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OAK PARK
NURSERIES

HANDBOOK

OF

Shade and Ornamental
• TREES •

E T C.



Free Deliveries on Long Island
Main Office—Main St. and Medford Ave.,
PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND
E. C. & V. S. TIGER, Proprietors
Established 1888

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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

MAR 4 1916
INDEXED

HAND BOOK OF
ORNAMENTAL TREES
AND
SHRUBS



OAK PARK NURSERIES

E. C. & V. S. TIGER, Proprietors

PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

**The Argus Press
Patchogue, N. Y.**

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The growing importance of the Oak Park Nurseries yearly demands more space for descriptive notes.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with our nurseries we propose to give a brief sketch of our business. Since it was established, in 1888, we have taken on a healthy, vigorous growth, adding more acres year by year, and spreading out to cover all lines of outdoor decoration. Now we cover a large acreage superbly stocked with a most complete collection of nursery specialties, and our trade extends to every State in the Union, beside exporting to Europe.

REPUTATION is nowhere of such inestimable value as in the nursery business. The purchaser of nursery stock who does not consider this will reap disappointment, and be taught by his or her own experience what they ought to have learned from the experience of others. As we aim to conduct the nursery business on liberal principles we shall always be pleased to do any favors our customers request.

OUR AMBITION is to do an honorable and clean business, satisfactory alike to ourselves and customers. Such a reputation in the past has enabled us to win the confidence and esteem of an increased number of customers who favor us with their orders year after year, not simply because our prices are lower for the same quality of goods, but because they realize it is incalculably more important to get good trees and shrubs at a fair saving in first cost.

We do not guarantee. We cannot replace stock that fails to live or make deductions on plants lost by customers. The success of a tree or shrub depends on its management, and after they leave our hands we have no positive control over their after treatment.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

Direct dealing with customers is a specialty with us. We employ no soliciting agents. When purchasers can visit our nurseries to personally inspect and select the stock desired we are pleased to show them over the grounds, as a much better idea of our stock can be obtained in this way than from even the most explicit catalogue, as in the case of evergreens. Spindling trees might measure more in height than our well pruned, bushy, symmetrical young trees and yet not be worth planting. We are confident that the customer in search of anything in the horticultural line cannot do better than visit our nurseries or write us for estimate.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

Success depends in a large measure upon the treatment given to stock after it is received by the planter. Thousands of well grown, healthy specimens, forwarded from the nursery in first class condition, are annually lost through neglect and bad treatment.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air; the natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground. As soon as received they should be heeled in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots.

When planting take out but a few at a time. An hour's exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees and shrubs, especially evergreens, for when once dried no amount of soaking can dilute and restore them to their natural condition.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are obtained by the purchaser, due to the fact that we give special attention to the culture of trees and shrubs that will succeed best at the seashore. It is an undisputed fact that trees and shrubs cultivated and grown here are acclimated, and readily show much better growth than those taken from the interior and planted at the seashore.

ORDERS

Should always be placed early, before assortments are broken, as it is often impossible to procure varieties wanted if orders are delayed until time for planting, which is generally the case if in late spring. When spring planting is preferred, we will book orders in the fall and retain such stock ready for shipment when desired.

When ordering, write the name, number and size of each variety, so as to avoid errors.

INFORMATION will be furnished correspondents in regard to planting, by mail, or personally, if so desired.

ESTIMATES cheerfully furnished.

CHEAP TREES. Do not be deceived by the assertions of nurserymen who may offer you cheaper trees. Those who buy them will be disappointed when it is too late, for such stock never will be found as represented. When quality, as well as price, is considered, the stock we have to offer will be seen to be the cheaper by far, as we guarantee it first-class and clean. Cheap trees are dear at any price.

GOOD PACKING. All trees are packed in a thorough and systematic manner, either in boxes or bales.

CLAIMS. All claims for errors and deficiencies must be made within ten days after the receipt of the goods. We desire to be notified of mistakes as early as possible, so that we may rectify the same without delay.

TERMS.

If our prices on any article appear higher than those of some of our competitors, be assured that they are only enough to compensate for the superiority of the quality that we expect to give every purchaser. Life is too short to squander in nursing sickly trees and shrubs of worthless varieties.

OUR TERMS are net cash, or satisfactory reference, from unknown correspondents.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited from all who are interested in planting, in either large or small quantities. Estimates furnished.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION as to health and freedom from disease and injurious insect pests accompanies every shipment.

Address all correspondence to

E. C. & V. S. TIGER,
Patchogue, N. Y.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

For Lawn and Landscape. A leading specialty with the Oak Park Nurseries has been the cultivation of hardy Ornamentals. Our soil being particularly well adapted to their growth, the trees have been grown under a thorough, clean system of cultivation, insuring an abundance of fibrous roots. Our long experience in growing, handling and packing all stock of this class gives us confidence in our ability to please the most critical buyers.

The uses of trees are manifold. They furnish the masses of foliage which frame and divide and partly make up the views of landscape or lawn, screen unsightly objects, enhance the beauty of buildings, cool the atmosphere, and furnish shade and shelter.

Large specimen trees of many varieties can be furnished at advanced rates. We have many superb specimens that must be seen to be appreciated.

See Addenda for Deciduous and Evergreen Trees.

ACER. The Maples.

Maples are planted more largely, perhaps, than any other trees. They are healthy, attractive and vigorous growers. Their shade is cool and dense, and for this they are indispensable in all lawn, park, and avenue planting. In autumn the brilliant coloring of their foliage is everywhere the subject of pleasing and favorable comment.

A. CAMPESTRE—English or Cork-barked Maple.

This is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental.

3 to 4 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.75
4½ to 5 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.00
5 to 6 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	2.00
6 to 7 feet high, 2½ inches diameter, each	3.00
7 to 8 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	4.00
8 to 9 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each	5.00

A. DASYPARPUM—Silver Maple.

This tree forms a large spreading head, is of quicker growth than most trees, and where immediate shade is desired is valuable. Has fine leaves which are silvery beneath.

8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.50
8½ to 9 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.25
9 to 10 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	\$1.75
11 to 12 feet high, 2½ inches diameter, each	2.25
12 to 13 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	2.50
13 to 14 feet high, 3½ inches diameter, each	3.50
13 to 14 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each	5.00
14 to 15 feet high, 4½ inches diameter, each	5.50

15 to 16 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	6.00
16 to 17 feet high, 5½ inches diameter, each	6.25
17 to 18 feet high, 6 inches diameter, each	10.00
18 to 20 feet high, 8 inches diameter, each	15.00

VAR. WIERII LACINIATUM.—Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple.

This beautiful specimen has delicately cut leaves and is of distinct, half-drooping habit. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees. May be easily adapted to small places by occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary. Of noble proportions if left undisturbed.

8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$1.00
9 to 10 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	2.00
10 to 12 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	5.00
12 to 14 feet high, 4½ to 5 inches diameter, each	10.00
14 to 16 feet high, 6 to 7 inches diameter, each	20.00

A. NEGUNDO.—Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder.

This fine variety is readily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. In the West it grows rapidly into a large spreading tree, and is valuable for planting timber claims, shelter belts, etc. Along the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, some grand specimens may be seen.

8 to 10 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.65
8 to 10 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	.80
10 to 11 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	.90
11 to 12 feet high, 2½ inches diameter, each	1.75
12 to 13 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	2.50
12 to 14 feet high, 3½ inches diameter, each	3.00
14 to 15 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each	4.00
15 to 16 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	6.00
16 to 17 feet high, 6 inches diameter, each	10.00

A. PLATANOIDES—Norway Maple.

Its compact habit and stout, vigorous growth render this species one of the most desirable for the street, park or garden. The tree is large, handsome, of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage.

8 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	\$.75
8 to 9 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	1.75
9 to 10 feet high, 2½ inches diameter, each	2.25
10 to 11 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	3.00
10 to 11 feet high, 3½ inches diameter, each	3.50
11 to 12 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each	5.00
12 to 13 feet high, 4½ inches diameter, each	5.50
13 to 14 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	6.00
14 to 16 feet high, 6 inches diameter, each	10.00
14 to 16 feet high, 6½ inches diameter, each	15.00

16 to 17 feet high, 7 inches diameter, each	25.00
17 to 18 feet high, 7½ inches diameter, each	35.00
18 to 20 feet high, 8 inches diameter, each	50.00

VAR. REITENBACHI—Purple Norway.

An excellent and striking variety of pyramidal habit; foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to a decided purple towards midsummer, purplish scarlet in autumn.

8 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	\$1.00
8 to 9 feet high, 1¾ inch diameter, each	1.25
9 to 10 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	2.00
10 to 11 feet high, 2½ inches diameter, each	3.00
11 to 12 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	5.00
12 to 14 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each	6.00
14 to 16 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	10.00

VAR. SCHWEDLERI—Purple Maple.

The beautiful leaves of this purple Norway maple command universal attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their brilliant red and purple contrasts strongly with the delicate green of other trees. They are purplish green in midsummer and golden yellow in autumn.

10 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$1.00
10 to 11 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.25
11 to 12 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	2.50
12 to 14 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	4.00
14 to 16 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each	6.00

A. PSEUDO-PLATANUS—European Sycamore Maple.

A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, casting a cool, dense shade, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

10 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.75
10 to 11 feet high, ½ inch diameter, each	1.50
11 to 12 feet high, 2½ inches diameter, each	2.00
12 to 13 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	2.50
14 to 15 feet high, 3½ to 4 inches diameter, each	5.00
15 to 16 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	6.00
18 to 20 feet high, 6 to 7 inches diameter, each	20.00

A. RUBRUM—Red or Scarlet Maple.

This species is of medium size, with rounded head; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. Foliage changes to brilliant scarlet in autumn, rendering the tree very conspicuous. At the South the seed pods assume gorgeous tints.

8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.75
8 to 9 feet high, 1¼ to 1¾ inches diameter, each	1.25
9 to 10 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	2.00
10 to 11 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each	2.50

11 to 12 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	4.00
12 to 13 feet high, 4½ to 5 inches diameter, each	6.00
14 to 16 feet high, 6 inches diameter, each	8.00
16 to 17 feet high, 7 inches diameter, each	12.00

A. SACCHARINUM—Sugar or Rock Maple.

A well-known native tree of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form, and foliage of rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet, make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. Especially valuable for avenue planting.

8 feet high, ½ inch diameter, each	\$.75
9 to 10 feet high 1½ inch diameter, each	1.15
10 to 12 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	2.50
12 to 13 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each	2.75
13 to 14 feet high, 3 to 3½ inches diameter, each	4.75
14 to 15 feet high, 4 to 5 inches diameter, each	8.00
15 to 16 feet high, 5 to 6 inches diameter, each	15.00
16 to 18 feet high, 6 to 7 inches diameter, each	20.00

JAPANESE MAPLES.

The Japan Maples represent the highest development of complex, vivid beauty in hardy trees and shrubs. They are small and bush-like in growth, with leaves delicately cut and oddly formed or brightly colored. After carefully testing the long list of varieties, we are fully convinced that those named below constitute the cream of the collection.

A. JAPONICUM AUREUM.

Very dwarf and compact, and one of the hardiest and best. Foliage broad, and, a large part of the summer, a vivid golden yellow.

15 to 18 inches high, each	\$1.00
1½ to 2 feet high, each	2.00
2½ to 3 feet high, each	5.00
3 to 4 feet high, each	7.00
5 to 6 feet high, each	15.00
Specimens	\$5 to \$20.00

A. POLYMORPHUM—Japan Maple.

This is the common form or type. It has small, deeply lobed leaves of a coppery green. It is the parent form of many of the Japanese maples in cultivation. Planted as a single tree on the lawn it is most desirable, as its feathery green leaves give it a most distinctive appearance.

15 to 18 inches high, each	\$.75
1½ to 2 feet high, each	2.25
2 to 3 feet high, each	3.00
3 to 4 feet high, each	4.25
5½ to 6 feet high, each	10.00
Specimens	\$5 to \$15.00

VAR. ATROPURPUREUM—Dark Purple-Leaved Japan Maple.

Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. It is altogether the hardiest and best of the Japan maples. One of the choicest of small trees.

15 to 18 inches high, each	\$1.00
1½ to 2 feet high, each	2.10
2½ to 3 feet high, each	4.00
3 to 4 feet high, each	6.00
4 to 5 feet high, each	12.00
5 to 6 feet high, each	15.00
Specimens	\$8.00 to \$25.00

VAR. DISSECTUM PURPUREUM—Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple.

A very striking and handsome variety of the Japan maples. Form is dwarf and weeping, and leaves are a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep and lasting purple as they become older. The elegant fern-like appearance of the leaves is due to their being deeply and delicately cut. A beautiful and attractive lawn tree, and also useful for conservatory decoration in spring.

18 to 24 inches high, each	\$1.75
2 to 3 feet high, each	3.00
3 to 4 feet high, each	5.00
4 to 5 feet high, each	15.00
Specimens	\$12.00 to \$20.00

Var. SANGUINEUM—Blood-Leaved Japan Maple.

Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. This is a charming variety.

18 to 24 inches high, each	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet high, each	2.00
3 to 4 feet high, each	5.00
4 to 5 feet high, each	15.00
5 to 6 feet high, each	25.00
Specimens	\$5.00 to \$35.00

AESCULUS—HORSE CHESTNUT.

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

AE. HIPPOCASTANUM—European White-Flowered Horse Chestnut.

As a specimen flowering tree this variety has no superior. It is a large tree, of regular outline, and in May it is spangled with great, upright spikes of white and red flowers.

5 feet high	\$.50
6 to 7 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	1.00
7 to 8 feet high, 1½ to 1¾ inches diameter, each	1.75

8 to 9 feet high, 2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, each	2.00
8 to 9 feet high, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, each	4.00
9 to 10 feet high, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 inches diameter, each	6.00
10 to 12 feet high, 4 to 5 inches diameter, each	10.00

VAR. RUBICUNDA—Red-Flowered Horse Chestnut.

This is one of the finest trees in cultivation; form round; flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green. A pleasing contrast is obtained when the white and this are planted together. A most valuable ornamental tree.

5 feet high	each	\$.60
6 to 7 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each		1.00
7 to 8 feet high, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches diameter, each		1.85
8 to 9 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each		4.35
8 to 9 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each		6.25
10 to 12 feet high, 5 in. diameter, specimens		12.00

AILANTHUS. CHINESE SUMACH.

(Tree of Heaven)

A. GLANDULOSA.

This splendid variety, from Japan, is rapid growing, lofty, and has long, elegant feathery foliage. It is exempt from all diseases and insects. It is very useful in producing tropical effects. A very distinct ornamental tree.

8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.50
9 feet high, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches diameter, each	1.50
10 to 12 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	3.00

ARALIA. ANGELICA TREE.

These are very small trees, with very large, finely defined foliage and showy heads of cream-white flowers. They are very useful in subtropical gardening, or for forming showy, odd-looking clumps.

A. JAPONICA.

This is a dwarf spreading tree with prickly stems and large tripinnate leaves, crowned by immense clusters of beautiful flowers in July. It is the showiest of the family. \$.75 to \$1.00.

A. SPINOSA—Hercules Club.

Vigorous in growth, very showy, with its broad, handsomely cut leaves and immense clusters of white flowers. Used for tropical effects with other shrubs and low trees, a most unique and handsome effect being produced in winter. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, \$1.50.

BETULA. BIRCH.

The Birches are distinguished for their elegant, graceful appearance. All are attractive, whether upright or weeping forms. The shades of bark, outline of foliage, etc., are so varied and ornamental that they are generally used for ornamental landscape work.

B. ALBA—European White Birch.

This variety is quite erect when young, but its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow white, which renders it at once impressive and attractive.

6 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.70
8 feet high, 1 to 2 inches diameter, each	1.50
8 to 9 feet high, 1½ to 2½ inches diameter, each	2.00
9 to 10 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	15.00

VAR. ATROPURPUREA.

This beautiful tree has the same general character as the above, but is clothed with rich purple foliage. Nothing could be finer for producing contrasts for which it is specially adapted.

6 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	\$1.00
8 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	1.50

VAR. FASTIGIATA. Pyramidal Birch.

In landscape work this species is almost as desirable as the Lombardy Poplar. It is very beautiful and effective, and is of tall columnar habit.

6 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$1.00
8 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	2.00
10 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	4.00

B. LENTA—Black or Cherry Birch.

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

8 feet high	each	\$.65
9 to 10 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each		1.25
10 to 12 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each		2.50
12 to 13 feet high, 3½ inches diameter, each		3.25
14 to 15 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each		5.00

CARYA. HICKORY.

For timber purposes the hickory is among the most valuable of our trees. The large size to which they grow makes them valuable park trees. Being difficult to transplant when large, only small trees should be planted and closely pruned.

C. ALBA—Shell Bark Hickory.

The most ornamental and valuable of the genus. The nuts are whiter and the shell thinner than those of other species.

1 foot high	\$.60
2 feet high	1.50

CASTANEA. CHESTNUT.

The varieties named below are so well described that nothing further

need be said to commend them. That they are beginning to fill their proper place in being planted by all who love and grow beautiful trees, shows that they are being appreciated as they should be.

AMERICAN SWEET.

The nuts of this tree form quite an item in our commerce. Although small, they are sweet and delicately flavored. This Chestnut is also a grand timber and ornamental shade tree, spreading, in midsummer it has billowy masses of creamy, fragrant catkins above its large, deep green leaves, making a most beautiful specimen on the lawn.

2 feet high,	each	\$.25
4 feet high	each	.35
5 feet high	each	.50
6 feet high, 1 inch diameter,	each	.60
8 feet high, 1 to 1½ inches diameter,	each	1.00
9 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter,	each	2.00

SPANISH.

A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundant crops of very large nuts that sell readily for good prices. The crop of a single tree has sometimes brought \$25. Not so sweet as the American in nut, and not so hardy in tree. We offer Spanish or European seedlings in strong, top-worked trees, recommending the varieties as the best of the improved seedlings yet introduced. Trees make beautiful ornaments on the lawn and are valuable as shade trees.

2 feet high	each	\$.25
4 feet high	each	.35
6 feet high, ¾ inch diameter,	each	.50
7 feet high, 1 inch diameter,	each	.75

PARAGON (Great American).

The most widely planted and most uniformly successful variety yet cultivated in the United States. The three or more broad, thick, handsome nuts in each bur are of extra size and quality. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundantly; trees four years graft have produced one bushel each.

2 feet high	each	\$1.25
4 feet high	each	2.25
6 feet high	each	3.50
7 feet high, ½ inch diameter,	each	5.00
Larger Specimens		\$8.00 to \$10.00

CATALPA. ITALIAN BEAN.

These are effective, tropical looking lawn trees that flower showily in July, when few other trees are in bloom. The large foliage and long panicles of white or mottled flowers as well as their rapid growth, have caused them to be very popular with planters. Good for the seashore.

C. BUNGEI—Chinese Catalpa.

This dwarf species is from China. Foliage is large and glossy; not

a free bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems it makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree. Its usual height is from three to five feet. It is hardy and strong growing.

5 feet, 1 year head,	each	\$1.00
6 feet, 1 year head	each	1.25
5 feet, 2 year head	each	1.50
6 feet, 2 year head	each	2.00
6 feet, 3 year head	each	3.50
6 feet, 4 year head	each	4.25
6 feet, 5 year head	each	\$5.00-\$6.00

C. SPECIOSA—Western Catalpa.

This is also a fine hardy variety, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. Blooms earlier than the other varieties. Its soft, coarse-grained wood is very durable and is used extensively for fence-posts, railroad ties, etc.

