; 6$ to 7 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10
Bourgeat. A new variety. The most vigorous in habit of all, attaining the same height as pear trees. Fruit smooth and round, of fine quality. Tree very prolific. October to November.
Champion. Tree bears when very young, and abundantly; fruit large. Late October.
Meech's Prolific. Fruit of medium size; orangeyellow; ripens early. Beginning of October.

## Peaches

Of all the garden fruits, Peaches hold first rank, as they commence to bear right after the small fruits, such as currants, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and others have finished, and they fill in the gap until pears and apples are ripe. Peaches prefer a light, sandy soil.
4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro; 5 to 6 ft., 50 c . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10 ; 6$ to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10
Belle of Georgia. Very large; white skin; red cheek; flesh white and of excellent flavor. Rapid grower and very prolific.
Crawford's Early. Large; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. Tree vigorous and fruitful. Freestone. First of September.
Crawford's Late. Large; yellow with dark red cheek, red at pit; excellent flavor. Freestone. Last of September.
Crosby. One of the hardiest sorts; fruit of medium size and excellent quality. Freestone. Ripens about September 15 .
Early Rivers. Large; creamy white with delicate pink cheek. One of the finest early Peaches.
Elberta. Yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow and firm. It is the very best Peach for all general purposes. It ripens soon after Early Crawford.
Morris White. Medium-sized fruit; flesh firm and white. One of the old favorites, used largely for preserving. September.
Oldmixon Free. Large; yellowish white, deep red cheek; very excellent flavor. Freestone. Middle of September.
Stump the World. Very large; creamy white; flesh white. Tree very productive. Last of September.
Yellow St. John. A very fine Peach, almost as large as Crawford's Early, but of much better flavor; flesh yellow. Beginning of August.

## Plums

Plums require a heavy soil or rich loam. There are three kinds of Plums: Native, European and Japanese. Those we list below have been proved to be the best.
5 to 6 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10 ; 6$ to 7 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10
Green Gage. (European.) Small fruit but considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Reine Claude. (European.) Greenish yellow; juicy, sugary and handsome; flesh separates well from stone; very desirable. Last of September.
Yellow Egg. Large, egg-shaped yellow Pium; a little coarse but excellent for cooking. End of August.
Yellow Gage, Good sized, oval; bright yellow; juicy and rich. August.

## Apricots

Apricots should be found in every orchard, as they come into bearing when there is no other fruit.
Strong plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io; bearing size, 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10
Early Golden. Fruit small; pale orange; juicy and sweet. First of July.
Harris. Fruit large; golden yellow; freestone; comes into bearing when young and is perfectly hardy. Middle of July.
Moorpark. One of the largest; orange, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with rich flavor. August.

## Grapes

Grapes require mostly a well-cultivated piece of ground, but care must be taken that it is well drained.

After planting, the vines should be cut back in early spring to two or three eyes. The following year the best cane should be selected and cut to about 6 feet, and the others to one or two eyes, and repeat this year after year. In this way well-seasoned fruiting canes are always retained.
Two years old, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.20$ for io, $\$ 10$ per ioo; 3 years old, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for $10, \$ 20$ per ioo; XX strong, 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io.

## BLACK GRAPES

Concord. Large bunch and berries; vine healthy, hardy and productive. The standard Grape by which all others are judged. Ripens from the Ioth to the 20th of September.
Early Ohio. Bunch large and compact; berry medium, covered with heavy bloom and adheres well to the stem; very good shipper. July to August.
Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; better quality than Concord. Ripens very early.
Worden. Berries large and sweet; bunches large and particularly handsome. One of the finest Grapes grown for the market. Ripens ten days before Concord.

## RED GRAPES

Agawam. Dark red or maroon; flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early.
Brighton. One of the favorite dark red Grapes. Ripens early. Should be planted near other varieties, as it does not always fertilize well when alone.
Catawba. This is the most popular red Grape; keeps well; is excellent for making wine and good for the table.
Delaware. Very good as a table Grape; skin thin, flesh tender and juicy. Ripens early in September.

## FRUIT DEPARTMENT, continued

## WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain. Very hardy; skin thin; flesh soft and juicy. Ripens three weeks earlier than Concord.
Moore's Diamond. Vigorous habit; large, compact bunches; greenish white, with a yellowish tinge. August 25 to September io.
Niagara. One of the hardiest; bunches very large; skin thin but tough. Ripens about the same time as Concord.

## Blackberries

Blackberries require rich, fertile soil, and should be planted in rows 5 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows. Good cultivation will result in improved fruit.
7 cts. each, 65 cts. for io, $\$ 6$ per ioo; 12 cts. each, \$1.10 for Io, \$10 per 100
Agawam. This is a very good variety for home use, as it is soft throughout, with a sweet core; plant healthy and productive.
Erie. Fruit very large, uniform in size, and shape; early and very productive.
Snyder. One of the most productive; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core; very hardy.
Wachusett Thornless. Fruit medium size, oblong; hardy and almost free of thorns.

## Raspberries

Raspberries should be planted in rows 4 feet apart and the plants in the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. They require a well-drained, fertile soil.
Except where noted, io cts. each, 80 cts. for $10, \$ 7$ per 100
Cardinal. A purple Raspberry of vigorous habit and very prolific. Good for home use.
Cuthbert. Fruit large; deep, rich crimson; one of the best. In fruit from about July io to 20 .
Hornet. Very large, conical, crimson-red; very vigorous growth. 20 cts. each, $\$$ I. 80 for 10.
Loudon. A new red Raspberry, in quality superior to Cuthbert; large fruit. Ripens about the same time as Cuthbert.
Superlative. Red, very large and firm. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .80$ for Io.

## Mulberries

Mulberries are often planted by bird-lovers, as the fruiting season lasts for two or three months and the birds are attracted to them. The fruit is used largely for preserving and eating.
5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10; 6 to 8 ft., $\$$ I. 25 each, \$II for 10
Downing's Everbearing. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Fruit black.
New American. Very vigorous and productive. Black fruit, I $1 / 4$ inches long.

## Currants

Currants should be planted in well-manured soil, and the first year should be cut back to allow a few strong branches to grow. In the following years the old wood should always be cut out.
3 -year, 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathbf{\$ 1 . 2 0}$ for ro, $\$ 10$ per roo; XX, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for 10
Black Champion. Very productive; strong grower; large bunch; good for preserving.

## Currants. continued

Fay's Prolific. This is the best red Currant; large berries on long stems, which facilitate picking greatly. Is of excellent flavor and early.
Lee's Prolific. The largest in berry and bunch, and the most productive of all the blacks.
Perfection. Considered one of the best red Currants; large fruit and bunches; seed small; the quality is rich, subacid.
Victoria. Red; large bunch and berries; late in ripening, very desirable.

## Gooseberries

Gooseberries do well in most soils, provided they are well drained and fertile.

## 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .80$ for Io , $\$ 15$ per 100

Downing. (American.) Large; pale green, covered with white bloom; very good quality and flavor; productive and healthy.
Crown Bob. (European.) Large; red; fruit of best quality.
Houghton. (American.) Medium-sized fruit; thinskinned; sweet and juicy.
Industry. (European.) Fruit large; dark red; subacid and sweet. One of the best market varieties.

## Strawberries

The following list comprises the varieties we have found to be the best, and all are strong, healthy plants.
20 cts . per doz., 40 cts . for $50,75 \mathrm{cts}$. per 100, $\$ 6$ per i,ooo. If wanted by mail, add io cts. for each dozen, or 50 cts. for each roo.
Senator Dunlap. Medium early and makes a long season. It is probably planted more extensively than any other variety at present. Should be planted about twice as far apart as most varieties, to do its best. The plants have very long roots and a surprising capacity for enduring drought and all kinds of hardship. The berries are very firm, and retain their brightness after traveling long distances.
Twilley. Medium early. It makes large plants with large crowns and vigorous foliage, and the berry is large, firm, good and a great keeper.
Uncle Jim. Also called Dornan. It makes immense plants, and roots that are a wonder for length and abundance, and yields great crops of large berries which hold their size well. The fruit is bright red and firm, with light red flesh; the quality is good, much above the average.
Fendall. Early. A Maryland berry. It is a wonderful grower, with large foliage and long roots. The fruit is immensely large; in color and flavor it is all that could be desired. As to yield it is remarkably prolific. Its season of ripening is very long, covering a period of forty days. On this account, as well as for its fine flavor, it is excellent for home-gardens.
Glen Mary. Early. It is vigorous in growth, making large plants, which are exceedingly productive. On this account, together with the great size, brilliant color, good flavor and firm texture of the fruit, is has made its way to popularity, notwithstanding its irregular form.
Sample. Late. It was introduced about a dozen years ago, and has been one of the leading late varieties ever since. The plants are strong, with long roots, and are exceedingly prolific. The fruit is large, roundish, conical, bright red throughout, moderately firm, and fairly good.


Cclumn Bay Trees

## Ornamental Trees and Plants

For Decorating Piazzas, Terraces, Formal Italian and French Gardens

AUCUBA Japonica variegated. A semi-hardy evergreen shrub, used largely for box-work. Each
 24 inches

75
28 inches
I 00
32 inches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 oo
$36 \times 30$ inches, in tubs ................. 600

## BAY TREES (Laurus nobilis)

We carry the largest stock in the country, both summer and winter. Our storage facilities are unexcelled, allowing you to select trees at any time of the year.

## Columns

| Columns |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base | Tubs | Height | ir |
| 32 inches | 18 inches | 7 feet. | \$45 00 |
| 34 inches | 18 inches | $71 / 2$ feet | 55 oo |
| 38 inches | 22 inches | 8 feet. | 75 оо |
| 38 inches | . 22 inches | $81 / 2$ feet | 90 oo |
| 28 inches | I8 inches |  | 45 оо |
| 28 inches |  |  |  |

## Standards

| Crow | Tubs | Per pair |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22-24 inche | 4 inches. | \$10 00 |
| 32-34 inches. | 18 inches. | 1800 |
| 34-36 inches | 18 inches. | 2200 |
| 36-38 inches | 20 inches. | 2500 |
| 38-40 inches. | 22 inches. | 2800 |
| 40-42 inches. | 22 inches. |  |
| 55-60 inches. | 26 inches. | 90 oo |
| 68-72 inches. |  |  |



## Box Trees (Buxus sempervirens)

The old-fashioned box. Not perfectly hardy in the northern part of the United States. It requires slight protection in winter.
Pyramids-
I to $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high
Each ..... SI oo
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high. \$I 50 to 200
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high................. 250 to 350
4 to $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$........................ 4 oo to 6 oo
5 to 7 ft . ..... 8 oo to I 2 oo
Bush: 12 in. high ..... 35
14 in. high ..... $+5$
18 in. high ..... 65
22 in. high ..... 80
24 in. high ..... 25
28 in. high ..... 75
30 in. high; specimen ..... oo
36 in. high; specimen ..... 50
48 in. high; specimen ..... oo


Boxwood in our Nursery

## ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS, continued

## Standards

$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high, I 2 -in. crown
$2 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high, I -in. crown 3 ft . high, 24 -in. crown 3 ft . high, $26-\mathrm{in}$. crown. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. high, 32 -in. crown $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. high, $4^{2-\mathrm{in}}$. crown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
Buxus suffruticosa. Dwarf Box.
4 to 6 in. 6 to 8 in .

Each
\$I 25
I 50 $\$ 4$ to 500 $\$ 6$ to 8 oo 1,000
.$\$ 4500$ .8000

## BOXWOOD TOPIARY

Used in formal gardens. Made in different shapes and sizes, as chickens, swans, spirals, etc. Prices on application.

## Dracæna indivisa

Very fine for vases, urns, etc. Very hardy and will absolutely stand the full sun. Each

Plants 3 ft . high, 3 ft . wide................. . . $\$ 350$
4 ft . high, 4 ft . wide............. $\$ 5$ oo to 6 oo
Larger plants..................... 7 50 to 10 оо
Extra-large specimens, standard form....
2500 to 3000

## Hydrangea hortensis. In tubs

For decorating piazzas, stoops, lawns, etc. Large clusters of pink or blue flowers are produced in great profusion, from July through September. Each

Specimens, IO-inch tubs........... $\$ 2$ 50 to $\$ 3$ oo
Specimens, 12 -in. tubs............ 5 oo to 750 Specimens, $5-\mathrm{in}$. tubs .... Io oo Larger specimens.
from $\$_{15}$ oo to 25 oo

## Laurus

Laurus Shipkænsis. An evergreen shrub with narrower leaves than Laurus cerasus. Can be found in many places in Long Island, where it has been found perfectly hardy. Each $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . . .......... $\$ 3$ oo
Cerasus. English Laurel. Laıge, dark green leaves. Hardier than Bay trees, but will not stand without protection. Each

| 24 i | \$o 75 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 26-28 inches | 100 |
| $30-36$ inches | 150 |
| $40-44 \times 30 \times 35$ | 5 00 |
| ft ., in tubs | 500 |
| 6-7 ft., in tub |  |
| 8 ft ., in tub |  |

## Nerium Oleander

## (Common Oleander)

An ornamental greenhouse shrub, producing pink or white flowers in summer. $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 15$; larger specimens, $\$ 20$ to $\$ 35$.

## Prunus Laurocerasus <br> \section*{English Laurel}

A fairly hardy plant of freegrowing habit, with large, glossy beautiful green leaves. It is most useful for decorative work.... Each
Pyramids, 2 to 3 ft......... $\$ 250$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 4 to 5 ft................... 5 oo
$5^{1 / 2}$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.
7 to 8 ft ............\$I2 to 1500

## Viburnum Tinus

## Laurustinus

Beautiful evergreen shrub, bearing clusters of handsome white flowers in early spring. The foliage is oblong, dark green. Hardy in Florida and California. Each
Standards, 6 ft . high, 4 - ft .
crowns
s, 5 ft. high, 4 ft .
Columns, 5 ft . high, 4 ft .
wide.
\$50 00
.......... 5000

## Specimen Orange Trees

We often import large trees that have been grown for years innumerable on the large estates of Europe and adorned their gardens. These trees are extremely ornamental, especially so when producing the much-coveted orange blossoms and when bearing fruit.


Specimen Orange Tree

The longevity of these trees is also most remarkable. At Versailles, France, St. Sabina Convent, Rome, and at Cordova, Spain, there are Orange-trees several hundred years old. Full descriptions with prices will be given on application.

## Cypress and Oak Tubs

We make a specialty of manufacturing tubs for evergreens, palms, etc. All sizes made to order.

| Diam., inside | Each | Diam., inside | Each | Diam., inside | Each | Diam., inside | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to I3 in. | \$ 50 | 18 to i9 in. | \$3 50 | 24 to 25 in. | \$500 | 30 to 31 in . | \$750 |
| 14 to 15 in | 200 | 20 to 21 in . | 400 | 26 to 27 in . | 550 | 32 to 33 in . | 850 |
| 16 to 17 in. | 300 | 22 to 23 in. | 450 | 28 to 29 in. | 650 | 34 to 35 in. | O 00 |

## Square Mission Tubs



Cypress or Oak Tub



These can be furnished in natural cypress or painted any color desired.

## Price-List of Cedar Tubs





NEWPORT FAIRY (Introduced by Julius Roehrs Company, 1910)
This is one of the very best Ramblers; a very strong grower, producing single, delicate pink flowers a perfectly hardy and free-blooming variety. We can offer strong, field-grown stock at 50 cents each, $\$ 5$ per dozen.


## MILTONIA VEXILLARIA

We have a large stock of the above which we can offer at all times of the year. Price, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 7.50$. Plants bearing 3 or 4 flower-spikes, 18 to 30 flowers, can be purchased during April and May. Price, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$. See also illustration page 63.


Gold Medal Group, which won for us the $\$ 1,000$ prize at the Boston Orchid Show

## Orchid Department

Of all the flowers which Mother Nature has given us to satisfy our longings to grow her rare and beautiful creations, to embellish our homes with their fresh loveliness of form and color, or for personal adornment, there is none to compare with the Orchid.

In no other member of the Flower Kingdom are there such wondrous combinations of form, color and texture. No other flower so persistently appeals to the refined taste of those to whom Orchids have become a passion. In no other flower can there be found such charming grace, nor such exquisite perfume, varying from the faint, delicate fragrance of some of the Dendrobiums to the delicious and almost overpowering odor of the Aërides and Epidendrums.

Contrary to the generally mistaken opinion, Orchids are by no means difficult to grow to their fullest perfection. With properly grown and well-established plants, such as we supply, their cultivation is as simple and easy as that of the ordinary greenhouse plant. Another prevalent error is that the Orchid is exclusively a "rich man's flower." This is by no means the case, for many of the varieties are relatively inexpensive, and it is possible, by the expenditure of a very limited amount of money, to have a collection of Orchids of superlative beauty. Naturally they require the proper kind of house, the correct receptacles and material in which to grow, care in watering and temperature, and other attention which must be given to all growing things. Given these, the Orchid will reward the grower most abundantly.

Orchids require plenty of light and air, but must not be exposed to the full sun; the proper shading of the Orchid house in summer is very essential. All the necessary details of Orchid-growing can be had from many of the practical books on the subject, a list of which will be found on page 75 .

## DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LIST OF ORCHIDS

ACAMPE multiflora. Flowers bright yel- Each low, spotted with red; in erect, branching panicles. Same habit as Vandas. India. Spring. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ oo
ACINETA Barkeri. Golden yellow flowers. Mexico. Summer.
Humboldtii. Flowers chocolate-purple, petals rose, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Spikes 2 feet long. Very handsome and showy. Colombia. Spring.

