

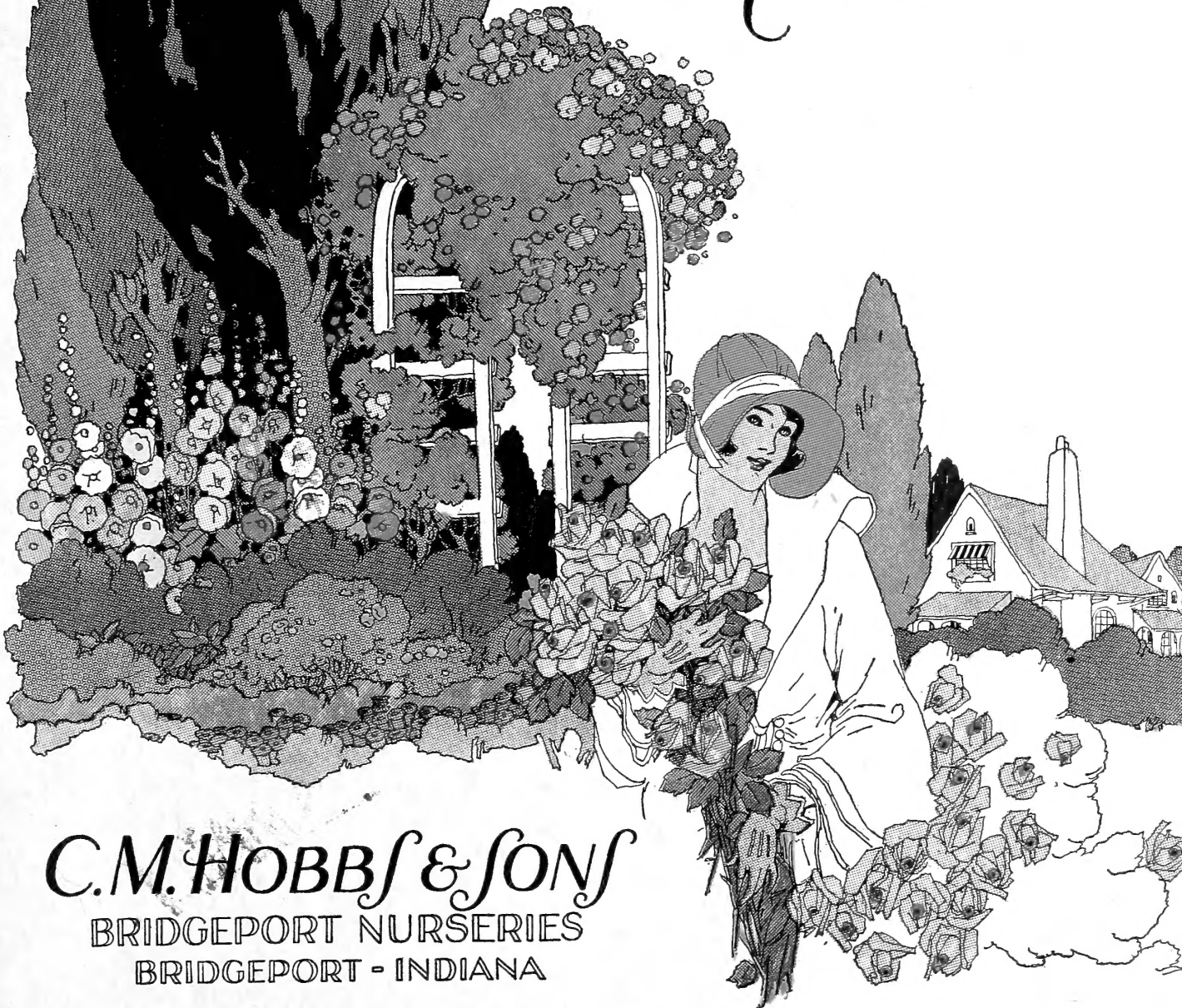
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Outdoor Beauty for Your Home



C.M. HOBBS & SONS
BRIDGEPORT NURSERIES
BRIDGEPORT - INDIANA

A Century of Nursery Experience

IN the year 1812, Dr. Benjamin Albertson, William Hobbs, Nathan Trueblood, and a few other families of Friends, or Quakers, removed from North Carolina to Indiana, locating near Salem, Washington County, forming the community known as Blue River Friends. Dr. Albertson had a fondness for trees and plants, and so cultivated a small nursery. His son, Oliver, inherited his father's tastes in this particular, and in time acquired a wide knowledge of varieties of cultivated trees and plants, their habits, etc. Later, Oliver began growing trees for commercial purposes, and for many years carried on the largest nursery business in the state near Salem, Indiana.

In 1875, Oliver Albertson moved to Bridgeport, Indiana, intending to do a small nursery business here, and retain an interest also in the Washington County nursery. C. M. Hobbs, afterwards Mr. Albertson's son-in-law, took charge of the Bridgeport plant. After the death of Oliver Albertson, in 1879, his son, Emery Albertson, and C. M. Hobbs, formed a partnership for the management of the Bridgeport nursery. From a small beginning they built up a large business, their sales reaching all over the United States.

The first of July, 1907, Mr. Emery Albertson retired from the business, which was then continued by C. M., Oliver A., Harry W., and Fred R. Hobbs, under the firm name of C. M. Hobbs & Sons.

The Policies Which Guide Our Business

During these years among the trees and fruits we have gathered much valuable information that is especially valuable to the beginner; this information is for the asking to our patrons. We are glad to assist you in any way we can.

We keep our methods of propagation and cultivation up to date, using only those methods that produce the best results; and with our thoroughly drained and fertilized soils we are able to produce as vigorous, well matured and healthy stock as can be found anywhere.

Our stock is not only well grown, but carefully dug, handled and packed. We take every possible care to have varieties true to name, as we fully realize the importance of this to the planter. We do not claim infallibility, but take every precaution to reduce mistakes to the minimum. No tree or plant ever goes out of our hands knowingly mislabeled.

It has been our purpose to deal honestly and fairly with our customers. This is not only right, but our experience has proven it to be good policy, as our business has steadily grown until our trade now extends over the entire country. We are doing business with many people that we did business with a quarter of a century ago.

It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is often palmed off on the public. Within the last few years the cost of production has increased rapidly and in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in many instances is equalled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore, when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

Guaranties

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock, we use the greatest care to have it true to name, and will replace any that may prove untrue, free of charge, or refund purchase price. We shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS. All goods are guaranteed true to name, up to grade, full count, and in good condition when delivered. Claims must be made within five days after delivery to customer's delivery point to receive consideration.

We do not guarantee stock to grow, or results in any way. There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, ignorant or careless culture—all contribute to failure and all are beyond our control.

A catalog as extensive as this, must of necessity offer some plants of difficult culture, and, when these are ordered, we presume the people ordering them have the knowledge needed for their culture. Successful results require knowledge, enthusiasm and perseverance, and these we can not supply, but we shall be glad to make selections from the harder class of plants for the people who wish them.





C.M.HOBBS & SONS ~ *Nurserymen*

Quality is the Watchword



These fine Norway Maples are representative of the stock of ornamental trees we grow. Plenty of space is allowed for development of roots and branches.



Shrubbery as grown in our fields. Well cultivated, carefully tended stock grown on upland soil is always the best buy.



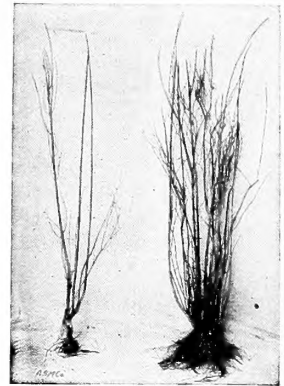
A field of privet for hedges. Note the clean cultivation and solid uniform growth of the plants.

We do not claim for the Hobbs nursery that it has a record of fifty years of knowing how. What we do assert is that for fifty years we have been learning how and the knowledge accumulated during that half-century period is now offered to the public in the form of nursery products, the quality of which is unsurpassed.

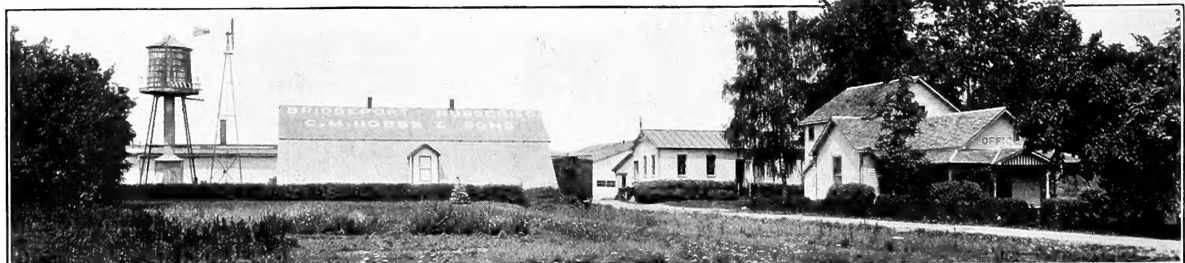
No man knows when he undertakes a new venture, all of the elements necessary for its success. He may learn from books but most of his tuition is in the school of experience. Here is where we have learned of trees and plants and growing things in general.

The business is one that has been passed on from father to sons, a business that ever has been characterized by the personal touch and the firm determination that no matter who the customer might be, or what he bought, he must be given the satisfaction that would enable him to derive the same pleasure and profit from his purchase that we derived in bringing it to the place where it was ready to market.

We prefer to experiment with our own trees and plants, rather than sell the untried ventures to the public with a possibility of failure. All of our products are true to name and form.



The same height, but what a difference.



Looking toward the office and storage buildings from U. S. 40 (old National Road).

BRIDGEPORT NURSERIES ~ *Bridgeport, Ind.*



of Hobbs Nursery Products

This we know from fifty years of learning how. We can not follow a tree to its ultimate destination, prune, water and care for it throughout its life but we can give it, and every other article of stock we sell, the best that experience has taught us and we can be reasonably certain that our carefully chosen, scientifically cared for stock will grow and thrive under normal conditions.

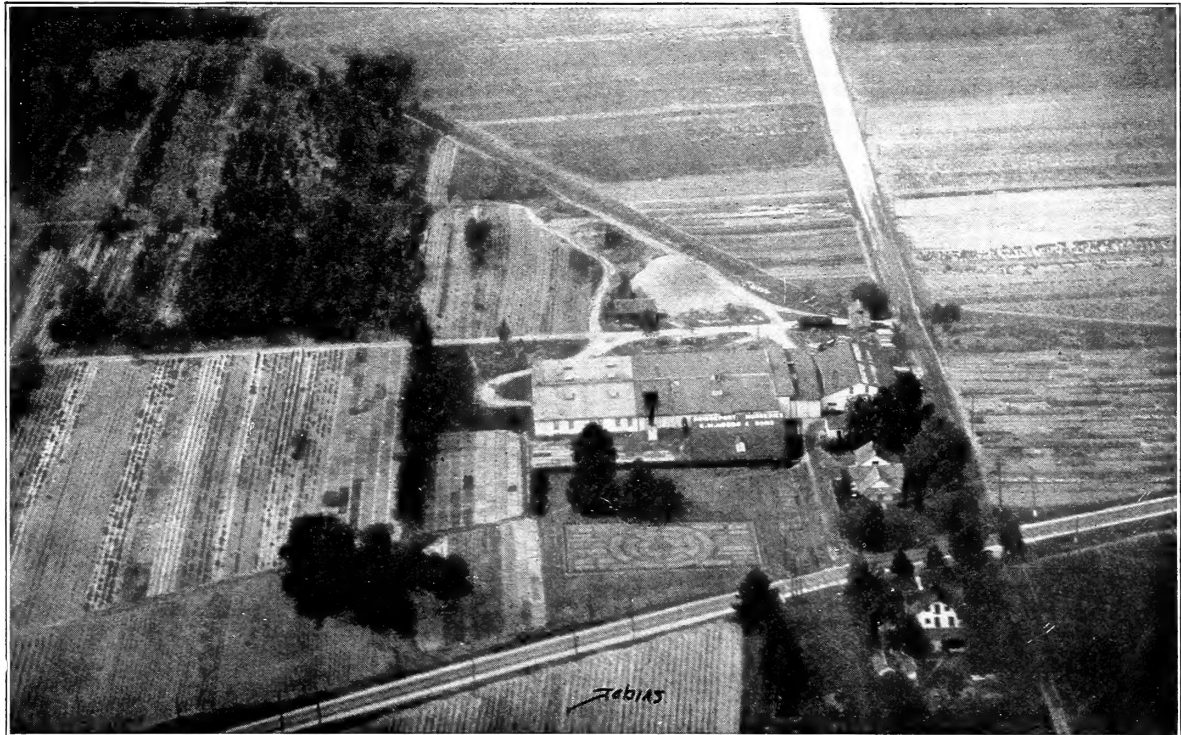


A field of peach trees on our nursery. Strong, well developed stock is the cheapest in the long run.

It is idle and dangerous to boast but we take a pardonable pride in the reputation our firm has earned for honesty and integrity, for fair dealing with customers who range from one end of the country to the other and for the confidence that has been shown us by our thousands of friends. Very naturally we value this reputation above all else and it will ever be our purpose, not only to live up to the firm's fine traditions of the past, but so to conduct our business that the ideals of its founders may be fulfilled during the future years.



Cherry trees in our nursery—grown right.



An airplane view of our nursery grounds looking North. The road in the foreground is U. S. 40.



Hemlock hedge on our grounds.

Visit Our Nurseries at Bridgeport

The location of our state puts us in the center of a splendid market. Within a run of 12 hours we can put our products into the hands of millions of customers. Our many railroad and interurban lines give us unequalled facilities for distribution.

Location

Six miles from the west corporation line of Indianapolis, on Washington Street, or the Old National Road, which is now a concrete road, U. S. 40, Pennsylvania Railroad, Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Line—Stop 10, or Bridgeport Nursery. Hourly bus service from Indianapolis.

We have both Bell and Independent phones in our office. Free service over Bell phone from Indianapolis or any point in Marion County.

Visitors

You are always welcome and we will be pleased to meet you and show you through our plant, comprising more than 300 acres.

Shipping Facilities

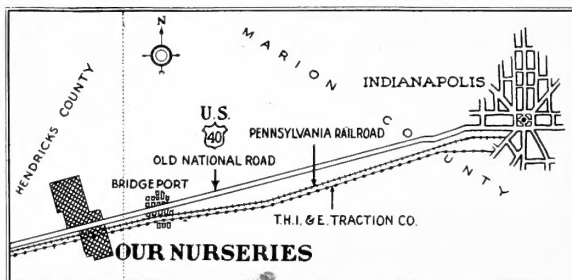
Pennsylvania Railroad making connection with all lines out of Indianapolis.

We are very fortunate to be located on the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction system, which insures us twenty-four hour delivery to most points in Indiana.

Shipping Instructions

ORDERS. All orders are accepted subject to the following terms and conditions. Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment.

FORWARDING. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed; but where without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest



and safest route. We recommend that all herbaceous and strawberry plants be shipped by express.

CLAIMS for damage while in transit or otherwise must be made within five days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING SEASON. Opens about March 1st in the Spring and September 15th in the Fall.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION. Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the state laws require it.

PACKING. All goods are carefully packed, thus avoiding risk, if delayed in transit. We do not charge for packing.

Terms

CASH WITH ORDER. Except to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility, accounts are due when bills are rendered, and prompt payments are expected.

PRICES given in this catalog are for the goods f. o. b. Bridgeport, Indiana. No charge for packing.

STOCK SELECTED by customers at the nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the trees or plants chosen.

QUANTITY. Lots of 5, 50, and 500 trees or plants of the same grade and variety will be furnished at the 10, 100, and 1000 rates respectively.

The Charm of Pleasing Plantings

A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs, such as the Altheas, Hydranges, Spireas, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost and give great comfort and satisfaction not only to yourself, but your neighbors. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one with unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize the fact that you should **buy none but the best**. Few people realize the importance of getting started right. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity but the quality that counts. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nurserymen, who have given their best thought to the careful propagation of the best varieties.

The Problem of Arrangement

In laying out the grounds, make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checker-board. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs are highly effective and should be more generally planted.

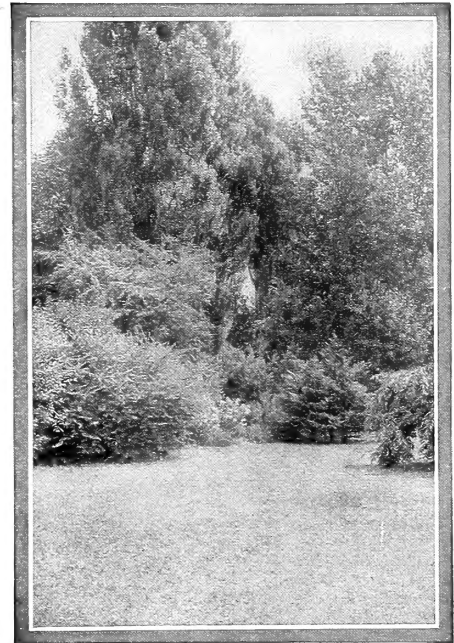
Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the edges of the lawn.

How to Care for Trees

On arrival, the trees should at once be unpacked, and if the plants cannot be promptly planted, they should be "heeled-in." Dig a trench of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, cover the roots with soil, mounding it up along the line of the trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time.

Digging the Hole

This should be dug at least one foot wider all around than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. In case the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material that will insure drainage.



A splendid example of a planting serving as a screen to shut out some unsightly view. Smaller trees and shrubs lend finish and close the gaps in the lower branches of the large ones.

The severity of the design of this house becomes really beautiful under the softening influence of the setting of shrubs surrounding it.



Preparation of the Soil

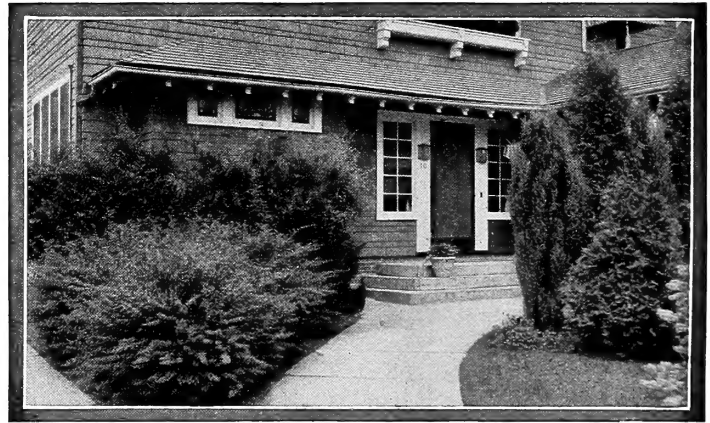
We are frequently asked what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it. Just here we would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given a quantity of good soil if one would obtain satisfactory results. The very best soil obtainable is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and have the pile turned two or three times. When either of these kinds of soil is not possible, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting.

Setting the Trees

Take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner; then set the tree, spreading the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deeply. The tree will generally show by the soil-mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than 2 or 3 inches deeper. As the soil is filled in, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

Care of Trees and Shrubs after Planting

This is especially important for the first few years until they shall have become thoroughly established in their new location. It is really a very simple matter, if thought be given to a few points as to what is essential to provide for the most successful results in planting. In the first place, a tree or shrub in its younger stages naturally makes its roots near the sur-



This doorstep and curving walk have a great deal of charm, offering a most inviting prospect as one approaches the house. Such an entrance seems to really invite you to enter and be welcome.



A good treatment of an unusually narrow building lot.

face of the ground, and for a time after it is planted every effort should be made to continue the growth of these surface roots until it shall have put forth its deeper permanent feeding roots, which will search the lower strata of soil for food and moisture. This can be most successfully done by applying a thick mulch of manure 3 to 4 inches deep to the ground, after planting, which will keep the surface soil loose and moist and at an even temperature. This mulch also permits the free passage of air and falling moisture into the soil.

In case the appearance of a mulch is undesirable, the planting should be so arranged that low-growing varieties may be planted close together at the front of a group or border to screen the ground in the interior of the bed or a sufficient dust-mulch provided by constant cultivation.

During periods of drought, new plantings, especially of Evergreens, should be thoroughly watered so that the soil is kept constantly moist.

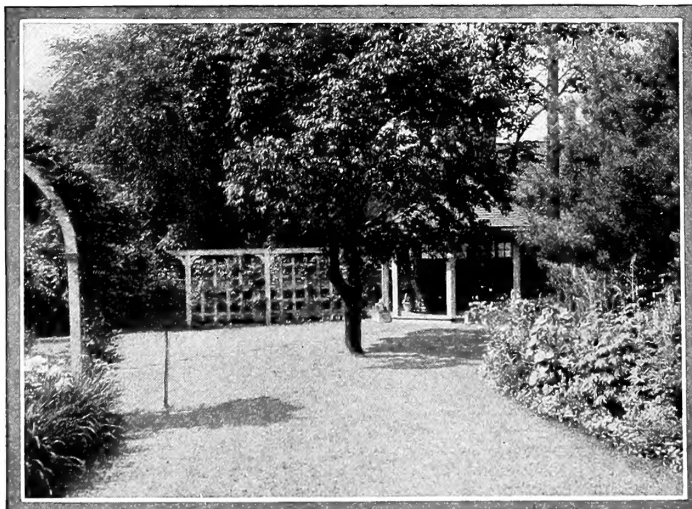
If Evergreens are not protected by plantings of deciduous trees and shrubs forming a windbreak, artificial barriers, as of Evergreen boughs, should be erected in places which will prevent a direct draft from the prevailing inclement wind from blowing through the plants. Most Evergreens are "winter-killed," not so much from actual cold as from the fact that the soil around them is not thoroughly mulched to prevent early freezing and thereby enabling them to absorb moisture until late in the Winter, and from their exposure to the drying winds. Always remember that thrifty plants well manured and properly attended to in Spring and Fall, are less exposed to attacks of insect enemies or fungous diseases than plants which are ill-tended and uncultivated.

New Varieties

We are constantly adding to our list of ornamentals, as well as in other departments. Before placing new varieties on the market, we give them a thorough trial in the nursery, and thus weed out undesirable varieties, offering only the best in each class.

Varieties not Listed

In every nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalog; also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write for special quotations.



Fine solution of the problem of shutting out an unhappy back door view. A cozy nook erected with little expense, for the enjoyment of leisure hours.

Helpful Hints in Selecting Shrubs and Trees for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

Aralia pentaphylla.
Berberis Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry.
Cydonia japonica. Japan Quince.
Deutzia gracilis. Dwarf Deutzia.
Hibiscus. The Altheas.
Ligustrum. The Privets.
Lonicera. Bush Honeysuckle.
Rhamnus cathartica. Buckthorn.
Spiraea Van Houttei.
Syringa. The Lilacs.

FOR SCREEN OR BORDER PLANTINGS

Almost any tall-growing shrub in the list.

FOR WET OR MOIST PLACES

Benzoin. Spice Bush.
Cephalanthus occidentalis. Button Bush.
Clethra alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush.
Cornus (Bush Types). Dogwoods.
Hamamelis virginiana. Witch Hazel.
Spiraea Billiardii. Pink Spiraea.
Viburnum dentatum. Arrow-wood.

FOR PARTIALLY SHADED PLACES

Amelanchier botryapium. Dwarf Juneberry.
Amelanchier vulgaris. Serviceberry.
Aralia pentaphylla.
Benzoin. Spice Bush.
Berberis Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry.
Clethra alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush.
Cornus (Bush Type). Dogwoods.
Forsythia. The Golden Bells.
Hamamelis virginiana. Witch Hazel.
Hydrangea arborescens. Snowball Hydrangea.
Ligustrum. The Privets.
Lonicera. The Bush Honeysuckles.
Philadelphus. The Mock Oranges.
Rhodotypos kerrioides. White Kerria.
Symphoricarpos. Snowberry and Coralberry.
Viburnums. All varieties.

FOR DRY PLACES

Aralia pentaphylla.
Berberis Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry.
Forsythia. The Golden Bells.
Ligustrum. The Privets.
Lonicera fragrantissima. Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle.
Lonicera Morrowi. Morrow Bush Honeysuckle.
Rhodotypos kerrioides. White Kerria.
Symphoricarpos. Snowberry and Coralberry.
Tamarix.
Viburnum lantana. Wayfaring Tree.

FOR SANDY BANKS

Aralia pentaphylla.
Forsythia suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell.
Lonicera fragrantissima. Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle.
Lonicera Morrowi. Morrow Bush Honeysuckle.
Symphoricarpos. Snowberry and Coralberry.
Tamarix.

FOR WINTER EFFECT

Shrubs with Attractive Fruits.

Benzoin. Spice Bush.
Berberis Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry.
Ligustrum ibota. Ibota Privet.
Lonicera bella albida. Bush Honeysuckle.
Lonicera Morrowi. Morrow Bush Honeysuckle.
Lonicera tatarica rubra. Red Tartarian Honeysuckle.
Rhodotypos kerrioides. White Kerria.
Symphoricarpos. Snowberry and Coralberry.

Viburnum opulus. High Bush Cranberry.
Viburnum americanum. American Cranberry Bush.

SHRUBS WITH ATTRACTIVE TWIGS OR BARK

Cornus sibirica. Red-twigged Dogwood.
Euonymus alatus. Cork-barked Euonymus.
Lonicera fragrantissima. Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle.
Forsythia viridissima. Green-branched Golden Bell.

FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Berberis Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry.
Deutzia. In variety.
Diervilla—Weigela. Hybrids.
Hydrangeas. In variety.
Ligustrum ibota and Regelianum. Privets.
Lonicera tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle.
Philadelphus. In variety.
Spiraea. In variety.
Rhodotypos kerrioides. White Kerria.
Viburnum acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum.
Viburnum Carlesii.
Viburnum plicatum. Japanese Snowball.
Viburnum tomentosum. Single Japan Snowball.

FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR

Benzoin. Spice Bush.
Berberis Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry.
Berberis atropurpurea. Red-leaved Barberry.
Euonymus alatus. Cork-barked Euonymus.
Ligustrum ibota and Regelianum. Privets.
Rhus. The Sumacs.
Viburnums. In variety.

FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

Aralia pentaphylla.
Berberis Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry.
Ligustrum. The Privets.

Trees for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa.
Cercis. Redbud or Judas Tree.
Cornus florida. White Flowering Dogwood.
Cornus florida rubra. Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood.
Koeleruteria paniculata. Japanese Varnish Tree.
Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree.
Magnolia acuminata. American Cucumber Tree.
Oxydendrum arboreum. Sour Gum.
Pyrus Bechteli. Flowering Crab.
Tilia. Linden or Lime Tree.

FOR STREET PLANTING

Acer negundo. Box Elder; Ash-leaved Maple.
Acer platanoides. Norway Maple.
Acer saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple.
Fraxinus alba. White Ash.
Liriodendron. Tulip Tree.
Platanus occidentalis. Buttonwood, American Plane Tree.
Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane.
Quercus. The Oaks.
Salisburia (Ginkgo biloba). Maidenhair Tree.
Tilia. The Lindens.
Ulmus americana. American Elm.

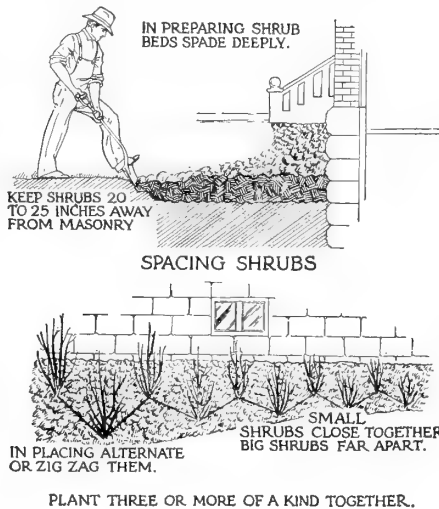
FOR TALL SCREENS

For this purpose shade trees of almost any variety may be used.

FOR RAPID GROWTH

Ailanthus glandulosa. Tree of Heaven.
Acer dasycarpum. Silver Maple.

How to Plant Shrubs



Lonicera Morrowi. Morrow Bush Honeysuckle.
Symphoricarpos. Snowberry and Coralberry.

