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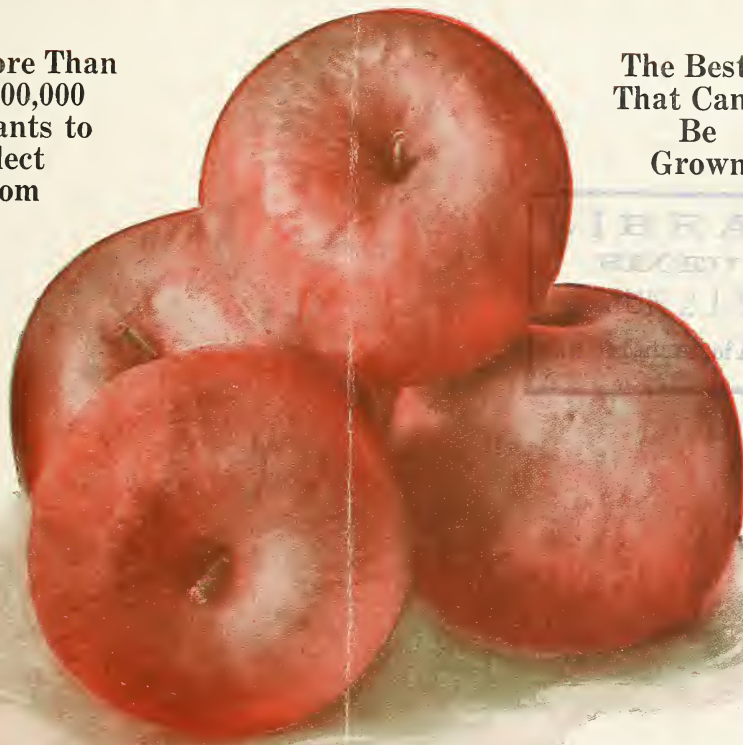
F. Bisset

# SPRING HILL NURSERIES

PETER BOHLENDER & SONS, PROPS.

More Than  
3,000,000  
Plants to  
Select  
From

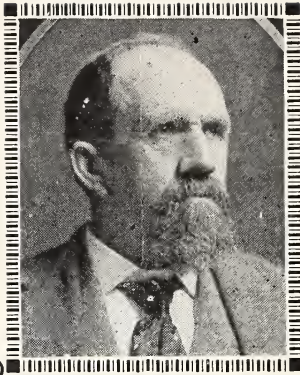
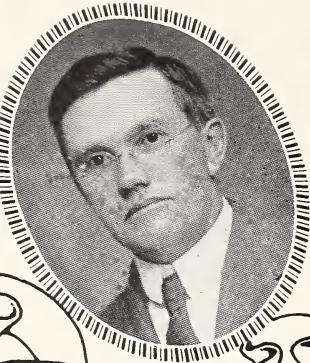
The Best  
That Can  
Be  
Grown



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Plant Trees in the Spring of 1919 for  
**A Victory Orchard**  
A Profitable Monument of American Success

**TIPPECANOE CITY, O.**



W.F. Bohlender

Peter Bohlender

Harry N. Kyle

Greetings. Sincere greeting to our friends. We are glad, indeed, in being permitted to extend to you again, this season, our greetings together with our new spring catalog. It is full, from cover to cover, of good things that should be of great interest to every one, especially those who own their own homes. We are pleased to greet you thro our catalog, but if at all possible, would be doubly glad to meet you personally, at our Nursery.

**Our Nursery.** In 1854 Peter Bohlender commenced active work in a nursery, where part of the city of Dayton now stands. In 1882 he located ten miles north of Dayton and established the Spring Hill Nurseries. On account of a more commodious location and better shipping facilities, the nursery, packing cellars and offices were moved, in 1907, to its present location in Tippecanoe City.

Here we have both electric and steam railroad switches at our packing ground and have excellent service by both express and freight. Can also ship by parcel post where trees are not too large. No charge for packing.

**Our Guarantee** specifies to each customer that his order will be filled with good, clean, healthy stock, well-grown, well-dug, carefully handled and specially selected. If at any time found otherwise than as represented as to size, quality or name, stock will be replaced or money refunded. A certificate of inspection accompanies each order.

**Orders.** The same care and attention is given to all orders, whether large or small. It is always advisable to place orders as early as possible; this is especially desired when order is large, so that stock may be reserved for it.

**Packing.** Packing is done in boxes or well-protected bales with plenty of damp packing material used. No charge is made for boxes or packing.

**Remittance.** All remittances should be made by postoffice money order, drafts or New York or express money order. We do not hold ourselves responsible when remittance is not made as directed. When above methods are unavailable, letter should be registered. Postage stamps will be found convenient in remitting small amounts. Coin should not be sent.

**Cash With Order.** Please send money, sufficient to cover amount of bill, with your order. We decline sending goods "collect on delivery" unless sufficient remittance, to guarantee acceptance, has been made on account.

**Errors.** We exercise the utmost care in filling all orders, striving to do a little more than we offer. However, in the press of the season errors will sometimes occur, in which case we shall be glad to make a satisfactory correction, if promptly notified. Please keep a copy of order, for comparison.

Our book, "What, Where, When and How to Plant" not only tells you and illustrates for you how to plant and care for trees and plants, but also gives you a classified list of varieties to be used for different purposes. The classified list of varieties you will find in the back of the book. Price 10 cents postpaid, or sent free of charge on request with any order sent us.

**Peter Bohlender & Sons**  
SPRING HILL NURSERIES, TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO.





# Apple Trees

America is the greatest apple producing country on the globe. The world will be our market, for everyone prefers apples produced in America. Why? Because the natural conditions are favorable for the production of the best that can be grown. In the propagating of apples and other stock, we follow the most scientific lines known today, thus producing healthy, productive and long-lived trees.

You can grow some as well as anyone. Plant some trees this spring and get ready to help supply the great demand that is sure to be for American grown apples. All the following varieties have been well tested and are excellent:

## PRICES OF APPLES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large XX, 2-year-old, first class, 5 to 7 feet-----	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
2-year-old, first class, 4 to 5 feet -----	.50	4.00	25.00
2-year-old, first class, 3 to 4 feet -----	.30	2.50	15.00
1-year-old, first class, 3 to 4 feet -----	.20	1.75	15.00

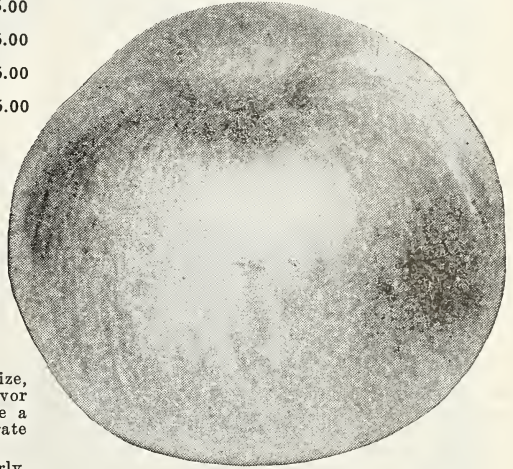
with red, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good to very good. One of the most beautiful early market apples. The tree is medium size, a good

## Summer Varieties

**EARLY HARVEST** (Early June, Yellow Harvest)—The Early Harvest has been in cultivation for more than 100 years. It is a desirable variety for the home orchard because of its earliness and excellency for dessert and culinary purposes. Fruit is medium size to large; the skin tender, very smooth, clear pale waxen yellow; flesh is white, rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, at first briskly sub-acid, but eventually becoming milder and more agreeable for dessert. Ripens in July and August.

**GOLDEN SWEET**—Fruit of good medium size, attractive, clear, rich, sweet, very good in flavor and quality. Principally for home use. Tree a good grower, healthy, hardy, and yields moderate crops biennially. August and September.

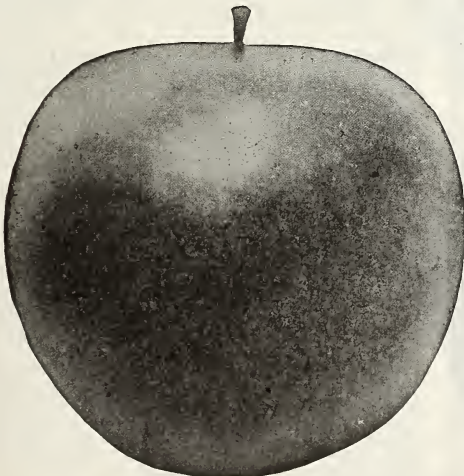
**RED ASTRACHAN**—A very beautiful, early, summer apple of good medium size; yellow, largely covered with red, presenting a striped appearance; flesh white, often strongly tinged



**RED ASTRACHAN**

grower, extra hardy, moderately long lived; comes into bearing rather young, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. Can be grown anywhere in the United States. Ripens in August.

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT** (White Transparent, Grand Sultan)—Another well-known and popular Russian variety that should be in every orchard. The tree is a very upright grower and usually bears fruit the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruit of medium size, pale waxen yellow, pleasantly acid, tender and good, splendid for home and market. Ripens in July and August, before Early Harvest.



**FALLWATER**

## Fall Varieties

**DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG, or DUCHESS**—A Russian variety of great hardiness, yielding abundantly in all sections. Fruits are large, rounded, yellow, striped red, tender, juicy, and of the best quality for cooking.

**FALL RAMBO**—A pretty, mottled and striped red and yellow apple, of medium size and good flavor; widely cultivated and highly esteemed for eating. The tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer. October to December.

**FALLWATER or TULPEHOCKEN**—Large and handsome, green, nearly covered with dull red. Bears young and abundantly. January to April.

Make it a rule to plant a few good trees every year and you will always have fruit

**MAIDEN'S BLUSH**—One of the most beautiful and most productive fall varieties. A good market sort, because of the attractiveness of the fruit. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with brilliant red on a yellow ground. Good for table use. August and September.

**WEALTHY**—This apple originated in Minnesota, and is notable for its hardness of tree and fruit bud. Large, smooth, almost over-spread with bright red. Very attractive. Absolutely the best apple of its season. It is a free grower, bears young, a good keeper, splendid for cold storage. October and January.

**WESTERN BEAUTY** (Summer Rambo)—The fruit is large, pale yellow, brilliantly splashed with red; the light yellow flesh is tender, crisp, juicy, and melting. The tree is a strong grower, comes into bearing early, and is a remarkable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops almost annually. One of the most desirable sorts for home and market. September to November.

## Winter Varieties

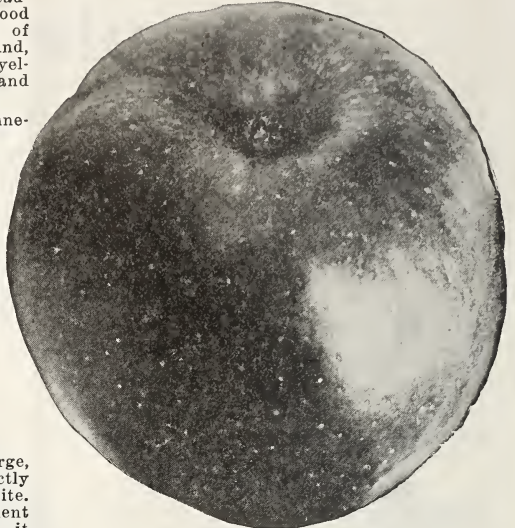
**ARKANSAS BLACK**—A remarkably large, and handsome crimson-black apple; perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white. The flesh is yellow and delicious; an excellent keeper. It is popular in the South where it commands double the price of the Ben Davis. December to April.

**BALDWIN**—Probably no apple has secured so general popularity. When grown on trees well open to the sun, it is bright red and very rich. A great market apple, very productive; large, deep, red, crisp, juicy flesh. December to March.

**BANANA**—Tree a good grower; bears young and annually; hardy. The fruit is large, clear, pale yellow with pinkish red blush; flesh is tender and aromatic. It has a suggestion of the banana flavor. Recommended for fancy market, but will not stand long shipment. Excellent for dessert. November to February.

**BEN DAVIS** (New York Pippin—Thornton of Southern Alabama)—A remarkable keeper and profitable market apple in many sections. Large, handsome, brightly striped with red, variable in flavor. Remarkably vigorous and fruitful. January to April.

**FAMEUSE** (Snow Apple)—An old and well-known variety that usually sells above the average market price and keeps well until the holidays. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy, and bears



**BALDWIN**

enormous crops of medium size fruit, that is smooth and regular; deep crimson, with snowy white flesh of delightful flavor. November to January.

**GANO**—Similar, but superior to the Ben Davis, bearing a much handsomer and better quality of fruit, that is large and dark red. The pale yellow flesh is mild sub-acid, of good flavor and good keeping qualities. Profitable market variety. Trees very productive. December to March.

**GRIMES GOLDEN**—A medium to large apple of transparent golden yellow and of the very best quality. Flesh tender, juicy, spicy, and rich. An old-time favorite that has never lost its popularity. The hardy, vigorous tree produces large crops, blooms late, and comes into bearing young. Largely planted in the South and Southwest. A favorite in all markets and invariably brings highest price. November to February.

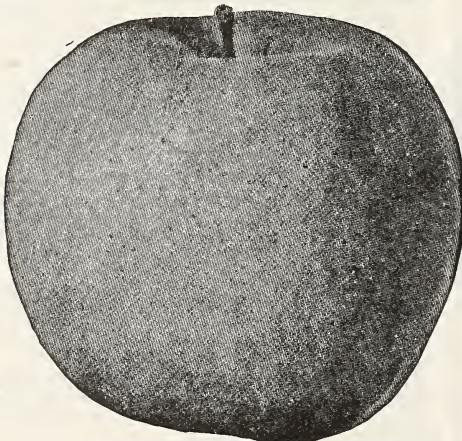
**JONATHAN**—This is recognized as the most popular apple in the West. If put into cold storage promptly after being picked, the Jonathan keeps better than nearly any apple grown. It is medium sized, pale yellow, heavily flushed with red; the flesh is white, juicy, tender, and mild sub-acid. Excellent quality. November to March.

**KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY**—A red apple of extraordinary size and fair quality; the flesh is slightly coarse, but tender. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

**MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG**—A very large, showy, dark red winter apple of good quality. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and a regular and abundant bearer. Largely planted in Arkansas as superior to the Winesap. November to April.

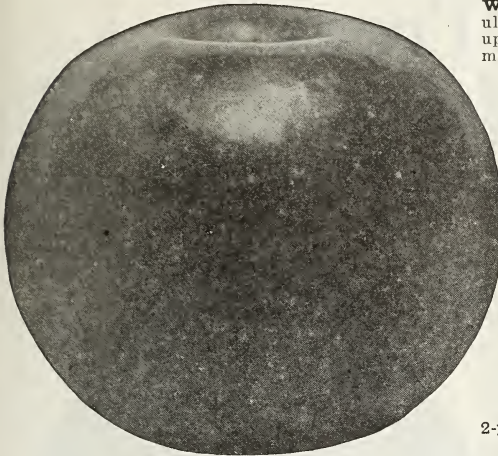
**M'INTOSH RED**—Tree a vigorous grower, forming a roundish spreading head. Fruit is from medium to large, uniform size and shape. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, sometimes veined with red; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, becoming mild, almost sweet, when ripe. Splendid for dessert. October to December.

**NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—This is an annual, abundant-bearing sort. The tree and fruit buds are very hardy. The fruit is large,



**NORTHWESTERN GREENING**





**ROME BEAUTY**

greenish yellow when ripe; good flavor, juicy and sub-acid. Good keeper. January to June.

**NORTHERN SPY**—Large, striped crimson in the sun, juicy, rich, and aromatic, retaining these qualities until late spring or summer. The tree grows rapidly, bears well as it blooms later than most varieties. Valuable as an aphid-resisting sort. This apple has taken its place quite at the front of winter varieties over quite a large territory. January to June.

**ROME BEAUTY** (Royal Red, Rome, Phoenix)—These trees come into bearing early and produce heavy annual crops of fruit, uniform in size, fine in appearance, and of good quality. The fruit is large and handsome, yellow with crimson cheek, tender, juicy, yellow flesh. November to February.

**SMITH CIDER**—A medium-sized apple; greenish white, striped with red; productive and reliable. Very popular in the South and Southwest. November to February.

**STARK**—Large, roundish, golden-green with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Tree strong and abundant bearer. January to May.

**STAYMAN'S WINESAP**—One of the finest apples grown for appearance, flavor, and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, mostly covered with red on a yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, juicy, very tender, and highly flavored. The tree is a strong grower, a drought resister, and will thrive on thin soil. No apple is more widely planted. November to April, but will keep until May.

**WINESAP**—One of the very best keepers, popular with fruit stores because it always holds up, and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large, skin almost entirely covered with dark red, flesh yellow, crisp, with a rich flavor. This is a standard, well-known, and productive variety of the West and Southwest. December to March.

**YORK IMPERIAL** (Johnson's Fine Winter, Shepp, etc.)—This tree is vigorous and long lived. Bears annual crops of medium-sized, attractive, smooth, clear, waxen-yellow fruit, flushed with carmine. The flesh is crisp, firm, subacid, a good keeper, and retains its flavor to the last. December to February.

## DWARF APPLE TREES

Dwarf apples are produced by grafting the variety desired onto the dwarf or paradise stock, raised for this purpose.

	Each	Per
	10	100
2-year-old trees, 3 to 4 feet-----	\$0.50	\$4.00

These trees are old enough to have fruit on them now; in fact, the bloom buds are already formed.

Varieties as follows: Arkansas Black, Grimes Golden, Pewaukee, Bismark, Jonathan, Wealthy, Early Strawberry, Maiden's Blush.



**JONATHAN**

## Crab Apple Trees

The Crab Apples do well on almost all soils. Come into bearing early and bear almost every year. Excellent for cider and jelly.

**TRANSCENDENT**—This is the largest and best of the Siberian Crabs. The tree is extremely hardy, good grower, and usually very productive. Bright yellow striped with red; flesh crisp, juicy and sub-acid. August-September.

**WHITNEY**—The tree is a hardy, thrifty, upright grower; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, splendid for eating and cider. August and September.

A few trees and plants, of the best quality, properly planted and tended, will bring better returns and give more satisfaction to the grower than twice the number of cheap trees half cared for.

# Pear Trees

Plant Pear trees, preferably on heavy, clay soil, or a good, sandy loam, but either must be well drained. Do not neglect planting a few pear trees this season; it will pay you. Some points in favor of pears are, they begin bearing in a very few years after planting; seldom miss bearing at least a partial crop, for which there is always a ready sale, besides they are one of the most healthful of our fruits.

We have many varieties other than are listed here, but are only offering those we know to be exactly all right.

## PRICES OF PEARS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard Pear Trees, first class XX, 5 to 7 feet	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
Standard Pear Trees, first class, 4 to 5 feet	.50	4.00	30.00
Standard Pear Trees, first class, 3 to 4 feet	.40	3.00	25.00

**BARTLETT**—One of the most popular sorts, both for home and market. It is large, handsome, waxen yellow, with red blush, flesh buttery, rich, and juicy, highly flavored. One of the best varieties for canning. August and September.

**CLAPP'S FAVORITE**—Fruit handsome, large, long, yellow, spotted dull red where exposed to the sun; flesh fine grained, juicy and well flavored. The tree is a vigorous grower and a reliable bearer. A profitable market variety and fair for home use. October and November.

**DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME**—Skin dull greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy and well flavored; tree vigorous grower, reliable bearer. Market variety. October and November.

**FLEMISH BEAUTY**—One of the best varieties of pears for the Southwest, on account of its hardiness.

The tree is a strong grower, an annual and abundant bearer, and is usually successful over a large range of country. The fruit is

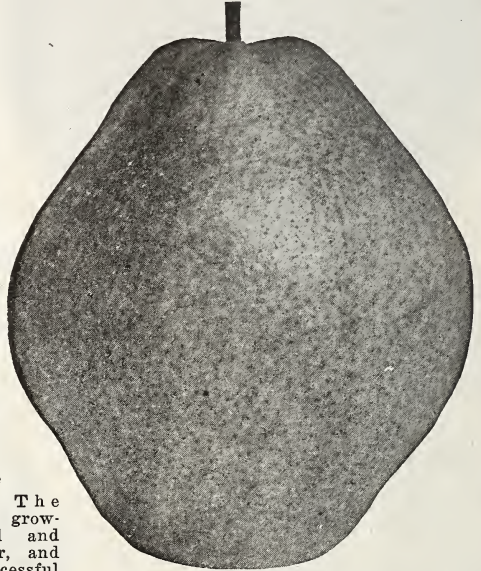
large; the skin pale yellow; the flavor is sweet and melting. September and October.