6 feet high	each	\$.25
8 feet high	each	.50
9 to 10 feet high, 1 to 1½ inches diameter,	each	.65
10 to 11 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter,	each	1.50
11 to 12 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter,	each	3.00
12 to 14 feet high, 4 to 4½ inches diameter,	each	3.50
14 to 16 feet high, 4½ to 5 inches diameter,	each	4.75
16 to 18 feet high, 5 to 6 inches diameter,	each	\$5 to \$8

CERASUS. CHERRY.

These small flowering trees are by no means sufficiently appreciated. In their season of bloom, they are covered with a huge mass of daintily formed flowers, at once beautiful and most pleasing to the eye.

C. AVIUM, VAR. ALBA FLORE PLENO—Double White-flowering Cherry

The branches of this beautiful small tree are completely hidden in May with its mass of large, double white flowers.

4 feet high	each	\$1.15
5 to 6 feet high,	each	1.50
6 to 7 feet high,	each	2.00
7 to 8 feet high,	specimens,	\$5 to \$6

C. JAPONICA.

This is the well-known ornamental cherry of Japan, where it is variously cultivated, many of them full double. There is no handsomer flowering specimen tree grown. All our trees are top-grafted on tall stems; this permits the bloom-wreathed branches to form a drooping crown of exquisite beauty.

4 feet high,	each	\$.50
5 to 6 feet high,	each	1.15
6 to 7 feet high,	each	2.50
6 to 7 feet high,	specimens,	\$5 to \$6

VAR. ROSEA PENDULA—Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry.

One of the most interesting and beautiful of weeping trees. Entirely enveloped at time of blooming with rose-tinted blossoms, and retains a graceful and symmetrical habit, as well as being favored with handsome foliage, which gives it merit when not in bloom. Beautiful everywhere.

3 feet high, each	\$.80
4 feet high, each	1.15
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.50
6 to 8 feet high, each specimens	\$2.50-\$5.00

C. SEROTINA—Wild Cherry.

3 feet high, each	\$.15
6 feet high, each	.35
8 feet high, each	.45
12 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	3.00
12 to 14 feet high, 2 to 4 inches diameter, each	5.00

CERCIS. RED BUD.

American Judas, the only recommendable and reliable species attaining the size of a tree, is described below. The leaflet branches and twigs of this tree are clothed in a thick mist of delicate, deep pink flowers. Planted on the lawn an exquisite effect is produced.

C. CANADENSIS.

A very ornamental native tree, of irregular rounded form, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color, glossy above, and grayish-green beneath. It derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of flowers with which it is covered before the leaves appear. It is valuable for growing with the dogwoods and magnolias, producing fine effects. It is not less beautiful grown as a single specimen.

5 feet high, each	\$.35
6 to 8 feet high, each	.90
8 to 9 feet high, each	2.00

C. JAPONICA—Japan Judas Tree.

This variety, too, is of medium size and rounded form; foliage is deep shining green and heart-shaped; flowers are larger than those of the above, and of a reddish purple color. Choice and valuable.

5 feet high, each	\$.40
6 feet high, each	.60
7 feet high, each	1.00
8 feet high, each	2.00

CHIONANTHUS—FRINGE TREE.

Small tree with very beautiful fringe-like flowers, followed by deep purplish fruit shaped like an olive. An exquisite adornment for either large or small lawn.

2 feet high, each	\$.50
3 to 4 feet high, each	1.00

CORNUS—DOGWOOD.

Natives of our own forests. The small trees are of inestimable value in landscape work, and for planting in quantity with shrubs and other trees for screens.

C. FLORIDA—White-flowering Dogwood.

The great white flowers are 3 inches and more in width, lasting in favorable weather for as many weeks. Besides these fine characteristics the bright red bark on its young growths makes it attractive and cheery in winter. Blooms when small.

3 feet high, each	\$.40
3 to 4 feet high, each	.50
4 to 5 feet high, each	.65
6 to 7 feet high, each	1.80
7 to 8 feet high, each	3.00
8 to 10 feet high, each	8.00

C. FLORIDA. VAR. FLORE RUBRO.

A new and rare variety, with handsome red flowers displayed at an even earlier age than those of the White Dogwood. The two sorts are beautiful for contrasts.

3 feet high, each	\$1.15
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.65
5 to 6 feet high, each	2.75
6 to 8 feet high, each	5.00

C. FLORIDA PENDULA—Weeping Dogwood.

A variety of considerable value, with decidedly drooping branches.

4 to 5 feet high, each	\$2.00
5 to 6 feet high, each	3.50

CRATAEGUS. THORN.

Mostly small trees and generally hardy at the North. Flowers are usually white or pink, followed by fruits that are quite ornamental when ripe.

C. OXYCANTHA, VAR. ALBA FLORE PLENO—Double White Hawthorn.

When in bloom a mass of clustered, double, rose-like blossoms. Very handsome.

4 to 6 feet high, each	\$.45
6 to 8 feet high, each	2.00

VAR. COCCINEA FLORE PLENO—Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.

Of quick growth, showy, new and perhaps the best sort. The large, perfectly double flowers are a rich, glowing crimson.

4 to 6 feet high, each	\$.45
6 to 8 feet high, each	2.00

VAR. ROSEA FLORE PLENO—Double Pink Hawthorn.

Has the English Hawthorn's fine habit and fragrance. Pretty rose-colored blooms.

4 to 5 feet high, each	\$.75
5 to 6 feet high, each	2.25
6 to 7 feet high, each	3.00

CYTISUS. GOLDEN CHAIN.

C. LABURNUM—Golden Chain of the Germans.

This charming small tree takes its familiar name from the long racemes of golden yellow flowers with which it is radiant in June. It is of picturesquely irregular growth, and has glossy pinnate leaves. Prefers a somewhat sheltered situation.

4 to 5 feet high, each	\$.75
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FAGUS. BEECH.

These are hard wood trees of slow growth, and the most attractive ornamental trees for landscape gardening. Hardy and seldom attacked by insects. The deep, dark red leaves of the purple variety, the delicately-cut foliage of the fern-leaved, and the grotesqueness of the weeping varieties merit their general use.

F. FERRUGINEA. American Beech.

Our noble native forest tree, with silvery bark, fine spreading growth and symmetrical rounded head. Especially attractive in spring with the tender, delicate green of its leaves and pendent flowers. Pure yellow in fall.

2 feet high, each	\$.40
3 to 4 feet high, each	1.35
5 to 6 feet high, each	2.80
6 to 7 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	3.50
7 to 8 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	5.00
10 feet high, 3 to 3½ inches diameter, each	8.00
12 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	15.00

F. SYLVATICA—English Beech.

Slower growing, more compact, with larger foliage that clings through winter. Valuable for specimens, grouping and for screens.

4 feet high, each	\$1.00
5 to 6 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	2.15
6 to 7 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each,	3.00
7 to 8 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	5.00

VAR. HETEROPHYLLA—Fern-leaved Beech.

An elegant dwarf variety of the English Beech, with delicate cut leaves and slender drooping young shoots that give it a singularly airy and graceful wavy aspect.

2 feet high, each	\$1.15
3 to 4 feet high, ½ inch diameter, each	2.25

4 to 5 feet high, 1 to 1½ inches diameter, each	6.00
5 to 6 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	8.00
6 to 7 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	12.00

VAR. LACINIATA—Cutleaved Beech.

Cone-shaped, compact, and of medium growth; peculiar airy outline from small cut-leaved foliage. One of the choicest of deciduous trees.

3 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet high, 1 to 1½ inch diameter, each	3.00
4 to 5 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	5.00
5 to 6 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	8.00
6 to 7 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	12.00

VAR. PURPUREA—Purple, or Copper Beech.

A vigorous, elegant tree, reaching 40 to 50 feet in height, with foliage changing from deep purple in spring, through crimson in summer, to purplish green in fall. Hardy, long-lived, free from insect pests, useful for specimens.

4 feet high, each	\$1.00
5 to 6 feet high, each	1.75
6 to 7 feet high, ½ to 2 inches diameter, each	5.00
8 feet high, 2 to 3 inches dia., specimens,	\$10.-\$15.

VAR. PURPUREA RIVERSI—River's Blood-leaved Beech.

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

3 feet high, each	\$.75
4 to 5 feet high, ¾ to 1½ inches diameter, each	2.00
6 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	3.40
6 to 7 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	5.00
8 feet high, 3 inches diameter, specimens	\$10.-\$15.

VAR. PENDULA—Weeping Beech.

Medium size, very irregular and eccentric in form, rich foliage piled in masses, and branches tossed into the most grotesque shapes; most ornamental of deciduous weeping trees.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet high, each	1.75
4 to 5 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	2.50
5 to 6 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	5.00

VAR. PURPUREA PENDULA—A genuine and pronounced weeping form of the Purple Beech.

A rare and beautiful tree, with dark foliage and pendulous trailing branches.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	2.25
4 to 6 feet high, specimens	5.00

FRAXINUS. ASH.

All deciduous, and of medium or large size. After thoroughly testing most of these, we have discarded nearly all, chiefly on account of the borer.

F. AMERICANA—American White Ash.

Our forest tree, tallest of the species, with straight, clean trunk smooth, gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks, streets, or large grounds. Will thrive where *F. Europea* languishes.

8 feet high, 1/2 inch diameter, each	\$.50
9 to 10 feet high, 1/2 inch diameter, each	.75
12 feet high, 1/2 to 2 inches diameter, each	1.00
12 to 14 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	2.00
14 to 16 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	4.00
16 to 18 feet high, 4 to 5 inches diameter, each	5.00

F. ORNUS—Flowering Ash.

Small and neat-growing, with terminal panicles of fringe-like, greenish white flowers in May or June.

4 feet high, each	\$1.00
5 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	1.50

F. SORBUS AMERICANA—Mountain Ash.

6 feet high, each	\$.50
6 to 8 feet high, each	.60
8 to 10 feet high, 1/2 inch diameter, each	1.75
10 to 12 feet high, specimens	\$3.00-\$5.00

GLEDITSCHIA. HONEY LOCUST.

GLEDITSCHIA—Three-Thorred Honey Locust.

A large vigorous tree, with wide-spreading branches, feathery, fern-like leaves, and a stout armament of thorns. Makes a fine defensive hedge.

4 feet high, each	\$.35
5 to 6 feet high, 1/2 inch diameter, each	.65
8 feet high, 1/2 to 1 1/4 inches diameter, each	.80
10 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	1.50

GINKGO.

SALISBURIA—MAIDEN HAIR TREE.

Professor Sargent says the Ginkgo is perhaps the most beautiful, as it is certainly the most interesting, tree to be seen in Japan.

S. ADIANTIFOLIA—Maiden Hair Fern Tree.

A distinguished tree, of columnar growth when young, spreading into an odd, sketchy outline as it attains age. Its thick leathery leaves are clean cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maiden Hair Fern. As yet it is quite rare, and while it is robust enough to endure general city planting, its odd and striking appearance, as well as its habit of

growth, make it very desirable. It has no insect or fungus enemies. It grows very rapidly.

5 feet high, each	\$.65
6 to 7 feet high, each	.75
7 to 8 feet high, 1½ inches diameter, each	1.25
8 to 9 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	1.80
10 to 12 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	2.75
12 to 14 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each	\$5.00-\$8.00

HALESIA.

Snowdrop or Silver Bell Tree.

H. TETRAPTERA.

A neat and pretty little tree, with large, dark green leaves. In May, while the latter are yet small, its branches are hung thickly with small white or pinkish drooping bells about one inch long. These are followed by large and curious winged seeds.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 5 feet high, each	.50

LARIX. LARCH.

L. EUROPAEA—European Larch.

A tall and handsome deciduous, cone-bearing tree. Particularly beautiful in early spring, when covered with soft, feathery foliage. Its foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect. The autumn effect is very beautiful, the foliage turning a brilliant yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold. From a practical standpoint it is a good tree to plant. Should be planted in fall or very early spring.

4 feet high, each	\$.50
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.00
5 to 6 feet high, each	1.25
6 to 7 feet high, each	3.00
8 to 9 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	5.00
10 feet high, specimens	8.00

LIQUIDAMBAR. SWEET GUM.

L. STYRACIFLUA.

Medium trees, with curious star-shaped leaves and rough, corky bark, both on main stem and branches.

4 to 6 feet high, each	\$.75
6 to 8 feet high, each	1.00
8 to 10 feet high, each	2.00

LIRIODENDRON. TULIP TREE.

L. TULIPIFERA.

A genus consisting possibly of but one species. It is a native of North America. It has clean, smooth foliage and bark, and spreading

branches. After attaining maturity the tree flowers freely in June.

6 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.75
6 to 7 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	1.00
7 to 8 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	1.75
8 to 9 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	2.75
9 to 10 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	3.00
10 to 12 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	5.00
12 to 14 feet high, 4 to 5 inches diameter, each	8.00
14 to 16 feet high, 6 inches diameter, each	\$12.00-\$15.00

MAGNOLIA.

Their lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrance, richness of foliage and stately, tropical aspect, place the Magnolias among the finest of the flowering trees. We cannot say too much in their favor. They should be transplanted only in spring.

M. CONSPICUA. Chinese White Magnolia.

A choice, showy species, shrub-like when young, but gradually forming a medium-sized tree. Its superb white flowers cover the tree thickly in April, and form a conspicuous handsome ornament to the lawn.

2 feet high, each	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	2.75
3 to 4 feet high, 3 feet spr., each	5.00
5 feet high, 3 feet spr., each	6.00
5 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spr., each	\$10.00-\$15.00

M. LENNEI.

A hybrid variety of great beauty. The large flowers are of a deep rose-color, the foliage tropical and heavy, the tree vigorous profuse-blooming, opening grand flowers at intervals through the summer.

2 feet high, 1½ foot spr., each	\$1.25
3 to 4 feet high, 2 to 2½ feet spr., each	1.75
4 to 5 feet high, 2½ to 3 feet spr., each	4.00
5 to 6 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spr., specimens,	\$5.00-\$10.00

M. PURPUREA. (M. obovata).

Of dwarf habit; very showy in May and June, when its great purple flowers are open.

4 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	\$1.00
5 feet high, 3 feet spr., each	2.50

M. SOULANGEANA. Soulange's Magnolia.

One of the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. Its blossoms are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

2 feet high, 1½ foot spr., each	\$.75
3 feet high, 1½ to 2 feet spr., each	1.25
4 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	3.00
Specimens	\$5.00-\$8.00

M. SPECIOSA—Showy-Flowered Magnolia.

The flowers of this species are a trifle smaller and lighter-colored than *Soulangeana's*; they open about a week later and remain perfect on the tree longer than those of any other Chinese Magnolia. Very hardy.

2 feet high, each	\$1.00
3 feet high, 1 foot spr., each	1.50
4 feet high, 1½ foot spr., each	3.50
5 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spr., each	4.00
6 feet high, specimens	\$6.00-\$10.00

M. ACUMINATA—Cucumber Magnolia.

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

2 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	\$.35
3 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	.50
4 to 5 feet high, 3 feet spr., each	.75
5 to 6 feet high, 3 feet spr., each	.90
7 feet high, 3½ feet spr., each	1.50
8 feet high, 3½ to 4 feet spr., each	1.75
8 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spr., each	\$2.50
8 to 9 feet high, 5 feet spr., each	4.00
11 feet high, 5½ feet spr., each	5.00
10 to 12 feet high, 6 inches diameter, each	8.00
12 to 14 feet high, 6 inches diameter, each	\$10.00-\$15.00

M. TRIPETELA—Umbrella Tree.

This native is named from the whorled arrangement of its great, glossy leaves. The white flowers, also of great size, open in June and are followed by rose-colored fruit-cones

6 feet high, ¾ inch diameter, each	\$.50
6 to 7 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	.75
8 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	1.25
8 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	1.75
8 to 9 feet high, 3½ inches diameter, each	2.45
14 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	\$5-\$8.00

PAULOWNIA EMPRESS TREE.

P. IMPERIALIS.

A native of China but cultivated in Japanese gardens. Leaves very large, frequently measuring fifteen inches across, if cut back every year as in tropical bedding. Hardy in this climate.

5 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.50
6 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	.75
7 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	.85
8 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	3.00
10 feet high, 3½ inches diameter, each	4.00
12 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each	5.00

PLATANUS. PLANE TREE.

BUTTONWOOD.

The Platanus is among our largest trees, and grows rapidly. It is hardy and remarkably free from disease. A great favorite for streets and parks, withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities and thrives well near the seashore. It is lofty and widespreading, and in the fall when its large, leathery, clean-cut leaves turn yellow, it is very imposing.

6 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.75
7 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.00
8 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	1.75
9 to 10 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	2.25
12 to 14 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	3.50
14 to 16 feet high, 4½ to 5 inches diameter, each	4.75
16 to 18 feet high, 5 to 6 inches diameter, each	7.00
18 to 20 feet high, specimens	\$10.-\$15.00

POPULUS—POPLAR.

The Poplars are very rapid growing trees. They are effective and cheap, and withstand fairly well the smoke and gases of a city. Where quick screens are wanted Poplars are much used.

P. NIGRA, VAR. ITALICA (P. fastigiata)—Lombardy, or Italian Poplar.

Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Forms striking lawn groups; is much used at Newport for tall screen hedges. Always makes a striking feature in any landscape.

6 feet high, ½ inches diameter, each	\$.25
8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	.35
9 to 10 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	.50
10 to 12 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	1.25
12 to 14 feet high, 3 to 4 inches dia., each	\$2.00-\$3.00

P. MONILIFERA—Carolina Poplar.

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

6 feet high, ½ inch diameter, each	\$.25
8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	.35
9 to 10 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	.50
10 to 12 feet high, 3 inches diameter, each	1.25
12 to 14 feet high, 3 to 4 inches dia., each	\$2.00-\$3.00

PRUNUS—PLUM.

P. PISSARDI—Purple-Leaved Plum.

A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small white single flowers in spring, later with showy pinkish purple leaves

that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental edges or planting in quantity for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand, and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. One of the most valuable of the flowering trees.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	.60
5 to 6 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	1.00
6 to 7 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	2.50

PYRUS. FLOWERING CRAB.

The Flowering Crabs are hardy, handsome little creatures, fragrant in early spring with clusters of exquisite buds and flowers. The single sorts also bear crops of bright, cherry-like fruits.

P. ANGUSTIFOLIA, VAR. BECHTELI—Most Beautiful of all the Fine Varieties of Flowering Crabs.

At a distance the pretty medium-sized tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant.

3 to 4 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	\$.75
4 to 5 feet high, 3 feet spr., each	1.50

P. PARKMANI (P. Halliana)—Parkman's Double-flowering Crab.

An elegant Japanese dwarf, with long-stemmed semi-double flowers of deep rose-color wreathing its branches. It makes a fine, compact growth, and its deep green leaves are retained quite late. The buds are long and handsome.

3 to 4 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	\$.75
4 to 5 feet high, 3 feet spr., each	1.75

P. ROSEA FL. PL.

Double, fragrant, rose-colored flowers nearly 2 inches in diameter. Distinct, beautiful and deservedly popular.

3 to 4 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	\$.75
4 to 5 feet high, 2 feet spr., each	1.75

QUERCUS. OAK.

One of the most valuable trees in the entire list. The several varieties are not only valued for their timber in forest planting, but also for parks and lawns of every description.

Q. ALBA—White Oak.

Grandest of its genus and of our American trees. A spreading, towering species, with rugged, massive, trunk and branches. The deeply lobed leaves change to dark crimson in fall.

4 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.40
5 to 6 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	.75
6 to 8 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	2.25

- 8 to 9 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each \$5-\$6.00
- 9 to 10 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each \$10-\$15.00

Q. COCCINEA—Scarlet Oak.

A grand, round-topped tree, with bright green, deeply cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall.