WITH FRUITS WHICH ATTRACT BIRDS

Amelanchier vulgaris. Serviceberry.
Benzoin. Spice Bush.
Cornus. In variety.
Lonicera. The Bush Honeysuckles.
Rhus. The Sumacs.
Symphoricarpos. Snowberry and Coralberry.
Viburnums. In variety, particularly prunifolium.

Acer negundo. Box Elder; Ash-leaved Maple.
Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa.
Fraxinus americana. White Ash.
Larix europaea. Larch.
Magnolia acuminata. American Cucumber Tree.
Morus tatarica. Russian Mulberry.
Populus fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar.
Tilia americana. American Linden; Basswood.
Ulmus americana. American Elm.

FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR

Acer palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Maple.
Acer saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple.
Betula. The Birches.
Cornus. Pink and White Flowering Dogwoods.
Fagus. The Beeches.
Fraxinus americana. White Ash.
Liquidambar. Sweet Gum.
Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree.
Quercus coccinea. Scarlet Oak.
Quercus palustris. Pin Oak.
Quercus rubra. Red Oak.

FOR WINDBREAKS

Fagus sylvatica. European Beech.
Quercus coccinea. Scarlet Oak.
Quercus palustris. Pin Oak.

FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

Acer platanoides. Norway Maple.
Ailanthus glandulosa. Tree of Heaven.
Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane.
Salisburia (Ginkgo biloba). Maidenhair Tree.



The Flowering Shrubs are Enchanting

with wonderful variety of foliage, flowers and fruits in ever-changing succession.

Until seen, few of us can appreciate the effects that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable, and, if selected with reference to period of blooming, it is possible to have flowers continuously from April to November. No home is complete without a planting of beautiful flowering shrubs. Irregular groups or masses of shrubs arranged against buildings, fences or property lines are much more effective than single specimens. A good arrangement of shrubs provides wide open spaces of lawn.

Amelanchier

AMELANCHIER botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry). A large upright bush or small tree, well adapted for screens or background and for giving wild effects. Does well in partially shaded places and in shallow rocky soils. Small white flowers very early in Spring followed by small, dark red, edible fruits in early Summer.

A. vulgaris (Serviceberry). A dwarf shrub but otherwise similar to the above. Fruits are blue-black and sweet. Good for shady places and rocky soil.

Amorpha

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). Valuable for mass planting, especially on rocky slopes. Grows from 5 to 20 feet in height. Interesting spreading habit with fine feathery foliage. Dark violet-purple flowers in June.

Amygdalus - Almond

Vigorous, symmetrical upright shrubs literally weighted down in May with double roselike blossoms. Excellent for specimen planting or in shrubby borders. Attain 6 to 8 feet high.

AMYGDALUS rosea flore pleno. Pink flowering.

A. alba plena. White flowering.

Aralia

ARALIA pentaphylla. 5 to 10 feet high when full grown. Upright prickly branches with luxuriant glossy foliage. One of the best shrubs for shady places, rocky banks and adverse city conditions.

A. spinosa (Hercules Club). A tall shrub with prickly stems and tropical looking compound foliage. Immense panicles of creamy white flowers in August followed by dark purple berries. Excellent for backgrounds in landscape planting.



The odd flowers and shining foliage of Calycanthus.



Buddleia attracts the bees and butterflies with fragrant bloom.



The double flowers of the flowering almond completely cover it in May.

Benzoin - Spice Bush

Fine for border or screen planting. 8 to 10 feet high when full grown. Strong bright yellow flowers in March and April followed by dark red berries which attract birds. Brown twigs are very attractive in Winter.

Berberis - Barberry

BERBERIS atropurpurea (Red Leaf Barberry.) Similar to B. Thunbergi in all respects except that the foliage is of a bronzy red color

which turns to fiery red in Autumn. Excellent for contrast in the shrubby border. A new and perfectly hardy introduction.

B. Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Low, compact growing shrub much used for border or hedge planting. Can be trimmed for formal planting. Small flowers in May followed by abundance of berries which turn to deep scarlet in Winter. The fine green foliage turns to a brilliant red in Autumn. Very attractive.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac

BUDDLEIA Veitchi magnifica. A comparatively new plant making an attractive show with reddish-violet flowers and long gray-green leaves. Blooms all the latter part of the Summer. Can be planted promiscuously among shrubs or in masses for a background. In severe winters top kills back but comes up quickly next season. 4 to 6 feet in height.

Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub; Allspice

The old-fashioned Sweet Shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; an abundance of chocolate colored flowers in June and at intervals afterward. Foliage rich dark green. Strong upright grower.

Caragana

CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). An upright growing shrub bearing in May and June bright yellow flowers in abundance. The bloom is smaller but the shape of a sweet pea blossom. Very hardy and attractive in group planting. 10 to 20 feet.



A spray from *Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.*

Cephalanthus

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button Bush). A tall growing shrub with globe-shaped heads of fragrant white flowers. One of the best for water-side planting. 5 to 6 feet. Blooms from July to September.

Chionanthus

CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringe). A very desirable shrub for its white blossoms in June, which make it seem a cloud of snowy lace against the deep green foliage. A fine shrub for specimen planting. Grows sometimes to 25 feet.

Clethra

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A very valuable shrub for border planting on account of abundance of sweet-scented white flowers in July. Adapted to wet and shady places. 3 to 5 feet.

Colutea

COLUTEA arborescens (Bladder Senna). A rapid-growing large shrub with light green foliage, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. Yellow flowers in June followed by showy red pods.

Cornus - Dogwood or Osier

(See also under trees, page 20).

This group of shrubs is adaptable for wide use in border and screen plantings; they grow nearly as well in shady places under large trees as in sunny situations and thrive in almost any soil.

Attractive in flower, they produce an abundance of berries and the foliage in Fall is highly colored. The twigs of some varieties are brightly colored and enliven the somberness of the Winter landscape.

CORNUS elegantissima variegata (Variegated Dogwood). One of the choicest variegated-leaved shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with purplish-red branches and leaves beautifully variegated with silver. May be pruned to compact shape if desired.

C. florida. (See under trees, page 20).

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). Compact growing, 6 to 15 feet in height, and very useful for screening purposes. White flowers in profusion in June; white berries on red stems later. Bark and under side of the leaves gray, giving rise to the name.

C. sibirica (Red Twigg'd Dogwood). With small clusters of white flowers succeeded by blue-black ornamental berries and the blood-red stems and branches. It makes one of the most attractive shrubs. Grows 6 to 10 feet high.

C. stolonifera var. aurea (Golden-barked Osier). Grows 6 to 8 feet tall and makes a good combination when planted with the Red-twigg'd Dogwood as the twigs are bright yellow; an effective contrast.

Corylus

CORYLUS avellana purpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub with bronze-purple leaves and valued for its decorative value as a lawn shrub either in massed plantings or as a specimen. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, and bears edible nuts.

Cotoneaster

A group of shrubs which are grown chiefly for their ornamental red or black fruits, and some species also for the brilliant colors which their foliage assumes in Autumn. They thrive in any good, well-drained garden soil, but dislike very moist and shady positions.

COTONEASTER acutifolia. Tall shrub, growing to 12 feet in height, with slender, spreading branches. Black fruits in September and October.

C. divaricata. Upright, growing to 6 feet. Bright red fruits in September. Foliage turns dark crimson in Fall.

C. lucida. Rather dense, upright shrub, ultimate height about 12 feet. Foliage remains dark green until very late in Autumn. Purplish-black fruits in September.

Crataegus - Hawthorn

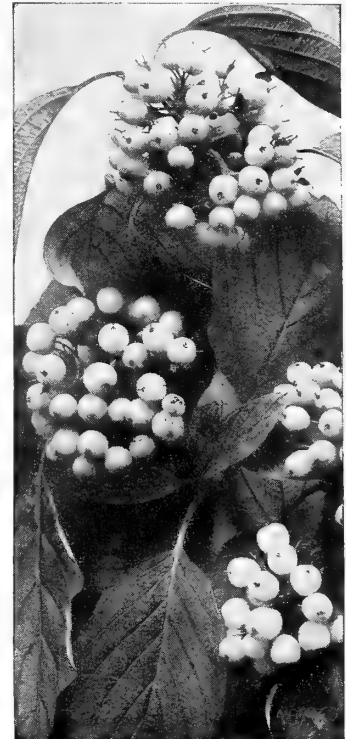
CRATAEGUS oxyacanthus var. coccinea flore pleno (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). The best of the double Thorns and a brilliant sight when in bloom. It grows to a small tree and the flowers, borne in May, are a bright carmine-red. It is superior to any of its color and is especially good as a specimen.

Cydonia - Japan Quince

CYDONIA japonica. Small shrub, 3 to 6 feet high, with thorny branches completely covered in Spring with vivid red flowers, followed by small quince-like fruits which are quite fragrant. Good hedge plant and may be sheared if desired.

Cytisus

CYTISUS laburnum (Golden Chain.) A large shrub or small tree, growing 15 to 20 feet high, with erect, spreading branches. It bears long pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June, followed by black berries.



The attractive berries of *Cornus Sibirica.*

Desmodium - Sweet Pea Shrub

DESMODIUM penduliflorum (Sweet Pea Shrub). From August to October this shrub is covered with large clusters of rose and purple pea-shaped flowers, flowering at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Very attractive. Herbaceous in the North, sending up strong shoots from the crown each Spring.

Deutzia

One of the finest of the flowering shrubs and remarkable for the abundance of beautiful blooms which cluster thickly along the branches in early Spring. Of easy cultivation and valuable in shrub plantings. Very good also in borders or as specimens.

DEUTZIA candidissima. The numerous upright branches usually attain a height of 6 or 8 feet. The flowers are very double, pure white, and borne in profusion in dense clusters 2 to 4 inches long. Blooms in June.

D. crenata flore pleno. Similar to the preceding variety and splendid for planting in conjunction with it. The flowers are double, white but with one or more of the outer rows of petals tinged rosy pink. Blooms in late June and is very showy. Hardy.

D. gracilis (Slender Deutzia). A dwarf growing sort, dense, bushy, the drooping branches fairly crowded with pure white bell-shaped flowers in May. One of the finest shrubs we have for edging in front of taller shrubs. May also be potted and will bloom in the house in Winter. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

D. Lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). A small shrub, usually growing 2 to 3 feet tall. Flowers medium large, pure white, borne in cone-shaped clusters in June. Like *gracilis* it is excellent for forcing.

D. Pride of Rochester. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms in May, earlier than the other varieties. Very free blooming; flowers double white, tinged with rose on the outside.



Diervilla - Weigela

The Weigelas are large, thrifty shrubs of erect habit, growing 6 to 8 feet in height, gradually spreading and drooping as they age. The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, stemless bells, of many shades and colors, clustered thickly along the branches. They are excellent for the background of groups and borders. Bloom in June and July.

DIERVILLA amabilis. A rapid grower, attaining 6 feet in height and bearing in May and June a profusion of rose-pink flowers. Hardy and free flowering.

D. candida. Produces a profusion of pure white flowers in June and continues to bloom all Summer. A choice variety; grows 4 to 6 feet.

D. Eva Rathke. Of smaller growth than the other Weigelas, 3 to 4 feet, and spreading in character. The most distinct and one of the most attractive varieties. Flowers brilliant crimson and when in bloom in June is exceedingly showy.

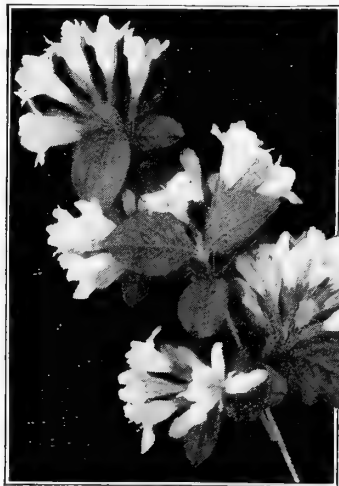
D. rosea nana variegata. Of dwarf habit; fine for the front rank of borders and mass plantings, and one of the choicest and most useful of variegated leaved shrubs. The leaves are broadly margined a creamy white and the flowers are a light pink.

D. rosea. Tall grower; flowers are rose colored, blooming in June.

Elaeagnus

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). Leaves handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. Flowers are small, golden yellow and fragrant, followed by yellow fruit. Large shrub or small tree growing sometimes to a height of 20 feet. Silvery, often spiny, branches.

E. longipes (Japanese Oleaster.) A shrub about six feet high, with small, fragrant yellowish flowers in May, followed by berries which, when ripe, are a reddish amber color; good for eating. One of the most desirable shrubs for lawn.



Weigela Rosea—very handsome with bloom in June and July.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). 8 to 12 feet. Small delicate flowers in late Spring are followed by attractive red berries.

Very attractive in Autumn when covered by bright colored fruit and brilliant crimson foliage. Bark very corky. Best for individual planting.

E. americanus (Strawberry Tree). An upright shrub, 6 to 8 feet in height. Yellowish or reddish green flowers in June. The rough crimson pods, which succeed them burst in the Fall, showing bright scarlet seeds.

E. europaeus (Spindle Tree). Vigorous and upright; 12 to 20 feet. Dark green foliage turning bright red in Fall, followed by orange-scarlet berries.



Clouds of golden yellow bloom feature the Forsythias in early Spring.

Exochorda

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). Unquestionably one of the floral gems. A fine, rapid growing, free flowering shrub, usually growing from 6 to 10 feet tall, which produces numerous starry white blossoms in May. Hardy, and one of the best and showiest shrubs.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom and very early in the Spring before the leaves appear they are completely covered with masses of rich golden yellow flowers. Their habit of growth varies from low and spreading to tall and upright, and height from 3 to 8 feet. The foliage is dark green and they are well adapted for massing, while the upright forms make excellent tall hedges. They grow well in shady places.

FORSYTHIA Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). The most upright of the Forsythias in growth and so the best for the background of shrubbery groups. Grows 6 to 8 feet high, with erect branches and handsome, broad, dark green foliage. One of the best early flowering shrubs.

F. intermedia. A vigorous grower with slender, erect or arching branches, 8 to 12 feet. Considered by many to be the best of the family.

F. Sieboldi (Siebold Golden Bell). A new variety, related to *F. suspensa*. A low shrub, with very slender, pendulous or trailing branches, and broad, dark green leaves. Bright yellow flowers in early Spring.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Drooping in habit, with slender branches strung with bright rosettes of brilliant yellow bloom very early in Spring. Shiny green leaves. Fine for covering rocks and slopes.

F. viridissima (Green-stemmed Golden Bell). Erect and spreading green barked branches, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet. Foliage assumes rich Autumn tints and persists until early Winter. The yellow flowers are a slightly darker shade than the others and with twisted petals. Not dependably hardy in the extreme North.



This well designed boundary planting serves also as a screen. One of the first principles of landscaping is to frame in the grounds with trees and shrubs. Note the gracefulness of the drive and the variety and interest in the different types of foliage.



Halesia - Snowdrop Tree

HALESIA tetraptera (Silver Bell). A beautiful shrub or small tree, forming a low, wide head, with large, dark green leaves. In May the branches are thickly hung with small white or pinkish drooping bells followed by curious large winged seeds.

Hibiscus - Althea; Rose of Sharon

These tall growing symmetrical shrubs with their vari-colored blossoms are most desirable for garden or formal plantings. In bloom from middle of July to September; a time when so few shrubs are in flower. Planted as a tall hedge they present a wonderful sight when in bloom and the foliage is attractive at any season of the year. 6 to 12 feet.

- HIBISCUS Ardens.** Violet color, petals quilled. Very large and double.
- H. Boule de Feu.** Violet-red color; very double. Blooms late.
- H. Duchesse de Brabant.** Reddish lilac color. Very large and double.
- H. elegantissima.** Double white and pink. Free bloomer. Very fine.
- H. Jeanne d'Arc.** Pure white and double. One of the best.
- H. Lady Stanley.** Very double; white with beautiful blush.
- H. rubra flore pleno.** Single red.
- H. totus albus.** Large single pure white.
- Hibiscus.** Tree form in above varieties.

Hamamelis

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Witch Hazel). Shrub or small tree growing 10 to 20 feet high, and producing in late Fall a wealth of delicate yellow flowers. Of value for producing naturalistic effects and exceptionally beautiful at the edge of woods or along woodland paths.

Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA arborescens (Snowball Hydrangea). Has the appearance of a low-growing Snowball with its large flat clusters of white flowers in June and July. The most hardy of the Hydrangeas and especially useful for shady places. 6 to 8 feet.

H. paniculata grandiflora. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation, and adapted to varied uses. May be planted in hedges, beds, groups, scattered among other shrubs in massed plantings, or planted alone as a specimen, and produces an attractive effect wherever placed. Flowers in August, in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, of a delicate pink, changing to bronze and lasting until Autumn. A very effective and desirable shrub.



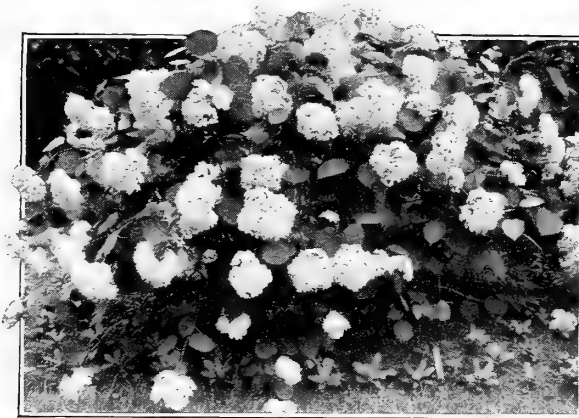
An interesting planting at the rear of city lot. A secluded spot of beauty. You can have just such a quiet, restful retreat of your own.

Kerria - Corchorus; Globe Flower

An attractive shrub with showy yellow flowers and slender green branches; a common bush in yards under the name of Japanese Rose. Thrives in almost any well drained soil and does best if planted in partial shade. Hardy, but benefited by protection from cold winds in severe climates.

KERRIA japonica. Graceful slender branches of somewhat spreading habit, from 4 to 8 feet high and as broad. Beautiful single yellow flowers are borne from July to October.

K. japonica flore pleno. Similar to the japonica but with beautiful double yellow flowers. A fine variety blooming at intervals from July on.



Hydrangea Arborescens—one of the best and most useful low-growing shrubs.

Ligustrum - Privet

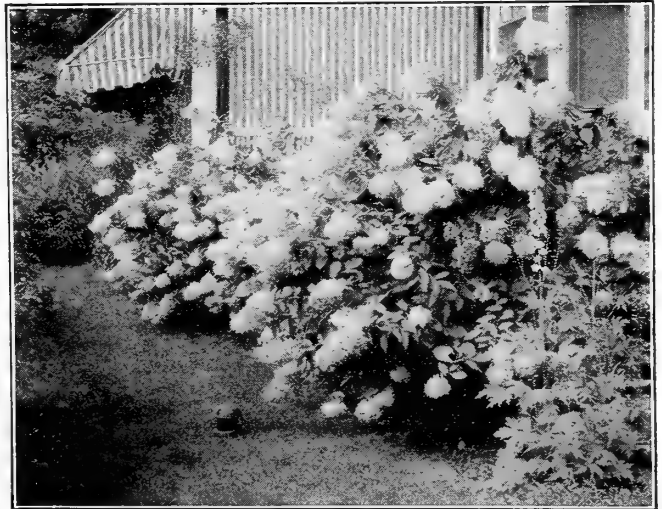
LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amoor River Privet.) A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders. Very hardy foliage; glossy green, and holds its color almost the entire year. Will stand clipping to any extent. 8 to 12 feet.

L. ibcta (Chinese Privet.) A native of China and Japan. Foliage long and shining; flowers large, white and fragrant. Valuable for its flowers and foliage. 8 to 12 feet.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). The well known variety. Vigorous grower. Deep glossy green leaves; fine for hedges or screening purposes. 5 to 10 feet.

L. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Splendid dense shrub with spreading branches. A very graceful bush for hedges. 3 to 6 feet.

L. vulgaris (English Privet). Foliage narrow. Showy white flowers in June followed by dark fruit. 8 to 15 feet.



Hydrangea Paniculata—in bloom from August to October and always the pride of the planting.



Lonicera - Bush Honeysuckle

These vigorous tall growing shrubs are invaluable for screening and massing effect with their dense green foliage and showy red berries appearing in Summer and continuing until early Fall. They are one of the most desirable shrubs. Fine for tall hedges. Can be kept trimmed.

LONICERA bella albida. An attractive hybrid Honeysuckle of strong growth. Great fragrant clusters of white flowers in May followed by conspicuous red berries.

L. fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). A large shrub, with numerous spreading branches, growing 8 to 12 feet high and blooming in March and April with deliciously fragrant pink and white flowers. If somewhat sheltered the foliage remains until late in the Winter.

L. Morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). A shrub with wide spreading branches and dense foliage, 4 to 6 feet tall. Leaves oval, dark green above, brown-gray beneath, 1 to 2 inches long. The creamy white flowers appear very early in the Spring and are followed by bright red berries. One of the best.

L. tatarica alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Vigorous shrub, 8 to 10 feet. Produces large, bright red flowers striped with white; blooms in June.

L. tatarica grandiflora. Similar to the preceding but the flowers are larger, bluish white.

L. tatarica rosea (Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle). Bright pink flowers borne in great abundance, and fresh, rounded foliage. One of the most noticeable and makes a beautiful display planted with grandiflora.

L. tatarica (Red Tartarian Honeysuckle). A large shrub of sturdy, upright growth, ultimate height 6 to 8 feet. Leaves ovate, bright green, about 2 inches long. Flowers light crimson, borne in great profusion in late Spring, followed by red or orange fruits, ripening in Summer and persisting until Autumn.

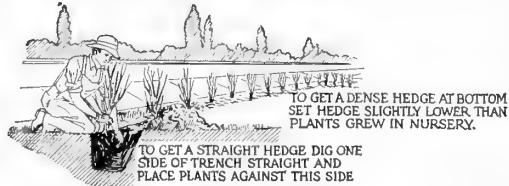


The blooms of Bush Honeysuckles are followed by attractive red berries.

Mahonia - Ashberry

MAHONIA aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). Ornamental native shrubs grown chiefly for their handsome evergreen foliage and large panicles of showy flowers. Very attractive, with purplish shining prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries.

How to Plant a Neat Hedge



Philadelphus - Mock Orange; Syringa

This old-fashioned shrub with creamy white flowers borne in clusters is found in many plantings. There are many varieties that offer a wide range of size and blooms. All varieties are strong growers and are suitable for border, screen or specimen planting. We have a few new varieties that are exceptionally fine and you will be highly pleased with them.

PHILADELPHUS, Avalanche. A graceful shrub with slender arching branches covered with white flowers. One of the best. 6 to 8 feet.

P. Bouquet Blanc. A real bouquet of immense size, its double white flowers borne in close set bunches.

P. coronarius (Garland Syringa). Pure white; very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom. 6 to 8 feet. May.

P. coronarius var. aureus (Golden-leaved Syringa). A beautiful shrub with golden yellow foliage. Keeps its color the entire season. Splendid for grouping with other shrubs in border planting. 3 to 6 feet.

P. Gordonianus (Gordon's Syringa). A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. White flowers; fragrant and late.

P. grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). Has large showy flowers, somewhat fragrant. Bark reddish. A rapid grower. 6 to 8 feet.

P. Lemoinei (Lemoine's Syringa). A graceful shrub with very rich foliage and large pure white fragrant flowers in June. 3 to 6 feet.

P. Mont Blanc. A charming variety; dwarf in habit with very large, fragrant flowers produced in great abundance. 6 to 8 feet.

New Varieties of Philadelphus

P. Dame Blanche. Small leaves, erect stems provided with numerous small panicles of semi-double flowers. Creamy white, stamens straw-yellow. Very odoriferous.

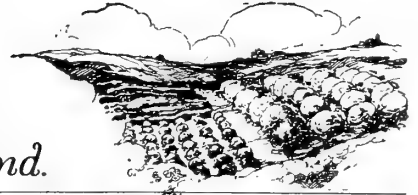
P. Manteau d'Hermine. Very dwarf, with slender stems and small leaves. Of upright, dense growth; flowers small but numerous. Adapted for borders or for foreground of mass plantings.

P. Souvenir de Billiard. A new hybrid variety. The flowers are single, pure white and borne in great profusion. Very desirable.

P. Virginal. Very vigorous plant, large oval acuminate leaves. Serrate panicles including 5 to 7 large double-crested flowers, round petals, pure white, sweet scented. The good habit and the good qualities of flowering rank the plant as one of the best of its type.



Philadelphus Mont Blanc—charming with its large fragrant blooms.



Prunus - Plum

A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in Spring before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of beautiful pink blossoms. Its effect on a still, lifeless landscape is very bright.

PRUNUS triloba (Double-flowered Plum). A very desirable addition to the hardy shrubs. Flowers double, delicate pink and thickly set on long slender branches. Blooms in May.

Rhamnus

Ornamental and beautiful woody plants which are grown chiefly for their handsome dark green foliage and also for their attractive fruit. The variety we list is dependably hardy.

RHAMNUS cathartica (Buckthorn). A stiff, twiggy, tall shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with dark foliage. A profusion of attractive white flowers in June and July, followed by showy dark fruit. Makes a fine hedge or border plant.



The attractive bloom and interesting foliage of *Rhodotypos Kerrioides*.

Rhodotypos

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (White Kerria.) An attractive shrub with handsome yellowish green, corrugated foliage and large, single white flowers late in May, succeeded by black seeds. 3 to 6 feet high.

Rhus - Sumac

The Sumacs are among the most showy of our ornamental shrubs in Autumn, their picturesque, gnarly, wind-bent masses forming a familiar part of the landscape along country roadsides in many parts of the country. The flowers are bright yellow in large terminal panicles, which in some sorts turn brilliant red in late Summer. Fine for mass planting.

RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). Grows 3 to 4 feet high and has handsome foliage that emits an aromatic odor when bruised. Conspicuous in early Spring by its yellow flowers; a good cover plant for dry rocky banks.

R. Cotinus (Purple Fringe; Smoke Tree). A valuable ornamental shrub. Has curious fringe-or hair-like flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of smoke or mist. Spreading habit. Requires room to grow. 15 to 30 feet.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). A tall shrub, growing 8 to 15 feet in height with handsome foliage which colors brightly in Fall. Flowers yellowish green in July followed by scarlet fruit.

R. glabra laciniata. A variety of the Smooth Sumac with deeply cut, fernlike foliage.

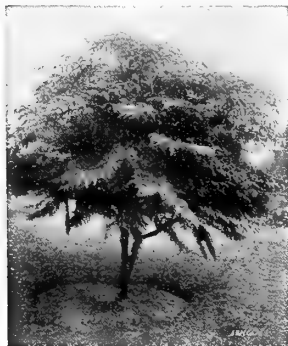
Makes a pleasing appearance in the Fall when it assumes very brilliant coloring.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). Shrub or small tree, growing sometimes to 30 feet. Very desirable for hot dry locations where it thrives luxuriantly, and in such soils its Autumn colors begin to show in August. The crimson fruits persist throughout the Winter.

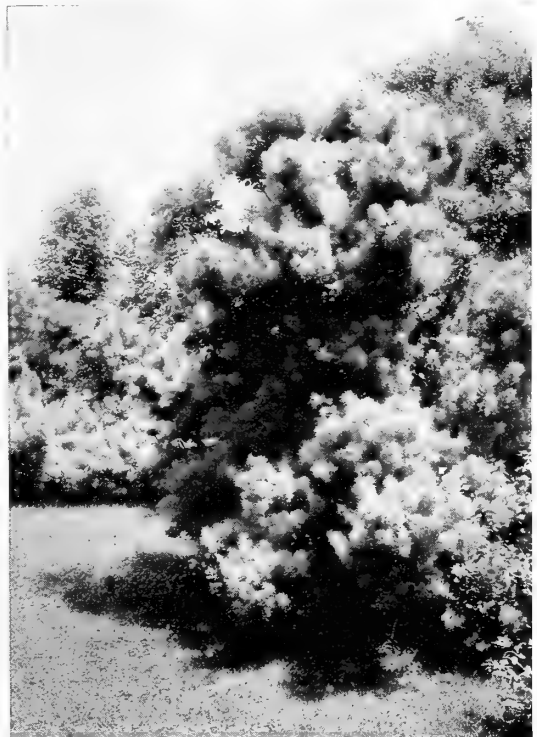
R. typhina laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac). A showy broad-headed shrub with large, long, deeply cut foliage; light green in color, changing to shades of red and yellow in Autumn. The new growth is clothed with a peculiar down, giving an appearance of the growing horn of a deer. The bark below is a rich orange color. The flowers are borne in dense terminal panicles in June and July and are followed by impressive red fruits.



