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Morrisville Nurseries 1889
Samuel C. Moon


Morrisville, Pa.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



“At Home.”

Invitation..

CORDIAL invitation is hereby extended to all who are interested in trees to visit the Morrisville Nursery, which was established by my father, Mahlon Moon, in 1849. He was an enthusiastic lover of horticulture, and the cultivation of rare and beautiful trees and plants has been a leading specialty of this Nursery for the past 40 years. There are on the grounds numerous fine specimens of from 20 to 50 years' growth, offering instructive object lessons to intending planters, showing better than any written description can the size and characteristics that trees will develop in a few years after planting.

It affords pleasure to their present owner to have appreciative friends help him admire and enjoy these inanimate companions which have been his associates from infancy, and he is glad to communicate freely any information he can, in any line of horticultural work.

A descriptive catalogue of any kind of goods, be it ever so carefully written and accurately illustrated, is to a considerable extent puzzling and unsatisfactory to one unacquainted with the articles described. Written descriptions cannot take the place of personal inspection. Therefore, I repeat, *come and see us* (any time, excepting on the first day of the week); but if this is impracticable, send an order by mail, and every effort will be made to fill it satisfactorily.

Location.

MORRISVILLE is an old, historic borough on the west bank of the Delaware river at the head of tide water, 30 miles from Philadelphia and 60 miles from New York, on the direct line of traffic between these two great cities. It was named for Robert Morris, the successful financier of our infant Republic during the troublous times of the Revolution, whose home was here for many years. When the fathers of our Republic were choosing a site for the national capital, Morrisville and vicinity was favored by many northern statesmen, but southern influence succeeded in locating it on the Potomac.

The New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs through Morrisville, and several hundred trains pass here every day, 24 local trains stopping at this station daily. Two substantial iron bridges span the Delaware here, connecting Morrisville with Trenton, New Jersey. There are about 100 passenger trains every 24 hours stopping at Trenton on this railroad. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad's Bound Brook route to New York also connects with Trenton, and has several trains daily. Carriages are always in waiting at the stations of both railroads, about 2½ miles distant from the Nursery.

To drive to Morrisville Nursery from Trenton, cross the river on Bridge-street bridge; it is then a straight road to the Nursery, which is on Bridge street (or Fallsington Road), 1½ miles from the river.

I am anxious that all the stock I sell shall live and flourish, and that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. If they are dissatisfied in any way, I wish to be informed of the fact, and allowed to do justice to them and myself. Instructions and suggestions about planting will be furnished to all customers who ask for them, but successful transplanting depends more upon the intelligent care and attention of the planter, and upon the weather throughout the following year, than upon the condition of the trees or plants when dug; therefore, *I do not guarantee them to live*, nor assume the risk of loss from any cause. If, after reasonable care has been bestowed, losses do occur, it is my custom to replace such plants at one-half the regular catalogue prices, or give an equivalent value in other stock, but I do not insure their lives. Errors or omissions will always be cheerfully corrected, and if any plants are proved to be not true to name and as represented, they will be replaced by others of correct kind and grade without charge, or the price originally paid for them will be refunded.

Packing.

Goods will be securely packed in bales or boxes, so that they can be safely shipped to any part of the country, and will be delivered to freight or express companies, when my responsibility ceases, and goods travel entirely at purchaser's risk.

Our Illustrations.

Modern improvements in the art of picture making have greatly facilitated the task of catalogue making. Several of the views shown in these pages represent trees now standing in our own grounds, and some others represent trees purchased from this Nursery several years ago, now standing in the lawns of our friends. To our good neighbors, D. Landreth & Sons, of Bristol, Pa., who have been liberal patrons of the Morrisville Nursery from its beginning, we desire to extend an expression of appreciation for the free range of their fine lawns at Bloomsdale, for the purpose of photographing some of their magnificent specimens of rare trees, which are probably not excelled for size and symmetry of development by any trees in this country of their respective kinds and ages. The "Intoxicated Trees," as they have been called, on first page of cover, are part of a group along our entrance avenue, which attracts a great deal of attention as singular and interesting freaks of nature. For fuller description of them, see page 14. The three oaks represented on last page of cover are also on our lawn, and may suggest the possibility of development to which these noble trees can attain within an average human lifetime.

The Pin oak, which is about 55 years old, is nearly 80 feet high, and its branches spread 74 feet; its trunk is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter near the ground, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at 4 feet from the ground. The Willow-leaved and the Burr oaks are about 40 years old, and have stood in their present positions about 35 years. The former is 60 feet high, and its head is very nearly a perfect hemisphere 53 feet in diameter; its trunk is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter near the ground, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at 4 feet from the ground. The Burr oak is 66 feet high, with 48 feet in spread of branches; its trunk is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter near the ground, and $2\frac{1}{6}$ feet in diameter at 4 feet from the ground. Oaks are certainly among the most valuable and desirable trees for permanent shade and ornament, and the supposition that they are too slow in development for general use is a mistaken idea.

Premiums.

GARDENING is the best and cheapest horticultural paper for amateur gardeners now published in America. It is a delightful, honest, practical and instructive semi-monthly, edited by William Falconer, a practical gardener, and one of our best informed men on general garden topics. Published in Chicago at \$2 per year. Its reproduction of photographic views of plants, flowers and landscapes is an admirable feature. Several of the illustrations which appear in this Catalogue are taken from it. Being desirous that my patrons shall have a good, practical helper in their garden work, and knowing that this will insure greater success and pleasure to them, and more profit to me, I cheerfully recommend "**GARDENING**" as the best paper in this line. I will give, when requested, one year's subscription, as a premium, with orders accompanied by cash for plants selected from this Catalogue at regular prices amounting to \$20 or more, or any one may send their subscription to me with \$2, and I will forward it to the publishers for them.

TREES OF NORTHERN U. S., by Austin C. Apgar. A concise and practical botany book, with key, by aid of which persons with ordinary intelligence, without any technical knowledge of botany, can determine the names, both common and scientific, of almost all wild and cultivated trees found hardy east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the southern boundary of Virginia and Missouri. Profusely illustrated. An interesting and instructive book for amateur horticulturists. Will be given as a premium, when requested, with orders, accompanied with cash, for stock amounting to \$25 or more.

HOW TO PLANT A PLACE. A brief illustrated guide suited to popular use; full of practical ideas, plans and instructions how to, and how *not* to plant and improve the grounds about a home, whether large or small. Illustrated with 40 engravings of the right and wrong way of doing things. It gives in a nutshell just the information which many planters want to know, and don't know where to find. Will be mailed on receipt of 5 cents in postage stamps, or free to all purchasers of \$1 worth, or more, of stock, when requested, when cash accompanies order.

All three of the above publications will be given as a premium, when requested, with orders, accompanied by cash, for \$50 or more.



Lawn View at "Bloomsdale."

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

SUGGESTIONS TO TREE PLANTERS.

The judicious and tasteful planting of fruit and ornamental trees enhances the value of real estate more than an equal amount of money invested in any other way.

The best time for planting evergreen trees is in the spring. The best time for planting deciduous trees is during the autumn and early spring. Success in tree planting depends more upon the proper performance of the work and on the weather during the following season, than on the exact time when the work is done.

Trees should be planted about the same depth that they grew in the nursery; this is easily seen by the earth-stain on the bark.

Don't twist or crowd the roots into too small a hole; dig a large hole, and spread the roots out naturally; fill the earth well among them, leaving no cavities or air spaces, and pack firmly.

Frequent stirring of the soil and mulching with coarse manure, straw, leaves or stones are very beneficial to newly planted trees, and are valuable means of retaining moisture in the soil.

Many trees either die at once, or stand still and do not grow much for several years, because the land is too poor. Stable manure, and enough of it, is the best remedy. Ground bones, wood ashes or potash in almost any form are also excellent fertilizers for trees.

Watering in dry weather is very beneficial if done properly and liberally, but is labor lost if done stingily and superficially. Soak the ground thoroughly when it needs it.

"It is not possible to avoid all risks in transplanting; the art will never be so perfected that *some* trees will not die."

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Deciduous trees are those which drop their foliage in the autumn, and remain bare all winter.

ACER campestre (English Maple). A very hardy, attractive tree, deserving of more general cultivation; of slow growth; compact, symmetrical habit, with small, neat foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. lætum (Red Colchicum Maple); syn., *A. Colchicum rubrum*. A rare and beautiful tree. The young growth and foliage are bright red or crimson. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). A good, cheap, large shade tree; a very rapid grower, and useful in proper situations for quick effect. 7 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

A. d. Wierii laciniatum (Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A beautiful, cut-leaved form, with distinct foliage and graceful habit. 8 to 14 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

ACER ginnala (Siberian Maple). A small, bushy tree or shrub from Amoor river, with small leaves prettily cut and lobed; light green in summer, but changing to bright colors in autumn; very hardy, and useful for foliage effect. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple). A rapid grower, with foliage resembling that of the ash. 6 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the finest and best trees for shade and ornamental planting; a moderate grower, and forms a globular head, making a dense shade. 8 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$3.