- 4 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each \$.40
- 5 to 6 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each .75
- 6 to 7 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each 3.00
- 7 to 8 feet high, 4 inches diameter, each \$5-\$6.00

Q. PEDUNCULATA, VAR. FASTIGIATA—Pyramidal Oak.

A distinct, handsome form, with upright branches forming a narrow columnar head. Green until late in fall.

- 4 to 6 feet high, 1½ inches diameter, each \$1.50
- 6 to 8 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each 3.00

Q. PALUSTRIS—The Beautiful Pin Oak.

Almost pyramidal in habit, and sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most Oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange-scarlet in fall.

- 6 feet high, each \$.65
- 8 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each 1.00
- 10 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each 1.75
- 10 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each 2.50
- 11 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each 3.50
- 12 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each 6.00
- 14 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each \$10-\$12.00

Q. RUBRA—Red Oak.

A large tree, unusually large in leaf and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. A most beautiful, majestic object on the lawn.

- 6 feet high, ½ inch diameter, each \$.75
- 8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each 1.50
- 10 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each 2.00
- 10 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each 3.00
- 12 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each 5.00
- 14 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each \$8-\$15.00

RHUS—SUMACH.

Mostly natives of the United States. From an ornamental point they are valuable for their conspicuous fruits and brilliant foliage in autumn. Well adapted for massing.

R. COTINUS—Purple Frings, or Smoke Tree.

The great masses of misty, purplish masses which are borne by

this variety in June give it the name of smoke bush. In autumn leaves change to varying colors.

3 to 4 feet high, each	\$.50
6 feet high, each	\$.75-\$1.00

R. GLABRA—Smooth Sumach.

This variety is very effective in autumn, with its crimson seeds and foliage.

3 to 4 feet high, each	\$.50
6 feet high, each	\$.75-\$1.00

R. TYPHINA—Staghorn Sumach.

This variety is most effective for grouping in masses. The foliage is compound, light green, and of large size; in the autumn it is brilliantly colored. It thrives on poor soil.

3 to 4 feet high, each	\$.50
6 feet high, each	\$.75-\$1.00

ROBINIA—LOCUST.

All natives of North America, and chiefly valued for their beautiful racemes of pea-shaped blossoms.

6 to 8 feet high, each	\$.75
8 to 10 feet high, each	1.00
10 to 12 feet high, each	\$1.75-\$3.00

SALIX—WILLOW.

The willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark, besides the beauty of their airy, summer foliage. They are rapid growing trees and adapted to a variety of soils. They are also very useful for water-side plantings.

S. LAURIFOLIA—Laurel-Leaved Willow.

A beautiful, distinct, medium-sized tree, with shining, laurel-like leaves that make it very conspicuous in sunshine. Can be clipped into form like a bay tree; has bright green bark; is beautiful the year round.

6 feet high, each	\$.40
8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	.60
10 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.00
10 to 12 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	1.50
12 to 14 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each	2.50
14 to 16 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	3.25
16 to 18 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	\$4.50-\$6.00

S. ROSMARINIFOLIA—Rosemary-Leaved Willow.

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

6 feet high, each	\$.40
8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	.60
10 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.00

10 to 12 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	1.50
12 to 14 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each	2.50
14 to 16 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	3.25
16 to 18 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	\$4.50-\$6.00

S. SALMONII.

A pretty tree, with light green, rather narrow leaves and a drooping habit.

6 feet high, each	\$.40
8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	.60
10 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.00
10 to 12 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	1.50
12 to 14 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each	2.50
14 to 16 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	3.25
16 to 18 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	\$4.50-\$6.00

S. VITELLINA AUREA.

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

6 feet high, each	\$.40
8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	.60
10 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.00
10 to 12 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	1.50
12 to 14 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each	2.50
14 to 16 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	3.25
16 to 18 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each	\$4.50-\$6.00

TILIA. LINDEN, OR LIME.

These are handsome, rapid-growing lawn and avenue trees of noble form and rounded outline. They produce light yellow flowers which are very fragrant. Lindens are hardy, and grow very well in any moderately good soil.

TILIA AMERICANA—American Linden.

Splendid in form and stature, larger and more open than the others, with larger leaves.

8 feet high, ¾ inch diameter, each	\$.60
9 to 10 feet high, 1½ to 1¾ inches diameter, each	.80
10 to 12 feet high, 1¾ to 2 inches diameter, each	1.25
12 to 14 feet high, 2 to 3 inches diameter, each	1.75
14 to 16 feet high, 3½ to 4 inches diameter, each	2.00
16 to 18 feet high, 4 to 4½ inches diameter, each	5.00
18 to 20 feet high, 5 to 6 inches diameter, each	10.00

T. EUROPAEA—European Linden.

Forms a beautiful dense head; fragrant blossoms.

8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.75
9 to 10 feet high, 1 to 1½ inches diameter, each	1.50
10 to 11 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each	1.75
11 to 12 feet high, 2 to 2½ inches diameter, each	2.25

- 12 to 14 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each 2.75
- 14 to 16 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each 3.50
- 16 to 18 feet high, 4½ to 5 inches diameter, each 6.00
- 18 to 20 feet high, 5 to 6 inches dia., each \$10.-\$15.00

VAR. ARGENTEA—Silver-Leaved Linden.

Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it great brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal.

- 8 feet high, each \$.75
- 8 to 9 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each 1.00
- 9 to 10 feet high, 1 to 2 inches diameter, each 2.00
- 10 to 12 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each 2.75
- 12 to 14 feet high, 3 to 3½ inches diameter, each 3.25
- 14 to 16 feet high, 3½ to 4 inches diameter, each 3.75
- 16 to 18 feet high, 4½ to 5 inches diameter, each 4.80
- 18 to 20 feet high, 5 to 6 inches dia., each \$10.-\$15.00

ULMUS—ELM.

Among the most valuable trees, some of which attain a very large size. All are especially graceful and appropriate for lawn or avenue planting. They prefer a low, moist soil, but will succeed in soil moderately dry if of good quality. Of rapid growth and spreading habit.

U. AMERICANA—American Elm.

Easily distinguished by its wide, arching top and pendulous branches. Next to the oak this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Dull yellow or brown in fall.

- 8 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each \$.75
- 9 to 10 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each 1.00
- 10 to 12 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, each 1.75
- 12 to 14 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each 2.75
- 14 to 16 feet high, 3 to 3½ inches diameter, each 3.50
- 14 to 16 feet high, 3¾ to 4 inches diameter, each 4.00
- 16 to 18 feet high, 4½ to 5 inches diameter, each 8.00
- 18 to 20 feet high, 5 inches diameter, each \$15.-\$20.00

U. CAMPESTRIS—English Elm.

More densely branched than the American, with smaller, darker leaves, retained longer in autumn. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles.

- 9 to 10 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each \$1.25
- 10 to 12 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each 1.75
- 12 to 14 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each 2.50
- 14 to 16 feet high, 3½ to 4 inches diameter, each 3.75
- 16 to 18 feet high, 4½ inches diameter, each 4.50
- 18 to 20 feet high, 5 inches dia., each \$8.00-\$10.00

Deciduous Trees of Drooping Habit

The trees of this class are not at all mournful in expression, and the term "Weeping," so generally applied to them, is quite inappropriate. The chief characteristic of most of them is that they are very graceful and all are invaluable for the variety they add to landscape and garden.

BETULA—BIRCH.

B. ALBA.

Often classed with weeping trees. This variety is quite erect when young, but its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow white, which renders it at once impressive and attractive.

6 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	\$.70
8 feet high, 1 to 2 inches diameter, each	1.50
8 to 9 feet high, 1½ to 2½ inches diameter, each	2.00
9 to 10 feet high, 3 to 4 inches diameter, each	15.00

VAR. PENDULA LACINIATA—Cut-Leaved Weeping White Birch.

Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender, vigorous, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves but half concealing the white, upright trunk. It colors brilliantly in fall and makes a beautiful white winter picture if planted against evergreens.

6 to 7 feet high, each	\$1.00
7 to 8 feet high, each	1.25
8 to 10 feet high, each	1.50

VAR. PENDULA ELEGANS.

Much more pendulous in habit; a swirling mass of slender branches and delicate, airy spray.

6 to 7 feet high, each	\$1.50
7 to 8 feet high, each	1.75
8 to 9 feet high, each	2.50

CERASUS.

C. JAPONICA ROSEA PENDULA—Japan Weeping Rose-Flowered Cherry.

An exquisite little tree draped in rosy masses of bloom in early spring before its leaves appear. Even when grafted on tall stems its slender branches sometimes sweep the grass in graceful garlands. Well adapted to small lawns and a choice bit of furniture for large ones.

3 to 4 feet high, each	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.50
5 to 6 feet high, specimens	\$2.50-\$3.00

CORNUS. DOGWOOD.

C. FLORIDA PENDULA—White Weeping Dogwood.

An odd and pretty little tree, adding to the good characteristics of

like other Dogwoods a distinct weeping habit, which makes it a unique and interesting member of this family.

4 feet high, each	\$1.00
5 to 6 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.50

FAGUS. BEECH.

F. SYLVATICA PENDULA—Weeping Beech.

A large, luxuriant tree of curious irregular growth. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful in effect.

4 to 5 feet high, each	\$.75
5 to 6 feet high, 1 inch diameter, each	1.25
6 to 7 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	2.50
8 feet high, 1½ to 2 inches dia., each	\$3.25-\$5.00

MORUS. MULBERRY.

M. ALBA, VAR. TARTARICA PENDULA—Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

We especially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest and most beautiful of weeping trees. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous, distinctly lobed; the branches slender and willowy, forming a tall, narrow green tent of dense shade.

4 feet high, 1 year heads, each	\$1.00
4 feet high, 2 year heads, each	1.50
5 feet high, 1 year heads, each	1.25
5 feet high, 2 year heads, each	2.50
6 feet high, 1 year heads, each	2.00
6 feet high, 2 year heads, each	3.00
5 feet high, 3 year heads, each	4.00
6 feet high, 3 year heads, each	5.00
6 feet high, 4 to 5 year heads, specimens	\$5.00-\$8.00

M. DOWNING'S. Downing's Mulberry.

Especially valuable on account of its fruit, which is large, black, and very edible. Ripens from June until September. Leaves are larger than other varieties.

5 to 6 feet high, each	\$.75
6 to 8 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.00

SALIX. WILLOW.

S. BABYLONICA—Our familiar Weeping Willow.

A tall, fine, drooping tree, with slender branchlets.

6 to 7 feet high, each	\$.50
7 to 8 feet high, 1 to 1½ inches diameter, each	.75
8 to 9 feet high, 2 inches diameter, each	1.25
10 feet high, 2½ to 3 inches diameter, each	2.00

VAR. DOLOROSA—Wisconsin Weeping Willow.

Of similar fine habit, but hardy farther north.

6 to 7 feet high, each	\$.50
8 to 10 feet high, 1½ inch diameter, each	1.00

ULMUS. ELM.

U. SCABRA PENDULA—Camperdown Weeping Elm.

Of fine and notable habit, the strong, stout branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head.

3 to 4 feet high, each	\$.75
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.00
5 to 6 feet high, each	1.25
6 to 7 feet high, each	2.00
4 to 6 feet high, specimens	\$4.00-\$5.00

Evergreens--Coniferae

Evergreens are one of our leading specialties. The landscape gardener is no longer content to use evergreens in quantity merely for specimen trees, screens, hedges, etc. As new beauties are being continually discovered in them, new uses develop also. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early spring. Beautiful beds of permanent colors are formed by grouping together sorts of moderate growth, with contrasting foliage, golden green, silver blue, rich dark and delicate green, interspersed. Our Evergreens are all carefully root-pruned and transplanted into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully when moved to new homes. Many fine specimens are to be found at the Oak Park Nurseries.

ABIES. FIR.

Evergreens of much beauty and elegance, very marked in their tone of green and blue. Our Evergreens are all carefully grown at good distances for symmetrical development, thus making handsome, shapely specimens. When desired we pack them with a ball of earth and burlap, thus insuring their growth when removed to their new homes.

All who desire LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS are invited to personally inspect our trees.

A. BALSAMEA—American Silver Fir.

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

2 to 3 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	\$.50
3 to 4 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	.75

4 to 5 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	1.25
6 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	2.25

A. CANADENSIS—Described Under Tsuga.

2 to 3 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	\$.75
3 to 4 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.00
4 to 5 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.00

A. CEPHALONICA—Cephalonian Silver Fir.

A remarkably fine Grecian species, very broad for its height, quite hardy and vigorous. The leaves are sharp-pointed, silvery and dagger-tipped.

2 to 3 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	\$.50
3 to 4 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.00
4 to 5 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	3.00

A. CONCOLOR.

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

1½ feet high, 1 foot spread, each	\$.75
2 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.25
2½ feet high, 1¾ feet spread, each	2.00
3 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	3.25
3½ feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	3.50
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	4.00
4½ feet high, 3½ feet spread, each	4.50
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.50
5½ feet high, 4½ to 5 feet spread, each	6.75
6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	7.00
6½ feet high, 5½ feet spread, each	7.50
7 feet high, 5¾ feet spread, each	8.50
8 feet high, 6 to 7 & 7½ feet spr., each	\$10.00-\$20.00

A. NORDMANNIANA—Nordmann's Silver Fir.

One of the richest evergreens, forming a dense, dark specimen tree of beautiful proportions, that may be finely contrasted with lighter-foliaged sorts. The foliage is wide, dark and lustrous, with a silvery, sparkling under-surface. Its moderate growth adapts the tree well even to grounds of small extent, but with age it reaches grand size and when fully grown is a most noble and imposing feature on a large lawn.

2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	\$1.00
2½ feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.50
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.25
3½ feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.50
3½ feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	3.25

4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	4.00
4 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	4.75
4½ feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00
5 feet high, 4½ feet spread, each	6.00
5 to 6 feet high, 4 to 5 & 5½ feet spr.,	\$8.00-\$15.00

A. PICEA. (A. pectinate). European Silver Fir.

Forms a fine pyramidal of deep green; grows fast, is hardy and holds its color well.

2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	\$.75
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	1.50
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.00
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	4.75
6 to 8 feet high, 5 to 6 & 7 feet spr., each	\$5.00-\$10.00

CEDRUS. CEDAR.

C. ATLANTICA GLAUCA—Mt. Atlas Cedar.

A most beautiful evergreen of upright form, compact habit and low branched, the glaucous steel-blue foliage entirely covering the branches. Perfectly hardy in northern Europe, and should thrive where retinospores do well. A decided acquisition to the roll of honor amongst conifers.

2 feet high, each	\$1.50
3 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	2.75
4 feet high, 2½ to 3 feet spread, specimens	\$5.-\$6.00

CHAMAECYPARIS.

C. NUTKAENSIS (Thuyopsis borealis). Nootka Sound Cypress, Yellow Cedar.

An extra choice pyramidal evergreen, with spreading, curving branches and flexible branchlets drooping at the tips. Leaves glaucous green.

2 feet high, each	\$.75
3 to 4 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	1.00

JUNIPERUS—JUNIPER AND CEDAR.

Trees of medium height down to the smallest dwarfs are included in the list here given. Junipers possess remarkable vigor, and thrive in bleak, barren situations, in poor, stony soil, in damp ground, at the seashore, in fact, almost anywhere. The columnar forms should be used for formal effects, the trailing ones for rocky slopes and sand banks. They are also much used for bedding and grouping.

J. COMMUNIS—English Juniper.

A neat, dense, fastigate tree, with foliage of grayish green. Useful in formal work.

1 foot high, 6 inches spread, each	\$.50
2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	1.25
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.50
4 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	3.75

5 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	\$5.00-\$6.00
6 to 7 feet high, 4 to 4½ feet spr., spec.	\$6.-\$10.00

VAR. HIBERNICA—Irish Juniper.

An erect, dense column of dark green, found quite effective in general landscape and formal planting.

12 inches high, 6 inches spread, each	\$.40
1½ feet high, 8 to 10 inches spread, each	.60
2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	.85
2 to 3 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.25
4 to 5 feet high, specimens	\$2.00-\$5.00
6 feet high, specimens	5.00- 6.00

VAR. SUECICA—Swedish Juniper.

Of narrow, columnar form, with lighter, more bluish foliage than the Irish Juniper.

6 inches high, each	\$.45
1 foot high, 6 inches spread, each	.50
2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	.65
3 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.00

J. JAPONICA.

Dwarf, dense, bushy, with light lively green foliage.

1 foot high, 1½ feet spread, each	\$1.50
1½ feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.00
1½ feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	2.50
1½ feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.00

VAR. AUREA—Golden Japan Juniper.

Of moderate growth and spreading habit. The attractive golden-hued foliage is constant throughout summer.

1 foot high, 1½ feet spread, each	\$1.50
1½ feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.00
1½ feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	2.50
1½ feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.00

J. MACROCARPA—(J. Neaboriensis).

Forms dense, distinct pyramids of short branches. The leaves are short, rigid, glaucous. A handsome specimen tree.

1½ feet high, 6 to 8 inches spread, each	\$.50
2 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.00

J. SABINA—Savin Juniper.

A thickly branched, low, spreading tree, that rarely reaches ten feet in height; variable, sometimes procumbent. It is very hardy and thrives in the poorest soils; can be trained into any shape. The handsome foliage, of deep, dark green, makes it a favorite for many uses, especially for rock work.

8 to 12 inches high, 10 to 12 inches spread, each	\$1.25
1 foot high, 12 to 18 inches spread, each	1.75
1 foot high, 1½ to 2 feet spread, each	2.00

1 foot high, 2½ to 3 feet spread, each	3.00
1 foot high, 3 feet spread, specimens	3.50

J. PROSTRATA.

8 to 12 inches high, 10 to 12 inches spread, each	\$1.25
1 foot high, 12 to 18 inches spread, each	1.75
1 foot high, 1½ to 2 feet spread, each	2.00
1 foot high, 2½ to 3 feet spread, each	3.00
1 foot high, 3 feet spread, specimens	3.50

J. VIRGINIANA.

Our native Red Cedar can be used ornamentally in a number of ways, thriving well and making a fine appearance in soils or situations where other trees will not grow.

2 feet high, 10 inches spread, each	\$.30
3 feet high, 12 inches spread, each	.45
4 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.00
5 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	1.50

VAR. GLAUCA—Blue Virginia Cedar.

Throughout the year the leaves are a rich silvery blue. Very hardy.

2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	\$1.00
3 feet high, 1½ to 2 feet spread, each	2.25
4 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	3.00
5 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	4.25
6 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	5.00

PICEA. SPRUCE.

P. ALBA—White Spruce.

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

1 foot high, 8 inches spread, each	\$.20
1½ feet high, 10 to 12 inches spread, each	.25
2 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	.40
2½ feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	.50
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	1.00
3½ feet high, 2 to 2½ feet spread, each	1.25
4 feet high, 2½ to 3 feet spread, each	1.75
5 feet high, 3 to 3½ feet spread, each	2.00
6 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	2.75
5 to 6 feet high, 3 to 4 & 5 feet spr., specimens	3.00

P. ALCOCKIANA—Alcock's Spruce.

A hardy and distinct Japanese species of pyramidal habit. Even when quite young it produces cones that add much to its attractiveness.

he leaves are deep green, with glaucous white under-surface, creating most pleasing effect.

2 feet high, each	\$.75
3 feet high, each	1.50
4 feet high, 2½ to 3 feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	\$5.00-\$6.00
6 feet high, 4 to 5 & 6 feet spread, each	6.00- 10.00

P. ENGLEMANNI—Englemann's Spruce.

A handsome Colorado species, that is exceedingly hardy and fine in every way. Its soft, plummy foliage is of a delicate bluish color.