Thousands of fine rose-like blossoms cover *Prunus triloba* in May. A charming sight.



Fern-like foliage of *Rhus glabra laciniata*.



The purplish smoky bloom of *Rhus Cotinus*.



Ribes - Flowering Currant

The flowering Currants are attractive and showy objects, extremely hardy and well adapted for universal culture. Their attractive blossoms are deliciously fragrant and are among the first to appear in the Spring.

RIBES alpinum (Alpine Currant). Desirable and hardy. A shrub of dense habit, the thick bright green foliage unfolding very early in Spring. In Summer and Autumn it is covered with bright scarlet fruit. One of the best shrubs to plant as undergrowth or in shady places. 6 to 8 feet.

R. aureum (Golden Currant). A native species with fragrant yellow flowers appearing early in the Spring with the leaves. Grows 5 to 6 feet and is valuable for border planting.

Sambucus - Elder

These vigorous tall growing shrubs are adapted for natural landscapes. Showy white flowers and attractive fruit. One of the best shrubs for attracting birds. Fruit black, ripening in August.

SAMBUCUS canadensis (Common American Elder). A large shrub growing 8 to 12 feet tall with yellowish gray spreading branches and bright green leaves. The white flowers are borne in immense flat-topped clusters, sometimes 10 inches across, in June and July, followed in September by black fruits, which are much used for jams, pies, etc.

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). An exceedingly handsome variety with golden yellow foliage and clusters of white flowers in May and June. Usually considered the best golden-leaved shrub.

S. nigra laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder). A valuable sort similar to the preceding, but the foliage is dark green and very deeply cut and lacy. A handsome and distinct variety and one of the best cut-leaved shrubs. White flowers in June.



Golden Elder offers charming contrasting foliage color.



Golden Currant is valuable for shady spots.



A spot of rare beauty—a real outdoor living room. Such effects are not hard to produce or expensive to create or maintain.



Spirea - Meadow Sweet

Of the entire shrub group none are more adaptable or more widely used than the Spireas. They are beautiful in foliage as well as in flower. They offer a great diversity of size, height and type, and whether planted in masses, in the border, or as specimens they are unsurpassed. Some varieties are Spring flowering, others bloom at intervals later on and a succession of bloom over a long period may be obtained by proper selection of varieties.

SPIREA Aitchisoni. Handsome upright shrub 6 to 8 feet high, bearing in August and September large panicles of white flowers.

S. arguta (Snow Garland Spirea). Of dwarf habit, 3 to 4 feet, with spreading head. Pure white flowers in May. The best of the very early flowering white varieties.

S. Anthony Waterer. Dwarf, bushy, of spreading type and fairly covered in July with large corymbs of rosy crimson flowers. If these are removed as they fade the bush will bloom at intervals until frost.

S. Billiardi (Billiard Spirea). Grows 5 to 6 feet high and blooms in July and August. Flowers are bright pink.

S. bumalda. A handsome variety from Japan. Dwarf in habit, rarely over 2 feet high, and of vigorous growth. Foliage narrow; flowers rose colored and borne in great profusion. Blooms in July and August and over a long period.

S. callosa alba. Foliage and growth quite similar to bumalda, but sometimes a little taller and the flowers are pure white, borne in flat clusters nearly all Summer. One of the best dwarf white flowering shrubs.

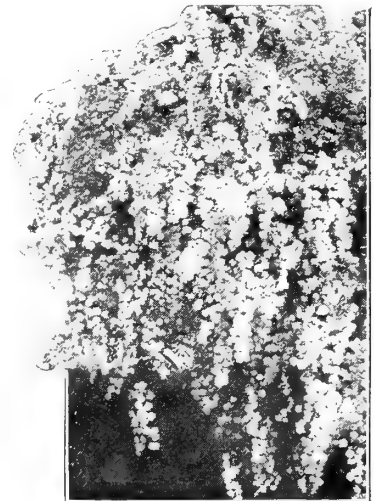
S. Douglasi (Douglas' Spirea). A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose colored flowers in July and August. Upright in growth, attaining 6 to 7 feet with reddish brown branches and narrow leaves.

S. Frobeli. A very free growing shrub producing large flat heads of rosy pink flowers in the Spring. Green foliage tinted dark red. Height 2 to 3 feet.

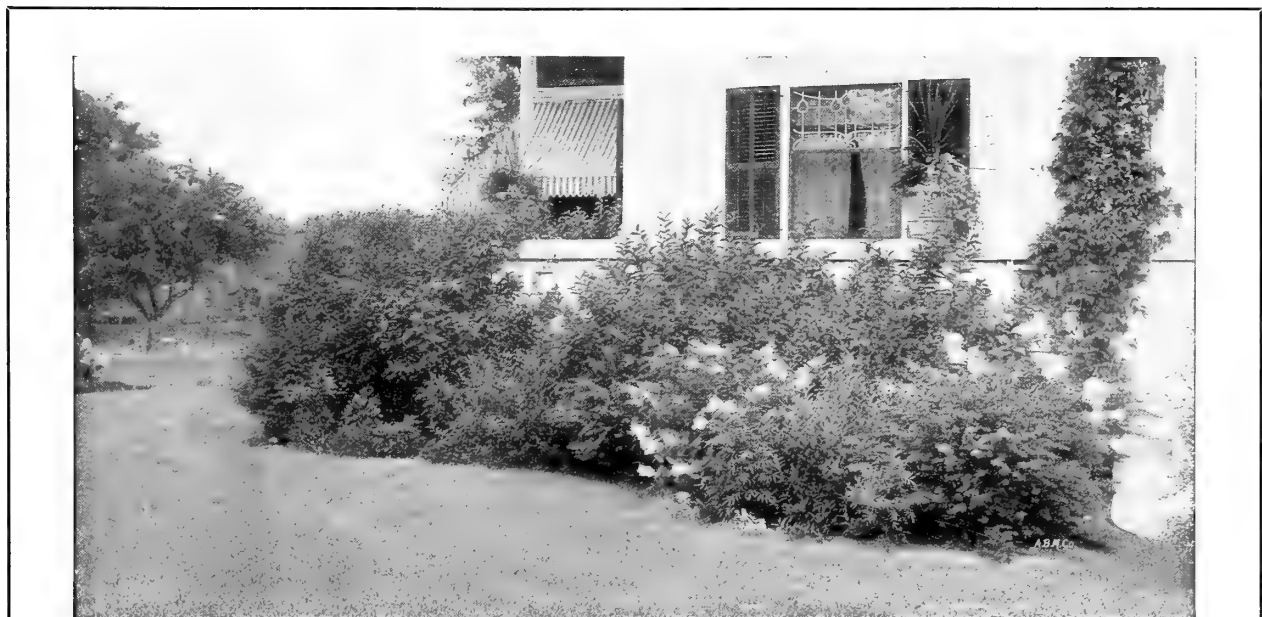


Anthony Waterer Spirea—very popular low growing plant for edging plantings.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden-leaved Ninebark). A beautiful variety with golden yellow tinted foliage which changes to bronze in the Fall, and double white flowers in June. 8 to 10 feet.



Spirea Van Houtte. Fountains of white in June.



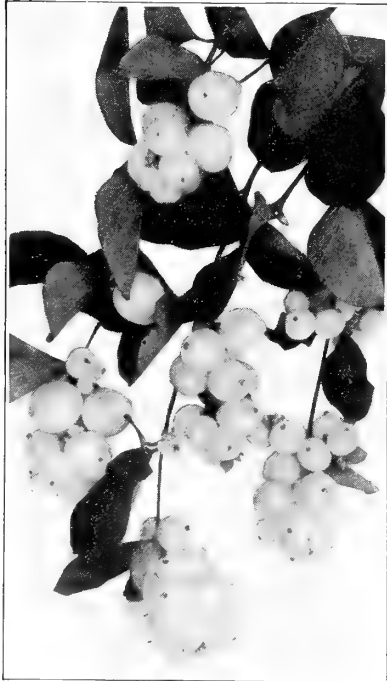
A very simple but effective foundation planting. Inexpensive in first cost and with very little care becomes a distinct asset to the appearance and value of the home.



SPIRAEA—Continued

S. prunifolia. The true Bridal Wreath. Small double white flowers borne close to the branches, making long snow-white garlands. Foliage a dark shining green, changing to Autumn tints in the Fall. One of the most popular. 6 to 8 feet.

S. salicifolia (Willow-leaved Spirea). Long pointed narrow leaves and crowded panicles of rose colored flowers in June and July. 4 to 5 feet.



Snowberry branches hang heavy with white fruit till late Fall.

S. sorbifolia (Ash-leaf Spirea). A vigorous grower with foliage similar to the Mountain Ash and long spikes of beautiful white flowers. Blooms in July. 3 to 5 feet.

S. Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea). Dwarf in habit with rounded graceful form. Branches slender and drooping. Flowers pure white; foliage narrow and long, turning to orange-scarlet in the Fall. Valuable for planting in front of other shrubs; good for seaside planting. 3 to 5 feet.

S. Van Houttei. This is undoubtedly the most charming and beautiful of all the varieties, having pure white flowers in clusters, the branches drooping to the ground. Foliage a rich green. Very profuse in bloom and plants remarkably hardy. An indispensable ornament for lawn or hedges, and probably the most widely planted shrub in cultivation. Commonly but erroneously called Bridal Wreath; the true Bridal Wreath is Spirea prunifolia. Grows 5 to 6 feet.

**Symphoricarpos
- Snowberry**

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). A slender branched upright growing shrub with small pink flowers, followed by showy pure white berries, which cling to the branches a long time. 3 to 5 feet.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry or Indian Currant.) Valuable for planting in shady places as the foliage is very persistent. The fruit is a purplish-red and hangs on well into the Winter. Flowers small and rose colored. 3 to 5 feet.



Coralberry (Symphoricarpos Vulgaris)—does well in shady places.



The feathery effect of Spirea Thunbergi.



Even the bare walls of factory buildings are suppressed and made beautiful by the thoughtful planting of trees, shrubs and vines. Imagine the scene above without the planting. What a wonderful difference has been created at small cost.



Syringa - The Lilacs

This old and time-tried shrub is still among the popular ones and its fragrance fills the air in Spring from many a planting. There is no better shrub for a tall screen, and as insects rarely trouble the plants, the foliage remains a rich green from early Spring to very late in the Fall. The French hybridizers have evolved a number of new and very fine named sorts in varied shades suitable for specimens as well as mass planting and below we list the best of these as well as the old standard kinds.

- SYRINGA chinensis** (syn. rothomagensis) (Rouen Lilac). Grows 10 to 12 feet high and bears immense panicles of reddish purple flowers in May.
- S. chinensis alba** (syn. rothomagensis alba) (White Rouen Lilac). Similar to the preceding but the flowers are pure white.
- S. josikaea** (Hungarian Lilac). A distinct late-blooming type growing 8 to 12 feet. Valued for the lateness of its flowers, which are light violet in color and open in June, and for its rich, dark, shining foliage.
- S. persica** (Persian Lilac). A shrub with slender, arching branches, attaining a height of 5 to 10 feet. The foliage is small, the flowers bright purple. Blooms in May and June.
- S. persica alba** (White Persian Lilac). Same as persica but the flowers are white.
- S. persica rubra** (Red Persian Lilac). Same as persica, except that the flowers are red, of great size and very abundant.
- S. villosa** (Japan Lilac). Grows 6 to 8 feet. The single flowers are light purple in bud, white when open, and are fragrant. Blooms in June, and is valued for the lateness of its bloom.
- S. vulgaris** (Old-fashioned Lilac). The old standard sort so much planted in old-time gardens and whose sweet-scented blossoms form so large a part of the Spring landscape. Grows upright, sometimes to 20 feet, with abundant dark green foliage, and the familiar fragrant purple flowers in May. One of the best shrubs for a tall screen or for the background of shrub plantings.
- S. vulgaris alba** (Common White Lilac). Very similar to the preceding sort, but the shrub is perhaps not quite so large, and the fragrant flowers are pure white.



The Lilacs continue to be popular (above is President Grevy).



Named Varieties

These are the French hybrids so much admired and sought after. They are all grafted and are sure to furnish abundant bloom; their rich colorings are beautiful and unusual, and they are distinctly superior sorts. The named sorts make extra fine specimens for lawn planting, the blossoms lasting a long time.

- S. Belle de Nancy.** Double flowers in great panicles of satiny rose with a white center.
- S. Chas. X.** A strong, rapid growing variety with large shining leaves. The flowers are reddish purple; single
- S. Jean Bart.** Flowers are double and claret-rose in color when fully opened.
- S. Madame Abel Chatenay.** A very desirable variety with milk-white, double flowers. Compact grower.
- S. Madame Casinur-Perier.** Flowers double; creamy white.
- S. Madame Lemoine.** Double; white, free and showy; superb. One of the finest varieties.
- S. Marie Legraye.** Large panicles of single white flowers. The finest white Lilac.
- S. President Grevy.** A beautiful blue, individual flower; very double and very large. The panicle is magnificent. Very fine.
- S. Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth.** The most distinct and beautiful of the dark varieties. The flowers are dark purple and borne in large panicles.



Syringa Villosa—Japan Lilac.

We are glad to assist our patrons in every possible way in selection and arrangement of nursery stock. Our store of information is free for the asking.



Tamarix

TAMARIX africana. A beautiful shrub with small feathery foliage similar to the juniper. Delicate small pink flowers. Blooms in May and grows 10 to 15 feet high.

T. amurensis. Growth is slender and graceful with silvery foliage. Pink flowers are borne on short spikes on the young growth. Likes dry soil and grows to 15 feet in height.

T. gallica. Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery, branches long and slender. Numerous pink flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

T. hispida aestivalis. Blooms when few other shrubs are in bloom and its feathery, delicate soft pink sprays of blossoms are exceedingly attractive. 8 to 12 feet.

T. indica. Pink flowers in long slender racemes; dull green foliage. 10 to 15 feet.

Viburnum - Snowball

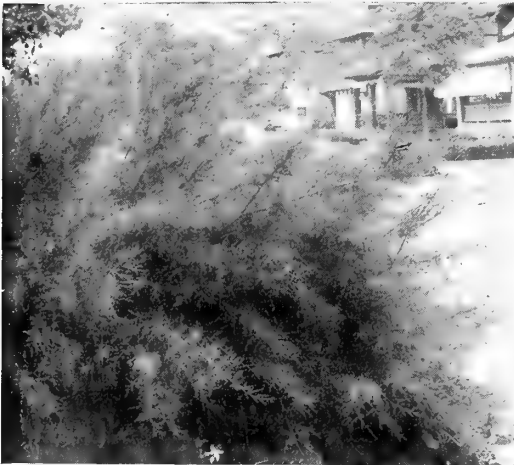
The Viburnums are one of the best all-year-round shrubs. They are profuse bloomers followed in the Fall by fruit clusters, some black and some red. Fine green foliage changing to rich Autumn shades and their twigs in Winter are very pleasing. Very good in mass planting.

VIBURNUM acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). A slender slow growing shrub with maple-like leaves and flat heads of white flowers in May, followed by purple-crimson berries in Autumn. Grows well in the shade. 3 to 5 feet.

V. americanum (American Cranberry Bush). Handsome native shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall, of open and spreading habit. The fruit, which begins to color in July, remains on the branches and keeps its bright scarlet color until Spring.



Spreading branches and handsome leaves of Viburnum Tomentosum.



The feathery Foliage of the Tamarix.

V. Carlesii. A valuable introduction from Korea. The fragrant, spicy flowers are borne in May and June; they are pink in the bud opening into umbels of pure white, and retain their purity of color a long time. A much-branched spreading shrub, growing 3 to 4 feet high.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). Grows 8 to 12 feet, with peculiar dentate leaves, turning to rich purple and red in the Fall. Greenish white flowers. Likes rather moist soil. One of the best for massing.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Large white flowers in clusters. Blooms in May, followed by bright red berries changing to black later. Likes dry places and limestone soil. 10 to 15 feet.

V. lentago (Nannyberry; Sheepberry). Flowers creamy-white; fragrant. Light green foliage. Flowers followed by bluish black fruits which often persist until Spring. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). This variety has handsome broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints. Flowers are white and very conspicuous. Fruit a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all Winter. 8 to 10 feet.

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned Snowball with its large globular clusters of snow-white flowers in May and June; makes a very attractive shrub, and is usually in bloom for Decoration Day. Reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Foliage a handsome purer white than the Common Snowball, borne in dense heads; very ornamental. One of the finest shrubs; moderate in growth, 6 to 8 feet, and compact in form with its branches at right angles to the main stem.

V. prunifolium. Dark shining foliage; snow-white flowers in May and June, followed by dark fruit. 12 to 15 feet.

V. tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball). A hardy, vigorous and free-blooming variety with pure white flowers in June, succeeded by red berries that later turn black. Has excellent foliage. One of the best. 6 to 8 feet.



Flowers of the High Bush Cranberry.





Deciduous Trees for Shade and Beauty

How to Plant a Tree

SET TREE IN TUB OF WATER WHILE DIGGING HOLE.

SUB SOIL SHOULD BE BROKEN UP IF VERY HARD.

ROOTS SHOULD NOT BE BENT IN PLANTING SO DIG HOLE PLENTY LARGE ENOUGH.

SET TREE TRIFLE DEEPER THAN IT GREW IN NURSERY.

SETTLE TREE BY SHAKING UP AND DOWN.

WHEN HOLE IS ABOUT 2/3 FULL PACK FIRMLY WITH FEET.

SPREAD ROOTS TO NATURAL POSITION.

FILL IN AMONG ROOTS WITH GOOD LOAMY SOIL. WORK IN BY HAND OR SETTLE WITH WATER.

LEAVE SOIL LOOSE ON TOP.

FILL HOLE AND PACK FIRMLY. LIGHT SOIL REQUIRES MORE PACKING THAN HEAVY SOIL.

LEAVE POCKET AROUND HOLE TO CATCH WATER.

IMPORTANT: WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MANURE. IF WELL DECAYED AND MIXED WITH SOIL IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON THE TOP.

To appreciate the value of trees one has only to compare the comfort and beauty of suburban avenues on hot Summer days with the barrenness and glare of downtown city streets. For street and avenue planting, therefore, they perform a real service to man in protecting him from the rays of the Summer sun, in making so much more beautiful his daily surroundings, and, intrinsically, in making more valuable his property if it fronts upon a shady street.

Shade upon the lawn performs this same service in a more intimate way. Trees so located that they shade living-room windows or the porch, add to the comfort of the house itself. Shade just outside the kitchen door enables Mother to perform many of the household chores out in the open, while a shady nook adds a new room to your home—an outdoor living-room, an ideal spot to read, or to entertain your friends.



Purple-leaved Norway Maple.

Acer - The Maples

The Maples are probably the most popular and most widely used of all the deciduous trees. There is a type of Maple suited for most any demand, whether for shade or landscaping effect. Some of them are quite rapid growers and are fine for quick results, while others, though slower in growth, attain their greatest value in symmetry of form and appearance.

ACER dasycarpum (White or Silver Maple). A rapid growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing quick shade. Adapts itself to a variety of soils but does not do so well in dry soil.

A. dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple). A very beautiful variety of the Silver Maple with slender, drooping branches and finely cut and lacy foliage. Especially attractive as a tall-growing lawn specimen.

- A. negundo** (Box Elder or Ash-leaved Maple). Attractive and rapid-growing, with light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy. Desirable for street planting and does well in many sections where other varieties fail.
- A. platanoides** (Norway Maple). One of the best ornamental trees. Large, handsome, with broad deep green foliage, very compact growth. A valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets. This tree is one of our specialties and no better trees of this variety are produced than here at Bridgeport in Hobbs' nursery.
- A. saccharum** (Sugar or Rock Maple). This is one of the most desirable shade and ornamental trees. It is always erect and neat in appearance, adapting itself to a variety of situations, except boggy ground. A permanent shade tree, taking on vivid tints of Autumn color.
- A. Schwedleri** (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). A beautiful variety with very large bronze-red leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree.
- A. palmatum var. atropurpureum** (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Splendid for individual and group planting, and grow best in well drained, rich soil and a partly shaded situation. Perfectly hardy and a very handsome tree. The leaves are dark purple.



Japanese Maple.

Ailanthus

One of the hardiest of all trees; especially good for districts where gas and smoke make it extremely hard to get other trees started. Its foliage is similar to the Sumac and the bark is smooth and clean in appearance.

AILANTHUS glandulosa (Chinese Sumac or Tree of Heaven). From Japan. Rapid growing, feathery foliage, free from diseases and insects. One of the most distinct ornamental trees, and gives a tropical effect.



Norway Maple—of symmetrical habit and deep green color.



Betula - The Birches

BETULA alba (European White Birch). A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches. Very effective when grouped with evergreens.

A. laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch.) Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees; tall and slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark, delicately cut foliage. A well known favorite of great beauty.

The Catalpas

CATALPA bungei (Chinese Catalpa). Umbrella-like head only three or four feet high and twice as broad, forming a pretty dome-shaped head of great, soft, leathery leaves. It is very desirable when grafted on stems five to six feet high for border along drive, walk or around a park where you do not desire tall trees.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Very hardy and a rapid grower. White flowers in late Spring. Very valuable for poles, posts and railroad ties, as well as being a desirable shade tree and fine for lawn planting.

Cercis

CERCIS canadensis (Judas Tree or Redbud). A medium sized tree with large, irregular head. Profusion of reddish pink blossoms in early Spring before foliage appears; one of the finest ornamental trees. Grows best in a moist, sandy loam.



White Dogwood bloom is a pretty sight against the green of taller trees.



Graceful fine foliage and snow-white bark make the Cut-leaf Weeping Birch an excellent lawn tree.

Cornus

CORNUS florida (White Flowering Dogwood). Grows from 20 to 25 feet high. Flowers before leaves appear, 3½ inches in diameter. Very durable, lasting two weeks; foliage grayish green, glossy and handsome, turning to a deep red in the Fall. A valuable tree for ornamental planting.

C. florida rubra (Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood). Similar to the white flowering variety. One of the most beautiful American flowering trees, producing in May numerous large blooms of a rich pink color. The handsome glossy green foliage colors brilliantly in the Fall.

Fagus - The Beeches

FAGUS Riversi (Rivers' Purple Beech). The best purple-leaved tree for lawn planting. Foliage in Spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson in the Fall.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). A compact, long-lived tree. Useful for screening out objectionable views. Makes a handsome specimen, also a good hedge.

Fraxinus - Ash

FRAXINUS americana (American White Ash). A tall native tree. Very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. Almost insect proof. A fine shade or avenue tree.

Koelreuteria

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Japanese Varnish Tree). A hardy, round-headed tree with large panicles of showy yellow flowers the latter end of July; leaves change in the Fall to a fine yellow; grows 25 to 30 feet high.

Larix - The Larch

LARIX europaea. A quick growing, conical shaped tree. Leaf buds appear in Spring like tiny pink and green blossoms, followed by the soft light green foliage. Plant in well drained soils.



American White Ash—excellent for lawn or street planting.



Catalpa Bungei is a pleasing small formal tree.

Oxydendrum - Sourwood

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. A tree with deeply fissured bark and spreading slender branches. The bright green foliage turns scarlet in Fall. Bears panicles of small white flowers resembling Lily-of-the-Valley. Hardy, of easy culture.



Oriental Sycamore in street planting.

Platanus - Plane or Buttonwood

PLATANUS occidentalis (Buttonwood; American Plane Tree). Also commonly, though erroneously, called Sycamore. A large, round-topped tree; bark of limbs and branches very light colored, almost creamy white; on the trunk, brown, light colored in irregular patches.

P. orientalis (Oriental Sycamore or European Plane). A great tree for street planting, as it grows quickly and endures city environments. Much more desirable than the common American Sycamore.

Populus - The Poplars

POPULUS fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Very tall, spire-like tree used extensively to accent plantings and to screen objectionable views. Hardy and a very rapid grower.

Prunus - The Plums

PRUNUS Othello (Purple-leaved Plum). A small tree or shrub, 8 to 10 feet in height. The foliage and young shoots are of a rich reddish purple, which they retain throughout the season. Not dependably hardy in the extreme North.

P. Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). A handsome, symmetrical small tree of formal appearance, holding the deep, striking purple color of its foliage through the hottest weather.

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Always a shapely tree of much decorative value, particularly in the Autumn, when the large star-shaped leaves are beautifully colored with crimson. Bark very corky. Thrives in moist soil but also does well on high ground.

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Whitewood). One of the noblest trees of the American forest and long in cultivation. A hardy tree, tall, of pyramidal habit, with handsome, clean foliage of bluish-green color, rarely attacked by insects or fungi, and assuming a brilliant yellow color in Fall. The tulip-like flowers, although of not very showy color, greenish yellow marked orange inside, are conspicuous because of their size and shape. Grows best in deep, rich and somewhat moist soil.

Magnolia - American Cucumber Tree

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Adaptable to any position where a tall, broad-spreading tree of good size is required. The greenish-yellow flowers are followed by coral-colored seed clusters.

Morus - Mulberry

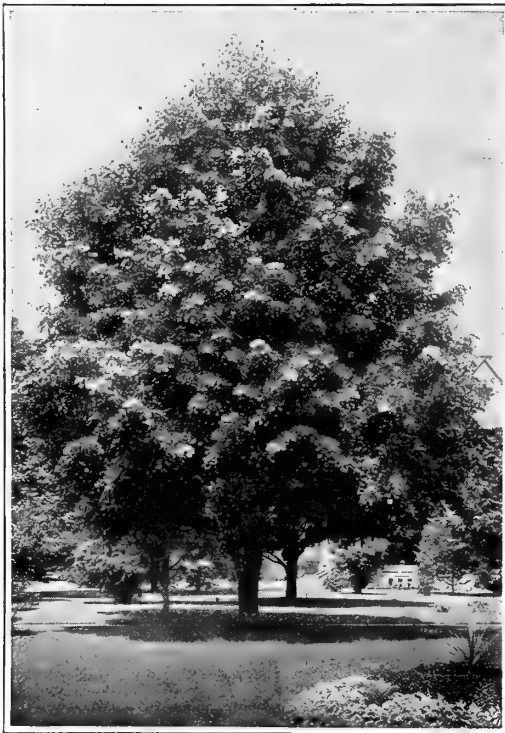
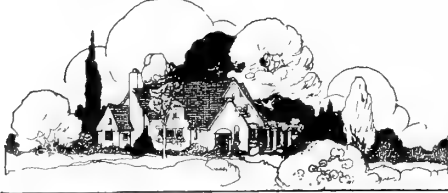
MORUS tatarica (Russian Mulberry). A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree. Fruit good size and produced in large quantities.

M. Downing. A new American Mulberry. A beautiful tree for lawn or street. Bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks.

M. tatarica pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; admirably adapted to ornamental lawns. Productive in fruit and beautiful foliage. Wonderfully vigorous and healthy everywhere.



The Pin Oak—most beautiful of the Oaks.



American Linden grows rapidly and symmetrically.

Salix - The Willows

SALIX babylonica (Weeping Willow). The well known Weeping Willow; makes a large tree with drooping branches. Very fine for planting on the margin of streams and ponds.

S. caprea (Pussy Willow). A quick-growing, shrub-like tree. The furlike catkins which crowd the branches in Spring are very attractive and make fine bouquets for the house.

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). Strong, upright, with smaller branches drooping; puts out early and has good foliage through the season; probably the best Willow.

S. Wisconsin (Wisconsin Willow). A large tree with long, drooping branches, similar to babylonica, but much hardier.

Sorbus - European Mountain Ash

SORBUS aucuparia. Hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till Winter with clusters of bright berries.

Tilia - Linden or Lime Tree

TILIA americana (American Linden or Basswood). Grows about 60 feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad, round-topped head. Leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers creamy white, fragrant. A splendid street or lawn tree.

T. europaea (European Linden). A very fine pyramidal tree of large size with large leaves and fragrant flowers; the leaves change in the Fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown.

Taxodium - Deciduous, Bald Cypress

A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow and tapers regularly from base to tip. As stiff and dignified as a church spire.

Ulmus - The Elms

ULMUS americana (American White Elm). A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with gracefully drooping, spreading branches. One of the grandest of our native trees. Makes a beautiful lawn or street tree.