A. p. Reitenbachi (Reitenbach's Purple Maple). A desirable variety, with purplish glossy leaves. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

- ACER platanoides Schwedleri** (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). A new, distinct, and conspicuous variety, with bronzy red or purple foliage. 6 to 8 feet, 75c. to \$1.
- A. pseudo-platanus** (European Sycamore). A rapid grower, with large, thick foliage. 8 to 14 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.
- A. p. purpurea** (Purple-leaved Sycamore). A conspicuous and valuable addition to this useful class of foliage trees. \$1.
- A. rubrum** (Scarlet or Red Swamp Maple). A fine hardy tree, that flourishes in moist places or upland. The blossoms are crimson in early spring, before the leaves appear. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, crimson and orange, forming one of the brightest objects in a landscape. An excellent shade tree, of slower growth but more permanent beauty than Silver Maple, and not as low-headed as the Norway. 6 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.
- A. saccharinum** (Sugar or Rock Maple). There is probably no other tree as well adapted for general ornamental planting in nearly all soils and rural situations as the Sugar Maple. It does not, however, endure the smoke and dust of city streets as well as some other trees. 8 to 20 feet, 50 cts. to \$5.

JAPAN MAPLES.

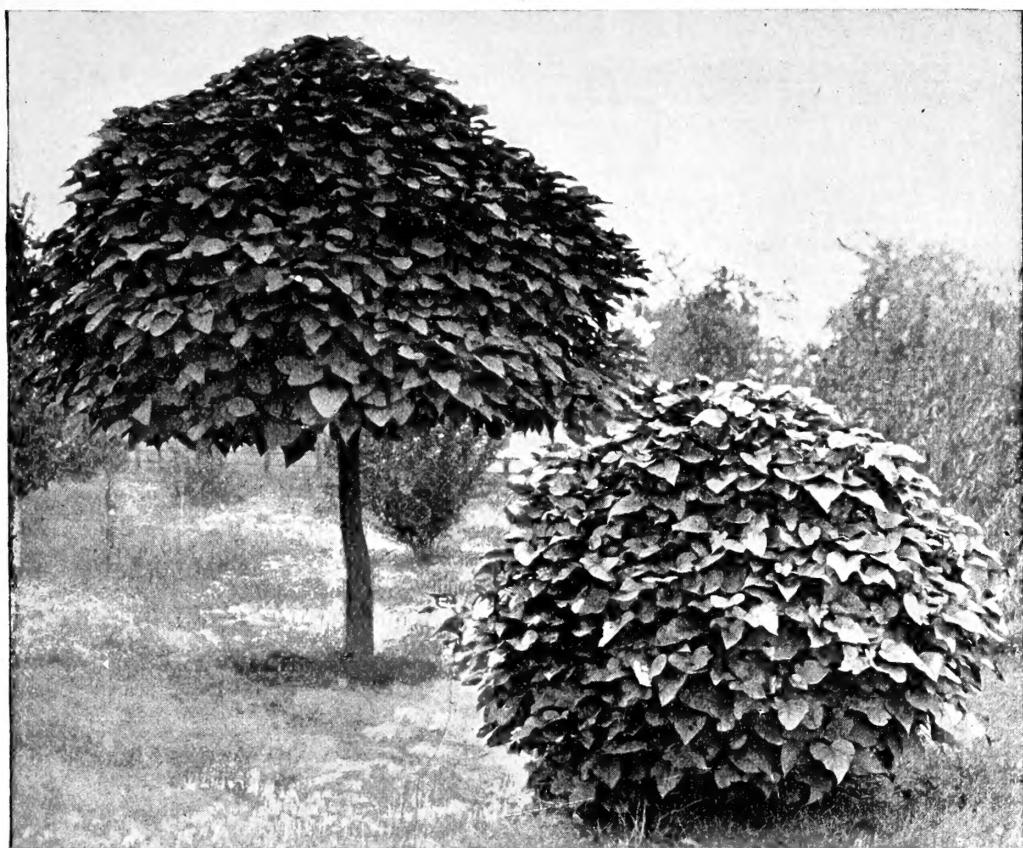
The Japanese Maples are a distinct class of dwarf, bushy trees, of singular grace and beauty. Since their introduction into this country, they have steadily grown in public favor, and are now generally recognized as among the most beautiful and refined hardy plants. For single specimens in small lawns or town yards, or for grouping in larger spaces, nothing is more effective. They grow slowly, and the demand continues in excess of the supply, consequently prices do not diminish. There are many varieties, varying considerably in form and colors of the foliage. The following are a few of the best and most distinct:

ACER palmatum. Has broad, roundish leaves, with finely serrated edges. \$2.



Japan Maple (*Acer polymorphum*).

- ACER palmatum aureum** (Golden Japan Maple). The leaves retain their light yellow color with little variation throughout the summer. One of the best and most effective in a group. \$2.50.
- A. polymorphum.** The most vigorous of the type; forms a small, shrubby tree with various shades of color on the young growth; foliage small, deeply lobed, changing to the most brilliant and gorgeous tints in autumn. \$1. (See cut below.)
- A. p. dissectum atropurpureum** (Cut-leaved Purple Japan Maple). Branches crimson; leaves finely cut, crimson or dark purple; very fine. \$2.50.
- A. p. sanguineum** (Blood-red Japan Maple). The brightest and most constant in color of the red-leaved sorts, and one of the most popular. \$2.
- A. p. variegatum** (Variegated Japan Maple). Small leaves, finely divided, variegated with white, yellow and green. \$2.
- ÆSCULUS flava** (Ohio Buckeye, or American Horse-Chestnut). A more rapid grower than the European species generally cultivated, but not as showy in leaf or flower. 75 cts. to \$1.50.
- Æ. Hippocastanum** (Horse Chestnut). A round-headed tree, admirable for its symmetry, its profusion of dark green foliage and large pyramidal spikes of white flowers in early summer; a moderate grower; makes a very dense shade. 75 cts. to \$1.50.
- Æ. Hippocastanum plena** (Double-flowered Horse Chestnut). A beautiful and interesting variety, with double flowers. \$1 to \$2.
- Æ. parviflora** (Dwarf Horse Chestnut); syn., *Pavia Macrostachya*. A large spreading bush, which blooms profusely in summer soon after the spiræas and other early bloomers are done. 50 cts. to \$1.
- A. rubicunda** (Red-flowered Horse Chestnut). A distinct, beautiful species. Flowers red, but not as large as the white. \$1.
- AILANTUS glandulosa** (Tallow Tree). A magnificent tree; a very rapid grower, and remarkably free from disease or insects; excellent for seashore or city culture, but when in bloom the odor of flowers is unpleasant, and in many places it becomes a nuisance through its disposition to sucker freely, and the roots will spoil the water of a well or spring, if near by. 50 cts.
- A. flavescens**; syn., *Cedrela Chinensis*. A recent introduction, said to be quite as effective as the well-known old species, without its offensive odor. \$1.50.
- ARALIA spinosa** (Hercules' Club). A very effective foliage plant for sub-tropical gardening. The large bipinnate leaves are from 3 to 4 feet long, and in midsummer the ends of branches are crowned with large terminal clusters of white flowers. The bark and leaves are thickly set with very sharp spines. It suckers freely, and should therefore be planted judiciously. 50 cts.
- ALNUS glutinosa** (European Alder). An erect and very rapid grower, that does well on wet or dry land; a useful tree where many others will not endure the moisture. 75 cts.



Dwarf Catalpa (*C. Bungei*). Grafted Standard form on the left. (See page 6.)

ALNUS laciniata (Cut-leaved Alder). An ornamental variety, with deeply-cut foliage. \$1.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Service Berry, Shad Flower). A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the rivers. Also grown for its fruit. 50 to 75 cts.

ASIMINA triloba (Pawpaw, or Custard Apple). A pretty and interesting small tree, that bears chocolate colored flowers and edible fruit. 50 cts.

BETULA alba (White Birch). A very hardy and ornamental tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. 50 cts.

B. a. atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). The contrast of the white bark and the purple foliage is very conspicuous. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

B. a. pendula (Weeping White Birch). A distinct variety, with very slender, pendulous branches; foliage entire; similar to the common White Birch. \$1.50.

B. a. laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). A tall, slender tree with graceful, drooping branches, pure white bark in winter and delicately cut leaves; the drooping habit does not appear until it attains considerable size; very ornamental and desirable. 75 cts. to \$1.

B. lenta (Sweet, or Cherry Birch). A rapid grower; the bark is brown, sweet and pleasant to the taste. A desirable tree. 50 cts.

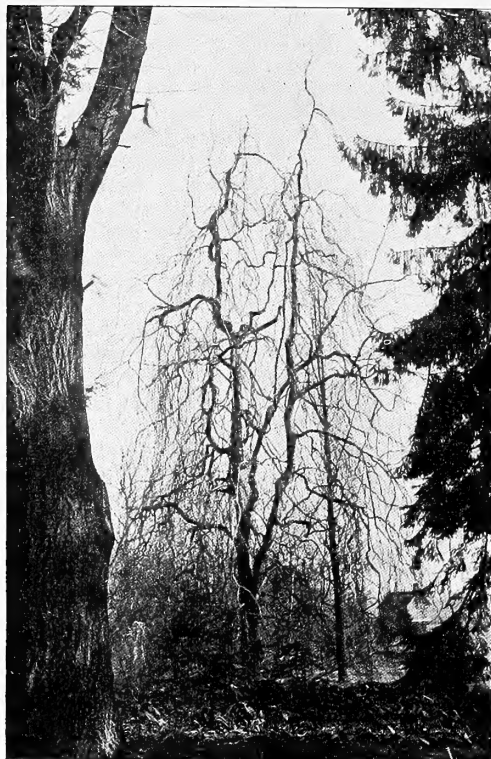
BROUSSONETIA papyrifera (Paper Mulberry). A low, bushy-headed tree of rapid growth, with light green, downy leaves. Useful for narrow city streets. \$1.