**KIEFFER**—On account of the excellent keeping qualities it is one of the best and most profitable market varieties. Fine for canning or preserving. For a commercial orchard it is undoubtedly one of the best. The trees are not troubled with scale and seldom fail to bear a good crop. Trees bear young. October and November.

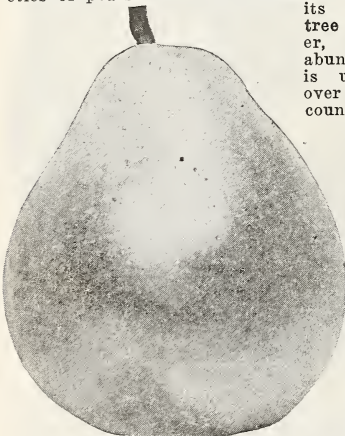
**KOONCE**—An exceedingly hardy variety, in fact almost frost-proof, as it will bear heavy crops when all other varieties are destroyed by frost. A handsome pear of medium size. July and August.

**SECKLE**—This well-known little pear has attained the rank of standard in quality on account of its rich, delicious flavor; very popular for dessert. August and September.

**SHELDON**—A pear of the very finest quality, rich and highly aromatic. The fruit is greenish russet with a red cheek, of very large size and somewhat flattened shape. September.



**KIEFFER**



**SECKLE**

## Dwarf Pear Trees

The fruit of the dwarf pear is the same quality as that of the standard and the same soil and treatment may be accorded them. Where space is limited they are much to be desired as they do not occupy so much space. These pears differ from the standards in as much as they are propagated on quince stock, which makes them slow-growing and dwarfish.

### PRICES OF DWARF PEARS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old trees, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.75	\$25.00

The varieties are: Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite and Kieffer. For description of any of these varieties see the same varieties under Standard Pear.

# Peach Trees

Peaches are such a delicious fruit that one almost thinks of them as a luxury, yet the trees are so easily cultivated, that everyone who owns his own home, should have at least a few. Commercial peach orchards are always profitable, as the supply is never as great as the demand.

A deep, rich, sandy loam is best suited to peach trees. Our trees are all propagated from peach seed, secured where there are no fatal diseases. They are fine, thrifty, well-rooted, budded trees that will give excellent results and begin bearing within three or four years after planting.

## PRICES OF PEACH TREES

	Each	Per 100	Per 100
Peach trees, first class, 4 to 6 feet, large trees	---\$0.40	\$3.75	\$35.00
Peach trees, first class, 3½ to 4 feet	-----	.25	2.25
Peach trees, first class, 2½ to 3½ feet	-----	.15	12.00
Peach trees, first class, 2 to 3 feet	-----		10.00

**BELLE OF GEORGIA**—A great market peach of the South. Large, freestone peach with red cheek, red through the fine, white flesh to the seed. Firm, juicy, and excellent flavor. July.

**CARMAN**—A fine market variety, being the first real freestone of the season. Large, yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tender, rich, and juicy. The tree is hardy, a good grower, and bears large crops regularly. A fine shipper. August.

**CHAMPION**—One of the finest freestone peaches. Large, creamy-white with slight blush. Flesh white, rich, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor. The tree is hardy and very productive. A profitable market variety, being an excellent seller and good shipper. August.

**CRAWFORD'S LATE**—This peach is similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens two or three weeks later.

**CRAWFORD'S EARLY**—A very large, rich, yellow freestone of the finest quality. Trees are very productive. This variety is perhaps better known than other varieties in the United States. Late August.

**CROSBY**—This peach ranks among the hardiest of peaches. Medium size, bright yellow splashed with carmine; flesh yellow and of good flavor. It is inclined to overbear, but if allowed to, the fruit will be of inferior quality. Freestone. September.

**ELBERTA**—One of the best varieties of the commercial orchard. The fruit is large, with golden-yellow skin covered largely with crimson; flesh is yellow, good, and firm enough to ship well. The great canning peach. The tree is a vigorous

grower, healthy, fairly hardy, and a regular cropper. Freestone. August and September.

**INGLE'S MAMMOTH**—Late yellow, resembles the Late Crawford but is more productive. September.

**FITZGERALD**—Of Canadian origin, hardy both in tree and bloom. Trees are strong growers and very productive, beginning to bear the second year after planting. This peach has been a success in nearly all peach sections. Fruit is bright yellow, large, suffused with red; flesh a deep yellow, firm, and of very high quality. Freestone. Last of August.

**GOLD DROP**—The beautiful golden color of the flesh makes it very attractive and popular. On the market it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early, and is productive. Freestone. Late September.

**HEATH CLING**—Fruit is very large, creamy white with faint blush. Flesh pure white to stone juicy and sweet with a good aroma. Very popular for preserving and canning. A good keeper. October.

**HALE PEACH**—A large, deep golden yellow peach, overlaid with bright carmine. Smooth. Flesh firm, fine grained, and a perfect freestone. Ripens a little before the Elberta.

**KALAMAZOO** An excellent variety. Fruit large, golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow to the pit; of delightful flavor. The pit is small

and freestone. The trees are hardy, productive, and bear early. September.

**LEMON FREE**—Large fruit, light yellow, with a greenish tinge; flesh is golden yellow, tender and juicy. Excellent for canning.

**LEMON CLING**—A large, oblong, yellow peach, brightened with a dark red cheek; flesh firm and rich. Tree is hardy and productive. Bears about the middle of September.



**CROSBY**

**NEW PROLIFIC**—A popular market variety with large yellow fruit with blush cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, fine flavor, and a freestone. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. September.

**NIAGARA**—This peach has been well tested in western New York where it originated. Surpasses both Elberta and Crawford's in size, color and quality. Ripens between Crawford's and Elberta.

**OLD MIXON FREE**—The standard late white

peach. A large, handsome freestone with tender, excellent, white flesh. Early September.

**REAR**—A large, yellow peach, mottled with red, juicy, fine. Enormously productive. A valuable market variety. Late September.

**TRIUMPH**—One of the most popular yellow freestone varieties, ripening very early. Very large, golden yellow, nearly white with red; flesh deep rich yellow. Fine for shipping and shipping. Tree blooms late and is an excellent annual cropper. July.

## Cherry Trees

This is one of the leading fruits; a fruit that no home owner can afford to be without. They are practically annual bearers and are infected by fewer diseases than any other fruit tree.

The sour varieties are hardy, vigorous and frost resisting. They are easily grown wherever other trees succeed and do not require spraying for scale; however it is beneficial for the fruit.

The "sweet" cherries thrive and produce large crops of beautiful, luscious fruit in many localities. It is always better to plant where the trees will be protected as much as possible from the late spring frosts. Most cherries can be shipped long distances.

Our cherry stock is as fine as can be produced. They are all budded on imported Mahalab stock, which makes them the best fruit producing and long-lived trees.



### PRICES OF CHERRY TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old, first class, XX—	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
2-year-old, first class, 4 to 5 feet	.50	3.75	35.00
2-year-old, first class, 3 ft.	.40	3.00	25.00

**BLACK TARTARIAN**—A beautiful, purplish cherry of superb quality, rich and juicy. This remarkable tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. A prolific bearer. Late June and July.

**DYEHOUSE**—One of the earliest cherries. Similar to the Early Richmond, but ripens about a week earlier and is much sweeter. The fruit is medium sized, soft, red, and juicy. The tree is hardy, upright grower, and very productive. June.

**EARLY RICHMOND** or **MAY**—Unsurpassed for cooking. The tree is a free grower and reliable producer. The fruit is medium, dark red, juicy, and has an acid flavor. June.

**GOVERNOR WOOD**—The standard of quality among the sweet cherries. The large, light red fruit hangs well on the tree and does not rot easily. The fruit buds are hardy and the tree is a stout, healthy grower, and an abundant bearer. June.

**LATE DUKE**—A large, light red cherry of most excellent quality. They are between a sweet and a sour cherry. Fine for canning. The tree is a strong, upright grower.

**LARGE MONTMORENCY**—Several different strains come under this variety or name; all of them are good, but we consider this particular strain one of the very best of the sour cherries,

Mr. E. F. Loeffler, 79 E. Spring St., Columbus, Ohio, writes: "All stock is planted and growing fine. I sure am a booster for your Company and treatment."

and it should be largely planted in every orchard. The fruit is large, dark red, and handsome.

**WINDSOR**—We recommend this variety for the hardiness of the tree and fruit buds, as a seedling of Canadian origin. A large, delicious cherry of very remarkable qualities; reddish-

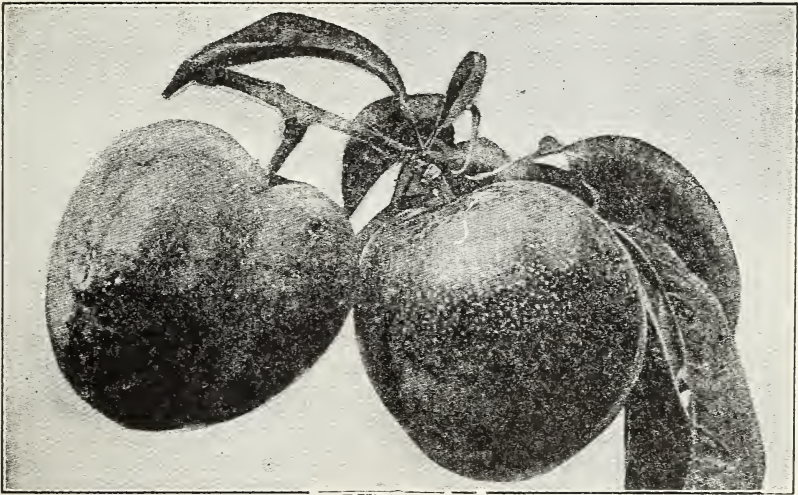
brown or liver-colored. Valuable for late market or home use. July.

**YELLOW SPANISH**—A large, handsome, sweet cherry, with light red cheek, firm and most delicious. The tree is vigorous in growth and productive. Late June.

# Plum Trees

These trees require so little space in growing that, although the space is quite limited, everyone can easily grow all the family will need. They make excellent trees for the chicken yard and for filling in old orchards.

The varieties we offer are the best tested kinds and have proved to be the easiest to grow and care for.



**BURBANK**

**PRICES OF PLUM TREES**

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old, 5 to 7 feet <b>XX</b>	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
2-year-old, 4 to 5 feet	.50	4.00	35.00
2-year-old, 3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00	25.00

**ABUNDANCE**—Beautiful yellow, heavily over-spread with purple-carmine; large to very large; flesh yellow, very juicy, sweet, quite firm; skin tough. Tree a strong, thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific. Fruit stands shipping well to distant markets. July.

**BRADSHAW**—Remarkably good early plum. Very large, dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Valuable market variety. Tree an erect, vigorous grower. Middle of August.

**BURBANK**—Successful almost anywhere. Fruit very large, color cherry red, mottled; flesh yellow, sweet and firm. Fine for keeping and shipping. Tree a vigorous grower, but so straggling that it requires sharp pruning. August.

**GERMAN PRUNE**—One of the oldest varieties. The tree is vigorous in growth and productive. Large, purple fruit that is firm, sweet, and delicious. A freestone. September.

**LOMBARD**—A favorite for canning and culinary purposes. Of medium size, oval, violet-red. Flesh is yellow, juicy, pleasant and good. Adheres to the stone. Good market variety.

The tree is strong and productive, bearing when quite young. Late August.

**MOORE'S ARCTIC**—Purplish black plum with a thin bloom. The fruit is small to medium; flesh juicy, sweet, and fine flavored. Tree is healthy, a regular and abundant bearer. August.

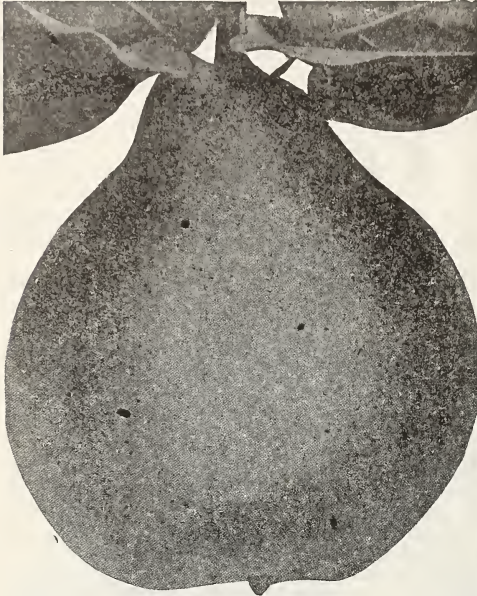
**POND'S SEEDLING**—Very large, oval plum, reddish purple color, sugary, rich, and juicy but rather coarse. The tree is vigorous and fruitful. September.

**REINE CLAUDE**—Fine variety for canning. Fruit is large, roundish oval, greenish-yellow, spotted with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and of the finest quality. Very productive.

**RED JUNE**—An early-ripening Japanese plum of good quality. Medium to large fruit, purplish-red; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse grained, juicy, and of good quality; half cling with a small stone. Fine for canning. Tree healthy, hardy, and very prolific. Early August.

**SHIPPER'S PRIDE**—A large, showy plum, frequently two inches in diameter, dark purple, of the Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm. Good shipper. September.

**YELLOW EGG**—A beautiful yellow, egg-shaped plum of the largest size; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, and always clings to the stone. Excellent for canning. Always brings a good price on market. Tree a prolific bearer and good grower. Late August.



CHAMPION QUINCE

## Quinces

The Quince is always in demand, altho its commercial value has changed but little for many years. Quinces are largely used in cooking, canning and preserving, as they have a delicious flavor. It is a reliable cropper, and requires but little care. Yet the increased size of the fruit and the quality repay well for all the extra work given them. The trees thrive in almost any soil, but prefer a heavy, moist, clay loam.

### FIRST-CLASS TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	40.00

**CHAMFION**—A strong, rugged, exceedingly productive tree, which begins to bear when two years old. The fruit is large, oval, of a rich color and excellent quality. It ripens late and keeps well until January.

**APPLE OR ORANGE**—Large, round, bright golden yellow, cooks quite tender, and has an excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving and for market. An abundant bearer. One of the finest late varieties.

## Mulberries

On account of the beautiful, heavy foliage and compact growth of the mulberries, they are frequently classed as ornamental trees. They are very hardy and long lived; in fact, one specimen of which we know is more than three hundred years old. Throughout the Western States they are frequently planted for wind-breaks and hedges, and are valuable for posts.

Mulberries attract the birds. As the berries ripen, the branches are swarmed by birds of all varieties that feast on the juicy fruits with which the branches abound.

**DOWNING'S EVERBEARING**—The fruit of this variety is large, black, and rich, with a sub-acid flavor. The fruiting season lasts from six weeks to three months. The trees are extensively planted because of their hardiness and productiveness. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.

**NEW AMERICAN**—Equal to the Downing in all respects and is a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for fruit. The berries are very large and ripen from June to middle of September. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.

**RUSSIAN**—A very hardy, rapid-growing tree and very productive, but the fruit is small and of little value except as food for the birds. Often planted around orchards for this purpose. The wood is valuable for posts. 5 to 6 ft., 30c each; \$2.75 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 20c each, \$1.75 per 10.



Downing Mulberry.

Mr. J. Frank Robb, New Philadelphia, Ohio, writes: "It is a rare occasion that I take the time to write and inform anyone that I am more than pleased with their goods or products, but I have a reason to tell you that your plants and the rose I purchased from you a short time ago are superior to any that I have ever purchased that there is no comparison whatever."

# Grape Vines

One of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown, because it can be depended upon practically every year. Grape vines will grow almost everywhere, but to produce the finest specimens they should be carefully cultivated and pruned. A south or southwestern exposure will, as a rule, give best results. The soil should be dry, and if not naturally so, should be artificially drained before planting.

A top dressing of well-rotted manure should be applied each year, alternated every few years with a dressing of slaked lime.

Grapes can be easily trained over fences, buildings, arbors, summer-houses, pergolas, etc., and in this way are ornamental as well as useful. The enemies of the grape vine and fruit are very few and can be easily kept in check.

## PRICES OF GRAPES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Grape Vines, 2-year-old	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00

**AGAWAM**—Large, compact, dark red or maroon colored berries. Ripens early and is very attractive.

**BRIGHTON**—A very desirable, early red grape. Berries are medium to large sized bunches, good flavor and quality.

**CATAWBA**—Medium large, red grape, of good quality. Late.

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY**—One of the strongest growers, and a most hardy variety. Quality is good and is a long keeper.

**CONCORD**—The most popular black grape in America. Good shipper, sweet, and juicy. Vine hardy, healthy, and productive.

**DELAWARE**—This is an American grape. There is no other variety more delicately flavored or having a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware. Next to the Concord, it is the most popular, and has a beautiful pink color.

**MOORE'S EARLY**—A very popular, early grape. Hardy, and a good grower.

**NIAGARA**—When fully ripe, the berries are a greenish yellow. Skin tough with quality similar to the Concord. This is the leading white grape for home and market use.

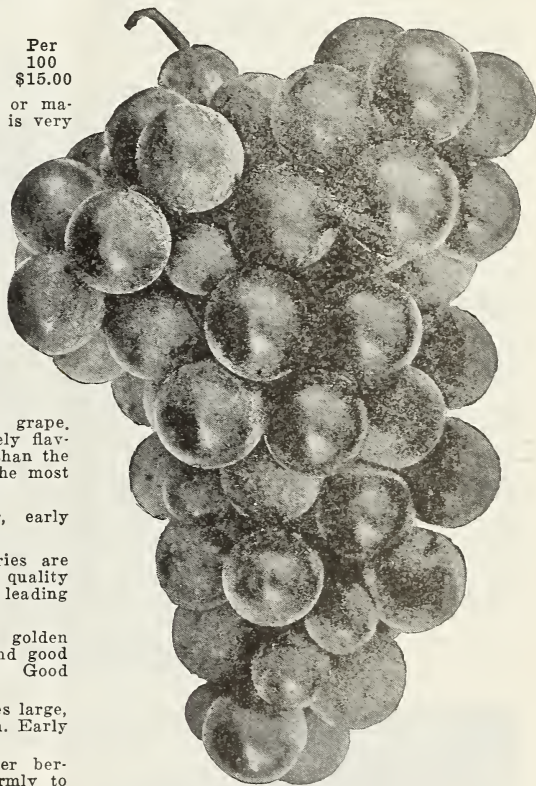
**POCKLINGTON**—The berries are a golden yellow, sweet and juicy. Vine hardy, and good producer. Ranks next to the Concord. Good shipper.

**SALEM**—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, dark copper color, sweet, with a thin skin. Early September.

**VERGENNES**—The large, white amber berries are rich and delicious, and hold firmly to the stem. An excellent keeper.

**WOODRUFF RED**—A very profitable grape grown with the Delaware. Good shipper and keeper. Very vigorous and good producer.

**WORDEN**—A seedling of the Concord. Large bunches, which ripen ten days earlier than the Concord. Deserves a good place on the market.



**CONCORD**

**WYOMING**—Vine very hardy, healthy, and robust. Berries a beautiful light red, and in size are nearly double the size of the Delaware. Flesh tender, sweet, juicy. Best early red market grape.

## Rhubarb or Pieplant

Plants 15c each; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 100.

**LINNAEUS**—Leaf-stocks long, large, tender, juicy, produced quite early. Cellar-grown rhubarb with beautifully pink, tender stalks may be enjoyed in March by any one who will devote a little time to it. For this crop the plants are

grown from spring until fall in very rich soil so as to establish a number of crowns on each root. In the fall a number of roots are packed together with rich soil in some cool, dark cellar. After the crop has been cut, the roots are replaced in the garden to regain their vigor for the next year's forcing.

# Currant Bushes

Experience teaches that a cool, moist soil is best adapted to the growth of currants. Strong, moist loams, with a considerable mixture of clay, are good. Even, well-drained, stiff clay will give good results.

The pruning is simple, but very important. The younger the wood, the finer the fruit. It is absolutely necessary, however, that a fair supply of the old wood be left in order to insure productiveness. No wood over three years old should be allowed to remain. Plants should be set in rows six feet wide and about three feet apart in the row. Twenty-five hundred can be planted to the acre.