1 foot high, each	\$.35
2 feet high, each	1.75
3 feet high, each	3.25
4 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	5.00

P. EXCELSA.

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

1 foot high, each	\$.15
2 feet high, each	.30
3 feet high, each	.50
4 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread, each	1.50
5 feet high, 3 to 3½ feet spread, each	2.25
6 feet high, 4 to 4½ feet spread, each	3.50
7 feet high, 4½ to 5 feet spread, each	5.00
8 feet high, 5 to 6 feet spread, each	7.00

VAR. INVERTA—Weeping Norway Spruce.

Grotesquely pendulous; attractive from its novelty and unique habit.

2 feet high, each	\$.75
3 feet high, each	1.00
4 feet high, each	2.00
5 feet high, each	3.50
6 feet high, each	5.00
7 feet high, each	6.00

P. KOSTERIANA GLAUCA. (Koster's Blue).

As yet this tree is very rare and not well known. It would not be possible to describe this splendid variety too strongly. Majestic, beautiful and impressive, it at once attracts and compels the deepest admiration from the beholder. It is sage or steel-blue in color, rendering it especially deep and rich. It takes first rank as an ornamental of the highest order, and no fine place should be without one or more fine specimens. Our stock of this variety is without doubt the finest in the country.

1 foot high, each	\$.75
2 feet high, each	2.00

3 feet high, each	3.00
4 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread, each	5.00
5 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	6.00
6 feet high, 5 to 6 feet spread, each	10.00
7 feet high, 6 feet spread, each	15.00
8 feet high, 6 to 7 feet spr., large spec.,	\$15.-\$25.00

P. ORIENTALIS—Eastern Spruce.

Resembles a fine-leaved Norway Spruce, but is much more elegant. Its form is graceful, and its foliage dark and attractive. Should be cultivated generally.

2 feet high, each	\$2.00
3 feet high, each	3.00
4 feet high, 2 to 2½ feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	6.00
6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	\$3.00-\$10.00

P. POLITA—Tiger-Tail Spruce.

An exceedingly beautiful variety from Japan. Its thickly set branches are furnished with stiff, sharp leaves of a pleasing shade of deep green. Deserves wide cultivation for ornament, as it is quite distinct. Hardy and choice.

2 feet high, each	\$1.50
3 feet high, each	2.50
4 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	5.00
6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	7.00

P. PUNGENS GLAUCA PENDULA—Weeping Blue Spruce.

As a new, choice variety this tree of weeping habit cannot be surpassed. It is similar to Pungens Glauca, and its rare beauty and effectiveness must be seen to be estimated properly. Where a weeper is desired as a single specimen, no mistake can be made in the choice of this handsome tree.

3 feet high, each	\$5.00
4 feet high, each	10.00
5 feet high, each	25.00
6 feet high, each	30.00
7 feet high, each	45.00

P. PUNGENS—The Famous Colorado Blue Spruce.

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

2 feet high, each	\$1.25
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3 feet high, each	2.50
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	6.00
6 feet high, 5 to 6 feet spread, each	8.00
7 feet high, 6 feet spread, each	10.00
8 feet high, 6 feet spread, each	\$15.00-\$20.00

PINUS. PINE.

The Pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are natives of our lowlands and mountain regions, and withstand well the cold bleak wind to which they are exposed. Pines are very ornamental and useful on lawns and public grounds. Also fine for grouping. As shelter-belts or tall screens their usefulness is highly appreciated. We root-prune our Pines annually, so that they develop fine fibrous roots, and transplant with very little risk.

P. CEMBRA—Swiss Stone Pine.

This is a handsome and distinct European species of compact conical form; foliage short and silvery.

1 foot high, each	\$.75
2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	1.75
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	3.00

PINUS EXCELSA—Bhotan Pine.

A large, handsome tree of loosely graceful habit, with needles longer, more silvery and pendulous than the White Pine. A grand specimen tree if given room for development.

2 to 3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	\$1.00
4 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	1.50
5 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	3.00
5½ to 6 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	4.00
7 feet high, 5 to 6 feet spread, each	6.00
8 feet high, 7 feet spread, each	8.00
9 to 10 feet high, 8 feet spread, each	\$10.00-\$15.00

P. LARICO, VAR. AUSTRIACA.

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

2 feet high, each	\$.75
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	1.25
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.00
5 feet high, 3½ feet spread, each	4.00
6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	8.00
6 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	7.00
Extra large specimens	\$10.00-\$20.00

P. MONTANA, VAR. MUGHUS—Dwarf Mugho Pine.

A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes al-

most prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns, rockeries and near the sea.

5 to 6 inches high, 10 to 12 inches spread, each	\$.30
1 foot high, 1½ to 2 feet spread, each	1.00
1½ feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread, each	2.00
2 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	4.00

P. PONDEROSA.

A lofty tree from our western coast. Hardy, quick-growing with long needles of silvery green.

2½ feet high, each	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	3.00

P. STROBUS—White or Weymouth Pine.

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

2 feet high, each	\$.30
3 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	.50
4 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	1.00
5 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	3.00
6 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	4.00
7 feet high, 5 to 6 feet spread, each	8.00
8 feet high, 6 feet spread, each	\$10.00-\$15.00

P. SYLVESTRIS—Scotch Pine.

Dense, broadly pyramidal, luxuriant in growth, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles.

2 feet high, each	\$.40
3 feet high, each	.60
4 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	1.50
5 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.00
6 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00
8 feet high, 5 to 6 feet spread, each	\$10.00-\$15.00

SCIADOPITYS UMBRELLA TREE.

SCIADOPITYS—VERTICELLATA.

A rare Japanese tree; grows slowly to large size, and is both ornamental and interesting at any stage, because of its umbrella-like tufts of dark shining leaves.

3 feet high, each	\$3.00
4 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	5.00
6 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	6.00

RETINOSPORA. JAPAN CYPRESS.

We are now offering, in addition to other varieties, a charming group of conifers from Japan. They are unusually attractive because of the brightness and delicacy shown in the tints of their foliage. They produce exceedingly pretty effects in outdoor grouping, and grown in tubs or window boxes are highly esteemed for window decoration.

R. OBTUSA, VAR. GRACILIS AUREA.

A neat and graceful bush, with fern-like young shoots of a fine golden hue.

1 foot high, 1 foot spread, each	\$1.75
2 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.50
2 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	\$3.00-\$4.00

R. OBTUSA NANA.

One of the best and hardiest. Intensely dark, shell-like leaves; very uncommon. A most elegant evergreen.

1 foot high, 1 foot spread, each	\$1.75
2 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.50
2 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	\$3.00-\$4.00

R. PISIFERA.

Of more open growth than the Obtusa varieties, with erect branches, pendulous at the tips; foliage feathery, light green, glaucous beneath.

2 feet high, 8 to 10 inches spread, each	\$.75
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.00
4 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	3.00
4 feet high, 3½ feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00
6 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	\$6.00-\$8.00

VAR. PLUMOSA.

Densely conical, with fern-like leaves of bright green, carried on erect, plummy branches.

2 feet high, each	\$.75
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.00
4 feet high, 2½ to 3 feet spread, each	3.00
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00
6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	6.00
7 feet high, 5½ feet spread, each	\$8.00-\$12.00

VAR. PLUMOSA AUREA—Golden Japan Cypress.

One of the few really golden evergreens. The color of the young growth contrasts strongly with the darker shade of the older foliage. Striking and useful in many ways.

1 foot high, each	\$.35
2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	.75
3 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	2.50
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.25
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	4.00

6 feet high, 4½ to 5 feet spread, each	5.00
Extra large specimens	\$8.00-\$10.00

VAR. PLUMOSA ARGENTEA—Silver-Tipped Japan Cypress.

The young growth on the tips of the branches is creamy white, giving the bush a pretty silver-mottled effect.

2 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	\$.65
3 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	1.25
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.00
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	4.50
6 feet high, 4 feet spread each	5.00
6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	6.00
6 feet high, 6 feet spread, each	8.00

VAR. FILIFERA—Thread-Branched Japan Cypress.

Of unique and showy habit, always noticeable. The leading shoot grows upright, the branches are nearly horizontal, with long, drooping tasseled ends. Pyramidal in outline; bright green.

1 foot high, 10 inches spread, each	\$.50
1½ feet high, 1 foot spread, each	1.00
2 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.50
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.25
3 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.00
4 feet high, 3½ feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	6.00
6 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	6.50
6 feet high, 6 to 7 feet spread, each	\$10.00-\$15.00

VAR. SQUARROSA.

A handsome, medium-sized lawn tree of dense growth. The silver blue is almost white when young, almost violet in winter, and arranged in curious spiral form.

1 foot high, each	\$.40
2 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.25
3 feet high, 2½ feet spread, each	3.00
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	4.00
4 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00
5 feet high, 4½ feet spread, each	6.00
5 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	6.50
6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	7.00
6 feet high, 6 feet spread, each	8.00
7 feet high, 6 to 7 feet spread, each	\$10.00-\$15.00

TAXUS. YEW.

Choice dwarf evergreens, densely clothed with small, blackish green leaves. Fertile specimens brightened in autumn with scarlet berries. They thrive well in almost any soil, endure shade, and are valuable for formal gardens, beds of contrasting evergreens, etc.

T. BACCATA—English Yew.

Grows to a tall, dark tree naturally, but can be sheared into any shape and size.

1 foot high, each	\$1.00
2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	2.00
3 feet high, 1½ to 2 feet spread, each	3.00

T. BACCATA, VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA—Golden Yew.

1 foot high, each	\$1.00
2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	2.00
3 feet high, 1½ to 2 feet spread, each	3.50

T. CUSPIDATA,—VAR. BREVIFOLIA.

1 foot high, each	\$1.00
2 feet high, each	2.50
3 feet high, each	3.50

THUYA. ARBORVITAE.

The Arborvitae vary greatly in habit and color. They bear transplanting and pruning well and have many uses, especially in formal gardens. They are also well suited for bedding with other evergreens, for edges, screens, shelter-beds and house decoration. All are neat and symmetrical in habit, dense, bushy, with flattened, frond-like leaves. Under this head we also include the BIOTAS, all elegant and therefore most desirable.

T. OCCIDENTALIS—American Arborvitae, White Cedar.

The well-known screen and hedge plant. Will grow even in wet soils.

1 foot high, each	\$.15
2 feet high, each	.25
3 feet high, each	.50
4 feet high, each	.75-1.00
5 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	1.75
6 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.25
7 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.25
8 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	\$5.00-\$6.00

VAR. AUREA HOVEY.

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae is a distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.

1 foot high, each	\$.25
2 feet high, each	.40
3 feet high, each	.75
4 feet high, each	1.25
5 feet high, each	2.00
6 feet high, each	\$3.00-\$5.00

VAR. GEORGE PEABODY.

A handsome little round bush, with foliage of clear, lasting yellow.

The best golden variety.

2 feet high, each	\$.50
3 feet high, each	.75
4 feet high, each	1.25
5 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.25
6 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	3.00

VAR. GLOBOSA—Globe Arborvitae.

A dense, round shrub, with pretty light green foliage.

1 foot high, each	\$.35
2 feet high, each	1.00
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.25
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.50
5 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	\$5.00-\$6.00

VAR. PYRAMIDALIS—Pyramidal Arborvitae.

A most valuable variety on account of its hardy character and its form, which is much like the Irish Juniper. The foliage is light green and compact. Effective in planting.

2 feet high, each	\$.65
3 feet high, 8 to 10 inches spread, each	1.00
4 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	1.50
5 feet high, 1½ to 2 feet spread, each	2.00
6 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	2.50
7 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	\$3.00-\$3.50

VAR. SIBERICA—Siberian or Warreana Arborvitae.

Its low-growing, dense form, and its beautiful bluish-green foliage give it a distinct character. It is one of the hardiest, and does not die out easily.

1 foot high, each	\$.35
2 feet high, each	.75
3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	1.75
4 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	4.00
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	3.50
5 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00
5 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	6.00
6 feet high, 6 feet spread, each	8.00

T. BIOTA ORIENTALIS—Chinese Arborvitae.

From China and Japan. An elegant tree, with torch-like form, and dense, flat, light green foliage; becomes brown in winter.

15 to 18 inches high, each	\$1.00
1½ to 2 feet high, each	2.00

VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA—Rollinson's Golden Arborvitae.

A beautiful variety of upright, pyramidal form, with the young foliage tipped with golden yellow, which tint is retained throughout the summer, turning bright bronze in winter.

15 to 18 inches high, each	\$.75
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2 to 3 feet high, each	2.00
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	\$4.00-\$5.00

VAR. SEMPER AUREA—Ever-Golden Arborvitae.

Of dwarf habit but free growth. It retains the golden tint the year round. One of the best golden variegated evergreens.

15 to 18 inches high, each	\$.75
2 to 3 feet high, each	2.00

TSUGA. HEMLOCK.

A genus of Evergreens frequently classed with the Spruces. All of this group are of remarkably graceful habit. Their foliage presents a more light and feathery appearance than that of either the Spruces or Firs.

T. CANADENSIS—Our Well-Known Hemlock Spruce.

A graceful, lovely tree, with loose, open growth and yew-like foliage. To keep it in dense form it should be pruned. Prefers moist soil.

1 to 2 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	\$.60
2 to 3 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	.65
3 to 4 feet high, 3½ feet spread, each	2.25
4 to 5 feet high, 3½ feet spread, each	3.00
4 to 5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00
5 to 6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	\$6.00-\$8.00

Broad-Leaved and other Evergreen Shrubs

ANDROMEDA.

A. FLORIBUNDA—Lily of the Valley Tree.

Flowers in large white panicles, over a dense, dark mass of evergreen foliage. Plant forms a round, compact, dwarf subject, and is one of the most valuable of this whole family.

10 to 12 inches high, with ball, each	\$1.00
12 to 18 inches high, with ball, each	1.50

A. POLIFOLIA—Moor Wort.

This lovely little evergreen shrub is one of the most interesting of plants. Its long, narrow leaves are silvery white beneath and bright and glaucous above. The rosy-pink, waxy flowers are urn-shaped, in clusters. Very hardy and worthy of cultivation in any garden.

10 to 12 inches high, with ball, each	\$1.00
12 to 18 inches high, with ball, each	1.50

BUXUS. TREE BOX.

B. GLABRA SHAPED.

1 to 2 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	2.00
2 to 3 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	\$4.00-\$5.00

B. SEMPERVIRENS—Tree Box.

The hardiest variety. Close growing. Oval, dark, shining foliage. We offer trained, round-headed and pyramidal specimens.

2 feet high, 1 foot head, each	\$1.75
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3 feet high, 2 feet head, each	3.00
3 feet high, 3 feet head, each	\$5.00-\$6.00

B. PYRAMIDALIS.

2 feet high, 1 foot spread, each	\$1.50
3 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	2.75
4 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	3.50
4 feet high, 3 feet spread, each	4.00
5 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00
6 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	\$8.00 \$10.00

B. SUFFRUTICOSA.

Dwarf box edging for borders. Always beautiful.

4 inches high, with ball	\$15.00 per C.
4 inches high, without ball	10.00 per C.
6 inches high, without ball	15.00 per C.
6 inches high, with ball	20.00 per C.

COTONEASTER.

C. MICROPHYLLA—Small-Leaved.

This plant is almost prostrate in habit, and unsurpassed for shrub borders and rockeries. Foliage small and deep green, and bright scarlet berries all winter. Plant in sheltered spots.

1 foot high, each	\$.50
2½ feet high, each	\$1.00-\$1.50

DAPHNE. GARLAND FLOWER.

D. CNEORUM.

This hardy evergreen plant has closely set, glossy, narrow leaves and forms the most beautiful carpet of green produced by any hardy plant. Begins to blossom in May, and its round clusters of bright pink highly fragrant blossoms are borne in great profusion all summer, the first snow often covering its flowers. It is a plant which everyone wants on sight.

1 foot high, each	\$.50
2½ feet high, each	\$1.00-\$1.50

HEDERA. IVY.

H. HELIX—English Ivy.

This variety is well known, and its broad, glossy, dark leaves retain their beauty all winter if planted on the eastern and northern sides of buildings away from the sun. Hardy in this climate. Each 30c.

AUCUBA.

A. JAPONICA.

This plant is a native of the South and will not stand the severe winters of the Northern States. Its glossy foliage and variegated leaves of green and white, make it a very attractive plant when used in tub

and on terraces. Can easily be carried over in the winter by placing in a greenhouse or cool cellar.

2 feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	\$1.50
3 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread, each	3.00
4 feet high, 4 feet spread, each	5.00

PADUS.

P. LAURCERASUS.

This plant is also a native of warm climates. It is of much slower growth than most plants found in warm climates. Very effective with its dark green foliage when planted among other varieties. Can be carried over winters the same as the Aucuba.

2 to 3 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread, each	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet high, 3½ feet spread, each	3.00
4 to 5 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	5.00

P. SHIPKAENSIS.

This plant is a much faster grower, with broad, dark green leaves which give it a beautiful appearance when planted for ornamental effect. Cared for in winter same as above.

2 to 3 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread, each	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet high, 3 to 4 feet spread, each	2.50
4 to 5 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	4.00
6 feet high, 5 feet spread, each	5.00

ILEX. HOLLY.

I. CRENATA.

This charming variety from Japan is one of the best of the newer evergreens, compact, bushy, and very hardy.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$1.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	2.50

KALMIA—MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

A small genus of North American Evergreens. As shrubs they require a moist, shaded locality and well-drained soil.

K. LATIFOLIA.

This variety is an excellent aid to the Rhododendron out of doors, and is well adapted for forcing in spring for greenhouse or conservatory decorations.

2 to 3 feet high, bushy, each	\$.75
3 to 4 feet high, bushy, each	1.25
4 to 5 feet high, bushy, each	2.00

RHODODENDRON. ROSEBAY.

These are most effective and most easily cared for when planted in beds or large groups. This arrangement will enable their handsome flowers to be displayed in rich masses. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat sheltered situation, where the soil is deep, well drained and with plenty of leaf mold. Leaves make good winter protection, which should be given before winter sets in.

R. CATAWBIENSE.

This and Maximum are the two hardiest varieties. This is a round close-growing form with handsome foliage, and large trusses of violet purple flowers. A splendid variety to group with the high-colored forms as its foliage effect can be depended upon.

3 to 4 feet high, each	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet high, each	3.00
6 feet high, each	5.00

R. MAXIMUM. GREAT BAY.

This broad-leaved evergreen has large bunches of pink and white blossoms in July. It is the noblest of all our natives, and is absolutely hardy from Vermont to Georgia. It has the most beautiful foliage of any kind of Rhododendron, it being about twice as large as other sorts and very thick and smooth. Forms a round, broad bush, from six to fifteen feet tall.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.75
3 to 4 feet high, each	\$1.00-\$2.00
4 to 5 feet high, each	3.00
5 to 6 feet high, each	5.00

We also have on sale the following varieties of hardy hybrid Rhododendrons:

- R. ALBUM ELEGANS—White.
- R. MRS. MILNER—Rich Crimson.

YUCCA—ADAM'S NEEDLE. Y. FILAMENTOSA.

A desirable tropical-looking evergreen plant, much used in ornamental gardening. Its large spikes of pendent cream-white flowers in latter June add much to its value.

Small plants, each	\$.15
Large plants, each	.25
Extra heavy, 6 year, each	.35-.50

Hardy Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

Due to the largely increased demand for this class of plants we have for several years given special attention to their culture. To keep pace with the requirements of modern landscape artists we have added, from year to year, not only the best of our native varieties, but the later introductions from European countries. Throughout the season the foliage of well-planted shrubbery will present the greatest variety of color.

AZALEA.

These shrubs bloom in splendid, showy clusters. They delight in a loose, friable soil and in a sheltered location, like the Rhododendron.

and rotted sods and peat, or leaf mold from the woods, are excellent for the purpose. For massing in partially shaded locations, nothing could be more attractive.