CARPINUS Americana (Hornbeam, Ironwood, or Water Beech). A small native tree, of thick, bushy habit, with bark and foliage resembling the American Beech. Useful for screens and hedges, and will flourish in the shade better than most other trees. 50 cts. to \$1.

CARYA alba (Shellbark Hickory). One of our finest native trees; a moderate grower, but eventually attains large size, making a splendid and profitable shade tree, as the nuts are always in demand at good prices. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CASTANEA vesca (Chestnut). There are no other trees as well adapted for avenues that will, at the same time yield profitable returns for the land occupied as our native nut-bearing trees, and none more suitable for shade and ornament about farm buildings, along farm lanes or in pasture fields. The difficulties attending the grafting and transplanting of them are the greatest obstacles in the way of their more general cultivation. (For improved varieties, see Fruit Department.) 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CATALPA bignonioides (Indian Bean). A spreading tree of irregular form, with large, heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters, one foot long, of white and purplish flowers in mid-summer; very showy. 8 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.



Weeping Beech (*Fagus sylvatica pendula*).

CATALPA bignonioides argentea (Variegated Catalpa). A distinct and very pretty variety, in which the leaves are veined and shaded with a silvery sheen in midsummer. Requires warm weather and full sunlight to develop these effective markings. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

C. b. aurea (Golden Catalpa). A distinct new variety, with fine yellowish foliage; novel and attractive. \$1.

C. b. purpurea (Purple Catalpa). The young growth has a purplish or bronzy hue. \$1.

C. Bungei (Dwarf Catalpa). A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a great bush, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few, if any, that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stalk of one of the tree species 5 or 6 feet high, it makes a handsome standard tree, with a very dense and symmetrical globular head. (See illustration of both forms, page 5.) 2 to 5 feet, 50 cts. to \$1; grafted standards, 6 to 8 feet, \$1 to \$2.

C. Kämpferi (Japan Catalpa). Sometimes confused with *C. Bungei*, but it is a much larger tree and quite distinct from that species. Catalpas are among the most valuable trees to plant for fencing timber and for other purposes where durable wood is needed. Kämpferi is one of the best for such purposes, as it is less crooked in habit of growth than our common Catalpa. It is also taller and less spreading but its flowers are smaller and not nearly as pretty. 50 cts. to \$1.

CEDRELA chinensis. (See *Ailanthus flav.*, p. 4.)

CELTIS occidentalis (Nettle Tree, Hackberry). A fine native tree, that resembles the elm in general appearance. 75 cts.

CERCIS Canadensis (Red Bud or American Judas). A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers in the Fifth month, before the leaves expand. 3 to 6 feet. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

C. Japonica (Japan Judas). A rare and magnificent shrub from Japan; a decided improvement on our native species; it is bushy in habit of growth; the flowers are larger, of a more brilliant color, and produced in such profusion that the entire bush is covered with the bright rose-colored bloom before the leaves appear in spring; these are succeeded by a dense mass of rich, glossy green foliage of peculiar beauty, rendering it one of the most attractive shrubs during the whole season. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CERASUS avium plena (Double-flowering Cherry). The double white blossoms, like *little roses*, cover the tree completely, forming an object of rare beauty. \$1.

C. Japonica pendula (Japan Weeping Cherry). A rare tree of irregular form, but graceful and effective; a very profuse bloomer, \$1.50.

C. J. rosea pendula (Pink Japan Weeping Cherry). Distinct from the former in color of flowers, which are a delicate shade of pink or rose color. A new and scarce variety of exceptional beauty when in bloom. \$1.50.

C. padus (Bird Cherry). A small and symmetrical tree, that bears slender, drooping clusters of white flowers in great profusion. 50 cts.

C. serotina pendula (Weeping Wild Cherry). A new and handsome weeping tree, of graceful habit; excellent. \$1.50.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonica (Japan Katsura). Rapid grower, of erect, slender habit, with pretty, deeply veined, cordate leaves, resembling those of *Cercis*, or *Judas* tree, but smaller. Interesting and useful. \$1.50.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). A choice native flowering tree, of moderate size; it forms a low, rounded head, and blooms profusely in the Sixth month; the flowers are very singular, and resemble bunches of white silken fringe, hung gracefully among the branches. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

CLADRASTIS amurensis; syn., *Maackia Amurensis*. A rare and distinct Asiatic species, with spikes of cream white flowers. \$1.50.

C. tinctoria (Yellow Wood); syn., *Virgilea lutea*. A fine spreading tree, of medium height, with smooth, gray bark, like the beech, and bright yellow wood; the white pea-shaped flowers, in long drooping clusters, resemble the yellow locust; when in full bloom, it is one of the most graceful flowering trees. \$1.

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood). A small tree, with spreading head; native as an undergrowth in the edge of large timber, where it appears to best advantage; in spring, when bursting buds first cast a tinge of verdure through the landscape, its large white flowers are very showy and effective. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

CORNUS florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood).

A new variety, and a rare introduction; similar to the common type, except in color of floral bracts, which are bright rosy pink. The two varieties together make a lovely contrast, and should be liberally introduced among tall shrubbery and larger trees. \$1 to \$1.50.

C. f. pendula (Weeping Dogwood). A fine, new weeping tree, combining all the admirable qualities of the common Dogwood with gracefully pendulous habit. \$1 to \$2.

CYTISUS laburnum (Golden Chain). A small ornamental tree, with trifoliate leaves and dark green bark on young growth, blooming in long, pendulous clusters of rich yellow flowers. 25 to 50 cts.

DIMORPHANTHUS Mandschuricus (Chinese Aralia). A handsome, erect shrub, with very large bipinnate leaves similar to Aralia. (See page 4.) \$1.

DIOSPYROS Kaki (Japan Persimmon). This is a valuable fruit for the south, but the trees are not hardy north of Richmond, Va., except in favored situations. \$1.

D. Virginiana (American Persimmon). 40 cts. to 75 cts.

FAGUS ferruginea (American Beech). One of the most majestic native trees; always symmetrical and handsome; excellent for avenues, screens, and lawns; the smooth gray bark is an attractive feature, particularly in winter. All of the Beeches require rich soil and great care in transplanting, as their roots are sensitive to exposure. They are slow in recovering from the effects of removal, but after a few years, when well established, they grow as fast as almost any other native tree. 6 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). Of rather slower growth and more compact form than the American; a choice and beautiful tree; retains its foliage very late, or sometimes all winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

F. s. asplenifolia (Fern-leaved Beech). A beautiful and scarce medium-sized tree, with delicately divided, almost skeletonized leaves; when growing vigorously, the young shoots are very slender and drooping, giving the tree a singular airy appearance. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

F. s. cristata (Crested Beech). The leaves are distorted and collected in tufts in an unnatural way, exhibiting an interesting freak of nature. \$1.50.

F. s. purpurea (Purple Beech). When the Purple Beech is judiciously planted, it is one of the most ornamental and effective objects that can be introduced into a landscape. It is a fine shade tree, hardy, long-lived, has but few insect enemies, and after it gets well-established in the ground, is a rapid grower. Early in the season the young foliage is bright and glossy, of a deep purplish color. An avenue planted with Purple Beech, interspersed among green-foliaged trees, is striking and beautiful. One of our large specimen trees is pronounced by experienced gardeners, who have traveled extensively, to be the

"*finest in America.*" This tree is now about 45 years old. It is 60 feet high and 3½ feet in diameter. 6 to 12 feet, \$1 to \$5.

FAGUS sylvatica purpurea pendula (Purple-leaved Weeping Beech). A novelty of high merit, in which weeping habit and purplish color combine to make a striking object. New and scarce. \$2 to \$3.

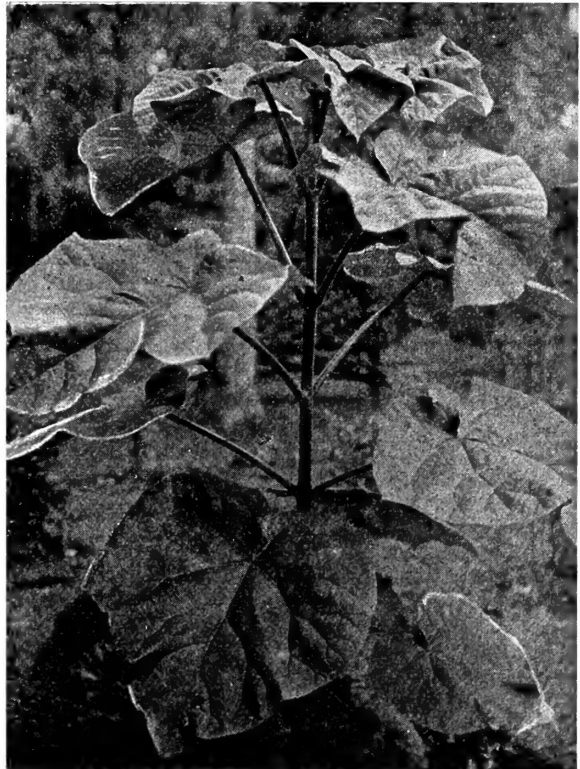
F. s. pendula (Weeping Beech). One of the tallest weeping deciduous trees, and almost unique in the grotesque manner in which its branches droop and turn and twist and contort themselves. It is always interesting, and when well-grown is singularly effective on the lawn. (See cut of a 40-year-old tree in our grounds, page 6.) \$1.50 to \$2.50.