## PRICES OF CURRANTS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large, first class plants	\$.20	\$1.75	\$15.00

**CHERRY**—Bush a strong grower, very hardy, and quite prolific bearer. The large, bright red berry has a thin skin and a fine flavor.

**CHAMPION**—This is one of the best and most desirable varieties of black currants, having a mild flavor. Plant is a vigorous grower and the fruit is above the medium size.

**FAY'S PROLIFIC**—The leading market currant. One of the best known varieties and universally used by the large fruit-growers. Long stems, fine flavor, and very productive. Fruit easy to pick, good shipper; plants are very hardy.

**LONDON MARKET**—Bush vigorous and upright. One of the best for northern climates and at the same time a leader in the Southern states. Beautiful dark red berries medium sized with large branches. A favorite for home market and will stand long shipments.

**RED CROSS**—A strong-growing, very productive variety. The medium-sized, bright red berries are borne in long clusters and are of the finest quality.

**WHITE GRAPE**—One of the most vigorous growing varieties we have. Fruit excellent for table use, having a mild acid flavor. The golden-white berries are borne in large, handsome clusters.

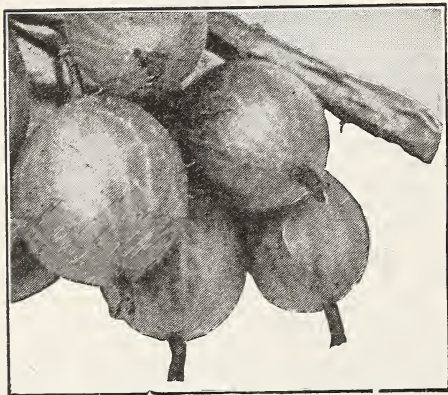
**WILDER**—Upright and vigorous grower, bright red berry of excellent quality; ripens and remains bright and firm very late. Largely planted



WHITE GRAPE

by the best fruit growers. It is our first choice of all the kinds.

# Gooseberry Bushes



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

One of the hardiest of the bush fruits. The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam; but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well fertilized once each year. The gooseberries bear most freely on two and three year old wood. Therefore, the aim should be to keep a continuous supply of vigorous shoots. Prune freely to encourage upright growth. We offer all first-class plants.

**DOWNING**—One of the most favored of all gooseberries for family use and a very good market berry. Medium-sized fruit; flesh soft and juicy. This variety is planted more extensively than any other kind by the fruit growers. 25c each; 12 for \$2.00; 100 for \$12.00.

**HOUGHTON**—Very productive, good and vigorous grower, an old and reliable variety, very hardy. 12c each; 6 for 75c; 100 for \$8.25.



# Raspberry Bushes

Many great improvements in the hardy varieties of raspberries, make the cultivation of the fruit comparatively easy. They will do well in any good soil, but thrive best in deep, moist (not over-wet) soil. The lighter loams are preferable for the red varieties, while the heavier suits the black varieties best. Pinch back the black varieties early when the young canes are about three feet high, in order to keep the bushes snug and compact. Mulching will prove beneficial to both in summer and winter. Once the raspberry patch is established, it requires very little cultivation.

## Varieties Grown from Tips

**CARDINAL**—One of the most vigorous growers and one of the hardiest of all the raspberries. In fact, it is considered one of the very best purple berries. The best proof of this is that nearly all growers discard the other purple varieties after the Cardinals are once established. They produce a fine quality of dark red or almost purple berries through a long season. A very fine quality for family use.  
25 plants for \$1.00;  
100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$20.00.

**GREGG** — Known for many years by more people than is any other raspberry on the market. Large, showy, black, firm, and will ship well. Hardy and vigorous growers. Ripens about mid-season. 25 plants, \$1.00; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

**HAYMAKER** — Very large, firm berry, good shipper, and one of the best for home use. A lighter red than the Cardinal. Plants are very hardy, and a good crop may be depended upon each year. 25 plants, \$1.00; 100 for \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$20.

**KANSAS** — Plants are strong, vigorous growers, will stand extremes of drought and cold weather and still bear large crops. These will grow with less care than will any others of the "tip" varieties. 25 plants for \$1.00; 100 plants, \$2.00; 1,000 for \$17.50.

**CUMBERLAND**—The fruit of this variety is

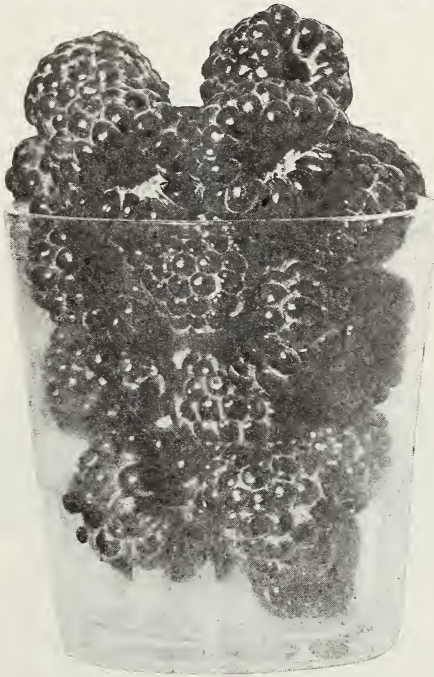
largest of all the black caps; firm, a good shipper, and one of the most profitable as a market berry. Very choice black cap, 25 plants, \$1.00; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

## Varieties Which Grow from Roots, Called Sucker Plants

**CUTHBERT**—Considered the queen of the market, as they bring a higher price on the market than any other of the red raspberries. The fruit is large, dark crimson, firm, sweet, rich, highly flavored and as beautiful as strawberries. This is one of the hardiest of the red raspberries and endures the extreme northern climates or the southern summers with equal vigor and productiveness. 25 plants for \$1.00; 100 plants, \$2.00; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

**MILLER'S RED** — A very healthy grower that bears a good quality of bright red berries throughout the entire raspberry season. In fact, during some seasons, they bear fruit as late as August. An excellent shipper, 25 plants for \$1.00; 100 plants for, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

**KING**—A very early red berry that always commands a good price. The plants are hardy and productive and the fruit of good quality. The King raspberry is earlier than any other variety. 25 plants for \$1.00; 100 plants, \$2; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.



# Have Your Own Asparagus Bed

Asparagus is very easily grown, and no plant will produce as this one does with as little outlay. May be either planted in fall or spring. Dig up the ground deep, put on plenty of well-rotted manure thoroughly mixed in the soil, throw out a bed about four to five inches deep, lay the plants in by spreading the roots out well, and scatter the dirt over the plants about four inches, or the depth of the ground thrown out; press the dirt well around the plants by patting it down with a spade or shovel, then top-dress the ground with about three inches of well-rotted manure and scatter salt enough over the top of this to make the ground white enough to track a rabbit. Two hundred plants will supply a good-sized family the second year and make a bed 3 feet

wide and 15 feet long. Salt should be put on at the end of every season, in the spring.

## PRICES OF ASPARAGUS PLANTS

	Per 100	Per 1000
Large plants	\$1.00	\$8.60

**BARR'S MAMMOTH**—A very good variety with large, even-sized roots.

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL** — Really colossal. Deep green shoots from one to two inches in diameter are sent up thickly from the crowns.

**FALMETTO**—In large markets, this asparagus brings the highest prices on account of the size and beautiful appearance of its stocks. Some years it is on the market several days before the other varieties.

# The Everbearing Red Raspberry

**ST. REGIS**—This new raspberry of recent introduction stands in a class alone. It will produce fruit from June until the berries freeze in the fall or early winter. The fruit begins to ripen very early and continues on the new canes throughout the remainder of the summer and fall months. Berries are a bright crimson,

good size, rich, sugary, with excellent raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green, leathery foliage. St. Regis is a heavy bearer and has proven one of the most profitable of the red varieties, also a producer of fruit during the summer and fall. 10c each; 75c per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

## Blackberry Plants

The blackberry thrives well in almost any soil, but to reach perfection, demands a strong loam tending towards clay, rather than sand. In many parts of the country, winter protection is a necessity and often adds greatly to the yield, where not considered really essential. Planting is best done in the spring. If, however, plants are set in the fall, each plant should be covered with a mulch of earth or straw manure, which should be removed in the spring. The pruning of the blackberry is not a difficult task, yet success depends upon the proper method. The old canes should be removed yearly; it is preferable in the summer after they have borne their crop of fruit. Cultivation should be frequent but shallow, as deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces them to sucker. Pinch back the canes when three or four feet high. It is best not to allow more than three or four canes to a hill. Blackberries should be planted about four feet apart in rows seven feet apart. It will take about 1,450 plants to the acre when planted this way. Those offered below are all tested varieties.

**AGAWAM**—Fruit medium size, jet black, sweet, and tender to the core; a valuable variety for home use, being sweet as soon as black. 10 plants, 50c; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$20.00.

**BLOWER**—Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, of the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black color, good shipping properties, best quality, and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort. 10c each; 15 for 75c; 100 for \$4.00.

**EARLY HARVEST**—The best blackberry in cultivation. Fruit firm and of good quality, excellent shipper, good market variety. Needs some protection in winter. 10 plants for 50c; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$20.00.

**ELDORADO**—This is a comparatively new variety, and has proven itself to be the best of all blackberries under cultivation. The best proof for this is the berry growers. After once fruiting the Eldorado, they discard almost all other varieties which they have. It is very hardy, claimed to have no equal in this respect. Fruit is very large, jet black, good shipper, good quality, and a great producer. We personally recommend this variety above any other that is offered. 10 plants, 65c; 100 plants, \$3.50; 1,000 plants, \$22.50.

**MERSEREAU**—Strong grower, upright, productive, stout stock canes. Very hardy. Yields enormous crops of brilliant black berries that retain their color under all conditions. Extra

good quality. 10 plants for 65c; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$20.

**SNYDER**—Very hardy, great producer, medium size, and one of the best known varieties of the blackberries, succeeding wherever planted. Over-production is its greatest fault. 10 plants for 50c; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$20.00.

**TAYLOR**—Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder, canes of vigorous growth, iron-clad hardness, and wonderfully prolific. Ripens late. 10 plants for 50c; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$20.00.

**WILSON'S EARLY**—Very large, fine flavor, sweet and juicy, and a vigorous grower. This is not as large a producer as some of the other varieties, but the quality and flavor are in its favor. 10 plants for 50c; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants for \$20.00.

## DEWBERRIES

The dewberry is a trailing or vine form of the blackberry. May be trained to run over stone piles, over rough embankments or rocky hillsides, and sometimes produce a very large crop of fruit annually over land where no other crop could be grown. The fruit is very large and always at a premium with the commission men or the open market. Should be protected in winter with a coarse litter.

**LUCRETIA**—Fruit of high quality and very large, often one to two inches long and one inch in diameter. Perfectly hardy and a great bearer. 10 plants for 50c; 100 plants for \$3.00; 1,000 plants for \$20.00.



**ELDORADO**

# Spring Strawberries

Strawberries are so well known and generally grown that it is hardly necessary to give much space to descriptions. If interested in knowing about the culture of strawberries, we will be pleased to send out booklet, "What, Where, When, and How to Plant," price 10c, sent free with orders, which tells about preparing bed, cultivation, etc. We will only give here a few notes of special importance: Ground must be well drained. Ground must be well prepared. Plant in spring—always the best time. Generous supply of well-rotted manure is a great benefit. Protect plants when received from nursery; never allow roots to be exposed to the sun or wind. Plant in rows four feet apart and eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in row. Crown or plant should never be below surface of ground.

**PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

25 Plants -----	\$0.75
100 Plants -----	1.25
1,000 Plants -----	6.00

Best grade of plants. Your choice of kinds.

**ABOMA** (Per.)—One of the finest for long-distance shipping. The large berries are bright red to the center. Of conical shape, with prominent yellow seeds that help to make them very attractive on market. The quality is such that it is a leader with many growers.

**BEANDYWINE** (Per.)—A well-known variety that has proven very successful wherever planted. Produces immense quantities of large, very fine, deep red berries that have a delightful flavor. The bright yellow seeds make a fine color contrast with the beautiful red fruit. This is one variety that has been a favorite in most all of the states east of the Rocky Mountains and also on the Pacific coast. The foliage of this variety is very large; the fruit stems strong and erect, holding the large berries well off the ground. We can freely recommend this as being one of the very best berries.

**BUBACH** (Imp.)—This variety has never failed to win a reputation wherever planted. It is famous for its beautifully colored, large berries and mammoth crops. It is a leader among the money-makers, an old, well-tested variety that has never failed.

**ENHANCE** (Imp.)—A very good bearer for the market. The plant is a healthy and vigorous grower, reliable, productive, and of a good quality.

**FENDELL** (Imp.)—A comparatively new variety; a seedling from the Wm. Belt, originated in 1915 by Charles E. Fendell. It is noted for the strong growing plants, extra large, fine-flavored berries, and great productiveness. It has a record of better than sixteen thousand quarts per acre.

**GANDY** (Per.)—Another old favorite. Its popularity, instead of decreasing, is steadily increasing. The fruit is a dark red with dark red seeds. A very late berry that does best on a heavy clay soil. Considered one of the best shippers ever known and has done well wherever tried. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap, as fertilizer.

**GLEN MARY** (Per.)—Mid-season. Unexcelled as a long-distance shipper and one of the best for our States, as it resists dry weather admirably. A heavy bearer of large, delicious fruits.

**HAVERLAND** (Imp.)—On account of

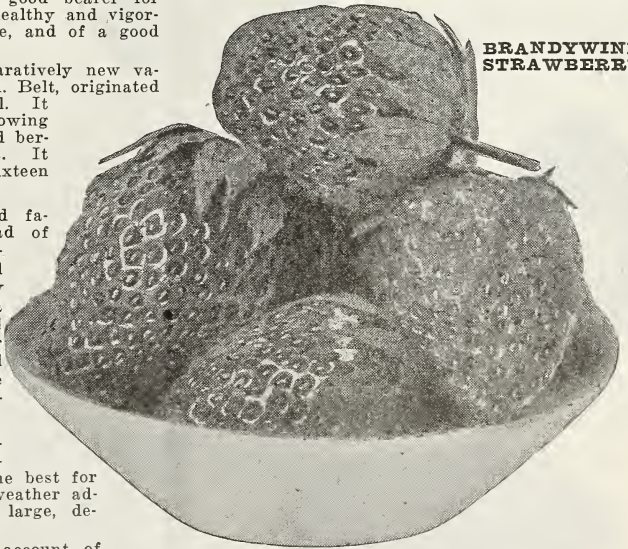
the hardiness, wonderful productiveness of the plants, and the general appearance, good shipping qualities, and excellent flavor, this berry continues to grow in popularity. It has always proven to be one of the best varieties wherever planted, and thrives best with the Senator Dunlap as fertilizer.

**HERITAGE** (Per.)—The plants of this variety are good growers. The fruit is unusually large for one that continues to bear throughout the berry season.

**NICK OHMER** (Per.)—Medium to late fruiting. A most popular sort with berries of beautiful carmine color. The fruit is large, firm, and of unusually delicious flavor. The long stems make picking very easy. A fine shipper and suitable for fancy market. A leading variety with many growers.

**SENATOR DUNLAP** (Per.)—The demand for this variety has been increasing steadily, as it has an unusually long fruiting season. It bears immense quantities of large, handsome, rich, fine-flavored, dark red berries, which are of uniform size and shape and very attractive appearance. The demand for this variety among fruit growers shows that it is coming to the top as one of the best.

**UNCLE JIM** (Per.)—A strong grower that bears large fruit of a rich color. One of the best for canning; a good market variety and a good shipper. Heavy producer. Every strawberry patch should contain some of this variety.



**BRANDYWINE STRAWBERRY**

Mrs. C. B. Gauss, Palo, Mich., writes: "The order of plants and shrubs arrived last night in excellent condition and we were much pleased with them."

# Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

Fall-bearing strawberries are a success. Every home especially should have a patch of these, enough for home use at least. There is good money in them, if raised for market. Just think of fresh strawberries all through the fall months. What a luxury! You can have all you need of them by planting some of the following varieties. Set the same as other strawberry plants and keep the fruit stems picked off till about July 1, same as on all new set plants. They will produce a good paying crop of berries the first year.

Price per hundred ----- \$ 3.00  
 Price per thousand ----- 20.00

**PROGRESSIVE** (Per.)—A wonderful fall-bearing strawberry, as the spring-set plants not only produce big crops of berries the same season, but the runner plants also begin to bear fruit as soon as they are set, and in this way Progressive yields a crop of fruit the first year. The fruit is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. Progressive will please you.

**SUPERB** (Per.)—This is the best and most profitable fall-bearing strawberry grown. Superb berries are much larger than other varieties and of far better quality and better appearance. After the first year they produce a big crop in June and again in the fall. It is the best known and most widely planted. The plants are strong and stand the winter well. The fruit is large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy and attractive.

# Edible Nut Trees

## PRICES OF SMALL NUT TREES

We are offering again this year a collection of nut-bearing trees:

**AMERICAN CHESTNUT**, first class, 12 to 24 inches, 20 for \$1.00.

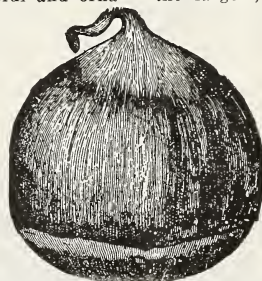
**ENGLISH FILBERTS**, first class, 2 to 3 feet, 10 for \$1.75.

**PECANS**, 1 to 2 feet, 4 for \$2.50.

### CASTANEA (Chestnut)

**AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT** (Dentata)—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. The timber is desirable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. They are a remarkable race of trees, bearing very young, and yielding large crops of nuts of extraordinary size. The nuts are sweet, delicately flavored, and are a valuable item of commerce. 3 to 4 feet, 30c each; \$25 per 100.

**CORYLUS** (Hazelnut)  
**ENGLISH FILBERT** (Americana) — These nuts grow wild throughout a good part of the United States. The nuts are medium size,



**AMERICAN CHESTNUT**

nearly round, rich flavor of superior quality. The cultivation of these nuts is not very profitable. 2 to 3 feet, 25c.

### CARYA (Hickory)

**PECAN**—Pecan growing is becoming a favorite industry in the Southern and Western States and is quite profitable. The trees are long lived, quite hardy and productive. A species of hickory which may well



**FILBERT**

rank first, among our native nuts. They are large, thin-shelled, full kernels, and of rich flavor. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.



**PECAN**

**ENGLISH WALNUTS**, first class, 2 to 3 feet, 5 for \$2.75.

**BLACK WALNUTS**, first class, 2 to 3 feet, 10 for \$2.00.

**JAPAN WALNUTS**, first class, 2 to 3 feet, 10 for \$3.25.

**WHITE WALNUT**, 2 to 3 feet, 5 for \$1.00.

### JUGLANS (Walnut)

**BLACK WALNUT** (Nigra)—This is one of the largest, grandest, and most massive of our forest trees. It is a favorite of the landscape gardener. A very good tree for public planting on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The timber of this tree is very valuable. The nuts are large, round, covered with a thick husk, and the kernel has a fine flavor, much liked by many people. 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.

**BUTTERNUT, WHITE WALNUT** (Cinerea) — The tree is especially esteemed for its abundant crops of fruit which abounds in oil and is sweet and rich. The nut is

oval; the husk is covered with a sticky gum, and the surface of the nut is much rougher than any of the other walnuts. The tree is valuable as a park tree. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

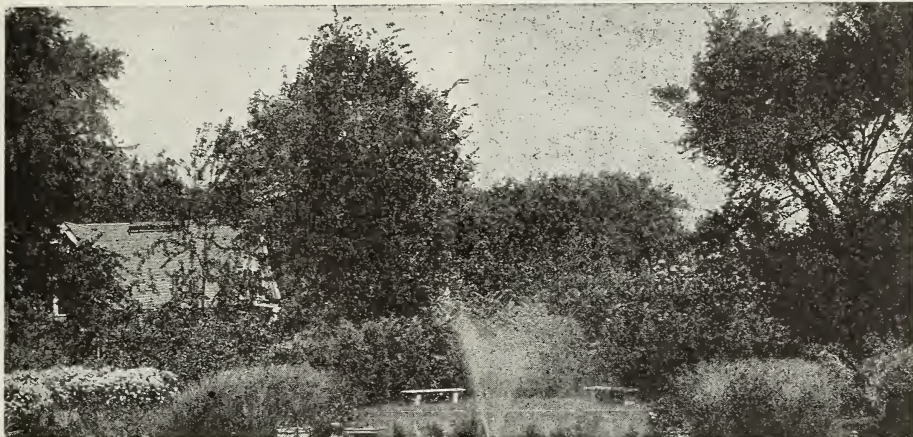
**ENGLISH WALNUT** (Regia)—A fine ornamental tree that grows well in the climate of the Middle States and bears freely. Large profits are realized from the orchards of California and the South and still large quantities of these nuts are imported. The nut is about the size of a black walnut; it has a thin shell and contains a large kernel which has a very delicate flavor. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.