300
ACROPERA Loddigesii. Flowers tawny yellow, curiously constructed. Require same culture as Stanhopeas. Mexico. Summer

300
ADA aurantiaca. Flowers showy cinnabarorange, a very unique color. Colombia. Winter and spring

AERIDES. Beautiful epiphytal Orchids. Each Flowers often scented; borne in drooping racemes.
crassifolium. Flowers amethyst-purple, fragrant, long, drooping spikes. Burma. Summer.
Fieldingii. Flowers white, beautifully mottled with bright rose. India. Spring. $\$ 7.50$ to 10 oo
Houlletianum. Sepals and petals buff, magenta-tipped, lip creamy white. Cochin China. Spring

Sio to I5 oo
odoratum majus. Flowers creamy white, blotched with magenta; scented. India and China. Summer
Sanderianum. Very showy species; sepals and petals creamy white, magenta-tipped lip. Philippines. Summer. $\qquad$ . . 1000


Angræcum Modestum; syn., Sanderianum
Each
ANETOCHILUS marmorata. Borneo..... $\$ 5$ oo
ANGRECUM eburneum. Large-growing species. Flowers large; lip white, sepals and petals tinted green. Madagascar. Summer.
$\$ 5$ to 15 oo
leonis. Flowers pure white; borne on short racemes. Madagascar. Autumn........
Modestum; syn., Sanderianum. Flowers pure white. Comaro Islands. Summer.. \$3 to 5 oo
sesquipedale. Large, ivory-white flowers, with spur about a foot long. Madagascar. Spring. 5 oo
Scottianum............................... io оо
ANGULOA (Cradle Orchid). A handsomeflowered coolhouse Orchid.
Clowesii. Large, golden yellow Each flowers. Colombia. Spring....... \$3 oo
eburnea. Sepals and petals pure white; lip slightly pink-spotted. Colombia. Spring........... $\$ 5$ to io oo
Ruckeri. Sepals and petals yellow, crimson-spotted, lip crimson. Colombia. Summer. 300
ANSELLIA Africana. Similar treat-
ment to Cymbidiums, with higher
temperature. Flowers yellow,
spotted with red. Sierra Leone.
Spring. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to Io oo
arachnanthe Clarkii. Himalaya.
Summer.
5 oo

ARPOPHYLLUM giganteum. May be Each grown with Cattleyas. Flowers rosepurple; spikes 12 inches long. Mexico. Spring.......................... $\$ 2.50$ to \$3 oo
BARKERIA; syn., EPIDENDRUM.
bIFRENARIA. A genus allied to Maxillaria, requiring similar culture.
atropurpurea. Flowers fragrant; dull claret-red. Brazil. Spring................ 350
aurantiaca. Flowers yellow, orange-spotted. British Guiana. Winter............
Harrisoniæ. Large, scented, yellow flowers. Brazil. Spring........................... 3 50
BOLLEA cœelestis. Flowers yellowish, lip deep violet. Colombia. Spring..........
Lalindei. Somewhat resembling the preceding but not so bright in color. Colombia. Spring.
BRASSAVOLA cucullata. Flowers white, shaded with green. Tropical America. Autumn..................................
Digbyana. Flowers large; creamy white, shaded with green, with a fringed lip. Honduras. Spring
lauca. Flower fragra................ 3 oo
glauca. Flowers fragrant; white, shaded with green, flat lip. Mexico. Winter.... 3 oo
BRASSIA Lawrenceana (Spider Orchid). Striking; flowers dark yellow with dark purple blotches, lip pale yellow, purple spots. Costa Rica. September. $\$ 3.50$ to 5 oo
verrucosa. Petals and sepals greenish, blotched dark purple, lip white, warted black-green. Guatemala. Spring.
BROUGHTONIA sanguinea. Flowers bloodcolor. Same culture as Lælias. Jamaica, West Indies. Spring.
BULBOPHYLLUM. A genus of epiphytal Orchids of great botanical interest, blooming at various seasons.
Careyanum50
comosum. Bay-scented..................... 350
Congoensis..................................... io oo
cupreum. Copper-scented................... 350
Dayanum (Trap Orchid)..................... 350
densum....................................... 350
Godseffianum................................... 7 . 70
Lobbii. .............................................. 355
suavissimum............................... 350
saurocephalum. Crocodile-headed........ 5 oo
BURLINGTONIA fragrans. Beautiful, dwarf, leafy epiphyte. Flowers in pendent racemes, pure white, lips stained with yellow; fragrant. Brazil. Early winter. 5 oo


Bifrenaria Harrisoniæ

CALANTHE. Terrestrial Orchid of Each easy culture; grows well in loam mixed with dry cow-manure; water freely while growing. Blooms in midwinter, producing long flowerspikes from the base of the bulb, which last a long time in full beauty. Requires decided rest after flowering.

## Bryan <br> .$\$ 250$ <br> Cornelius Vanderbilt................... . 350

Veitchii.
vestita
Wm. Murray......................... . . 2 oo
CAMAROTES purpurea. Very rare..io oo
CATASETUM Bungerothii. Flowers often 4 inches across; pure white. Brazil. Summer. $\qquad$ . 10 oo
callosum. Flowers medium size; dark brown and green. Venezuela. Fall.
macrocarpum (Jumping Orchid). Sepals and petals yellow, shaded with green and spotted brown, lip orange-yellow, spotted brown. Tropical America. Summer............. 350


Cattleya gigas Frau Melanie Beyrodt (see page 50)

## CATTLEYA

The Cattleyas are among the best known and most popular of all Orchids, being used in everincreasing quantities for decoration wherever flowers are desired. They range through a bewildering variation in color, are deliciously fragrant and most entrancing in form. They thrive best in a temperate house, with plenty of moisture. They can be grown in pots, pans and baskets in fibrous peat, with proper drainage. While they require shading from the strong sun in summer, dark houses should be avoided, and air should be admitted whenever possible.

CATTLEYA Aclandiæ. Dwarf habit; Each flowers olive-green, blotched with purple. Strong plants. Brazil. Summer. . . $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ oo amethystoglossa; syn. guttata. Rosy lilac, spotted purple, lip amethyst-purple.
bicolor. Long, slender bulbs; flowers large; sepals and petals bronzy green, lip rosepurple. Brazil.


Cattleya Dowiana aurea

Cattleya Bowringiana. Known as the Each autumn-flowering Cattleya Skinneri. Honduras............... . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 500$ Specimens .................... . . . $\$$ Io to 2500
Bowringiana cœrulea. .2500
citrina. Flowers have the form of a tulip;
of brown-yellow color; borne singly, hanging; fragrant. Mexico. Summer....
Dowiana. Large, handsome flowers, sepals and petals nankeen-yellow, crimsonflushed beneath, lip crimson-purple, streaked with gold. Costa Rica. Autumn.

$$
\$_{+} \text {to io oo }
$$

Specimens $\qquad$ I5 to 2500
Dowiana aurea. Sepals and petals prim-rose-yellow, devoid of the crimson flush, lip with more yellow. Colombia. Fall.
$\$ 7.50$ to 1200
Of Cattleya Dowiana and C. Dowiana aurea we have 2,000 plants, the largest stock of any commercial house. The plants are nearly all established, and in the very best of condition.
Eldorado. Petals and sepals bluish white; front part of lip purplish magenta, throat deep orange. Rio Negro. Early Autumn. 5 oo
Forbesii. Sepals and petals yellowish, lip yellow, streaked red on the side lobes. Brazil. Spring .
Gaskelliana. Petals and sepals roseflushed, lip amethyst-purple; free grower. Venezuela. Summer................ \$2 to 10 оо
Gaskelliana alba. Strong, healthy plants, four bulbs, one lead. Price on application. Gaskelliana cærulea. Price on application.


Cattleya labiata, Mrs. Julius Roehrs (see page 5I)

Cattleya gigas (Sanderiana). Very free- Each flowering; flowers very large, petals and sepals dark rose, lip magenta-purple. Colombia. Spring and summer.... \$3 to \$750 Very strong plants Specimens.
\$I5 to 2500

Cattleya gigas, Frau Melanie Beyrodt. Each Pure white sepals and petals, dark lip. Four bulbs, one lead.
\$ioo oo gigas, Hardyana type. A later-flowering variety. Large plants........................ $\$ 7.50$ to го оо


Cattleya Mossiæ (sce page 5I)


Specimen plant of Cattleya Percivaliana (see page 52)

Cattleya granulosa. Several flowers on a Each spike; petals and sepals olive-green, brown-spotted, lip whitish, spotted with crimson. Brazil. Late summer. . . $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ oo
guttata. Flowers in clusters, seven to ten on one spike; green, spotted with crimson and rosy purple. Brazil. Late autumn... 3 o
Harrisoniæ. Several flowers on a spike; rose-lilac; fine for cutting. Brazil. Summer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ to + oo
intermedia. Sepals and petals rose-flushed, lip rose-purple. Brazil. Summer.......... 3 oo
Intermedia alba. Flowers pure white.... 20 oo
Lawrenceana. Flowers medium Each size; rose-purple; several on a spike. British Guiana. Spring..
$\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 1000$
labiata. One of the most popular.
Very floriferous; fine for cutflowers. Our types of these are unequaled. Brazil. Autumn..... 300 Large plants. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 750 Specimens from . . . . . . . \$io up
labiata, Mrs. Julius Roehrs. Prices labiata alba.
labiata, Mrs. G. B. Wilson. .
labiata Polychilus.
on.
abiata Polychilus............. . cation.
luteola. Flower primrose-yellow. Each
Brazil. Summer..................... \$5 oo
maxima. Sepals and petals rose, lip veined dark crimson. Ecuador. November.

Cattleya Mendelii. Flowers variable from Each white to light pink, lip crimson-purple, very crimped. One of the best Cattleyas. Colombia. May. .................... . $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ to $\$ 750$ Specimens. . S Io to 2000
Mendelii alba. One of the finest white Mendelii. . . . . . . . . . Price on application.
Mendelii, Rutherford. White petals and sepals, purple lip. Price on application.
Mossiæ. Flowers large, very variable; large, crimped lip. Venezuela. May to June.

S2.50 to 500
Specimens........................ . . . Sio to 20 oo


Cattleya superba (see page 52)


Cœlogyne pandurata (see page 54)
Cattleya Mossiæ cœrulescens. Price on Each application.
Mossiæ, H. Graves. Very large flower; pure white sepals and petals, lip flushed heliotrope. Price on application.
Mossiæ Reineckiana . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 35$ to $\$ 75$ vo
Mossiæ Wageneri; syn., alba..... \$50 to 100 оо
Percivaliana. Flowers are of a deep rosecolor; rich-colored lip of deep crimson and purple. Venezuela, Early winter \$2.50 to 5 oo Large plants.................. $\$ 7.50$ to 1500
Percivaliana alba. Price on application.
Rex. Very rare. Peru. Summer........... 25 oo
Schilleriana. Resembles Cattleya Aclandice.

* Brazil. Summer.

5 oo


Cycnoches chlorochilon, Male (see page ${ }^{54}$ )

Cattleya Schrœderæ. Large, sweet- Each scented flowers, resembling Cattleya Triance, broad, waved sepals and petals, usually light rose, deeper in lip, with yellow throat. There are, however, many variations. Colombia. Spring............... . $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 750$ Large plants
. I 5 to 35
50
00
Schroderæ alba. Price on application.
Schrœederæ, The Baroness. Almost pure white petals and sepals, with a labellum closely resembling Cattleya labiata. Price on application.
Schrœderæ, W. Duckham. Price on application.
Skinneri. Rose-purple clusters. Guatemala. Spring...... $\$ 2.50$ to 500 Skinneri alba........................ . . 35 oo speciosissima. Flowers very large; petals and sepals blush-rose, rich lip. Venezuela. Winter ..... \$3 to 5 oo superba. Flowers large; sepals and petals deep rose, lip rich crimson. Essiquibo. Spring . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to $\$$
Trianæ. The most useful Cattleya for cut-flower purposes. Flowers vary from light rose to purple. Our stock of these is unequaled; we have thousands to choose from. Colombia. Winter....... $\$ 2.50$ to 500 Large plants.................. . . . $\$ 7.50$ to io oo Specimens...................... . $\$$ I2.50 to 2500


Cycnoches chlorochilon, Female (see page 54)

Cattleya Trianæ alba
. 3500 Trianæ Backhouseana. Very fine variety. 35 oo velutina. Slender stems; flowers fragrant; sepals and petals orange, spotted with purple, lip violet-veined. Brazil. Late summer.
Warneri. Large flowers, sepals and petals deep rose, lip deep crimson. Brazil. May. 5 oo
CHYSIS aurea. Sepals and petals yellow, lip tawny. Venezuela. Spring.
bractescens. Flowers large, sepals and petals white, lip yellowish, with crimson markings. Peru. Spring
CIRRHOPETALUM. A genus of remarkable eastern Orchids, closely allied to Bulbophyllum and requiring the same culture.
appenticulatum
cylindraceum............................... 3 oo picturatum (Spotted Nodding Orchid).... 3 50 pulchellum


Cymbidium insigne (see page 54)


Cirrhopetalum puichellum
Each
Cirrhopetalum refractum (IIindmill Crchid) $\$ 35^{0}$ Roxburghi
Thouarsii (Chinese Nodding Crcliid)..... 7 50
COELIA Baurei . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350
macrostachya
350
COELOGYNE. A showy-flowered genus, most variable in the size and coloring of the flowers.
asperata (Lowir). Flowers in drooping racemes; sepals and petals creamy yellow, lip yellow, veined with red, brown and orange. Borneo. Summer ....... Sio to I5 oo
barbata. Spikes erect, sepals and petals pure white, lip bearded with brown hairs. 3 oo corrugata. Spikes erect; sepals and petals pure white, lip yellow and white, marked with orange. Khasya. Summer.........
cristata. Large, pure white flowers; center of lip stained yellow; drooping racemes. India. Spring...................... S2.50 to 500 Large plants.................. . . 7.50 to io oo
cristata alba. Flowers white with yellow throat .............................. . $\leqslant 3$ to 5 oo


Cymbidium eburneum (see page 54 )


Cypripedium insigne, Julius Roehrs (see page 56 ) Cypripedium insigne, Harefield Hall (page 56)

Cypripedium Leeanum Clinkaberryanum (page 71)

Cœlogyne cristata hololeuca. Pure white, Each without trace of yellow. One of the easiest to grow, and when in flower may be removed to the house.
Dayana. Scapes pendent, 2 to 3 feet long, many-flowered; sepals and petals ochreyellow, lip white, striped with chocolate. Borneo. Spring and summer.
fimbriata. ..... 300
fuliginosa. ..... 3 oo ..... 3 oo
flaccida. Drooping racemes; whitish flow- ers, with white lip, on which is a disc of yellow. North India. Spring. . ..... 250
Lawrenceana. . $\$ 3.50$ to ..... 5 oo
Massangeana. Assam ..... 350
Meyeriana. Flowers large; green sepals and petals, green and black spots. Late sum- mer. Tropical Asia ..... 3 oo
ocellata. Spring. North Irdia. ..... 300
pandurata. Light green flower. Borneo. Spring. ..... 500
speciosa ..... 300
tomentosa $\$ 3.50$ to ..... 500

CYCNOCHES chlorochilon (Swan's Neck Each Orchid). A curious and interesting genus. The peculiarly constructed flowers are borne on erect or sub-pendulous spikes; male and female flowers, which differ in structure and color, are usually borne on distinct spikes. Culture similar to Catasetums. Central America. Summer.. $\$+$ to $\$ 500$
CYMBIDIUM aloifolium ............ $\$ 3$ to 4 oo
Ballianum.................................... 5 on
eburneum. Large; creamy white, fragrant.
Northern India. February........ $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
Findlaysonianum........................... . 500
giganteum. Large. Winter ........s3 to io oo
insigne (Sanderi). New. Very fine. $\mathrm{S}_{10}$ to 1500
lanæfolium.................................... . 200
Lowianum.......................... $\$ 3.50$ to 750
Specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ io to 25 oo
Mastersii ................ . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 to 15 on
Schrœderianurn............................. . 7 , 50
tigrinum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 оо
Traceyanum ........... . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 10 оо
Specimens.................................. . . . 15 oo


Cypripedium insigne Sanderæ (see page 56)

## CYPRIPEDIUM

This most interesting branch of the Orchid family is composed of many varieties and an almost unlimited number of hybrids, of bewildering variation in form and color, and offers a bountiful field of enjoyment to the amateur. The Cypripediums are terrestrial Orchids, and grow best in a temperate house, on the shady side, with plenty of moisture and air. They should be potted in a compost of fibrous peat ard sphagnum moss, with a small quantity of fibrous loam. They are of the easiest culture and bloom in the greatest profusion. Many of this class are extremely low in price and offer untold enjoyment to the Orchid-lover of limited means.



Cypripedium Lawrenceanum Gratixıanum

Cypripedium insigne, Harefield Hall. . . . Each \$IO to \$I5 00
insigne Heatonense. 500
insigne, Hessle Variety . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
insigne Hurrelianum . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 10 00
insigne immaculatum nigrum......... 500
insigne, Julius Roehrs. Larger and finer
than Harefield Hall. Price on application.
insigne Lagerii .................... . \$I 5 to 2000
insigne, Laura Kimball. Yellow. \$I5 to 2000
insigne Leopardianum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450
insigne Lindeniæ. Yellow . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to 10 00
insigne Luciana. Yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2000
insigne, McFarlane. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350
insigne McNabianum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . io oo
insigne, Monkshood . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 750
insigne, Mrs. G. B. Wilson. Yellow..... 2500
insigne, Oddity . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400


Cypripedium Fairieanum (see page 55)
Cypripedium insigne, Olivine . . . . . . . . . . 750
insigne punctatum grandiflorum . . . . . 500
insigne Rutherfordense. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000
insigne Sadleri. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000
insigne Sanderæ. Yellow..... $\$ 5, \$ 7.50$, 1000
insigne Sanderianum. Vellow.. .S20 to 2500
insigne, Special variety ................. 350
insigne, Standard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
insigne Sylhetense . . . . . .......... . s to 750
insigne, T. Melstrom. \ellow........... 1250
insigne Youngianum superbum. lellow. 500
insigne Zebrinum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 oo
Javanicum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
Lawrenceanum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
Lawrenceanum Gratixianum . . . . . . . . . 3500


Dendrobium Brymerianum
Each
Cypripedium Lawrenceanum Hyeanum.
$\mathrm{S}_{20}$ to $\mathrm{S}_{2} 500$
lævigatum. ..... 00
00
0
longifolium. ..... OO
Masterianum ..... 50
niveum. ..... 50
Parishii ..... 500
purpuratum ..... 350
Rothschildianum. S7.50 to 1000
Cypripedium Sanderianum . Each ..... 32500
Spicerianum ..... 00
Stonei ..... 50
tonsum ..... 50
venustum ..... 00
villosum ..... 00
Victoria Marie ..... 00
CYRTOPODIUM punctatum ..... IO 00

## DENDROBIUMS

The Dendrobiums belong to a very large genus of epiphytal Orchids, widely distributed, and varying greatly in character and habit, some being dwarf and tufted, but 3 inches high, while others carry pseudobulbs 3 to 4 feet high. They grow best in pans or baskets, hung near the glass, in a mixture of fibrous peat and sphagnum moss. Care should be taken in giving them the smallest possible pans or baskets, as they are very sensitive to overpotting. With a few exceptions the Dendrobiums require plenty of heat and moisture. When their growth is completed, they require cooler treatment, with plenty of light and air, followed by a season of rest.

Dendrobium albo-sanguineum. Flowers Each creamy white.
atro-violaceum. Sepals and petals creamy white, spotted with purple, lip violet-
purple, shaded with green. New Guinea. $35^{\circ}$
barbatulum. Flowers in dense racemes;
white tinged with pink. East Indies...
250
Bensoniæ. Petals and sepals white, orange
lip, with dark spots at base..............
lip is funnel-shaped. Australia.
250
250

Dendrobium bellatulum. Single: flower Each small; yellow and green. Burma.......... $S_{4}$ on Bronkhartii. New. Similar to Thyrsiforum, but lighter. Upper Burma....... io oo Brymerianum. Yellow: lip with a long, beard-like fimbriation. Burma. Spring.. 500 Cambridgeanum; syn., Ochreatum. Large, bright orange-yellow flowers, red blotch on lip. India. Spring. . 300
capillipes.................................... . . 250
cariniferum (Keeled Dendrobium)........ 750


Dendrobium Findleyanum (see page 59)

Dendrobium chrysanthemum. Flowers Each deep, rich yellow, lip fimbriate, with two dark maroon spots. India................ \$3 50
chrysotoxum. Rich golden yellow. India. 250

Dendrobium crystallinum. Flowers white, Each tipped with purple, lip orange at base. Arracan Mountains. Summer
\$2 50 ciliatum annamense (Haired Dendrobium) 350


Dendrobium infundibulum Jamesianum (see page 59) purple, lip same, with orange-ycllow disc.
Dalhousianum. Strong grower; large; petals and sepals tawny yellow, shaded rose, lip fringed, marked with two crimson blotches.... . . . 55 to
Dearei. Flowers in clusters; white with pale green center. Spring. . 53.50 to densiflorum. Flowers in dense, pendulous trusses; sepals and petals amberyellow, lip orange. India. Spring.
Devonianum. Slender stems; sepals and petals creamy white, tinged pink, petals magenta-tipped lip white, margined purple fringed. India. Spring
解


Dendrobium Phalænopsis Schrœderianum (see page 60)

## Dendrobium eriæflorum

Each
Falconeri
Findleyanum. Flowers white, tipped with magenta-pink, lip has orange-colored base. Moulmein. Winter and spring. $\$ 2.50$ to 500
formosum giganteum. Flowers in clusters; large; pure white, lip stained orangeyellow. Burma. October to December.
$\$ 2.50$ to +00
heterocarpum; syn., aureum. Flowers fragrant, sepals and petals amber, lip has velvet-like markings of brown and purple. India. Spring.................... . $\$ 2.50$ to 4 on
infundibulum. Flowers in clusters; pure white, except a yellow stain on lip. Moulmein. Spring............... \$2.50 to + oo
infundibulum Jamesianum. Differs from Infundibulum in having a cinnabarred stain on lip. Moulmein. Spring and summer
$\$ 2.50$ to 500
lituiflorum.................................... . . 3 oо
macrophyllum. Sepals yellowish, petals creamy white, lip yellowish, marked with purple. New Guinea. Summer.... 3 to 5 oo
moschatum. Sepals and petals yellowish, tinged with rose, lip yellow, has two blackpurple blotches. Musk-scented. India. Spring and summer.............. $\$ 2.50$ to 5 oo

McCraei
nobile. Very popular. Flowers vary from rose to purple. Winter and spring.. \$2 to 5 oo
nobile Cooksonianum .................... . . 5 oo
nobile nobilius. Very rich color........... . 5 oo
nobile virginale. Fine, Chaste white form.
Large plants
. 1000

Dendrobium Parishii. Flowers rich, dark Each rose, lip has two purplish blotches in throat.
Very showy and handsome. Moulmein.
Spring


Dendrobium nobile virginale

Dendrobium Phalænopsis Schrœderi- Each anum. One of the finest for cutting. Flowers in long, terminal spikes; color varies from blush-rose to purple. New Guinea. October and November... $\$ 2$ to $\$ 400$
Phalænopsis Schrœderianum alba, Roehrs' variety. The largest specimen in cultivation. Price on application.
platicaulon. Flowers straw-yellow. Philippines. Summer............................. . .
primulinum.................................
regium. New. Flowers beautiful rose..... 500
Sanderæ. New. Very fine; flowers in clus-
ters, like $D$. Dearei; white, purple center.I5 oo
speciosum. Flowers pale cream-yellow, lip spotted with purple. Australia. Spring. 250

Dendrobium Statterianum superbiens. Flowers on long, terminal slender spikes; crimson-purple; very handsome. Tropical Australia... $\$ 5.00$ to thyrsiflorum. Flowers in large, drooping clusters; sepals and petals white, often pink-flushed, lip golden orange.. $\$ 2.50$ to 500
Wardianum giganteum. Very large flowers, coming in clusters of two and three along the pseudo-bulbs; sepals and petals white, tipped with purple, lip bright orange, with two eye-like blotches of crimson-magenta. India. Winter and spring...
. $\$ 2.50$ to
Each
$\$ 250$

750

Wardianum album


Dendrobium Wardianum $\times$ C. Clasiana). \$1o to \$I5 each.