F. s. tricolor (Variegated Purple Beech); syn., F. rosea marginata. In this new variety the dark purple of the older form is strikingly marked with 2 or 3 shades of pink, giving a pleasing effect. \$5.

FRAXINUS Americana (White Ash). A large, spreading tree of symmetrical shape; light, airy foliage; easily transplanted, and a rapid grower. 8 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

F. excelsior pendula (Weeping Ash). A fast-growing weeping tree, with tortuous, spreading branches. It covers a great space, and is well adapted for forming arbors or shady retreats. \$1 to \$2.

GINKGO biloba (Maiden-Hair Tree); syn., Salisburia adiantifolia. An elegant tree of singular habit, with long branches spreading horizontally, and remarkable for its curious palmate leaves, resembling the Maiden-hair fern. The fruit and seeds or nuts are edible. 4 to 8 feet. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



Paulownia imperialis. (See page 11.)

GINKGO biloba fastigiata. A choice variety, of erect, columnar habit; new and scarce. \$2.50.



Maiden-Hair Tree.

Ginkgo biloba, or *Salisburia adiantifolia*.)

A scarce but very ornamental southern shrub, admirable for its glossy green leaves, large white flowers with yellow stamens, and rich fragrance. Hardy in Pennsylvania only under most favorable circumstances. \$3.

GLYPTOSTROBUS sinensis pendula (Chinese Deciduous Cypress); syn., *Taxodium distichum microphyllum*. See page 13; illustration, page 21.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A singular tree, with doubly compound leaves, 2 to 3 feet long; rough bark, and blunt, cane-like branches, devoid of small twigs. If its roots are cut or disturbed it is liable to sucker freely, and may then become a nuisance. 75 cts.

HALESIA diptera (Silver Bell, Snowdrop Tree). A beautiful and choice flowering tree of medium size. It grows from 15 to 20 feet high, and blooms profusely just as the leaves are appearing. The pure white flowers are bell-shaped, one inch in diameter, hanging gracefully in small clusters on long slender stems. 50 cts. to \$1.

H. tetraptera. Similar to above, but has four wings on the seed, instead of two. Considered a little hardier than *H. diptera*, although both are entirely hardy here. 50 cts. to \$1.

I OVENIA dulcis. A new and scarce large-leaved Japanese tree, with white flowers. \$2.

G L E D I T - SCHIA triacanthos (Thorny or Black Locust). A fine hardy tree, with light, elegant foliage and monstrous thorns; much used for hedges. 50 cts.

G. t. inermis (Thornless Locust). A valuable variety, having the admirable qualities of the common form, without its savage thorns, thus allowing a free use of this picturesque tree in streets and pleasure grounds. 75c. to \$1.50.

GORDONIA pubescens (Loblolly Bay).

A scarce but very ornamental

JUGLANS regia laciniata (Cut-leaved Walnut).

An ornamental cut leaved variety of the common English Walnut or Madeira nut. \$1.50.

J. Sieboldiana (Japanese Walnut). A very hardy, vigorous, handsome tree, claimed to be a reliable and prolific bearer; nuts of excellent quality, and with thinner shell than our native Black Walnut; well worthy of trial. Strong plants, \$1.

J. nigra (Black Walnut). See Fruit Department.

KELREUTERIA paniculata. A picturesque, irregular-shaped tree from China. Flowers yellow, in large, erect, terminal clusters, succeeded by singular balloon-like seed pods in autumn. 75c.

LARIX Americana (American Larch). A very fast grower, with slender, pine-like foliage; one of the first trees to put forth its leaves in spring, and among the last to drop them in autumn. 50 cts.

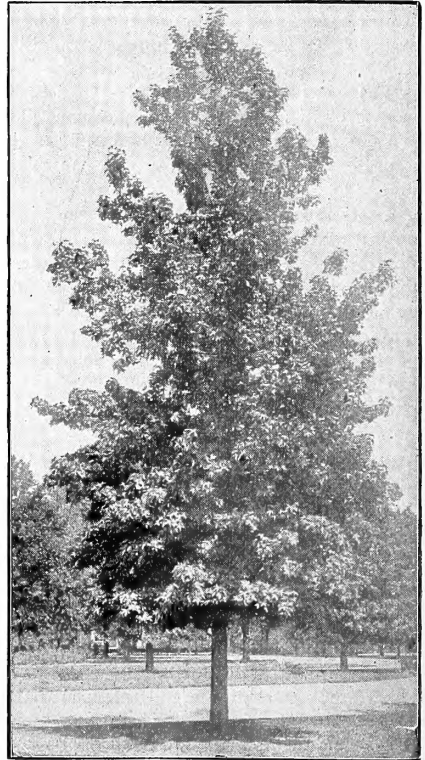
L. Europæa (European Larch). More spreading in habit than the American. 50 cts. to \$1.

L. E. pendula (Weeping Larch). A singular contorted weeping tree. \$2.

L. leptolepis (Japan Larch). A fine, hardy species of large size, with long, horizontal branches arranged in regular whorls. \$1.

LAURUS sassafras. A medium-sized tree of irregular form, with aromatic bark, and remarkable for the variety it exhibits in the size and shape of its leaves. The autumnal tints of the foliage are very brilliant. 50 cts. to \$1.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). A fine, stately tree, with glossy star-shaped leaves, which change in autumn to the richest hues of scarlet,



Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

LIQUIDAMBAR, continued.

yellow and crimson. A splendid tree for streets and avenues, or, in fact for any situation. 6 to 10 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (**Tulip Tree, Pride of the Forest**). One of the largest and most stately native forest trees. The trunk is usually perfectly straight and cylindrical for a great height; a very rapid grower; bears a profusion of large, yellowish, tulip-shaped flowers. Must be transplanted when young. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

L. t. pananche (**Variegated Tulip Tree**). An interesting new variety, with yellow variegation in leaves. \$2.50.

MACLURA aurantiaca (**Osage Orange**). A very thorny, rapid grower, with beautiful, glossy leaves. If it is cut down to the ground every year the young growth is useful for foliage effect among other shrubbery. Except for its savage thorns, it is an excellent tree for city streets. 50 cts.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (**Cucumber Tree**). A beautiful and symmetrical, tall tree, with large leaves; excellent for lawns or avenues. 50c. to \$1.

M. Frazeri; syn., *M. auriculata*. A large-leaved species, resembling *M. tripetala*. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

M. glauca (**Sweet Bay, or Swamp Magnolia**). A desirable hardy, small tree or shrub; flowers white and very fragrant; although a native of swamps, it will flourish in good garden soil. 50 cts. to \$1.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora (**Southern Magnolia**). A magnificent evergreen tree; native of the southern states, but will flourish in favored situations as far north as Pennsylvania. One of the most beautiful Magnolias, and its large rich, green, glossy leaves make it a favorite tree wherever it can be grown. \$1 to \$3.

M. hypoleuca. A large-leaved tree of medium size, from Japan. The flowers are large, creamy white, and bloom after the foliage appears, about one month later than most of the Chinese sorts. New and scarce. \$3.

M. Kobus (**Thurber's Japan Magnolia**). A very hardy species from northern Japan. Tree of medium size and symmetrical form; flowers pure white, smaller than most of the Chinese species, opening about one week earlier. Unfortunately it is a shy bloomer, but is well worthy of a place in every good collection. \$1.50.

M. parviflora. Another valuable Japan species, recently introduced; a vigorous grower. The flower is a cup of cream-white petals, enclosing a cone of carmine stamens in the center. A late bloomer, and very beautiful. \$5.

M. tripetala (**Umbrella Tree**). A handsome tree, with very large leaves. It blooms in midsummer, and the flowers are succeeded by large rose-colored fruit cones, which open when ripe, and the scarlet seeds depend from them by slender threads. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

See All the Magnolias do best when transplanted in spring about the time they are starting to grow, and they need rich soil.

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS.

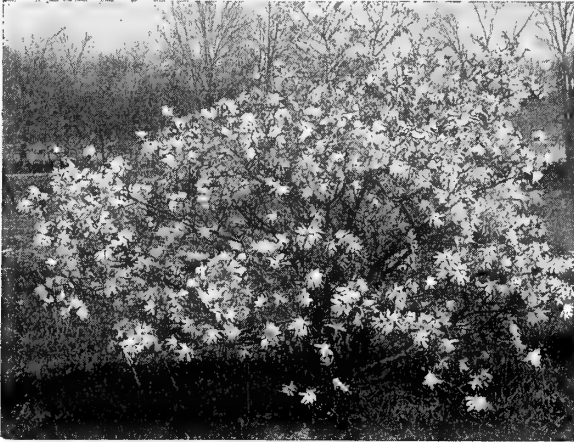
These are probably the most showy and popular of our hardy flowering trees. They commence to bloom at the first approach of warm weather in spring, before the leaves appear. A well grown tree, in full bloom, with thousands of flowers fully expanded, is a beautiful sight, resembling an immense pyramidal bouquet 10 or 15 feet high. The flowers are very large, tulip-shaped and delightfully fragrant.