**ENGLISH WALNUT**

**JAPAN WALNUT** (Sieboldiana)—The large, spreading top of this tree makes it very ornamental. The trees are very hardy, having stood a temperature of 20 degrees below zero without injury; begins to bear when three years old. The nuts are larger than the common hickory; shells moderately thick; kernels sweet. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

# Hardy Ornamental Trees



Ornamental shade trees play an important part in the arrangement of all lawns and parks. They are often invaluable as windbreaks, supply shade, and help retain the moisture—conditions that are essential to the growth of many of the choicest shrubs and perennials.

There are trees noteworthy for their profusion of bloom; some for the unusual color of bark or leaves; and some for the strength of their limbs. Some trees will endure smoke much better than others, making them valuable for city planting.

For many years we have given especial attention to ornamental trees, and are confident of our ability to please the most critical buyer. We have the largest variety of this class of stock to be found in this part of the State.

## ASH (Fraxinus)

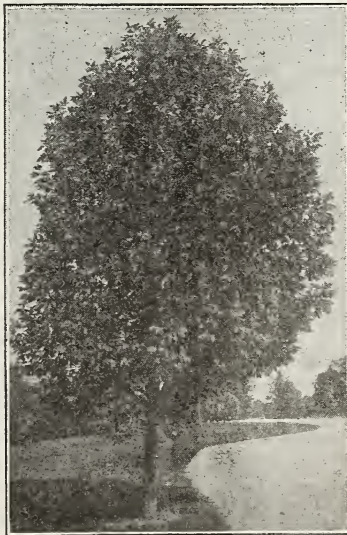
**AMERICAN WHITE ASH** (Americana) — A handsome, hardy, broad-headed, quick growing shade tree, sometimes reaching 120 feet in height. Very valuable in landscape work, for park and street planting. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

## BEECH (Fagus)

We especially recommend the beeches for ornamental and park planting because of their great beauty and enduring character. When planting, be careful to prune severely and judiciously, leaving a good supply of well-developed buds. Beeches branched to the ground are the best shape for screens.

**AMERICAN BEECH** (Grandifolia) — A noble, native tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times but especially so in winter and early spring when the bark is grayish white. The medium-sized, triangular-shaped nuts are sweet and fine flavored. 5 to 7 ft., 65c each.

**PURPUREA** — A strong,



**AMERICAN WHITE ASH**

vigorous tree with beautiful purple leaves. Should have one in every park, cemetery, or lawn. Trees should be planted of the sizes of 3 to 4 feet. They are easy to transplant at this size, but are very hard to get to grow if transplanted when larger. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

## BIRCH (Betula)

Birches not only form an interesting class of trees, but are also beautiful and ornamental. They are especially desirable for park and other ornamental planting. The bark usually separates into thin, papery leaves. The foliage is rarely attacked by insects. Their graceful habit, slender and often pendulous branches, and their picturesque white trunks, make them conspicuous marks on any landscape.

**AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH** (Populifolia) — A small, rapid-growing, ornamental tree, thriving on very poor soil. Bark white and conspicuous in winter. 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

**CATALPA BUNGEI**

**EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH** (Alba)—This tree will attain a height of 80 feet and is a valuable specie. They are especially valuable for planting in colder climates. 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

**SWEET, CHERRY OR BLACK BIRCH** (Lenta)—A handsome, round-headed tree with pendulous branches when older. Very attractive in spring when covered with its long, staminate catkins. The trunk is of dark, reddish brown; the young bark is aromatic and of agreeable flavor. Usually grows 60 to 70 feet in height. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

**YELLOW BIRCH** (Lutea)—One of the most valuable trees of the Northern states. The bark is silvery gray or orange; on old trees, reddish-brown. The young bark is aromatic. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

### CATALPA

**WESTERN CATALPA** (Speciosa)—A handsome tree with large, bright green foliage, especially ornamental in June when laden with beautiful white flowers in large, showy panicles. Desirable on account of its rapid growth and ability to thrive in a great variety of soils. Valuable for lawn and street planting. 6 to 8 ft., 50c; 8 to 10 ft., 75c; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

**UMBRELLA CATALPA** (Bungei)—Just the tree to be used for formal effects. Propagated on a stem of the Catalpa Speciosa. It makes a very unique ornamental tree. It has a broad, dome-shaped head at the top of a long, straight stem. When the tree attains its full growth, the top is often 15 to 20 feet in diameter and not over 3 to 4 feet tall on top of a strong stem from 5 to 7 feet high. An exceptionally hardy variety. 5 to 7 ft. high, 2-year-old, \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.

### CHERRY (Cerasus)

**EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY** (Padus)—A

small tree which is covered with large, white flowers borne on somewhat drooping, leafy racemes. The fruit is black with a rough stone. 5 to 7 ft., 50c.

### CYPRESS (Taxodium)

**DECIDUOUS CYPRESS, BALD CYPRESS** (Distichum)—A tall, deciduous tree, growing 150 feet high, bark light cinnamon-brown, branches erect, forming a narrow, pyramidal head, which at maturity is broad and rounded, with slightly pendulate branches. Leaves narrowly linear, acute, thin, light green. 4 to 5 ft., 75c, 10 for \$6.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

### DOGWOOD (Cornus)

**WHITE DOGWOOD** (Florida)—Handsome tree of medium size, flowering after red buds when most other trees are still bare. Great white flowers are three inches across, lasting in favorable weather for several weeks. The bright red bark on its young branches makes it cheery in winter. Blooms when small. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

**FLORIDA** (var. Rubra)—A very beautiful form of the dogwoods with blossoms that are pink on the outside of the petals. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

For other species, see Shrubs.

### ELM (Ulmus)

**AMERICANA**—Very valuable for park planting, for avenues, and as a shade tree for lawns. One of the most majestic and graceful of our shade trees. Hardy, rapid grower, resists drought well, and is long lived. 6 to 8 ft., 50c; 8 to 10 ft., 75c; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

**ENGLISH ELM** (Campestris)—This tree is planted as an avenue tree. The foliage remains green several weeks later than those of the American elm. 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

**WHITE BIRCH**

**FLOWERING APPLE (Pyrus)**

**BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB** (*Augustifolia*)—The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. The tree rarely grows over 25 feet, and blooms when quite young. At a distance, the fragrant, delicate pink flowers look like dainty little roses. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

**PARKMAN'S FLOWERING CRAB** (*Halleana*)—A dwarf or small tree growing from 6 to 15 feet high. Its beautiful flowers are rose-colored, half double, and hang on slender, reddish pedicels. The fruit is small, brownish-red, and ripens quite late. In every way a beautiful tree. 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 3 for \$2.00.

**FLORIBUNDA**—A small tree often thorny, covered with beautiful rose-red flowers about the time the leaves appear. The fruit is small, red, and borne on long, slender stalks. 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 for \$2.00.

**HORNBEAN (Carpinus)**

**HOENBEAM** (*Americana*)—A native tree, in growth quite similar to the beech, but the foliage is thinner and form more irregular.

**EUROPEAN HORNBEAM** (*Betulus*) — Thick, dense habit and slow growth. Good for screens and hedges. 2 to 3 ft., 10c each; 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

**HORSE CHESTNUT (Aesculus)**

**EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT** (*Hippocastanum*)—A large growing, ornamental shade tree with beautiful dark green foliage. The white flowers are showy and interesting. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

**OHIO BUCKEYE** (*Glabra*)—A large and stately growing ornamental, native shade tree. Valuable for park and street planting. Beautiful leaves with showy, interesting flowers. 4 to 5 ft., 65c.

**RED FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT** (*Rubicunda*)—A very beautiful ornamental shade tree. In early spring they are covered with large, red flowers, very showy and interesting. It bears large nuts which are not edible. The large leaves cast a very dense shade. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.00.

**JAPANESE MAPLE (Acer Palmatum)**

The Japanese Maples are trees of dwarf habit and are the most delicately beautiful of all the small exotic trees. They may be planted in masses, or as specimen plants, and for this reason are treated separately. There are many happy variations in these maples, some with deli-



**AMERICAN ELM**

cately cut leaves, some highly colored during the first weeks of summer, while still others are highly colored throughout the entire season.

**PALMATUM**—A choice species of the Japanese Maples. They are extremely handsome shrubs of dense though graceful habits and with elegant foliage; beautiful, especially in the spring, for its delicate shades of green and red, and again in the autumn when they assume the most striking tints. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

**PALMATUM** (var. *Atropurpureum*) — The leaves of this species are a very dark purple, and are especially beautiful in early spring. Very effective grown as specimens or in groups. Sometimes 10 feet high. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

**PALMATUM** (var. *Dissectum*)—A variety with light green foliage, very deeply cut, almost fern-like foliage, of dwarf and pendulous habit. A handsome little tree. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

**PALMATUM** (var. *Purpureum*)—The finely cut leaves of this variety are an intense purple. Beautiful. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 10 for \$15.00.

**JAPONICA** (var. *Aureum*)—A rare and distinct variety of the Japanese Maple. Foliage a pronounced golden color. Grows sometimes ten feet high. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 10 for \$15.00.

**JUDAS TREE (Cercis)**

**AMERICAN JUDAS TREE, RED BUD** (*Canadensis*)—A handsome, ornamental tree growing 20 to 30 feet high. Has a broad irregular head and perfect, heart-shaped glossy leaves. In early spring covered with rosy pink blossoms. Very beautiful and attractive planted as specimens or in groups. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 65c.

**KEW TREE (Ginkgo)**

**MAIDEN HAIR TREE** (*Biloba*)—A tall, sparsely branched, usually slender tree, attaining 60 to 80 feet in height. They are especially valuable for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects; upright habit, free from insect injury. The leaves are fan-shaped. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.



**HORSE CHESTNUT**

**NORWAY MAPLE****LARCH (Larix)**

The Larches are ornamental, deciduous, coniferous trees chiefly grown for their bright or light green feathery foliage and regular habits.

**AMERICAN LARCH, TAMARACK** (*Laricina*)—A tree to 60 feet, with horizontal branches, forming a narrow, pyramidal head; bark reddish brown, leaves of a light green color. 2 to 4 ft., 40c each; 4 to 5 ft., 55c each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

**EUROPEAN LARCH** (*Decidua*)—A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season. Grows to a height of 100 ft. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; 4 to 5 ft., 55c each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each.

**JAPAN LARCH** (*Leptolepis*)—The foliage when young is a bright green, changing to a bright golden yellow in autumn. Sometimes 80 ft. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; 4 to 5 ft., 55c each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

**LINDEN (Tilia)**

**AMERICAN LINDEN** or **BASSWOOD** (*Americana*)—A beautiful, rapid-grown tree with large, broad leaves and fragrant flowers. The bloom furnishes the best of bee pasture. The linden should be extensively used as a lawn tree; is also very valuable for park and street planting. It thrives in moist, rich soil, but does well in any good soil. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

**SMALL-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN** (*Vulgaris*)—This specie grows nearly as large as the preceding one.

The leaves are smooth and green on both sides. This is the celebrated species of Berlin. It blooms about a week to ten days earlier than the American linden. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

**MAGNOLIA**

The Magnolia is one of the most profuse blooming trees. Especially is this true of the Chinese and Japanese sorts. Magnolias are not easily transplanted and we move them with small balls of earth attached. Since most of them bloom when only a foot or two high there will be no long waiting for flowers. Transplant in spring only.

**ALEXANDRIA**—One of the largest and the brightest of the pink flowering varieties. Hardy plants, well filled with bloom buds. \$3.00 each.

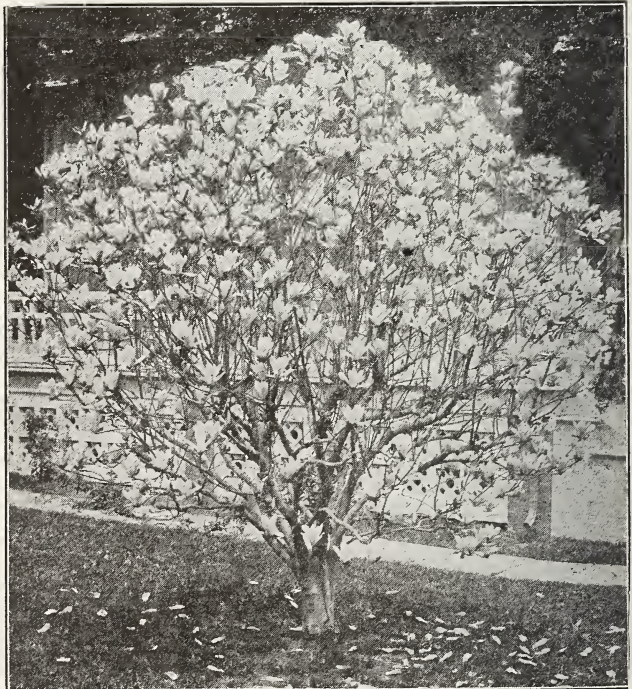
**LENNEI**—The best purple-flowered variety, producing rich purple or deep rose-colored flowers of fine form on a compact and symmetrical bush. The plants have well-filled bloom buds that will bloom this year. \$3.00 each.

**SOULANGEANA**—One of the hardiest, best, and most satisfactory species, forming a large, bushy tree about 20 feet in height by 20 feet in diameter. A well-grown plant, in bloom from the topmost branch to the lowest limb, rosy pink in bud, pure white when in full bloom; form a gigantic bouquet that cannot be surpassed for showiness. 3 to 4½ ft., well filled with bloom buds. \$3.00 each.

**STELLATA** (*M. Halleana*)—A dwarf, shrubby species with pure white flowers, delicately perfumed. The petals are long, narrow, and more numerous than on other varieties. It blooms earlier, grows slower, and is one of the best for small yards. \$3.00 each.

**MAPLE (Acer)**

**BOX ELDER, ASH LEAF MAPLE** (*Negundo*)—A large, spreading tree of rapid growth; very hardy and a good drought resister. Largely

**MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA**



planted for windbreaks and timber. The leaves resemble those of the ash. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

**GINNALA**—A shrub or small tree to 20 feet; leaves three-lobed and beautiful, turning bright red in Autumn. May be used as the Japanese Maples where they are not hardy. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.00.

**NORWAY MAPLE** (*Platanoides*)—A large, handsome tree with a compact, rounded head of spreading branches, attaining a height of 100 feet. The broad, deep green leaves cast a dense, refreshing shade. One of the best and most beautiful trees for street, park, cemetery, or lawn planting. 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 12 for \$10.00.

**NORWAY MAPLE** (var. *Rubrum*, var. *Reitenschii*)—Leaves are greenish-red when unfolding, turning dark, blood red in late summer. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

**PURPLE-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE** (*Schwedlerii*)—One of the most beautiful of the shade trees. In early spring the young leaves are bright red, changing to purplish green as they grow older. In autumn, they are golden yellow. The tree has a round, compact head and large leaves which cast a dense shade. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75.

**SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE** (*Saccharinum*)—This is one of the best known of all the maples. It is an ornamental tree with wide, slender, spreading branches. Thrives almost anywhere, but grows very rapidly in moist, rich soil. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

**SUGAR MAPLE, ROCK MAPLE** (*Saccharum*)—Large trees to 120 feet with gray bark. Long lived. Grows well except in damp, soggy soils. An excellent street and shade tree of upright, dense growth. Leaves turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. 6 to 8 feet, 75c each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

**MOUNTAIN ASH** (*Sorbus*)

**EUROPEAN** (*Aucuparia*)—An ornamental deciduous tree with beautiful foliage which turns orange-red in fall. The fruits are showy and often remain on all winter if not eaten by the birds. Not particular as to soil. 5 to 7 ft., 50c.

**OAK** (*Quercus*)

Possibly no other species of trees equals the oak in all its characteristics; certainly, none compare with it in enduring majesty. No tree is better suited to large estates or roomy lawns where there is plenty of room for its development. In many places it is gaining favor for avenue and street planting, but its complete adaptability is not yet established.

**ENGLISH OAK** (*Robur*, var. *Pedunculata*)—A long-lived tree with stout, spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped head. The leaves are dark green and somewhat smaller than those of our native species. A handsome tree for lawn or public grounds. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

**PIN OAK** (*Palustris*)—A handsome tree, especially when young. Often used for avenues; grows rapidly, prefers a somewhat moist soil. The foliage turns bright red in fall. Tree is fibrous rooted and transplants well. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

**RED OAK** (*Rubra*)—Beautiful oak of rapid growth, growing into a large, majestic tree, with usually broad round head, the foliage turning dark red in the fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

**SCARLET** (*Coccinea*)—A noble tree attaining a height of 80 feet, with gradually spreading branches which form a rather open head. It grows and does well in dry situations. Especially beautiful in the fall when the leaves turn to a brilliant scarlet. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

**WHITE OAK** (*Alba*)—The white oak is one of the noblest trees of the Northern states and a



**PIN OAK**

beautiful park tree where space will allow it to fully develop. The foliage assumes a beautiful, deep, vinous, red or violet-purple color in the fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

**OLIVE** (*Eleagnus*)

**RUSSIAN WILD OLIVE, OLEASTER** (*Angustifolia*)—Highly ornamental small tree, with handsome, silver-green leaves. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but fragrant. The fruit is yellow, coated with silver scales. Valuable for planting in dry or cold places. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

**PAGODA TREE** (*Sophora*)

**JAPANESE PAGODA TREE** (*Japonicum*)—This is an ornamental deciduous tree that is especially valuable for its late-appearing flowers which are white and disposed in panicles; the foliage is dark green and graceful and the tree is conspicuous in winter on account of its dark green branches. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

**PEA TREE** (*Caragana*)

**SIBERIAN PEA TREE** (*Arborescens*)—A very desirable tree for hedges, windbreaks, or ornamental planting. Of Russian origin. It is hardy and a rapid grower. It has a beautiful foliage resembling the locust, a fragrant bloom, followed by seed pods. Extensively planted through the Northwest. 3 to 4 ft., 35c; 4 to 6 feet, 40c.

**PERSIMMON** (*Diospyros*)

**VIRGINIANA**—This tree is much grown for its decorative features. An ornamental tree with

a round-topped head and handsome, shining foliage. This fruit is the well-known, puckery persimmon of peculiar flavor, of a pale orange-yellow, with a bright red cheek when touched by frost, which is necessary to bring it to full ripeness. 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

### POPLAR (Populus)

**EUGENE POPLAR, CAROLINA POPLAR** (Eugenei)—One of the surest, most rapid growing trees. It will grow where other trees appear weak and starved. The leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Valuable for quick effects. 6 to 8 ft., 25c; 8 to 10 ft., 40c; 10 to 12 ft., 50c.

**LOMBARDY** (Nigra, var. Italica)—One of the characteristic trees of Italy. With age it becomes one of the most striking and picturesque trees, particularly when some of the sprouts are allowed to grow about the old stock. Excellent for landmarks. 6 to 8 ft., 35c; 8 to 10 ft., 65c; 10 to 12 ft., 75c.

### PLUM (Prunus)

**PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM** (Pissardi)—A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white flowers in spring, large, showy, pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. 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. 3 to 4 ft., 30c each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.