## EPIDENDRUM aro-

 maticum. Powerfully scented, greenish yellow flowers. Guatemala. Spring. $\$_{4}$ ea.atropurpureum Randi. $\$ 3.50$ each.
bicornutum. \$5 each.
Brassavolæ. \$2.50 ea.
ciliare. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to $\$ 3.50$.
cochleatum (Cockleshelled Crchid). \$3.50.
Erythromoides. $\$ 2.50$.
fragrans. \$2.50 each.
Godseffianum; syn., Osmanthum. Sepals and petals light green, shaded with brown, lip white. front lobe marked rose-purple. \$2. each.
inversum. \$3 each.
Lagerii. \$5 each.
lanipes. \$3 each.
latilabrum. Flowers green, lip broad and spreading. \$3 each.
macrochilum. Large flowers, green and chocolate-brown, lip white, with bright crimson blotch. Tropical America. Spring. $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2$.
nemorale. \$1.50 to $\$ 2.50$ each.
odoratissimum. \$1.50 polybulbum. $\$ 3.50$.
porphyreum. $\$_{5}$ each.
prismatocarpum (Rainbow Orchid). Flowers with creamyellow petals and sepals, blotched with purple, lip yellow and rose. Central America. Summer. $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$.
radicans. $\$ 2.50$ each.
rigidum. $\$_{2.50}$ each.


Dendrobium thyrsiflorum (see page 60)

Epidendrum Skinneri. Bright orange- Each scarlet flowers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 250$
spectabile......................................... . . 250
virgatum........................................ . . . 250
vitellinum majus. Flowers brilliant scarlet, lasting a long time. Mexico. Winter. \$I.50 to 3 oo

ERIOPSIS rutidobulbum.................... . 5 oo
ERIA. A very beautiful, and interesting genus found chiefly in India and Malaysia. Their culture is easy and similar to that accorded Dendrobiums.
anchorifera. (Anchor-bearing)............. 350
barbata (Bearded Eria)......................... . . 450
bratescens........................................ . . 350
convallarioides................................ . . . . 350
densiflora...................................... . . 350

Each
ERIA excavata (Pitted Eria)................. . . \$3 50
lavata........................................... . . . . . . 350
monostachys................................. . . 350
obesa (The Fat Orchid)........................ . . 350
GALEANDRA lacustris (Helmet Orchid).... 3 oo
GOMEZA planifolia. Flowers yellowish, sweet-scented, densely carried in short, arched spikes...

250
HARTWEGIA purpurea. Pleasing rose-purple flowers, carried on erect spikes. Mexico.
HOULLETIA odoratissima. Allied to Stanhopeas, requiring similar culture; petals and sepals brownish red, with darker lines, lip tipped with yellow; violetscented. Colombia. Summer.
ISOCHILIS linearis. Flowers very pretty rose-red, shaded with purple. Tropical America. Spring and summer ........... 350

## LÆLIA

Lælias are so closely allied to Cattleyas that at times it is difficult to distinguish the difference. They have the same range of exquisite coloring and are of the most graceful and artistic form. This genus requires the same conditions for growing as the Cattleyas, the Mexican varieties needing an abundance of light, air and moisture.

Lælia acuminata. Flowers white, some- Each times tinged with rose. Costa Rica.
Winter............................. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to $\$ 300$ albida. Flowers white, lip rose-flushed. Mexico. Winter to spring......\$1.50 to 250 anceps. From two to six flowers on scape; sepals and petals rose, lip crimson-purple. Mexico. Winter
$\$ 2$ to 5 oo
anceps alba, Bull's variety.............. . . 25 oo
anceps Hilli. $\$ 5$ to io oo anceps Holidayana. $\$ 5$ to io oo anceps Sanderiana. anceps Schrœderiana. $\$ 5$ to io oo $\$ 5$ to io oo

Lælia autumnalis. Flowers purple, lip rose Each and white, yellow center; borne on long spikes.............................. . $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to $\$ 300$ autumnalis alba................... $\$$ I 5 to 2500
Boothiana. Scapes two- to five-flowered, large: sepals and petals rose-purple, with deeper veins, lip crisped crimson-purple. Brazil. Spring.

300
cinnabarina. Flowers orange-scarlet. Brazil. Spring. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to
crispa. Flowers white, sometimes flushed, lip crisped and veined deep purple; spikes four- to nine-flowered. Brazil. Summer.
$\$ 3.50$ to 500


Lælia crispa (see page 6r)

Lælia Dayana; syn
Dayana; syn, L.-C. $X$
flava. Flowers canary-yellow, borne on erect spikes. Brazil. March.............. 250
Gouldiana.......................... $\$ 5$ to 750
grandis tenebrosa. Large flowers of nankeen-yellow. May. Brazil..... $\$ 4$ to 750
harpophylla. Bright orange-red flowers. Brazil. Spring

250
Jongheana. Large, flat flowers, borne on one-to five-flowered scapes; petals and sepals soft rose-purple, lip crisped dark rose-purple. Brazil.
majalis. Sepals and petals rose-lilac, lip white in center, margined and marked with mauve-purple. Mexico. Summer... \$1.50 to 250
majalis alba $\qquad$ $\$ 15$ to 25 oo
Perrinii. Flowers large; sepals and petals rose, front lobe of lip deep crimson-purple. Brazil. October. $\qquad$ $\$ 2.50$ to
præstans; syn., pumila. Flowers rose-purple, lip purplish crimson. Brazil. Autumn. $\$ 1.50$ to 300
purpurata. A grand species. Flowers very large; sepals and petals light rose-white or white, lip crimson-purple. Brazil. Spring.
$\$ 2.50$ to 5 oo
Large plants
$\$ 7.50$ to I 5 oo


Maxillaria Sanderiana (see page 63)

Lælia superbiens. The long spikes bear Each from ten to twenty flowers; deep rose petals and sepals, crimson lip... $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ oo
LEPTOTES bilcolor; syn., Tetramicra..... 350
LIPARIS longipes.............................. . . 3 oo
LYCASTE aromatica. Dwarf habit; flowers golden yellow, lip orange-spotted. Mexico. Winter......................... . $\$$ I. 50 to 3 oo
fulvescens. Large flowers; sepals and petals yellowish brown, lip orange-brown, fringed at the margin. Colombia.
lanipes. Flowers large; white, shaded with green. Ecuador. October
lasioglossa. Large flowers; sepals reddish brown, yellow tipped, hairy at the base, petals and lip yellow. Guatemala. March.......................... . $\$ 7.50$ to io oo
Skinneri. The most popular species. Varies in color from rose to pink, lip crimson-spotted. Guatemala. Winter.
$\$ 1.50$ to 250


Miltonia Rœzlii alba (see page 63)
Lycaste Skinneri alba. Pure white form Each of Skinneri.
MASDEVALLIA. A beautiful class of coolhouse plants, requiring a temperature of from 50 degrees to 55 degrees, with plenty of moist ure.
bella.............................................. . . . 250
Harryana...................................... 250
Houtteana; syn., Benedictii. . . . . . . . . . . . . io oo

Reichenbachiana............................ . . . 3 oo
Veitchii......................................... . . . . . 250
MAXILLARIA. The culture is similar to that given to Lycaste. The plants should be kept moist all the year, and well shaded in summer.
densa........................................... . . . . 5 oo
Houtteana....................................... . оо
picta............................................ . . . 3 оо


Odontoglossum, Gladys (see page 73)


Miltonia vexillaria
Miltonia vexillaria. Most popular species.Flowers vary from lilac-rose to dark rose,lip usually darker than other segments,very handsome. Colombia. Spring .....
$\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 750$
vexillaria magnifica. Extra-fine form;
very deep, rich colo ..... 25 oo
NEOBENTHAMIA gracilis ..... 600
OCTOMERIA diaphana. ..... 400

## ODONTOGLOSSUM

The Odontoglossums are the most extensively grown of all Orchids, and require an even, cool and moist temperature throughout the year. They are among the most easily cultivated, and will reward the grower bountifully. The flowers are fairly bewildering in their beauty and their unlimited variation of color and markings. Many of them are very low-priced, making it possible to have an extensive collection.
Odontoglossum Andersonianum. Sepals Each and petals are pointed, creamy white, spotted and marked with red-brown. Colombia. Winter.............. . $\$ 3 \cdot 50$ to $\$ 500$
Bictoniense. Sepals and petals yellowish green, blotched with chestnut-brown, lip pale rose. Guatemala. Autumn.

250
Cervantisii. Flowers white or tinged with rose, chocolate-red streaks around the base. Mexico. Spring.
citrosmum. Flowers flesh-color; fragrant; on long, pendulous spikes. . . . . . . . $\$ 2$ to350

cordatum
cirrhosum. Flowers large; sepals white, spotted with purplish crimson, petals similarly colored. Ecuador. Spring
crispum. Flowers large; white, often tinged with rose and more or less blotched; borne on many-flowered spikes...... $\$ 2$ to
crispum, E. B. Dane. Petals, sepals and lip blotched violet-purple; very large, wide lip; unique. Price on application.
crispum Xanthodes. Flowers pure white, sepals and lip blotched with yellow. Rare. Price on arplication

## Edwardi <br> grande(Baty Orchia). Very large; chestnut-

 brown and yellow. Guatemala..\$I.50 toOdontoglossum Halli. Flowers produced on Each long scapes; sepals yellow with dark chocolate-red blotches, petals similar but margined with yellow.
Harryanum. Flowers borne on long, sometimes branched spikes, large; sepals deep chestnut-brown tipped and broken with yellow, petals whitish at base marked with mauve-purple, lip tri-lobed, striped with purple.
Insleayi. Similar to O. grande. Mexico.
$\$ 2$ to 4 oo

$$
\text { Krameri. ........................................... } 250
$$

læve. Flowers large, fragrant, borne on long, branched scapes; sepals and petals dark brown, tipped and barred with yellow, lip lilac-purple. Mexico. Spring. $\qquad$
luteo-purpureum. Large flowers; sepals nearly covered with chestnut-brown, marked with yellow, petals similar, only more yellow, lip yellowish white with large brown spot in front.. 500

Odontoglossum maculatum. Flowers 2 to Each 3 inches across; sepals dark brown, tipped and broken with yellow; petals yellow, spotted brown. lips yellowish white, spotted brown. Mexico.................... $\$ 250$
Pescatorei. Popular species. Flowers white, sometimes rose-flushed, lip sometimes purple-spotted; produced on long spikes, branched. Colombia. Spring...... $\$ 2$ to 300
pulchellum. Flowers pure white; fragrant; useful. Guatemala. Spring....... 200
Rosii-majus. White or rose-flushed, spotted dark brown. Mexico. Winter....... 200
triumphans. Petals and sepals golden yellow, barred and blotched with chest-nut-brown. Colombia. Spring. . $\$ 3.50$ to
Uro-Skinneri. Sepals and petals greenish marked with chestnut-brown, lip large rose, mottled with white. Guatemala. Spring.
.$\$ 3.50$ to 5 oo
Williamsianum. Costa-Rica. Summer... io oo

## ONCIDIUM

The Oncidiums are epiphytal Orchids of rare beauty, great variation in form and color, and are most prolific bloomers. Being natives of Mexico, Peru and the West Indies, they grow best in a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees, and require plenty of air and moisture during growth. They may be grown in pots, pans or baskets, in a mixture of fibrous peat and sphagnum moss, and water must be given sparingly, but not withheld when their growth is completed.

## Each

Oncidium altissimum. Flowers on long, branched scapes; pale yellow, barred and blotched with chestnut-brown. West Indies. Summer.................. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 400$
ampliatum majus. Flowers bright yellow, with some red-brown blotches. Central America. Spring........ $\$ 2.50$ to 500

Oncidium barbatum. Brazil. Autumn..... \$2 50
Cavendishianum. Flowers fragrant, I to 2 inches across; yellow-spotted with red. Guatemala. Spring................. . . $\$ 2$ to $\$ 35^{0}$ Cebolleta..................................... 3 oo concolor. Large, bright yellow flowers. Brazil. Spring and summer. 250


Oncidium varicosum Rogersi (see page 65)


Trichopilia suavis (see page 67)
Oncidium cornigerum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$5 oo
crispum. Flowers large; chestnut-brown, yellow-spotted lip; particularly handsome. Brazil. . . . . .................. . $\$ 2$ to
curtum. Brazil. Spring............. $\$ 2$ to 300
divaricatum.................................... 350
excavatum. Flowers borne on branched, many-flowered scapes. Sepals and petals yellow, spotted with red, lip canary-yellow. Peru. Autumn.
flexuosum. Petals and sepals red-brown, tipped greenish yellow, lip canary-yellow.

Forbesii. Rich chestnut-brown flowers, with narrow golden yellow margin; exceedingly handsome and effective. Brazil. Autumn $\qquad$
Gardneri. Brazil. Summer................. 3 oo
Harrisonianum. Produces many- Each flowered branched scapes; flowers small, bright yellow, blotched with red. Brazil. Autumn.... \$1.50 to \$2 50
hastatum. Mexico. Summer...... 4 oo
Jonesianum............................ 350
incurvum. Flowers small, fragrant; pink and white. Mexico. Autumn. 200
Kramerianum (Butterfly Orchid). \$I. 50 to 250
Lanceanum. Large, fragrant flowers; sepals and petals yellow, spotted chocolate-brown, lip rose-purple. Trinidad and Guiana. Summer... 350
leucochilum. Large flowers, produced on long, branched scapes; sepals and petals yellowish green, blotched dark brown, lip white.... 350
microchilum. Guatemala. Summer
$\$ 2.50$ to 500

Oncidium macranthum. One of the grand- Each est Oncidiums. Tropical America. Spring and summer.. \$5 oo
Marshallianum. Flowers large, sepals and petals yellow, spotted with red-brown, lips yellow. Brazil................ . $\$ 2.50$ to 350
oblongatum. ............................... 250
ornithorynchum. Very sweet-scented; flowers rose-lilac, produced on long, many-flowered, drooping spikes. Mexico.
Winter............................... . . . $\$ 2$ to
350
ornithorynchum album......... \$15 to 2500
Papilio-majus (Butterfly Orchid). Trinidad. 200
phymatochilum.
pulvinatum. Flowers red-brown and yel-
low, produced on long, branched, manyflowered scapes. Brazil. Summer.......
sarcodes. Flowers large; petals and sepals chestnut-brown, bordered with yellow, lip bright yellow, spotted brown. Brazil. Spring. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to 500
sphacelatum. Mexico. Spring...\$1.50 to 250
splendidum. One of the very best for cutting. Large flowers borne on erect scapes; sepals and petals yellowish green, blotched with rich brown, lip clear yellow. Guatemala. Winter....... $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to
tigrinum. Flowers large and fragrant; sepals and petals yellow, heavily blotched, lip bright yellow. Mexico. November to December......................... . . $\$ 2$ to 350
uniflorum. Brazil........................... . . 2 oo
varicosum Rogersi. One of the finest and most useful Orchids, the long, branched spikes bearing an abundance of large, yellow flowers. Very fine for decorative purposes.......................... $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to 350
ORNITHIDIUM densum.................... . . . . 5 oo

ORNITHICHILUS frescus................... . . 5 oo
PERISTERIA elata (Dove Orchid). Flowers fragrant, 2 to 3 inches across; waxy white, often spotted with purple...\$2 to 300
PESCATOREA cerina. Costa Rica......... 250
Klabockorum
\$10 to 1500


Platyclinis filiformis (see page 73)


Phalænopsis

## PHALÆNOPSIS

This family comprises many of the most admired of all Orchids, the flowers being produced on long, branching spikes. They require a hot, moist temperature and good drainage, and grow best suspended in pans or baskets near the glass.
Phalænopsis amabilis. Flowers large; pureEach white. Malaya. Winter........ $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5$ oo Larger plants.
$\$ 7.50$ to 1500
Esmeralda. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 10 oo
$\times$ Leucorrhoda. Natural hybrid between $P$. Schilleriana and P.amabilis. Flowers large; light rose-colored. Philippines. Winter

2000
Rimestadiana. A geographical form of $P$. amabilis. Flowers pure white and much
larger. Java. Spring............... $\$ 5$ to io oo rosea. Flowers $11 / 2$ inches across; rosepurple. Philippines.

500
Sanderiana.................................... 25 oo
Schilleriana. Long, beautifully mottled leaves; produces long, branching spikes, bearing many large, mauve-colored flowers. Philippines. Late winter... \$3.50 to 5 oo Strong plants.................... . $\$ 7 \cdot 50$ to 1500
Stuartiana........... . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to 15 oo
violacea.
........I5 oo
PHOLIDOTA auriculata..................... . . 250
conchoides.................... . . . . . . . . . . . . 175
imbricata........................................... . . . . . 2 oo
PHYSOSIPHON Loddigesii (Bottle Orchid). 250
PLATYCLINIS (Dendrochilum).
Cobbiana.................................... . . . 5 оо
glumacea (Hayscented Orchid) .............. 350
latifolia (Broad-leaved Chain Orchid). . . . . . 5 oo
PLEIONE Bermanica.
lagenaria............................. . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 oo
maculata...................................... . 2 oo
Wallichiana.................................. . . . . 2 оо

PLEUROTHALLIS Rœzlii (WidowOrchid) Each
azh (Widow Orchid).\$Io oo
tridentata (Three-toothed Orchid).......... 350
velatacaulis........................... . . . . . . . . 5 oo
POLYSTACHYA bractescens............... . . . 750
lutescens.................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 oo
RENANTHERA Imshootiana........\$3 to 5 oo
Imshootiana alba. Price on application.
coccinea
10 oo
SACCOLABIUM bellinum ................. io oo
Blumei. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 oo
giganteum...................................... . . . 5 оо
SARCANTHUS Williamsoni................. . . 5 oо
SARCOCHILUS inguiculatus.............. $35^{0}$
SCHOMBURGKIA crispa...... . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 оо
tibicinis ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 0о
undulata........................................ . . . . 5 оо
SCUTICARIA Steelii............................ . . . 3 oo
SERASTYLIS modesta....................... . . . 750
SIGMATOSTALIX radicans ............... . . 750
SOBRALIA. Terrestrial Orchids of easy culture and free-flowering habits. They are evergreen and ornamental.
leucoxantha. Petals and sepals waxy white; lip whitish, shaded with golden yellow on inner surface. Costa Rica.
Summer................................. . $\$ 5$ to 10 оо
macrantha. Large, fragrant flowers; rich crimson-purple...
. $\$ 2.50$ to 5 oo virginalis 1000
xantholeuca. Flowers large; sepals and petals creamy yellow, lip darker yellow, throat shaded brown. Central America. Summer.
$\$ 7.50$ to 10 oo
SOPHRONITIS grandiflora. Very pretty crimson-scarlet flowers. Brazil.Winter. .

$$
\$ \mathrm{I} .50 \text { to } 300
$$

SPIRANTHES picta.