A. AMOENA.

This variety is of dwarf, bushy habit, a native of China, and very hardy. Its abundant glossy dark green foliage assumes a beautiful bronze tint in the fall. In May the bush is entirely covered with light crimson flowers. Fine for massing or for border plants.

1 foot high, 1 foot spread, each	\$.75
1½ feet high, 1½ feet spread, each	1.50
2 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	3.00

A. NUDIFLORA.

The brightest colored of all the northern native Azaleas. In New England it has become especially celebrated for the extensive masses of color it produces in summer, whole acres sometimes being seen in bloom. Massed thus it is lovely and most attractive.

1 foot high, each	\$.50
1½ feet high, each	.75
2 feet high, each	1.00

A. MOLLIS.

Different shades of red, white, yellow and orange are produced in large trusses in this species; similar to those of the early rhododendron.

1 foot high, each	\$.50
1½ feet high, each	.75
2 feet high, each	1.50

BACCHARIS—GROUNDSEL TREE.

B. HALIMIFOLIA.

This is a very pretty shrub and thrives well at the seashore and in soft marshes. It is rendered especially attractive in autumn by its fluffy, white seed pods and dark green foliage.

1 to 2 feet high, each	\$.25
2 to 3 feet high, each	.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.50
5 to 6 feet high, each	.75

BERBERRIS—BARBERRY.

A variety composed of prickly shrubs, with yellow flowers in masses all through the autumn. In winter they are even brighter with their crops of rich, bright berries. They are graceful and grow quickly in almost any soil, so that they can be used for neat little hedges and boundaries, groups against walls or house foundations. The berries vary in color through red and dark blue shades to almost black, adding variety and beauty to the landscape.

B. THUNBERGI—Thunberg's Barberry.

Inimitably neat and dense in growth, yet quite graceful because of

its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruit persistent through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn. For low hedges, borders of taller shrubs, planting around the bases of buildings, and a dozen other uses, the landscape gardener finds no other shrubs so good.

1 foot high, each	\$.15
1½ feet high, bushy, each	.25
2 feet high, 2 feet spread, each	.35

B. VULGARIS—European Barberry.

Flowers yellow; berries dark red. Of upright growth with light green foliage.

1 foot high, each	\$.12
1½ feet high, each	.25
2 feet high, each	.35

VAR. PURPUREA—Purple Barberry.

A showy and effective shrub, similar to B. vulgaris in habit, but with fine purple leaves that contrast beautifully with its flowers and with other shrubs.

1 foot high, each	\$.25
1½ feet high, each	.35
2 feet high, each	.50

CALYCANTHUS.

CAROLINA ALLSPICE—SWEET SHRUB.

C. FLORIDUS.

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

1½ to 2 feet high, bushy, each	\$.15
2 to 3 feet high, bushy, each	.25
3 to 4 feet high, bushy each	.35
Extra large	.50

CARYOPTERIS—BLUE SPIREA.

C. MASTACANTHUS.

One of the newer introductions from China. With us it is more like a herbaceous plant than a wood shrub. The root, however, is hardy, and as the bloom always appears on the young shoots, there is an abundance of flowers of rich, lavender-blue, which it bears throughout the entire season. Fall-blooming.

1 year old in pots, each	\$.15
2 years old field grown, each	.25
Extra large, each	.35

CHIONANTHUS. FRINGE TREE.

C. VIRGINICA—White Fringe Tree.

One of our handsomest wild shrubs, growing to tree-like propor-

ns in favorable locations. Its loose, gracefully drooping panicles of white flowers are quite fragrant, and borne in fringing clusters above very large, deep green leaves of thick, leathery texture. The contrast between leaves and flowers is fine. Leaves yellow in fall.

1½ to 2 feet high, bushy, each	\$.15
2 to 3 feet high, bushy, each	.25
3 to 4 feet high, bushy, each	.35

CERCIS. JUDAS TREE.

Large shrubs or small trees; very ornamental and of easy cultivation. Noted for their pink or reddish flowers in small clusters in advance of the foliage. Requires good soil.

2 to 3 feet high, fine, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, fine, each	.50
4 to 5 feet high, fine, each	.75
6 to 7 feet high, fine, each	1.25

CLETHRA. SWEET PEPPER BUSH.

C. ALNIFOLIA.

Among the most easily cultivated shrubs. In September it is covered with long, showy wands of white flowers which are delightfully fragrant. Although found in low, wet grounds the Clethra succeeds apparently as well on high situations.

1½ to 2 feet high, each	\$.15
2 to 3 feet high, each	.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

CORNUS. DOGWOOD.

With the exception of *Cornus Florida* the Dogwoods are not showy when in bloom, but they are especially useful on account of the rich colorings of their bark in some species, and the handsome, variegated foliage in others. Valuable for tasteful landscape effects.

C. ALBA, VAR. SIBIRICA—Siberian Dogwood.

Free-growing and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations. Flowers white, clustered; bark a showy deep red.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

VAR. SIBIRICA VARIEGATA.

A large, spreading shrub, with white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral red bark.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

C. FLORIDA ALBA—White-Flowered Dogwood.

A native species, of spreading, irregular form. Its beautiful white and showy flowers appear in spring before the leaves. Its foliage is grayish green, glossy and handsome, which turns to a deep red in autumn. Nothing can surpass it for attractiveness and beauty.

3 feet high, each	\$.40
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4 feet high, each	1.00
5 feet high, each	1.50
6 feet high, each	2.75

VAR. FLORE RUBRO—Red-Flowered Dogwood.

A comparatively new introduction. Produces flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

3 feet high, each	\$.50
4 feet high, each	1.25
5 feet high, each	1.75
6 feet high, each	3.00

C. SANGUINEA, VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA.

The leaves are elegantly marked with white, contrasting finely with the deep blood-red bark.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.50
3 to 4 feet high, each	.75
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.75

CORYLUS. FILBERT, HAZEL.

C. AVELLANA, VAR. ATROPURPUREA—Purple-Leaved Filbert.

A distinct and fine shrub for grouping. The leaves are large, rich purple, and hold their color well. Conspicuous in any arrangement.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.50
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.00

CYDONIA. JAPAN QUINCE.

J. JAPONICA.

Very early in spring this fine, well-known shrub is brilliant with scarlet flowers. The foliage is deep green and glossy. It makes a fine flowering and defensive hedge.

2 to 3 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	.50
4 to 5 feet high, 5 to 6 feet spread, each	1.00

VAR. ALBA.

Blush-white single flowers. Like the type in other respects.

2 to 3 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread, each	.50
4 to 5 feet high, 5 to 6 feet spread, each	1.00

DAPHNE. MEZEREON.

D. MEZEREUM—Common Mezereon.

The earliest of flowering shrubs, the fragrant flowers opening in March before the leaves appear. Red, showy flowers, followed by crimson fruit.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

DESMODIUM—TICK-TREFOIL.

D. JAPONICUM AND PENDULIFLORUM.

The latter is commonly known as the Sweet Pea shrub. Both varieties are very showy and beautiful shrubs, the former sending forth pure white pea-shaped flowers on pendulous branches, while the latter bears its masses of red and violet blossoms in the form of delicate drooping sprays. They die down to the ground in winter, but annually make vigorous new growth. They retain their bloom until late in the season.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35
Extra large plants, each	.50

DEUTZIA.

A variety of Japanese shrubs. They are hardy, rapid in growth, easily cultivated and exceedingly attractive in bloom. The taller forms are valuable as specimens or for grouping with the smaller ones as a border.

D. VAR. CANDIDISSIMA.

The pure white flowers of this new species are so perfect in shape that they are frequently used in making up designs. The bush is neat and shapely; a fine shrub for almost any situation.

2 to 3 feet high, not specimens, each	\$.15
2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

VAR. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.

A showy early and large-flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. The flowers are large, double, white, tinted with rose on the outer edge.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.15
2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50
5 to 6 feet high, specimens, each	.75

D. DISCOLOR GRANDIFLORA.

A beautiful variety from China, with large leaves dark green above, lighter beneath. Flowers are borne in loose corymbs.

2 to 3 feet high, bushy, each	\$.15
3 to 4 feet high, bushy, each	.25
4 to 5 feet high, bushy, each	.35

D. GRACILIS—Slender-Branched Deutzia.

A neat, dense little bush, of low habit, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

D. CRENATA.

The pinkish flowers of this plant are very beautiful for the first few days of its bloom, then they fade to a snow-white. Flowers early in May.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.15
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.25
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.35
5 to 6 feet high, specimens, each	.40

D. LEMOINEI.

An elegant new hybrid of *D. gracilis*, as dwarf and free-flowering but carrying its pure white, widely opened flowers in erect panicles. It is said to be even finer for forcing.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

DIERVILLA. WEIGELIA.

These shrubs bloom after the lilacs in June. They make a strong growth. When young they are erect, but gradually spread and droop gracefully with age. Their flowers are trumpet-shaped, of all colors from white to red, and borne in clusters along the branches. Used for groups and immediate effects.

D. EVA RATHKE.

This charming new variety has flowers of a brilliant crimson, at once beautiful, distinct and clear. It flowers twice in one season.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50

D. FLORIDA, VAR. AMABILIS.

Very free-blooming and hardy; of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, deep rose-colored flowers.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50

D. VAR. CANDIDA.

An extra choice and vigorous sort, that yields one profuse crop of flowers in June, and lighter ones at intervals all summer.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50

D. VAR. ROSEA—Deep Pink Flowers.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50

D. VAR. ROSEA NANA VARIEGATA.

Of neat, dwarf habit, with pink flowers and leaves broadly marbled.

ined with creamy white. Admirably adapted to small lawns and gardens.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50

D. FLORIBUNDA.

A large, fine bush, bright with crimson flowers, that are small and cinnabar-red in the bud.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50

D. VAN HOUTTEI.

Clear carmine flowers. Showy and handsome.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50

D. STELTZNERI.

The flowers of this variety are dark red and are borne in abundance.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, each	.50

EUONYMUS. STRAWBERRY TREE.

E. EUROPAEUS.

Also frequently called Burning Bush, because so full of brilliant scarlet berries in autumn after its leaves have fallen. These are its greatest beauty. Four or more bright scarlet seeds cling to a crimson capsule of singular formation. The leaves color a beautiful crimson scarlet in fall. Stems and leaves are always a dark, polished green.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

EXOCHORDA. PEARL BUSH.

This comparatively new shrub is closely related to the Spirea. The only good species is the one described below, which is perfectly hardy and a profuse bloomer.

E. GRANDIFLORA.

One of the finest shrubs of its season, but difficult to propagate and always scarce. Its long, loose sprays of large, pure white flowers open in May, in such profusion as to give the shrub a very rich effect. In the bud form they look like pearls strung on slender threads.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL.

These are our best very early flowering shrubs. Before any tree or shrub shows a leaf they burst into a brilliant mass of golden yellow flowers, striking and beautiful. All are hardy and of the easiest culture.

F. INTERMEDIA.

Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like *viridissima*, but hardier than that variety. Valuable.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

F. SUSPENSА.

Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

VAR. FORTUNEI.

The handsome, more erect form generally known.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

F. VIRIDISSIMA.

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

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

HIBISCUS. ALTHEA.

The Altheas bloom profusely late in summer, their several varieties showing many rich shades of color. They are very hardy, easy to grow in all kinds of soil, and bloom until growth stops late in autumn. Planted thickly they are popular for hedges, as they will stand pruning, which should be done in winter. The varieties we offer are the DOUBLE RED, WHITE, PURPLE AND VARIEGATED-LEAVED.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35
4 to 5 feet high, specimens, extra large	.50

HYDRANGEA.

This genus is composed of hardy and half hardy shrubs. The half hardy varieties (*Hortensis*), being more tender, require some protection during the winter. The hardy varieties (*Paniculata*) are very showy, and are used in great quantities for bedding purposes. They should be thoroughly pruned every winter. When treated in this way the flower heads will be larger and finer. Bloom in August and September.

H. HORTENSIS—Garden Hydrangea.

The fine old sort so much used for porch decoration and Easter forcing. Its flower-heads are pink or blue, according to the soil used.

12 to 15 inch pots, each	\$.75
1½ to 2 foot tubs, each	3.00
1½ to 2 foot tubs, extra large	5.00

VAR. OTAKSA.

Of dwarf, dense habit, with large heads of pink or blue flowers

12 inch pots, each	\$.75
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18 inch tubs, each	2.00
18 inch tubs, large plants	\$3.00-\$5.00

H. ARBORESCENS.

This variety has very dark green foliage, with pure white flowers, resembling the snowball. Can be left out during winter.

1 to 2 feet high, specimens, each	\$.35
2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	.50
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	1.00

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Panicked Hardy Hydrangea.

Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during mid-summer and early fall. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and green. The shrub shows to best advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back to the ground every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way it produces fewer flower-heads, but much finer ones.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

H. STD. TREE FORM.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.50

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S WORT.

H. MOSERIANUM—Gold Flower.

The showiest of all the varieties. The habit is half-pendulous, and the shrub fine for massing or for growing in perennial borders. Its glossy, bright yellow flowers are two or more inches in diameter and tufted with masses of yellow stamens. Has none of the coarseness of the other Hypericums. May be grown in shaded places where few other plants will thrive.

Each, \$.35.

KERRIA. GLOBE FLOWER.

K. JAPONICA FL. PL.—Double-Flowered Corchorus.

Has polished green leaves and stems, brightened with a profusion of large, rich yellow, double flowers throughout the summer. A handsome, graceful old shrub.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each	.35

LIGUSTRUM. PRIVET.

These ideal hedge plants have such an unusual array of good points that we can no longer spare them for hedges alone. The different species form interesting groups for the lawn. They are almost evergreen, grow finely in all soils, and may be pruned into any shape desired.

L. IBOTA.

A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit, with curving

branches and leaves of grayish green. Its pure white flowers appear in June, to be followed later by bluish black seeds.

2 to 3 feet high \$3.00 per C.—\$25.00 per M.

L. OVALIFOLIUM—California Privet.

A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desirable form.

1 year, 12 to 18 inches high, \$2.50 per C.—\$20.00 per M.

2 year, 1½ to 2 inches high, 3.00 per C.— 25.00 per M.

3 year, 2½ to 3 inches high, 4.00 per C.— 35.00 per M.

L. STD. TREE FORM.

1 year, 3 feet high, specimens, each \$.50

4 year, 3 to 3½ feet high, specimens, each .75

5 year, 3½ to 4 feet high, specimens, each 1.50

3 year, 3 to 4 feet high, specimens, extra large heads \$2.00-\$4.00

L. GLOBOSA, Globe Shaped.

2 year, 18 inches high, specimens, each \$.35

3 year, 2 feet high, specimens, each .50

4 year, 3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each 2.00

LONICERA. BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

These are tall shrubs of upright growth, and valuable for their profusion of red, white and pink flowers and their crops of red and yellow berries.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA.

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

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each \$.35

3 to 4 feet high, specimens. each .50

L. MORROWI.—Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.

The pure white flowers of this sort are quite attractive, but it is valued chiefly for the brilliant red fruits which appear in August and are persistent through the fall.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each \$.35

3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each .50

L. TARTARICA—Tartarian Honeysuckle.

One of the best of the species. Its fine pink flowers contrast beautifully with its own leaves or with those of any other variety.

2 to 3 feet high, specimens, each \$.35

3 to 4 feet high, specimens, each .50

PAEONIES.

P. BANKSI.

Rosy blush; very large, fragrant flowers. One of the best.

\$1.50, Large \$2.00.

PHILADELPHUS. MOCK ORANGE.

(Commonly called SYRINGA.)

A group of shrubs frequently listed under the name of Syringa, which is the title of the Lilacs. This has caused confusion between two very distinct families. Those we offer are hardy, robust, have handsome leaves, and large clustered white flowers. Some varieties are very fragrant, some have beautiful golden foliage. All are hardy and of easy cultivation.

P. CORONARIUS—Garland Syringa.

A fine old form that blooms among the earliest and in very graceful sprays. Its large, snowy flowers are delightfully scented.

2 to 3 feet high, each \$.25

3 to 4 feet high, each .35

P. VAR. AUREA.

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

2 to 3 feet high, each \$.25

3 to 4 feet high, each .35

P. GRANDIFLORUS.

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

2 to 3 feet high, each \$.25

3 to 4 feet high, each .35

P. LEMOINEI ERECTA.

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

2 to 3 feet high, each \$.25

3 to 4 feet high, each .35

POTENTILLA.

P. FRUTICOSA—Shrubby Cinquefoil.

A bright-flowered little shrub that thrives in rocky places, or damp ones, where many others refuse to grow. Of upright growth, with narrow, silky foliage and bright yellow flowers from midsummer until frost.

2 to 3 feet high, each \$.25

3 to 4 feet high, each .35

PRUNUS.

FLOWERING PLUM AND ALMOND.

The Flowering Almonds are pretty dwarf bushes that bloom quite

early and are very showy in spring. Their slender, leafless, upright branches are entirely hidden by stemless, very double flowers of pink and white.

P. TRILOBA FL. PL.—Double Flowering Plum.

A charming shrub or small tree, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still leafless landscape is very bright.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

P. PISSARDI—See Trees.

RIBES. CURRANT.

The Flowering Currants are much prized for their wealth of bright flowers in early spring, and their pervading, spicy odor. The leaves are glossy and turn brilliant colors in fall. All are quite hardy.

R. AUREUM—Golden Currant.

Fragrant yellow flowers, followed by dark brown fruits.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

R. SANGUINEUM—Red-Flowering Currant.

Deep red flowers in graceful drooping clusters. Later than the other sorts to bloom.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

RHUS. SUMACH.

The following varieties of this shrub have decided claims for landscape adornment. Their tints of crimson and scarlet in the autumn are very effective. Hardy and of the easiest culture in any soil.

R. AROMATICA—Fragrant Sumach.

A low-growing bush with handsome, thick, fragrant foliage, which colors to scarlet in the fall.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

R. GLABRA—Smooth Sumach.

Fine foliage, topped in autumn with prominent crimson beads of seed. Effective autumn coloring.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

R. COPALLINA—Shining Sumach.

Shining, lustrous foliage, changing to rich crimson in fall.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

SAMBUCUS. ELDER.

Although these shrubs are attractive in flower and fruit, they are grown chiefly for their beautiful foliage. They grow well in all soils and should be vigorously pruned to keep them in shape.

S. NIGRA, VAR. AUREUM—Golden Elder.

Contrasted with other shrubs the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. It can be pruned into a neat compact little bush.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

VAR. LACINIATA—Cut-Leaved Elder.

The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

SPIREA.

All the Spireas bloom extravagantly, and this makes them quite striking. A good collection of them will give flowers almost through the season. They are hardy, easy to grow in many soils and situations, and are useful for specimens, groups, hedges, etc.

S. BUMALDA.

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

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

VAR. ANTHONY WATERER.

A new form of better habit than the type, with larger corymbs of a darker rosy crimson.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

S. CALLOSA ALBA.

Of compact growth, with upright branches and bluish-green foliage; crowned with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

S. REEVESIANA—Reeves' Double Spirea.

Tall and graceful, with dark bluish green foliage, and large, pure white, double flowers in May and June.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

S. OPULIFOLIA.

This and the next are sometimes classed under *Physocarpus*. They

make a much stronger growth than most sorts, growing rapidly upright, although their branches droop when laden with white flower-umbels in June. For mass-plantings and the background of shrub borders they are very useful.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

S. PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO—Bridal Wreath.

Among the earliest of the double Spireas to bloom, and very showy at that early time. It is very graceful and plume-like in effect, the branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

S. THUNBERGII—Thunberg's Spirea.

Distinct and most attraction at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its narrow leaves change to bright red and orange.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

S. VAN HOUTTEI—Van Houtte's Spirea.

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

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

SYMPHORICARPUS.