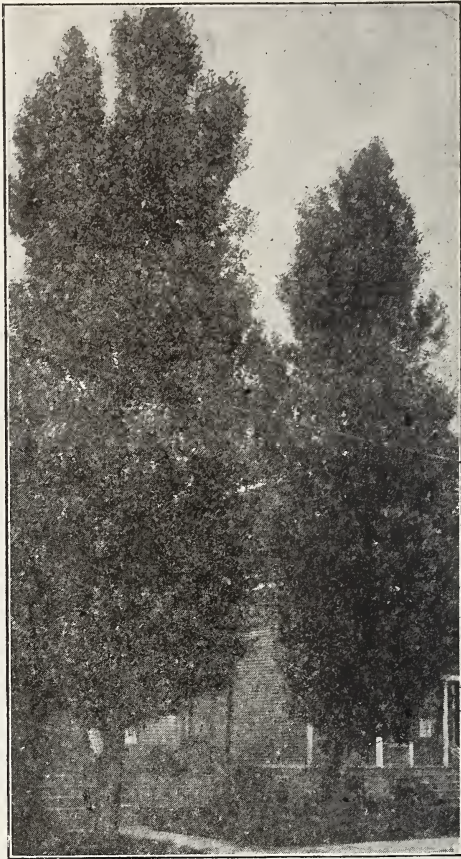
**SALISBURIA** (See Ginkgo or Kew Tree)

### SYRINGIA (Lilacs) TREE LILAC

**JAPAN LILAC** (Japonica)—This variety of the lilac was introduced from Japan where it attains the height and dignity of a small tree. The foliage is abundant and of a feathery texture. Flowers white and appear in large terminal panicles a month after the other lilacs have bloomed. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

### THORN (Crataegus)

**COCKSPUR** (Crus-galli)—A very decorative specie of distinct habit, handsome in bloom and showy, bright red fruits that remain on the branches a long time. The leaves assume a bright scarlet and orange in fall. Often used for hedges. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



**LOMBARDY POPLAR**

**MAY, ENGLISH HAWTHORN** (Oxyacantha)—A small-growing, attractive tree, bearing in early May an abundance of white, sweet-scented flowers, followed by bright red fruits. Much used for hedges in England. 2 to 3 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

**SCARLET FRUITED THORN** (Coccinea)—A fine native variety; blooms in May, producing a profusion of white blossoms, succeeded by red fruits; large leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

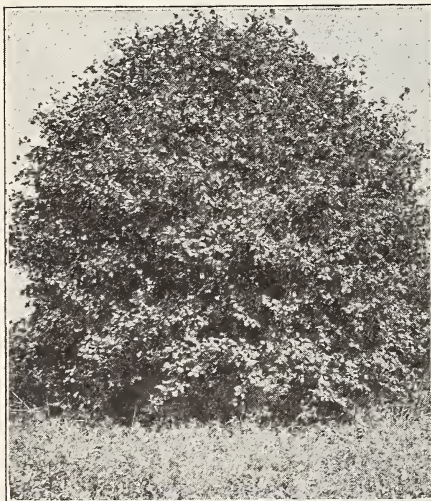
**WASHINGTON THORN** (Cordata)—A very desirable specie with beautiful fall coloring and large clusters of bright red fruits, remaining on the branches a long time. Formerly much used for hedges. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

### TREE OF HEAVEN (Ailanthus)

**GLANDULOSA**—A very rapid-growing, open-headed tree, with large, pinnate foliage of bright green color and tropical appearance. Will grow in almost any soil and resists the dust and smoke of cities, that prove fatal to many other trees. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

### TULIP TREE (Liriodendron)

**YELLOW WOOD** (Tulipifera)—A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light,



**SCARLET FRUITED THORN**



**TULIP TREE BLOSSOMS**

bluish green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June, its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy yellow and orange color, are very numerous. A distinguished tree for park, avenue, and lawn planting. 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

**WILLOW (Salix)**

**BAY-LEAF or LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW** (Pentandra)—Shrub or small tree to 20 feet. Foliage bright shining green and the branches chestnut color. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

**GOLDEN-BARK WILLOW** (Vitellina, var. Aurea)—The branches of this variety are a beautiful golden-yellow and very attractive in the winter, but especially so in early spring. 5 to 7 ft., 20c.

**FUSSY WILLOW** (Discolor)—A shrub or short-trunked tree; foliage smooth, bright green above and whitish beneath. Worthy of more extensive cultivation. Thrives on dry ground. The catkins of this specie are one of the earliest harbingers of spring. 5 to 7 ft., 65c.

# Weeping Deciduous Trees

The weeping trees are very interesting as well as beautiful and effective when rightly placed upon the lawn, or in the park. The charm of these trees is not their statelyness and grandeur so much as it is the odd and fantastic shapes which they so often assume. The best and most satisfactory are offered below.

**BEECH (Fagus)**

**SYLVATICA**, var. Pendula—This variety of the beech has pendulous branches, the larger limbs being almost horizontal. A very handsome tree and at the same time conspicuous wherever planted. \$1.00 each.

**BIRCH (Betula)**

**CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH** (Alba, var. Pendula Lanceolate)—Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender, drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in the fall. Its bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture. 5 to 6 ft., 65c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 for \$10.00.

**ELM (Ulmus)**

**CAMPERDOWN ELM** (Scabra, var. Pendula)—One of the most distinct and picturesque of the weeping trees. Hardy everywhere, and not particular as to soil. Leaves are large, glossy, and dark green. Its vigorous branches have a uniform habit. \$2.00 each.

**MAPLE (Acer)**

**WIER'S CUT-LEAF WEEPING MAPLE** (Saccharinum, var. Wieri)—This variety of the maple has very pendulous branches and the leaves are deeply cleft, giving them almost a fern-like appearance. 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

**MULBERRY (Morus)**

**TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY** (Alba, var. Tartarica Pendula)—We recommend this as one of the thriest, hardiest, and most beautiful of the weeping trees, with slender, willowy branches that sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. 2-year heads, \$1.50 each; 10 for \$12.00.

**WILLOW (Salix)**

**ELEGANTISSIMA**—A strong and the most vigorous grower of all the weeping willows. Used for planting in low places or on the banks of streams, springs, lakes, or ponds, making a very beautiful effect. 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 10 for \$7.00.

**WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW** (Dolo-

rosa)—A weeping tree of rarely more than 40 ft. in height. The branches are long, slender, and pendulous. The trees are quite hardy and will stand planting in the northern states. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.



**TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY**



## Choice Evergreens

Hardy coniferous evergreens are indispensable in much of the landscape work that is done today. Every lawn, park, etc., should have at least a few of these beautiful specimens to give the bit of color that is needed to set off the rest of the planting. They are especially valuable as backgrounds against which to group other trees and plants with beautiful colored leaves and branches. They are useful for screens and windbreaks and, besides this, furnish homes for birds that remain with us during the winter.

Right here let us call your attention to the fact that many of the very best varieties are scarcely known at all to the great mass of people. We have growing in our nurseries over one hundred varieties that are all hardy and well adapted to the various uses that are now being made of evergreens.

Our evergreens have all been several times transplanted, so have a fine root system. With this they will readily establish themselves when planted on the lawn or elsewhere.

### ARBORVITAE (Thuja)

**AMERICAN ARBORVITAE** (Occidentalis)—Foliage of light green color. This is a very good tree for grouping, for tubs and vases, and for formal uses they are unsurpassed. They are very quick growers and may be trimmed to any desired height. Fine for hedges. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

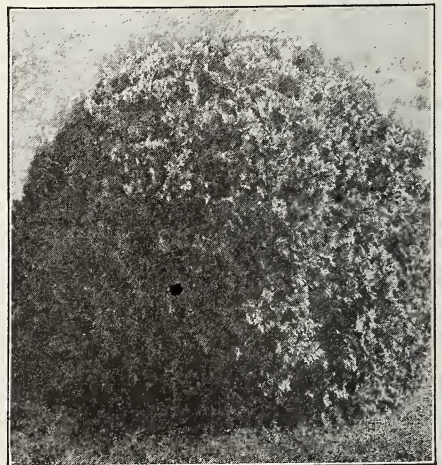
**ARBORVITAE** (var. Globosa)—A dense, dark green form of the arborvitae, growing naturally in globe form. Dwarf habit. 15 to 18 in., 80c.

**BIOTA ORIENTALIS** (Orientalis)—A pyramidal tree finally attaining a height of 25 feet, very compact form. The foliage is bright green. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

**PYRAMIDALIS ARBORVITAE** (var. Pyramidalis)—Forms a tall, slender column of densely branched, a dark green foliage. A very graceful tree having a number of uses. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.20.

**SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE** (var. Siberica)—A pyramidal tree, lower and denser than the type, with stout branchlets. Foliage bright green all the year. A very desirable sort. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

**BIOTA ORIENTALIS** (See Arborvitae  
Thuja Orientalis)



**GLOBE ARBORVITAE**

**CYPRESS (Retinospora)**

**RETINOSPORA GOLDEN JAPAN CYPRESS** (*Plumosa*, var. *Aurea*)—This is a very striking and useful evergreen in many ways, as it is one of the very few really golden evergreens. It makes a strong and effective contrast with the darker foliage of other evergreens. It is low branched and a very vigorous grower and is unsurpassed for effect in grouping. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

**RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA** (var. *Aurea*)—The young growth of this variety is a beautiful golden. Very desirable. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

**RETINOSPORA SAWARA CYPRESS** (*Pisifera*)—A tall-growing tree with horizontal branches; branches flattened, and somewhat pendulous. One of the best *Retinospora*, being highly ornamental and well known. 2 ft., \$2.00.

**FIR (Abies)**

**BALSAM FIR** (*Balsamea*)—An ornamental evergreen that is very hardy. The fragrant leaves are dark green above and pale beneath. For ornamental purposes it is unexcelled. Grows rather rapidly when young. Requires good drainage. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

**JUNIPER (Juniperus)**

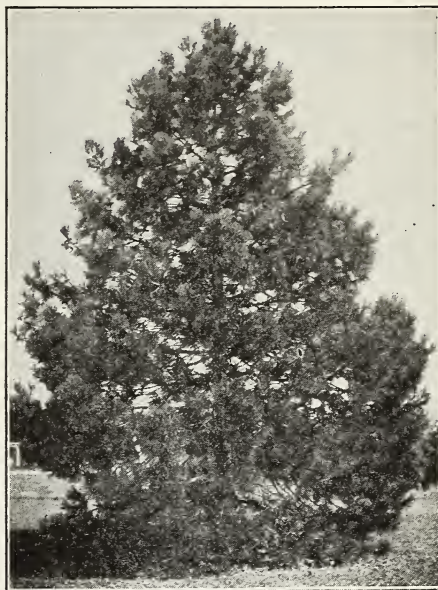
**CHINENSIS** (var. *Pfitzeriana*)—A tree forming a broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

**IRISH JUNIPER** (*Communis*, var. *Hibernica*)—A narrow, columnar form, with upright branches, deep green, tips of branchlets erect. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

**RED CEDAR** (*Virginiana*)—This evergreen attains a height of 100 feet, with conical head and spreading or upright branches. The leaves are spiny pointed. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

**BLUE JUNIPER** (*Glauca*)—A vigorous-growing form of the Junipers, with blue foliage. Very desirable. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 2 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

**RED CEDAR** (*V.* var. *Schottii*)—A dwarfish, dense, pyramidal form with bright green and light foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.



**AUSTRIAN PINE**

**SAVIN JUNIPER** (*Sabina*)—A low, wide-spreading, thickly branched evergreen shrub, rarely 10 feet high. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.00.

**TAMARIX-LEAVED SAVIN** (*S.* var. *Tamariscifolia*)—A low, procumbent evergreen, the needle-like leaves usually appear in groups of three, slightly in curved, dark, and bright green, with a white line above. Extremely hardy. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

**HEMLOCK (Tsuga)**

**HEMLOCK SPRUCE** (*Canadensis*)—This is one of the most graceful and handsome of the evergreens and is especially valuable for hedgings of evergreens, windbreaks, and for specimen planting. The lumber of this tree is much used for frames of buildings. Finally attains a height of 70 to 80 feet. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

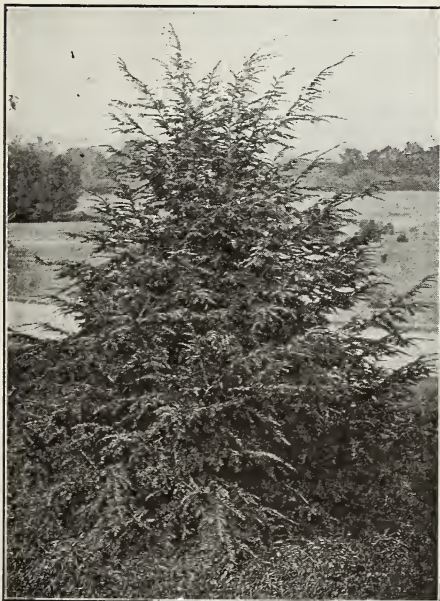
**PINE (Pinus)**

**AUSTRIAN PINE** (*Austrica*)—This species is very popular for grouping or as specimens. A very tall, massive tree, with heavy, plumed, spreading branches and rather stiff, dark green needles. Plant when young. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

**DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE** (*Montana*, var. *Mughus*)—This pine is very valuable in habit, with dark brown branches, bright green leaves, stout and acutish. The cones are ovate, a light gray in color, surrounded by a blackish ring. The tree is broader than it is high, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Very effective for rocky places. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; broad specimen plants, 24 to 30 in., \$3.50.

**SCOTCH PINE** (*Sylvestris*)—This grows to be a large tree, 70 to 120 feet in height, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches pyramidal when young, with broad and round top, often picturesque head in old age. Quite hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

**WHITE PINE** (*Strobus*)—A valuable, ornamental, hardy pine, of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age. No tree is better adapted to break up a monotonous skyline of plantations in Northern parks. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.



**HEMLOCK**

**SPRUCE (Picea)**

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE** (Pungens)—A handsome and very hardy tree of symmetrical habit, with light, sometimes almost silvery white foliage. Good in landscape work. 18 to 24 in., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE** (P. var. Compacta)—A dwarf, compact form; originated in the Arnold Arboretum. Light green foliage. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00.

**KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE** (Kosteri)—The best of the blue spruces. Perfectly hardy and may be grown anywhere but thrives best in moderately moist, sandy soil. A most attractive tree on account of its silvery blue foliage, which densely crowds the branches. 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$40.00.

**NORWAY SPRUCE** (Excelsa)—This tree is extensively planted in many of the states. It is of rapid growth, with graceful habits and dark green foliage. It is one of the best conifers to plant for shelter and windbreaks. 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

**ORIENTAL SPRUCE** (Orientalis)—An exceedingly graceful spruce with dark, glossy foliage. It is of slow growth, therefore valuable for small gardens. It holds its lower limbs for many years and eventually attains the height of 120 feet. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25.

**WHITE SPRUCE** (Alba)—A very ornamental tree similar to the Norway Spruce. One of the best for cold climates. Is an upright compact grower, and retains its branches to the ground. It can be distinguished by its grayish-blue color

and quick growth. It matures while comparatively young and lives to a good old age, and is altogether very desirable. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

**KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE**

## Broad-leaved Evergreens

The broad-leaved evergreens, or evergreen shrubs, stand in a class by themselves, and as a class have great merit and value that is not fully appreciated. They give a cheerful prospect to the landscape in winter, and in the spring and early summer are most gorgeous in their profusion of beautiful blossoms.

**MAHONIA (Berberis)**

**HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA** (Mahonia, var. Aquifolia)—One of the evergreen glories of the ornamental gardens. It has deep green spines at set places; showy, bright-colored yellow flowers in early spring, followed by small berries of a bluish color. Very effective in grouping with deciduous shrubs, perennials, etc. The foliage is similar to our Christmas holly. Very effective for table decorations. 12 to 18 in. bush, 30c; 5 for \$1.25.

**EUONYMUS**

**RADICANS**—A glossy dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub, where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering walls, to which it clings, also for porch boxes. Large, 3-year-old plants, 30c; 5 for \$1.25.

**VARIEGATED EUONYMUS** (var. Argenteo Marginata)—Same as the above. The leaves are distinctly variegated with white, yellow, and pink shades. Very attractive. Extra large plants, 75c; smaller plants, 25c.

**IVY (Hedera)**

**ENGLISH IVY** (Helix)—A handsome, high-climbing vine with three- to five-lobed evergreen leaves. The fruit is black or yellow. The ivy is especially valuable for covering stone walls. Will do well in the shade. 40c each; 5 for \$1.75.

**YUCCA**

**ADAMS NEEDLE** (Filamentosa)—This is an extremely hardy evergreen plant with long, spiny leaves, the lower ones sometimes drooping at the end so the tips touch the ground, while others are altogether upright. The flower stalk grows two feet or more in height from the cen-

ter of the plant, and is laden for a good part of its length with creamy white bell-shaped blossoms. Quite fragrant and showy. After once planted, requires no attention whatever. 25c each.

**HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA**

# Ornamental Shrubs

A walk with nature in her undisturbed retreats will soon reveal to her student and lover that she has been most lavish with certain species of shrubs in the various localities. These varieties are frequently good to be used when beautifying the home surroundings, but aside from these, many other varieties are always needed to add variety and many times to aid in making up the succession of bloom.

In many ways nature may be followed. It has been noted among other things that isolated specimens are seldom if ever to be found. Here we learn to plant in masses or groups for best results. Do not delay another season in planting at least some shrubs, for they add materially to the beauty and attractiveness of any home or public place.

Shrubs provide material of a permanent character for the adornment of property at less cost and more effectively than anything else.

## ARALIA

**HERCULES' CLUB, ANGELICA TREE, DEVIL'S WALKING STICK** (*Spinosa*)—A shrub sometimes growing to 40 ft. in height. The stout, prickly stems, large leaves, and the enormous clusters of flowers, give this species a very sub-tropical appearance. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

## ALMOND (*Prunus*)

**DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND** (*Amygdalus*, var. *Plena*)—Pink and white varieties. Hardy as far north as Ontario. Flowers very double and appear in early spring. 50c each.

**PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM** (*Cerasifera*, var. *Pissardi*)—One of the best of all small purple-leaved trees, holding much of its color in the American summers. It seems to be hardy wherever the common plum is. 50c each; 3 for \$1.50.

**TRILoba**—A most desirable bush. Hardy in central New York and Ontario. The flowers are solitary and mostly rose colored; sometimes white, usually double. The fruit small and red. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

## ALTHEA (*Hibiscus*)

**ROSE OF SHARON** (*Syriacus*)—One of the commonest of the ornamental shrubs, and hardy as far north as Ontario. The shrub is valuable for specimen planting and its bright green leaves and great abundance of variously-colored flowers make it very effective when planted as a hedge. The color ranges from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh color, and white. There are also double forms. The plants we offer are strong, field-grown, 2 and 3 years old. See Hedge Section for prices on hedge size plants. 25c each; 10 for \$1.50; tree form, 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

**ARDENS**—Double violet. Tree form.  
**AULISSIMA**—Purple. Shrub form.  
**BOULE DE FEU**—Double red. Shrub form.  
**MONTEOUS**—Double red.  
**JEANNE D'ARC**—Double white. Tree form.  
**RUBIS**—Single red. Tree form.  
**SOUV. CHAS. BRETON**—Single violet. Tree form.  
**SOUV. CHAS. BRETON**—Single violet.  
**TOTUS ALBUS**—Single white. Shrub form.  
**TOTUS ALBUS**—Single white. Tree form.

## BARBERRY (*Berberis*)

These beautiful shrubs are very valuable for planting in the shrubbery border or for hedges. They readily adapt themselves to almost any location.

**JAPANESE BARBERRY** (*Thunbergii*)—Of all the barberries in cultivation, this one is probably the best known, the most planted, and the most effective. It is one of the valuable introductions we have received from Japan, and is especially to be desired because of its low, dense,

horizontal growth, the bright fall coloring of the leaves and the brilliant red berries that remain fresh and attractive until the following spring. It is quite hardy and will thrive equally well in shade or in sunny locations. Especially valuable for planting along walks and drives and for massing in the border. 12 to 18 in., 12c; 18 to 24 in., 20c; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

## BLUE SPIREA (*Caryopteris*)

**MASTICANTHUS**—Ornamental, woody plants grown for their lavender-blue flowers profusely produced in late summer and autumn. Not altogether hardy, as the tops frequently winter kill almost to the ground, but will throw up numerous shoots that will flower the same season. Not strictly a spirea. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

## BUTTON BUSH (*Cephalanthus*)

**OCCIDENTALIS**—A good-sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers in July. Delights in a wet soil, but will thrive on upland. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

## BUDDLEIA

**BUTTERFLY BUSH** (*Varibilis Magnifica*)—This shrub of comparative recent introduction has grown into favor almost immediately. It is a semi-herbaceous plant, by which we mean in some latitudes it will die down to the ground; and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves, or other suitable material as winter approaches, as it will help to produce a heavy growth the next



ALTHEA, ROSE OF SHARON

All shrubs offered are large, field-grown plants, 2 and 3 years old, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., except where noted

**BUTTERFLY BUSH**

season. It is very hardy, blooms the first season, usually from June until frost; the blossoms are borne on long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size, the flower head is frequently ten inches long. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**CRATAEGUS (See Trees)****CURRENT (Ribes)**

**GOLDEN CURRENT (Aureum)**—Most grown for its yellow, fragrant flowers. Fruit dark brown or black. 35c each; 5 for \$1.00.