MAGNOLIA conspicua, or **Yulan** (**White Chinese Magnolia**). One of the largest trees of the Chinese sorts, and one of the most popular Magnolias. Flowers white and very abundant; always scarce and high priced. \$1.50 to \$3.

M. c. Alexandrina. One of the largest and finest of the pink-flowered varieties; vigorous grower, scarce. \$1.50 to \$3.



Soulange's Magnolia (*Magnolia Soulangeana*). (See page 10.)



Hall's Japan Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*).

MAGNOLIA conspicua Norbertiana. Bright pink or rosy purple. \$1.

M. c. Soulangeana. White and pink. 75 cts. to \$1.

M. c. speciosa. This closely resembles *M. Soulangeana*, but is lighter in color, and is claimed to be a little hardier (although all are perfectly hardy here), and blooms a few days later. \$1 to \$1.50.

M. obovata gracilis. Dark purple; a persistent bloomer. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

M. o. discolor. Purple. 75 cts.

M. purpurea. Deep purple, and pink in throat; a dwarf, bushy variety, that blooms at intervals all summer. 50 cts. to \$1.

M. p. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). A much improved seedling of *M. purpurea*; more vigorous in habit, with larger leaves and flowers, and of brighter color. The best purple-flowered variety. \$1 to \$1.50.

M. stellata (Hall's Japan Magnolia). A dwarf, shrubby species, with pure white flowers; the petals are long, narrow, and more numerous than in any other variety; it blooms earlier than the others; new and scarce; a slow grower, and one of the best for small yards. \$1.50.

MORUS alba (White Mulberry). 50 cts.

M. a. Moretti (Russian Mulberry). A very hardy tree, with pretty foliage; a rapid grower; valuable for shade and timber, enduring the dust of city streets well. The fruit is abundant, but small and insipid. 50 cts.

M. a. pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the finest and most graceful weeping trees, forming an umbrella-shaped head, with slender willowy branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful, glossy foliage, handsomely cut or divided into lobes. It is perfectly hardy, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the north,

but the far more destructive heat of the south and southwest, which is so disastrous to many other weeping trees. \$1 to \$2.

M. papyrifera (Paper Mulberry). See *Broussonetia*, page 5.

M. Downingii (Downing Mulberry). See Fruit Department.

NYSSA multiflora (Tupelo, or Sour Gum). Of medium size, and a moderate grower; leaves small, shiny, green, turning to bright crimson in autumn. 3 to 6 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

OXYDENDRON arboreum (Sorrel Tree); syn., *Andromeda arborea*. A beautiful, medium-sized flowering tree. The narrow, glossy leaves resemble those of the peach, and have an acid taste, whence its name. Small white flowers in slender terminal panicles, are borne in great profusion, and the seed vessels remain on all winter. It is attractive at all seasons, but attains the height of its glory when arrayed in the brilliant coloring of its autumn foliage. A fine specimen, 30 feet high, on our lawn has frequently been praised by visitors when arrayed in its gorgeous autumn colors, as "the finest tree they had seen in a day's travel." \$1 to \$3.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*).



Bechtel's Double-flowering
Crab.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. A rapid grower, with very large, round leaves and erect clusters of purple trumpet-shaped flowers of delightful fragrance. If the tree is cut down to the ground each winter,

new suckers will shoot up from 6 to 10 feet high, with leaves of immense size and splendid tropical effect. 3 feet, 50 cts. (See cut, page 7.)

PERSICA vulgaris plena (Double-flowering Peach). A Peach tree in full bloom, with large double flowers, is a charming sight unequaled by anything else which blossoms at the same time. There are several varieties differing in color; pure white, pink, carmine and crimson. 75 cts.

P. v. purpurea (Purple, or Blood-leaved Peach). The young leaves are as red as blood, but gradually change to bronze or green; a very effective foliage plant in early summer. 50 cts.

PHELLODENDRON Amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). A fine and singular tree, with large pinnate leaves resembling Sumac, or Ailanthus. \$1.50.

PLATANUS orientalis (Buttontree, Eastern Plane). A rapid grower of largest size; entirely hardy and less subject to the disease peculiar to our native species. A good street tree, and grand for extensive avenues. 8 to 12 feet. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

POPULUS alba (Abele, Silver-leaf Poplar). A good tree for the sea shore, but suckers badly on rich land. 50 cts.

P. a. Bolleana. A remarkable form, of columnar or fastigate habit like the Lombardy poplar. 10 ft. \$1.

P. a. nivea (White-leaf Poplar). An improved variety, with larger and whiter leaves than the old *P. abele*. The singular formation of the leaf stalk in the Poplar family is such, that their leaves are almost constantly in motion, and the silver-leaved varieties are particularly useful for the striking effect produced, when the white under-surface of the leaves is made conspicuous by a passing breeze. 50 to 75 cts.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar, Balm of Gilead). In habit more spreading than Carolina. Both of these varieties are valuable where shade is wanted as soon as possible, as they are of most rapid growth. 8 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

POPULUS fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). A tall, slender tree; rapid grower. 75 cts.

P. monolifera (Carolina Poplar, Cottonwood); syn., *P. angulata*; also, *P. Canadensis*. A very rapid grower, of erect habit; planted extensively as a cheap street tree. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

P. m. aurea Van Gherthii (Golden Poplar). A new variety with yellowish leaves, the golden hue brightening as the season advances, and is brightest on poor land. \$1.

P. Turkestonii. A new introduction from Asia, and the finest of the silver-leaved Poplars. The leaves are thick and leathery, and the under-surface is white, as if thickly powdered with flour. Very scarce. \$1.50.

PRUNUS Pissardii (Purple-leaved Plum). A small tree of compact habit, and exceedingly ornamental. The young leaves are crimson, changing to dark, rich purple with age. None of the purple-leaved trees or shrubs excel it. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). A beautiful shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on the slender branches. 50c.

PTELEA trifoliata (Hop Tree). A low, shrubby tree, that bears clusters of fruit resembling hops; interesting. 50 cts.

P. t. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). One of the best yellow-foliaged trees. The clean, glossy leaves are bright lemon-yellow, and retain their color all summer in sunny exposure. Useful for producing contrast and color effect in large shrubberies. \$1.

PYRUS Americana (American Mountain Ash). A well-known mountain tree. 50 cts.

P. aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A small, pretty tree, with fine, pinnate foliage; it bears numerous clusters of bright red berries, which are very conspicuous and handsome from midsummer till frost. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). A distinct and popular form, with simple leaves lobed like the oak. \$1.

P. malus angustifolia plena (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented Crab is a theme for poets, and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

P. floribunda (Japan Flowering Crab). A small tree with slender branches; very beautiful when in bloom in spring; flowers bright pink in bud, white when fully open, and followed by very small apples not larger than cherries. 50 cts.

P. f. Parkmanii (Parkman's Crab). A fine new double-flowering Japan Crab-apple. The flower-buds are long, tapering, of a rich carmine color, like the bud of the Tea rose Papa Gontier in form and color, and dangle gracefully on slender stems. One of the most beautiful recent introductions among flowering trees. 3 feet, \$1.

The illustration at top of page suggests the effective combination of leaves and flowers. In Parkman's Crab the flowers are on longer stems. The two varieties form admirable companions as handsome lawn specimens.

OAKS.

"He who plants oaks, plants for posterity;" but it is an erroneous idea that they grow so slowly that the planter may not reasonably expect to see the beauty of an oak tree of his own planting. Although rather slow in starting, after they get well established on good land they develop rapidly, and in thirty or forty years will outgrow most other trees. See cut on last page of cover, and note on page 2.

QUERCUS alba (White Oak). The noblest tree of eastern American forests, retaining its vigor unimpaired and increasing in grandeur for centuries. \$1.

Q. cerris (Turkey Oak). A handsome European species. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). The autumnal tints of the foliage are exceedingly bright and beautiful. 2 to 6 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

Q. Dainio (Japan Oak). A rare and handsome species, with very large, dark green leaves. \$2.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy-cup, Burr Oak). A fine, large tree, with rough, corky bark; the acorns are large, and their cups are very prettily fringed around the edge. 6 to 10 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). One of the fastest growing Oaks. 6 to 12 feet. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. phellos (Willow-leaved Oak). Forms a very dense and symmetrical, round-headed tree, with linear leaves, like a willow; an admirable tree for lawn or park. 4 to 8 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

Q. prinus (Chestnut-leaved Oak). A vigorous growing tree, with glossy leaves closely resembling those of the chestnut. One of the finest Oaks for almost any situation. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. robur (English Oak). 75 cts.