Pyrus - Flowering Crab Apple

PYRUS Bechteli (Bechtel Double Flowering Crab). One of the most beautiful of the flowering Crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early Spring with large, beautiful, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. Very popular for lawns, as it blooms when quite young.

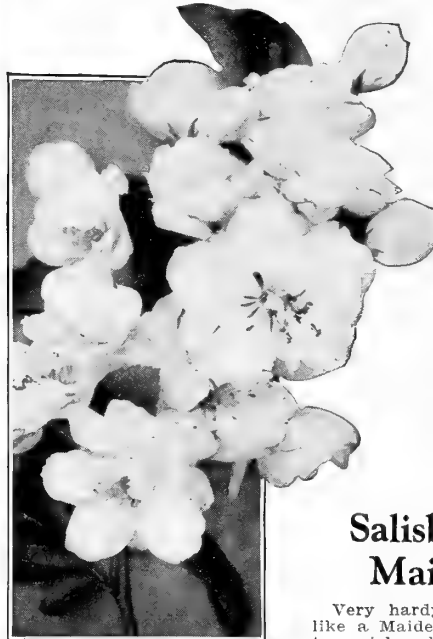
Quercus - The Oaks

QUERCUS alba (White Oak). A massive tree with a wide spreading, open head, light gray bark and bright green foliage that assumes a beautiful deep vinous red or violet-purple color in the Fall. One of the very finest park or lawn trees where space can be allowed for its development.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A splendid tree, with gradually spreading branches forming a round-topped head. It obtains its name from the brilliant scarlet color of its foliage in Autumn. Grows well in dry soils.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). The choice of the Oaks. A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the Fall; a most shapely and beautiful tree.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). The most rapid growing of all the Oaks. A majestic native tree, with stout, spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped, symmetrical head, and with deeply cut, bright green leaves turning to dark red in the Fall. Fine tree for lawn and avenue planting.



The bloom of Bechtel's Crab—double, fragrant, delicate pink.

Salisburia - Ginkgo; Maidenhair Tree

Very hardy and vigorous grower; leaves like a Maidenhair Fern, pale green turning to a rich golden yellow in the Fall. A fine tree for lawn or avenue planting if carefully pruned when small.



Tall arching branches—The American Elm.



Coniferous Evergreen Trees

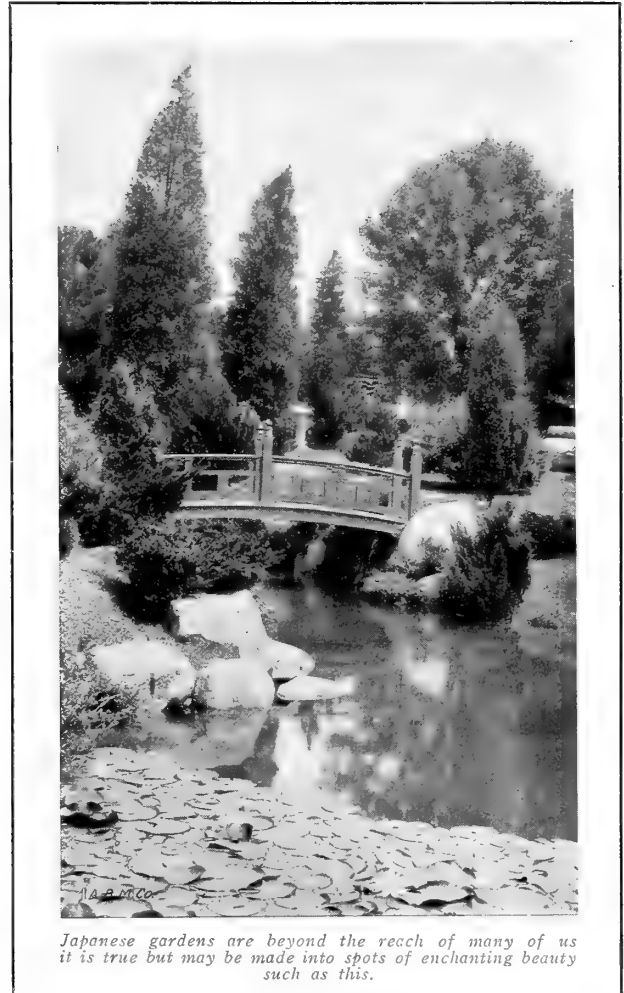
Wonderfully Effective for Color for Winter and for Charming Contrasts in Summer

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their different colored foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of Summer, but it is in the Winter, when the northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. We transplant them several times before allowing them to go out to our customers, insuring a strong fibrous root growth. Trees that have not been several times transplanted and become acclimated to our climate are almost sure to die.

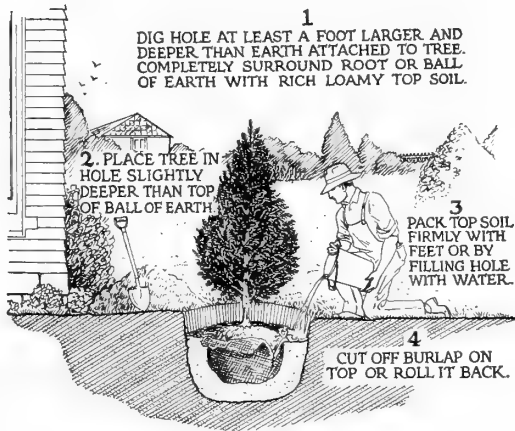
Caution. Do not buy cheap evergreens. Unless they have been treated as above stated you will be disappointed with results.

Do not let the sun or wind strike the roots of evergreens even for a few minutes; you will kill them if you do. Every Conifer offered in this catalog, unless otherwise stated, is taken from the field with the roots securely closed in a ball of earth and this bound on with a piece of burlap. The roots are never exposed. When you receive the plants, have hole ready, remove burlap (but not dirt), plant immediately, water thoroughly, but do not apply over foliage.



Japanese gardens are beyond the reach of many of us it is true but may be made into spots of enchanting beauty such as this.

How to Properly Plant Evergreens



1 DIG HOLE AT LEAST A FOOT LARGER AND DEEPER THAN EARTH ATTACHED TO TREE. COMPLETELY SURROUND ROOT OR BALL OF EARTH WITH RICH LOAMY TOP SOIL.

2 PLACE TREE IN HOLE SLIGHTLY DEEPER THAN TOP OF BALL OF EARTH.

3 PACK TOP SOIL FIRMLY WITH FEET OR BY FILLING HOLE WITH WATER.

4 CUT OFF BURLAP ON TOP OR ROLL IT BACK.

5 ADD LOOSE SOIL UNTIL THE HOLE IS FILLED AND PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE LIBERAL SUPPLY OF LOOSE EARTH ON TOP.

Evergreens Suited for Special Purposes

FOR SCREENS

Abies Veitchi. Veitch's Silver Fir.
Pinus austriaca. Austrian Pine.
Pinus strobus. White Pine.
Retinosporas. Tall Growing Varieties.
Thuja occidentalis. American Arbor-Vitae.
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae.
Tsuga. Hemlock Spruce.

FOR WINDBREAKS

Abies Veitchi. Veitch's Silver Fir.
Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.
Pinus austriaca. Austrian Pine.
Pinus strobus. White Pine.
Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.
Thuja occidentalis. American Arbor-Vitae.
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae.
Tsuga. Hemlock Spruce.

FOR HEDGES

Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.
Thuja. Arbor-Vitae. In Variety.
Tsuga. Hemlock Spruce.

FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Juniperus. The Junipers. In Variety.
Pinus mughus. Mugho Pine.
Retinospora. The Japanese Cypress.
Taxus. The Yews.
Thuja. The Arbor-Vitae.
Tsuga. Hemlock Spruce.

FOR DRY PLACES

Juniperus procumbens. Trailing Junipers.
Juniperus Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper.
Juniperus Sabina. Savin Juniper.
Juniperus virginiana. Red Cedar.
Pinus mughus. Mugho Pine.
Pinus strobus. White Pine.

FOR SHADY PLACES

Pinus mughus. Mugho Pine.
Taxus. The Yews.
Tsuga. Hemlock Spruce.

FOR UNUSUAL COLOR OF FOLIAGE

Abies concolor. White Fir.
Juniperus elegantissima. Lee Golden Cedar.
Picea pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce.
Retinospora plumosa aurea. Golden Retinospora.
Retinospora squarrosa Veitchi. Silver-tipped Retinospora.
Thuja occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Arbor-Vitae.



Imagine the joy, both Winter and Summer, that the folks who live here get from this modest planting. Note the graceful, curving walk to the doorstep, and the vines climbing the trellis arch on the porch.

Biota - Chinese Arbor-Vitae

BIOTA orientalis (Chinese Arbor-Vitae). This tree is one of the choicest evergreens for formal effect. When young it is very compact and rather pyramidal in form and as it becomes older assumes the habit of a rather loose-growing Red Cedar. Fine for porch boxes and tubs when young.

B. orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact plant with golden yellow foliage, very popular and one of the best evergreens for porch boxes, tubs and vases. Exceedingly fine.

Juniperus - Junipers and Cedars

JUNIPERUS Cannarti (Columnar Tufted Cedar). Of slightly more robust habit than the Red Cedar which it resembles, and of rich deep green color. The tufted arrangement of the twigs produces a delightful play of light and shadow.

J. elegantissima (Lee Golden Cedar). The new growth is tipped with yellow, changing to a warm bronze-green in Winter. Very hardy and useful for planting in exposed locations.

J. excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). A tall grower of upright, columnar habit and bluish green foliage. The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings, rock gardens, or other situations requiring small or dwarf trees.

J. hibernica (Irish Juniper). Of slender columnar habit with glaucous green foliage. Useful for formal plantings.

J. horizontalis Douglasii (Waukegan Juniper). Of low, compact growth, making a dense mat over the ground. Not over 6 or 8 inches in height, but may spread out to 12 feet or more, depending on soil and planting conditions. Foliage an exquisite shade of soft blue in Spring and Summer, changing to a rich purple in the Fall. Very fine creeping Evergreen.

J. Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). A graceful, broad, pyramidal evergreen with sweeping fronds of gray-green foliage, making in time a distinctive, beautiful tree.

J. procumbens (Trailing Juniper). One of the most attractive of the low-growing Junipers, with its long trailing branches covered with numerous short branchlets of glaucous green foliage; admirably adapted for rockery planting or edging about foundation of house or corners.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). Especially suitable for hillside planting or among rocks; like a prostrate shrub in habit, and useful for all low plantings. The foliage is deep green and unchanging in its color.

J. tamariscifolia (Tamarix-leaved Juniper). Its gray-green foliage and prostrate growth are attractive both in Summer and Winter. Exceedingly good for edging shrub or evergreen borders.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). A well known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in Winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older.

J. virginiana glauca (Silver Red Cedar). Similar to the Red Cedar in form; foliage of a soft gray-blue-green color. Closely columnar in growth.

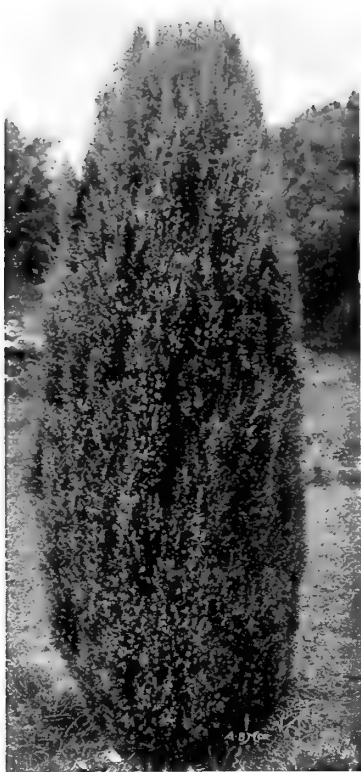
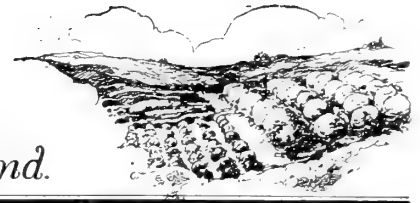
J. virginiana Schottii (Schott's Red Cedar). Pyramidal variety differing from the Red Cedar chiefly in its light yellowish green color, which it retains throughout the year. Compact, symmetrical, and stands trimming well. Grows rapidly, needs plenty of sunlight.



White Fir (*Abies Concolor*)—handsome form, foliage soft green and blue.



Austrian Pine—a sturdy, massive tree with deep green foliage.



Slender columnar habit of the Irish Juniper.

Picea - Spruce

PICEA alba (White Spruce). A tree of medium size and pyramidal form; bark light colored and foliage silvery-gray; hardy.

P. Engelmanni (Engelmann Spruce). One of the gems of Colorado. Of conical form, with dull blue foliage. Stands extreme cold but does not do so well in the dry regions of the plains states. A valuable tree for individual planting.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). This tree is a rapid grower, with graceful habit and dark green foliage. It is one of the best conifers for windbreaks.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). Very handsome and very hardy, symmetrical, with light, sometimes almost silvery white foliage; stout horizontal branches forming a broad, regular pyramid.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the Spruces. Similar to the above except that the foliage is a beautiful shade of bluish-green. Very popular.



Broad, spreading habit and pale green, candle-like young shoots feature Pinus Mughus.

Pinus - The Pines

PINUS austriaca (Austrian Pine). Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy; foliage very dark and massive in effect and when planted in an appropriate location is distinct and unique.

P. mughus (Mugho Pine). A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns and rockeries.

P. strobus (White Pine). Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native Pines; this is also among the quickest growing, longest lived and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing feature on lawn when grown singly.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Of quick strong growth and very hardy. Usually grows taller than the Austrian with softer needles and shows a hint of reddish brown in its bark. Particularly suited for screens, windbreaks or for mass planting.

A small bungalow is given an immediate effect of hominess and coziness by a simple planting of small evergreens and shrubs. Such a planting easily adds instant increase



in value of at least double the cost and greatly enhances the beauty of the home.

Up-to-date real estate men realize the value of such investments and are now planting many thousands of new home grounds each year.



Retinospora

This group contains many interesting plants. In foliage, grace, beauty and adaptability they are truly attractive. They develop into small trees, never growing as large as Pines or Spruces. The foliage is most attractive, especially when sheared, as then it develops its true color with its lacy and graceful habit, which makes it, whether in specimen or group planting, a much sought for plant.

RETINOSPORA filifera (Thread-branched Retinospora). Of unique and showy habit, always noticeable. The leading shoot grows upright, the branches are nearly horizontal, with long, drooping, tasseled ends; pyramidal in outline, bright green.

R. obtusa. Of pyramidal growth. The bright green foliage arranged in frond-like filaments presents a rich appearance.

R. pisifera (Sawara Retinospora). Open and tall in growth, with erect branches which are pendulous at the tips. The foliage is a beautiful feathery light green, glaucous beneath.

R. plumosa (Green Retinospora). Densely conical, with fernlike leaves of bright green, carried on erect, plummy branches.

R. plumosa aurea (Golden Retinospora). One of the few really golden evergreens. The color of the young growth contrasts strongly with the darker shade of the older foliage. Striking and useful in many ways.

R. squarrosa Veitchi (Silver-tipped Retinospora). Of dense growth, with soft, feathery foliage of a silvery blue shade, arranged in spirals. Shows to best advantage against dark green background.



The grace of the pendulous branches of the Hemlock Spruce in the Winter landscape.



The Golden Retinospora fills in the small corners.

Taxus - The Yews

TAXUS brevifolia. A dwarf variety with beautiful foliage. Very useful where a low spreading evergreen is wanted.

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). Distinctly Japanese in effect; of free growing, open habit, green needles; a tree of highest merit, and of great hardiness, standing our climate in almost any soil or situation.

T. repandens (Spreading English Yew). One of the most attractive low evergreens. Very slow growing; rich in appearance; almost a black-green. Very hardy.



Evergreen foundation plantings are justly popular. Their beauty is year-round and small care is necessary after once established. Deciduous shrubs may be used with them to give contrast.



Thuya - Arbor-Vitae

THUYA occidentalis compacta (Parsons Arbor-Vitae). A neat, attractive variety of upright oval shape; rather dwarf. A popular tree for low hedges and in front of evergreen plantings.

T. Douglas Golden. A conical evergreen of broad and bushy growth; long, slender branches and bright yellow foliage. One of the hardiest of all golden evergreens.

T. ericoides (Heath-leaved Arbor-Vitae). A dense, dwarf evergreen of pyramidal habit. Of the Tom Thumb type; very pretty.

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arbor-Vitae). Dwarf. Forms a dense, low globe, with a handsome shade of light green foliage.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi (Hovey's Arbor-Vitae). Hardy and distinct; dense and conical and very compact. Foliage light green with a golden tinge, a very bright and pleasing shade.

T. occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). This variety is especially useful for high hedges and screens as well as for general planting. The habit of growth is pyramidal but not so distinct as the "Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae."

T. occidentalis lutea (George Peabody Arbor-Vitae). A beautiful variety, the gold marking diffusing more deeply into the foliage than in any other tall evergreen, and the golden color is retained well throughout the Winter. Fine as a specimen, or to produce color contrasts. Not hardy north of New York.



Globe Arbor-Vitae—useful in foundation plantings or in front of taller shrubs.

T. occidentalis pumila. A dense, dwarf variety with dark green foliage. Suitable for window boxes, foundation plantings, or in front of taller growing sorts.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

T. occidentalis Vervaeana (Vervaeae Arbor-Vitae). A very attractive variety. Green foliage tinted with gold, turning to bronze in Winter. A rapid grower and very hardy.

T. occidentalis Wareana (Siberian Arbor-Vitae). Of dwarf habit and conical outline. Rich, dark green foliage. One of the choicest Arbor-Vitae. Will stand colder exposures than other sorts.



A screen planting of Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. Always green and dense—needs no trimming.

Tsuga - Hemlock Spruce

One of our best rapid growing native trees which is very hardy and is valuable for hedges, screens and windbreaks, because of its ability to withstand shearing, which causes it to form a thick, heavy growth. As a specimen it forms a graceful, attractive symmetrical tree. Of pyramidal habit and usually with dark green foliage; probably no coniferous evergreen is more beautiful. May be grown in partial shade.

A clump of Evergreens adds contrast to Winter Beauty



This splendid border planting is composed largely of smaller growing types of evergreens. Great variety of form and color hold interest and fill one with pleasure. One does not tire of Nature's ever-changing pictures.



ROSES - Truly The Queen of Flowers

IN all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs Roses occupy first place, for among the flowering shrubs that make for beauty and grace there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape, and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers."

Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR. Single flowers of a rich rosy pink. A tint of white in the center. Long stamens of a beautiful golden yellow. A rapid grower. One of the best single climbers.

BESS LOVETT. In shape of bloom resembles Climbing American Beauty, but is brighter in color and more fragrant. Flowers full double, of good size and a clear, bright red, lasting a long time. The most fragrant of the climbing Roses. A vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. A seedling from the famous American Beauty Rose, with a strong, climbing habit of growth. It is of proven hardiness and produces an abundance of fragrant, rich, red bloom.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The best known and most popular of all climbing Roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich, glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich, red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. A double flesh-pink climber. Open flowers are four inches in diameter. Fine for cut flowers.

DOROTHY PERKINS. This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell-pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the Climbing Roses.



Tausendschoen around the sun dial; Yellow Rambler on the arch in background.

How to Grow and Care for Roses

Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. A southeastern exposure is an ideal one. To get the best results from Roses, dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy Roses may be planted in the Fall or Spring. Dormant plants set in the Spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than the Rose.

As Roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All Roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals, remove at least one-half of the previous season's growth annually in the Spring. In the Everblooming class, two-thirds of the previous season's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones. Climbing Roses may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired before trimming back. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn, compost should be placed around stems of plants, and spaded into the ground in the following Spring.

As soon as severe freezing weather sets in the plants should have some protection.

How to Keep Roses Healthy. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux Mixture is one of the best preventives of mildew and black spot, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.

EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins). Flowers are large and double. Very thick on the stems. An excellent variety.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. A brilliant crimson everbloomer. Perfectly hardy with profuse clusters of bloom from early Summer until frost.

HIAWATHA. A beautiful Rambler with large clusters of small, deep ruby-crimson flowers with white eye. Splendid for training on fences and very showy.

PAUL'S SCARLET. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson; large, semi-double flowers, lasting a long time and making a brilliant display. Winner of National Rose Society's gold medal as best climbing Rose.

SILVER MOON. A beautiful white climbing Rose. Flowers very large, resembling a white Clematis.

TAUSENDSCHOEN (Thousand Beauties). An almost thornless climber. Its innumerable soft pink flower clusters, turning to a bright carmine, make a grand display during June and July.

VEILCHENBLAU (The Blue Rambler). This splendid Rose has passed the novelty stage and is now accepted as the blue Rose. It produces immense panicles of bloom, reddish-lilac changing to steel blue, larger than the Crimson Rambler.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Same as the Crimson, excepting flowers are a light yellow, changing to straw color; very fragrant. Similar to Crimson Rambler in manner of blooming, the flowers being in immense clusters and having the same lasting qualities, remaining in bloom three to four weeks.



Climbing Roses are fine for covering fences, walls, etc.



Hardy Everblooming Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of all Roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, delicately veined and shaded; fragrant.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (Mrs. Taft). Full and double, of a creamy white, delicately flushed with pink. The petals are unusually large and the bloom is of distinct and beautiful form.

BETTY. Flowers borne on long stems, of copper rose overlaid with ruddy gold, and of rich fragrance; petals very large and conspicuously veined; buds long and pointed. A fine sort.

COLUMBIA. A new Rose. A large fully double Rose. Pink. Of lasting qualities. Very vigorous grower.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Large flowers of a brilliant, velvety, clear crimson-red, with center of vivid cerise, borne on long, stiff stems. Heavy bronzy green foliage. Remarkably free bloomer; vigorous and hardy.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. A valuable variety; deep red, shading to cerise. Very double, of great substance, and a well formed, strong grower.

GENERAL McARTHUR. A new everblooming Rose; flowers and buds are extra large, bright glowing crimson-scarlet; a vigorous grower, every shoot producing a flower of brilliant color.

GORGEOUS. Deep orange-yellow, flushed copper-yellow and heavily veined with reddish copper; flowers large, full and of exquisite form. Of strong, vigorous habit. Gold medal N. R. S. of England.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Flowers dark, rich crimson, passing to fiery-red as they mature; one of the brightest colored Roses; large, full and sweet; vigorous grower and very hardy.

HERMOSA. Popular for many years; cup-shaped, finely formed and full, flowers of soft, deep pink; everblooming, beautiful and hardy.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. A large, full, sweetly scented flower of glowing crimson-scarlet texture; buds of good length and excellent shape. A clean, strong grower, free from spot or mildew. Fragrant.

H. V. MACHIN. One of the richest in color of the red everblooming Roses. Intense, velvety, black-grained scarlet-crimson flowers of gigantic size, carried on sturdy rigid stems. Gold medal N. R. S. of England.



Dr. Van Fleet—the grace and delicacy of tea roses.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. A giant Rose of the La France type, of clear imperial pink; of perfect form and highly perfumed. The strongest grower of the Hybrid Tea class. Awarded two gold medals, one silver medal and five first prizes in Europe.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Pure white, does not pink when planted out; splendid, large buds and superb, full double blooms. A most sturdy grower, blooming steadily from early Spring till late frost.

KILLARNEY.

One of the most beautiful Roses grown; strong, vigorous, perfectly hardy, and in every way a Rose that should be more cultivated; flowers are very large, buds long and pointed. Color a brilliant shining pink; one



Paul's Scarlet Climber—the reddest Rose that grows.

of the best of the Tea varieties.

LADY ALICE STANLEY. Deep coral rose outside, the inside of the petals shading to flesh pink with deeper flushes. A persistent and free bloomer.

LA FRANCE. Silvery-rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassed beauty; large symmetrical and deliciously fragrant blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY. Rose-carmine tinted salmon. Flower large, exquisitely formed and charmingly colored. It is very free flowering and the bush is a vigorous grower, with rich heavy, dark foliage.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. A glorified sport of Ophelia; a symphony in bright pink, apricot and gold. The buds are a rich Indian red, yellow at the base. Perfect in form and texture and of delicious fragrance.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. Extremely large flowers with immense broad petals of brilliant satiny rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery rose.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (The Daily Mail Rose). A Rose of wonderfully beautiful coloring; coral red shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red; the flowers of medium size, semi-double. A vigorous, well branched shrub, with burnished bronze-green foliage.

MAMAN COCHET, PINK. Rich, rosy pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom, and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long, stiff stems.



Climbing American Beauty; of beautiful form and color.



Dorothy Perkins delights with great quantities of pink blossoms.



EVERBLOOMING ROSES—Continued

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. Same as preceding except flowers are white.

MRS. AARON WARD. Indian yellow, shading to lemon-cream at edge of petals. Very large and full, of refined form, cupped and very deep, effectively showing the golden heart.

MRS. W. C. EGAN. Deep flesh color, with lighter shadings of soft pink and a golden glow at the base of the petals; slightly fragrant. Vigorous branching plant of excellent blooming habit.



Killarney—exquisite form and coloring.

OPHELIA. One of the most beautiful and popular of recent cut flower favorites. Has perfect flowers of distinct form, lavishly produced, emitting an exquisite perfume. Color salmon-flesh shaded with rose.

RADIANCE. Buds brilliant rose pink, the well formed open flowers shining pink with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals. A splendid grower with wonderful blooming habit.

RED RADIANCE. Even better in habit than its parent, Radiance. The flowers are large, globular, of a clear and even shade of deep rose-red, and are borne on strong individual canes which are freely produced all Summer.

RICHMOND. Scarlet-crimson of most brilliant hue; buds long and pointed, open flowers beautifully formed; unusual fragrance; foliage attractive.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. A superb Rose of pure sun-yellow color, with warmer shadings in the center. The buds are long, the flowers large and full, elongated cup shape.

SUNBURST. Orange-copper or golden orange; all intense shades, giving an extremely brilliant effect. A giant Rose, long stems, long, pointed buds; vigorous, free and healthy.

UNA WALLACE. Beautifully formed flowers of luminous old rose without shadings or markings of any kind; fragrant and a free bloomer.



Betty—coppery rose and gold—most charming.



Rose gardens of the modern Hardy Everblooming types offer exquisite blooms from June till heavy frosts. There is no equal of the Rose as a cut flower.



Hybrid Perpetual Roses



Gruss an Teplitz—rich crimson; always in bloom from June to frost.

ALFRED COLOMB. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very fragrant and a superb Rose.

ANNA DE DIESBACH. Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing Rose.

CLIO. One of the best; large, fine, globular form; flesh color, shading to rose in center; very vigorous.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

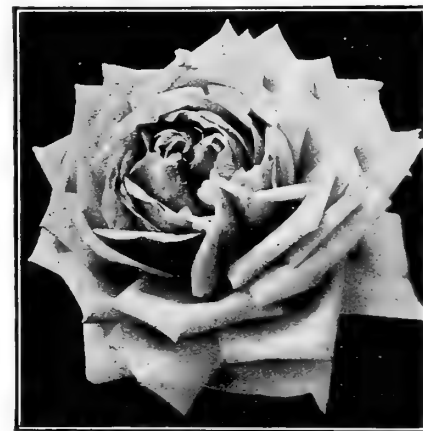
EUGENE FURST. Velvety crimson, shading to a deeper crimson; large, full and good shape; fragrant and beautiful.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Very large, perfect form and snow white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. One of the most popular of the red Roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective; very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

MAGNA CHARTA. Extra large and full. Bright rosy pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

MARGARET DICKSON. Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; the petals are very large; fragrant.



Frau Karl Druschki.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Soft pink, beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering.

PAUL NEYRON. Said to be the largest Rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black; large and full; a beautiful sort.

SOLEIL D'OR (Sun of Gold). A strong, hardy Rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy pink; a magnificent Rose.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Rich crimson-scarlet; highly perfumed; vigorous; hardy; very desirable.

Moss Roses

These Roses are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any soil. Prune only very old canes as flowers are produced only on canes over two years old.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

HENRI MARTIN. Medium size; flowers large and rosy red, well mossed; fragrant.

PRINCESSE ADELAIDE. Extra large; flowers very double and sweet; color a bright rosy pink; moss a bright green.