**DESMODIUM (Lespedeza)**

**TREFOIL (Penduliflorum)**—A very desirable late blooming plant, making a large specimen with age. This is really an herb, throwing up strong, wiry shoots each year from the crown. The stems are reddish brown. The flowers are rose purple, drooping in very numerous, long racemes, which at the top of the plant are paniced. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**DEUTZIA**

An elegant species of strong, erect-growing shrubs, except the dwarf sorts. Especially prized for the beautiful clusters of blossoms in May.

**GRACILIS**—A handsome, dwarf, and bushy little shrub with slender, often arching branches. A neat shrub that blooms in May, clothing its shrubberies in pure white flowers. Valuable for shrubberies or for forcing. 12 to 18 inches, 30c.

**LEMOINEI**—Spreading shrub to three feet in height. Its pure white flowers appear in broad panicles. A very desirable shrub, more vigorous and with more showy flowers than some other forms. Excellent for forcing. Very hardy. 30c each.

**PRIDE OF ROCHESTER**—A showy and early, large-flowering sort that blossoms in May

All shrubs offered are large, field-grown plants, 2 and 3 years old, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., except where noted

before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. White flowers, large and double. One of the best of the Deutzias. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

**DIERVILLA (See Weigelia)****DOGWOOD (Cornus)**

**FLORIDA**—A hardy native shrub with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring; large, white, showy flowers appearing in May before the leaves. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**RED TWIGGED (Sanguinea)**—A handsome shrub growing from 10 to 12 inches high with purple or dark blood-red branches. Flowers greenish-white in dense cymes. The fruit is black. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

**VAR. VARIEGATED**—This is a beautiful plant. The leaves marked with white. Very showy. 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

**VARIEGATED LEAF DOGWOOD (var. Variegated)**—This variety is especially showy and desirable in the shrubby border. Leaves variegated with yellow. 40c each.

**SIBERIAN DOGWOOD (Alba, var. Siberica)**—A tall shrub with bright, coral-red branches, making them very ornamental, even after the flowers are gone. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**ELDER (Sambucus)**

**GOLDEN AMERICAN ELDER (Canadensis var. Aurea)**—Grows from 5 to 12 feet high. Its flowers are white in flat cymes; the fruit is black and ripens in August. Foliage is a beautiful golden color. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**FALSE INDIGO (Amorpha)**

**BASTARD INDIGO (Fruticosa)**—An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit with fine, feathery foliage, remarkable for the unusual color of its dark, violet-purplish flowers. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

**FRENCH LILACS (Syringa)**

The Lilacs are among the most popular and ornamental of the flowering shrubs, and no garden or park is complete without a collection of them. Some varieties are very fragrant, while others are scentless. 40c each; 5 for \$2.

**JAPANESE TREE LILACS (Japonica)**—Creamy white.

**JOSIKAEA**—Single purple.

**CHAS. X.**—Single, reddish-purple.

**CAERULEA SUPERBA**—Clear blue.

**GEANT DES BATAILLES**—Single blue.

**LUDWIG SPAETH**—Blackish-red.

**MME. LEON SIMON**—Rosy Lilac.

**MARIE LEGRAYE**—Pure white.

**MAXIME CORNU**—Double rosy-lilac.

**GENISTA (Broom Bush)**

**DYER'S GREENWEED (Tinctoria)**—An erect shrub to three feet. It bears golden-yellow blossoms in June and attracts much attention when planted in masses. Good for rockeries and dry hills, or for planting on dry banks. 25c each.

**GLOBE FLOWER, JAPANESE ROSE (Kerria)**

**JAPONICA**—One of the first shrubs brought from Japan. It grows from 4 to 8 feet high and as broad as high. Very attractive throughout the year; in winter the light green branches, in early June when the yellow flowers appear in great abundance; and again in autumn when the leaves have changed to a clear yellow. Not quite hardy in the northern states. 18 to 24 in., 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**JAPONICA (var. Flora Plena)**—Similar to the above, except that it is more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the preceding. The flowers are double. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00. 18 to 24 inches.



**GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia)**

**SUSPENSIVA**—Highly ornamental, free flowering shrub, growing to eight feet; the branches often drooping on the ground and taking root. They grow in almost any garden soil and are hardy north. The golden yellow flowers appear in early spring. Excellent for margins or groups. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**VAR. FORTUNEI**—Similar to the above, but grows with upright or arching branches. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**VERDISSIMA**—Shrub to ten feet with erect green branches. Leaves very dark green, 3 to 6 inches long, flowers about one inch long, twisted lobes of bright greenish-yellow. Less hardy and graceful than the other species. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**HAZEL NUT (Corylus)**

**EUROPEAN HAZEL NUT (Avehana)**—See Nut Trees.

**PURPLE HAZEL NUT, PURPLE FILBERT (Atropurpurea)**—Leaves, when first expanded, a deep purple, fading as the season advances to a lighter shade. Valuable in the shrubby border. 50c each.

**HIBISCUS (See Althea)**

**HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)**

**FRAGRANTISSIMA**—Not quite as hardy as some varieties. It has handsome half-evergreen foliage and blooms very early. Sweet-scented though the flowers are not very showy. 30c each.

**MORROWI**—A very decorative shrub that reaches six feet in height. The beautiful, pure white flowers appear in May or June and are followed by red fruits, which remain until late autumn. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**TARTARICA**—This is one of the old-time favorite shrubs. It attains about ten feet in height and is extremely easy to cultivate. The pink, white, or cream-colored flowers are produced in pairs. The upper lip is deeply divided and spreading. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**TARTARICA (var. Alba)**—This is similar to the above, excepting the flowers are pure white and larger. 35c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**HYDRANGEA**

**ARBORESCENS**—Erect shrub, 4 to 10 feet. Well adapted for shrubberies. They grow best in a rich, porous, and somewhat moist soil and flower very freely in June and July. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**HILLS OF SNOW (var. Sterilis)**—Similar to the preceding. Almost all of the flowers are sterile. A very showy variety, excellent for borders. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**PANICLED HYDRANGEA (Paniculata)**—A vigorous shrub introduced from Japan; bears long, loose panicles of white flowers. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

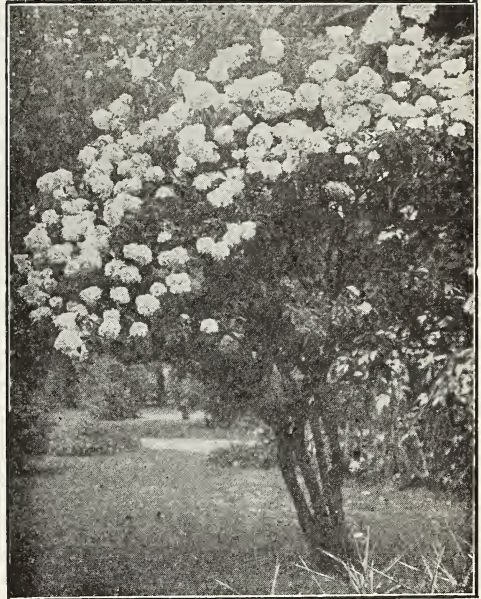
**PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**—This is the best-known form of the hydrangea. A hardy, ornamental shrub to 30 ft., with dense, globose head. The large, white flowers appear in August and September. The sterile flowers changing later to purplish. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

**TREE FORM**—Similar to the above, except that they are trimmed into the form of a tree, 4 ft., \$1.00.

**LOCUST ACACIA (Robina)**

**FLOWERING LOCUST (Hispida)**—This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand toward the last of May and continue for some time. The branches resemble the Moss Rose. Beautiful for planting in masses. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

All shrubs offered are large, field-grown plants, 2 and 3 years old, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., except where noted



**HYDRANGEA**

**LONICERA (See Honeysuckle)**

**PEARL BUSH (Exochorda)**

**GRANDIFLORA**—Well known garden bush, not often over 6 to 8 feet high. Open habit and with thin, uninteresting foliage. Individual flowers of no value. When in bloom it is dazzling white. The most brilliant shrub of the season. Thrives in any good garden soil. Hardy. Remarkable for the structure of the fruit, which is composed of five small, bony carpels, the central axis in a star-like manner. 50c each.

**PHILADELPHUS (See Syringa)**

**PRIVET (Ligustrum)**

**COMMON PRIVET (Vulgare)**—Ornamental shrub with shiny, dark green leaves. Whitish flowers in June and July, and followed later by black berries which usually remain on the branches through the winter. 25c each; six for \$1.00.

**REGAL'S PRIVET (var. Regelianum)**—A low, dense shrub with horizontal, spreading branches and usually oblong leaves. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

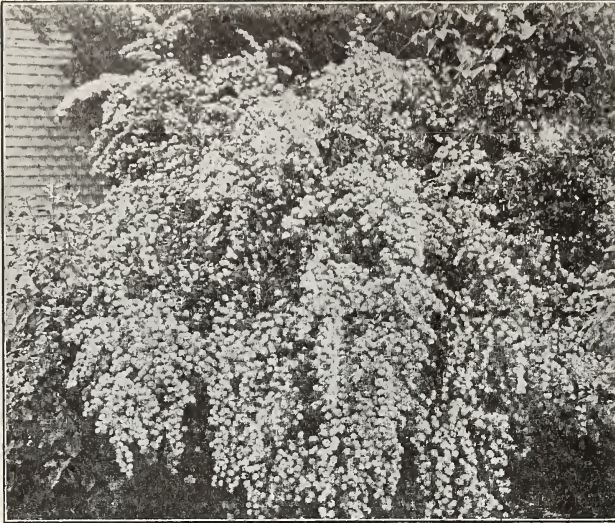
**PRUNUS (See Almond)**

**QUINCE (Cydonia)**

**JAPAN QUINCE (Japonica)**—A common garden form, growing from 3 to 6 feet with spreading, spiny branches. The scarlet-red flowers appear before the leaves and are followed by globular fruits of a yellowish-green. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

**RHODOTYPHOS (White Kerria)**

**KERROIDES**—Sometimes called the White Kerria. A very ornamental, deciduous, much-branched shrub, usually from 3 to 7 feet high. It is very handsome and distinct, and is hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Has bright green foliage. Made very conspicuous by its white flowers in May or June, and black fruits in the fall. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI****SHAD BUSH (Amalanchier)**

**DWARF JUNE BERRY (Botryapium)**—A shrub with slender, upright stems, growing in rather dense clumps. In the spring there is an abundance of white flowers followed by black, sweet berries in June. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**SPINDLE TREE (Euonymus)**

**STRAWBERRY BUSH (Americana)**—An ornamental shrub to eight feet. The flowers appear in June, are yellowish or reddish-green, followed by pink fruits that are very attractive. 50c each.

**CORKY BARK (Alatus)**—An attractive ornamental shrub to eight feet. The flowers appear in May and June. In autumn the foliage changes to a fine rose color. 50c each.

**EUROPEA**—A large shrub to 15 feet. Covered in spring with bright yellow leaves, color a beautiful crimson-scarlet in fall; stems almost a dark green. 35c each.

**SPIREA**

There is no more dependable shrub than Spirea. Its graceful foliage and growth and the beautiful blossoms are a delight the season through.

A selection of varieties planted in masses or rows will assure continuous bloom to the end of summer. The early fall frosts touch the leaves with scarlet, which harmonizes beautifully with the surrounding colors of the fall plants.

Our stock of Spirea is unusually good this year, and we have anticipated a large sale of this most desirable shrub. Tell us the effect you want to produce and we will advise kinds. Order early so as to be sure of having the first selection.

**ARGUTA**—A very vigorous grower and one of the most free flowering and showy of the early Spireas. Quite hardy. The pure white flowers appear in May. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**BILLARDIO**—A shrub to six feet in height with oblong leaves, usually grayish beneath, at least when young. Flowers are bright pink on 5- to 8-inch long, tomentose panicles usually rather narrow and dense. July and August. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**BUMALDA**—A beautiful variety of shrub two feet high, rarely higher, flowers whitish to deep

pink, appearing in July and August. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**VAR. ANTHONY WATTEEE**—Dwarf with crimson flowers in dense corymbs. A very desirable variety that blooms all summer. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**CALLOSA**—Handsome shrub of low growth, with the young unfolding leaves of a pretty purplish color; flowers small, pale to deep pink in July. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**REEVESIANA**—A very handsome shrub with large, pure white flowers, but only half hardy north. They bloom in May and June and grow to almost four feet. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**VAN HOUTTEI**—This is one of the most beautiful, or perhaps the most beautiful of the early-blooming spireas, and is quite hardy. It grows to a height of six feet with arching branches that are completely covering with pure

with flowers in May. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00.

**THUNBERGII**—Five feet high. A very graceful shrub, early flowering. The slender arching branches clothed with feathery, bright green foliage, turning in the fall to orange and scarlet. Almost hardy, but tips of branches are sometimes killed by severe cold. The pure white flowers about one-third-inch across, appearing in April or May. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**SNOWBALL (Viburnum)**

**WAYFARING TREE (Lantana)**—This is a hardy shrub, especially for dry situations and limestone soil. The large, white flower clusters open in May and June, and are followed by red fruits. The foliage is particularly soft and heavy. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (Opulus)**—Handsome native shrub attaining twelve feet, with rather smooth, light gray branches and

**JAPANESE SNOWBALL**

All shrubs offered are large, field-grown plants, 2 and 3 years old, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., except where noted

stems. Flowers appear in May and June, followed by decorative fruits, which begin to color by the end of July and remain on the branches and keep its bright scarlet color until the following spring. The berries are not eaten by birds. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**COMMON SNOWBALL, GUELDER ROSE** (var. Sterile)—This is the well-known, common snowball of the old-fashioned gardens. Besides the snow-white flowers in May, the foliage is decorative and assumes a bright color in fall. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**JAPANESE SNOWBALL** (Tomentosum, var. Plicatum)—One of the choicest shrubs with much to recommend it and no objectionable features. Foliage is abundant during the summer and fall, and its balls of pure white are borne in greatest profusion. Fine for specimen planting. 50c each.

**RHYTIDOPHYLLUM**—Belongs to the Chinese Viburnums and forms plant of striking appearance, much unlike the ordinary Viburnums. It forms a much-branched shrub five to ten feet high, with leaves six to ten inches long, two to three inches broad, dark green and deeply channeled above with strong veins on the under side. Flowers are white and fruits at first red, turning to jet black as they ripen and stay on the plants in winter. A native of the moist woods of China and little known. \$1.00 each.

**STEPHANANDRA**

**FLEXUOSA**—This plant is closely allied to the Spirea style of beauty. It grows 2 to 3 feet high and has long, terminal branches which are regularly and densely interwoven in a fan-like manner and are very graceful. The snow white flowers which appear in June are small, but



**RHUS, PURPLE FRINGE TREE**

so numerous that they become very showy. Especially well adapted to the back of borders. Its foliage during the early spring is tinted red; deep, glossy green during the summer, and in the autumn puts on its usual tints of reddish-purple. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**ST. JOHN'S WORT (Hypericum)**

**AUREUM**—A showy shrub, three feet high, of stiff, dense habit, top often globular like a miniature tree, thin, scaling bark. The flowers are a bright yellow during July and August. Adaptable to rocky places, partially shaded, where moisture is retained. 35c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**SUMAC (Rhus)**

**FRAGRANT SUMAC (Aromatica)**—A good cover plant for dry, rocky banks. Conspicuous in spring for its yellow flowers that are followed by rather bright fruits. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**GLABRA** (var. Lacinata)—This variety with its deeply and finely cut leaves is very handsome, not quite so hardy as some of the other forms and not so tall growing. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**PURPLE FRINGE (R. Cotinus)**—Ten to 12 feet high with spreading branches; foliage green, changing to brilliant red and yellow. 3 ft., 40c.

**STAGHORN SUMAC (Typhina)**—This variety grows in the driest soils and is a very desirable plant on account of its brilliant fall coloring which, in dry locations, begins to show in August. The crimson fruits remain on all winter. 35c each.

**SWEET PEPPER BUSH (Clethra)**

**ALNIFOLIA**—A native shrub, to four feet, bearing profusely spikes of yellowish-white scented flowers in August. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**SWEET SHRUB (Calycanthus)**

**FLORIDUS**—A hardy, unique shrub, with large, handsome foliage, and most sweetly-scented flowers of a dark reddish-brown. The old-fashioned "shrubs" of our grandmother's garden. One of the earliest to bloom in the spring. 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

**SYMPHORICARPUS**

**WAXBERRY (Racemosus)**—A perfectly hardy shrub from 2 to 3 feet high, excellent for massing in the lower parts of a bed or border. They will thrive in almost any garden soil. The rose-colored flowers appear in loose, often-leaf



**STRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE**

All shrubs offered are large, field-grown plants, 2 and 3 years old, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., except where noted

racemes in July and August. The white, waxy-like berries remain on until late in the autumn. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**INDIAN CURRANT, CORAL BERRY** (Vulgaris)—A rather compact bush valuable because of its abundant and persistent fruit and foliage. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**SYRINGA** (See Lilac)  
**SYRINGA** (Philadelphus)

**GRANDIFLORA**—Large, flowering shrub growing to about eight feet, with spreading branches, usually upright and vigorous, flowers slightly fragrant. Rapid grower and most hardy. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**LEMOINEI**—A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches. The blossoms appear in 3- to 7-inch short racemes, very sweet scented, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**MOCK ORANGE** (C. var. Aureus)—Similar quite as showy as some of the other species and of somewhat stiff habit, but deliciously fragrant. 35c each.

**MOCK ORANGE** (C. var. Aureus)—Similar to the above variety, except that the foliage is a beautiful golden color. 40c each.

**MOCK ORANGE** (C. var. Grandiflora)—This variety has larger flowers than the specie, mostly two inches across. Fragrant. 30c each.

**TAMARISK** (Tamarix)

These plants are very beautiful all the year, in winter for their coloring of the bark and in summer for the light green, feathery foliage and large loose panicles of purplish flowers.

**AFRICANA**—An upright grower to eight feet. Blooms in May. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

## Hedges are Very Effective

Nothing adds so much beauty to a home as a well-kept hedge, and many home owners are realizing what an improvement a hedge can make to their grounds.

Any of our hedge plants can be trimmed to any shape, square, round, low or high. The cost of planting and the up-keep cost is extremely low. Among the evergreens the American Arborvitae and Norway Spruce are the leaders. They succeed everywhere, are readily transplanted and may be kept any desired size or shape.

**ALTHEA** or **ROSE OF SHARON**—2 to 3 ft., 10c each; \$9.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.

**BARBERRY THUNBERGII**—12 to 18 in., 15c each; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1,000.

**CALIFORNIA PRIVET**—Among the shrubs for hedges, California Privet takes the place that Osage Orange does amongst the thorny hedges. It is not particular as to soil, grows readily in open places or beneath the shade of trees; is a vigorous grower anywhere; endures

**HISPIDA**—A graceful shrub with upright branches, flowers pink, appearing in August. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**TICK TREFOIL** (Desmodium)

**PENDULIFLORUM**—See Desmodium.

**WEIGELIA** (Diervilla)

An ornamental and popular class of graceful shrubs. The beautiful, trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May and June in such profusion as to almost completely hide the foliage. Very desirable for the border and for grouping. They vary in color from pure white to dark red. The following are all choice varieties.