STANHOPEA Amesiana. Large, Each white flowers; fragrant. Colombia. $\$ 5$ oo insignis. Dull yellow, spotted purple, lip white. Brazil. Summer....... 250
tigrina
250
STENOGLOTTIS longifolius. A terrestrial Orchid from South Africa, producing erect, many - flowered scapes; light mauve-purple. Autumn and winter .......... $\$ 3 \cdot 50$ to 500
TETRAMICRA bicolor. Brazil. Winter.

500
THUNIA alba. Sepals and petals white, lip white, fringed purple-streaked. $25^{\circ}$ Bensoniæ. Flower amethyst-purple, lip large. Moulmein. Summer.... 350
Marshalliana....................... . $25^{\circ}$
TRICHOPILIA (Pilumna) giganteum. New. ........................ 350
suavis................................... . . . 2 oo tortilis................................. . . 2 oo Each
TRICHOSMA suavis.
TRIGONIDIUM; syn., Lælia monophylla. 250
VANDA. A genus of epiphytal Orchids distributed throughout the warmer East.
Amesiana. Flowers fragrant; petals and sepals white, suffused rose, lip deeper... 3 oo Boxalli.
crœulea. Flowers large, variable in color; sepals and petals generally pale blue, with deep blue lip. We pride ourselves on having the finest stock and best types in this country. India. Autumn... $\$ 3$ to 500 Larger plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to 20 oo cœrulea albescens. Petals and sepals white, blue lip............................. 25 oo cristata. Sepals and petals yellowish green, lip red-purple, traversed by whitish lines. 1500 Kimballiana. Burma. Autumn. . $\$ 2.50$ to 500 Miss Joaquim (V.teres $\times V$. Hookeriana).
$\$ 5$ to 750
Parishii. Flowers scented, about 2 inches across; sepals and petals greenish yellow, lip magenta. Burma. Summer.... $\$ 5$ to 10 oo Roxburghii.
Sanderiana. The most magnificent of all Vandas. Flowers very large; pale brown at base, passing into tawny yellow, with purple and rose. Philippines.


Vanda teres
Vanda suavis. Petals and sepals white, Each spotted and barred with blood-purple, lip rose to deep purple. Java........ $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 500$ teres. Climbing habit; flowers large; white, tinged with rose, magenta and yellow. Burma. Spring................... $\$ 2.50$ to 500 Andersoni..........................................
tricolor. Flowers large, fragrant; sepals tricolor. Flowers large, fragrant; sepals
and petals whitish, spotted with reddish brown, lip spotted red-brown. Java..... 500 Specimens........................ . SI5 $_{5}$ to 2500
VANILLA aromatica. ..... oo
planifolia ..... oo
WARSCEWICZELLA aromatica ..... 50
discolor ..... 350
XYLOBIUM leontoglossum. Colombia. Winter. ..... $75^{\circ}$
ZYGOPETALUM Bureki. Green with choc-olate-brown lines, lip white, ribbed withviolet. British Guiana. Winter.500

Gautieri. Sepals and petals green, heavily blotched and barred with brown, lip purplish blue. Brazil.
Mackaii. Flowers fragrant; sepals and petals yellowish green, blotched brown, lip white, streaked and spotted violetpurple. Brazil. Winter..........Si. 50 to 300
Mackaii crinitum .



## HYBRID ORCHIDS

## Brassocattleya, Brassocattlælia, Brassolælia, Cattleya, Cymbidium, Cypripedium, Odontoglossum, Odontioda, etc.

Orchid hybridization dates back to 1856, when the first one raised was exhibited in London. Gradually others were raised, but during the next twenty years probably not more than twenty-five different hybrids were shown. Later on, many commercial and private establishments took up the work of Orchid hybridization in such earnest, and with such astonishing results, that the number now is legion.

Remarkable results have been obtained by crossing different genera-see Odontioda, Sophrocattieya, etc. The chief consideration in hybridizing Orchids is the selection of the parents; and, even when this is done, the results vary to a great extent. It is, therefore, always advisable to buy these plants when they are in bloom, or those that have flowered and have proved to be good.

BRASSOCATTLEYA Fournieræ. Catt- Each leya labiata $\times$ Brassavola Digbyana .... \$15 oo
heatonense. C. Hardyana $\times B$. Digbyana. is oo
Hyeæ. C. Harrisonæ $\times$ B. Digbyana...... I 15 oo
langleyensis. C. Schrœderæ $\times$ B. Digby-
ana..................................... 15 oo
Leemanniæ. C. Dowiana $\times$ B. Digbyana. 25 oo


Brassolmlia GratriximBrassocattleya Mariæ. C. Warneri $\times$ B. EachDigbyana.................................. . \$15 $_{15}$
Maroni. C. Mendelii $\times$ B. Digbyana..... I5 oo
Maronæ. C. gigas $\times$ B. Digbyana......... I5 oo
Sedeni. C. Trianæ $\times$ C. Digbyana....... I5 15
Thorntoni. C. Gaskelliana $\times$ B. Digbyana is oo
Veitchii. C. Mossiæ $\times$ B. Digbyana...... I5 oo
BRASSOCATTLELIA Rowena. Brassa-vola Digbyana $\times$ Læliocattleya $\times$ Doris. . I5 oo
BRASSOLÆLIA Gratrixiæ. Lælia cinna-
barina $\times$ Brassavolia Digbyana.......... 20 oo
Helen. L. tenebrosa $\times$ B. Digbyana...... I2 00
Jessopi. L. xanthina $\times$ B. Digbyana. .... 15 oo
Veitchii. L. purpurata $\times$ B. Digbyana.... I5 oo
CATTLEYA Adonis (Enid). Cattleya Mos-siæ $\times$ Cattleya gigas.2500
Dusseldorfi, Undine; syn., Cattleya $\times$MacKayi. C. intermedia alba $\times$ C. Mos-siæ alba............................. . $\$ 25$ to 50 oo
Edwardi. C. Schilleriana $\times$ C. gigas. ..... 750
Empress Frederick. C. Mossiæ $\times$ C. Dow- iana. ..... 1500
Fabia. C. Dowiana $\times$ C. labiata. ..... 15 oo
Fernandi. C. gigas $\times$ C. Aclandiæ. ..... 1200
Hardyana. (Natural Hybrid.) C. gigas $\times$
C. aurea. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 25$ to ..... 5000


Cattleya Edwardi (see page 68)


Cypripedium Black Prince. $\times$ C. Euraydes, Sanders' variety, $\times$ Rothschildeanum. \$I5.
Boadicea Flamboyant. $\times$ Calypso $\times$ nitens, Sanders' variety. \$I5 each.
Callo-Rothschildeanum. Callosum $\times$ Rothschildeanum. \$Io.
Calypso. Spicerianum $\times$ Boxalli. \$2.50 each.
candide. Much better than Aureum virginale. \$I5 each.
cardinale. $\quad \times$ Sedeni $\times$ Schlimii albiflorum. \$2.50 each.
Chamber-Leeanum. Chamberlainianum $\times$ Leeanum. $\$ 5$ each.
Charlesianum. $\times$ nitens $\times$ Leeanum. \$7.50 each.
Chas. Canham. villosum $\times$ superbiens. \$3.50 each.
Clarkii. Charlesworthii $\times$ Swanianum. \$7.50 each.
Creon. $\times$ Harrisianum $\times$ Enanthum. \$5 each.
Crossianum aureum. venustum $\times$ insigne variety. $\$ 5$ each.
Dicksonianum (Countess of Carnavon). $\times$ Hera $\times$ villosum. $\$ 5$.
Dominianum. caricinum $\times$ caudatum. \$5 each.
Emily Roebling. \$3.50 each.
Empress Alexandra. Godfrayæ $\times$ nitens. $\$ 20$ each.
Eucharis. Lawrencianum $\times$ insigne Sanderæ. \$1o each.
Euryades, Black Empress. \$1o.
Euryades, Sanders' variety. \$Io each.
Figaro (Sityus) superbum. Spicerianum $\times$ Enanthum superbum. \$io each.
Fowleri. callosum $\times$ Rothschildeanum. $\$ 7.50$ each.
Frau Ida Brandt. $\times$ Io Grande $\times$ Youngeanum. \$7.50 each.
gigas (Prewettii). $\times$ Harrisianum $\times$ Lawrenceanum. \$Io each.


Cypripodium, Gaston Bultel

| Cypripedium Leeanum. insigne $\times$ Spiceri- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Leeanum Albertianum. ....... $\$ 3.50$ to 600 |
|  | Leeanum Clinkaberryanum........... . 10 оо |
|  | Leeanum giganteum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 о 0 |
|  | Leeanum Josephianum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2500 |
|  | Leeanum magnificum...... . . . . . . . . . io oo |
|  | Leeanum, Mrs. E. B. Dane..... . . . . . . . 25 oo |
|  | Leeanum, Purity..................... . 750 |
|  | Leeanum superbissimum.............. . 5 oo |
|  | Leeanum virginale........... . . . . . . . . . . 5 00 |
|  | Leonæ. insigne $\times$ callosum.............. . 5 оо |
|  | Longwoodense. Charlesworthi $\times$ Leeanum 5 oo |
|  | luridum. Lawrenceanum $\times$ villosum..... . 250 |
|  | Mad. G. Truffaut. ciliolare $\times$ Stonei.. . . . . io oo |
|  | Mabiliæ. superbiens $\times$ Rothschildeanum... 15 oo |
|  | Mahleræ. Lawrenceanum $\times$ Rothschildeanum....................................... оо |
|  | Mangoldianum......................... . . 5 oo |
| Mastersio-villosum. Mastersianum $\times$ villosum. |  |
|  |  |
| Maudiæ. Lawrenceanum Hyeanum $\times$ callosum Sanderæ |  |
|  | Maudiæ magnificum. Price on application. |
| Maudiæ Non plus ultra. Price on application. |  |
|  | Milo. Enanthum superbum $\times$ insigne Chantini......................................... 5 oo |
|  | Minos Youngii. Spicerianum $\times$ Arthurianum pulchellum........................... . . 5 |

Cypripedium Morganiæ.
biens....................................... $\$ 750$
Niobe, Roehrs' variety. Fairieanum $X$ Spicerianum.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 oo
Niobe Shorthillense. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . io оо
nitidissimum. caudatum $\times$ conchiferum. . 5 oo
nitens (Sallieri). villosum $\times$ insigne...... 250
nitens, Ardel Court Variety.............. . 750
nitens, Chillingham Variety............ . . . 0 oo
OEnanthum. $\times$ Harrisianum $\times$ insigne.... 250
Enanthum superbum..................... . . . 350
Olivia. niveum $\times$ tonsum..................... 10 oo
Ravonianum. Boxalli $\times$ venustum......... 250
Polletianum magnificum. $\times$ Calophyllum $\times$ Enanthum........................... . . . .
Prospero. Spicerianum $\times$ insigne Sanderæ.. 750
Pytho magnificum. Mastersianum $\times$ cal-
losum magnificum......................... . . I5 oo
regale. purpuratum $\times$ insigne..... $\$ 3.50$ to 500
Rolfiæ magnificum. Bellatulum $\times$ Rothschildianum. Price on application.
Romolus. insigne $\times$ nitens.
Rosetti. insigne Sanderianum $\times$ Maudiæ... I 5 oo
Rosetti magnificum. Price on application.
St. Alban. $\times$ Antigone $\times$ Harrisianum,
Baron Schræder's variety.................... . 5 o
Sedeni. Schlimii $\times$ longifolium.............. . 250
Sedeni leucorrhodum ..................... . 750
Simoni (Actæus). Leeanum $\times$ insigne Sanderæ.
Simoni nivalis.......................................... . .


Cypripedium Leeanum Clinkakerryanum


Cpyripedium Simoni punctatum ..... \$IO 00
Solon. tonsum $\times$ Rothschildianum........ Io oo
Snowflake. $\times$ Godseffianum $\times$ insigne Sanderæ....................................... . . 1000
Stevensi. $\times$ Calypso $\times$ Lathamianum. . . . 750
Sunshine. Rothschildeanum $\times$ Beekmanii. I5 oo
Swineburnei magnificum. insigne Maulæ XArgus .................................... . 500
Thalia, Mrs. Frances Wellesley: Insigne $\times$ Schrœderi. Price on application.
T. B. Haywood. Druryi $\times$ superbiens. . . . 750

Vandyke superbum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 5 oo
vexillarium. barbatum $\times$ Fairieanum..... 750
W. H. Harrison. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . io oo

Wm. McKinley superbum. Price on application.
Zeno.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . io oo
DENDROBIUM Ainsworthii. aureum $\times$ nobile

750
Burfordense. Linawianum $\times$ aureum. . . . 750
Cassiope. Japonicum $\times$ nobile. . . . . . . . . . . 5 00
Cybele. Findleyanum $\times$ nobile. . . . . . . . . . . 4 oo
Curtisii. Cassiope $\times$ aureum.............. 600
Doris. Ainsworthii $\times$ moniliforme.......... Io oo
Dulce. aureum $\times$ Linawianum............ 400
Endocharis. Japonicum $\times$ aureum. . . . . . . 500
euosum. Endocharis $\times$ nobile............ 500
Harold. Findleyanum $\times$ Liniawanum......
Juno. Wardianum $\times$ Linawianum. 600
melanodiscus Findleyanum XAinsworthii 500
micans. Wardianum $\times$ lituiflorum . . . . . . 500
Niobe. tortile $\times$ nobile. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ to
Pitcherianum (Rolfeœ). nobile $\times$ primulinum... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ to
Rubens، (splendissimum). Ainsworthii $\times$ nobile.
Rœblingianum. nobile $\times$ Ruckeri........ 500
Schneiderianum. Findleyanum $\times$ aureum. 5 oo
Venus. Falconerii $\times$ nobile......... $\$ 5$ to 750
Veitchii. moniliforme $\times$ Wardianum. . . . . 5 oo
Wiganiæ. nobile $\times$ signatum. . . . . . . . . . . 500
EPIDENDRUM Boundii. $\times$ Burtoni $\times$ Xradicans

500
Endresio-Wallisii. Endresii $\times$ Wallisii. . . . Io oo
dellense. radicans $\times$ xanthinum. . . . . . . . .
gattonense. Boundii $\times$ xanthinum........
O'Brienianum. evectum $\times$ radicans..... 5 oo

EPIPHRONITIS Veitchii. Epiphronitis radi- Each cans $\times$ Sophronites grandiflora........ . $\$ 5$ oo
L/ELIA cinnabærosa. cinnabarina $\times$ tenebrosa................................ . . $\$ 5$ to 10 оо
latona. cinnabarina $\times$ purpurata $\ldots \$ 5$ to го оо
LÆLIA - CATTLEYA, Antigone. L. purpurata $\times$ C. Schilleriana......... . \$1o to I2 oo
Aphrodite $\times$ C. Warneri. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . is oo
Arethuse. L.-C. $\times$ exoniensis $\times$ C. Harrisoniæ....................................... . .
Bertha Fournier. C. Dowiana $\times$ L.-C. elegans.

1200
Bletchleyensis. L. tenebrosa $\times$ C. gigas.
$\$ 12$ to 15 oo
Bletchleyensis $\times$ L.-C. elegans .......... is oo
Boylei. C. Trianæ $\times$ L. anceps............ 25 oo
Bryan. L. crispa $\times$ C. Gaskelliana....... i2 oo
Barbarossa. L.-C. callistoglossa $\times$ C. Tri-
anæ...................................... . . I5 00
callistoglossa. L. purpurata $\times$ C. gigas.
\$10 to 1500
callistoglossa $\times$ L. præstans. Price on application.
C. Canhamiana. L. purpurata $\times$ C. Mossiæ................................ $\$ 5$ to to оо
Canhamiana Rex. L. purpurata $\times$ C. Mossiæ Wagneri................. . . ${ }^{\text {I }} 5$ to 20 oo
Celia........................................ . . 12 00
Choletiana. L. superbiens $\times$ C. Mossiæ. . . io oo
coronis. C. labiata $\times$ L. cinnabarina..... I2 120
Dominiana. L. purpurata $\times$ C. Dowiana. I5 oo
elegans. L. purpurata $\times$ C. Leopoldi. $\$$ Io to 25 oo
eximia. L. purpurata $\times$ C. Warneri. .
\$I2 to
15 oo
Eva. C. Gaskelliana $\times$ L. tenebrosa........ I5 oo
Fascinator. L. purpurata $\times$ C. Schrœderæ. .

18 oo
Felicity. L. crispa $\times$ C. Mendelli. . $\$$ Io to 1200
Haroldiana. L. tenebrosa $\times$ C. Hardyana 1500
Herga. L.-C. $\times$ elegans $\times$ C. Gaskelliana. . i2 oo
Hildegard. L. - C. $\times$ Decia $\times$ C. gigas...... 12 oo
Henry Greenwood. C. Hardyana $\times$ L. - C. $\times$ Schilleriana.

I5 oo
Hyeana $\times$ L. purpurata.................. . . I4 oo
Lucasiana $\times$ C. Percivalliana............ . 12 oo
Latona $\times$ C. Trianæ. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12 оo
Lustre. L.-C. callistoglossa $\times$ C. speciosissima .....................................
Martinetti. L. tenebrosa $\times$ C. Mossiæ. \$10 to 1500
Memmon. L.-C. $\times$ elegans $\times$ C. Mendelli. I5 0 o
Nysa. L. Crispa $\times$ C. gigas........ $\$$ io to 12 oo
Priam. L.-C. callistoglossa $\times$ C. Harrisonæ 12 oo
Senarti. L. - C. $\times$ clegans $\times$ L. C. $\times$ callistoglossa.

1500
Rosamund Taylor $\times$ L. - C. $\times$ Martinetti I $_{5}$ oo
Truffautiana (luminosa) tenebrosa $\times$ C. Dowiana.
$\$ 10$ to 15 oo
Veitchiana. L. Crispa $\times$ C. labiata ...... 12 oo
Zoreaster. L. $\times$ Latona $\times$ L.-C. Canhamiana................................. . It oo
MILTONIA, Bleuana grandiflora. Rœzlii $\times$ vexillaria. Very rare and beautiful... 35 oo
Bleuana nobilior ......................... . . 35 00
Blunti Lubbersiana. Supposed natural hybrid between $M$. Clowesii $\times$ M. spectabilis.
St. Andre. Bleueana $\times$ Rœzlii............ . . 25 oo

ODONTIODA, Bradshawiæ. Co- Each chlioda Nœtzliana $\times$ O. crispum . $\$ .50$ oo Charlesworthii. C. Noetzliana $\times$ Odontoglossum Harryanum. Price on application.
Thwaitesse. 2500 ODONTOGLOSSUM Ardentissimum. O. Pescatorei $\times$ O. crispum. 1250 Beaute coleste. Xarmain villierense $\times$ crispum...................... 25 on excellens. Pescatorei $\times$ triumphans 15 oo harvengtense. crispum $\times$ triumphans.