These shrubs are valued for their bright fruits, and for use as undergrowths in densely shaded places where little else will grow. They will flourish under trees and in almost any soil.

S. RACEMOSUS—Snowberry.

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

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

S. VULGARIS—Coral Berry.

Similar to the Snowberry, except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the stems, which droop beneath their weight.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

SYRINGA. LILAC.

The Lilacs appear to best advantage when massed in groups. They

are easily transplanted in autumn or spring after their blooming season. Remove the dead flower stems which give an untidy appearance, but do not prune in spring or winter as this destroys the flower buds.

S. JOSIKAEA.

A variety of fine habit that is valuable for its late bloom. Upright with stout branches and broad, dark leaves; flowers lilac-purple, large, in loose panicles, late in June.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.75
5 to 6 feet high, each	1.50

S. PERSICA—Persian Lilac.

A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves; it seldom grows more than a few feet high. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and borne in large, loose panicles. Very graceful.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.75
5 to 6 feet high, each	1.50

VAR. ALBA—White Persian Lilac.

Of similar habit, with white flowers.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.75
5 to 6 feet high, each	1.50

VAR. LACINIATA—Cut-Leaved Persian Lilac.

Reddish purple flowers; leaves deeply incised.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.75
5 to 6 feet high, each	1.50

S. ROTHOMAGENSIS—Rouen Lilac.

Reddish purple panicles of great size and beauty.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.75
5 to 6 feet high, each	1.50

S. VULGARIS—Common or Old-Fashioned Lilac.

The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with dense panicles of lilac flowers, still the most fragrant of any.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
4 to 5 feet high, each	.50

VAR. ALBA—Common White Lilac.

Pure white, very fragrant flowers.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
4 to 5 feet high, each	.50

VAR. ROSEA.

This is also a common form, which bears large panicles of pink fragrant flowers.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
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3 to 4 feet high, each	.50
4 to 5 feet high, each	.75

SINGLE VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS.

CHARLES X.

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

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.65

MARIE LEGRAYE.

The great forcing Lilac. Flowers pure white, in large panicles. Handsome also for groups and masses.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.65

RUBRA DE MARLEY.

Rich, rosy purple flowers.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.65

SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPAETH.

Dark purplish red flowers, large, and in long panicles. A distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.35
3 to 4 feet high, each	.65

NEW DOUBLE LILACS.

JEAN BART.

Rosy carmine flowers in large, compact plumes.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.50
3 to 4 feet high, each	.75
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.50

MADAME LEMOINE.

Superb white flower-panicles. Fine and showy.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.50
3 to 4 feet high, each	.75
4 to 5 feet high, each	1.50

TAMARIX. TAMARISK.

Tall shrubs of strong but slender upright growth, small, light green leaves and panicles of pink or rose-colored flowers. Good for planting near the seashore.

T. AFRICANA—(T. parviflora).

Bright pink flowers in slender racemes on shoots of the preceding season's growth.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

T. INDICA.

Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

VIBURNUM. SNOWBALL.

Masses of Snowballs produce for spring the same showy effect as that of the Hydrangea in fall. They are all large, hardy, quick-growing shrubs, and valuable for groups and specimens.

V. JAPONICUM.

Noted for its showy cymes of white flowers and fine, long, plicate leaves.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

V. OPULUS—Cranberry Bush.

A very decorative native shrub, growing about 12 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in May, followed by large and showy scarlet fruits.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

VAR. STERILIS—Guelder Rose, Snowball.

Well known; even more showy than the species when covered with its great clusters of white flowers.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

V. TOMENTOSUM, VAR. PLICATUM—Japan Snowball.

Of better habit than the familiar older form, with handsome plicate leaves and more delicately formed, whiter flowers.

2 to 3 feet high, each	\$.25
3 to 4 feet high, each	.35

Vines and Creepers

Climbing vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of the home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They will grow where there is not room for other ornamentals. In the select list we offer will be found the most desirable varieties.

AKEBIA.

A. QUINATA.

A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects. 25c-35c.

AMPELOPSIS.

An important genus of vines, climbing by means of disk-tipped ten-

drils. The foliage is glossy-green in summer, turning to the most brilliant tints of crimson and scarlet in autumn.

A. QUINQUEFOLIA—Virginia Creeper.

The well-known native, with five-parted leaves that change to rich scarlet in fall. Berries black-blue. Entirely hardy anywhere; quick-growing; usually requires some support on walls, although it climbs by means of tendrils and clings to brick and stone surfaces, 25c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI—Boston Ivy.

A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year. 25c.

EUONYMUS.

E. RADICANS VARIEGATA.

An exceedingly pretty and useful little evergreen creeper that mats any surface, to which it clings like ivy, its small, silvery green leaves are edged with creamy white, but color to pink in the fall. For covering rocky banks, rough walls, tree-trunks, etc., it is a treasure. Used also for vases, baskets and borders of beds. 25c.

HEDERA.

H. HELIX.

The well-known English Ivy, still the most beautiful covering that can be given to any rough wall or surface. Leaves of rich, somber green. 30c.

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE.

This important ornamental vine consists of many species. All are hardy and of easy cultivation.

L. BRACHYPODA AUREA RETICULATA—Japan Golden-Leaved Honeysuckle.

Of vigorous growth, forming radiant festoons and masses with its clear golden leaves; flowers creamy white. 25c.

L. JAPONICA—Chinese Twining Honeysuckle.

Almost evergreen; flowers nearly white, blooming all summer. 25c.

VAR. HALLIANA—Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Pure white and creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers; in bloom the whole season. Almost evergreen. Besides its ordinary uses as a climber, it is valuable for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow. 25c.

L. SEMPERVIRENS—Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.

This and its varieties are among the handsomest species in cultivation. Flowers scarlet and trumpet-formed. 25c.

L. VAR. FUCHOIDES.

Coral-red trumpets in large clusters.

WISTARIA.

A family of climbing vines introduced from China and Japan. Entirely hardy with us and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom. They have pinnate leaves and long, drooping flowers of light blue and white.

W. SINENSIS—Chinese Wistaria.

A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth. 50c.

VAR. ALBA.

Differs from the Chinese only in having pure white flowers. 75c.

CLEMATIS. VIRGIN'S BOWER.

This is one of the most useful flowers for ornamenting trellises, verandas, etc. Indeed we know of none that can compare with this species for beauty, on account of the great masses of flowers they bear, while the light foliage of the small-flowered varieties and their freedom of bloom entitle them to be freely used.

HENRYI.

Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer. 50c-75c.

JACKMANNI.

Flowers, when fully expanded, four to six inches in diameter intense violet-purple with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts. 50c-75c.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE.

Has been called the Crimson Jackmanni. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties. 50c-75c.

RAMONA.

A strong, rampant grower and a true, perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep rich lavender. 50c-75c.

PANICULATA—Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis.

This small-flowered variety is of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom. 35c-50c.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Whether for defensive or ornamental purposes, a well-kept hedge

forms one of the most attractive features about a residence. Among plants for evergreen effect the Arborvitaes, Norway Spruce and Hemlock take first place, combining, as they do, a cheerful verdure all the year round, rapidity of growth, compactness of form, and a perfect disregard of the shears. Evergreens should be planted one and a half to three feet apart. We furnish the varieties named below:

ALTHEAS.

Fine, free-growing and of easy cultivation, RED OR WHITE.

18 inches high, bushy	\$15.00 per C.
2 to 3 feet high, bushy	25.00 per C.
3 to 4 feet high, bushy	35.00 per C.
4 to 5 feet high, bushy	50.00 per C.

ARBORVITAES.

Both the American and Siberian varieties make ornamental hedges. They produce fine color effects, the foliage being deep green, which is retained throughout the year.

1 foot high, XX.	\$ 15.00 per C.
2 feet high	25.00 per C.
3 feet high	45.00 per C.
4 feet high	75.00 per C.
5 feet high, 2 feet spread	125.00 per C.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.

This beautiful plant is also becoming very popular, trained as a low hedge.

1 foot high, bushy	\$15.00 per C.
2 feet high, bushy	25.00 per C.
2½ feet high, bushy	35.00 per C.

BERBERIS PURPUREA.

With its violet-purple foliage, this is sure to produce a pleasing effect. Trim as desired.

1 foot high, bushy	\$15.00 per C.
2 feet high, bushy	25.00 per C.
2½ feet high, bushy	35.00 per C.

HEMLOCK.

As already stated this is a variety to take a place among the best as a hedge. Handsome, effective.

1 foot high	\$25.00 per C.
1 to 2 feet high	40.00 per C.
2 to 3 feet high	65.00 per C.
3 to 4 feet high	150.00 per C.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Just as this splendid species makes a tree at once delightful to the eye, so does it please as a hedge, to which it may be trimmed.

1 foot high	\$ 15.00 per C.
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2 feet high	30.00 per C.
3 feet high	50.00 per C.
4 feet high, 2 to 3 feet spread	75.00 per C.
5 feet high, 3 to 3½ feet spread	100.00 per C.

PRIVETS.

Of these there are several varieties, suitable for hedges. The "California" especially, is very generally used for this purpose.

1 year, 12 to 18 inches high	\$20.00 per M.
2 year, 1½ to 2 feet high	25.00 per M.
3 year, 2½ to 3 feet high	35.00 per M.

ROSA RUGOSA.

As a low-growing hedge, at once effective on account of both foliage and bloom, this variety will hardly be surpassed.

1 to 2 feet high, bushy	\$20.00 per C.
2 to 3 feet high, bushy	25.00 per C.
3 to 4 feet high, bushy	35.00 per C.

Hardy Roses

The Rose has always held the foremost rank in the list of cultivated plants and has fairly earned the title of Queen of Flowers. We cannot say that we grow every variety, but in justice to ourselves we desire to state that the list we offer embraces all the desirable qualities that anyone can justly expect.

POINTS IN ROSE CULTURE.

The Rose delights in an open situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. It will do well in any ordinary good soil if enriched with well-decomposed manure. Dig the soil thoroughly to the depth of 15 to 18 inches, as rose roots penetrate deeply. After the plants have been set out keep the soil loose by frequent stirrings to the depth of a couple of inches. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is very beneficial.

CLASS 1. HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

There can be no question as to the superior value of this group of hardy Roses. They include all the requisites of perfection except the one quality of being everblooming, and even in this they are not entirely deficient, as some varieties occasionally bloom in the autumn months. A strong soil is necessary to grow them in perfection, and frequent applications of liquid manure early in the season will prove beneficial.

ALFRED COLOMB.

A superb brilliant crimson rose, of very large, full form, extremely fragrant; blooms freely and grows well. 25c-35c.

ANNE DE DIESBACH.

Very large and fragrant flowers of a rich carmine color. A notably hardy and superior garden Rose. 25c-35c.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN.

Large, deep full flowers of dark crimson-maroon. A splendid, highly scented flower. 25c-35c.

COQUETTE DES ALPES.

A free-blooming Rose of medium size; white, tinged with pale rose. Exceedingly dainty and attractive. 25c-35c.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES.

A finely formed white Rose, with shell-shaped petals evenly and daintily arranged. Of free growth and bloom, with fine dark leaves and almost thornless stems. Newly expanded flowers are sometimes tinted with blush. 25c-35c.

FISHER HOLMES.

Large, moderately full and finely imbricated flowers of rich glowing crimson. 25c-35c.

FRANCOIS LEVET.

A very vigorous and exceptionally free-blooming plant, with well-formed, cherry-red flowers of medium size. 25c-35c.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

The famous bud and forcing Rose, quite as well adapted for garden culture by its fine, hardy habit. Its unusually fragrant flowers are a brilliant, glowing crimson, not very full, but large and extremely effective. 25c-35c.

JOHN HOPPER.

A fine and free-blooming old sort, with large, full, handsome flowers of fresh, bright rose. 25c-35c.

JULES MARGOTTIN.

Prignt cherry-red; large, well formed fragrant flowers; very double and free. 25c-35c.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.

Vivid red, with crimson shadings; large, full; very distinct. 25c-35c.

MAGNA CHARTA.

A hybrid China that is very fine early in the season; bright rose; large and full. 25c-35c.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET.

Grand flowers of light silvery pink, produced quite freely; cup-shaped, very large, slightly fragrant; distinct, choice. 25c-35c.

MARGARET DICKSON.

A large and handsome white Rose, of extra-vigorous growth. Its large petals are thick and shell-shaped, of good substance, tinted with flesh next the center. The foliage is dark and rich, displaying the grand flowers well. 25c-35c.

MRS. J. H. LAING.

An exceptionally handsome and free-blooming Rose, of vigorous growth and fine habit. The color is a soft and delicate shade of pink; the flower is large and well formed, very fragrant and produced on good stems. A variety of especial value as it blooms continuously in the open ground, and is also excellent for forcing, the buds selling at high prices. 25c-35c.

PAUL NEYRON.

The largest Rose in cultivation, sometimes called the Peony Rose; color bright, fresh cerise-red. The plant makes a strong healthy growth, and has clean, glossy foliage; blooms almost without intermission from June until late October. 25c-35c.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

A velvety, blackish crimson Rose, of deep, distinct shade; large, full very handsome. 25c-35c.

SOLIEL D'OR.

One of the greatest acquisitions of modern times. Yellow is the one desirable color that has been lacking in hardy Roses. This new Rose is the result of a cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is a fine, strong grower, producing superb conical-shaped buds varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red. The flower is very full, large and globular, the petals in the center being well incurved. It is robust and vigorous, with brownish wood and beautiful bright green foliage. Said to be a perpetual bloomer. It was awarded first prize at the Paris Exposition and numerous gold medals throughout Europe. 25c-35c.

ULRICH BRUNNER.

A Rose of beautiful form and finish, very striking from its color of brilliant cherry-crimson. The bush is vigorous, blooming continually in the open air, and displaying its superb, glowing flowers on good stems. 25c-35c.

CLASS II. EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

We group together under one heading of Everblooming all varieties that flower freely through the season. It comprises the Teas, Bourbon, Bengal or Chinas and Polyanthas, together with all their intermediate forms. As a rule they are entirely hardy in the Northern States without protection, but by laying them down on the ground and covering them with long, strawy stable manure they can be preserved through the winter.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

A grand free-flowering Rose; fine for pot culture or bedding out. Flowers very double and beautifully formed, borne in sprays. Outer petals pearl-white, shading to a center of rosy pink. 25c-35c.

ETOILE DE LYON.

One of the hardiest Roses in the Tea section. Unsurpassed for bedding, because of its vigor and freedom of bloom. Blooms are very large, double, regularly formed, and delightfully fragrant. Pale yellow with golden center. 25c-35c.

GLOIRE DE DIJON.

Remarkable for its large-sized flower, its delicate tea scent, and its exquisite shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream. 25c-35c.

GOLDEN GATE.

A Rose of surpassing beauty, extra large, very double, delightfully fragrant. Rich creamy white; beautifully tinged with golden yellow and bordered with clear rose. 25c-35c.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Crimson Hermosa.

This grand Rose is one of the best for garden planting ever introduced. Color when opening is dark rich crimson, quickly passing to velvety fiery red, making one of the brightest colored roses grown. Throws up fresh buds and flowers the whole growing season. Bush is healthy and vigorous. Should be given usual winter protection. Cannot be recommended too highly. 25c-35c.

HELEN GOULD.

Large, beautiful, rosy-crimson with long pointed buds. Will live through the severest winters without protection and is entirely free from insects. A constant and profuse bloomer. 25c-35c.

HERMOSA.

This fine old favorite, which is always in bloom, bears daintily cupped flowers of a pretty pink color. 25c-35c.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.

An extra fine white variety, faintly blended with cream color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form, and continues beautiful even when expanded. Its fragrance is a combination of tea and magnolia. Foliage glossy, vigorous grower, free bloomer, flowering at every shoot. Very distinct. 25c-35c.

LA FRANCE.

The sweetest and most useful of all Roses, and deservedly a great favorite. Its flowers are very large, very double, of handsome form, and of a delicate silvery rose, often silvery pink with peach shading. 25c-35c.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT.

A charming new hybrid Tea. Flowers large and double, very fragrant. Color clear bright satiny pink, with rosy center. Fine for bedding. 25c-35c.

MAMAN COCHET.

The vigor, hardiness and lavish bloom of this fine Rose, render it the best pink Tea for bedding. Flowers and buds very large, finely formed and fragrant. The shadings of buff and salmon enhance its color, which is an exquisite silvery rose. 25c-35c.

PINK SOUPERT.

A splendid pink Rose, surpassing even Clothilde Soupert in profuseness of bloom. Strong, healthy grower. Fine hardy bedding Rose. Dainty and effective. 25c-35c.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET.

This is a shoot from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush. 25c-35c.

CLASS III. MOSS ROSES.

When well grown the Moss Roses are among our most decorative plants, but too often we see them neglected until they become weak and simply produce miserable blooms. As a rule they are quite hardy and will survive without protection, although a liberal mulch of strawy manure is highly beneficial as a protection to the roots in winter.

BLANCHE MOREAU.

Pure white; large, full, perfectly formed. 25c-35c.

CRESTED MOSS.

Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant. One of the best. 25c-35c.

GLORY OF MOSSES.

Flowers large; color pale rose. A strong grower, with fine healthy foliage. 25c-35c.

SALET.

Light rose; large and full; a good autumn bloomer. 25c-35c.

CLASS IV. CLIMBING ROSES.

Under the head of Climbing Roses we include the popular Prairie Roses, highly valued for their rampant growth and profuse bloom during early summer. The comparatively new class of Ramblers are of the greatest value, as they are unquestionably hardy and prolific bloomers.

BALTIMORE BELLE.

Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. 25c-35c.

DOROTHY PERKINS.

A most beautiful new shell-pink Rose, having the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. Very double, sweetly scented; absolutely hardy. 25c-35c.

EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Light red, changing to pink when fully expanded. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers medium size. 25c-35c.

PRAIRIE QUEEN.

Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower; blooms in clusters. One of the best. 25c-35c.

SEVEN SISTERS.

Crimson, changing all shades to white. One of the old-fashioned favorites. 25c-35c.

YELLOW RAMBLER.

Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet-scented; a clear decided yellow. The hardiest of all yellow climbing Roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a season. 25c-35c.

CLASS V. RUGOSA ROSES.

A species of Japanese plants of easy culture and entirely hardy, bearing large, single flowers. Very handsome in the shrubbery border; glossy leaves and large bright red seed pods in autumn.

ROSA RUGOSA.

This hardy Japanese Rose forms a sturdy bush four to five feet high, and is covered with large, dark green foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of ten to twenty flowers, each three inches in diameter. Valuable for the hardy border or shrubberies, its large, handsome scarlet fruits being very ornamental all through the autumn and early winter months. It also makes a splendid hedge, its foliage being impervious to the attacks of insects of all kinds. 25c-35c.

VAR. ALBA.

Pure White. 25c-35c.

VAR. RUBRA.

Beautiful rosy crimson, single flowers. 25c-35c.

VAR. BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT.

Its clusters of five to ten flowers produce blooms of purest paper white; double and very sweet. It has the true Rugosa foliage and is a strong, rampant grower. Flowers are nearly five inches in diameter and are produced freely. 25c-35c.

Herbaceous Peonies

That Peonies are as fine and effective in their way as Rhododendrons or Roses is now being very generally recognized. They are harder and more easily cultivated than either of their rivals, and are being used in the same way for bold displays of color. Some of them are

finely finished and exquisitely colored. They should be planted in deep rich soil, well prepared; cover the buds about two inches. Do not expect too much of them the first year, as they are somewhat slow in establishing themselves. 35c all varieties.