Q. r. argentea (Variegated Oak). Leaves edged with white. \$1.50.

Q. r. Concordia (Concord Golden Oak). Foliage clear golden yellow throughout the summer and autumn. One of the best, highest colored and most constant golden-foliaged trees; a moderate grower, and a novelty of high merit. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Q. r. fastigiata (Pyramidal Oak). A remarkable medium-sized tree, erect in habit, like the Lombardy poplar. \$1.

Q. r. pedunculata (English Oak). A moderate and crooked grower while young, but eventually forms a beautiful, symmetrical head, and is a valuable variety, retaining its leaves until removed by winter winds. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). One of the largest leaved American species. A rapid grower, and a valuable street tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

RHAMNUS Carolinianus (Southern Buckthorn). A small tree, valued for its handsome, shiny foliage, which is retained very late; its berries are also an attractive feature. 50 cts.

RHUS cotinus (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree). A low shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke or mist; singular and very pretty. 25 to 50 cts.

R. cotinoides. A species recently discovered in the mountains of North Carolina. A larger, more vigorous grower than the old Mist tree. \$1.50.

RHUS glabra (Sumac). A bush or small tree, with compound leaves and bright red panicles of flowers and seed; very bright and showy, particularly in autumn. 50 cts.

R. g. laciniata (Fern-leaved Sumac). An improved and beautiful variety, with very large, deeply cut, gracefully drooping leaves, changing to rich, bright red in autumn. 75 cts.

R. Osbeckii (Chinese Sumac). A new introduction, with silvery green leaves, whitish-woolly beneath, changing to singularly bright hues as they ripen. All of the Sumacs are admirable for grouping and for covering waste places. 75 cts. to \$1.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. See Gingko, pages 7 and 8.

SALIX (Willow). The Willows will grow anywhere, but do best in rich, moist soil. They are particularly valuable as among the few trees that will endure the harsh winds of the sea coast, and none are better for this use than the Laurel-leaved.

S. alba vitellina (Golden Willow); syn., S. aurea. In autumn the bark changes to bright, golden yellow; very conspicuous all winter. 35 to 50 cts.

S. a. Britzensis (Crimson Willow). A variety from Europe, with bark of a bright orange or crimson color. 50 cts.

☞ These last two Willows and the Crimson Dogwood are striking objects on a lawn, especially when the ground is covered with snow.

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). A rapid grower; hardy and graceful. One of the best trees for city streets. 8 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

S. caprea (Goat Willow, Pussy Willow). An interesting tree of medium size. The silky catkins of flowers, which expand with the mild days of early spring, are curious and beautiful. 50 cts.

S. c. pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). A remarkable pendulous tree. Its branches radiate from the point where grafted, like the ribs of an umbrella, and grow downward until they reach the ground, presenting the appearance of an inverted tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow); syn., S. laurifolia. A rapid grower, with broad, very glossy, dark green leaves; an admirable tree for narrow streets and other situations. 3 to 8 feet. 35 cts. to \$1.

S. regalis (Royal Willow). A very conspicuous tree, with fine, silvery foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

SOPHORA Japonica. A small tree, with smooth, dark green bark, pretty pinnate leaves, and white pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters. 75 cts.

S. J. pendula (Weeping Sophora). A rare, interesting, weeping tree, with decided individuality, being less systematic and formal than many other weepers. \$3.

SORBUS aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). See *Pyrus*, page 10.

STUARTIA pentagyna (American Camellia). A charming low tree, that produces in midsummer abundant white saucer-shaped flowers with purple centers, resembling a single Camellia, to which it is nearly allied; a fine native plant, but always scarce. \$1 to \$1.50.



Deciduous Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).

SYRINGA Japonica (Tree Lilac). A recent introduction from Japan; a vigorous grower that blooms in clusters of white flowers several weeks after the early Lilacs are done; a scarce tree, for which there is a growing demand. 50 cts. to \$1.

TAXODIUM distichum (American Deciduous 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. Although a native of southern swamps, it will flourish in crowded cities if the land is rich. The latest tree to put forth green leaves in spring, and one of the first to shed them in autumn. The illustrations, above and on page 21, of fine specimens at "Bloomsdale" will suggest how useful these slender trees may be for adorning many situations which larger trees would only cumber. 50c. to \$1.

T. d. microphyllum (Chinese Deciduous Cypress); syn., *Glyptostrobus sinensis pendula*. More slender than the above; trees 30 feet high are scarcely 8 feet in spread of branches. \$1 to \$2. (See illustration, page 21.)

TILIA Americana (American Linden, Basswood). A large, symmetrical tree; in midsummer a profusion of fragrant yellow flowers hang in loose clusters; a fast grower, easy to transplant, and will grow in almost any soil. Many housekeepers object to it as a yard tree because of the dropping of the flowers in early summer, and then the seeds a few weeks later, and the leaves in autumn, keeping a litter under it nearly all season. 6 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

T. argentea (Silver-leaved Linden). Rather smaller than the American. The leaves are downy and white on the under surface, producing a striking effect when the branches are swayed by the wind. 8 to 12 feet, \$1 to \$2.

T. a. pendula (Weeping Silver Linden). A handsome sort, with slender, drooping branches. One of the best for ornamental specimens. \$1.50.

T. dasystyla. An Asiatic species, with green or yellowish bark on young twigs. Conspicuous in winter. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

T. vulgaris (European Linden, Lin, or Lime Tree). Smaller and more compact than the American, forming a very dense, symmetrical head. 8 to 12 feet. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

ULMUS Americana (American White Elm). This popular tree is a rapid grower, long-lived, attains enormous size, and where its foliage can be preserved from insect ravages, is one of the finest for avenues. 8 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

U. campestris (English Elm). Less spreading than the American, but of latter years seems to suffer more from ravages of insects. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

U. c. Dampierii aurea (Golden-leaved Elm). The foliage is of a bright golden hue, retaining the color well into the summer. Very effective. \$1.50.

U. c. variegata (Variegated Elm). A distinct variety, in which the leaves are very prettily marbled and veined with white and silvery markings. This and the golden variety will be valuable for producing fine foliage effects among large trees, wherever they can be preserved from the ravages of the Elm beetles. \$1.50.

U. Montana (Scotch Elm). A handsome European species. 8 to 12 feet. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

U. M. pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). A singular weeping tree. The branches grow horizontally and downward in strangely crooked lines, but never get much higher than where grafted; usually about 5 to 6 feet. Useful to give variety on the lawn. \$1 to \$2.50.





1. *Pinus sylvestris* (Scotch Pine).
 2. *Abies firma* (Japan Silver Fir).
 3. *Picea excelsa elata*.
 4. *Picea Alcockiana* (Alcock's Spruce).
 5. *Picea Smithiana* (Himalayan Spruce).
 6. *Pinus strobus nanus* (Dwarf White Pine).
 7. *Abies Nordmanniana* (Nordmann's Silver Fir).
 8. *Abies Canadensis* (Hemlock Spruce).
 9. *Picea canadensis* (European Silver Fir).
 10. *Abies concolor* (White Fir).



Spanish Silver Fir.
(*Abies pinsapo.*)

Nordmann's Silver Fir.
(*Abies Nordmanniana.*)

Cephalonian Silver Fir.
(*Abies Cephalonica.*)

EVERGREEN CONIFERS.

EVERGREENS produce an effect in ornamental planting not to be obtained in any other way. It is inexpressible how much they add to the beauty and comfort of a country residence at all seasons of the year, but especially during the bleak winter months. Every farm house or country home is incomplete without some large Evergreen trees about it. The best varieties for windbreaks in exposed situations are Hemlock, Norway and Eastern Spruce, White, Austrian and Excelsa Pine, Silver Firs, and American Arbor-vitæ.

Evergreens require to be handled and planted very carefully, as they are extremely sensitive to injury by drying. Their roots should never get dry while out of the ground. To prevent this, if they are likely to be necessarily exposed more than a few minutes, dip them in a puddle of thin mud, and they will be coated with a protecting covering. If the ground is not wet, water liberally after planting.

Nicholson, in his Dictionary of Gardening, under "Picea," says: "Owing to a succession of blunders in works treating on Conifers, the generic names *Abies* and *Picea* are generally transposed." We have adopted that work as our authority in the classification here given, and for the sake of convenience in reference, have violated the alphabetical order and placed *Picea* next after *Abies*.

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead). A very pretty tree while young, but loses its beauty in a few years. 4 feet. 75 cts.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce); syn., *Tsuga Canadensis*. One of the hardiest and fastest growers; graceful and desirable evergreen for lawns or for ornamental hedges. Specimens, 2 to 5 feet, 50 cts. to \$2 each; for hedges, 1 foot, \$10 per 100; 2 to 2½ feet, \$25 per 100. (See No. 9, page 14.)

A. c. macrophylla (Dwarf Hemlock). A dwarf variety of more compact habit, with broader, more massive and darker green foliage; desirable. \$1.50.

A. c. microphylla (Small-leaved Hemlock). Has more slender branches and smaller leaves than the type. \$1.50.

A. c. pendula (Weeping Hemlock). A rare and beautiful variety of permanent weeping habit, like an evergreen fountain. \$1.50 to \$5.

ABIES Cephalonica (Cephalonian Silver Fir). A majestic tree of silvery hue; one of the finest Silver Firs. \$1 to \$3. See illustration, page 15.