Hoosier Beauty—velvety glowing crimson, excellent habit.

Polyantha Roses

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. Flowers are borne in large clusters all over the bush; large, full and double; very fragrant; beautiful cream-white tinged with amber at center, and clear, bright pink.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF (Crimson Baby Rambler). Claimed the newest and best of the Baby Rambler class; vigorous in growth; flowers of carmine-red, borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Blooms from May to end of October.

MADAME CUTBUSH (Pink Baby Rambler). Clear, flesh-pink, with shadings of rose.

ORLEANS. A "Gold Medal" rose and the showiest and prettiest of the Baby Rambler class. Brilliant geranium red, suffused rose and deep cerise. Of bushy habit and blooms freely.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. Blooms all Summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream-white, passing to snow-white.

Rugosa Roses

These are low-growing bushes, perfectly hardy, and especially adapted for exposed situations. Hardy, dense, crinkled foliage; flowers are replaced in late Fall by the strikingly handsome fruit.

ALBA. A Japanese variety with beautiful, large, white flowers, single and succeeded by large berries of rich rosy red; a good hedge Rose, very ornamental.

CONRAD F. MEYER. An early flowering Hybrid combining the beauty of foliage of the Rugosa with the perfume and blossom beauty of the Hybrid Perpetual; flowers large, cup-shaped, double and of a delicate silvery pink.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Really a hybrid Rugosa and an exceedingly fine Rose. Has bright Rugosa foliage and brilliant rosy pink flowers. Blooms from June to October and is exceptionally hardy.

MADAME GEORGES BRUANT. Flowers are borne in clusters, buds are semi-double, long and pointed; pure white.

RUBRA. Same as Alba, except flowers are bright rosy crimson.

Miscellaneous Roses

HUGONIS. A striking, unique and attractive Rose with clean healthy foliage of the Briar type. In May the branches are closely set with fragrant single yellow flowers, 2½ inches across.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Bright golden yellow; very hardy; fine for planting in groups; early bloomer.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Flowers a deep yellow, rather small, but borne in great profusion. Considered one of the best of the yellow Roses.



Mrs. John Laing—soft pink, beautiful form.



Hardy Vines are Splendid

for Softening Brick or Stone Walls, Fences, Trellises and Arches

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.



Wisteria—fragrant pendulous bloom in May and June.

Clematis (Virgin's Bower)

A beautiful class of hardy climbers; many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very valuable for training around and over pillars, verandas, fences, rock work, etc.

SMALL FLOWERING VARIETIES

PANICULATA. Probably the most popular of the small flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower with glossy, green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

- HENRYI.** Flowers creamy white and very large. A free bloomer.
- JACKMANI.** Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; blooms continuously all Summer. The best known and most valued variety of this popular family. A perfect mass of bloom when in full flower.
- MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE.** Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. Halliana). A strong, vigorous vine, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into the Winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers.

Ivy - Hedera

ENGLISH IVY (Hedera helix). A pretty vine and good for covering walls, rocks or tree-trunks to which it clings. Generally withstands the winters of this latitude but not absolutely hardy.

Lycium

MATRIMONY VINE (Lycium chinense). A vigorous hardy climber. Will cover a large space in a short time. Bright purple flowers followed by brilliant scarlet berries. Will thrive in any situation.

Wisteria

PURPLE WISTERIA (W. sinensis). One of the best of the Wisterias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

WHITE WISTERIA (W. sinensis alba). Same as the Chinese Purple, except the flowers are pure white; very beautiful.

Ampelopsis

AMERICAN IVY or VIRGINIA CREEPER (A. quinquefolia). One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas and trunks of trees; foliage green, turning to a rich crimson in Autumn; a rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything it touches.

BOSTON IVY (A. Veitchi). Many of the finest homes are covered with this beautiful vine. The leaves form a dense sheet of green as they overlap each other. The foliage changes to dense scarlet in the Fall. Valuable for covering gate posts and walls, brick or stone structures.

ENGELMANN'S IVY or WOODBINE (A. quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni). A type of quinquefolia which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the Veitchi (Boston Ivy). It should be planted in the Central and Northwestern States in place of the Veitchi.



Boston Ivy—unrivalled for softening masonry walls.

Aristolochia

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; light green, dense foliage, and pipe-shaped yellow-brown flowers.

Bignonia - Tecoma

TRUMPET CREEPER (B. radicans). A hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers appearing in August. Flourishes everywhere under the most unfavorable conditions, and is always pretty.

Celastrus - Bittersweet

CLIMBING BITTERSWEET (C. scandens). A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled, orange fruit; a rapid grower.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—graceful, delicate, fragrant, rapid growing.



Such a flower-bordered walk as this offers many delights to the owner from early Spring to Winter. A long succession of vari-colored bloom all through the growing year.

Perennial Flowering Plants

The following collection embraces the most desirable varieties. They are all showy, of easy cultivation, and the flowering season is from May to November. By a careful selection a continuous display of flowers may be had the entire season. If you desire, we can make selection for you. The perennials offered on the following pages are all good varieties, field-grown, and sure to give good results.

How to Plan and Protect Perennial Gardens



It is no wonder that these old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, for there is not a time during the whole flowering season when some hardy perennial is not in bloom, and when, during the late Summer, few flowering shrubs are in blossom, these little plants may be depended upon for an attractive display.

From the Columbines of early April, through the flower pageant of Peonies, Larkspurs, Foxgloves, Coreopsis, and the Phlox, to the climax of Asters and Chrysanthemums, this story of fragrance and beauty repeats itself year after year, lavishly repaying the owner for the little care and attention which the plants require. With a judicious selection of hardy perennials in the garden, you have a constant supply of flowers for table and house decoration. They can be planted almost anywhere—in beds or borders by themselves; as a foreground for shrubbery plantings; in rockeries; and, of course, are indispensable in the formal garden. If several plants of one variety are massed together, you will find your perennial planting much more effective than when a greater number of varieties are used, with only a few plants of each.

Plant perennials this year in the flower bed where you have been using annuals. Each year you have to replace the annuals, whereas the perennials come up season after season with very little work or expense.

Perennials for a Succession of Bloom

APRIL AND MAY

Alyssum saxatile. Goldentuft.
 Amsonia salicifolia.
 Aquilegia. Columbine.
 Arabis alpina. Rock Cress.
 Armeria. Sea-pink or Thrift.
 Bellis perennis. English Daisy.
 Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer.
 Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley.
 Dianthus. Hardy Pinks.
 Dicentra. The Bleeding-hearts.
 Dictamnus. Gas Plant.
 Iberis sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft.
 Iris sibirica. Siberian Iris.
 Linum perenne. Perennial Flax.
 Lupinus. Lupine.
 Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.
 Pachysandra terminalis.
 Paeonia. Peonies.
 Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink
 Polemonium coeruleum. Jacob's Ladder.
 Primula vulgaris. English Primrose.
 Thymus. Scarlet Thyme.
 Tradescantia virginiana. Spiderwort.

JUNE AND JULY

Achillea. Fern-leaved Yarrow.
 Agrostemma coronaria. Dusty Miller.
 Anchusa. Dropmore.
 Anthemis tinctoria. Golden Marguerite.
 Aquilegia chrysantha. Yellow Columbine.
 Armeria. Sea-pink or Thrift.
 Asclepias tuberosa. Butterfly Weed.



Achillea Ptarmica (The Pearl).



C.M.HOBBS & SONS ~ Nurserymen

Asphodelus lutea. King's Spear.
 Astilbe japonica. Astilbe.
 Baptisia australis. False Indigo.
 Bellis perennis. English Daisy.
 Callirhoe involucrata. Poppy Mallow.
 Campanula. Bellflower.
 Cassia marylandica. Wild Senna.
 Centaurea. Mountain Bluet.
 Chrysanthemum maximum. Shasta Daisy.
 Coreopsis. Coreopsis.
 Delphinium. Larkspur.
 Dianthus barbatus. Sweet William.
 Digitalis. Foxglove.
 Euphorbia corollata. Flowering Spurge.
 Gaillardia. Blanket Flower.
 Gypsophila. Baby's Breath.
 Hemerocallis. Day Lily.
 Hibiscus. Mallow.
 Hypericum. Goldflower.
 Iris. Japanese and German.
 Lilium candidum, regale, Thunbergianum elegans.
 Linum perenne. Perennial Flax.
 Lychnis. Campion.
 Monarda. Oswego Tea.
 Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.
 Oenothera. Evening Primrose.
 Papaver. Oriental Poppy.
 Pentstemon. Beard Tongue.
 Phlox.
 Physostegia speciosa. False Dragon-head.
 Physostegia virginiana. False Dragon-head.
 Platycodon. Balloon Flower.

Pyrethrum hybridum. Painted Daisy.
 Ranunculus. Buttercup.
 Rudbeckia. Golden Glow.
 Saponaria ocyroides. Soapwort.
 Sedum acre. Golden Moss.
 Statice latifolia. Sea Lavender.
 Stokesia. Stokes Aster.
 Thymus. Scarlet Thyme.
 Trollius. Globe Flower.
 Tunica saxifraga.
 Valeriana. Garden Heliotrope.
 Veronica incana. Speedwell.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana.
 Helianthus. Perennial Sunflower.
 Hollyhocks.
 Hypericum. Goldflower.
 Lathyrus latifolius. Perennial Sweet Pea.
 Liliun auratum, speciosum rubrum.
 Linum perenne. Perennial Flax.
 Lythrum. Purple Loosestrife.
 Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.
 Pentstemon barbatus. Beard Tongue.
 Phlox.
 Physostegia virginiana. False Dragon-head.
 Platycodon. Balloon Flower.
 Plumbago larpentae. Leadwort.
 Rudbeckia. Golden Glow.
 Salvia azurea. Blue Sage.
 Scabiosa. Mourning Bride.
 Sedum. Stonecrop.
 Statice latifolia. Sea Lavender.
 Stokesia. Stokes' Aster.
 Tritoma Pfitzeri. Red-hot Poker.
 Valeriana. Garden Heliotrope.
 Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Speedwell.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Achillea. Fern-leaved Yarrow.
 Agrostemma. Dusty Miller.
 Anemone japonica. Japanese Windflower.
 Anthemis tinctoria. Golden Marguerite.
 Asclepias tuberosa. Butterfly Weed.
 Aster. Perennial Aster.
 Astilbe chinensis.
 Bocconia. Plume Poppy.
 Boltonia asteroides. Boltonia.
 Callirhoe involucrata. Poppy Mallow.
 Chelone. Turtlehead.
 Eupatorium. Flowering Spurge.
 Euphorbia corollata. Long Flowering Spurge.
 Funkia. Day Lily.
 Gaillardia. Blanket Flower.
 Gypsophila. Baby's Breath.
 Helenium. False Sunflower.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Anemone japonica. Japanese Windflower.
 Asters. Perennial Aster.
 Chrysanthemum. Hardy.
 Scabiosa. Mourning Bride.
 Stokesia. Stokes' Aster.
 Tritoma Pfitzeri. Red-hot Poker.

Perennial Plants Suitable for Special Purposes

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GROUND COVER

Anemone.
 Cerastium tomentosum.
 Myosotis palustris.
 Pachysandra terminalis.
 Phlox subulata. In variety—Purple, Rose and White.
 Tunica saxifraga.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR ROCK GARDEN

Alyssum saxatile compactum.
 Aquilegia. In variety.
 Arabis alpina. Rock Cress.
 Armeria maritima or formosum.
 Campanula carpatica.
 Cerastium tomentosum.
 Dicentra. Bleeding Heart.
 Gypsophila paniculata.
 Iberis sempervirens.
 Lychnis viscaria splendens.
 Pachysandra terminalis.
 Sedums. In variety.
 Statice latifolia.
 Stokesia cyanea. Stokes' Aster.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR DRY LOCATIONS

Achillea tomentosa.
 Aquilegia. In variety.
 Arabis alpina.
 Asclepias tuberosa.
 Cerastium tomentosum.
 Lavandula vera.
 Liatris. Kansas Gay Feather.
 Lychnis chalconica.
 Phlox subulata.
 Sedum spectabile.

PLANTS FOR SHADED POSITIONS

Achillea millefolium.
 Anemone.
 Aquilegia. In variety.
 Convallaria. Lily-of-the-Valley.
 Digitalis. Foxglove—in variety.
 Funkia. In variety.
 Hemerocallis fulva.
 Lobelia cardinalis.
 Lychnis chalconica.
 Linum perenne.
 Platycodon. Blue and White.

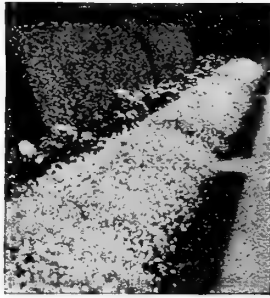
Sedum spectabile.
 Stachys lanata.

DESIRABLE PERENNIALS FOR CUT FLOWERS

Achillea "The Pearl."
 Anemone japonica. In variety.
 Anthemis tinctoria.
 Asters. In variety.
 Boltonia asteroides.
 Chrysanthemum.
 Coreopsis grandiflora.
 Delphinium.
 Dianthus barbatus. Mixed colors.
 Gaillardia grandiflora.
 Gypsophila paniculata.
 Helianthus multiflorus.
 Iris germanica. All colors.
 Iris. Japanese. Many colors.
 Lychnis viscaria splendens, fl. pl.
 Peonies. Many colors.
 Phlox. Many colors.
 Pyrethrum. Mixed colors.
 Shasta Daisy.
 Veronica spicata and subsessilis.



Children learn to love flowers if given an opportunity to watch them grow and to help care for them. No child should be deprived of the joy of a garden no matter how humble the home.



Alyssum Saxatile—Brilliant yellow border in May.

Achillea - Yarrow or Milfoil

ACHILLEA millefolium rubrum. Fernlike foliage, flowers red. July until September. 1 to 1½ feet high.

A. ptarmica, "The Pearl." Has very showy heads of pure white, double flowers, on strong, erect stems; two feet high; blooming constantly. Valuable for borders and gardens.

Aconitum - Monkshood

ACONITUM Fischeri. An Autumn flowering plant growing only about 18 inches tall and bearing pale blue flowers. Thrive in either sun or shade, but in northern localities should be protected in Winter. The roots are poisonous and should not be planted where the tubers might be mistaken for vegetables.



Whirlwind Anemone—for Fall flowers is unexcelled.

Agrostemma - Mullein Pink

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Crimson flowers; foliage a powdery, silvery gray; 2½ to 3 feet. June to August.

Alyssum

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). A fine border plant, not over 12 inches high, which bears numerous clusters of bright yellow flowers in May, similar in shape to the well known Sweet Alyssum.

Amsonia

AMSONIA salicifolia (Willow-leaved). Bushlike plants, with terminal spikes of blue flowers. A fine border plant. 2 feet. May to July.



Columbines love partial shade—dainty in habit and coloring; May to July.

Anchusa

ANCHUSA italica, "Dropmore" variety. A plant well adapted for grouping; large blue flowers, pyramidal stems. April to July.

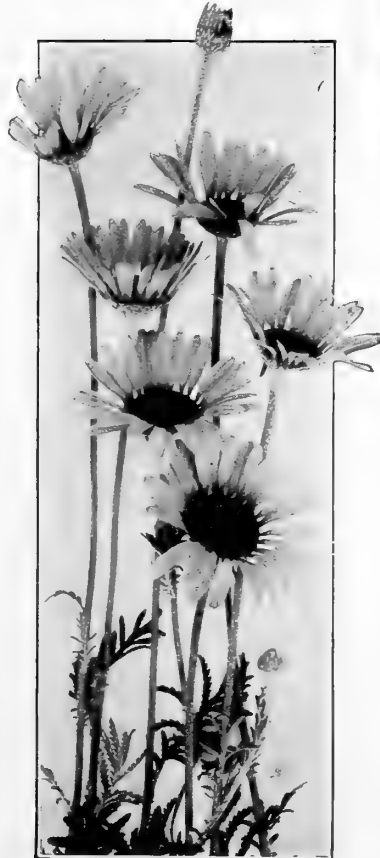
Anemone

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

ANEMONE japonica rubra. Medium size, rosy red petals, bright yellow stamens; 1½ to 2 feet.

A. Queen Charlotte. Very large, semi-double, silvery pink.

A. Whirlwind. Large semi-double, white. Very free flowering.



Marguerites—excellent cut flowers.

Anthemis - Marguerite

ANTHEMIS tinctoria Kelwayi. Fine for cutting. Large, daisy-like flowers; deep yellow; good foliage. 2 to 3 feet. June to August.

Aquilegia - Columbine

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

AQUILEGIA chrysantha. Golden yellow flowers with long, threadlike spurs; fragrant. 2½ to 3 feet. May to July.

A. caerulea (True Rocky Mountain Columbine). White flowers, tinted blue. 2 inches across. 1 to 1½ feet. May to July.

A. caerulea hybrids. Mixed colors.

A. Mixed. A fine assortment of mixed colors.

Armeria - Sea Pink

Handsome, dwarf, forming tufts of bright green foliage; pink flowers all Summer.

Artemisia - Wormwood

ARTEMISIA stelleriana. Deeply cut silvery foliage; of easy culture, thriving under any condition.

Arabis - Rock Cress

ARABIS alpina fl. pl. Dwarf; early; free-flowering. Suitable for rock-work, border or covering steep bank.



Achillea, The Pearl—valuable for borders and gardens.



Asclepias - Silkweed

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Large orange-colored flowers in July and August.

Asphodelus - King's Spear

ASPHODELUS lutea. Bright yellow, lily-like flowers on tall spikes; very fragrant. Swordlike foliage. 2 to 4 feet.

Asters - Daisies or Starwort

These are very handsome and should be more widely planted. They flower when few hardy plants are in bloom. Colors blue, pink and white.

ASTER, Climax. A fine tall growing variety. Flowers very large, semi-double, pale lilac-blue. August and September. New.

A. Mauve Cushion (Japanese). A distinct species of unique habit of growth; very floriferous. The plant is of circular, cushion-like form, 2½ feet across, rarely over 9 inches high in the center and tapering down to 3 or 4 inches at the outside; the flowers, of delicate mauve, with silvery white reflection, fairly cover the plant in November.

A. Novae-Angliae (New England Aster). Large; deep violet. 3 to 5 feet. September and October.

A. Perry. Large rose, dwarf, compact. 2 feet. September and October.

A. ptarmicoides major. Large, white, fine for cutting.

A. Robert Parker. Large lavender-blue flowers, yellow center; tall growing. September and October.

DWARF ASTERS. See Bellis.

Astilbe

ASTILBE Davidi (David's False Goatbeard). Handsomely cut foliage and deep rosy-violet flowers; 3 to 4 feet. June and July.

Baptisia

BAPTISIA australis (False Indigo). A strong-growing plant about 2 feet high; deep blue flowers in racemes. June.

Bellis Perennis

A dwarf perennial, growing only 6 inches high and bearing an immense amount of short-stemmed double blooms through the Spring and Summer. Fine edging plant.

ALBA. White.
RUBRA. Red.

Bocconia

(Plume Poppy)

Creamy-white; terminal panicles. July and August. Very ornamental; tall.



Centaurea—Cornflower.



Aster Novae-Angliae—Sept. and Oct.



Campanula Medium—Canterbury Bells.

Boltonia - False Chamomile

Large heads of flowers in late Summer.

BOLTONIA asteroides. Pure white, starry flowers. August and September. Tall.

Callirhoe

CALLIRHOE involucrata (Poppy Mallow). A lovely trailing plant with finely divided foliage, growing about 9 inches tall. The large, saucer-shaped flowers are a bright rosy crimson with white centers, and are produced all Summer and Fall.

Campanula - Bellflower; Harebell

Fine for border plants. The dwarf varieties are suitable for rock gardens.

CAMPANULA carpatica. Deep blue flowers all Summer; free bloomer; 8 to 10 inches high.

C. carpatica alba. Same as preceding, except white flowers.

C. grandis. Large blue flowers, 2 to 3 feet high.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bells). Various colors. Blooms during June and July.

C. persicifolia alba. Large white flowers. July and August. 1 to 1½ feet high.

Cassia - Wild Senna

CASSIA marylandica. Bright yellow flowers. July and August. Handsome foliage. 3 to 4 feet high.

Centaurea - Cornflower; Bachelor's Button

CENTAUREA montana alba. Large white flowers; fine for cutting.

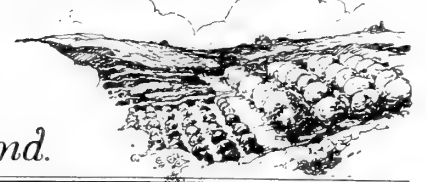
C. caerulea. Large blue flowers.

Cerastium - Snow-in-Summer; Chickweed

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Fine for rocky places, edging or bedding; low growing with silvery foliage.

Chelone - Turtlehead

Handsome perennial growing about two feet high and bearing numerous spikes of large flower heads Summer and Fall.



Larkspur—tall spikes. All shades of blue and white. June to September.

Delphinium - Larkspur

These perennials are in bloom from June to September. Very hardy and of easy culture.

DELPHINIUM Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). The most beautiful sky-blue flowers. Blooms all Summer till frost. 3 to 4 feet high.

D. Bellamosa. A dark blue type of the Belladonna, with the color of Formosum. A strong grower.

D. chinensis. Clear blue; elegant dwarf species. 2 feet. June to August.

D. chinensis alba. White form of above variety.

D. formosum. Probably the best one known; rich deep blue flowers with white eyes. June until frost.

D. Gold Medal Hybrid. One of the finest strains of mixed hybrids, consisting of the best named varieties with large flowers in various blue shades.

Dianthus - Hardy Garden Pinks

DIANTHUS barbatus. The old-fashioned Sweet William. Assorted colors. 1½ to 2 feet high. June and July.

D. barbatus, Newport Pink. Flower clusters of clear light salmon pink. Fine for cutting.

D. plumarius (Clove Pink). Flowers fragrant, medium size; pink, purplish and white, on long spikes.

D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). A beautiful little plant with narrow leaves and bearing a profusion of small crimson flowers during June and July.

Dicentra - Bleeding Heart

DICENTRA eximia (Plumy Bleeding Heart). A dwarf-growing hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes. Beautiful finely cut foliage. Will grow in any climate under any conditions.

D. spectabilis. The old-fashioned Bleeding Heart which has been so long a favorite. Much used for forcing and is at home in any part of the hardy border.

Chrysanthemums Hardy Pompon

This class of beautiful plants is now universally popular for outdoor bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during Winter. Grow from two to three feet high.

PINK, RED, WHITE and YELLOW.

Chrysanthemum Maximum - Shasta Daisy

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum "Alaska." The flowers are large, glistening white, borne on long stems.

C. maximum "Shasta." Large pure white; very free blooming. Blooms all Summer.

Leucanthemum fl. pl. (Double White Shasta Daisy). Medium size; excellent for cutting; each plant produces from 30 to 50 flowers; perfectly hardy without any protection.



Bleeding Heart—pink and white. Old favorites.

Convallaria - Lily-of-the-Valley

An excellent little perennial planted everywhere for its pure white, bell-shaped flowers and their delightful fragrance. Blooms early in the Spring.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

One of the most continuous blooming perennials. Easily grown, showy and valuable when cut flowers are needed.

COREOPSIS grandiflora. Large, deep yellow, cup-shaped flowers. Bloom all Summer.

C. lanceolata. Beautiful hardy perennial. 1 to 2 feet high, with golden yellow flowers. Fine for cut flowers.

C. verticillata. 1½ to 2 feet. June to September. A pretty variety with dark green foliage and small, lemon flowers.

Dictamnus

A very peculiar plant with rosy-pink flowers in June, which give forth an unusual fragrance. Very showy.



Foxgloves—very showy pale yellow spikes in early Summer.



Shasta Daisy—white with gold centers. Free blooming.



Digitalis - Foxglove

Long, bell-shaped flowers, on stems 3 to 4 feet high; very showy. Among the most satisfactory for Summer flowering perennials.

DIGITALIS ambigua grandiflora. Very showy pale yellow flowers.

Eupatorium - Thoroughwort

EUPATORIUM purpurea. Blooms in August and September. Has very large heads of purple flowers.

Euphorbia - Milkwort

EUPHORBIA corollata. In bloom from June to August. Flowers are pure white with small green eyes. Valuable for cut flowers.

Festuca - Fescue

FESTUCA glauca (Blue Fescue). Grows 6 to 20 inches high and has silvery blue foliage. Much used for borders.

Funkia - Plantain Lily

The broad, massive foliage of the Plantain Lilies makes them attractive even when not in flower, and they are among the easiest of plants to grow.

FUNKIA aurea variegata. The flowers are lilac in color and the rich green leaves are pleasingly variegated with yellow.

F. caerulea. Dark green leaves; blue flowers in June.

F. lancifolia. Has narrow lance-like leaves with spikes of lavender flowers.

F. subcordata grandiflora. The large lily-shaped flowers are pure white and fragrant. Blooms August and September.

Gaillardia - Blanket Flower

A showy plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower stems, producing daisy-like blossoms two to three inches across, of gorgeous color; blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora.

Gypsophila

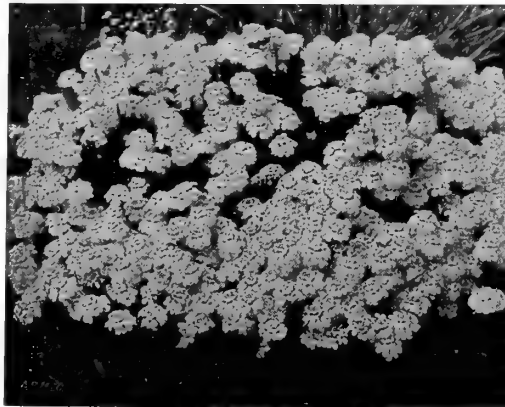
Two to three feet in height and most graceful in effect, with mist-like white flowers that are popular for cutting, as they give an air of grace and harmony to any arrangement. July to September.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Handsome old-fashioned flowers. Very small, pure white, gauze-like flowers.

G. paniculata fl. pl. One of the most beautiful perennials introduced; double, pure white flowers, presenting a gauze-like appearance.



*Gypsophila—well-named
Baby's Breath.*



Iberis—fine for rock gardens.

Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

An abundance of yellow lily-like flowers during July and August. Leaves narrow, dark green.

HEMEROCALLIS flava (Lemon Lily). Large lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers in profusion during May and June.

H. fulva. Single bronze blooms during June and July.

H. fulva flore pleno. Double, orange Lily. Blooms the greater part of the Summer. Desirable.

H. Thunbergi. Very similar to *H. fulva*, except that it blooms later.

Hibiscus - Mallow

A beautiful perennial of the Hollyhock family. Attractive on account of its foliage and brilliant flowers. Blooms very profusely.

HIBISCUS, Mallow Marvels. Individual flowers are very large. Blooms in midsummer and continues a long time. Colors, shades of crimson, pink and white.

H. moscheutos (Crimson-Eye). Flowers pure white with a spike of deep velvety crimson in the center.

Hollyhocks

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, black, etc. Requires a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay well any extra care. A slight protection in Winter is beneficial.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

Grows about 2 feet high, with feathery foliage and yellow flowers. Blooms July to September.

Iberis - Candytuft

IBERIS gibraltaria. Largest and showiest of white flowers. Slightly tinged with rose. 1 to 2 feet.

I. sempervirens. Flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom; beautiful with flowers very early in Spring; good for cutting.



Double Hollyhocks.

Helenium

Perfectly hardy ornamental plants.

HELENIUM autumnale rubrum. Bright red, excellent. 3 to 4 feet. August and September.

Helianthus

One of the showiest of the hardy perennials. Flowers are large and vary in color from light to deep orange-yellow; stalks are tall and graceful.

HELIANTHUS maximus. Yellow flowers. August and September.



German Iris—tall spikes of many colored bloom.

Iris Germanica - German Iris

The grand and royal colors of the flowers of these superb hardy plants, so often softly blended or else intensified in various lines or marks, are not surpassed by those of any other garden subject. They are invaluable in the herbaceous border, both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that cover their numerous stems. A sunny situation in moist, rich loam is best adapted to their requirements, and as the clumps increase in size, liberal enriching of the ground, or even replanting is attended by a great gain in the size and number of the flowers. This group blooms in May with wonderful combinations of colorings; leaves broad, swordlike. We have an assortment of the best varieties.