Hardy Phlox--Paniculata Varieties

No class of plants is more desirable than the Phloxes. They will thrive in any position that can be used to advantage—in the hardy border, in groups on the lawn, or planted in front of shrubbery belts where they will be a mass of bloom almost the entire season. All the Phloxes are admirably adapted to cutting. Every stem is tipped by a heavy pyramidal flower cluster. We offer an excellent collection selected from the best European varieties. Customers' selections, 25c each; \$20.00 per 100. Our selection, 20c each, \$15.00 per 100.

Alceste—Bright Pink .

Amphytrion—Lavender streaked with white.

Caran De Ache—Rosy Carmine.

Chas. Darwin—Salmon pink, crimson center.

Coquelicot—Orange scarlet.

Cross of Honor—Lilac and white.

Ferdinand Cortez—Deep crimson.

Hector—Fine pink.

Independence—Large, pure white.

J. H. Slocum—Rose pink.

La Camden—White, dwarf.

La Mahdi—Bright purple.

L'Evenement—Delicate pink.

Lothair—Rich salmon, crimson eye.

Mars. Le Tour—Large, clear pink; almost half of each petal is white.

Montaguard—Deep crimson.

Pink Beauty—Pale pink.

Queen—Pure white.

Richard Wallace—White, pink center.

Hardy Perennial Plants

As these come into more plentiful use year after year, we have enlarged our list to meet the popular demand. The hardy garden is really an artistic one and should be had by everyone. Good, light garden soil is sufficient for the majority of the species, and a slight covering of straw manure will be all the protection they require for the winter.

ACHILLEA. YARROW OR MILFOIL.

A. PTARMICA, VAR. THE PEARL.

Has very showy heads of pure white double flowers, on strong, erect stems, 20c-25c.

ALTHEA. HOLLYHOCK.

A. ROSEA.

Almost indispensable as a background for beds and borders, as their straight, towering spikes are a mass of bright flowers the entire summer. They require a deep rich soil and will not succeed if planted where water is liable to stand.

We offer a fine collection of double sorts in four distinct colors: Crimson, Yellow, Pink and White, 25c.

ANEMONE. WINDFLOWER.

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

A. JAPONICA, VAR. ALBA.

Pure white, with yellow centers; large, single, long-stemmed flowers. Fine for cutting.

VAR. RUBRA.

Deep rose, with yellow center. 15c-25c.

A. JAPONICA, VAR. QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

Large, semi-double flowers of silvery pink. 15c-25c.

VAR. WHIRLWIND.

Semi-double, pure white. 15c-25c.

ANTHEMIS. CHAMOMILE.

A. TINCTORIA—Hardy Golden Marguerite.

Flowers golden yellow, from one to two inches across; abundant from June until September. Very valuable for cutting. Two feet high. 15c-25c.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE.

These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flowers. The latter form a showy crown well above the clear-cut leaves. All the species like partially shaded, well-drained soil. One of the best plants for rock-work, or growing under trees.

A. CAERULEA.

A fine Rocky Mountain species, with large flowers, often four inches across. The sepals are deep blue, petals pure white, spurs recurved. Splendid for cutting, the flowers retaining their freshness a long time.

25c.

A. CHRYSANTHA.

Yellow, of good size, with yellow spurs. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and makes a bush 2 to 3 feet across. 25c.

ARMERIA. THRIFT. SEA PINK.

A. MARITIMA SPLENDENS.

A showy evergreen plant of dwarf habit, with bright rose-purple flowers in great abundance all summer. Valuable for borders, rockeries, etc. 15c-25c.

ASTILBE. SPIRAEA.

A. JAPONICA.

A handsome plant, with small, pure white flowers in large feathery panicles. It is extensively used for forcing in winter. 25c.

VAR. COMPACTA.

Compared with Japonica the individual flowers are much more numerous, the flower-spikes larger and more compact. 25c.

BOCCONIA.

B. CORDATA—Plume Poppy.

Stately, growing from 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August. 20c-25c.

CENTAUREA. KNAPWEED.

C. MONTANA, VAR. ALBA.

A handsome border plant, growing about a foot high and displaying showy white blossoms. 20c-25c.

CONVALLARIA. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.

C. MAJALIS.

A lovely, hardy little perennial, widely planted everywhere for its delicate sprays of drooping white bells and their delightful fragrance. The leaves are a rich dark green; the plant vigorous, soon forming fine clumps. Largely forced in winter. 15c-25c.

COREOPSIS.

C. LANCEOLATA.

A beautiful hardy border plant that grows 15 to 18 inches high and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. Beautiful masses and a favorite for cutting. 20c-25c.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR.

D. FORMOSUM.

A strong, robust perennial, 2 to 3 feet high; flowers in abundance; deep azure, with white center. June and July. If the flowerstalks are cut down immediately after the first blooming, another crop of flowers can be obtained in autumn. 20c-25c.

D. CHINENSIS.

A fine variety; flowers light and dark blue in July and August. 20c-25c.

DIANTHUS. PINK.

Valuable border plants, hardy everywhere; blooming freely in May and June. All have a rich clove fragrance. We have 12 distinct Hardy Garden Pinks. 20c-25c.

D. BARBATUS—Sweet William.

Flowers variable in color, in flat heads; an old-fashioned favorite. 20c-25c.

DICENTRA. BLEEDING HEART.

D. SPECTABILIS.

A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated; 2 feet high. Flowers in April or May. 25c.

FUNKIA. DAY LILY.

Handsome, showy plants with beautiful broad ovate leaves, and large, lily-like, fragrant flowers, in large clusters. Should be grown in moist, shaded places.

F. LANCIFOLIA, VAR. VARIEGATA.

Slender leaves, margined with white and pale lilac flowers. 25c.

F. OVATA.

The familiar species, with nodding, deep blue flowers. 25c.

F. SUBCORDATA (F. alba).

A fine old species, with large pure white flowers and wide circles of broad leaves. 25c.

GAILLARDIA. BLANKET FLOWER.

G. GRANDIFLORA.

A showy plant, with dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower-stems, producing daisy-like blossoms of gorgeous colors. The center is dark red-brown, while the petals are orange, crimson and red, shaded into rings of color, thus ringing the petals into three somewhat distinct sections. Delights in a rather poor light soil, and blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November. 20c-25c.

HELIANTHUS. SUNFLOWER.

H. MAXIMILIANI.

Small and graceful flowers of deep yellow. 25c.

H. MULTIFLORUS PLENUS.

Handsome, bushy plants, with very double flowers of golden yellow. One of the choicest perennials. 25c.

H. RIGIDUS.

Dwarf; covered with large yellow flowers. Spring only. 25c.

HEMEROCALLIS.

H. DUMORTIERI.

Very dwarf and compact, producing an endless number of large, lily-

like blossoms of a bright orange color. The smallest plant will bloom freely the first year.

H. FLAVA—Lemon Lily.

A pretty plant, with long, narrow leaves and flower-stalks 2 to 3 feet high. These are crowned by beautiful lemon-colored flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and delightfully fragrant. 25c.

H. KWANSO FL. PL.

Large, double, copper-colored flowers; in bloom all summer. An excellent plant for the hardy border, and one that grows and blooms in almost any situation. 25c.

HIBISCUS. MALLOW.

H. MOSCHEUTOS.

The fine old Swamp Rose Mallow. Large purplish pink or nearly white flowers. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. 20c-25c.

VAR. CRIMSON EYE.

Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Blooms profusely, the plants being covered all summer with a wealth of most beautiful bloom. 20c-25c.

IBERIS. CANDYTUFT.

I. SEMPERVIRENS.

Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants; beautiful with flowers very early in spring. Good for cutting. Evergreen. 20c-25c.

IRIS. FLEUR-DE-LIS.

IN VARIETY.

I. KAEMPFERI—Japan Iris.

The Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. Its flowers are quite distinct from those of all the varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. Varieties on application.

I. GERMANICA—German Iris.

This group blooms early and with wonderful combinations of coloring. Easily distinguished from other Iris by their broad sword-like leaves. We offer named varieties. Likes a drier soil than the Japan species.

LYCHNIS. LAMP FLOWER.

L. CHALCEDONICA.

One of the most showy border plants, throwing out large heads of brilliant vermilion-scarlet flowers. 20c-25c.

L. VESPERTINA.

Bears flowers usually white and fragrant, opening at evening. Foliage ovate-lanceolate, or oblong. 20c-25c.

L. VISCARIA SPLENDENS.

Makes large clumps of almost evergreen foliage. Comes into bloom in early June and continues for six weeks or more. Its flowers are bright crimson; useful for cut-flowers. Without a doubt the finest red-flowered hardy perennial. 20c-25c.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT.

The forget-me-nots are familiar flowers of many gardens—hardy, easy to grow, with bloom-sprays of exquisite blue. They are lovely little plants for shaded borders.

M. VAR. VICTORIAE.

Azure-blue flowers in large umbels. A choice variety. 20c-25c.

M. PALUSTRIS.

Beautiful flowers of light blue. The true Forget-me-not. 20c-25c.

PAPAVER. POPPY.

P. NUDICAULE—Iceland Poppy.

A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, forming tufts of fern-like foliage. We offer in separate colors of White, Yellow and Orange. 20c-25c.

P. ORIENTALE.

The brilliant Oriental Poppy, with large and flaming flowers of orange-scarlet. 20c-25c.

PLATYCODON. CHINESE BELLFLOWER.

P. GRANDIFLORUM.

A valuable perennial, forming a dense branching bush of upright habit, with neat foliage. From the middle of July until late September it bears a constant succession of handsome, large bell-shaped, deep blue flowers. Succeeds well in any ordinary soil. 25c.

P. MARIESI.

A dwarf variety with dark blue flowers. 25c.

PLUMBAGO. SEEDWORT.

P. LARPENTAE.

A useful edging plant, bearing rich, deep blue flowers, and continuing in bloom till frost. An unusual color and always attractive. 15c-25c.

PRIMULA. PRIMROSE.

The hardy garden Primroses are most of them rather low-growing, but among the very finest of all perennial plants. They like a shaded situation and somewhat moist soil. Given these conditions, the clumps broaden into dark green masses of root-leaves, and the plant flowers finely every year. In some gardens they are used for spring bedding, like pansies.

P. VERIS.

True English Primrose, with handsome clusters of very fragrant, light yellow blossoms. 25c.

PYRETHRUM. DAISY. FEVERFEW.

P. APHRODITE.

Bears flowers of pure white. 20c-25c.

P. HYBRIDUM, VAR. ROSEUM FL. PL.

Double flowers of deep pink. 20c-25c.

P. UGLINOSUM—Great Ox-eye, or Giant Daisy.

A perfectly hardy plant, growing 4 to 5 feet high. Upright in growth with bright green foliage. White with bloom from midsummer to autumn. The great, snowy flowers have yellow centers, and are from 2 to 3 inches across. 20c-25c.

RUDBECKIA. CONE FLOWER.

R. LACINIATA, FL. PL., "GOLDEN GLOW."

A distinct, tall-growing hardy perennial, from 6 to 7 feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double, rich, golden yellow, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, borne on long, smooth stems, forming for the tall plant a solid head of bloom. Excellent for cutting. 15c-20c.

SEDUM. STONECROP.

These are unique and showy little plants, with thick, succulent foliage in various odd shapes, and beautiful colors. The flowers, sometimes massed in broad clusters, are odd and interesting. Valuable for rockeries, borders and dry banks where nothing else will grow.

S. ACRE.

A pretty evergreen species, with yellow flowers. Used for edgings, etc. 20c-25c.

S. SPECTABILE—Showy Sedum.

A general favorite, used for a great variety of purposes. The rose-purple flowers are borne in broad, flat, showy heads. Very fine in autumn. 25c.

VAR. ALBA.

White flower-heads.

SPIREA. MEADOW SWEET.

These excellent border plants thrive well in any soil, but grow best in rich loam.

S. ARUNCUS.

Light green pinnate foliage and immense branched panicles of small creamy white flowers. Blooms early in spring. 25c.

S. FILIPENDULA FL. PL. Dropwort.

An old favorite garden plant; its fern-like leaves form a broad rosette, and the slender stems bear numerous small white and pink tinged flowers in summer. 25c.

S. PALMATA.

One of the handsomest herbaceous plants and very hardy; has beau-

tiful palmate foliage, and a succession of showy deep crimson flowers. Very effective. 25c.

STATICE. SEA LAVENDER.

S. LATIFOLIA—Sea Pink.

A native of Russia and very hardy. Plant grows about a foot high, has broad, luxuriant foliage and slightly recurved spikes of lilac flowers. 25c.

STOKESIA. CYANEA.

A charming and beautiful native hardy plant, bearing handsome lavender blue centaurea-like flowers, measuring from three to five inches across. Blooms from July to October. 15c-25c.

TRITOMA. RED HOT POKER.

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

T. PFITZERI.

Spikes a foot or more in length, thickly set with orange-scarlet to salmon flowers. 25c.

T. UVARIA (Kniphofia aloides).

Dazzling scarlet-vermilion spikes of the sky-rocket order. 25c.

Ornamental Grasses

These are among the finest of all hardy ornamental plants for bedding. All are exceedingly graceful, with large and plummy flower heads.

EULALIA.

E. GRACILLIMA UNIVITATTA.

There is nothing better for decorative purposes and the center of vases; it is not less attractive as a plant on the lawn. It has narrow green leaves with a silvery midrib. Very choice. 25c-50c.

E. JAPONICA.

Fine, graceful, green foliage. Flower panicles brownish violet. 25c-50c.

E. JAPONICA VARIEGATA.

This variety has handsomely variegated leaves of green and white, and its stalks terminate with clusters of flower-spikes. 25c-50c.

VAR. ZEBRINA.

One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green, making it one of the most striking and distinct of plants. 25c-50c.

ERIANTHUS. RAVENNA GRASS.

E. RAVENNAE.

This is similar to the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly; has bronzy foliage and purplish plumes. Lovely for the decoration of lawns. 35c-50c.

Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

GLADIOLUS.

We have the favorite classes and newer varieties, as well as the old. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. Plant thickly in groups or lines for best effects, and at intervals until July for succession. Named sorts, \$4.00 per 100.

CANNAS.

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

DAHLIAS.

Dahlia societies and Dahlia shows, together with the production of a number of new types, both elegant and exquisite, have again given to this brilliant and stately autumn flower its deserved prominence. We present a choice collection of select newer and standard sorts.

20c-25c.

Bedding Plants

GERANIUMS, COLEUS, CANNAS and SALVIA in great variety. Prices on application.

Lilies

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care. Plant in groups or in herbaceous border.

L. AURATUM—Gold-Banded Lily of Japan.

Flowers very large, delicate ivory-white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate-crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all Lilies. 20c.

L. CANDIDUM.

The old-fashioned pure white garden Lily. One of the hardiest.
15c.

L. MELPOMENE.

Flowers large and abundant; rich blood-crimson, heavily spotted.
15c.

L. TIGRINUM FL. PL.—Double Tiger Lily.

Orange-scarlet, with dark spots. 20c.

L. SUPERBUM—Turk's Cap Lily.

A native species; flowers brilliant orange-red. 20c.

VAR. ALBUM.

White, with a slight rose tint on the ends of the petals. 20c.

Vegetable Roots

ASPARAGUS.

BARR'S MAMMOTH.

New and of enormous size, tender and sweet. Very productive.
\$1.00 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.

Universally acknowledged to be an improvement on some older sorts on account of its great size, its tenderness and high flavor. It is claimed it can be cut one year sooner than other varieties.

\$1.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

PALMETTO.

Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality, early very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine.

\$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS.

Without doubt this is the best variety in cultivation; stalks long and heavy, without being in the least stringy or tough. 25c each.

VICTORIA.

Grows to mammoth size; is very tender and of a mild, sprightly acid flavor, that does not require one to be a member of the sugar trust to use it. 25c each.

Fruit Department

APPLES.

5 to 6 feet, 40c; 6 to 7 feet, 60c; large trees, 7 to 9 feet, \$1.00

SUMMER VARIETIES.

EARLY HARVEST.

Medium size, round, straw color. Pleasant sub-acid. July.

RED ASTRACHAN.

Medium size, nearly covered with deep crimson. An apple of extraordinary beauty and first rate quality; flavor acid; flesh white, hardy, productive. July and August.

SWEET BOUGH.

Tree moderate grower and a good bearer; a desirable eating apple and profitable market sort; large, pale yellow; flesh white, tender and crisp when fully ripe, with a rich and sweet flavor. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Medium, round, oblate, slightly conical, pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good; tree a vigorous grower and exceedingly abundant bearer. This is the most remarkable apple of recent introduction; it succeeds everywhere and belongs to the iron clads. It is the earliest ripening apple known, preceding Early Harvest by 10 days. It frequently begins to bear in the nursery row, trees two years old having from five to ten fine perfect apples on them. Coming so early, and being of such fine appearance and quality, it proves a most profitable market sort. It is one of the hardiest apples known in the world, and will stand any climate where any apple will grow.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

BELLEFLOWER.

Large, yellow, with a blush in the sun; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. A beautiful and excellent apple, good all winter. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. November to April.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.

Large size; roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy and sprightly sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower and bears abundantly when very young. Succeeds in all sections of the country, perfectly hardy everywhere. The Duchess Orchards of Western New York are justly famous, and have made their owners independent. At our New York State Fair there has been every year a handsome display of Duchess. They easily have eclipsed all other sorts in beauty and called forth from the spectators rapturous words of praise. Don't forget the Duchess.

FALL PIPPIN.

Very large, slightly flattened, greenish with sometimes a blush; flesh very tender and juicy. October and November.

GRAVENSTEIN.

Here we have a royal apple. Greenish yellow, striped with red; one of the juiciest apples known; crisp and highly flavored; exceedingly productive. September and October.

MAIDEN BLUSH.

Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on a creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor; a good market sort because of its attractiveness, and the trees bear heavy crops. September and October.

TWENTY OUNCE—(Cayuga Red Streak).

Very large, nearly round, yellow striped with red; tree vigorous, productive, bears very young. Popular and profitable. Trunk of tree is not very hardy, sometimes causing it to be short-lived. November.

WINTER VARIETIES.

BALDWIN.

A good sized round, red winter apple; a good productive standard market sort for which there will always be a demand; of fair quality but not the best.

BEN DAVIS.

One of the handsomest apples on the list; large, red, long keeping, but below the average in quality. Owing to its handsome appearance it sells well in market and brings large returns. Tree very productive. Keeps until May.

FALLWATER—(Tulpehocken).

Very large, green, with dull red cheek; juicy, with pleasant, peculiar, sub-acid flavor. Is not the best in quality and does not command the highest market price, but the enormous and regular yields more than make up the difference. Bears young. November to March.

Tompkins KING—(Tompkins Co.)

A superb large red apple of fair quality. The flesh is a trifle coarse, yet very crisp, tender and rich. Tree vigorous and productive in most localities. November to March.

NORTHERN SPY.

Large, roundish, slightly conical, ribbed, quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and having a pale bloom; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, high flavored, delicious sub-acid, retaining its freshness and flavor until April. The tree is a remarkably vigorous, erect grower and a great bearer; requires thinning of the head to admit light and air freely to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. January to May.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING.

The well known large greenish yellow apple, used everywhere for cooking and dessert; an unfailing bearer. Tree vigorous, but in nursery grows more or less crooked. November to March.

ROXBURY RUSSET.

Fruit large size, roundish, a little flattened; skin dull green, nearly covered with russet; flesh moderately juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. January to June.

CRAB APPLES.

HYSLOP.

This tree has large, deep red, good sized fruits that hang thickly in clusters, making it very showy in autumn.

TRANSCENDENT.

This is the best and largest of the Siberian Crabs. The fruits are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, bright yellow, striped with red, excellent for culinary use. Immensely productive.

SELECT PEARS.