1500
Gladys. Price on application.
Ossultoni. Pescatorei $\times$ spectabile. I5 oo
Rolfeæ. Harryanum $\times$ Pescatorei. . is oc
Thompsonianum. O. crispum $\times$ O. Edwardii
. 10 oo
Wilckeanum. crispum $\times$ luteo-purpureum

1500
PLATYCLINIS filiformis..... $\$ 3$ to 500


Odontoglossum Rolfeæ

## IMPORTED ORCHIDS

We are constantly receiving fresh importations of Orchids from Mexico, Central and South America, East Indies and Philippines. Prices for same, by case-lots or per plant, will be cheerfully given on application.


Orchid House of Newly Imported Stock just Previous to Flowering

## COLLECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS

One good plant each of the following varieties

## Collection No. 1. \$25.00

| Cattleya Trianæ |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| ، | Mossiæ |
| " | Schrœderiæ |
|  |  |


| Cattleya Trianæ |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| "، | Percivaliana |
| ،" | Mossiæ |
| ،" | Harrisoniæ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Cattleya Trianæ
Lælia anceps
Lycaste Skinneri

Cattleya labiata
Harrisoniæ
Lælia anceps
Oncidium varicosum Rogersii
splendidum or similar

Collection No. 2. $\$ 25.00$
Lælia anceps
Dendrobium nobile
" Phalænopsis Schrœderianum or similar

Oncidium tigrinum
Dendrobium formosum giganteum "، nobile

Dendrobium Formosum giganteum
Wardianum
Odontoglossum citrosmum grande

Collection No. 3. $\$ 25.00$

Epidendrum vitellinum majus
Onicidium varicosum Rogersii
" tigrinum splendidum or similar

Cypripedium callosum
Lawrenceanum insigne
Zygopetalum Mackaii

## Collection No. 4. $\$ 35.00$

Cattleya Bowringeana
Percivaliana
Lælia anceps
Oncidium varicosum Rogersii
"، splendidum
" tigrinum
Dendrobium nobile or similar

Collection No. 5. $\$ 35.00$
Cœlogyne cristata
Calanthe Veitchii
Odontoglossum citrosmum
grande
Epidendrum vitellinum majus nemorale
or similar

## Collection No. 6. $\$ 35.00$

Lycaste Skinneri
Miltonia candida
Dendrobium nobile
Dendrobium Phalænopsis Schrœderianum
Dendrobium thyrsiflorum or similar

Collection No. 7. $\$ 50.00$

## Cattleya gigas

Lælia anceps
Stanhopea tigrina
Oncidium Papilio
" tigrinum
" splendidum
" varicosum Rogersii
" sphacelatum or similar.

Dendrobium formosum giganteum
Phalænopsis Schrœderianum
Wardianum giganteum
" Jamesianum
، Wardianum

Dendrobium nobile
formosum giganteum
Oncidium varicosum Rogersii splendidum tigrinum

Epidendrum vitellinum majus
Odontoglossum grande
Cypripedium callosum

| "، | insigne |
| :--- | :--- |
| "، | Lawrenceanum |
| Harrisianum |  |

Harrisianum

Schrœderiæ
labiata
Harrisoniæ

Cattleya Trianæ
Gaskelliana
Mossiæ
Calanthe Veitchii
Lælia anceps
Cœlogyne cristata

| Cattleya | Trianæ |
| :---: | :--- |
| " | Mossiæ |
| " | Gaskelliana |
| " | Percivaliana |
| " | Schrœderiæ |
| " | Mendelii |
| " | Bowringeana |
| ". | Harrisoniæ <br> citrina |



## Collection No. 8. $\$ 50.00$

Dendrobium thyrsiflorum formosum giganteum
Zygopetalum Mackayii
Odontoglossum citrosmum
Lælia anceps
Oncidium Papilio
Miltonia candida
Lycaste Skinneri
Stanhopea tigrina
Cypripedium insigne
Odontoglossum grande or similar

## Collection No. 9. $\$ 50.00$

Cypripedium Harrisianum
Calanthe Veitchii
Regnieri
Cœlogyne cristata
Trichopilia suavis
Lycaste Skinneri
Odontoglossum grande
Vanda cœrulea or similar

Oncidium varicosum
" tigrinum Papilio majus
Epidendrum vitellinum majus
Miltonia vexillaria
Lælia majalis
præstans
Dendrobium nobile

## Collection No. 10. $\$ 75.00$

| Cattleya | Trianæ |
| :---: | :--- |
| "، | Mossiæ |
| "، | gigas |
| "، | Schrœderiæ |
| "، | Mendelii |
| Gaskelliana |  |
| "، | labiata |
| "، | Percivaliana |
| Harrisoniæ |  |
| ". | Bowringeana |
| " | Schilleriana |

Lælia anceps
autumnalis

Lælia præstans
Odontoglossum grande
citrosmum Uro-Skinneri
Oncidium tigrinum
Oncidium varicosum Rogersi splendidum
Calanthe Veitchii
Regnieri
Trichophilia suavis
Cœlogyne cristata
Cypripedium insigne or similar

Cypripedium callosum

| "، | Lawrenceanum |
| :--- | :--- |
| "، | Hartisii |
| "، | Sarrisianum | Dendrobium nobile

"، Phalænopsis
" formosum giganteum
" Wardianum
Miltonia vexillaria
" candida

## BOOKS ON ORCHIDS

The growing of Orchids will be much simplified by the perusal and study of some of the following books upon their culture and management. All of them are by experts in their specific lines, and give concise directions. One very important thing about Orchids is close familiarity with their nomenclature. The Orchid Stud Book is one of the best authorities upon the subject.

ORCHIDS, THE BOOK OF. By W. H. White, F.R.S. The author of this book is Orchid-grower to Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., President of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and one of the foremost authorities on the subject. \$I.

ORCHIDS, THEIR CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT. By W. Watson, Curator Royal Gardens, Kew, England. Descriptions of all the kinds in general cultivation. A new edition of this book has recently been issued. \$io.

ORCHID-GROWERS' MANUAL, THE. By B. S. Williams, F.L.S., F.R.H.S. Super royal, 8vo., gilt edge, cloth; 300 illustrations. Contains 800 pages and descriptions of upwards of 2,500 species and varieties. The most complete work on Orchids published. \$1o.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, MANUAL OF. By James Veitch \& Sons, England. 2 vols., freely illustrated, 8 vo. Botanical treatise on Orchids and their history. \$33.50.

ORCHID GULTIVATORS' GUIDE-BOOK, THE AMATEUR. By H. A. Burberry. A concise and easily followed book, dealing plainly with all the most important points. \$2.50.

ORCHID STUD BOOK, THE. By Robert Allen Rolfe, A.L.S., and Charles Chamberlain Hurst, F.L.S. An enumeration of Hybrid Orchids of artificial origin. With their parents, raisers, date of first flowering, references to description and figures and synonomy. With a historical introduction and 120 figures and a chapter on Hybridizing and raising Orchids from seed. \$4.

ORCHIDS, FERTILIZATION OF, THE. By Charles Darwin. Dealing with the various contrivances by which Orchids are fertilized. \$1.50.

THE CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE ORCHIDS. By Frederick Boyle. A book on Orchids and their culture especially written for amateurs. \$5.


Orchid Baskets

Bamboo Shading for Orchid Houses

|  | Square ft. | Square ft. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 ft . wide x 4 ft . bigh | \$0 O3 | 8 ft . wide x 8 ft. high. . . . \$0 03 |
| 8 ft . wide x 5 ft . high | 03 | 8 ft . wide x Io ft. high. . . . 03 |
| 8 ft . wide $\times 6 \mathrm{ft}$. high | 0.3 | 8 ft . wide x I 2 ft . high. . . . 03 |
| 8 ft . wide x 7 ft . high | 03 | Io to 15 pieces to a bale |

Celluloid Labels
These labels are most attractive and very durable. 4-inch 5-inch

Per 100 350

## ADA aurantiaca

## The New Waterproof Label

The name inscribed on this label is inserted between two transparent pieces of celluloid, making it waterproof and indestructible.
For Orchids and Stove plants. We are sole agents for this label in the United States. All one size, 3 inches long by i inch wide. $\$ 3$ per 100 .

## Muratori's Pulverisateur Hand Sprayer

The best and most reliable instrument ever invented for spraying Orchids. Used with either clear water or liquid insecticides. It diffuses an even, dew-like spray on every part of the plant, in a manner impossible to be obtained by any syringe. Full directions with sprayer.

Price, in burnished copper, holding 3 qts., $\$ 12 ; 4$ qts., $\$ 15$.
Nico-Fume Liquid. One-half gallon, $\$ 5.50$; gallon, $\$ 10.50$.



The magnificent display our plants make when grown in the conservatory

## Stove and Greenhouse Plants

We have for years been growing a great variety of these plants, and by continually adding to our collection, we have today the finest in America.

These plants, with ever-varying foliage and habit of growth, a good many of them bearing beautiful flowers, add the necessary luster and beauty to the conservatory, and are an everlasting pleasure to the amateur. They are quite as easily grown as any others.

Many of these plants enumerated are climbers and creepers most desirable for decorating walls or trellises, others of a trailing habit lend themselves finely to basket-work.

Many can be had in small sizes at moderate cost.
We also always have a number of specimen plants on hand to produce immediate effect, and anyone building a conservatory and wishing to stock it with really choice plants would do well to communicate with us.
ACACIA armata. armata pendula.
$\$ 2$ to $\$ 350$
$\$ 2$ to $\quad 350$
Drummondi
longifolia magnifica.
ovata.
paradoxa.
platyptera \$2 to $\quad 350$
$\$ 2$ to 350
pulchella.
$\$ 2$ to 350
puichella
$\$ 2$ to 350

Riceana
350

ACALYPHA
AGALYPHA Godseffiana........ 50 cts. to I oo
Macafeana. Foliage red, marked with
crimson........................ 50 cts. to I oo
Sanderi (Hispida). Grown for its long, red, amaranthus-like spikes of flowers; green foliage

50 cts. to
Sanderi alba........................ $\$$ I to
ACANTHUS montanus. Thistle-like in appearance; long, spinose leaves.

250
AGAPANTHUS umbellatus (Lily of the Nile)

Blue flowers.
. $\$ 2.50$ to 500
umbellatus albidus............ $\$ 2.50$ to 5 oo
AGLAONEMA commutatum.... 50 cts. to I oo
Curbesi....................... 50 cts . to
pictum. Dwarf grower; foliage dark
green, variegated white........50 cts. to 2 oo
versicolor........................ 75 cts . to I 50


Acacia Drummondi


Allamanda Hendersoni
ALLAMANDA cathartica. Stove climber; flowers golden yellow, funnel-shaped; Each quick grower.
grandiflora. Produces thin stems of yellow flowers........................... $\$$. 50 to 10 oo
Hendersoni. Very free-flowering variety; flowers very large yellow. ......... . $\$$ I to
Wardleyana................ . . . . . . \$1. 50 to
750
Williamsi. Flowers continuously in clusters.
750
\$I.50 to 500
ALOCASIA Alexandra............... $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
argyrea. Surface almost silvery white, with interspaces shaded light green. $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
Gandavensis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to io 0 oo
gigas
...... 350
Johnstonii. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to го
Kerchoveana. Large, variegated leaves.
$\$ 2$ to 5 oo
Lowii. Foliage olive-green, with silvery markings, reverse side rich purple. $\$$ I. 50 to 500 macrorhiza. Leaves blotched and marbled white; footstalks streaked pure white. $\$$ I to 400
marginata. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ to 5 оо
Marchallii............................ . . $\$ 5$ to 1500
Martin Cahuzac. Green, with prominent white veins; reverse side light purple. $\$ 5$ to 750
metallica. Rich bronze; purple below. $\$ 2$ to 5 oo
Sanderiana. Dark green, with striking ivory-white veins ................ . . $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
spectabile.............................. $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
Thibautiana. Greyish olive-green; greyish white veins......................... . $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
Watsoniana........................... $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
Zebrina. Foliage dark green; stems light green. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 10 oo

ALPINIA nutans................. 50 cts. to $\begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1\end{array}$
Sanderæ............................ $\$$ I to 3 oo
AMASONIA punicea.................. \$I to 250
AMARYLLIS. Finest Vittata Hybrids. Giant bulbs .............per doz., $\$ 30 .$.
AMOMUM vitellinum. Resembles a Maranta
AMPELOPSIS orientalis......... 50 cts. to I oo
ANANASA porteana fol. var...... $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to 4 oo sativus fol. var. A very striking foliage plant, beautifully variegated pink on light green........................ $\$ 2$ to 500
ANTHURIUM Andræanum ...... $\$ 2.50$ to 5 oo
Andræanum album .............. $\$ 5$ to io оо
Andræanum, Amedee de la Combe. Large, variegated spathes..................... 500
Andreanum, Baron Gaston Chandon de Briailles.

5 oo
Andræanum Ferrierense....... $\$ 2.50$ to 5 oo
Andreanum, John Laing. Spathes very dark red.

5 oo
Andræanum Lawrenceanum. Spathes dark red; medium size, with prominent veins.
Andræanum Lowii. Very dark red...... 5 oo
Andræanum, Mlle. Martha Cahuzac; syn., Bicolor

5 oo
Andræanum, Mme. de Bouvoir.......... 5 oo
Andræanum, Monsieur Draps-Dom.... 5 oo
Andræanum, Mr. Julius Roehrs. Very large flowers; dark red.................. 5 oo Andræanum, Mrs. Julius Roehrs. Spathes large; salmon-pink............. 5 oo Andræanum, Mrs. Spencer. Pink variety......................... $\$ 3.50$ to 750
Andræanum Rhodochlorum. Spathes exceedingly large, heart-shaped; red, upper part yellow and light green..............io oo
Andreanum, Silver Cloud. Fine white variety.


Alocasia argyrea

Anthurium Andræanum, Souvenir de Gand. Orange-red. . $\$ 3$ to $\$$ ro each.
Andræanum, Triomphe de l'Exposition. Spathes bright blood-red. $\$ 3$ to $\$$ Io.
Bogotense. $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 10$ each.
crystallinum. Foliage deep, velvety green; midrib crystal white. \$I. 50 to $\$ 10$ each.
crystallinum foliis variegatis. Similar to above, but more finely variegated. $\$ 5$ to \$15 each.
Duchartii. $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5$ each.
Forgettii. $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5$ each. glaucum. \$5 to \$I 5 each.
grande. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$$ Io each.
illustre. Like Crystallinum foliis variegatis, but much more variegated, some leaves almost entirely whitish yellow; very striking. $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 15$ each.
Scherzerianum. Intense scarlet spathes; prolific


Anthurium crystallinum foliis variegatis bloomer. \$r. 50 to $\$ 3$ each.
Scherzerianum atro-rubrum. Dark Each blood-red. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ oo
Scherzerianum grandiflorum. Pink.... 500
Scherzerianum, Mme. Dalliere. Very distinct cinnabar-red....................... 5 oo
Scherzerianum Rothschildianum. White, spotted crimson. 5 оо
velutinum aureum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 00 oo
velutinum roseum........................... . . . 10 oo
Warocqueanum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ to 10 оо

ÆSCHYNANTHUS zebrinus. Variegated-Each foliage plant......................... . $\$$ I to $\$ 3$ oo APHELANDRA aurantiaca...... 50 cts. to 1 oo Leopoldii........................ . . . 50 cts. to 1 oo
ARALIA aurea...................... 50 cts. to I 50
Chabrieri. Charming palmate, spreading
leaves............................... $\$$ I to 250
elegantissima. Finely divided metallic
green foliage....................... 1.50 to 300
filicifolia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$. I to 5 oo
Guilfoylei. Spotted, erect stems; white-margined leaves ... $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to 500
Kerchoveana. Large, dark green leaves; very strong grower ...... $\$ 2.50$ to 500
monstrosa................ 50 cts . to 1 oo
tensifolia.................. $\$ 3.50$ to 500
Veitchii. Very narrow leaves, with undulated edges, dark green above, and red underneath...... $\$$ I.50 to
Veitchii gracillima. Much like above, with still narrower foliage.

$$
\$ 1.50 \text { to } 300
$$

ARAUCARIA excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine).................... . . 75 cts. to excelsa glauca. . . . ............ $\$$ I to 350
Bidwilli............... From \$io up..
Cunninghami. . . . . From \$1o up. .
imbricata (Monkey Puzzle)........ . From \$5 up..
robusta compacta. Strong grower.
$\$ 1.50$ to 500
ARDISIA crenulata. Plants bearing clusters of red berries; very popular especially at Christmas...... $\$ 2$ to 750
ARISTOLOCHIA elegans. Very fine climber; flowers, the shape of a pipe, are dark brown and striped.
\$I.50 to 5 oo
gigas Sturtevantii. Flowers large; dark purple.............. $\$$ I. 50 to 300
tricaudra................... 75 cts. to 150


Begonia Gloire de Lorraine



Aristolochia gigas Sturtevantii (see page 79)

Asparagus Sprengeri. Drooping branches; Each fine for baskets. ................ 50 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I} 50$ Sprengeri foliis variegatis...... $\$ 3.50$ to 500 ASPIDISTRA lurida. Dark green leaves;
very good house-plants............. \$1 to 250
lurida foliis variegatis..........\$1.50 to 350
AZALEAS. See Forcing Plants, page 20.
BEGONIA glaucophylla scandens. Flowers pink, in large trusses; handsome foliage. From 50 cts . up.
Gloire de Lorraine. Fine winterflowering variety, with splendid clusters of rosy crimson flowers. Rooted-leaf-cuttings in spring, in $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. and $3-\mathrm{in}$. pots, $\$ 20$ and \$25 per ioo; large plants, from September to December, from. \$I to 350
Gloire de Sceaux. Beautiful bronze foliage; pink flowers; winter. 75 c . to 150
Glory of Cincinnati. In some ways an improvement upon Lorraine; the flowers are large and the color somewhat more brilliant. Fine, large plants....From 25 cts . up. .
Gregorgiana. . . . . . . . . . . 50 cts. to
La Patrie. New...................... 1 oo manicata aurea. Leaves large, green, spotted yellow.......50c. to I 00 manicata cristata. Leaves same color as above, but edges are fringed very beautifully..... $\$ 5$ to 1000 Otto Foster 50 cts. to 100 punctata

Begonia Rex. In the following varieties:
Bella The Commodore

Cleopatra
Clementine
Madame Siebold
Mrs. H. G. Moore
President Carnot
President Carnot Princess Charles of Sanders' Masterpiece P Denmar Penelope The Maharajah Silver King The Marquis The Rajah

50 cts. to \$r each Each
smaragdina. Green velvety foliage. 50c. to $\$ \mathrm{I} 00$
subpeltata nigricans........... 50 cts. to 150
Turnford Hall. Winter-flowering, white;
same habit as Lorraine. Leaf-cuttings and
plants same prices as for Lorraine.

| Winter-Flowering Varieties |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Mrs. Heal | Julius |  |
| Ensigne | Winter Cheer |  |
| Strong bulbs, pot-grown.................... I oo |  |  |

BIGNONIA argyreo-violascens. Stronggrowing stove climber; small foliage; purple flowers........................ $\$$ I to 250
venusta.................................. \$I to 250
BILLBERGIA Morelli (Bromeliaceæ). Very showy; flowers purple; limp petals and red sepals...................... . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to 500
BORONIA elatior........................ \$1 to 200
megastigma.................................. . . 200
BOUGAINVILL ÆA glabra Sanderiana.
Flowers rich violet-red.........\$1.50 to 500
Harrisii. One of the most beautifully variegated-foliaged and flowering plants; foliage beautifully marbled creamy white on dark green ground.
.$\$ 1.50$ to 2.50
BOUVARDIAS, Single Varieties. From $\$ \mathrm{I}$ up.
Rose-pink, Scarlet, White.
Double Varieties: From \$i up.
Hogarth. Red.
Alfred Neuner. White.
Pres. Garfield. Pink.
Humboldti. White; fine for cutting.