- ALEAZAR.** Standards pale lilac-blue with golden bronze throat; falls rich violet-purple.
- ALETHA.** Standards and falls pure white, generously frilled with violet-purple.
- AUREA** (syn. Californica). Large, rich chrome yellow flowers of perfect form. Finest pure yellow.
- BLACK PRINCE.** A rare and new variety. Standards mature deep violet-blue. Falls velvety purple; very rich. Excellent.
- BLUE JAY.** Standards bright, clear blue; falls of an intense dark blue.
- CANARY BIRD.** Bright yellow, low growing.
- CANDIDA.** Creamy white.
- CELESTE.** Tall, bright blue; fine.
- CHESTER J. HUNT.** Standards celestial blue; falls dark marine blue, bordered pale blue, shaded at base; stigmas light blue.
- DALMATICA.** Soft lavender, tinged purple. 40 inches high.
- FLORENTINA.** White, tinged with blue and yellow.
- HER MAJESTY.** Standards lovely rose-pink; falls bright crimson, tinged a darker shade.
- HIAWATHA.** Standards pale lavender with rose flush; falls royal purple, lavender border.
- HONORABILIS.** Standards golden yellow; falls rich mahogany-brown.
- LORELEY.** Standards light yellow; falls creamy white shaded purple and margined deep canary.
- MME. CHEREAU.** White feathered edges; sky-blue. Fine.
- MIDNIGHT.** Rich deep purple, the finest of this color. Excellent for cut flowers.

- MRS. H. DARWIN.** Large white with violet veins.
- PALLIDA speciosa.** Violet with light lavender-blue center. Tall.
- QUAKER LADY.** Smoky lavender, shaded yellow.
- QUEEN OF MAY.** Soft rosy lilac, nearly pink. Very good.
- SHEKINAH.** Pale lemon yellow, deeper in the center. First clear yellow of the Pallida type.
- SPECTABILIS.** Light and deep violet-purple.

Iris Kaempferi - Japanese Iris

The Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. Its flowers, in late June and July, are quite distinct from those of all other varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We have a good assortment of the best varieties.

- BLUE DANUBE.** Rich blue, golden center.
- EXQUISITE.** Light lavender, purple veins.
- GALATEA.** Light blue, white veins.
- GOLD BOUND.** Large, white; golden center.
- HELEN VON SIEBOLD.** White center, bordered violet-red.
- HO-O-JO.** Large, lavender-blue, white veins. Fine.
- ISO-NO-NAMI.** Lavender on white ground. Deep lavender veins.
- KURO-KUMO.** Six dark purple petals, overlaid dark blue, with yellow blotches; stigmas dark blue, bordered purple.
- MAHOGANY.** Dark red.
- ROYAL YELLOW.** Very good foliage. Tall, deep golden yellow.

Siberian Iris

- SIBIRICA.** Purplish blue. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.
- SIBIRICA alba.** White, veined lilac. 2 feet. May and June.
- SIBIRICA orientalis.** Violet-blue. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

Dwarf Iris

- CYANEA.** Rich royal purple, blackest shadings.
- PUMILA.** Deep blue. 6 to 8 inches. Fine for border.



Japan Iris—graceful orchid-like flowers.



Perennial gardens may be made exceedingly attractive. The use of pergolas and other garden architecture in large gardens gives variety and interest. Gardens give permanent pleasure.



Regal Lilies—magnificent form and royal coloring.

Linum - Flax

LINUM perenne. Flowers pale blue on erect terminal racemes. June to September.
L. narbonneuse. Forms a spreading clump of attractive foliage, with a profusion of azure-blue flowers with white eye; fine for the rockery.

Lobelia - Cardinal Flower

LOBELIA cardinalis. Rich cardinal flowers. Strong plants, often producing 10 to 15 spikes.

Lupinus - Lupine

Blooms latter part of May and early June. Grows about 3 feet high, large spikes of blue flowers. Very effective in border plantings.
LUPINUS albus. Pure white flowers. 4 feet.
L. polyphyllus. Blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet high.

Lychnis - Campion

LYCHNIS chalcidonica (Maltese Cross). One of the best; dense heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers through the Summer.
L. haageana. 1 foot. June to August. Very showy, producing orange, red, scarlet or crimson flowers nearly two inches across.
L. viscaria splendens fl. pl. In June it sends up tall spikes. Handsome double, deep red flowers. 12 to 15 inches high.

Inula

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Free flowering border plant with yellow flowers.

Lilium - Lily

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand out prominently from all the other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the Winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Plant in groups of five or six, or in large beds.
LILIUM auratum (Gold-Banded Lily of Japan). Large, graceful, fragrant flowers of delicate ivory-white, each of the six petals with a golden band through the center and thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall; blooms July to September.
L. candidum (Madonna Lily). Flowers pure white; fragrant. One of the old favorites. Blooms in June and July.



Lychnis—bright red blooms all Summer.

L. regale or myriophyllum (Regal Lily). Flowers white, slightly suffused pink, with canary-yellow at the center. Absolutely hardy and excellent for forcing. Blooms in July. One of the best.
L. speciosum rubrum. A beautiful flower whose waxy petals are pure white, shaded and spotted rose. Blooms August and September. 3 to 4 feet. Many think this the best.
L. Thunbergianum elegans. Dwarf; very hardy, thriving in any garden and producing large flowers of various shades of yellow, orange and red. 1½ to 2 feet tall and bloom in June and July.
L. tigrinum (Double Tiger Lily). Orange-scarlet, with dark spots.

Lathyrus

Everblooming hardy climbers. Profusion of flowers in Summer, fine for covering walls or the trellis.
LATHYRUS latifolius (Pink Beauty). Clusters of pink flowers.
L. latifolius albiflorus. Pure white flowers.

Liatis

Fine border plants; flowers are produced on spikes in August and September.
LIATRIS pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). Dense spikes of rosy purple flowers. 3 to 5 feet.
L. spicata. Deep purple flowers in spikes 2 to 3 feet high.

Lythrum - Purple Loosestrife

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Rosy purple flowers; 2 to 4 feet high. July and August.

Monarda - Mint

One of the showiest and most brilliant of perennials. Large heads of fragrant scarlet flowers. 1½ to 2½ feet.

Myosotis - Forget-Me-Not

MYOSOTIS palustris (True Forget-me-not). Excellent for border front or bedding. Light blue flowers. When planted in shady location will bloom all season.

Pachysandra

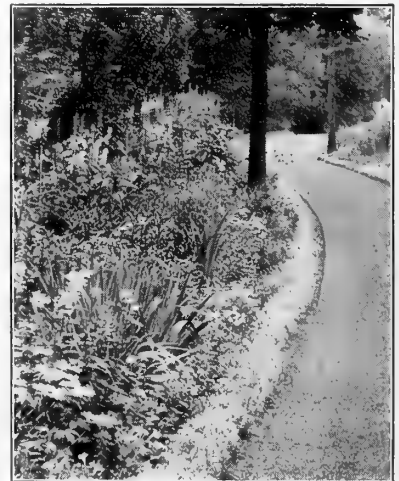
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. A trailing plant; flowers white in terminal spikes; evergreen foliage.

Papaver - Poppy

PAPAVER, Goliath. Fiery scarlet; largest Oriental Poppy.
P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A fine dwarf variety, cup-shaped flowers of white, yellow and orange.
P. orientale. Flowers large, rich, brilliant colors.
P. orientale var. Princess Victoria Louise. Salmon-red. July and August.
P. orientale var. Trilby. Cerise-scarlet.



Oriental Poppy—very large and of most brilliant coloring.



A charming grassy garden path, flower bordered, is possible on even a small city lot.



A sunny corner of your garden may be made beautiful with Peonies. Only a few plants are needed for such beautiful effects as this planting.

The Magnificent Modern Peonies

The old-fashioned Peony officinalis in our grandmother's garden, while still popular because of their early flowering, have been eclipsed by the wonderfully improved sorts introduced in recent years. They are the "Queen of Spring Flowers," and are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubbery border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to all around. Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich deep soil, and an open, sunny position; which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partly shaded position, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted increase in beauty each year.

An important point to observe in the planting of Herbaceous Peonies is not to plant too deeply. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with two inches of soil. Too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering.



Kelway's Glorious.

- ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU.** Very large, dark purple-red, with metallic reflex; very brilliant; tall stiff stems.
- ALBERT CROUSSE.** Pure shell pink, edged creamy white. Large.
- ALEXANDRE DUMAS.** Crown type; early. Brilliant pink crown interspersed with white, salmon and chamois; creamy white collar. Very floriferous.
- ANDRE LAURIES.** Bright deep rose. Late. Fragrant; fine cut flower. Excellent keeper in cold storage.
- ASA GRAY.** Semi-rose type. Pale lilac with small spots of darker lilac; very fragrant. Midseason. Good cut flower variety.
- AUGUSTIN D'HOUE.** Very deep, rich, brilliant red with silvery reflex. The largest of all red Peonies.
- AUGUSTE VILLAUME.** Extra large, dark violet; tall; good grower.
- AVALANCHE.** Pure snow white, with a few delicate pencillings of carmine on edge of central petals. Fragrant. One of the best.
- BARONESS SCHROEDER.** Very large globular rose type. Flesh white, fading to milk white; fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies.
- BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.** A brilliant crimson with darker shadings at base of petals. Medium early. One of the best dark varieties.
- BOULE DE NEIGE.** Semi-rose type. Very large, milk white, flecked crimson. Good for cut flowers or landscape.
- BRUTUS.** Dark rose. A strong grower.
- CAMERON.** Brilliant purple-violet, shaded with velvety tints, fine large bloom, late; extra.
- CHESTINE GOWDY.** Crown type. Perfectly formed flower, with broad silvery pink guards and cream petals; center crown deep pink, splashed crimson.
- CLAIRE DUBOIS.** Violet-rose color. Tall, long stems. Late bloomer.
- COMTE DE DIESBACH.** Dark red; early.
- COURONNE D'OR (Cal.)** (Crown of Gold). Large imbricated petals, white reflected yellow, central petals bordered carmine, golden stamens; one of the finest white varieties.
- DARKNESS.** Single. Very dark maroon with darker markings in lower half of petals.
- DELACHEL.** Very large cup-shaped bloom, dark velvety crimson-purple, extra fine late variety.
- DISTINCTION.** Japanese type, of medium size. Guards light carmine-rose with very narrow center petals of the same shade, striped with gold.
- DUKE OF WELLINGTON.** Very large well formed blooms on long, firm stems, color sulphur-white, very fragrant, good grower and free bloomer; extra fine.
- DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.** Sulphur-white with greenish reflex. One of the finest for cut flowers.



PEONIES—Continued

EDOUARD ANDRE. Globular bloom. deep crimson-red with black shading, metallic reflex; stamens golden yellow; magnificent coloring.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Very large bloom of perfect shape, fine brilliant pink shaded violet, intermixed with narrow whitish petals, silvery reflex; one of the best early cut flower varieties.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Pure white when open. Softest shell pink when opening; outer petals and center marked crimson. Extremely fragrant.

ETTA. Bright dark rose, strong grower and free bloomer; one of Terry's best; very late.

EUGENE VERDIER. Large, very full cup-shaped flower; flesh-pink, shaded yellow and salmon; extra fine.

FANNY CROSBY. Guard petals of the most lovely shade of soft pink surmounted by canary-yellow. One of the best yellow Peonies.

FELIX CROUSSE. Large anemone ball-shaped bloom, very brilliant red, ruby flame colored center; one of the best reds.

FESTIVA. Pure white with a few marks of carmine in the center.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Paper-white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full rose type; very tall, strong growth. Early.

FLORAL TREASURE. Color bright pink; very large and double, exquisitely fragrant; a splendid bloomer.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. A large deep red variety.

FRANCES E. WILLARD. Very large rose type. Raised cup-shaped center. Golden stamens. White, delicately shaded pink. Fragrant.

GEN. MILES. Brilliant light crimson, full globular flower, tall and robust, free bloomer; one of the best.

GEN. SHERIDAN. Bright crimson, tipped white; full double; fine grower.

GERMAINE BIGOT. Very large, medium compact, flat crown type. Pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson. Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason.

GLOIRE DE CHAS. GOMBAULT. Extra full globular flowers, deep fleshy pink collar, surrounding narrow petals of clear salmon flesh, shaded apricot, with a tuft of very large petals in the center, pink touched carmine, a many colored variety of great beauty.

GOLDEN HARVEST. Soft pink guard, clear yellow collar, with a tuft of creamy blush petals tipped red in the center. A very beautiful variety, very free bloomer; medium early.

GRANDIFLORA. Very large, flat, rose type; fragrant. Rose white. Very late. One of the best late Peonies.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Very large, compact rose type; strong, vigorous grower; late. One of the best. Dark crimson.

GYPSY. Japanese type. A large, loose, flat bloom of dark, uniform Tyrian rose. Medium tall; midseason.

H. F. REDDICK. Semi-rose type. Large blooms of brilliant dark crimson with golden stamens showing among the petals. Medium height, profuse bloomer.

JAMES KELWAY. Semi-rose; very large rose white, flecked with crimson. Good bloomer.

JENNY LIND. Very large, bright pink.

JUBILEE. Flat rose type. Nearly white shaded with rose; agreeable fragrance. Tall, strong growth. Midseason.

KARL ROSENFELD. Dark crimson, very strong. Tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. A very brilliant and striking variety.

KELWAY'S GLORIOUS. Enormous, full, double blooms of creamy white with rose blush. Very fragrant. One of the most magnificent Peonies ever introduced.

LADY DUFF. Lovely French white. Very free bloomer. Fragrant; scarce. Desirable.

LA FEE. Crown type; very large, globular, compact. Mauve-rose guard petals, collar creamy white. Early midseason.

LA FRANCE. Large, very compact, globular rose type. Of uniform rose-white color, outer guard petals splashed crimson. Late midseason.

LAVERNE. A deep sea-shell pink in center gradually shading lighter toward the outer edge. When fully opened, flower is almost pure white. Strong grower.

LAMARTINE. Rosy carmine border.

dered silvery white. Extra good. Very striking.

LA SUBLIME. Crimson; fine, full, fragrant.

LA TULIPE. Very large globular flower, flesh pink, shading to ivory-white, center petals tipped carmine; outside of guard petals striped carmine; tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

L'ECLATANTE. Flowers very double. Deep velvety crimson.

LE CYGNE. Semi-rose type. Large, globular blooms of pure milk-white. Erect; medium tall; free bloomer. Midseason.

LIVINGSTONE. Soft rosy pink, silvery reflex; best late pink.

LOTTIE COLLINS. Medium size semi-rose. Dark crimson; black reflex; tall; late.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Velvety purple. Very dark color.

MADAME CALOT. Lilac-white. Early; strong. Tall, fine bloomer.

MADAME CROUSSE. Large bloom, pure white, center edged with bright carmine, fine bud, strong stems; one of the very best white varieties for cut flowers.



Felix Crousse.



Peonies reward us for a little care with gorgeous, fragrant flowers of many colors.



Mons. Jules Elie.



PEONIES—Continued

- MADAME DUCEL.** Large globular light mauve-rose with silvery reflex; fragrant. Strong grower; free bloomer.
- MADAME EMILE GALLE.** Large cup-shaped, imbricated flower, soft lilac, center shaded soft flesh.
- MADAME GEISSLER.** Very large imbricated bloom, glossy silvery pink, edged white, deliciously fragrant with the odor of the American Beauty Rose; a superb variety.
- MADAME DE VERNEVILLE.** Beautifully formed flower, very broad sulphur-white guard petals, very compact center, delicate rosy-white, touched carmine; a grand variety.
- MADMOISELLE RENEE DESSERT.** Very large blooms in clusters, fine lilac, silvery-violet reflex; extra.
- MARECHAL VAILLANT.** One of the largest red varieties. Late bloomer.
- MARIE CROUSSE.** Large, very full, globular flower, soft salmon-pink. Extra good.
- MARIE JACQUIN.** Semi-double. Very large, globular. Rose-white, fading to lilac-white; wide, incurved petals, showing an open center filled with yellow stamens like a water-lily.
- MARTHA BULLOCH.** Large, cup-shaped flower, often 9 inches across. Deep rose-pink, shading to silvery shell-pink at the outer petals. One of the most beautiful varieties in cultivation.
- MARY BRAND.** A vivid crimson with silky sheen that gives it a wonderful brilliance. Fragrant and excellent flowers.
- MARY WOODBURY SHAYLOR.** Clear pink guards, with a creamy center, golden canary at heart. Dwarf habit of growth.
- MIGNON.** Rose type. Very large, compact, globular. White, passing to amber-cream, with crimson flecked center. Extra good. Midseason.
- MIKADO.** Japanese type. Dark crimson, with narrow filamental petals crimson edged and tipped gold.
- MIREILLE.** Rose type. Compact, globular, very large. Milk-white, with large center petals distinctly edged dark crimson. Very late.
- MODELE DE PERFECTION.** Large bloom; flesh pink, marbled rose; fine.
- MODESTE GUERIN.** Large, compact, typical bomb type, with blooms of uniform light solferino-red, fading to pale pink. Midseason.



Marie Crousse.



Therese.

- MONS. DUPONT.** Very large ivory-white. Center petals splashed with huge drops of lively carmine.
- MONS. JULES ELIE.** Very large and full globular flower, finest glossy flesh pink, deepening at the base of the petals; reflex silvery pink; broad overlapping petals; strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; probably the finest and most perfectly formed pink Peony.
- MONS. KRELAGE.** Semi-rose type. Large, compact; of dark solferino-red with silvery tips. Late.
- MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC.** Globular semi-rose, medium large. Very dark purple garnet; midseason. The darkest variety, free bloomer, very dark green foliage with red stems. A very distinct and handsome variety.
- MONS. DE VILLAUME.** Medium violet-red; free bloomer.
- NOBILISSIMA.** Very large, full bloom, bright deep pink, silvery border.
- OFFICINALIS rubra.** Double crimson; of large size; fragrant; the old-fashioned red Peony.
- OFFICINALIS tenuifolia.** Single; dark crimson, very rich, fernlike foliage; flowers distinct; earliest flowering.
- PHILOMELE.** Crown type. Medium size. Center violet-rose with amber-yellow anemone center changing to cream; as the flower develops a crown of bright rose edged dark crimson appears. Fragrant. Midseason.
- PRESIDENT TAFT.** Delicate hydrangea-pink. Fragrance delicious. Very large and double.
- PRINCE IMPERIAL.** Semi-rose type; very large amaranth-red to Tyrian rose. Late; good.
- PRINCE OF DARKNESS.** A rich dark maroon Peony of a typical semi-rose type. One of the very darkest Peonies in cultivation.



Couronne d'Or.

- RHODA.** Medium size, globular, rosy magenta; fragrant; midseason. Erect, compact.
- RICHARD CARVEL.** Bright crimson. Very early. Plant strong, profuse bloomer. Fragrant. A favorite among the red varieties.
- RUBRA SUPERBA.** Very large and full, dark velvety crimson; the best late dark crimson.
- RUTH BRAND.** Soft lavender-pink. Tall strong stems. Very fragrant. When open, the petals show a waxy quality and a delicacy of color shading that is wonderful.
- SARAH BERNHARDT.** Pink guards with salmon center; very large, and the earliest Chinese Peony to bloom. Extra good for cutting and landscape.
- SOLANGE.** Crown type. Lilac-white, deepening toward center with salmon shading. Strong and erect. Late. One of the three best Peonies.
- SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT.** Rose type. Bright Bengal rose, changing to salmon-pink with silvery reflex. Large, convex bloom. Midseason.
- THE BRIDE.** Creamy white; medium size. Strong grower; free bloomer.
- THERESE.** Very large, medium, compact rose type, developing later a high crown; violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in the center. Strong, erect, medium, tall, free bloomer; midseason. One of the most desirable.
- TOURANGELLE.** Rose type. Large, flat flowers of flesh-pink shading deeper toward center with salmon cast of exquisite tone. Blooms freely. Midseason to late.



PEONIES—Continued



Pyrethrum—many colored daisy-like blooms.

TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. Large, imbricated bloom of perfect shape, soft fleshy pink with white reflex, carmined center.
VIRGINIE. Large semi-rose type, outer petals lilac rose, much lighter collar; fragrant. Very tall, vigorous; free bloomer.
VICTOR HUGO. Brilliant carmine-red. Late; good. Similar to Felix Crousse.
WM. PENN. Light rose color changing to a more delicate rose at the edge of petals. Edge of petals notched. Strong grower. Lavish bloomer. Blooms of gigantic size.

Unnamed Peonies

We have an assortment of unnamed varieties in various colors.

Physostegia - False Dragon-head

Especially fine for cut flowers; requires rather rich moist soil. One of the most beautiful of

all the midsummer flowers.

PHYSOSTEGIA speciosa. Tall growing with dense spikes of delicate pink flowers; 4 feet. June and July.

P. virginiana alba. Pure white; very fine.

P. Vivid. Blooms three weeks later than the others, and the flowers are a deeper pink. Last a long time as cut flowers. Much larger and better.

Pentstemon - Beard Tongue

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Flowers deep scarlet-red in spikes. Throat corolla, very slightly bearded tips; quite long. Excellent. 3 feet. Fine for border or garden.



Physostegia—tall spikes of delicate pink and white in midsummer.

Platycodon

(Japanese Bellflower, or Balloon Flower)

Large, handsome, bell-shaped flowers. Erect growth. A fine border plant.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Large, deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers. July to September.

P. grandiflorum album. Same as above, except white flowers.



Platycodon—dainty blue and white blooms. July to September.

Polemonium - Jacob's Ladder

POLEMONIUM coeruleum. A plant of easiest culture. Pretty blue bell-shaped flowers with golden anthers. 2 feet. May and June.

Plumbago - Leadwort

PLUMBAGO larpentae. Of dwarf, spreading habit; grows 4 to 6 inches high. Useful as an edging plant or rockery. Covered with beautiful blue flowers all Summer.

Primula - Primrose

PRIMULA vulgaris (English Primrose). Popular favorite in the old garden. One of the earliest Spring flowers. Bright canary-yellow; very fragrant.

Pyrethrum - Feverfew

The brilliant and fresh colors of the Single Pyrethrum render it a desirable plant for cut flowers for market. For home decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

PYRETHRUM roseum hybridum grandiflorum. Single flowers in shades of pink, lavender, red and yellow.

P. uliginosum (Ox-Eye Daisy). Daisy-like blooms. Perfectly hardy, fern-like foliage.



Hardy Perennial Phlox

The perennial Phloxes are among the most useful of the hardy plants and should be planted more. They are excellent bloomers. Various colors. One of the most showy perennials.

- BEACON.** Brilliant cherry red.
- BRIDESMAID.** Tall, pure white with large, rich crimson eye.
- COMMANDER.** Luminous cherry-red with conspicuous dark eye. Large. Strong grower.
- COQUELICOT.** Large handsome heads of orange-scarlet flowers.
- ECLAIREUR.** Flowers large; bright purple-carmine with lighter center.
- ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.** Salmon-pink, dark crimson eye.
- FERNAND CORTEZ.** Bright crimson, retaining its vivid color for a long time.
- INDEPENDENCE.** Pure white. Large flowers.
- MISS LINGARD.** Pearly white flower, invisible pink eye. A very remarkable bloomer, producing two or three crops of flowers during season.
- MRS. CHAS. DORR.** Solid blue-mauve, unique and attractive. Extra tall; extra long; compact spikes.
- MRS. JENKINS.** Pure white; an early and free bloomer. One of the best tall varieties.
- PANTHEON.** Bright carmine-rose; extra large. Fine.
- PROFESSOR VIRCHOW.** Bright carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet.
- PREMIER MINISTRE (Prime Minister).** White, with red eye. A tall grower. One of the reliable old varieties.
- RHEINLANDER.** Salmon-pink with a brilliant carmine eye. Both florets and truss immense in size.



Top—Elizabeth Campbell.
Left—Fernand Cortez.
Bottom—Mrs. Jenkins.

Ranunculus

A well grown mass of these charming old favorites, when in full bloom is a sight not soon forgotten. They need a position in the herbaceous border where they will receive some shade during the warmer parts of the day, or a level place in a rock garden with a northern aspect, to show to best advantage their attractive flowers.

- RANUNCULUS aconitifolius fl. pl.** (White Bachelor Button; Fair Maids of France). Very ornamental, double, white, globose flowers. 6 inches to 2 feet.
- R. repens fl. pl.** (Bachelor Buttons). Very pretty, double-flowering yellow globes on creeping stems. 6 to 12 inches.



The fine delicate bloom of Statice.
Excellent for rockeries.



Phlox Subulata—excellent evergreen edging plant, flowers early in Spring.

- RICHARD WALLACE.** Large heads of white flowers with a maroon center. Very large.
- RUNSTROOM.** Of a lively shade of rose pink; much like Paul Neyron Rose; flowers large; excellent.
- R. P. STRUTHERS.** Light crimson-pink, dark center. Very fine.
- SUNSET.** A beautiful lavender-pink to rosy red.
- THOR.** A deep salmon-pink overlaid with a glow of scarlet. Eye of aniline-red. Very attractive.
- VON HOCHBERG.** Tall; dark crimson.
- VON LASSBURG.** The purest white in cultivation. Flowers very large.
- WM. RAMSEY.** Deep purple-magenta; darker center.
- SUBULATA (Moss Pinks).** Creeping plants with handsome moss-like, evergreen foliage. Completely covered with flowers in early Spring.
- S. alba.** Pure white; flowers in abundance.
- S. lilacina.** Clear lilac.
- S. rosea.** Clear rose color.
- S. Vivid.** Bright fiery rose. One of the finest free flowering dwarf plants grown.

Rudbeckia - Coneflower

- RUDBECKIA, Golden Glow.** One of the finest of all perennials; strong, vigorous grower, producing beautiful double golden-yellow flowers in greatest profusion. 5 to 6 feet.
- R. Newmanni (Speciosa).** (Dwarf Black Eyed Susan). Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers with black disc, valuable for cutting, for massing in borders or for half-shady positions under trees.
- R. purpurea (Giant Purple Coneflower).** Fine, showy, strong growing variety with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and large, brown, cone-shaped disc.

Salvia - Sage

A handsome species of the well known Sage with a profusion of blue flowers in August and September.

- SALVIA azurea grandiflora.** Sky-blue flowers in great profusion. 3 to 4 feet high. Very good.



The dainty frilled blooms of Scabiosa.



Saponaria - Soapwort

SAPONARIA ocymoides. Pretty bright pink flowers in loose, broad cymes in Summer. A half-trailing plant, 6 to 9 inches high and valuable for the rockery or border.

Scabiosa - Mourning Bride

Fine for cut flowers. Excellent for border planting.

SCABIOSA japonica. A handsome Japanese variety Beautiful blue flowers in profusion.

Sedum - Stonecrop

SEDUM Acre (Golden Moss). Much used for covering graves; foliage green; flowers bright yellow.

S. Sieboldi. Round, succulent, glaucous foliage; bright pink flowers in August and September.

S. Brilliant. A new form of the above variety with dark crimson flowers.

S. spectabile. One of the prettiest erect-growing species, about 18 inches high with broad, oval, light green foliage and immense showy heads of handsome rose colored flowers. One of the best of the late-flowering perennials.

S. spurium coccineum. A beautiful, rosy crimson-flowered form. July and August. 6 inches.

Stachys - Head Nettle; Woundwort



Golden Glow—many brilliant yellow flowers in August and September on tall stems.

Fine border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, with showy spikes of flowers, often grown as a bedding plant, where it is prized for the foliage.

STACHYS lanata (Woolly Woundwort). Bright silvery white foliage, soft and woolly; light purple flowers in many-flowered whorls. 1 foot to 18 inches.

Statice - Sea Lavender

Very ornamental genus of easy culture, but prefer a rather deep, loose soil. From the delicate nature of the flower panicles, the species are better suited to rockwork and isolated positions, than for mixing in the crowded border. Useful for cut blooms, especially for mixing with other flowers.

STATICE latifolia (Great Sea Lavender). Handsome plants with heads of purplish blue flowers; invaluable for cutting, the flowers, when dried, lasting for months. 1 to 2 feet.

Stokesia - Stokes' Aster or Cornflower

STOKESIA cyanea. A grand large-flowered hardy perennial, growing 18 to 24 inches high, and covered with centaurea-like flowers of a beautiful lavender-blue shade, and often 4 to 5 inches across. Of easiest possible culture, flourishing wherever given an open, sunny exposure. As a single specimen plant, used in mixed borders or in large masses by itself, it is equally valuable, and by its use some very effective plantings may be worked out. Blooms from July to October continuously.