DWARF or STANDARD.

5 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, 75c; large sizes, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

BARTLETT.

This grand pear is the most popular on the list. It has brought more money to planters than any other. The people like it, the growers like it, and the canning factories like it. Poor, indifferent fruit will not bring high prices, but good fruit is always in good demand. It needs rich land, thinning of the fruit and good cultivation. The Bartlett blossom is sterile and other varieties must be planted near to be sure of a crop. The fruit is large, very juicy and high flavored. A standard pear, delicious for home use. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.

A superb large long yellow pear. Richly flushed with russet, red next the sun, juicy and delightful. Ripens before Bartlett. Pick this fruit ten days before it is ripe and ripen in a cool place. August.

DOYENNE D'ETE.

Small, yellow, shaded with red; melting, sweet, delicious. The tree is robust and healthy. Early August.

OSBAND'S SUMMER.

Medium size, inclining to round; juicy and melting, with a rich, sugary flavor, and often slightly perfumed. Tree moderately vigorous, an erect grower and very productive.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

BUERRE CLAIRGEAU.

The fine size and exceeding beauty of this pear render it most val-

uable for market. The smooth yellow skin is shaded with orange and scarlet; the flesh is yellow, juicy, aromatic and somewhat granular. The tree bears early and abundantly. October and November.

BEURRE D'ANJOU.

A large, handsome pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. A most valuable variety. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices.

BUFFUM.

Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish-brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower.

HOWELL.

A choice pear of fine size and bright color, excelling also in the quality and flavor of its rich aromatic flesh. Large, light waxen yellow with a fine, handsome red cheek.

KIEFFER.

Very large, bell shaped; golden yellow when fully ripe; sometimes has a light blush; flesh white, crisp, juicy, with a slight quince flavor, of fair quality; exceedingly valuable for cooking or canning, which brings out its best spicy flavor; never rots at the core. The tree is an extraordinarily vigorous grower, and must be severely pruned. It is a wonderfully abundant and regular bearer, so that the fruit must be thinned for best results. It has been, perhaps, the most profitable pear grown, a vast demand rising for it not only in the regular trade, but in the city fruit stands, on account of its showy character and good condition so late in the season. It has been truthfully said that the Kieffer Pear can be grown cheaper than potatoes on account of its prolific qualities. This, combined with its price on the market, makes it one of the most profitable pears to plant. October to December. Not successful as a Dwarf.

LOUISE BONNE.

Fruit of good size, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, melting, excellent; productive. Good as a Dwarf. October.

SECKEL

The standard for quality among pears, well known and very popular. Fruit is small as generally grown or allowed to take care of itself, but by thinning, it attains good size, and a fancy Seckel brings a fancy price. This fact is being recognized and fruit-growers are planting Seckel more than a few years ago, with the idea of thinning and producing high grade fruit. Season, middle of September, but if picked and carefully handled, will keep until November. A moderate grower. The trees are apt to be rather short.

SHELDON.

Medium to large; greenish russet, or, when fully ripe, a yellow russet; flesh a little coarse but juicy, with a pleasing perfumed flavor. A much appreciated pear for family use and market. Tree of vigorous growth and productive. October.

SELECT PEACHES.

25 cents each. Extra 35 cents.

BEER'S SMOCK.

Large to very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow and of the very best quality for the season; a regular and enormous bearer, making it very desirable for the market. Freestone. September.

CRAWFORD EARLY.

A magnificent large yellow peach, noted for size, good quality and productiveness. A standard in peaches. Late August.

CRAWFORD LATE.

A companion of the Crawford Early. A splendid peach. In some localities not as productive as the Early. Last of September.

ELBERTA.

A leading market variety that thrives and produces well in all peach growing sections. The fruit is large, handsome, bright yellow overspread with crimson. Juicy, good and so firm as to ship well. Can be gathered while still hard and will ripen up without rotting. The great canning peach. September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.

Large freestone; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches; should be in every collection. First of August.

OLD MIXON FREE.

A large, handsome freestone, with tender, excellent white flesh. Early September.

STEVEN'S RARERIPPE.

A large oblong, white-fleshed freestone, valuable for the beauty and high quality of its fruit, as well as for its early and heavy bearing tree. Begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and is in season about three weeks longer. Early October.

STUMP.

Very large, roundish, skin white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Late September.

SELECT PLUMS.

60 cents each. Large trees, \$1.00.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

ABUNDANCE.

Medium size, large when thinned, amber with markings of cherry red, and a heavy bloom; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, sweet, of good quality when ripened. May be picked when it begins to color; will keep a long time, color well and be almost as rich and sweet as if ripened on the tree. A most profuse bearer and fruit should be thinned. August first.

BOTAN.

Remarkable for the beauty of both tree and fruit. Large; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, rich, sweet, and of finest flavor. Ripens in August.

BURBANK.

When properly thinned the fruit of this is very large—5 to 6 inches in circumference—nearly round and bright cherry red; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, meaty and quite firm, keeping and shipping finely. Tree hardy, vigorous, but sprawling in growth. Needs close pruning. Enormously productive. Middle of August.

WICKSON.

This largest of Japan Plums is superb in every way; fruit a glowing carmine with a heavy white bloom, flesh firm, sugary and delicious. Pit small. Its keeping and shipping qualities are excelled by no other plum. The yield from good Wickson orchards is very heavy, the fruit all large and with few seconds. Until a few days before ripening the fruit is pearly white, changing in a marvelously short time to a beautiful carmine. Can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

BRADSHAW.

Very large, dark violet, red with a blue bloom. Flesh yellow, juicy and good. Very productive. August 10th to 20th.

GREEN GAGE.

Of the highest excellence, though rather small. Tree a moderate grower. Should be top-grafted to get good trees. September.

LOMBARD.

Medium to large, dark red, often green in the shade. The tree is unusually vigorous and will succeed reasonably well even under adverse circumstances. A large producer and in demand by canning factories. Last of August.

YELLOW EGG—(Magnum Bonum).

This very large and beautiful egg shaped yellow plum has long been well known. The flesh is yellow, slightly coarse, and clings somewhat to the stone. A shy bearer. August.

CHERRIES.

50c to 60c. Extra \$1.00.

BLACK EAGLE.

Fruit is large, black, tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.

BLACK TARTARIAN.

Very large, bright purplish-black; juicy, very rich, of excellent flavor; productive. July 1st to 15th.

COE'S TRANSPARENT.

Medium size; pale amber, red and mottled next to sun; tender, sweet and fine; one of the best. Tree vigorous and erect. End of June.

GOVERNOR WOOD.

Very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious; tree healthy and a great bearer; vigorous. Last of June.

NAPOLEON.

Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy, sweet; very productive; one of the best. July. This fruit is always in great demand.

ROCKPORT.

Large, pale amber, with bright red cheek; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. July 1st.

YELLOW SPANISH.

Large, pale yellow, with red cheek, firm, juicy, excellent. There has been with us an unlimited demand for this cherry from canning factories; they could not get enough of it. We would place this yellow cherry second only to the Waterloo.

QUINCES.

3 feet, 40c; 4 to 5 feet, 60c.

CHAMPION.

Fruit large, fair, handsome; of excellent quality; keeps until January or later, and is one of the best-shipping of all quinces. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower and very quickly attains surface on which to bear large crops of fruit. The Champion comes into bearing very early and is a general all-round hustler. Needs a long season to mature.

ORANGE (Apple).

The popular quince, well known the world over. Has been largely planted for market in the past.

REA'S MAMMOTH.

A seedling of the Orange Quince. Fully one-third larger, of the same form and color. Fair, handsome, equally as good and more productive. Last of September.

GRAPES.

2 years, 25c; 3 years, 35c.

BRIGHTON.

Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large bunches, the rich wine shade of the ripened berry, its delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are qualities not united to such a degree in any other sort. It ripens a week or ten days before the Delaware, and bears most abundantly.

CONCORD.

This has been for many years the grape for the million. Bunch and berries large, black, good quality, medium early. Vine very hardy; productive everywhere. Black. September.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.

This is not a chance seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator, in a determined effort to produce a genuine improvement on Concord, one which should retain all its good qualities without its faults. The special merits claimed for this grape are: A strong, vigorous, hardy vine; thick, mildew-resisting foliage; abundant yield; clusters very large, shouldered, compact and handsome; season very early, but fruit will hang upon the vine sound and perfect for six weeks. Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter, black with light purple bloom; skin thin, but very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping admirably; flesh rather firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds; flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, pure, with no foxiness, coarseness or unpleasant acidity from the skin to the center.

MOORE'S EARLY.

Remarkable for size, beauty, productiveness, earliness and hardiness. It matures about ten days before Hartford Prolific and twenty days earlier than Concord. Fruit black, handsome, with heavy bloom; quality about the same as Concord. Vine has stood 20 degrees below zero, and been exempt from mildew and disease. Especially adapted as a market and family grape for New England and the northern portion of the United States.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.

This grape stands at the head of the list for quality, earliness and good bearing, and vigorous, healthy growth. The vine is a young and very profuse bearer; the blossom is perfect; the bunches are of good size, handsomely formed, and heavily shouldered. The berries are of medium size, greenish white, with thin skin, leaving no unpleasantness whatever in the mouth when eaten. Pulp is tender, sweet, and slightly vinous. The seeds are few, and separate from the tender pulp with the slightest pressure after leaving the skin. The vine's vigorous, healthy growth, with its large leaves and abundance of handsome bunches of fruit, elicit exclamations of admiration and delight from all who see it and taste of its fruit.

NIAGARA.

Home and market growers seem to agree that this is a standard in white grapes. Its clusters are large and handsome, compactly filled with large berries having a thin but tough skin. When fully ripe they are a fine pale yellow, with a thin white bloom, and the foxy aroma of an earlier stage has almost disappeared; the flesh is slightly pulpy, tender, sweet and delightful. The vine is remarkably vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

POCKLINGTON.

Large size, light golden yellow berries; covered with a fine bloom. Vine hardy, healthy and vigorous. A splendid sort. September.

THE SALEM—(Red).

A superior family and market grape. It has remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine; berry very large, rich wine shade or chestnut color, pulp sugary with rich peculiar flavor. It ripens in September and bears most abundantly; having thick, large foliage it is enabled to withstand the heat of summer, and being a vigorous grower it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the winter in extreme localities.

WORDEN—(Black).

Is very large and showy, and is remarkable for size, beauty, productiveness and hardiness. It has received several first premiums, and invariably gains high commendations wherever exhibited. Fruit very large and handsome; black, with a heavy blue bloom. Quality fully equal to Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. It has stood 20 degrees below zero, and has been exempt from mildew and disease.

CURRANTS.

2 and 3 year, per dozen, \$1.50.

CHERRY.

Large, red, rather acid berries, borne on fair length clusters. A robust, fruitful sort.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.

The leading market currant. Long stems filled to the very tips with large rich red berries as large as the cherry currant, and of much better flavor. Several times as productive as the cherry.

NAPLES—(Black).

Large, rich and tender; excellent for jellies and wine.

WHITE GRAPE.

The best white currant. Very productive; fruit of excellent quality, fine for table and market.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing, per dozen, \$1.50. Industry, per dozen, \$2.50

DOWNING.

Bushes strong and stocky, with many strong, sharp spines; very productive of large, pale green berries of excellent quality for cooking or table use when fully ripe. Quite free from mildew, and the most reliable of any of our American varieties.

INDUSTRY.

An English variety, productive of exceedingly large fruit of dark red color and delicious quality. Highly recommended both in this country and in Europe.

RASPBERRIES.

\$1.00 per dozen.

CUMBERLAND.

A mammoth mid-season black-cap, that loads its stout stocky canes with handsome fruit. The great glossy berries outsell all others of their season and are firm enough to ship well. Excellent quality. Many berries are $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. Hardiness, productiveness, size, and quality, make it desirable. Ripens a few days before the Gregg.

CUTHBERT.

This is everybody's berry. Thrives anywhere and everywhere, for rich and poor alike; a red, large size, good quality, mid-season berry. Strong grower and hardy.

GOLDEN QUEEN.

Fruit large, clear yellow, of excellent quality. Bush a strong grower and productive. These golden yellow berries scattered through a dish of black raspberries add greatly to its beautiful appearance.

MILLER'S RED.

Bush stout and healthy, and well able to bear up the immense crops of fruit with which it is annually laden. Early, good quality and fine shipper.

BLACKBERRIES.

\$1.00 per dozen.

ELDORADO.

We have fruited this variety and find it large, fine and luscious; a very strong grower, perfectly hardy; has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop. The fruit has no hard core, but when placed in the mouth melts away, being most pleasant to the taste and very sweet: The yield is enormous, fruit being very large, jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together.

ERIE.

Very thrifty plant; quite hardy and productive; berries extra large, roundish, jet black, glossy and firm; quite acid, but a great seller in market.

RATHBUN.

The largest of all blackberries. Plants hardy, vigorous, great bearers; fruit very large, black, luscious, of the highest quality. The Rathbun blackberry has already established a high reputation locally, and the fruit has brought much higher prices than any other blackberry in the market. The plant is a strong, erect grower and, unlike most varieties, produces few suckers, but roots from tips somewhat like raspberries. It has sustained a temperature of 15 or 18 degrees below zero without harm, while plants of the Minnewaski and Erie on the same grounds were badly frozen. The fruit is a jet black, with a high polish and sufficiently firm to carry well. A large proportion of the berries will measure from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the whole crop is very uniform in size. The

flesh is juicy, high-flavored, soft throughout, without any hard core, sweet and delicious. Cannot be surpassed for the table or canning.

STRAWBERRIES.

Brandywine, \$1.00 per hundred. New York, \$1.50 per hundred.

Sharpless, \$1.00 per hundred. Nick Ohmer, \$1.50 per hundred.

Potted plants \$3.00 per hundred.

BRANDYWINE.

The old reliable. A large, fine berry, ripening in midseason, and one that succeeds in all sections and on all soils—on even quite sandy soil.

NICK OHMER.

A splendid berry, of a beautiful carmine color. Size is large to very large. The flavor is delicious. Packed in crates it is very attractive. The fruit-stems, being large, hold the fruit well up from the ground. Do not make the mistake of omitting this variety when ordering. Ripens about May 20 and continues for about three weeks.

NEW YORK.

This fine variety is a seedling of Bubach, pollenized by Jessie. Plant is strong and healthy. Fruit is not only excellent in flavor, but of large size and attractive in appearance, the color being a bright scarlet. Fruit is well held up from the ground by its strong stems.

SHARPLESS.

A grand variety in every respect; berries uniformly very large; deep, clear red; moderately firm, sweet and excellent; a strong grower and very productive.



Addenda

SPECIMEN TREES.

The planting of large, well developed Specimen Trees has become an important factor in the nursery business. Since 1888, the Oak Park Nurseries have been working to develop a large stock of finely grown specimen trees and shrubs, and at this time we are prepared to offer as fine a stock of well developed transplanted trees as can be produced in this country—trees and shrubs that will produce the immediate effect that is so much and so generally desired.

In a number of varieties these trees can be supplied in large quantities, ranging in price according to size and development. We would deem it a pleasure to quote special prices on any large quantities desired. Always mention how many of each and the sizes wanted.

SPECIMENS—EVERGREENS.

Evergreens are our specialty, and to grow and sell the best that can be grown is our constant aim. They cannot be fairly valued by height alone, as the shearings frequently given them reduce their height and make them grow into beautiful specimens. It should always be remembered that it is the beauty of form and the root masses that determine the real value of all trees and shrubs.

We have many fine specimens of Evergreens, whose beauty must be seen to be appreciated, and we cannot too strongly urge the fact that buyers should, where it is at all possible, visit our nurseries and inspect the splendid stock we offer. We desire to remind intending purchasers that besides the recognized value of the Evergreens as specimen trees, the taller specimens form perfect backgrounds for showing flowering shrubs. With Evergreens of moderate growth beautiful effects are produced by planting close together in beds varieties that contrast finely. If those who intend planting Evergreens will confer with us, we can offer valuable suggestions and may, perhaps, be able to give special inducements on certain varieties in quantity. Our trees, having recently been transplanted and rootpruned, are remarkably well supplied with fibrous roots, which our careful digging and packing preserve in full vigor through long shipments.

SPECIMEN SHRUBS.

Large specimen shrubs of nearly all the leading varieties can be supplied. They are all grown with a view to creating immediate effects, and are bushy, well developed specimens. One of the features of the Oak Park Nurseries is supplying such stock, for one of these plants will fill the space usually occupied by two or three of the ordinary sized shrubs. The planting of large shrubs has the advantage of producing an immediate effect, whereas with the smaller sizes it takes three to four years to get the desired results. Prices range, according to size and development.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

This remarkable rose originated in Japan. It is wonderfully vigorous, throwing out shoots of eight to ten feet in a season. Desirable as a climber or for growing in bush form. Flowers are borne in immense clusters and hold their beautiful crimson color a long time without fading. Foliage glossy, strong and healthy, and not injured by insects so damaging to other varieties. Entirely hardy.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER.

A new climbing variety resembling Crimson Rambler, save that the flower is of a much richer type, the color being a dark scarlet, and the flower also having more substance. Received Award of Merit at the Temple Show of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, England.

WHITE RAMBLER.

This is a splendid rose, distinct and valuable, of the true Rambler type. The flowers are of the size of a silver quarter, partly filled, very fragrant, and in color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. They are borne in clusters, and a well-established plant in bloom makes a striking appearance. The habit of growth is very vigorous, young plants making a growth of ten to twenty feet in a single season. Perfectly hardy.

YELLOW RAMBLER.

DOROTHY PERKINS.

DOROTHY PERKINS WHITE.

RHODODENDRONS—HARDY HYBRIDS.

The list of Rhododendrons herein offered, while not large, has been selected with much care as to the beauty of flowers and hardiness of plants. These are of the hardiest of the hybrid sorts.

In planting Rhododendrons it is better to have fewer varieties, but they should be the choicest that can be procured.

Atrosanguinea—Red.

Abraham Lincoln—Rosy Purple.

Album Elegans—White.

Boule de Neige—White.

Caracticus—Crimson.

Celestinum—Blush Rose.

Charles Dickens—Crimson.

Charles Bagley—Cherry Red.

C. S. Sargent—Crimson.

Delicatissima—Purple.

Everstinum—Lilac Rose.

Flushing—Rosy Scarlet.

Grandiflorum Rubrum—Red.

H. W. Sargent—Crimson.

James Bateman—Fine Scarlet.

Lady Armstrong—Pink.

Mrs. Milner—Red.

Purpureum Elegans—Purple.

Roseum Elegans—Deep Rose.

FORMULAS

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate	6 pounds
Quicklime,	4 pounds
Water,	40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Take the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate,	1 ounce
Ammonia,	Enough to dissolve the copper
Water,	9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purposes as Bordeaux.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate,	1 pound
Water,	15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green,	1 pound
Water,	250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh White Hellebore,	1 ounce
Water,	3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap,	½ pound
Boiling Water,	1 gallon
Kerosene,	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

SALT, LIME AND SULPHUR.

Take 15 pounds each of salt, lime and sulphur, with water sufficient when the product has been boiled, to make 50 gallons. The sulphur and lime should be boiled or steamed for about an hour, the latter method being most generally followed. While the mixture is being boiled it becomes quite thin, and is of a deep orange color when finished. Boil the mixture in iron kettles. Before adding the lime and sulphur, heat the water. Slake the lime in a thin paste and add the sulphur.

Thoroughly reduce all the sulphur. Pour the mixture into the sprayer, through a strainer, and while it is yet warm apply it to the trees. Should be used in late fall or winter, while trees are dormant. As a fungicide mixture has real value. Is also a preventive of leaf curl, and has prevented apple and pear scab in a number of instances.

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