**FLORIDA ROSEA**—This is one of the most cultivated species, very free flowering, rather hardy. Flowers pale or deep rose color. Six feet. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**HYBRID CANDIDA**—A very desirable plant for the shrubby border, with pure white flowers. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**NANA VARIEGATA**—The leaves of this sort are variegated with white; flowers nearly white. Dwarf. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

**EVA RATHKE**—Flowers are a deep carmine-red, erect growing. A most profuse bloomer in spring and again in autumn. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

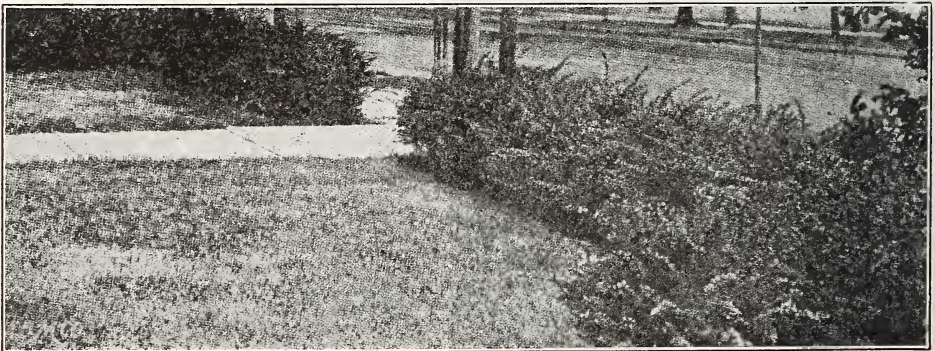
**WHITE FRINGE** (Chionanthus)

**VIRGINICA**—Another very desirable large growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers late in May. Its purple fruit is highly ornamental, as also the lustrous foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

the unnatural conditions of the cities. May be pruned back to any desired shape. The more it is cut, the thicker and handsomer it grows. Our plants are bushy and low-branched—grown especially for hedges. 100 2-year, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; \$35.00 per 1,000; 2-year, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1,000.

**IBOTA PRIVET**—12 to 18 in., \$10.00 per 100.

**AMOOER RIVER NORTH PRIVET**—Hardy, 2 ft., \$10.00 per 100; \$90.00 per 1,000.



All shrubs offered are large, field-grown plants, 2 and 3 years old, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., except where noted

# Hardy Climbing Vines

The need of vines for home improvement is well known and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick buildings, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background.

There is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways.

## AMPELOPSIS

**VIRGINIA CREEPER** (*Quinquifolia*)—This is the commonest of the climbers, and at the same time the most useful and most vigorous grower, doing well in almost any kind of soil. The leaves turn to bright scarlet and purple in the fall. The dark blue berries remain quite late. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**BOSTON IVY** (*Veitchii*)—This vine undoubtedly stands higher in the estimation of the people than any other. After once established it grows rapidly and will stay indefinitely, needing only an occasional trimming to keep it within bounds. It is not attacked by disease or insects and the foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. The glossy green leaves turn to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the fall. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

## ARISTOLOCHIA

**DUTCHMAN'S PIPE** (*Sipho*)—This is a very vigorous and rapid-growing vine. Bears striking brownish-colored flowers resembling a pipe in shape. Has fine, large, green leaves that give the plant a tropical appearance. 50 each.

## CELASTRUS

**FALSE BITTER SWEET** (*Scandens*)—Hardy ornamental vine. Very effective by their bright-colored fruit remaining usually throughout the winter. They are valuable for covering trellis-work, trees or rocks and walls. They grow in almost any soil and situation. Fruit about one-half inch in diameter, orange-yellow with crimson seed. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

## CLEMATIS

**HENRY**—This is a robust plant, free bloomer, flowers creamy white, becoming fully expanded when grown in the sun. It blooms through August and September, 50c each.

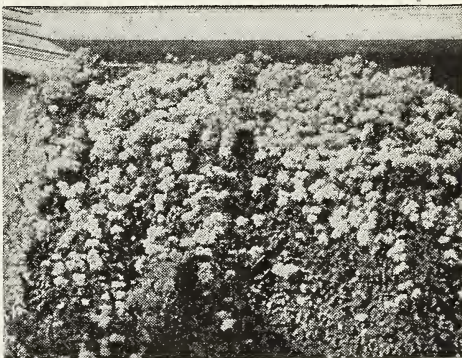
**JACKMANNI**—One of the best-known of all the clematises. The velvety-purple flowers, when expanded are 4 to 6 inches across, very velvety and distinctly veined. 50c each.

**MAD. ED. ANDRE**—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis. It is a very free bloomer and very satisfactory. 50c each.

**PANICULATA**—This Clematis is by far the most common of all the species in American gardens. It is extremely showy when covered with the small, white, fragrant flowers which appear late in the season. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00. Extra large plants.

## DIOSCOREA

**CINNAMON VINE** (*Batatas*)—This is one of the most popular of ornamental vines. It is absolutely hardy, the tubers remaining in the ground all winter. The vine dies down to the ground every fall, but is of very rapid growth, easily attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet in a season. The leaves are triangular, deeply veined and immune from disease. Although the flowers are very small and inconspicuous, they are quite fragrant. 10c each; 6 for 50c.



*Clematis Paniculata*

## HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

**HALL'S JAPAN EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE** (*Japonica*, var. *Halliana*)—Honeysuckles are well adapted for covering walls, arbors, etc., are very ornamental, as the leaves remain on during the winter. The flowers are white, turning to yellow, and are very fragrant. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

## MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium*)

**CHINENSIS**—A hardy, ornamental, deciduous, fast-growing vine. Especially attractive in the fall, when the long, slender branches are loaded with bright red fruits, which contrast well with the foliage. The leaves remain fresh and unfrost. Well adapted for covering walls, fences, etc., but are probably most beautiful when the branches are pendant from rocks or the tops of walls. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

## PUERARIA

**KUDZU VINE** (*Hirsuta*)—A hardy vine with large, tuberous, starchy roots, making a most remarkable, vigorous growth of slender, hairy stems. The leaves are variously lobed, but the margins are entire. From a well-established root, vines will grow 40 to 60 feet in a season, producing a profusion of large leaves. In the North the vine dies to the ground during the winter. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

## WISTARIA

**CHINENSIS**—A hardy, ornamental, deciduous, one of the best and commonest of hardy climbers. It has pale green pinnate leaves and bears profusely dense, drooping clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms in May and usually gives a smaller crop of blooms in August or September. They will live in rather dry and sandy soil, but prefer a deep, rich earth. 40c each.

These plants are all extra large 2 and 3 years old.

# Selected Roses

There is probably no flower more popular and better known than the rose. Never was there ever such a wealth of roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. It is also bred for healthy hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom. As a result, there are some wonderfully beautiful productions both as to form and color, the latter ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink, red and yellow.

The ideal location for a rose garden is an airy, but sheltered spot, sheltered especially from the chilling winds of winter, but exposed all day, if possible, to the sun. A southern exposure is best.

When roses are received, if they seem to be at all dry, soak them in water, being careful at all times not to allow the roots to be exposed to the air. The roses root deeply, therefore the bed should be thoroughly prepared and dug up to a depth of at least two feet.

The roses which we offer below are all good, standard varieties, well suited to the home garden and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Field-grown roses are those that have been propagated in the field and grown from two to three years in the open, and are considered more reliable for outdoor planting. To insure success with the roses, follow instructions for making the rose bed, given on page twenty-one of our booklet, "What, Where, When, and How to Plant," which will be sent free with all orders upon request.

The following are the hardiest and most persistent bloomers. We recommend them especially for garden culture. They constitute a very important group and embrace a number of varieties. They cover the whole scope in color, size and texture. They are the roses for the amateur as well as for the professional grower.

## PRICES OF ROSES

Good, big, field-grown plants, two and three years old, 50c; \$2.00 per 5; \$35.00 per 100.



**AMERICAN  
BEAUTY**

**AMERICAN BEAUTY**—A well-known variety. Too famous the world over to need a description.

**COQUETTE DES ALPS**—A beautiful white rose, tinged with pink. A free bloomer; very fine.

**CLIO**—One of the very best. Large, fine, beautiful flesh color, shading to rose in the center. Very vigorous.

**FISHER HOLMES**—Crimson, scarlet shaded deeper; large, full, and perfect; very beautiful.

**JOHN HOPPER**—Bright rose, reverse of petals pale lilac; large, double; free bloomer.

**MARGARET DICKSON**—A white rose, with a rosy flesh-colored center that gives a beautiful daintiness to the flower. The blooms are full and solid with curled, shell-shaped petals. The buds and half opened flowers are very attractive. The growth is strong and vigorous.

**MARSHALL P. WILDER**—One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals. The flowers are large and perfect form, on good length stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers. Color, bright cherry red, changing to carmine.

**MRS. JOHN LAING**—A soft, pink, beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant, and a very free bloomer.

**MAGNA CHARTA**—Extra large and full, bright, rosy pink. A profuse bloomer and very hardy.

**MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET**—A rich, soft pink rose with deep flesh-colored center; large, full, and sweet.

**PAUL NEYRON**—One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June till frost, on thornless stems, with immense, cup-shaped flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color a bright pink.

**PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN**—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. A prolific bloomer.

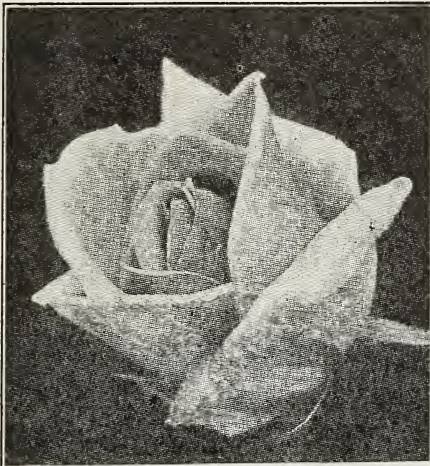
**ULRICH BRUNNER**—Splendid upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are good size and fine form, with well-shaped petals; color cherry red.

## Hybrid Tea Roses

### PRICES

50c each; 5 for \$3.00.

**GRUSS AN TEPLITZ**—This, the reddest of all red roses, is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson as the flowers mature. Is of good size, very fragrant, a profuse bloomer; the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the young growth being of a bronzy plum color.



**KILLARNEY ROSE**

**KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—Among the earliest of the Hybrid Teas. It is a pale primrose color. The buds increase in grace and beauty as they unfold. A very good bloomer. Especially valuable for cutting on account of the length of its stems.

**KILLARNEY**—This plant produces flesh-colored flowers, beautifully suffused with pink, which have an exceedingly pleasant fragrance. It blossoms very freely with large, deep buds. It possesses a remarkable degree of hardiness, withstanding the severe winters as far north as the lakes. The blossoms have good length stems for cutting.

### Rambling and Climbing Roses

The grace and airiness of the Climbing Roses will appeal to all lovers of roses. The flowers are just as dainty and sometimes more graceful than the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Good, big, two-year-old plants, field-grown, 35c each; 75c for 3; \$17.00 for 100, except where noted.

**CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY**—This rose is a seedling of the American Beauty and most undoubtedly has a great future. Possesses same color, size, and fragrance as parent plant, with the advantage of climbing habit, good foliage, and better blooming qualities. 50c each; large field-grown plants.

**BALTIMORE BELLE**—A perfectly hardy rose, with flowers very durable, bluish white. Beautiful.

**EXCELSA**—This is a very desirable rose of the Rambler type, with glossy foliage not unlike the Crimson Rambler. It does not mildew or blight and has all the good qualities that have made the old Crimson Rambler popular. It is a hardy, strong-growing pillar rose of crimson scarlet. 40c each; large, field-grown plants.

**CRIMSON RAMBLER**—The best-known and most popular of the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes a growth of from 15 to 20 feet in a season. Flowers are borne in clusters of from 10 to 20 perfectly formed roses of a bright, glowing crimson. When in full bloom, the vine appears to be a perfect mass of rich, red flowers. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

**DOROTHY PERKINS**—This is one of the new roses of the Rambler type. Has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. The

foliage is a beautiful dark green and very waxy. The flowers are borne in large clusters, similar to the Crimson Rambler, and are a beautiful shade of pink. A very valuable climbing rose.

**FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD**—A counterpart of Crimson Rambler in every respect, except that it shows ever-blooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with large clusters of flowers.

**LADY GAY**—Another new type fully equal to the Crimson; bud opens a deep pink, shading to almost pure white when the flower is matured. Borne in large clusters and very double.

**SEVEN SISTERS**—Very desirable, free bloomer, beautiful flowers of pink, shading to white in clusters.

**WHITE RAMBLER**—These roses are pure white and borne in the greatest profusion; very fragrant.

**YELLOW RAMBLER**—Clusters of light yellow flowers.

### Baby Rambler Roses

Large plants, 50c each; 5 for \$2.00

This type of rose is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about eighteen inches high and produce a great profusion of bloom from early in the season until severe frost.

**CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER**—One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grows 18 to 24 inches high; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy, may also be grown in pots for winter blooming. Bright crimson pink.

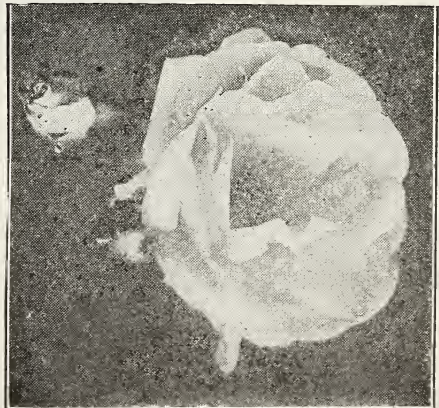
### Roses of Various Types

**ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA**—Single flowers, rosy crimson. 35c each.

**ROSA RUGOSA ALBA**—Single flowers, pure white. 35c each.

**ROSA MULTIFLOREA**—The flowers of this type are produced in large corymbs and continue over a comparatively long time. This group is particularly well adapted to the wild garden.

**ROSA RUBIGINOSA**—These roses are very similar to the Sweetbriar type, but are very greatly improved. They are particularly well adapted to be used in the shrubbery border, the flowers being followed by fruit that remains on for a long time.

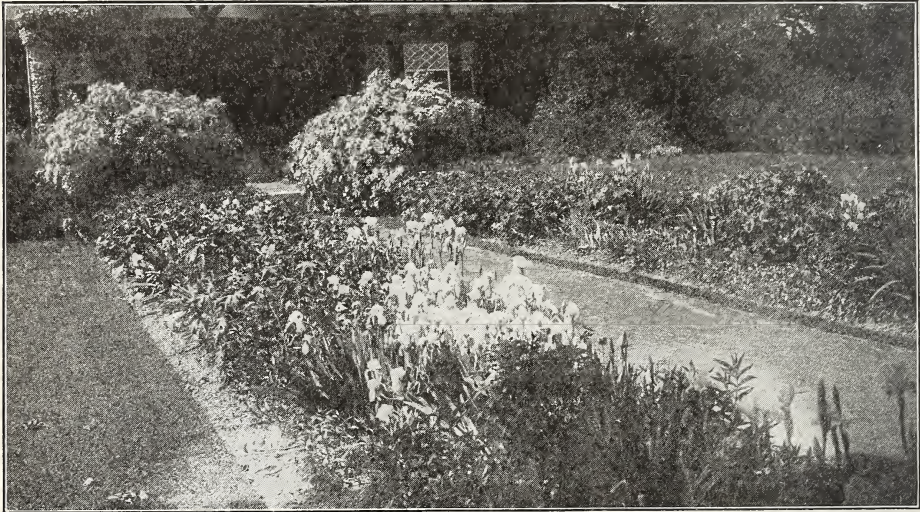


**ROSA RUGOSA**

# Hardy Perennials

Some of these members of the floral kingdom should be found in every flower garden, and many times they add a grace to the shrubbery border that can be obtained in no other way. By a careful choice of varieties, a succession of bloom may be had from early spring until late frost in the fall. They will also furnish cut flowers throughout the entire season. Planted in the shrubbery or in beds alone, if judiciously arranged, they will afford greater satisfaction at much less cost than can be obtained by plants procured from the greenhouse that have to be replaced annually. A perennial bed, to give satisfaction, should be carefully prepared, as it is to remain for a number of years. Many of the plants are shallow-rooted and so the bed cannot be cultivated very much. A good mulch in the fall is always beneficial. The varieties we offer are all choice specimens and will be much prized for their individual charms.

All varieties of Perennials are 15c each, \$1.50 for 12; \$10.00 for 100. You may order 50 at the 100 rate. Exceptions are noted.



## HARDY PERENNIAL BEDS

### BEARD TONGUE (Pentstemon)

Few plants are so beautiful as the Pentstemons, or produce so brilliant an effect. They are graceful and thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

**BARBATUS TORREYI**—Flowers deep scarlet red in spikes. Excellent. 3 feet.

### BELL FLOWER (Campanula)

A most important class of hardy plants of easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions.

**CANTERBURY BELLS** (Medium) — Very handsome, large numerous bells and panicles. Single and double forms in white, rose, and blue.

**ALBA**—Pure white flowered form of the above. Nine inches. June to September.

### BLACKBERRY LILY (Belemcanda)

An old garden favorite with orange and red spotted flowers.

**CHINENSIS**—Prefers a sunny location. Two to three feet. Midsummer.

### BLANKET FLOWER (Gaillardia)

Probably one of the most universal flowers planted among the hardy perennials. They are conspicuous for their profusion of bloom.

**GRANDIFLORA**—Flowers intense, blood crimson, margined with golden yellow. Eighteen to 24 inches.

### BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila)

A perennial of easiest culture, desirable for massing.

**PANICULATA**—Rough, narrow leaves, very minute white flowers. Graceful. Two to three feet. June.

### CHAMOMILE (Anthemis)

Heavy scented, continuous bloomer, succeeds in poor soil.

**GOLDEN MARGUERITE** (Tinctoria Kellowayii)—Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. Three feet. June to September.

### CHINESE BELLFLOWER (Platycodon)

**GRANDIFLORA**—A valuable perennial forming a dense branching bush of upright habit. One to two feet, with neat foliage. Blooms from July until frost. Large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers.

**VAR. ALBUM**—Same as above except the flowers are white.

### CHRYSANTHEMUM (Hardy Varieties)

Well-known perennials, esteemed for their lavish bloom and exceeding decorative value in late fall.

**MAXIMUM TRIUMPH**—Large white single. Good for cutting. Two feet. June to October.



All varieties of Perennials are 15c each, \$1.50 for 12; \$10.00 for 100. You may order 50 at the 100 rate. Exceptions are noted.

**ALASKA**—A splendid form of the Shasta Daisy. The whole plant is gigantic, but compact and graceful; flowers white, 4 to 5 inches across. Very free flowering; small, yellow discs.

**CINQUEFOIL, FIVE-FINGER (Potentilla)**

The Potentillas have all good qualities of a good water plant. Handsome foliage and free-blooming habit. They bloom from spring until autumn, but most profusely in June and July.

**FORMOSA**—A fine species, rich cherry-red shaded with carmine. One of the best. Single.

**HYBRID**—Beautiful strain of single flowers.

**COAT FLOWER (Tunica)**

Tufted, spreading, hardy, suitable for rock-work; blooming in the summer and fall.

**SAXIFRAGA**—Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white lilac or purple notched petals. Six to ten inches. July to September.

**COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)**

Much-prized flower from our grandmother's gardens. The beautiful, long-spurred flowers are borne on thread-like stems well above the bright green divided foliage. Equally at home in sunny or shady locations. Valuable for cut flowers.

**COMMON AMERICAN COLUMBINE (Canadensis)**—Pretty scarlet flowers, mixed with yellow; long, straight spurs, styles and stamens much protruding. One and one-half feet. April to June.

**YELLOW - FLOWERED COLUMBINE (Chrysantha)**—One of the finest of all the hardy perennials. Flowers primrose yellow, long spurs. Three to four feet. April to September.

**VULGARIS ALBA FLENA**—Double white.

**FL. FL.**—Double variety of above.

**ENGLISH LONG SPUR**—Beautiful and curious variety of colors.

**CONE FLOWER (Rudbeckia)**

One of the most attractive of the autumn flowering perennials for the mixed border and for massing. Valued for cutting.

**FULGIDA**—Brilliant orange yellow flowers with dark purple disc, produced in masses on much-branched stem. One to three feet.

**GOLDEN GLOW (Lanciniata)**—One of the finest of all perennials. Strong, vigorous growing; produces double, profuse golden flowers.

**GIANT PURPLE CONE FLOWER (Purpurea)**—Fine, showy, strong-growing variety, with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and cone-shaped disc.

**EVENING PRIMROSE (Oenothera)**

yellow flowers on bold heads. Two feet. Showy and very beautiful plants for borders, beds, rockwork, etc.

**FRUTICOSA YOUNGII**—Prized for its stocky growth and continuous bloom of bright lemon-

**FALSE CHAMOMILE (Boltonia)**

Very desirable perennial, furnishes the garden with a sea of bloom during the last of summer and fall.