S. cyanea alba. Same as preceding variety, only flowers are pure white.

Thymus

THYMUS vulgaris. 6 inches. June and July. An old garden plant being grown as a sweet herb. Flowers small, purplish, in terminal, interrupted spikes. Foliage very fragrant; fine for rock gardens.



Glowing orange flower spike of the Tritoma.



The beauties of a well-planned perennial garden change from day to day from early Spring to Winter snows. One can always have a profusion of cut flowers from such a garden as this.



The evergreen foliage and tall spikes of creamy white bloom of *Yucca Filamentosa*.

Tritoma - Red Hot Poker

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

Trollius - Globe Flower

Free-flowering perennial, growing 1 to 2 feet high. From May until August produce giant, buttercup-like blossoms of bright yellow. Fine border plant; should be given a half-shady position.

Tunica - Coat Flower

From Latin, tunica—coat; in reference to the overlapping of the floral envelopes.

TUNICA saxifraga. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy white, lilac or pale purple notched petals. 6 to 10 inches.

Valeriana - Valerian

VALERIANA coccinea. Blooms June to October with showy heads of old rose flowers. Grows 2 feet high.

V. officinalis. One of the perennials found in the old gardens, prized for the spicy fragrance of its numerous flowers. Very hardy.

Veronica - Speedwell

Very desirable hardy plants, both tall growing and dwarf varieties excellent for border or rock planting

VERONICA amethystina. 8 to 12 inches. June. A slender species with short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers.

V. incana. White woolly plant with pale blue flowers.

V. longifolia subsessilis. A handsome plant. Spikes of blue flowers. 2 feet high.

V. spicata. One of the better border plants. Clear blue flowers; purple stamens.

Vinca - Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle

A trailing evergreen plant used extensively for carpeting ground under shrubs or trees where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive.

Yucca - Adam's Needle

YUCCA filamentosa. Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy white flowers, make it an effective plant for all positions. 5 to 6 feet high.



Eulalia Japonica Variegata makes a handsome graceful fountain of color.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

Few people are aware of the many valuable ornamental Grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture-loving, also, they are excellent subjects for waterside planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest.

ERIANTHUS

ERIANTHUS ravennae (Ravenna Grass). Very ornamental; leaves very long, sometimes violet with a strong white rib in the center. Handsome plumes, fine for Winter use when dried. 4 to 7 feet.

EULALIA

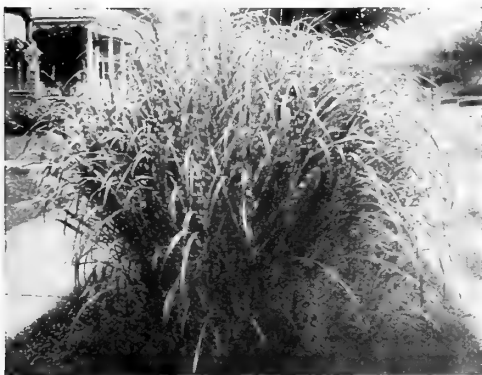
EULALIA gracillima univittata. Of compact habit with very narrow foliage of a bright green color, with a silvery mid-rib. 4 to 6 feet high.

E. japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn. 4 to 6 feet high.

E. japonica variegata. A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet high, terminated with clusters of flower spikes.

PENNISETUM

PENNISETUM japonicum (Fountain Grass). A very ornamental fountain-like grass, with long, narrow leaves thrown up from central spike and falling gracefully.



Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—very odd and attractive foliage.



Planting and Care of Fruit Trees and Plants

Simple Instructions To Help You Succeed

Preparation of the Soil For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either naturally or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by plowing, using the subsoil plow after the common one. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is twofold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery, often roots are broken or bruised, as will be the case, however carefully the digging, packing and transportation may be performed; it then becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will usually be found a safe rule to cut back, in pruning at transplanting, one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, always cut from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. Or when the roots are well covered with earth the earth may be tramped or tamped hard to the roots and filled up with loose earth on top. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water, let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere. Care must be taken against planting too deeply; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand about the same height as when in the nursery. An inch or two deeper will not hurt. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the Winter. It should be removed in the Spring. In planting dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be underground.

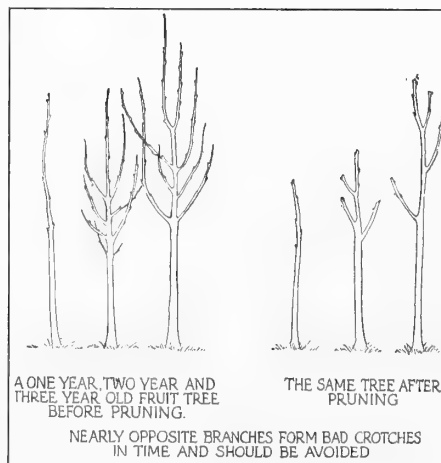
Staking If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury by the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each

side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil. The bodies of fruit and shade trees should be wrapped to protect against sun-scald.

Mulching This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, taking pains that it does not come in contact with the body of same, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting Here is the opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaption to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the canker-worm and caterpillar and other insects and diseases do not find safe lodgment among their branches, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fences. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and with equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shaped specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. Dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.



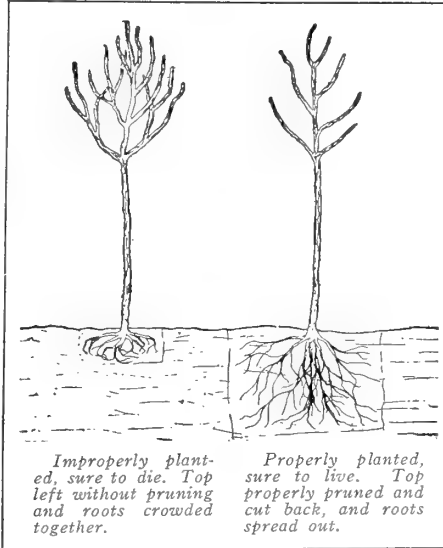
Treatment of Trees that Have Been Frozen in the Package or Received in Frosty Weather or After Long Exposure

Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, soaking well, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.



Planting and Care of Fruit Trees and Plants—Continued

Pruning Pruning often the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the Spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.



Some have an impression that trees dug in the Fall and trenched in over Winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first Winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While, if dug in the Fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the Winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December, following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet the following Winter, ready for fastening to the trellis. For subsequent pruning of vines, as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the Fall; uncover crown early in Spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall In sections where the Winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the Fall, but the practice of procuring them in the Fall, covering them with earth during the Winter and planting them in the Spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the Fall nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the Spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the Spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Table Showing Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance	No. of Trees
1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet apart each way	10,890
3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 feet apart each way	2,702
5 feet apart each way	1,742
6 feet apart each way	1,210
7 feet apart each way	888
8 feet apart each way	680
9 feet apart each way	537
10 feet apart each way	434
11 feet apart each way	360
12 feet apart each way	302
13 feet apart each way	257
14 feet apart each way	222
15 feet apart each way	193
16 feet apart each way	170
17 feet apart each way	150
18 feet apart each way	134
19 feet apart each way	120
20 feet apart each way	108
25 feet apart each way	69
30 feet apart each way	48

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

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Apricots, Peaches and Plums	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for Field Culture	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for Garden Culture	1 to 2 feet apart



Fruits are Mankind's Best Food

Every Farm Should Have Orchards of Profitable and Healthful Fruits.
Every City Home Needs a Few Fruit Trees and Bushes.

The Apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the entire year. By making a careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful and many physicians say that if a person would eat an Apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The Apple, if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider the best for general planting.

Summer Apples

BENONI. An excellent early Apple. Tree vigorous and upright, hardy and productive. A valuable variety for home or market. Flesh yellow, tender, pleasant, sub-acid, good; core small. Last of July and first of August. We consider

this one of our most desirable Summer Apples; ripens over 3 or 4 weeks' time.



Carson.

CARSON. Fruit medium to large, from one-third to one-half larger than Yellow Transparent; roundish oval; creamy white skin overlaid with streaks and splotches of fiery pinkish carmine; flesh white, crisp, juicy, tart, aromatic; ripens one week to ten days before Yellow Transparent. Tree a splendid, straight, thrifty grower; so far has shown no tendency to blight; an early and heavy annual bearer.

DUCHESS (Duchess of Oldenburg). Season July and August. Tree upright, vigorous, and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine grained, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early Apple and commands good prices.

GOLDEN SWEET. Medium or rather large, roundish, slightly flattened; greenish, becoming pale yellow; flesh very sweet, good, of moderate quality. The fruit is always fair, the tree a free grower, and very productive. Tender for West. August.

SUMMER RAMBO. Medium, pale greenish yellow, stained and streaked with red on the sunny side. Tender, sub-acid, good. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Thaler, etc.). Season July. One of the most valuable early Apples. Fruit medium; smooth; transparent skin, clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, good annual bearer.



Duchess.





Autumn Apples

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY. Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish yellow ground; cavity narrow and deep; basin narrow; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.

DR. MATTHEWS (Joe. A. Burton's Favorite). Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; yellowish green, bronzed on sunny side; flesh fine grained, melting, no pulp, aromatic, very mild sub-acid; splendid keeper. September to April. Tree origin in doubt; hardy, thrifty; making at maturity a large spreading tree with plenty of space for hanging fruit which it bears in great abundance in alternate years with a lighter crop in the "off" years. We believe a toothless person can come nearer eating a Dr. Matthews than any other Apple grown. It melts in your mouth.

MAIDEN BLUSH. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully blushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. Season September and October.

RAMBO. Size medium, oblate, smooth; streaked and marbled with dull yellowish red on pale yellowish ground; dots large, whitish; flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine flavored; excellent. October to January.

WEALTHY. Tree vigorous, hardy, an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; greenish yellow, striped with bright red; showy. Flesh white, often stained with red; tender, juicy, vinous; a splendid variety; fine for market. October to January.



Yellow Transparent.

Winter Apples

BAILEY SWEET. Season October to November. Fruit large, conical, irregular; greenish yellow with dull red stripes and russet dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and very good.

BANANA. Fine, vigorous grower, large, healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden yellow usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert Apples. A valuable market variety in some sections. Originated in Indiana. November to March.

BEN DAVIS. Season January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good, but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in central states. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality.

DELICIOUS. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. Season November to February.

GANO. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size. Season February to March.



Rome Beauty.



Dr. Matthews.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Season November to January. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, a good early annual bearer. Fruit above medium, regular; surface rich golden yellow, sometimes with net veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, compact, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy, sub-acid; quality the best. A valuable early Winter Apple and particularly desirable for its late blooming.

GRIMES GOLDEN, Top Worked. Twenty years or more ago, Joe. A. Burton (probably the best known Apple grower in Indiana), grafted Grimes on Walbridge in his orchard as the Walbridge were undesirable for commercial purposes. He found that the Grimes so top-worked were not affected by root rot and body blight as were the Grimes worked in the usual way. When the Burton Fruit Co. was organized, 25 years ago, we decided to plant only top-worked Grimes. These were worked on Northwestern Greening and Northern Spy. These trees are bearing and showing no signs of root rot or body blight to date. We were the first nurserymen to take up the practice of double working Grimes and still graft and bud Grimes on Northern Spy and other congenial stocks. The orchardist cannot afford to plant Grimes Golden trees unless he plants the top-worked kind. Buy Hobbs' top-worked trees, the kind that give results.

JONATHAN. Season November to January. A seedling of Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, but is a much better tree. A delicious and strictly dessert Apple that always commands highest market prices. Fruit good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic.

MAINTOSH RED. Season December and January. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth, polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow-white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality.



WINTER APPLES—Continued.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine grained, juicy, of good quality. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio Apple render it popular as an orchard variety. Will keep all Winter in ordinary cool cellar. November to April.

STARK. Large, roundish; golden green, with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundant regular crops. One of our best Apples. January to May.

STAYMAN WINESAP. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, dull red color, great productiveness and best quality. The tree is a vigorous grower, and like its parent is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season November to February.

TALMAN SWEET. Season December to March. Tree of vigorous growth, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side; flesh white, firm, moderately juicy, fine grained, rich and sweet; quality excellent.

TURLEY. A seedling of the Winesap which it somewhat resembles. Fruit rounded conical in shape, much larger than the Winesap, smoother skinned and deeper and richer in color; juicy and rich flavor. Tree very hardy and comes into bearing early, some having been known to bear heavily when six years old. December to April.

WINESAP. Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow shaded red, indistinct red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. An excellent shipping Apple, as it always brings high prices. January to April.



Stayman Winesap.

Crab Apples

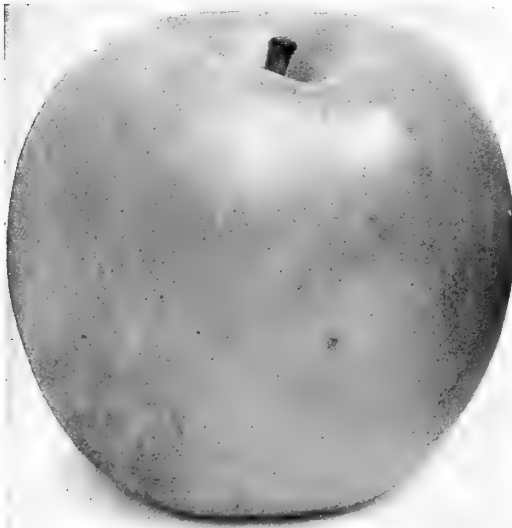
Within the past few years a good many people have given much attention to improving this class of fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

HYSLOP. Season September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow rounded with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. One of the most desirable Crabs for culinary purposes.

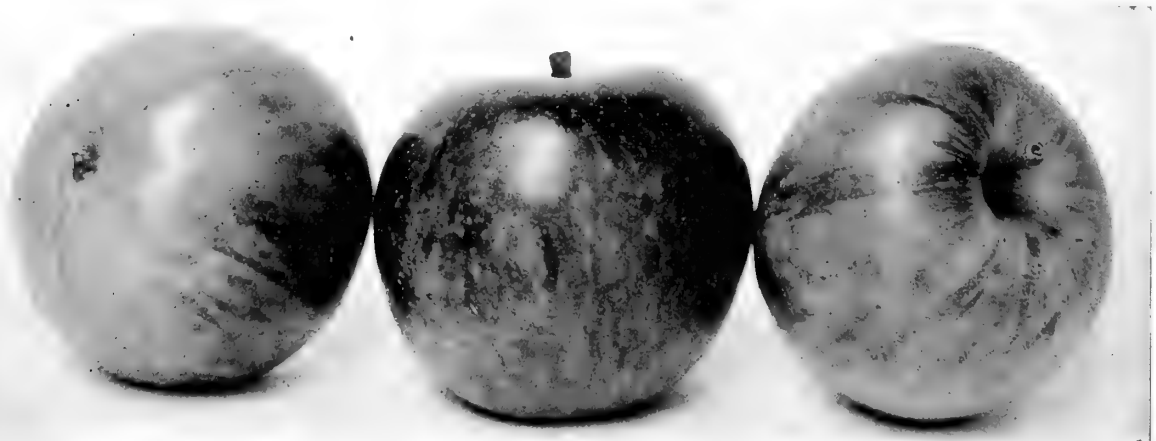
KENTUCKY RED CIDER CRAB. Season October. Tree a vigorous grower and very free from blight. Fruit large, yellow with heavy blush of light red; flesh fine grained, firm; flavor sub-acid, very juicy and exceptionally fine for cider.

TRANSCENDENT. Season September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

WHITNEY. Season August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many Apples.



Grimes Golden.



Jonathan Apples.



Peaches

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow. Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit make them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly, remove dead branches and let in light and air. Keep the trees in good shape and you will have splendid returns.

Early Ripening

ADMIRAL DEWEY. (Free). A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. We consider this Peach the very best early yellow freestone. July.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. (Free). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. July.

GREENSBORO. (Semi-cling). Large, rather roundish; yellow with splashes of bright red; highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy and of good quality. July.

MAYFLOWER. (Semi-cling). It is a red Peach, absolutely red all over, even before it gets ripe enough to ship. Carries to market in fine shape and sells well, as it is the only early Peach that is well colored. A strong, thrifty grower, inclined to overbear, should always be thinned. Early July.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. A super-fine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert Peach. The tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

Midseason

ARP BEAUTY. (Free). Large, yellow, blushed and mottled, bright crimson; strong grower; hardy. Same size, color and character as Elberta. Has great value as a market or family Peach. September first.

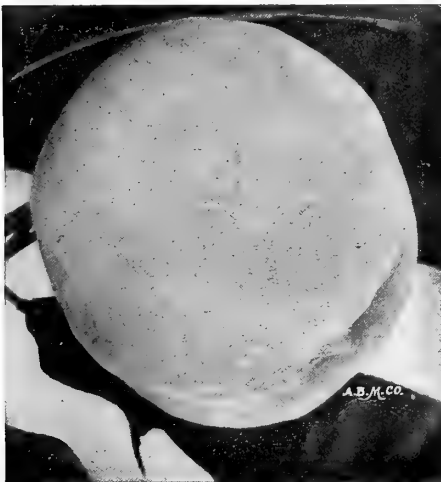
BIG RED (Shipper's Late Red). Without a doubt the best Commercial Peach on the market today. Fruit is a perfect freestone, oblong, large to very large, averaging one-third or more above the best Elbertas; skin is a fine golden yellow almost completely covered with a splendid rich red making the well ripened fruit on the tree appear as if it were a solid red all over, and texture of skin is such as to give the Peach the highest shipping quality; flesh rich yellow, moderately fine grained (no fiber), juicy and of good quality; ripens about one week to ten days after Elberta; that is, it ripens in this section about the second week in September. Tree is the best grower we ever had in the nursery; also, to date we have gotten a better stand of buds in this variety than in any other. In the orchard it makes a large, spreading, healthy tree—thus affording ample room for hanging the abundant crops it bears annually. Should never be planted closer than 25 feet for best results. The original tree, located in Morgan County, is now more than 20 years old and has only missed two crops since it began fruiting, and, to the best of our knowledge, is still in good fruiting condition. We recommend this variety above all others.

CARMAN. (Free). Large; resembles Elberta in shape; creamy white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; the flesh is tender, juicy, and of fine flavor; a prolific bearer. August.

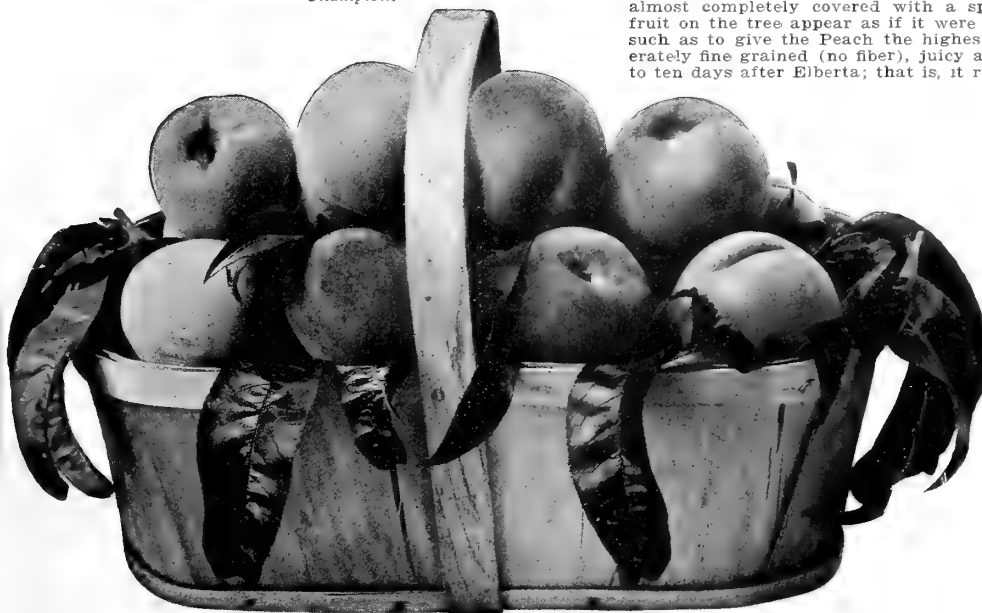
CHAMPION. (Free). Large, round, quite regular; yellowish white, mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality. While Champion is a little too tender-skinned to make it a good shipper, yet for near-by market and home use it is the best variety we know of. Tree is a good, healthy grower and one of the hardest in fruit bud. Fruit ripens from 20th of August to first of September.



Early Elberta.



Champion.



Big Red Peaches.



J. H. Hale.

CROSBY. (Free). Medium to large, orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit; juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good sized Peaches; a popular market sort; middle of September.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. (Free). Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

EARLY ELBERTA. (Free). Larger than Elberta, though identical in form; bright yellow with red blush; flesh yellow, finer grained and sweeter than Elberta; ripens a week to ten days before Elberta; good shipper. Tree strong grower, hardy, good bearer. Last of August.

ELBERTA. (Free). The great market Peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all around Peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping Peach. Early September.

ENGEL'S MAMMOTH. (Free). A very fine large market sort, resembling Late Crawford, but more productive. Very profitable wherever grown. September.

FITZGERALD. (Free). An improved Early Crawford, fully equal to it in size, quality and color; tree bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality. Early September.

HOOSIER CLING. Originated in Southern Indiana. A good hardy tree; prolific bearer. Fruit large, yellowish white with blush on sunny side; quality good, keeps well after picked; a good shipper. September.

INDIAN OR BLOOD. (Cling). Large, dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

J. H. HALE. (Free). Fruit averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta; ripens about five days earlier and is much superior in flavor. Color a beautiful golden yellow with deep carmine blush. Seems to do well over a wide range of territory. It is well worth planting. September first.

KALAMAZOO. (Free). Medium to large, oval; yellow striped with red and a thin bloom; flesh yellow, red at the pit, rich, vinous and of good quality. A valuable sort. September first.

LEMON FREE. (Free). Large, roundish, often with pointed apex; light yellow with greenish white tinge and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and good; a good canning sort. September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. (Free). Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.

NEW PROLIFIC. (Free). A choice large yellow Peach; valuable for succession to Early Crawford, for its fine shipping qualities, its beauty and its good quality. Of strong, thrifty growth, hardy and productive. September.

NIAGARA. (Free). The fruit is uniformly large, oval, yellow with brilliant red cheek. An excellent shipper. Tree is very hardy and resistant to diseases, bearing annually very heavy crops. Middle of September.

ROCHESTER. (Free). Early midseason. Color lemon-yellow changing to orange-yellow, blushed with deep, dark red. Skin thick, tough. Flesh yellow stained with red near the pit. Very juicy, tender and melting. Sweet. Highly flavored. Very good in quality.

Late Ripening

CRAWFORD'S LATE. (Free). Large, roundish oval; yellow with broad red cheeks; flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

FLEENOR CLING. Originated in Washington Co., Indiana. Tree hardy and productive. Fruit large, oblong, yellowish white; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy, good; the finest of late clings for canning or market. Middle to last of September.

GOLD DROP. (Free). The almost translucent golden colored flesh of this Peach renders it exceedingly attractive in market, where it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy and bears early; profitable. Late September.

HEATH CLING. Very large; flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. Ripens in October.

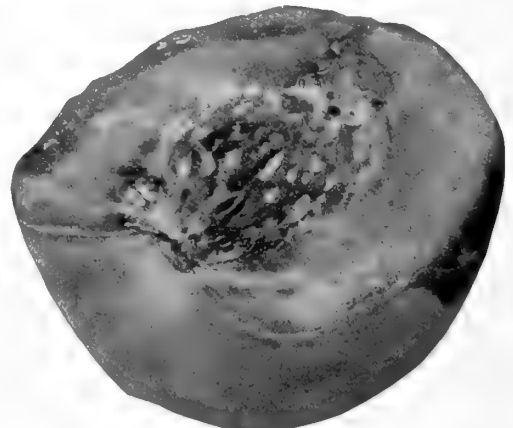
KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER. Deep yellow with carmine blush; very late; a splendid shipper and keeps well.

OLD MIXON FREE. (Free). Large, roundish, slightly oval; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh tender, rich and good quality; succeeds well in all localities. Late September.

SALWEX. (Free). Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and juicy; sugary; a valuable late market sort. First of October.



Rochester.



Kalamazoo.



Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of Pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang on until the leaves begin to fall; then place in a cool, dry cellar.

In the East and South, the Kieffer is more easily grown than any other fruit crop. The trees thrive where the apple or peach would starve, and will yield excellent fruit even without care or cultivation. The Pear is no different from other fruits in the matter of yielding large crops in return for careful cultivation.

Summer Pears

BARTLETT. Large size, with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

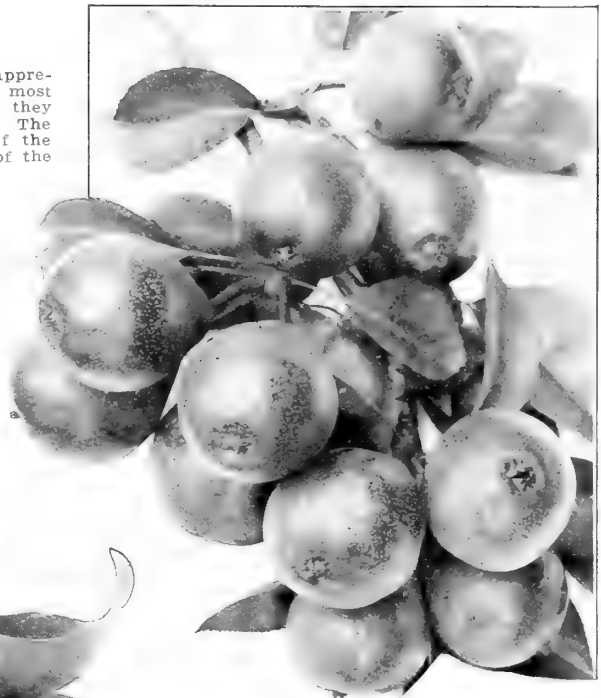
CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A large, fine Pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and fine texture, buttery, juicy, with a delicate flavor. August.

SUMMER TYSON. Tree hardy, upright grower, a little tardy in coming into bearing. We have fruited this variety for 30 years and have never lost a tree from blight; have never seen more than a slight twig blight; freest from blight of any Pear we know. Fruit medium; yellow, slightly russet. Flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, sugary—good to best. August.

WILDER. Medium to small; greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Early August.



Bartlett.



Seckel.

Follow carefully our instructions for the planting and care of fruit trees, found on pages 48 and 49. The directions are simple but will insure the best results in fruit growing.

Autumn Pears

BEURRE D'ANJOU. A large, fine Pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive; one of the best. October to January.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME. Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer; buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Medium to large, obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, covered with reddish brown on sunny side; flesh is fine grained, juicy, rich, and very good. September and October.

KIEFFER. This is the most popular Pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

SECKEL. Small, rich, yellowish brown; one of the best and most highly flavored Pears known; very productive. September and October.

SHELDON. Large, yellow or greenish russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp, highly perfumed; tree vigorous and productive. October.



Kieffer.

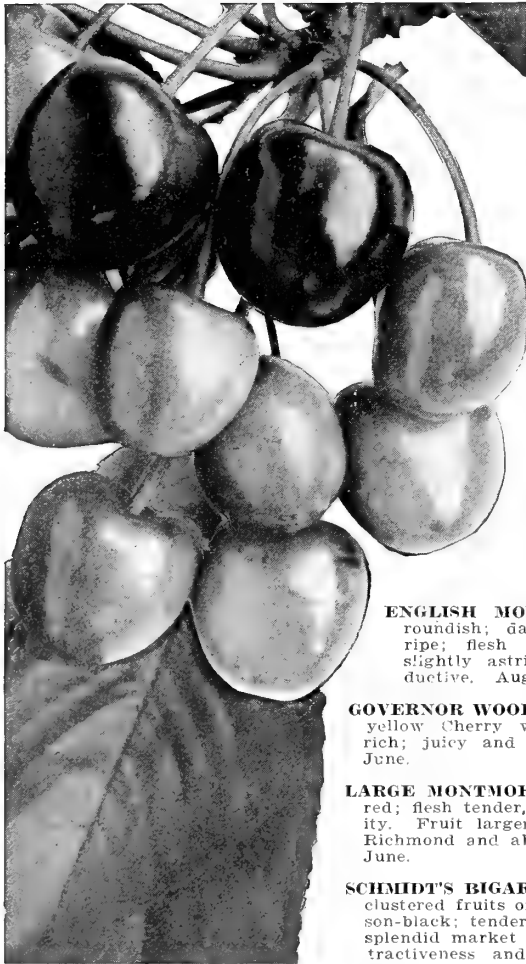


Sheldon.



Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. They are being planted more and more each year, and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Big-arreau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive in most any dry or well drained soil; the fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few Cherry trees.



Windsor.

BLACK TARTARIAN. (Sweet). Very large, bright purplish black; half-tender, juicy, rich and flavor excellent; vigorous grower and producer. June.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy; acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather without injury. Middle of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

GOVERNOR WOOD. (Sweet). Large, light yellow Cherry with red cheek. Flavor rich; juicy and sweet. Delicious. Late June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid, good quality. Fruit larger and firmer than Early Richmond and about ten days later; late June.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. (Sweet). Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well flavored. A splendid market Cherry because of its attractiveness and general good qualities. July.



Large Montmorency.

WINDSOR. (Sweet). A splendid large, liver colored Cherry that hangs on a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good; the tree very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. (Sweet). Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored Cherries; vigorous and productive. Late June.



Black Tartarian.



Governor Wood.



Moore's Arctic.

Plums

The Plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay, and, being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand has been growing very rapidly. The fine kinds are excellent dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be allowed to ripen on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and will withstand the most severe weather.

European Plums

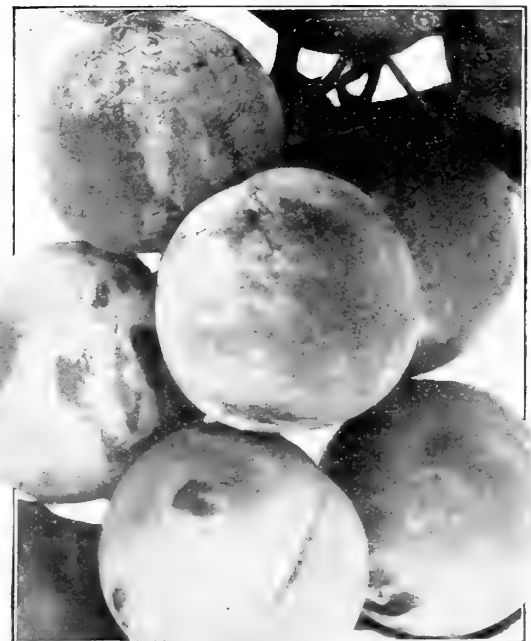
- BRADSHAW.** Very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.
- GERMAN PRUNE.** Medium oval, purplish blue; rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. September.
- LOMBARD.** Medium, roundish oval, violet-red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone; a valuable market sort; hardy and adapted to light soils; nearly always produces a crop. August.
- MOORE'S ARCTIC.** (Free). Grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flesh very fine; splendid for preserving and dessert; tree vigorous and prolific; fruit is a long keeper. September.
- REINE CLAUDE** (Green Gage). (Free). Small, yellowish green when mature; flesh pale green, melting, luscious and best quality; considered the standard of excellence; tree a moderate grower. Mid-August.
- SHIPPER'S PRIDE.** (Free). Large, nearly round, dark purple, juicy and sweet; a splendid shipper and good market variety; tree moderate grower, but productive. September.
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.** (Free). One of the best for preserving; flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy, and abundant bearer. September.
- YELLOW EGG.** (Free). A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow Plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive. Late August.

Japanese Plums

- ABUNDANCE.** One of the best known and most popular of the Japan sorts. Medium to large, oblong, amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange-yellow, juicy, melting and of delicious sweetness; stone small and flesh readily parts from it. Tree a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer.
- BURBANK.** The Burbank Plum is one of the best of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is perfectly hardy and seems to succeed in any soil, sand, clay or loam. Can be picked just before ripe and will ripen and color up perfectly and will not lose its flavor; will keep fully three weeks in good condition after ripening. The fruit is medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market Plum. Abundant yearly bearer; bears second year after planting; needs close pruning. Late July.
- RED JUNE.** Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese Plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion-red; pleasant quality. Good for dessert or cooking, and a good shipper. Last of July.

Native Plums

- McDANIEL.** A native variety of medium size and red color. One of the best of the native varieties.
- WILD GOOSE.** Fruit medium to large, golden yellow shaded red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and good. Early.



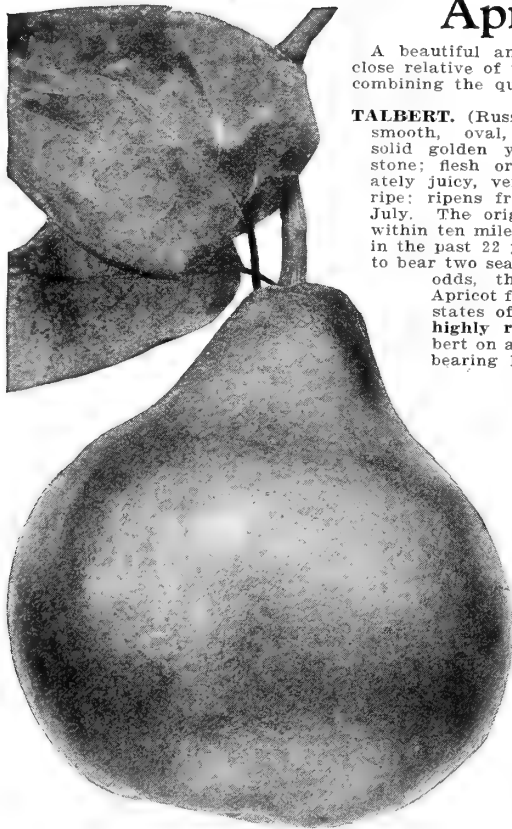
Shropshire Damson.



Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both.

TALBERT. (Russian). Fruit medium, smooth, oval, slightly flattened, solid golden yellow, perfect free-stone; flesh orange-yellow, moderately juicy, very sweet when fully ripe; ripens from 10th to 20th of July. The original tree is located within ten miles of our nursery and in the past 22 years has only failed to bear two seasons. This is, by all odds, the most dependable Apricot for Indiana and other states of same latitude. **We highly recommend** the Talbert on account of its regular bearing habit.



Champion Quince.



Glidewell Persimmon.

Quinces

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of Quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

CHAMPION. Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts; color greenish yellow. October.

ORANGE. Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

Native Persimmons

The Persimmon makes a handsome ornamental tree, as well as being valuable for its fruit, which, though pungent when green, is sweet and palatable after the early frosts.

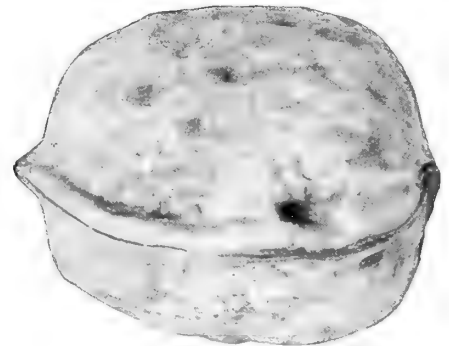
AMERICAN SEEDLING. Fruit medium in size and of good, rich flavor.

GRAFTED SORTS

GLIDEWELL. Large, oblong, good quality, no astringency; one of the best native Persimmons.

RUBY. This variety is one of the newer sorts and is reported to be one of the best.

WOODWARD. A large, midseason Persimmon of good quality; red. Originated within a few miles of our nursery.



English Walnut.

Nut Trees

There has been more attention paid to the planting of nut trees the past few years than ever before. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. Besides the value of the wood for commercial purposes, the crop of nuts of nearly all kinds commands a high price in the market.

Pecans

Native hardy varieties can be grown in the central and northern part of the state where conditions are favorable. Makes a very large, tall tree, producing nuts in profusion. To insure hardiness and bearing qualities, our trees are grown from nuts gathered from the best native trees to be found in the Wabash River Valley.

Walnuts

ENGLISH (French Nut; Madeira Nut). These are the hardy Lockport strain and are grafted on the native Black Walnut; a fine, lofty growing tree with handsome spreading head; bears crop of thin-shelled, delicious nuts.

JAPAN (Sieboldiana). If it produced no nuts, it would be well worth cultivating as an ornamental tree; is a vigorous grower and produces nuts borne in clusters of 12 to 15 each; has a smooth shell, thicker than the English, much resembling Pecans; meat is sweet and good flavor. Hardy.



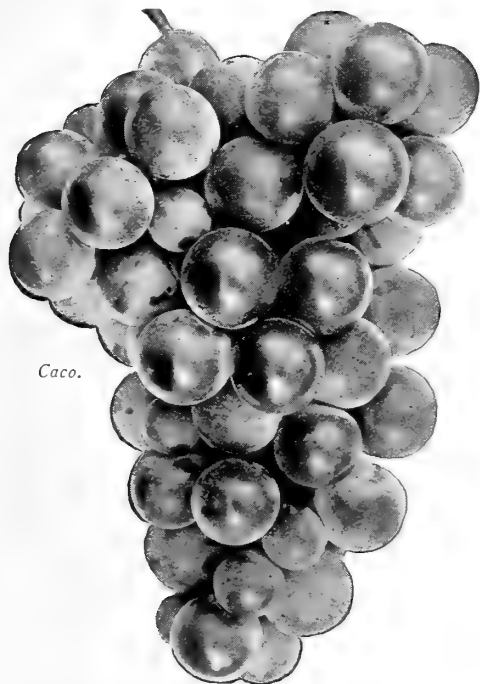
Pecan Nuts.



Brighton Grapes.

Grapes

If the proper selection of varieties is made, one may have Grapes on the table for several months in the year. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about 8 feet apart by the fence or building. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows. A stake should be placed with each vine at the time of setting, six to seven feet high. The first year train one shoot only up to the stake; pinch off all others and also all laterals or side shoots that appear during the first season; cut the vine down to within three or four buds of the ground. The following season train up two shoots in the same manner.



Caco.

AGAWAM. (Red). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality; later than Concord.

BRIGHTON. (Red). Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

CACO (Catawba Concord). (Red). A new variety which is a cross between the Catawba and the Concord, and is one of the best red Grapes grown. Vine hardy, vigorous and extremely resistant to disease. Fruit very large, in handsome, compact bunches; rich wine-red over amber. Bears very early.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. (Black). A strong, vigorous and hardy sort; ripens early and bears abundantly; berry large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich; good market berry; it is a good shipper and long keeper.

CATAWBA. (Red). Bunch medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest, does not ripen well in the North.

CONCORD. (Black). Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around Grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed almost anywhere.

DELAWARE. (Red). One of the best red Grapes; bunch small and compact, berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet, and delicious; best quality; a good market Grape.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. (White). A vigorous grower, entirely free from mildew and a prolific bearer; bunches large and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish white with yellow tinge when ripe; berries tender, juicy and nearly transparent, sweet and rich; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Black). Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA. (White). One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

POCKLINGTON. (White). The great vigor and hardiness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white Grapes; berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet and fine flavor; very productive.

SALEM. (Red). Bunch medium, shouldered and compact; vine strong and vigorous; berry large, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and sprightly; a good market berry.

WORDEN. (Black). A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom; pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.



Moore's Early.



Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year; plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. For Winter protection, bend canes over, cover with straw or leaves, remove early in Spring.

It pays to plant the standard varieties of Raspberries in good, reliable stock. These varieties produce more fruit, of better quality, with less trouble than inferior plants.

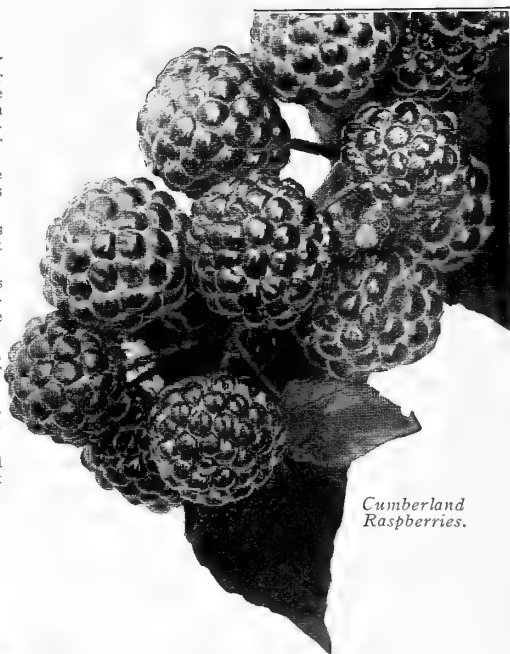
COLUMBIAN. (Purple). The berry is firm, purple, and adheres to the bushes well; a strong grower, attaining large size; one of the hardiest and most productive, and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

CUMBERLAND. (Black). The largest of all blackcaps; a healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks.

CUTHBERT. (Red). Large, bright scarlet-crimson; excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing; vigorous grower, hardy and productive; very popular as a home garden and market berry.

GREGG. (Black). Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich; strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

KANSAS. (Black). Large, round, firm, moderately juicy; strong grower and very productive; ripens early; one of the best market berries on account of its handsome appearance.



Cumberland Raspberries.



Latham Raspberries.

LATHAM. Considered by far the finest red Raspberry grown in the Middle West. Perfectly hardy, even in Manitoba Winters, without protection. Unusually heavy producer, outyielding even the Cuthbert. The berries are large, round, and of a beautiful brilliant red color that makes it a quick seller on the market and very desirable for canning. Good shipper.

QUILLEN. (Black). This variety originated a few miles south of our nursery and has proven to be more disease-proof than other varieties of blackcaps. The largest and most prolific of all blackcap varieties; a cross between Cumberland and Hopkins. Ripens a little later than Cumberland, Kansas and Gregg. We highly recommend this variety.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet apart in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

In many parts of the country Winter protection is absolutely essential, and often adds greatly to the yield when not considered a necessity. The Blackberry, as a rule, outyields all other members of this family, and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed—providing the climatic conditions are favorable. Cultivation should be frequent but shallow; deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces increased suckering. The demand for Blackberries is always good.

EARLY HARVEST. One of the earliest; berry medium size, good quality and very prolific; fine and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

ELDORADO. Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripen well together; sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

MERSEREAU. Large, oval, sparkling black, sweet, rich and melting, hardy and productive. A remarkably strong grower, with stout, stocky canes, and an enormous producer.

SNYDER. The hardiest Blackberry known; fruit medium sized and of a good quality; a standard market variety.

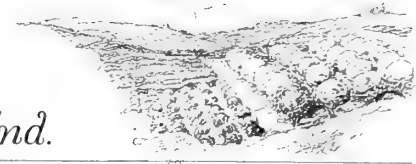
Dewberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in Winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the Spring to keep them off the ground.

LUCRETIA. Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early; is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter, sweet, luscious and melting; this variety is recommended most highly.



Lucretia Dewberries.



Senator Dunlap.

SENATOR DUNLAP. (Perfect). The great market berry; fruit medium to large, regular, bright glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Midseason.

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

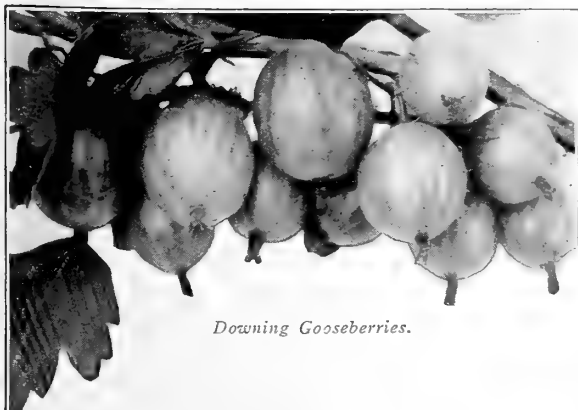
Of late we have had considerable inquiries for the Fall or Everbearing Strawberries. Set same as other Strawberries. Remove fruit stems as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set Strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall-bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care, the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain. The following two varieties we can highly recommend:

PROGRESSIVE. (Perfect). The berries are not as large as Mastodon, but are of exceptionally good quality, and they yield well, and, we think, will be one of the best known varieties of fall bearers in a few years. Fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance.

MASTODON. (Perfect). This new variety is rapidly becoming a prime favorite wherever Strawberries are grown. From all reports it is the last word in everbearers, and outranks all predecessors. It is of immense size, glossy red color, choice quality, an almost incredible yielder, and the strongest grower yet developed. A very profitable sort, as it is more productive than most June bearers. No home garden should be without it.



Mastodon.



Downing Gooseberries.

Strawberries

Strawberries are easily placed in the front rank among small fruits, and owing to the wide range in which they can be grown, there is always a good market for several weeks of the year. No fruit lends itself so readily to the varied uses of the table or for canning purposes or preserving. They can be successfully grown in any good garden soil. For field culture one should make rows three and one-half feet apart and set plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Set in this manner it requires 3,300 plants to set one acre of ground. Keep in rows and cultivate. A new bed should be planted every two or three years. In the early Winter, when the ground is frozen, cover the whole with long straw, which should be partially removed from the row in the Spring, but enough allowed to remain on the ground as mulch to keep the berries clean the following Summer. The varieties that we list are all standard and the best. Strawberries with imperfect flowers must be planted in connection with perfect-flowering sorts in order to insure good crops.

AROMA. (Perfect). This is our best and most profitable late Strawberry. It cannot be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit. Plants show no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish conical, rarely mis-shapen, glassy red, of excellent quality, produced in abundance. Late.

GANDY. (Perfect). Large, regular and conical; bright glossy crimson, firm, fine flavor, vigorous and prolific; a fine late sort and a good shipper. Late.

HAVERLAND. (Imperfect). Berries are large, long and light red, quality very good; a prolific bearer and plants are strong and healthy. Midseason.

Gooseberries

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe, and is used for canning extensively. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as currants. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply, six or more inches, with straw, tanbark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened.

DOWNING. Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and fine flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

HOUGHTON. Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.



Fay's Prolific.

Currants

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. Plant in a deep, rich soil, and give good cultivation and plenty of well-rotted manure. Thin out in the center, and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. After the bush is four or five years old, remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts. Plant either in the Fall or Spring, 5 to 6 feet apart.

CHERRY. A very productive sort, bearing great quantities of large, bright red fruit in short clusters. The berries are thin-skinned and of remarkably fine flavor. Bushes vigorous and stocky.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. A cross between the Cherry and Victoria. Of unprecedented popularity and the leading market variety in many sections. Berries large, uniform in size, bright red, easily picked. Bushes exceedingly productive.

PERFECTION. Beautiful bright red, larger than Fay's Prolific. Said to be superior to anything in the market; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor. Plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

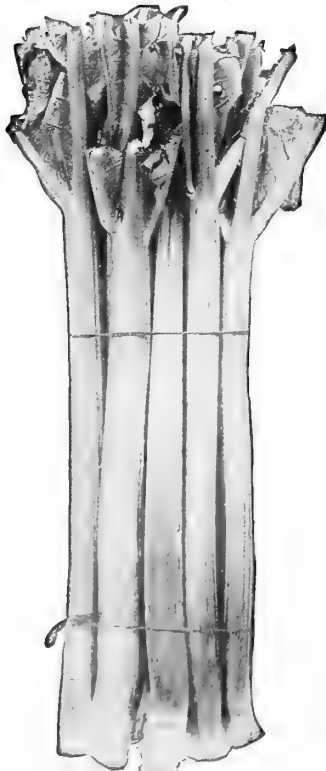
WHITE GRAPE. Bush vigorous and productive; clusters long; berries large; very attractive; mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety.

WILDER. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay.

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed five feet wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plant. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already stated, care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about two inches.



Linnaeus Rhubarb.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. (White). A standard kind of first class quality. Tender and high flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

PALMETTO. (Green). Long a favorite in home gardens, and one of the most extensively grown for market. Very early; stalks of large size, deliciously tender and of fine appearance.



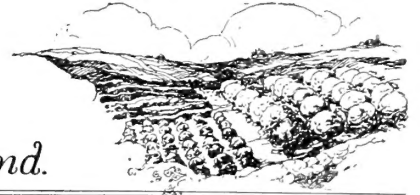
Palmetto Asparagus.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the Spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the Fall with stable manure and fork under in the Spring.

LINNAEUS. Very early in Spring produces medium sized stems, tender and of very fine quality. Excellent for cooking; the old reliable pie kind.

*Are you sure you have ordered everything you intended to?
Check over your list again and if anything further is wanted
we shall be glad to furnish same.*



THE Apple Orchard is perhaps the most promising profit-maker on the farm and the foresighted man should establish his orchard as the keystone of future success.

With intelligent care taken in selecting varieties, planting the trees and in cultural and spraying methods the Apple Orchard will average the most reliably profitable acres on the farm.



C.M.HOBBS & SONS ~ Nurserymen

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Alyssum	35	Currants	62	Lilies	40	Russian Olive	10
Amelanchier	8	Cydonia	9	Lily-of-the-Valley	37	Sage	45
American Cranberry Bush	18	Cytisus	9	Lime Tree	22	Salisburya	22
American Cucumber Tree	21	Daisies	36	Linden	22	Salix	22
Amorpha	8	Deciduous Trees	19-22	Linum	40	Salvia	45
Ampelopsis	32	Delphinium	37	Liquidambar	21	Sambucus	14
Amsonia	35	Desmodium	9	Liriodendron	21	Saponaria	46
Amygdalus	8	Deutzia	9	Lobelia	47	Scabiosa	46
Anchusa	35	Dewberries	60	Lonicera	12	Sea Lavender	46
Anemone	35	Dianthus	37	Lupine	40	Sea Pink	35
Anthemis	35	Dicentra	37	Lycium	40	Sedum	46
Apples	50-52	Dictamnus	37	Lycium	37	Serviceberry	8
Apricots	58	Diervilla	10	Lythrum	47	Shasta Daisy	37
Aquilegia	35	Digitalis	38	Magnolia	21	Sheepberry	15
Arabis	35	Dogwood	9, 20	Mahonia	12	Shrubs	8-18
Aralia	8	Dutchman's Pipe	32	Maidenhair Tree	27	Siberian Pea Tree	8
Arbor-Vitae	27	Dwarf Juneberry	8	Mallow	38	Silkweed	36
Arbor-Vitae, Chinese	24	Elaeagnus	10	Maple	19	Smoke Tree	13
Aristolochia	32	Elder	14	Marguerite	35	Snowball	18
Armeria	35	Elm	22	Matrimony Vine	32	Snowberry	16
Arrow-wood	18	Erianthus	47	Meadow Sweet	15	Snowdrop Tree	11
Artemisia	35	Eulalia	47	Milfoil	35	Snow-in-Summer	36
Asclepias	36	Euonymus	10	Milkwort	38	Soapwort	46
Ash	20, 22	Eupatorium	38	Mint	40	Sorbus	22
Ashberry	12	Euphorbia	38	Mock Orange	12	Sourwood	21
Asparagus	62	Evergreens	23-27	Monarda	40	Speedwell	47
Asphodelus	36	Exochorda	10	Monkshood	35	Spice Bush	8
Asters	36	Fagus	20	Morus	21	Spindle Tree	10
Astilbe	36	False Chamomile	36	Mourning Bride	46	Spirea	15
Bachelor Button	36, 45	False Dragonhead	44	Muiberry	21	Spruce	25
Bald Cypress	22	False Indigo	8, 36	Mullein Pink	35	Stachys	46
Balloon Flower	44	Festuca	38	Myosotis	40	Starwort	36
Baptisia	36	Feverfew	44	Nannyberry	18	Statice	46
Barberry	8	Fir	24	Ninebark	15	Stokesia	46
Beard Tongue	44	Flax	40	Nuts	58	Stoncrop	46
Beech	20	Flowering Crab	22	Oak	22	Strawberries	61
Bellflower	36	Flowering Currant	14	Oleaster	10	Strawberry Tree	10
Bellflower, Japanese	44	Forget-Me-Not	40	Osier	9	St. John's Wort	38
Bellis	36	Forsythia	10	Oxydendrum	21	Sumac	13
Benzoin	8	Fountain Grass	47	Pachysandra	40	Summer Lilac	8
Berberis	8	Foxglove	38	Papaver	40	Sweet Gum	21
Betula	20	Fraxinus	20	Peaches	53, 54	Sweet Pea Shrub	9
Bignonia	32	Fruits	50-62	Pearl Bush	10	Sweet Pepper Bush	9
Biota	24	Fruits, Planting and Care	48, 49	Pears	55	Sweet Shrub	8
Birch	20	Funkia	38	Pecans	58	Sweet William	37
Bittersweet	32	Gaillardia	38	Pennisetum	47	Symphoricarpos	16
Blackberries	60	Ginkgo	22	Penstemon	44	Syringa	12, 17
Bladder Senna	9	Globe Flower	11, 47	Peonies	41-44	Tamarix	18
Blanket Flower	38	Gold Dust	35	Perennial Plants	33-47	Taxodium	22
Bleeding Heart	37	Golden Bell	10	Periwinkle	47	Taxus	26
Bocconia	36	Golden Chain	9	Persimmons	58	Tecoma	32
Boltonia	36	Gooseberries	61	Philadelphus	12	Thoroughwort	38
Bridal Wreath	16	Grapes	59	Phlox	45	Thuya	27
Buckthorn	13	Grasses	47	Physostegia	44	Thymus	46
Buddleia	8	Gypsophila	38	Picea	25	Tickseed	37
Butterfly Bush	8	Halesia	11	Pieplant	62	Tilia	32
Button Bush	9	Hamamelis	11	Pine	25	Trailing Myrtle	47
Buttonwood	21	Harebell	36	Pinks	37	Tree of Heaven	19
Callirhoe	36	Hawthorn	9	Plane	21	Tritoma	47
Calycanthus	8	Head Nettle	46	Plantain Lily	38	Troliius	47
Campanula	36	Hedera	32	Planting Instructions	5, 6	Trumpet Creeper	32
Campion	40	Helenium	38	Platanus	21	Tsuga	27
Candytuft	38	Helianthus	38	Platyodon	44	Tulip Tree	21
Canterbury Bells	36	Helpful Hints	7	Plum	13, 21	Tunica	47
Caragana	8	Hemerocallis	38	Plumbago	44	Turtlehead	36
Cardinal Flower	40	Hemlock Spruce	27	Plume Poppy	36	Ulmus	22
Cassia	36	Hercules Club	8	Plums	57	Valeriana	47
Catalpa	20	Hibiscus	11, 38	Polemonium	44	Veronica	47
Cedar	24	High Bush Cranberry	18	Poplar	21	Viburnum	18
Celastrus	32	Hollyhocks	38	Poppy	40	Vinca	47
Centaurea	36	Honeysuckle, Bush	12	Poppy Mallow	36	Vines	32
Cephalanthus	9	Honeysuckle, Climbing	32	Populus	21	Virginia Creeper	32
Cerastium	36	Hydrangea	11	Primrose	44	Walnuts	58
Cercis	20	Hypericum	38	Primula	44	Wayfaring Tree	18
Chelone	36	Iberis	38	Privet	11	Weigela	9
Cherries	56	Indian Currant	16	Prunus	13, 21	White Fringe	9
Chickweed	36	Inula	40	Purple Fringe	13	White Kerria	13
Chinese Sumac	19	Iris	39	Purple-leaved Filbert	9	Wild Senna	36
Chionanthus	9	Ivy	32	Purple Loosestrife	40	Willow	22
Chrysanthemum	37	Jacob's Ladder	44	Pyrethrum	44	Witch Hazel	11
Clematis	32	Japan Quince	44	Fyrus	22	Wisteria	32
Clethra	9	Japanese Bellflower	9	Quercus	22	Wormwood	35
Coat Flower	47	Japanese Bellflower	44	Quinces	58	Woundwort	46
Columbine	35	Japanese Varnish Tree	20	Ranunculus	45	Yarrow	35
Colutea	9	Judas Tree	20	Raspberries	40	Yellow Day Lily	38
Coneflower	45	Juniper	24	Ravenna Grass	47	Yew	26
Convallaria	37	Kansas Gay Feather	40	Redbud	20	Yucca	47
		Kerria	11	Red Hot Poker	47	Zebra Grass	47