## Caladiums, Fancy-Leaved

No other foliage plants equal these in rich and gorgeous, yet soft coloring. We claim to have the finest collection in America, including all new varieties. Dormant tubers supplied from October to February. Plants afterward.
Tubers from 50 cts. to $\$ 2$ each; plants from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 3.50$ each

## Alfred Maine.

Alice Van Geert. Creamy white, veined rose.
Alphonse Carr.
Antonio Joaquin.
Araras. Pink ground, with green ribs and veins.
Arethuse.
Argyrites. Small leaves; green, marbled silver.
Assunguy. Transparent leaves, with black-green veins, entire leaves suffused with deep rose-pink.
Athalia.
Azulas.
Baron de Rothschild. Mottled green, with red center and spots.
Baspbora.
Barullos.
Boildieu.
Boinceatii.

## FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS, continued

B. S. Williams. Deep rose.

Camarajba.
Capibaribe.
Cardinale. Brilliant red, dotted with golden yellow and greenish yellow.
Carolina.
Caseanga.
Caypet.
Charlemagne. Large, rosy leaves; veins dark red.
Clio. Ground-color deep rose, shaded white; green ribs and narrow green margin.
Combra.
Comtesse de Bertheu.
Comtesse Ferdinand de Lesseps. Rose; rich crimson veins.
Comte de Germiny. Dull red leaves, with brighter veins, maculated white.
Cordova.
Countess of Warwick.
Diamantina. Ground-color rose, shaded white; green ribs and narrow green margin.
Delicatissimum.
Don Manuel Lobe.
Dr. A. de Castro. Light green, with red veins.
Elsa. Light rose; numerous large red spots.
Eucharis.
Exquisite. Dwarf, with bright red, carmine leaves.
Fauste.
Flamesii.
Flamingo. Mottled carmine, red disc; scarlet veins.
Gabrielle Lemoinier. Silver-white, translucent leaves; center veined green.
Gaze de Paris. Foliage quite transparent; bright green veins.
Gaspard Crayer. Red center, with a broad green margin.
General Kuroki.
Gerard Dow. Pale yellow ground, carmine midrib, deep red veins, narrow green margin.
Golden Queen. Pale golden yellow.
Hayuba.
Henriette Basset.


Fancy-leaved Caladium


Lath-house of Camellias and Araucarias
FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS, continued

Henry Lovatt. Rose with a deep green margin.
Icaris. Fine, large, red leaves, with narrow green edging.
Iguatu.
Isis.
Jacob Weiss.
James H. Laing. Pink, veined rose, edged green. Joan Gande.
Jules Duplessis.
La Lille.
Lady Stafford Northcote. Broad leaf; red, shaded with crimson.
Lillie Burke. Large white leaf; rose center, netted and veined deep rose.
Lord Derby. Leaf light rose, with green veins.
Madame LaForge. Reddish crimson, with green margins.
Madame Leon Say. Carmine-red, border yellowish white.
Madame Schmidt. Brilliant red, green border with red and white spots.
Madame Villacans.
Mareyarii.
Marguerite Tilluey.
Marquis F. d'Albertas. Silvery leaves, edged green.
May Archer. Light creamy white; bright rose center.
Minus Erubescens. Very dwarf; leaves reddish crimson.
Michael Buchner. Bright red.
Mitridata.
Mons. d'Hatley.
Mossoro.
Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mrs. H. Veitch. Large, pinkish red leaf; midril) and veins bright crimson.
Noakesii.
Oliver Ames.
Oriflamme. Brilliant red, margined with green.
Onro Fino. White ground, crimson ribs.
Pintado. Pink spots on a greenish white ground.
Pistale.
Princess Alexandra.
Princess Royal. Golden leaves, with crimson center.
Professor Welmack.
Puvis de Chavannes. Roundish leaf, slightly pointed; bluish gray ground, with reddish brown veins and large white spots.
Rio de Janeiro.
Rodeckii. Brilliant green; dull red ribs, white border, spotted light red.
Roncador. Dark rose, with green veins, blackgreen ribs.
Rossini superbum.
Salvator Rosa. Bright red center, tinted with rosy violet, light green margin.

## Sappacara.

Sarocaba.
Silver Cloud. Ground color silvery white, small green spots, carmine-red veins.
Sir Julian Goldsmid. Leaves large; glowing red veins, interspaces turning from white to red.
Souvenir de Lille.
Splendidum.
St. Albans.
Tarachu.
The Mikado.
Triomphe de Comte. Leaves large; ground olivegreen, bright red veins.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS, continued
Triomphe de l'Exposition. Crimson center, red ribs, green border.
Tynbara.
Vetteda.
Ville de Hamburg. Rosy red, netted carmine.
Ville de Laon. Red, border pale green, spotted rose.
Virginale. Wightii.
William Pfitzer. Carmine-red.
CALLA Elliottiana (Yellow Arum). \$i each.

## Camellias

We grow thousands of these, and in the fall of the year have them well set with buds. The following list comprises the very best varieties:
Plants, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ each; larger plants, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ each; specimens, $\$ 35$ to $\$ 75$ each
Alba plena. Pure white.
Althæaflora. Dark red.
Baron Bleichrœeder. Red, mottled white.
Beaute de Nantes. Dark pink.
Colombo. Pink.
Contessa Low Maggi. Red, blotched white.
Donkelaari. Dark red.
Elegans Chandlieri. Bright red.
Frau Minnie Seidel. Beautiful shell-pink.
Herme. Pink and white.
Il Tramento. Pink.
Lady Campbell. Bright red.
Mathodiana alba. White.
Madame Lebois. Red.
Pæoniæflora. Dark red.
Principessa Bacciochi. Red.
Principessa Clothilda. Red.
Palazza Tursi. Red.
Valevareda. Red.
variegata. Red, variegated.


Croton, Fred Sander (see page 84)


Coccoloba pubescens
CAMPYLOBOTRYS (Hoffmannia; Higgensia.) Ghiesbreghtii. Leaves velvety purple... Each 50 cts. to \$1 oo
Ghiesbreghtii variegata........ 75 cts. to 1 oo
CENTROSOLENA bullata.............\$I to 200
CISSUS discolor. Fine stove climber; green, spotted white and purple $\ldots . .75$ cts. to 300
CITRUS: Kumquat, Sinensis, Otaheite, etc. Strong plants, fruited. $\$ 2.50$ to 500 Specimens . . . . Price on application.
CLERODENDRON Balfouri. Fine climber; cluster of white flowers with a corolla................ . Si to
Balfouri variegata.............. S I $^{2}$ to 350
fallax. Flowers bright scarlet.\$I to 250
CLIVIA (Imantophyllum) Miniata. Flowers produced in umbels of ten to twenty; deep orange...\$I to 200
CHLOROPHYTUM Sternbergianum. 25
COCCOLOBA pubescens. Very largeleaved, striking plants. . .... $\$ 5$ to 1500 COLOCASIA ferrox.................... 350
fontonense.................. $\$$ I.50 to 300
COSTUS malortieanus; syn., zebrinus. Velvety green....\$I.50 to 3 oo CROSSANDRA infundibuliformis.

$$
\$ \mathrm{I} \text { to } 200
$$

CRYPTANTHUS zonatus zebrinus.

|  | 75 cts. to 300 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Benker | ....Si to 200 |
| recu | ...\$I to 200 |

## Crotons

Unexcelled in beauty and richness of colors. They are fine plants for the conservatory and can also be used for planting out. Our collection is most extensive.
$31 / 2-$ to 4 -inch pots, 50 cts . to 75 cts . each; 5 -inch pots, $\$ \mathrm{I}$ to $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each; larger plants, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ each.

|  | CROTONS |
| :---: | :---: |
| Craigi | Madame Fernand Ko |
| Debrie Lachaume | Madame Houle |
| Docteur Alix | Madame de St. Vali |
| Fred Sander | Monsieur Fournier |
| Mlle. Elizabeth Andre | Monsieur Magne |
| Madame Delaume | Monsieur Opix |

## LARGE-LEAVED CROTONS

Andreanum
Baron Alphonse de
Rothschild. New.
Baron Frank Selliere
B. Comte

Beauty of Wyndmore
Bergmanii
Bruxellense
Challenger
Charmer
Day Spring
Edwin Lonsdale
Elaine
Evansiana
fasciata
Feuilles d'Automne
General Brissac
Hassen Rassem Bey
Jamesiana
Lord Belhaven
Lord Hope

Mortefontonense
Lord Rendall
Madame Benard
Madame Edward Debries
macrophylla
Marquise de Balleroy
Mlle. Martha Cahuzac
Mons. Louis Draps
Mons. Mantheau
Mons. Victor Lemoine
an Macaw. Newmanii
President Deimale
Prince Henry
Robert Craig
Rose Hill
Reidi
Schattii
Souvenir de Læken
Thompsonii Veitchii

## NARROW-LEAVED CROTONS

Aighburthen Gem Anatomense
Chantrieri major Chelsoni
Comte de Castellane
Countess

Daviesii Egmontonense elegantissima. Elysian
filicifolia aurea Flambeau


Dieffenbachia Bausei

NARROW-LEAVED CROTONS, continued
Golden Ring
Hamondii
Hanburyana
Her Majesty
Ingomar
interruptum
irregularis
Lady Zetland
Lucy
Minerva
Mrs. H. B. May
Mrs. Luther
punctata aurea
Queen Victoria rosea-picta ruberrimum Sinitziana
Souvenir de Thomas Rochford superbus undulatum variabilis volutum Warrenii

CURMERIA Wallisii. Handsome ornamen- Each tal plant; leaves rich deep green, irregularly blotched yellowish green.......\$I to \$2 50
CYANOPHYLLUM magnificum. Very striking plant; leaves large, deep green on surface, reddish bronze on reverse side, veins white or light green..... \$3 to 15 oo
CYRTODEIRA fulgida. Fine for baskets. Very dark green foliage.......... \$1.50 to 300 cupreata. Creeper. Copper-colored foliage, scarlet flowers.............. \$1.50 to 250
metallica......................... \$1.50 to 250
CYPERUS alternifolius (Umbrella Plant). May be grown as a sub-aquatic. 25 cts . to 50 alternifolius foliis variegatis......\$I to 200
DASYLIRION glaucophyllum. Specimen plants 5 feet high, 5 feet spread. Perfect.............................. . . $\$ 75$ to 100 oo
DICHORISANDRA undata.......... $\$ 2$ to 500 reginæ............................ . . $\$ 2.50$ to 500
DIEFFENBACHIA Barraquiniana. Midrib white, blade scattered white spots.. \$ i to 3 oo
Baumanni. Large, bright green leaves, blotched with white................ $\$$ I to
Bausei. Leaves yellowish green, blotched dark green, spotted white.........\$1 to 300 Fournierii. Dwarf variety ...\$I to 3 oo Imperialis. Very large leaves, dark green, with yellow spots. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to 5 oo
Jenmani. Dwarf variety; leaves bright green, some white spots. \$i to 3 oo
Leonii ............................\$1 to 5 oo
magnifica. Large, dark green foliage, with blotches and spots of pure white. $\qquad$
memoria-Corsii. Dcep green, blotched white............. $\$$ I to 3 oo picta. Finely green-spotted between the veins............... \$ $_{\text {I }}$ to 300
Rex.............................. . I $_{\text {I }}$ to 3 oo
Seguine picta. Leaves green, with confluent stripes and spots...\$I to 500
DION ÆA muscipula ...... 50 cts . to 100
DIPLADENIAS. A charming genus of greenhouse climbers, with large showy flowers mostly in pink shades.
$\$ 2.50$ to 500
amabilis. Flowers rosy crimson.
amœna. Pink, suffused with rose.
Brearleyana. Pink, changing to crimson.
hybrida. Flaming crimson-red.
insignis. Rosy purple.
profusa. Carmine.
splendens. White, suffused with pink.
Thomas Speed.


Dracæna terminalis
DRAGANA amabilis. Green and pinkish Each white................................ $\$$ I to $\$ 250$ Baptisii. Long, broad foliage, cream-red and orange.......................... $\$$ I to 3 oo
Bruanti. Leaves green, narrow, short.

$$
75 \text { cts. to } \text { I } 50
$$

Bruanti striata. Leaves striped golden yellow..

500
Cantleyi. Leaves long, green, spotted light green.................................. 250
Doucetti. Leaves narrow, variegated white; very graceful and hardy....\$I to 500 fragrans. Broad, dark green foliage. Each Good house plant............ $\$$ I to $\$ 500$
Godseffiana. Entirely different habit from all other Dracænas. Leaves leathery dark green, densely marked with spots of creamy white.50c to I 00
Goldieana. Bushy grower; leaves dark green, marked cream-white. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { \$I.50 to } & 300 \\ 20 & 00\end{array}$
Imperialis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ I to letigenosa. Narrow leaves like Doucetti, center of leaves variegated purple. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.50$ to
Lindeni. Beautifully variegated, striped pale yellow....... \$I.50 to 500
Lord Wolseley. Young leaves crim-son-carmine, changing to bronze. 75 cts . to 150
Mandeana. Wide leaves, dark red........................... \$I to 250 Massangeana. Leaves green, striped yellow in center ............. $\mathbf{\$ I}_{\text {I }}$ to 500 Pere Charon. Crimson foliage..... 2 oo Professor Peynært. Broad-leaved, bright red foliage............ $\$$ I to 200
rubra. Narrow, red leaves. $\$ 3.50$ to 500
Sanderiana. Small, light green leaves, edged with creamy white. 2.5 cts. to 35 stricta grandis. Carmine-red leaves 75 cts. to 200 terminalis. Olive-green, striped carmine and pink, young leaves rich crimson; very decorative. .75c. to 200


Eucharis Amazonica (see page 80)
Dracæna, Victoria. One of the very best. Each Leaves bright golden yellow, with central band of green, streaked grayish white. The golden color becomes deeper with age...
$\$ 5$ to $\$ 1000$
Youngii. Broad, purple leaves......\$I to 250
ERANTHEMUM sanguineum... \$I.50 to 3 oo
ENCHOLIRION Saundersii . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50
ERICA (Heather Plants, or Heaths). A large genus of cool-growing greenhouse plants, originating mostly from Cape of Good Hope........................... \$ $_{\text {I }}$ to 3.50


Dracæna, Victoria


Erica codonodes Veitchii. White and pink. February to April.
cupressina. Pink. Spring.
gracilis. Purplish red flowers. Sept. to December. King Edward VII. Pink. Spring.
melanthera. White, tinged with pink. Winter.
FITTONIA argyroneura. Light green, striped Each white.......................... . 50 cts. to \$0 75
Pearcei. Light green, striped pink. . 50c. to 75
FRANCISCEA floribunda........... \$I to 250
GARDENIA Veitchii. Flowers
pure white; delightfully fragrant.

21/2-in. pots ........... \$1200
3-in. pots.............. . 2000
4-in. pots.............. 3500
4-in. pots, selected..... 40 oo
Larger plants, 75 cts . to $\$ \mathrm{I} 50$
Specimen plants .. \$3 to 500
GALPHIMIA Brasiliensis..
25 cts . to 100
GENISTA Veitchii fragrans. . . . 50 cts. to 75
GLORIOSA superba (The Climbing Lily). Flowers yellow, changing to red and scarlet. Bulbs.
superba grandiflora. Bulbs........ . $\$ 2$ to
Rothschildiana. New. Bulbs...... $\$ 3$ to
300
GLOXINIAS. Fine bulbs in ten distinct varieties. \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per ioo.
HELICONIA aurea-striata. Foliage variegated yellow..
Edwardus-Rex. Beautiful plants; leaves very long and broad, of an intense dark red color.
illustris. Leaves green, ribs marked with pink. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2$ to 750
illustris rubricaulis. Similar to the former, but marked brighter red, petiole bright vermilion. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2$ to
Sanderiana........................... . . \$I to
HEMINOGRAPHIS colorata. Fine for baskets......................... . . 50 cts. to I oo persoluta alba. White. Apr. persoluta rosea. Pink. April.
EUCHARIS Amazonica (Amazon Lily). Fine flowering plants; white. Bulbs, \$I each.
EUPHORBIA jacquiniæflora. Long spikes of orange-red flowers. From 25 cts. up.
FARFUGIUM grande. Very ornamental. 50 cts each.
FICUS (Atrocarpus) Canonii. Very dark purple leaves. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to $\$ 3$ each.
Chauvierii. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3$ each. elastica. 75 cts. to $\$_{I}$ each. elastica foliis variegatis. Variegated. \$1.50 to \$3. pandurata. Leaves large, broad, dark green. Splendid house plant. \$I. 50 to $\$$ Io.
Parcelli. Light green, mottled white. $\$ \mathbf{1} .50$ to $\$ 2.50$.
radicans. Very small-leaved; fine climber. 50 cts .
radicans variegata. 75 cts .
repens. Another small-leaved climbing varicty. 50 cts .
repens foliis variegatis. \$I. rubiginosa (Baby Rubber). Dwarf varicty, resembling F. elastica. \$1 to $\$_{1} .50$ each. Wendlandii. New. $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$. macrothecus. 50 cts . to $\$ \mathrm{I}$. lutescens. 50 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$.