A. concolor; syn., *A. lasiocarpa*. A distinct and beautiful species, with yellow bark on the young branches, and unusually long foliage of light green color. \$1 to \$2.50. (See No. 10, page 14.)

A. Douglasii (Douglas' Fir). A large, conical tree with smooth bark and light green foliage, glaucous beneath. A rapid grower, but not as hardy as some others. The habit is well shown in illustration on page 20.

A. firma (Japan Silver Fir). The most vigorous of the Silver Firs, attaining very large size. Of coarse, open habit. \$1.50. (See No. 2, page 14.)

A. Fraserii (Fraser's Silver Fir, Southern Balsam Fir). Similar to the old Balsam Fir, but better in habit. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

A. Hudsonica (Hudson's Bay Silver Fir). A very dwarf variety; effective for rockwork and miniature gardening. \$1.50 to \$3.

A. nobilis. A dwarf and slow grower while young, but eventually becomes a magnificent large tree, of a beautiful silvery blue tint. \$2 to \$5.



Eastern Spruce (*Picea orientalis*). See page 17.

ABIES Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). A rare and magnificent tree of remarkably symmetrical habit, naturally forming a perfect pyramid, as shown in the illustration on page 15; clothed with a dense mass of shiny foliage, which retains its dark green color undimmed through the coldest winters; considered one of the finest Silver Firs. A moderate grower, and one of the easiest to transplant. 2 to 5 feet, \$1 to \$5. We have a few large, perfect specimens, 8 to 12 feet high, that can be moved with safety. Prices will vary according to the distance to be transported. (See illustration of specimen, page 15; also No. 7, page 14.)

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). One of the largest and most stately species, with rich, green foliage, silvery underneath. 3 to 10 feet. \$1 to \$10. (See No. 8, page 14.)

A. pectinata pendula (Weeping Silver Fir). A distinct variety, of weeping habit. \$1.50 to \$3.

A. pichta (Siberian Fir). A conical tree, with soft, very dark green foliage. One of the prettiest species, but unfortunately often becomes thin at the base. \$1 to \$3.

A. pinsapo (Spanish Silver Fir). A handsome tree, with short silvery green leaves, arranged in spiral rows. (See illustration on page 15.) \$2 to \$3.

A. polita (Tiger's Tail Spruce). A slow grower, but a beautiful species of decided individuality, admirably adapted for permanent lawn specimens; forms a perfect pyramidal bush, densely clothed with stiff, spiny, dark leaves. \$1.50 to \$5.

PICEA alba (White Spruce). A New England species, with light-colored foliage, of pyramidal form; moderate grower. 2 to 4 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. a. aurea (Glory of Spruces). The fine blue foliage is brightened with golden tips, and in the full sunlight the variegation is retained throughout the year. A rare and ornamental variety. \$2 to \$3.

P. Alcoquiana (Alcock's Spruce). A pyramidal tree of medium size, with short, sharp leaves, dark green above and glaucous beneath; interesting and effective. \$1.50 to \$2.50. (See No. 4, page 14.)

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). One of the most popular Evergreens for single specimens, groups and wind-breaks. Supplied in large quantities of all sizes at low prices. 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50 each; 1½ to 3 feet, for hedging, \$10 to \$30 per 100.

P. e. compacta. Neat, compact, dwarf. \$1.50.

P. e. conica (Conical Spruce). A conical variety of Excelsa, with shorter branches. \$1.

P. e. diffusa. Dense, half-dwarf; grows a little taller than Compacta or Gregoriana. \$1.50 to \$3.

P. e. elata. A grotesque tree with long, straggling branches; very sparsely furnished with lateral growths. \$1 to \$3. (See No. 3, page 14.)

P. e. Gregoriana. A very dense, dwarf, hemispherical bush, three or four feet high. 1¼ feet. \$3.

P. e. inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce). The most singular and useful weeping Evergreen, and one of the best for general use and for producing fanciful effects. If allowed its entire freedom, it assumes a great variety of forms, bending and drooping, or sprawling in grotesque shapes, no two specimens being alike, but if pains is taken while the plants are small, to keep the leading

PICEA excelsa inverta, continued.

shoot trained to a stake, it can be induced to form an erect, slender tree, with closely drooping branches shrouding it with a thick drapery of green. In many forms its habit and appearance make it a superior tree for cemeteries, as well as for other situations. The illustration on front of cover, made from photographs of two specimens in our grounds about 12 and 18 years old, suggests the oddity of some of its vagaries. The erect plant is about 10 feet high, and the bowing one is 8 feet as it stands. The tree is extremely hardy, a vigorous grower, easily transplanted, and has no objectionable features; its varied *irregularity* is considered its most attractive point. 2 feet, \$1; 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 feet, \$2 to \$3. Large specimens, 8 to 15 feet, \$15 to \$25 each.

P. e. pendula (Drooping Norway Spruce). A very graceful form of the common Norway, in which the main branches extend horizontally, and the lateral branchlets hang vertically; much admired. \$1.50.

P. e. pyramidata. A strong grower, of erect, stiff habit; valuable in many positions. \$1.50 to \$3.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce). A handsome tree, of medium size and very compact habit. The foliage is bright, glossy and very abundant. One of the most valuable evergreen trees. It has no objectionable traits, and is appropriate for many situations. The illustration, page 16, shows a specimen in our grounds, about 40 years old and 30 feet high, yet in full vigor and beauty. \$1 to \$5.

P. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). A magnificent tree, recently introduced from the Rocky mountains, which is rapidly taking a prominent place as the most popular "blue" Evergreen. It is of fine, compact habit, with abundant foliage of a sil-



Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*).



Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana (*Lawson's Cypress*).

very or sage-green, or sometimes a bluish tint. Seedlings are variable in color, and grafted trees of the best varieties are still very scarce. We have plants grafted from one of the finest specimens in the east. 5-year grafts, \$2 each; seedlings, 1½ to 3 feet, \$2 to \$5, according to color.

P. Smithiana (Himalayan Spruce); syn., *P. morinda*. Graceful; of light green color; fine, but a little tender here. \$1.50. See No. 5, p. 14.

CEDRUS Atlantica glauca (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). A handsome tree of beautiful, silvery hue, similar to Cedar of Lebanon in habit, but prettier in color. \$1.50 to \$3.

C. deodar (Indian or Himalayan Cedar). \$1.50.

C. Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). \$1 to \$1.50.

☞ When well grown the Eastern Cedars form picturesque trees of loose, open habit, with long horizontal branches, and are effective in adding variety; but it is to be regretted that they flourish in this climate only under favorable conditions. They are said to do well in the south.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei (Chinese Yew). \$1.

CHAMÆCYPARIS. Modern botanists have referred to this genus several species generally known as Cupressus, Retinospora and Thuyopsis.

C. filifera; syn., *Retinospora filifera*. Graceful; the drooping branches end in slender tassels. \$1.

C. Lawsoniana (*Lawson's Cypress*); syn., *Cupressus Lawsoniana*. A slender, graceful tree of unusual dark green color. A little tender in severe winters, but in sheltered situations, forms one of the prettiest Evergreens. 50 c. to \$1.50. (See cut.)

C. Nutkaensis; syn., *Thuyopsis borealis*. A pretty Nootka Sound tree, not very hardy east. 75c. to \$2.

C. obtusa; syn., *Retinospora obtusa*. A fine, large tree, with fan-like light green foliage. \$1.



1. *Chamacyparis (Retinospora) plumosa*.
 2. *Thuya gigantea* (Oregon Arbor-vitæ).
 3. *Thuya occ. aurea* (Geo. Peabody Arbor-vitæ).
 4. *Chamacyparis squarrosa* Veitchii (Veitch's Retinospora).
 5. *Chamacyparis plumosa aurea* (Golden Retinospora).
 6. *Chamacyparis obtusa nana* (Dwarf Retinospora).
 7. *Chamacyparis obtusa* lycopodioides.
 8. *Thuya Standishii* (Japan Arbor-vitæ).
 9. *Taxus baccata* (English Yew).
 10. *Thuya occ. aurea* (Geo. Peabody Arbor-vitæ).



Upright English Yew.
(*Taxus baccata erecta.*)

Golden Yew.
(*Taxus baccata aurea.*)

Specimens
at "Bloomsdale."

CHAMÆCYPARIS obtusa lycopodioides (Club-moss *Retinospora*). A curious, and when well-grown, a beautiful tree of distinct character. \$1 to \$3. (See No. 7, p. 18.)

C. o. nana (*Dwarf Retinospora*). A small tree, that retains its bright, glossy appearance at all seasons, and is greatly admired. A gem among the smaller Evergreens. \$1 to \$3. (See No. 6, p. 18.)

C. plumosa. Light green, soft, feathery plume-like foliage. 2 to 6 ft., 50c. to \$2. (See No. 1, p. 18.)

C. p. aurea (*Golden Retinospora*). One of the most beautiful golden Evergreens at all seasons, but particularly in early summer; excellent and popular. 2 to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.50. (See No. 5, p. 18.)

C. pisifera (*Pea-fruited Retinospora*). A vigorous grower, making a fine, large tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

C. squarrosa. A low, dense bush of a sage green hue in summer and silvery bronze tint in winter; pretty while small, but short-lived here. 75c.