**ASTEROIDES**—Flower head pure white. Flowers starry. Five to six feet. August.

**LATSQUAMA**—Flowers large, of a pink or lavender shade. Four to six feet.

**FALSE INDIGO (Baptista)**

Free growing perennial for sunny places.

**AUSTRALIA**—A stocky perennial. Two to three feet high. Ornamental foliage. Flowers deep blue and pea-shaped.

**FALSE PAMPAS GRASS (Erianthus)**

Tall, reed-like perennial, excellent for screens and is one of the best grasses for the northern states.

**RAVENNA**—The best substitute for Pampas Grass. Four to seven feet.

**KANSAS GAY FEATHER (Liatris)**

Liatris produces its flowers on wand-like racemes in late summer and autumn. They thrive on poor soil and are effective and charming plants in the border.

**KANSAS GAY FEATHER (Pycnostachya)**—Flower heads pale purple in dense, cylindrical spike. One of the choicest species. Three to five feet.

**FERNS (Hardy)**

**FERNS, Hardy**—In a variety of forms and foliage to suit any location. Ferns are usually admired and can be planted to beautify shady and unsightly corners.

**FLAG (Iris)**

Flowers are large and handsome, exhibiting every diversity of color and beautiful shades. The flowers are borne on large, stout, erect stocks. May and June.

**GERMAN**—Mixed colors, including many different shades.

**KAEMPFERI**—These magnificent flowers are among the most beautiful gifts that Japan has brought to the West. The large, flat blooms are borne on tall, strong stems two to three feet high. In moist location they grow to perfection. June and August. Many beautiful colors.

**FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)**

Well-known sentimental flower, growing in any situation. Suitable as rockery plants or edging to flower borders.

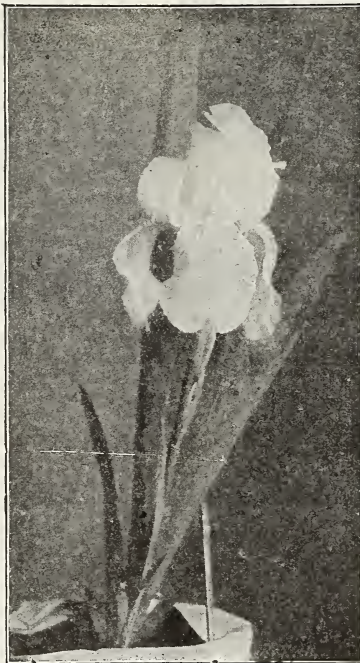
**PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS**—Blue with yellow throat. Nine inches.

**ALPESTRIS**—More dwarf than the preceding.

**FLAX (Linum)**

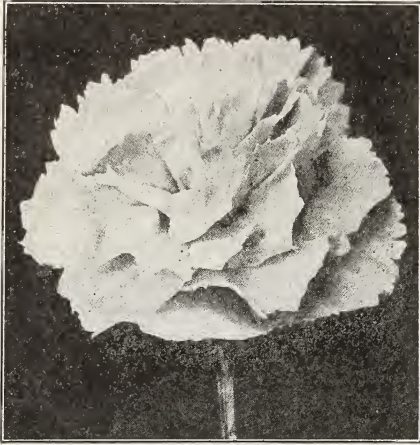
Erect-growing plant with yellow flowers opening in the morning. The continuity of bloom makes it very desirable.

**PERENNE**—Flowers rather small in great profusion; azure blue.



JAPAN IRIS

All varieties of Perennials are 15c each, \$1.50 for 12; \$10.00 for 100. You may order 50 at the 100 rate. Exceptions are noted.



**HARDY PINK**

**FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)**

**GRANDIFLORA**—A variety of the old-fashioned Foxgloves, but of more robust habit, larger flowers and longer racemes. The flowers, which are spotted, come in shades of rose and white and are borne in spikes two to three feet high. Separate colors, rose, white, purple and Vaughn's.

**GAS PLANT, BURNING BUSH (Dictamnus)**

An ornamental plant of easy culture, valuable for cutting.

**FRAXINELLA**—Racemes of curious red flowers, with a peculiar color. Worthy of much attention. Two feet.

**ALBUS**—Spikes of attractive pure white, sweet-scented flowers. Valuable for cutting. Two feet.

**HARDY PINK (Dianthus)**

**SWEET WILLIAM (Barbatus)**—No old-fashioned border is complete without this sweet-smelling, showy flower.

**NEWPORT PINK**—Salmony rose color. Eighteen inches. June and August.

**HARDY GARDEN or PHEASANT EYE PINKS (Plumarius)**—General favorite, bearing sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer. Excellent for cut flowers. One foot in height.

**FL. FL.**—Double and single varieties in beautiful colors.

**HARDY CANDYTUFT (Iberis)**

**SEMPERVIRENS**—One of the best hardy plants for edging. Pure white flowers. May and July. Six inches.

**HARDY GLOXINIA, TRUMPET FLOWER (Incarvillea)**

New, hardy plant, producing large, trumpet shaped, showy flowers in clusters. Light protection in winter.

**DELAVAYI**—Flowers of bright, rosy purple. Eighteen inches to two feet. Handsome foliage.

**GRANDIFLORA**—Deep crimson red. 18 inches. May to Oct.

**HOLLYHOCKS (Althea Rosea)**

The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, of strong, vigorous growth. Elegant flowers of the most lovely shades and colors. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner. The plants offered are in double and single varieties.

**HORSE MINT, BERGAMOT, OSWEGO TEA (Monarda)**

Striking border plant with handsome flowers and aromatic foliage. Do well in any situation, but prefer moist places.

**DIDYMA HYBRID**—Flowers of rose color. Eighteen inches. July to September.

**LARKSPUR (Delphinium)**

Another old-time favorite of the easiest culture. Hardy and prefers sunny, well-drained places. Spikes are superb for cutting.

**CASHMERIANUM**—Very distinct dark blue and purple type. Twelve to eighteen inches. July.

**BELLADONNA**—A sky-blue variety; one foot. June to October.

**HYBRID MIXED**—These plants were grown from seed collected from main sorts, and will show some surprising new colors.

**LEADWORT (Plumbago)**

A pretty dwarf perennial, creeping habit and blooms all summer. Desirable for rock garden.

**CAPE LEADWORTH (Larpentae)**—Deep violet blue flowers. Four to six inches.

**MALLOW (Hibiscus)**

**SWAMP ROSE MALLOW (Moschentos)**—Large, pink flowers. Grows four to five feet high and blooms in August and September. One of the most gorgeous perennials.

**CRIMSON EYE**—Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson.

**MALLOW MARVELS (Meehani)**—Popular improved variety. Flowers extremely large, deepest shades of red. Very showy.

**PERENNIAL SWEET PEA (Lathyrus)**

The perennial pea is very hardy and easily cultivated. Thrives almost anywhere. Flowers are clustered and borne in great profusion and sweet smelling.



**HOLLYHOCKS**

All varieties of Perennials are 15c each, \$1.50 for 12; \$10.00 for 100. You may order 50 at the 100 rate. Exceptions are noted.

**MALTESE CROSS, RAGGED ROBIN**  
(*Lychnis*)

This genus includes some of the best-known and loved of the old-fashioned flowers. They are of easy culture and most pleasing habit.

**MALTESE CROSS** (*Chalcedonica*) — Dense heads of brick-red or scarlet flowers. Very desirable. Two to three feet.

**ORNAMENTAL GRASSES** (*Eulalia*)

Tall perennial grasses, allied to the sugar cane. They are remarkably hardy and excellent for bedding.

**ZEBERINA**—The rather broad green leaves are banded with white. Four to five feet.

**PEONIES**

The "haunting Peony" is a very good garden flower, being subject to no blights or fungi, is seldom diseased or runs out, or is winter killed; blooms punctually and in almost any soil, although it does best in a deep, rich loam that is kept light and free from weeds. Do not be disappointed if the blooms the first year after planting are not up to the expectation. Many of the finest double varieties will bloom single or semi-double the first year, and will not always attain full perfection until the third year after transplanting. The following varieties are all choice sorts:

**RED, WHITE, PINK**—25c each; \$2.40 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100. Good-sized clumps.

**PERENNIAL AGRATUM** (*Eupatorium*)

Ornamental, tall-growing perennial for the border.

**WHITE SNAKE ROOT** (*Ageratoides*)—Numerous compound heads of pure white flowers, useful for cutting. Three feet. August and September.

**FRAZERI**—More dwarf than the above. Dense heads of pure white.

**PHLOX** (*Perennial Phlox*)

The neat habit, bright-colored profusion of bloom and ease of culture, make the Phlox a great favorite among flower lovers. They set the garden aglow with pure colors from snow-white through all the shades of pink, red, and lavender. The Phlox require rather rich, moist



**HARDY PHLOX**

soil if they are to be grown to perfection. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention.

**THE PEARL**—Late blooming, pure white.

**ATHIS**—Light salmon pink. Tallest of all.

**FANTHENON**—Rose salmon. Very large.

**P. G. VAN LASSEBURG**—Purest and largest white Phlox in cultivation. Two to six inches.

**PEACH BLOSSOM**—Peach-blossom pink.

**SUBLATA**—Moss or ground pink. Much-prized old garden plant, useful for coloring where it is desired to cover the ground with a mat. Blooms profusely in spring.

**PINCUSHION FLOWER** (*Scabiosa*)

Handsome border plant which, in a moderately good garden soil, produces a succession of flowers from June until frost. Serviceable for cutting.

**JAPONICA**—A handsome Japanese species with clear blue flowers, two to three inches across. Three feet.

**PLANTAIN** or **DAY LILY** (*Funkia*)

The dense stools of foliage are in place along drives or walks. Delight in moist, shady situations. The large-leaved varieties are excellent for water-side planting.

**SUBCORDATA**—Similar to the above, dark green foliage. Lilac blue flowers.

**LANCIPOLIA**—Narrow foliage and lilac flowers.

**ALBO MARGINATA**—Flowers white with lavender tinge. Quite large. Leaves large and lined with white along the edge.

**PLUME POPPY** (*Bocconia*)

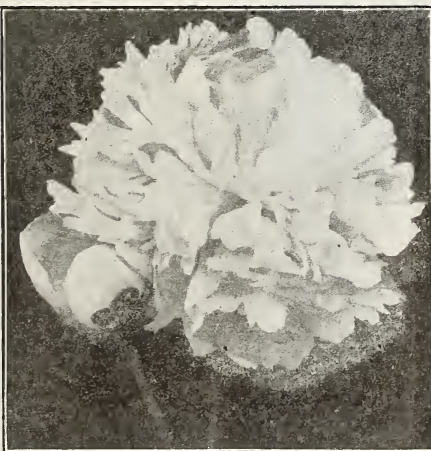
Handsome, hardy perennial with stately habit and finely-cut foliage. Especially recommended to grow in an angle of two walls.

**CORDATA**—Flowers buff colored, very numerous, borne in large terminal panicles. Five to eight feet. May to August.

**POPPY MALLOW** (*Callirhoe*)

Handsome trailing rock or border plant, bearing a profusion of cup-shaped blossoms all summer. Prefers a sunny location.

**INVOLUCRATA**—Loose panicles of large crimson flowers with white centers and cut foliage. Six to ten inches.



**PEONY**

All varieties of Perennials are 15c each, \$1.50 for 12; \$10.00 for 100. You may order 50 at the 100 rate. Exceptions are noted.

### RED HOT POKER (Tritoma)

Showy flowered plants for the border of the easiest possible culture, with unique appearance. The fiery red of the drooping flowers, 100 on a spike, is a memorable sight. They require protection during the winter.

**EVERBLOOMING FLAME FLOWER** (Pfitzerii)—Best variety, flowers of rich orange-scarlet.

**UVARIA**—Old-fashioned variety with rich, crimson flowers, shading to yellow.

**HYBRID**—These plants are grown from specially gathered seed and produce some fine flowers.

### REED (Arundo)

Tall, leafy perennial grass resembling the bamboo. Five to fifteen feet. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

**GIANT REED** (Donax)—Useful for lawn decoration and to produce tropical effects.

**VARIEGATED**—Much more dwarf than the former variety and less hardy. Variegated foliage.

### ROCK CRESS, WALL CRESS (Arabis)

Small trailing perennial, grown mostly in rock work and the Alpine garden.

**ALPINA COMPACTA**—Pure white flowers in dense masses. Six to nine inches. April to May.

### ROCKET, DAME'S VIOLET (Hesperis)

These stock-like flowers have long been cultivated in cottage gardens for their fragrance and charm. Among the best hardy plants, being very productive of bloom and useful for cutting.

### ROSE CHAMPION (Agrostemma)

Erect growing plants with silver foliage, showy flowers.

**ALBA**—Flowers pure white, silvery leaves. July.

**TOMENTOSUM**—Low creeping evergreen species, flowers white. Six inches. May and June.

### SAGE (Salvia)

Perennials with strikingly orchid-like bloom that makes them welcome in the herbaceous border.

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN SAGE** (Azarea)—Sky-blue flowers in great profusion. Six feet. August and September.

### SEA BUGLOSS (Anchusa)

Pretty hardy perennial of easy cultivation; prefers a sunny position.

**ITALICA DROPPER VARIETY**—Gentian-blue flowers that make one of the most desirable of all perennials. Three to four feet.

### SENNA (Cassia)

The Cassias delight in a sunny exposure. Attractive for finely-cut foliage and showy, curious flowers.

**WILD SENNA** (Marilandica)—Large panicles of yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Three to four feet. August to October.

### SNEEZEWEED (Helenium)

**AUTUMNALE**—Very showy. The flowers are lemon yellow, to rich orange, borne on stems two to six feet high. July to October.

### SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

The Sunflower is of the easiest culture and adapted to most any garden soil. They are seen to advantage when planted in masses, rather than in solitary specimens.

### SNOW IN SUMMER (Cerastium)

Decumbent perennial with striking silvery foliage. Valuable in rockeries or in borders.

**TOMENTOSUM**—Low creeping evergreen species, flowers white. Six inches. May and June.

### SPEEDWELL (Veronica)

A much-cultivated, blue-flowered perennial, great favorite.

**SPICATA**—Flowers borne in long, slender racemes, thriving in open soil. Clear blue flowers.

### STONECROP (Sedum)

A charming group of plants. Lots of them are dwarf evergreen perennials, with brilliantly colored flowers that make them especially desirable for rock gardens or in the crevices of old walls. Easily cultivated.

**SNOW SEDUM** (Spectabile)—Most popular of the Sedums and used for the greatest number of purposes. Rose color to purple flowers. Eighteen inches to two feet. September to October.

**ATROPURPUREA BRILLIANT**—Foliage of a dark, coppery-purple shade. Flowers red. One foot. September and October.

### TICKSEED (Coreopsis)

Valuable border plant, because of their profusion of showy, yellow flowers. Much prized for cutting.

**LANCEOLATA**—Flowers golden yellow, hardy and of the easiest culture. One to two feet. June to September.

### TICK TREFOIL (Desmodium)

A strong perennial of tall, graceful habit, adding beauty to the border.

**PENDULIFLORUM**—Flowers rosy purple on long, drooping racemes. Useful in wild planting. Four to six feet. Fall.

### YELLOW DAY LILY (Hemerocallis)

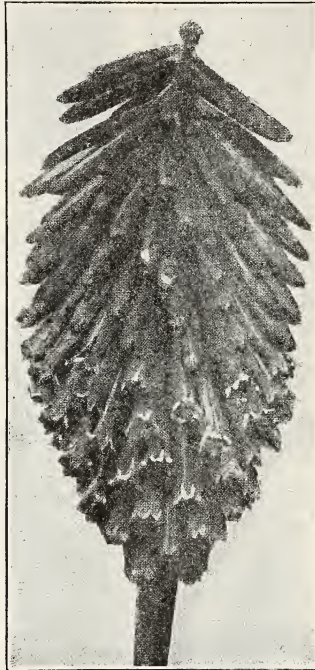
One of the finest plants introduced into this country from Europe. Remarkably free from enemies and needs no protection of any kind, even in the severest winters.

### VIOLET (Viola)

**SWEET SCENTED ODORATA**—"The queen of secrecy." A very hardy and vigorous variety. The flowers are a pale violet shade, very sweet-scented and blooms until late in fall.

**THUNBERGII**—Similar to the above, except it flowers in July and August.

**LEMON LILY** (Flava)—Beautiful lemon shaded lily-shaped flowers. May and June.



RED HOT POKER

# Bulbs For Spring Planting

Most of the bulbs for spring planting produce beautiful blossoms, but some of them are raised principally for the foliage effects. Altogether they are much to be desired, and no garden is complete without several dozen of these bulbs.

They are all of easy culture and they will grow in most any good garden soil. Of course, like other plants, they will amply repay the caretaker for any extra work bestowed upon them. All of the bulbs that we are offering are first-class and will give good satisfaction.

After the first killing frost in the autumn, all of these bulbs should be lifted, allowed to dry off, and then store in a dry place, secure from frost.



GLADIOLI

## CALADIUM

(Elephant Ear)

**ESCULENTHUM**—This is a splendid foliage plant that has proven very satisfactory and worthy of cultivation everywhere, as they add a tropical appearance to any lawn. To get the best results from Caladium bulbs, they should be planted in well-enriched soil and given plenty of water. The bulbs may be kept over winter by taking them up as soon as the leaves have been killed by frost; dry gradually in a cool, airy place; after dried, place in a shallow box with dry sand and keep them in a dry cellar where they will not freeze.

Mammoth size bulbs, 14 to 18 inches in circumference. 25c each; 4 for \$1.00, postage paid.

## DAHLIAS

Our Dahlias are only sorted up in colors and not named varieties. We can furnish them in pink, red, yellow, and white.



DAHLIA

Large size tubers, 6 for 50c.

## GLADIOLUS

A splendid old-fashioned flower. This has become a general favorite with everybody and very greatly prized wherever grown. The handsome shadings of these blossoms have no equal and are a delight to all. The ones we offer are choice bulbs and an excellent assortment of colors. 10 for 50c; 25 for \$1.15; 100 for \$4.00.

## CANNAS

The Cannas, with their large, various-colored leaves, easily hold second place for producing a tropical effect on the lawn. Excellent effects may be secured by planting them singly or by planting in small clumps in the hardy, shrubby border. Against a heavy background of green, the bright-colored, variously-marked flowers show to their best and are very attractive and interest-



CANNA

ing. Following kinds, 10c each; 10 for \$1.00; \$7.50 per 100 roots.

**BLACK PRINCE**—Velvety maroon, green foliage; 3 to 4 ft.

**GLADIATOR**—Yellow spotted; green 4 ft.

**RICHARD WALLACE**—Canary yellow, green foliage; 4 ½ ft.

**AUSTRIA**—Pure canary yellow; 3 ft.

**WYOMING**—Orange, foliage purple; 7 ft.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Orange scarlet; green; 5 ft.

**INDIANA**—Golden orange; green foliage; 3-4 ft.

**SHENANDOAH**—Salmon, bronze foliage; 6 ft.

**DAVID HARUM**—Vermilion scarlet; bronze foliage; 3 ½ ft.

**KING HUMBERT**—Orange scarlet; foliage coppery bronze; 5 to 6 ft.

**CHEROKEE**—Dark red; foliage green; 4-5 ft.

**AMERICA**—Orange; foliage bronze; 6 to 7 ft.

## TUBE ROSES

The most fragrant and most beautiful of all summer flowering bulbs, the fragrant, waxq tube roses grow in large spikes. These are light and heat-loving plants, so they should not be planted in the open ground until it is well warmed. If desired for early blooming, they may be started in the house early in the spring and transplanted in the open ground later. Good strong bulbs for blooming, by mail, postage paid, 10 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00.

# SPRING HILL NURSERIES

PETER BOHLENDER & SONS, PROPS.



## HEDGE FENCES

Cheaper, better and more beautiful than any other fence.

No one can realize what an improvement a hedge fence makes to the home grounds until they are once an owner of a hedge. It costs less than any other kind of fence; can be trimmed in any shape and kept at any height wanted.

California Privet, most popular of all hedges—	Per 100
Large 2-year-old plants, 2-3 feet.....	\$4.00
Large 2-year-old plants, 3-4 feet.....	6.00
Althea or Rose of Sharon, hedge plants, 2-3 feet.....	9.00
Amoor River North, hardiest of all hedges, 2 feet.....	10.00

### NUMBER OF PLANTS TO ORDER

One-half more plants than the number of feet in length of fence wanted.

# Tippecanoe City, Ohio