Heliconia illustris rubricaulis


Ixora Duffi
Each
HAMANTHUS diamant.
.$\$ 500$
King Albert of Saxony ............... $\$ 2$ to 5 oo
HOFFMANNIA regalis. Foliage deep purple; fleshy......................From \$I up..
refulgens. Foliage dull green; reverse side bright red.................From \$I up..
HOYA carnosa (The Wax Plant). Fine climber; flowers pinkish white $\ldots$. \$I $_{\text {I }}$ to 2 oo
IPOMEA Horsfalliæ. Beautiful climber; flowers deep rich rose...$\ldots \ldots$. $\$ 2.50$ to 750
ISOLEPIS gracilis.......................... 25
IXORA. Fine-flowering stove plants.. 75 c. to 150
Large plants................... $\$ 2$ to 5 oo
amabilis. Pinkish white, suffused orange.
acuminata. Pure white.
aurantiaca. Orange-red.
Chelsoni.
Dixiana. Dark orange.
Duffii. Deep red.
Prince of Orange. Fine orange.
rosea splendens. Rose-colored.
Westii. Pale rose.
Williamsii. Reddish salmon.
JACQUEMONTIA pentanthus. Beautiful stove climber, producing a mass of violetblue flowers
\$I to $35^{0}$
JASMINUM primulinum ......... $\$$. 50 to 5 oo revolutum. Bright yellow; very fragrant.. I 00
LAPAGERIA alba. Fine coolhouse climber; flowers waxy white $\ldots \ldots \ldots . . .$. . $\$ 2.50$ to 4 oo
rosea. Flowers pink .............. $\$ 2.50$ to 400
LEEA amabilis. Foliage dark olive-green; midrib of leaves silvery white $\ldots \ldots$. $\$ 2$ to 5 oo amabilis splendens. Leaves like the former; midrib and veins silvery . $\$ 3.50$ to 750

| MARANTA albo-lineata. | Each |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$I to | \$2 50 |
| argyrea | \$I to | I 50 |
| arundiaca. | \$I to | I 50 |
| arundinacea | \$I to | I 50 |
| Bachemiana. | \$I to | 150 |
| Bella |  | 75 |
| bicolor | \$I to | I 50 |
| Binotii | . Si to | 200 |
| conspicua | SI to | 200 |
| eximia. | . Si to | 200 |
| fasciata | . Si to | 200 |
| illustris | Si to | 200 |
| insignis | Si to | 200 |
| Jagoriana | SI to | 200 |
| Kegeljani. | \$I to | 200 |
| Kerchoveana. | cts. up. |  |
| Kummeriana. | Si to | 200 |
| Legrelliana. | SI to | 200 |
| Lietzii. | 0 cts . to | 100 |
| Lindeni | . ${ }_{\text {I }}$ to | 250 |
| Luciana | \$I to | 200 |
| Louisæ. | \$I to | 200 |
| Makoyana | \$I to | 200 |
| Massangeana. | \$I to | 200 |
| minor. Fine for baskets | \$I to | 200 |
| mosselli | \$I to | 200 |
| Oppenheimiana. | \$I to | 200 |
| Porteana. | . ${ }_{\text {I }}$ to | 200 |
| princeps | SI to | 200 |
| princeps superba | Si. 50 to | 300 |
| pulchella. | . I to | 200 |
| regalis. | SI to | 200 |
| roseo-lineata | SI to | 200 |
| Sanderiana. | . Si to | 200 |
| smaragdina | . I I to | 200 |
| splendida. | SI to | 200 |
| tubispatha | SI to | 200 |
| Vandenhecki | . ${ }_{\text {I }}$ to | 200 |
| Veitchiana | . ${ }_{\text {I }}$ to | 200 |
| virginalis major | SI to | 200 |
| vittata. | \$I to | I 50 |
| Wallisii. | . I to | 200 |
| Warscewiczii. | \$I to | 200 |
| Williamsii. | \$I to | 200 |
| zebrina... | . I I to | 200 |



MEDINILLA amabilis. Flowers rosy pink. Each \$I. 50 to $\$ 500$ magnifica. Flowers rosy pink on pendulous racemes; last a long time in perfection.
\$3 to 10 oo
magnifica superba.......................... . 5 oo
MUSA Cavendishii. Produces the banana of commerce. Dark green foliage........ . 5 oo
Ensete. Beautiful long and broad leaves. Good for planting out. Large plants. $\$ 2$ to 5 oo


Nepenthes mixta superba


Rhynchospermum Jasminoides (see page 89)
Each
Musa sapientum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ to $\$ 500$ sapientum rubra.................. $\$ 5$ to 15 oo
NEPENTHES Amesiana. N. $\times$ Rafflesiana $\times$
N. Hookeriana. Pitchers green, nicely Each marked with red. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 500$
Courtii. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.50$ to 750
Patersonii. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.50$ to 500
Dominii......................... $\$ 3.50$ to 750
atro-sanguinea. ................... . $\$ 3$ to 500
Dicksoniana. N. $\times$ Rafflesiana $\times$ N. Veitchii. Pitchers io inches long, slightly compressed; light, fulvous green, densely speckled with red-crimson.....$\$ 2.50$ to 500
Edinensis. N. $\times$ Rafflesiana $\times$ N. Chel-
soni .................. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to 500
Hookeriana elongata. Pitchers globose,
spotted red; have two broad wings. $\$ 2.50$ to 500
mixta superba. Pitchers long, fringed yellowish green; heavily blotched with red. 500
Morganiæ. N. $\times$ Hookeriana $\times$ N. phylamphora. Pitchers long, blood-red in adult

Morganiæ superba. Pitchers much larger.

500
Tiveyi. N. Veitchii $\times$ N. Curtisii superba. Large pitchers, ground-color light green, spotted with crimson; wings fringed rich red color.
NEPHTHYTIS picturata. Variegated and striped white foliage, heart-shaped. \$I to 350 trifoliata............................ \$1 to 2 oo


Pandarias Vcitehii
NIDULARIUM Amazonica. Dark red Each leaves. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Balfourii. Foliage dark green splashed with creamy-white, edge of leaf entirely white.
Victoriæ. Small, finely cut foliage of light green, with white variegation . . 50 cts. to
PANDANUS Baptistii. Foliage green, with yellow stripe in center..........75 cts. to I 50 Large plants .................... $\$ 5$ to 10 оо graminifolius. Narrow, dark green foliage ................................. Si to
Javanicus foliis variegatis. Long, drooping, narrow foliage, well variegated. Marginal spines white. From 75 cts. up.
Pacificus. Broad, massive, dark green foliage.............................. . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ to 10 оо
Sanderi. Leaves long, recurved, rich golden yellow; variegation becomes stronger as plant gets older

I 00
utilis. Leaves green, with red spines. 50 c . to 3 oo
Veitchii. Leaves dark green, recurved, bordered pure white.......... . 50 cts. to 5 oo
PANICUM variegatum. Very fine for edging or baskets; white, striped pink.. 25 cts. to
PASSIFLORA, C. Elliott (Passion Flower). Stove climber. Flowers white, sweetscented
\$I. 50 to
corulea grandiflora. Blue flowers....... I I 50 300

John Spaulding . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 cts. to i oo
Paritii. Blue flowers ................. . \$I to 200
Pfordtii. Blue flowers ................ . . \$I to 250
princeps racemosa; syn., Tacsonia racemosa. Flowers bright scarlet............ quadrangularis. Flowers red, on inner side white, outside corona violet and white; fruit edible.................. \$I to 2 oo
quadrangularis foliis variegatis ... \$I to 250
trifasciata
200
PAULLINIA thalictrifolia. Vine..... \$I to 350
PELLIONIA Dauveauana......... 75 cts. to 100 pulchra. Creeping foliage plant; dark foliage..................................... . . . i oo
PEPEROMIA arifolia. Very pretty foliage.
50 cts. to 100
argyræa. Variegated foliage. From 25 c. up.
maculosa ....................... . . 50 cts. to 1 oo
PERESKIA Godseffiana................ \$I to 300

## PHILODENDRON argyræa Sander-Each

 iana.SI to \$2 50
Carderi. Green and gray..... \$I to 2 oo
Devansayanum. Leaves bronze...
$\$ 2.50$ to 500
gloriosum....................... Si to 350
Mamei........................... ${ }^{\text {S }}$ to 5 oo
Wallisii....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to เо 00
PHORMIUM Collinsi................. 250
tenax........................... . . $\$ 5$ to 10 оо
PHRYNIUM Lindeni. Fine variega-
ted-foliage plant .......... 75 cts . to 150
PHYLLANTHUS minosæfolia. $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
speciosus............................. 250
PHYLLOGATIS rotundifolius......
\$i.jo to 250
PHYLLOTÆNIUM Lindeni. Leaves
hastate, light green rib and veins creamy white ............. . Si.50 to

300
Lindeni magnificum. Leaves larger
and more variegation .... $\$ 2.50$ to 350
PIPER metallicum ................... . . Si to 250
ornatum ........................ . . 50 cts. to 1 oo
POTHOS argyræa. Fine hothouse climber;
foliage variegated with silvery white.
25 cts. to 100
aureus............................ . . 25 cts. to 75
nigricans . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 cts. to 75
POINSETTIA pulcherrima flora plena.
Bright scarlet; bears a double series of
bracts. Spring cuttings ....... 25 cts. to 35
rosea. New. Flowers pure pink; large,
long bracts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 cts. to I oo
RAVENALA Madagascariensis (Travelers'
Tree). Specimens only............. . \$10 to I5 oo
RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. 50c.to I oo


Sphærogyne latifolia (see page 90)

RUBUS Moluccanus (Refexus). Fine freegrowing climber; leaves greyish green, Each central portions next to midrib and side ribs dark olive-green............. $\$$. 50 to $\$ 200$
RUELLIA floribunda. Fine winter-flowering plant.................................... 50
SANCHEZIA nobilis........ From \$I up..
SAINTPAULIA ionantha. Fleshy, hairy leaves; dark blue flowers ...... 35 cts. to 1 oo
SCHISMATOGLOTTIS crispata. Somewhat on the style of Dieffenbachia, but more vigorous and of denser growth..50c. to I 50
 picta. Foliage deep green, with greyish white markings ................ 50 cts. to I 50 pulchella ............................ . $\$$ I to 2 oo Rœbelinii. Dwarfer grower; foliage greyish $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$....................... to $25^{\circ}$
SCHUBERTIA grandiflorus (Physianthus). $\$ 2.50$ to 300
SCUTELLARIA Mociniana. Flowers bright orange $. . . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. . $\$$ I. 50 to 3 oo SOLANDRA spectabilis. Flowers white, fragrant .......................... \$1.50 to 250
SONERILA Hendersoni. Dwarf foliage plant $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$................. 50 to 300
SPATHIPHYLLUM heliconæfolium (Vittata).................................... 5 oo
SPHEROGYNE latifolia. A magnificent plant. Dark green foliage .......... $\$ 3$ to 750
STENANTHERA Lindeni. Small foliage plant, much like a Sonerila $\cdot . . . .$. . $\$$ I to 200
STEPHANOTIS floribunda. Beautiful stove climber; flowers pure white, waxy, fragrant; produced in clusters ...... \$I to 3 oo


Tillandsia Lindeniana
STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum. The Golden Each Butterfly Vine of Brazil...50 cts. to \$1 oo STRELITZIA Augusta (Bird of Paradise

Flower). Flowers white and blue $\ldots \$ 3$ to 500 Reginiæ. Flowers orange and blue. \$2.50 to 350

TABERNAMONTANA coronaria fl. pl. Pure white, double flowers. 50 cts . to $\$ 3$ each.
TACCA Chanterieri. $\$$ I to $\$ 3$.
THEOBROMA cacao. 50 cts . to \$
THEOPHRASTA imperialis. $\$ 5$ each.
THUNBERGIA laurifolia. Vine. $\$$ I to $\$ 5$ each.
TILLANDSIA Duvali (Bromeliacca). Flowers dark blue; very attractive. $\$ 2.5^{\circ}$ to $\$ 5$ each.
Lindeniana. Flowers violetblue, suffused rose. \$2.50 to $\$ 5$.
TRADESCANTIA discolor. From 25 cts. up.
fuscata. Brown hairy foliage. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.
Reginæ. Foliage beautiful purple. $\$ \mathrm{I}$ to $\$ 3$ each.
VRIESIA splendens (Bromeliacaa). Bright green, with dark brown transverse bands. $\$$ I to $\$ 2.50$ each.
splendens major. $\$ 3.50$.
hybrida tessellata fenestralis. New. \$1o each.
ZYOPHYLLA latifolia. Looks like an Aralia; very attractive. \$3 each.

## Plants for Spring Delivery

| All Selected Plants |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BEGONIA Gloire de Lorraine. $21 / 4$-in. pots............................. . $\$$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & . \$ 025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Doz. } \\ & \$ 250 \end{aligned}$ | \$18 |
| Glory of Cincinnati. $21 / 4$-in. pots................................................... | ${ }^{25}$ |  | ${ }_{18} 180$ |
| Agatha. $21 / 4$-in. pots. | 25 | 250 | 18 oo |
| Turnford Hall. White. $21 / 4$-in. | 25 | 250 | 18 oo |
| BOUVARDIAS. Single-flowering; Red, white, pink. $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. pots | 20 | 2 oo | 15 oo |
| Double varieties. Red, White, Pink | 25 | 250 |  |
| GYCLAMENS. Very best strain. Dark Red, Pink, White, White with Pink Eye, Salmon (Glory of Wandsbeck). $21 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. pots. | 25 | 250 | 18 oo |
| DRACANA terminalis. $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. pots. |  | 250 | 18 |
| EUPHORBIA jacquinæflora. $21 / 4$-in. pots |  | 250 | 18 |
| POINSETTIAS. $21 / 2$-in. pots. |  | 250 | 18 oo |
| POINSETTIAS, PINK. New. |  | 5 oo | 40 oo |
| MARGUERITE, Mrs.F. Sander. New double-flowering white Daisy. 21/2-in. pots. $^{\text {a }}$, |  | I 80 | I5 oo |
| CROTONS. Collection of 50 varieties, in $3^{1 / 2}-$-in. to $4-\mathrm{in}$. pots............ $\$ 25$ oo. Collection of 25 varieties, in $3 \frac{1 / 2-i n}{}$. to $4-\mathrm{in}$. pots............ 52 |  |  |  |

## Roses and Carnations for Greenhouse Culture

We are at all times ready to supply all the known new and commercial varieties. Special lists, with prices, will be sent on application.

## PALMS

All Palms are ornamental, and many varieties, being of a majestic yet graceful growth, are indispensable in conservatories. Of high decorative value, they produce an effect, whether used in parlor, hall or greenhouse, not to be obtained by any other plant.

We carry a large assortment, especially in the commercial varieties, like Kentia, Phœenix, Areca, Cocos, etc., but our list includes also many of the rarer varieties. We always have on hand large specimens. Full descriptions and prices will be cheerfully forwarded on application.
ACANTHOPHOENIX crinita (The Thorny Date Palm). 5 - to 7 -in. pots, $\$ 5$ to io each.
Alexandra. 5 - to 6 -in. pots, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7.50$ each.
ARECA alba. 4 -in. pots, $\$ 2.50$; 6- to 7 -in. pots, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7.50$.
aurea. $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5$ each.
Baurei. From $\$ 3.50$ up.
lutescens. 5 -in. pots, $\$ 1.50$; 6 -in. pots, $\$ 2.50 ; 7$ - to 10 in. pots, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 10$; specimens, $\$ 25$ to $\$ 40$.
Madagascariensis. 4- to $5^{-}$ in. pots, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5$ each; 6 to 7 -in. pots, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 10$.
rubra. From $\$ 3.50$ up.
speciosa. $\$ 5$ each.
triandra. $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$.
Verschaffeltii. $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 5$. Specimens. $\$$ Io to $\$ 25$.
ASTROGARYUM Mexicanum. 6-in. pots, $\$ 7.50$; 8 -in. pots, ${ }_{\$ 15}$; specimens, io-in. pots, $\$ 25$.
attalea Cohune. 4 -in. pots, $\$ 3.50$; 5 - to 6 -in pots, $\$ 5$ to \$7.50.


Carludovica humilis (see page 92)


Chamædoria Species
BACTRIS caryotæfolia. $3^{1 / 2-}$ to $4^{1 / 2-i n}$. Each pots........................... $\$$ I. 50 to $\$ 250$ 8- to 9 -in. pots...................... $\$ 5$ to 750 BENTINCKIA nicobarica . . . . . . . . . . \$5 to 10 oo CALAMUS ciliaris. Slender stems; nu-
merous hairy leaves. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 10 оо CARLUDOVICA humilis. Large . . \$25 to 50 oo plicata. 7 - to 8 -in. pots.......... . \$Io to 2000


Dxmonorops intermedius
CARYOTA Blancoi. ......... $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5$ oo
Imperialis .....  $\$ 5$ to 750
mitis. 6- to 7 -in. pots. . . . $\$ 3.50$ to ..... 500
Rumphiana. . $\$ 2$ to ..... 500
CHAM $\neq D O R E A$ Casperiana. 7 -to 8-
in. pots $\$ 5$ to 750
elegans. Bushy. 4 - to 5 -in. pots... .$\$ 1.50$ to 250
Very fine and bushy. 7 - to 8 -in.
pots ..... $\$ 5$ to 750
glaucifolia. 6- to 7 -in. pots. $\$ 3.50$ to 500
lunata $\$ 3.50$ to 5 oo
Sartori. 7 - to 8 -in. pots ...... $\$ 5$ to 750
Veitchii. 6- to 7 -in. pots . . $\$ 3.50$ to 5 ooSpecies. Two new varieties, verygraceful and dense in growth
3 -in. pots. ..... I 50
4-in. pots. ..... 250
6-in. pots. ..... 500
CHAMAROPS excelsa. Large plants only. Price on application.
humilis. Being very hardy they are
flexuosa. 6-in. pots
flexuosa. 6-in. pots ..... 350fine for outdoor decoration. Largeplants only. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 50$ to 7500
Extra-large specimens. . . . . . . 50 oo

COCOS Bonneti. Very hardy and splendid for lawn and piazza decoration. We always have a stock of specimen plants on hand............................ $\$ 25$ to 75 oo
flexuosa. Fine decorative Palm. Large plants............................ $\$ 12.50$ to 3500 nucifera . 10 oo
Weddelliana. One of the best Palms. \$i to 5 oo
CYCLANTHUS bipartitus. Large plants... 2500
CYRTOSTACHYS Renda. 4 - to 5 -in. pots. 500
Renda, var. Duveviana. Beautiful red stem. 6 -in. pots, $3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 feet high...... 50 oo DÆMONOROPS intermedius (Calamus; Spined Palm). Fine foliage; strong grower.......
. $\$ 5$ to 10 oo Specimens.
$\$ 25$ to 50 oo


Cyrtostachys Renda


Made-up Kentia Fosteriana
Each
DECKENIA nobilis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to \$10 oo
DICTOSPERMA alba; syn., Areca alba. 4-
to 5 -in. pots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$I. 50 to 250
7- to Io-in. pots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 1000
DIDYMOSPERMA porphyrocarpon. Beautiful, large specimens, having a spread of I8 to 20 feet; perfect. Price on application.
DYPSIS Madagascariensis. 6 - to 7 -in. pots, $\$ 5$ to \$7.50.
ELEIS Guineensis (Oil Palm). Very decorative. 5 -in. pots, $\$ 3.50$ each. 6 - to 7 -in. pots, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7.50$.
IQUAMURA Sismayeriana. $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7.50$ each.
KENTIA Belmoreana. We have at all times a large stock of this decorative Palm.

## Single Plants-

5 -in. pots, 20 in. high, 6 leaves. \$1.50 each.
5 -in. pots, 22 in. high, 6 leaves, $\$ 1.75$ each.
$5^{1 / 2}-\mathrm{in}$. pots, 26 to 28 in . high, 6 to 7 leaves, $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.50$ each.
6 -in. pots, 28 to 30 in . high, 7 leaves, $\$ 3$ each.
$6 \mathrm{I} / 2$-in. pots, 34 to 36 in. high, 7 leaves, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.50$ each.
7 -in. pots, 36 in. high, 7 leaves, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 6$ each.
8 -in. tubs, 38 to 40 in. high, 7 to 8 leaves, $\$ 7.50$ each.
9 -in. tubs, 40 in. high, 7 to 8 leaves, \$io each.
ro-in. tubs, 50 in. high, 8 to 9 leaves, \$i2.50 to \$15 each.
Prices for large specimens on application.

Made-up Plants of Kentia Belmoreana.

| Pots | High | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5-in. | . 18 in | \$I 25 |
| 5-in. | . 20 in | 50 |
| $5^{1 / 2}$-in | . 24 in |  |
| 6-in. | . 30 to |  |
| $7-\mathrm{in}$. | . 36 in | 6 oo |
| 8 -in | . 40 in | Io Oo |

KENTIA Forsteriana. More slender and upright in growth than Belmoreana.

## Single Plants-



## Made-up Plants-

| Tubs | High | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 -in. | .3 ft . | $\$_{4} .50$ to $\$_{5}$ oo |
|  | 3 to | . 56 to 7 50 |
| 8 -in. |  | Io oo |
| 9 -in. | $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$ | 1250 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{S}_{15}$ to 18 oo |



Kentia Lindeni (see page 9ł)


Phœnix Rœbelini

Made-up Plants of Kentia Forsteriana, continued
Tubs Height Each II-in. . . . . . . . $5^{1 / 2}$ to 6 ft . . . . $\$ 22.50$ to $\$ 2750$ 12-in........61/2 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 30$ to 3500 I4- and I5-in. . $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. I6-in.. . . . . . . 9 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . $\$ 75$ to 10000 18 -in......... Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ \mathrm{I} 20$ to 15000
KENTIA Canterburyana . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to 500
Baueri
Lindeni. Specimens only.
$\$ 3.50$ to 500 $\$ 25$ to 5000 $\$ 2.50$ to 500
McArthuri. 3 to 4 in.............. $\$ 2.50$ to 500
Mooreana. Fine, large plant. . . . . . . . . . 2500
Sanderiana.
$\$ 5$ to 1000
Wendlandiana
$\$ 5$ to 1000
LATANIA Borbonica
Larger plants
Specimens
$\qquad$ $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to 350 . $\$ 5$ to I5 00 .$\$ 25$ to 5000 Commersonii . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to 1000 Hoogendorpii
$\qquad$ Loddigesii.
$\qquad$ \$io to I5 00 rubra. $\$ 5$ to 1000

Larger plants $\qquad$ $\$ 5$ to 1000 . I 5 to 2500
LICUALA grandis. 6 -in. pots 7 - to 8 -in. pots.
horrida. $3 \mathrm{I} / 2$ - to 5 -in. pots...... $\$ 2.50$ to 500 7- to 8 -in. pots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ $\$$ Io to I5 00
LIVISTONIA rotundifolia. Dwarf fanleaved Palm.
$\qquad$ LUDOVICA crenifolia. . . . . . . . . . . . \$I 5 to 2500 LUDOVICA crenifolia. . . . . . . . . . . . .\$I5 to 2500 .75 cts. to 500 Lauchiana. 6-in. pots..................... . Io 00 MARTENEZIA caryotæfolia. 8 - to 9 -in. pots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to 1000

OREODOXIA oleracea. 6- to 8 -in. pots. Each $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 10$ oo
PINANGA decora. 4-in. pots............... I 50 7- to io-in. pots................. . . $\$ 5$ to io oo
Kuhli. 4 -in. pots............................ I 50
7- to io-in. pots................... . $\$ 5$ to 10 oo
PLECTOCOMIA elongata. 8- to 9 -in. pots.
$\$ \mathrm{IO}$ to 2000
PHOENIX Canariensis. Very pretty Palm
of great decorative value. Being half hardy, it is fine for outside decoration. We always have some large specimens of this Palm in stock
$\$ 30$ to 75 oo
6 -in. pots.
250 7 -in. pots..................... $\$ 3.50$ to 400 8 -in. tubs, $4^{1 / 2}$ to 5 ft . high. . $\$ 5$ to 750 $9-\mathrm{in}$. tubs, 6 ft . high........... \$12 to 15 oo II-in. tubs, 7 to $71 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high.... $\$ 18$ to 25 oo reclinata. 6-in. pots........................ 350 9- to io-in. tubs. . $\$ 5$ to
Rœbelini. One of the most graceful Palms.
An excellent house-plant. Fairly hardy and good grower.


## PRITCHARDIA Gaudi-Chaudi....... Each

 $\$ 3$ to $\$ 500$PTYCHOSPERMA Alexandræ; syn., Seaforthia................. $\$ 15$ to 2500 Cunninghamiana. Large specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 00
Pacifica. $\qquad$ 2.50 to 500

Thurstoni..................... . . $\$ 5$ to 10 oo
REANTHOPHOENIX crinitus. . $\$ 5$ to 1000
RHAPIS humilis. 8- to 10 -in.
pots.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 1500
Extra-large specimens . . . . $\$ 100$ to 150 oo
flabelliformis....... . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ to 1500
RHOPALOBLASTIA hexandra. $\$ 5$ to 1000
ROSCHERIA melanochœtes... $\$ 5$ to 1000
SABAL Adansoni. $5^{-}$to 6 -in. pots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to argentea.............. . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to Blackburnianum.... . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to glaucescens......... . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2$ to

500

THRINAX. West Indian species of Fan Palm. Very decorative and graceful.
argentea. 4 - to $6-\mathrm{in}$. pots. $\$ 1.50$ to 500 Barbadensis. 6- to 7 -in. pots. $\$ 4$ to 600 8- to IO-in. pots. . . . . . . . \$IO to I5 00 elegans. 3 - to 4 -in. pots...... $\mathbf{S}_{\text {I }}$ to 200 6- to 8-in. pots. . . . . . . $\$ 3$.50 to 10 oo elegantissima. 3 - to 4 -in. pots. \$i to 200 6 - to 8 -in. pots. . . . . . . $\$ 3 \cdot 50$ to 10 oo
Morrissii. Leaves blue beneath $21 / 2-$ to $31 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. pots........ \$I to 200
parviflora. \$2.50 to $\$ 7.50$ each.
pellata. \$2.50 to $\$ 7.50$ each. radiata. \$1.50 to \$4 each.


ADIANTUM Croweanum......... 50 cts. to $\$ 1$ Each
Cuneatum....................... . . 50 cts. to I oo
Farleyense. Our specialty. The finest of Maidenhairs. We always have a quantity in all sizes ............... 50 cts. to 300 Glory of Moordrecht. New ... 75 cts. to 500 Hybridum ...................... 50 cts. to 100 Macrophyllum albo-striatum. 75 cts. to I 00
ALSOPHILA australis. A tropical tree fern. Specimens $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ..................... . io oo ANGIOPTERIS evecta. Very decorative.

Large plants, from.............. $\$$ io up.
ASPLENIUM Nidus-Avis (Bird's-nest Fern).

nobilis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$I. 50 to 200
multilobata ...................... . . Si. 50 to 350
viviparum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$I to 2 oo
BLECHNUM Brasiliense ............. . . Si to 300 occidentale ....................... . 50 cts. to 100 CIBOTIUM princeps. Large plants.. $\$ 3$ to 5 oo
 Schiedei. One of the most popular Ferns.
$\$ 1.50$ to 1000


House of Adiantum Farleyense

CYRTOMIUM falcatum
Rochfordianum. New.
DAVALLIA bullata (Fern Balls)... 75 cts. to 150 Fijiensis.
. I to 2 oo
Fijiensis plumosa..... From 50 cts. up. Mooreana


Nephrolepis Whitmani

DICKSONIA antarctica (Australian Tree Each Fern). We receive importations from time to time. Sizes and prices will be given on application. We have some large specimens in stock.
GONIOPHLEBIUM subauriculatum. Fine for conservatory work. When suspended in baskets will produce fronds several feet long. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 35^{\circ}$
LOMARIA gibba. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ to 200
Blechnumoides....................... . $\$ \mathrm{I}$ to 200
NEPHROLEPIS Bostoniensis (Boston
Fern)............................. . 50 cts. to 10 оо
Duffii. Narrow foliage................\$r to 2 oo
Marshalli............................... $\$$ r to 250
Piersonii elegantissima....... 75 cts. to 3 oo Piersonii elegantissima compacta

75 cts. to 3 oo
Scholzeli. "The Crested Scotti" . . 50 cts. to 150
Scotti. Dwarf; compact ........ 50 cts. to 200
Whitmani.......................... . 75 cts. to 250
Harrisi
75 cts . to 250
PLATYCERIUM (Staghorn Fern). We have a fine collection of these.
alcicorne. Barren fronds, narrow-forked.
$\$ 1.50$ to 400
Angolense. Broad, undivided fronds.
$\$ 1.50$ to 3 oo
biforme. Long, fertile fronds, forked pale
green .............................. \$1.50 to 350
Æthiopicum. Fronds furnished with small hairs................................ . . 5 oo
grande. Fronds barren, pale green......... 15 oo

Hillii major. Larger fronds than the former ................................ $\$ 2$ to 5 oo

Platycerium Liberia. $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3.50$ each.
pumila. Very dwarf, stumpy grower. \$2 to $\$ 5$ each.
Stemmaria. $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 7.50$.
Veitchii. Erect, narrow fronds. $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7.50$ each.
Willinckii. Long, drooping, many-forked fronds. \$3.50 to $\$ 5$.
POLYPODIUM aureum. Large foliage of bluish color. \$I to \$3 each.
Knightii. Very finely fronded; fine for baskets. $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5$.
Lowianum. \$I to $\$ 3$ each.
PTERIS adiantæfolia. \$I to \$1.50.
argyræa. Large foliage, with band of white through the center of each frond. 25 cts. up.
Victoriæ. 50 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
Wilsoni. 50 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
SELAGINELLA amœna. 50c. to $\$_{I}$ each.
cæsia arborea. Splendid climbing variety. Bluish foliage. 75 cts. to $\$ 3$.
Watsoni. Good variegated form. 25 cts . to $\$ \mathrm{I}$.
Grande. 50 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each Denticulata. 50 cts . up.
SMALL FERNS in variety for fern-dishes, rockeries, etc. $\$ 8$ to $\$ 15$ per ioo.


Platycerium alcicorne (see page 96)


We have $\mathbf{4 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ square feet of glass


Sweet-scented Water-Lilies

## Water-Lilies

Owing to the gorgeous colors and diversity of forms in this class of plants, they are universally admired. In our large public parks and on our finest private estates, the space devoted to these is always sure to attract its share of attention.

America is fortunate in being the most highly favored country in the world for the cultivation of all classes of aquatics. From April to October we may have a rich and continuous display without artificial heat, and from the Nymphæas in early spring until late fall a constant supply of new flowers may be had, varying in color from white and pink to the more brilliant shades of red, carmine and crimson.

The hardy varieties should be planted in May in this latitude, but the more tender ones should not be put out until the middle of June, when the weather is much warmer and more settled.

Always keep the pond well filled with water but avoid springs or running streams, as they tend to lower the temperature to a dangerous degree. We list below the best varieties known to cultivation.

## NYMPHÆAS

## New and Rare

Eugenie de Land. A grand variety belong- Each ing to the Odorata group, but unequaled by any variety of this genus. The color is a beautiful shade of deep rose-pink. Good, vigorous plants
F. Rehnalt. ( N. gigantea stellata). Deep violet, with yellow and blue stamens....... 750
Graziella. Flowers orange-red; stamens orange. Hybrid of French origin........... I 50
Paul Harolt. A large, magnificent flower, clear yellow, with shadings of red at base of petals. One of the very best.
Sioux. Large flower of rich yellow, shaded red, stamens yellow, foliage bronzy green, spotted reddish brown. French novelty...

## Choice Hardy Nymphæas

The choicest hybrids known, unsurpassed for their beautiful finish and coloring.

Each
Andreana. Red and yellow................... . . \$2 00
Arethusa. Crimson-pink; very free-flowering. 350

Aurora. Flowers soft rosy yellow, changing to Each a deep red on the third day; stamens orange. \$i oo fulva. Flowers yellow, shaded pink on first day, changing to orange-red; stamens orange; leaves blotched chestnut...........
gloriosa. Very large flowers; deep carminerose. A very fine variety................... 3 . 30
James Brydon. A very free grower, with large, rosy crimson flowers................ . . . lucida. Free-blooming; flowers large, starshaped, rosy vermilion, center darker; stamens orange; leaves blotched reddish-brown. I 50
Marliacea ignea. Large, deep carmine flowers; very frce bloomer.....................
Marliacea rubra-punctata. Flowers deep rosy purple, spotted carmine; stamens orange-red; a choice, free-blooming variety.
Seignoureti. Flowers pale yellow, shaded pink and carmine, orange-yellow stamens; foliage spotted chestnut-brown.............
tuberosa rubra. New. Flowers large; a beautiful shade of rosy red; very fragrant. . I 50
William Falconer. Very brilliant, dark red, with flowers 5 to 6 inches across............ 3

## General List of Hardy Nymphæas

alba candidissima. Flowers pure white, Each of good size; very early and free-blooming..\$0 50
Gladstoniana. Large, dazzling white flowers; one of the finest whites
Laydekeri lilacea. Flowers 3 to 5 inches across, rosy lilac, shaded bright carmine; very fragrant.
Laydekeri purpurata. Flowers rosy crimson, with reddish orange stamens; mediumsized.
Marliacea albida. Very strong-growing; flowers large, of extreme whiteness; stamens light yellow, sepals flushed pink. Very free bloomer.
Marliacea carnea. Soft flesh-pink, deepening toward the base of the petals. $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Marliacea chromatella. A very free grower. Flowers large and beautiful; bright canaryyellow, stamens deep yellow; leaves green, blotched with brown...... $\$ 7.50$ per doz...
Marliacea rosea. Flowers deep rose-color, young leaves purplish red, changing to deep green; one of the best for cutting.
\$1o per doz...
odorata. The popular white Pond-Lily. Flowers are very large; stamens yellow; leaves dark green above, under surface deep red to reddish green ............ $\$ 2$ per doz...
odorata, W. B. Shaw. Flowers large and fragrant; rich rose-pink in color. $\qquad$
odorata exquisita. Intense rosy carmine, 3 to 5 inches across; fine.....................
odorata, Helen Fowler. New. Fragrant, deep pink flowers.
odorata Luciana. Large, fragrant fowers, rose-pink in color .........................
odorata rosea. The Cape Cod Pond-Lily. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, very fragrant; rose-pink in color; very choice. Price on application.
odorata sulphurea. Very fragrant; 4 to 5 inches across; sulphur-yellow..............
pygmæa. Flowers white, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across. The smallest of all Water-Lilies, and very dainty
pygmæa Helvola. Same as the former, with yellow flowers, dainty and free-flowering...
Robinsoni. Large, floating flowers, dark orange-red in color. A very free bloomer. \$I each, \$1o per doz.
tuberosa maxima. A very fragrant flower; pink-white; of medium size, cup-shaped; particularly handsome. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
tuberosa rosea. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across; a beautiful shade of pink. 50 cts . each.
tuberosa Richardsoni. A beautiful white flower, 6 to 8 inches across; very fragrant and good for cutting. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Wm. Doogue. Flowers shell-pink, 5 to 6 inches across. Fine for cutting, and a continuous bloomer. \$I each.

## TENDER WATER-LILIES

## Day-blooming

NYMPHEA Capensis (Cape Blue Water-
Lily). Flowers are rich sky-blue, 6 to 8
inches across; sepals green outside, whitish Each
within..................................... 75
cœrulea. Flowers 3 to 6 inches across, light blue above, lower half dull white; stamens yellow; free-grower and bloomer.
gracilis. A Mexican species of great merit. White; 6 to 8 inches across; stamens deep yellow; leaves green, 15 to 17 inches long. Flowers stand well out of water, are very fragrant and useful for cutting.
Mrs. C. W. Ward. A hybrid of $N$. gracilis. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across; a deep rosy pink, with golden yellow stamens; very handsome...
Pennsylvania. An improved $N$. pulcherrima. Flowers deep blue and much larger.
pulcherrima. A beautiful hybrid. Flowers light blue, io to 12 inches across; stamens yellow, sepals marked with black lines as are also the leaves on the under surface. One of the best.
William Stone. A hybrid of N.gracilis. Flowers rich violet-blue, 5 to 6 inches across; stamens purple, with yellow center; stands well out of the water; stays open all day...
Zanzibariensis. A grand variety. Flowers are deep purple, very fragrant and freely produced.
Zanzibariensis aurea. Flowers open wider than the former and are lighter blue in color.
Zanzabariensis rosea. Flowers various shades of rose.

## RED, WHITE AND BLUE LILIES

We list here three Nymphæas which, when planted together, produce a most stunning effect.
Mrs. C. W. Ward. Red.
gracilis. White.
William Stone. Blue.
The three varieties for $\$ 4.50$


Nymphæa odorata

## Night-Blooming Water-Lilies

NYMPHEA Bisseti. A beautiful rose-pink Each flower, 8 to 10 inches across; very free.. $\$ 250$
dentata. Flowers pure white, 8 to 12 inches in diameter....................... dentata. Flowers pure white, 6 to 8 inches across; very free bloomer..........
dentata magnifica. Flowers are cupshaped, 8 to 12 inches in diameter, creamy white in color.
Devoniensis. Flowers are bright rosy-red, borne well above the water on stout stems; very free
Frank Trelease. Very large, rich crimson flowers, 8 to 9 inches across, foliage dark bronze-red.
George Huster. A brilliant crimson variety; flowers 6 to 8 inches across........
Jubilee. Flowers creamy white, flushed with pink, 6 to 8 inches across..........
Lotus, Red. Flowers brick-red, 5 to 8 inches in diameter; very vigorous......... color, with white stripes up to the center. I 50
rubra. A deep purplish red flower, 6 to 8 inches across.
rubra rosea. One of the best. Flowers are rosy carmine.

200

Kewensis. Light pink; very free-flowering.
Sturtevantii. A very beautiful, bright red flower, 8 to 12 inches across; requires hot summer to perfect it.

250

## Nelumbiums

This family of aquatics is perfectly hardy, provided the tubers are kept free from frost. The plants grow very stately, with large, broad leaves 4 to 5 feet high and 2 to 3 feet across. The flowers are also large and beautiful. They should not be transplanted before the beginning of May.
album grandiflorum. Flowers are very Each large and fragrant; pure white in color; very choice.
\$2 50
Pot-plants.......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350
album striatum. Flowers pure white, delicately margined with rich carmine; very fragrant. A beautiful variety.
 Pot-plants.

250
Kinshiren. White, shaded rose-pink; very early.

250 Pot-plants................................... 350
luteum (American Lotus). A beautiful yellow.

I 00
Pot-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 20
Osiris. Deep rose; early and free-flowering... 250 Pot-plants................................. . .
Pekinensis rubrum. Flowers very briliant rosy carmine; very large, 10 to 12 inches across.

400
Pot-plants................................... 5 oo
Pekinensis rubrum plenum. A double form of the preceding, with large, double flowers.

Pot-plants.
600
roseum plenum. Beautiful double varicty; large, full flowers.

250
Pot-plants.................................... . . . $35^{\circ}$
roseum. Beautiful rose-pink................... . . 250 Pot-plants................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350

Shiroman. Very large, pure white and Each
double; very free-flowering. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$3 oo
Pot-plants............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 oo
speciosum (Egyptian Lotus). Beautiful rosecolored flowers

Pot-plants.
250

## Victoria (Royal Water-Lilies)

Victoria Regia (Royal Water-Lily). This variety requires a high temperature, also a large amount of space in which to develop, as it grows very large . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to 10 oo
Trickeri. A very early-flowering species.
When the flower first opens it is white,
but soon changes to a deep rose.. $\$ 7.50$ to io oo

## MISCELLANEOUS AQUATICS

ACORUS Japonica variegata (Varie- Each Doz. gated Sweet Flag) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$o 25 \$2 50
APONOGETON distachyum (Cape Pond Weed). Flowers white, very fragrant; produced on forked spikes.

50
CYPERUS alternifolius (Umbrella Plant). Very attractive. I 5c. and 25
papyrus (Egyptian Paper Plant). Grows 6 to 8 feet tall; stems triangular. . . . . . . . . 25 cts. and
EICHHORNIA crassipes major (Water Hyacinth). A floating plant, with dark leaves and rosy lilac flowers...................... azurea. Large spikes of lavenderblue flowers

I5
I 50

USSIEUA longifolia. A good plant for tubs or for the edge of a pond; very attractive; flowers golden yellow.
LIMNANTHEMUM Indicum (Water Snowflake). Beautifully fringed white flowers.
$25 \quad 250$
Nymphæoides. Very hardy; flowers bright yellow.

15
Humboldti (WaterPoppy). Flowers yellow,; floating leaves.

I5 I 50
plumieri. Very erect-growing, with elliptical, velvety green leaves, 4 to 6 inches; flowers straw-color..
25250

MYRIOPHYLLUM proserpinacoides (Parrot's Feather). Rapid grower, with long, trailing stems.
Io

I 00
PONTEDERIA cordata (Pickerel Weed). Very free-flowering; spikes of blue flowers 2 feet high.......
SAGITTARIA Montevidensis(Giant Arrowhead). Very large grower, 4 to 5 feet, leaves 15 inches long; spike tall, with white flowers....
Japonica fl. pl. (Double-flowering Arrowhead).
$20 \quad 200$

Sinensis (Giant Sagittaria). Large, broad, green leaves; very free.
Salvinia Braziliensis. Leaves soft green, covered with hairs........

I 50

SCIRPUS Tabernæmontana Zebrina. A variegated hardy rush; grows 3 to 4 feet high

25
TYPHA latifolia (Cat-Tail).........
I5
I 50
ZIZANIA aquatica (Wild Rice). Flowers borne on tall spikes. Does best in shallow water.

Io
75
Nursery
Com mon names.
Listed alphabetically
by their scientific names
in their various depart-
ments.

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