C. s. Veitchii (*Veitch's Retinospora*). A handsome, glaucous tree of medium size; striking in appearance and color; valuable for variety and contrast. 1 to 5 feet, 50 cts. to \$3. (See No. 4, p. 18.)

Most of the *Retinosporas* need shearing occasionally while small, to establish a dense and symmetrical habit.

JUNIPERUS communis Canadensis (*Canadian Juniper*). A low-spreading bush. 50 cts.

J. c. aurea (*Golden Dwarf Juniper*). A low-spreading bush. An admirable little plant for bordering and carpet bedding where a rich, bright yellow is needed in a dwarf, compact form. The plant is extremely hardy, grows rapidly, changing in winter to a coppery hue, with bright yellow tips, and is brightest in full sunlight. It will flourish along the seashore or almost any other situation, and can not be too highly recommended as one of the best dwarf golden Evergreens, as well as one of the most distinct of all Conifers. New and scarce. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

J. c. cracovica (*Polish Juniper*). A robust, erect variety, affording a distinct columnar effect. 50 cts.

J. c. fastigiata (*Swedish Juniper*); syn., *J. Suecica*. One of the best upright varieties, affording a distinct columnar effect. 50 cts.

J. c. f. nana (*Dwarf Swedish Juniper*). One of the best dwarf bushy forms. 50 cts.

J. c. Hibernica (*Irish Juniper*). A small cylindrical tree; neat and effective in many situations; the most popular variety, but not as hardy as Swedish, occasionally yielding to the severities of our climate. 50 cts.

JUNIPERUS communis oblonga pendula (Weeping Juniper). An erect form, with slender, drooping branchlets and light green foliage; a choice variety; needs a sheltered situation. \$1 to \$2.

J. c. pyramidalis. One of the most vigorous, erect forms, with a silvery tint. 50 cts.

J. Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). A handsome pyramidal shrub, with dense foliage of a dark green shade. 75 cts.

J. C. aurea (Golden Japan Juniper). Probably the brightest colored and most constant of the Golden Evergreens, and one of the best for foliage effect; taller in habit than *Canadensis aurea*. \$1 to \$2.

J. C. variegata (Variegated Juniper). A beautiful variegated variety, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

J. procumbens (Prostrate Juniper); syns., *J. prostrata* and *J. repens*. A trailing shrub, that rises only a few inches high, but covers a considerable area with a thick carpet of verdure; admirably adapted for mounds and rockeries. 75 cts.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). A valuable hardy tree, that will flourish in almost any soil or situation. There is no better tree for live fence posts. 50 cts. each; 1 foot, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

PINUS Austriaca (Austrian Pine). A massive and handsome tree, of spreading habit, with long, rigid leaves; difficult to transplant except while small. 50 cts. to \$1. (See cut, page 21.)

P. cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A small, conical, short-leaved species, resembling a miniature White Pine. \$1.

P. excelsa (Bhotan, or Himalaya Mountain Pine). Stately, rapid grower, resembling the native White Pine, but with longer, more silvery leaves, which are pendulous and graceful. \$1.

P. Mughus (Mugho Pine). A low, wide-spreading Pine bush; very ornamental. 75 cts.

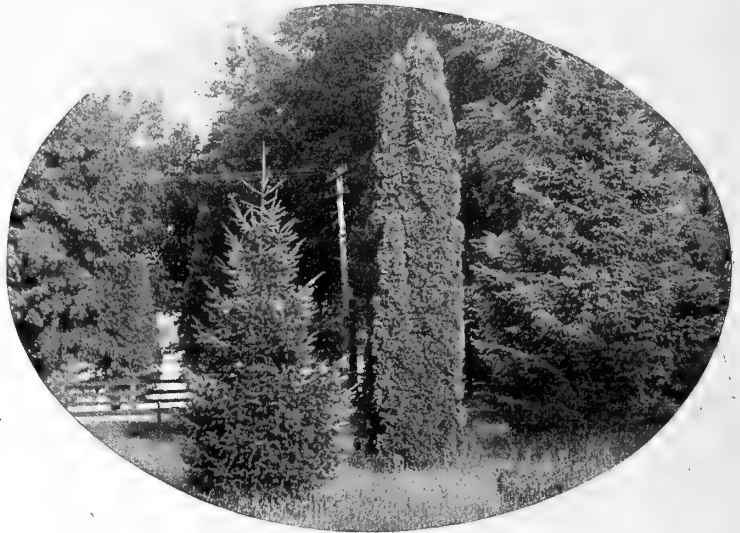
P. strobus (White Pine). One of the largest and most valuable hardy Evergreens found native in the Eastern and New England states. 50 cts. to \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$5 per doz.

P. s. nana (Dwarf White Pine). A handsome, globular variety, that forms a bush from 4 to 6 feet in diameter, clothed with a dense mass of soft, silvery foliage; one of the prettiest dwarf Evergreens. \$1 to \$3. (See No. 6, page 14.)

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A very hardy species, with bluish foliage; valuable for screens and wind-breaks. 50 cts. to \$1. (See No. 1, page 14.)

PODOCARPUS Japonica (Japan Yew). An upright shrub, with dark green, shining foliage, resembling the Irish Yew. \$1 to \$2.

RETINOSPORA. See *Chamæcyparis*, pages 17 and 19.



Douglas Fir.
(*Abies Douglasii*.)

Pyramidal Arbor-vitæ.
(*Thuja pyramidalis*.)

Douglas Fir.
(*Abies Douglasii*.)

SCIADOPITYS verticillata (Umbrella Pine). A rare Japanese tree of slow growth, but eventually attaining large size. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of glossy, light-green leaves, radiating like the rays of an umbrella, which the name implies. Often spoken of as the "most beautiful of Pines." (See cut, page 22.) Small plants, \$3 to \$5 each.

TAXUS baccata (English Yew). A densely-branched, spreading bush, of a dark, somber hue; one of the best evergreens for clipping into artificial forms. 75 cts. to \$1.50. (See No. 9, page 18.)

T. b. aurea (Golden Yew). In early summer the rich golden hue of the growing shoots is unsurpassed by any variegated Evergreen. The handsome specimen shown in our illustration is about 25 years old, and is about 7 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. The upright plant back of it is 9 feet high and 8 feet in diameter. (See p. 19.) \$1 to \$2.

T. b. erecta (Upright English Yew). A splendid variety, with smaller leaves and close, upright habit. 75 cts. to \$3. (See cut, page 19.)

T. Canadensis (American Yew). A low-spreading bush, excellent for covering shady hillsides and rocky places. 50 cts. to \$1.

THUYA gigantea (Oregon Arbor-vitæ); syn., *Libocedrus decurrens*. One of the very large trees found in the Sierra Nevadas that will flourish in sheltered situations in the east, and makes a beautiful giant Arbor-vitæ. \$1.

T. occidentalis (American Arbor-vitæ). A very hardy and valuable tree for ornamental hedges. Specimen 50 cts. to \$1; 2 feet, for hedging, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100; 3 feet, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

T. o. aurea (Geo. Peabody Arbor-vitæ). The finest and hardest of the golden Arbor-vitæ; its golden hue is the brightest and most permanent. In bright, sunny situations and in cold winter weather, the south side of the tree has a coppery hue, tipped and shaded with rich yellow, contrasting effectively with darker Evergreens. 50 cts. to \$1.50.



Golden Chinese Arbor-vitæ.
(*Thuja orientalis elegantissima*.)

THUYA occidentalis compacta (Parson's Compact Arbor-vitæ). Dwarf, dense habit; grows 3 or 4 feet high; one of the best for cemeteries, being of very neat habit; also excellent for hedges. 50 cts.

T. o. ericoides (Heath Arbor-vitæ). A low bush, with soft, feathery foliage, closely resembling the heaths of Europe; light green in summer, changing to a bronzy hue in winter; a desirable form. 50 cts. (See No. 10, p. 18.)

T. o. globosa (Globe Arbor-vitæ.) Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball without any trimming; very pretty and hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.

T. o. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor-vitæ). A fine, compact bush, with numerous flat branches of a yellowish-green color. 50 cts.

T. o. Tom Thumb. A heath-leaved variety; hardier and greener than *Ericoides*. 50 cts.

T. o. Vervæneana (Vervæne's Variegated Arbor-vitæ). A distinct variety, in which green and yellow are finely blended. \$1.

T. orientalis (Chinese Arbor-vitæ); syn., *Biota orientalis*. 50 cts.

T. o. aurea (Golden Arbor-vitæ). A neat, compact bush of a golden hue; not as hardy as some other varieties. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

T. o. semper-aurescens (Ever-Golden Biota.) Similar to the old Golden Biota, but hardier and retains the golden hue more permanently. 75c. to \$1.50.

THUYA orientalis elegantissima (New Golden Biota). In summer the young growth is bright golden-yellow, but changes in winter to a purple or chocolate color; in cold weather the tips of the twigs on the sunny side of the tree are bright yellow, as if studded with golden beads; distinct and effective. The illustration shows a plant 9 ft. high and 5 ft. in diameter. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

T. o. pendula (Weeping Arbor-vitæ); syn., *Biota filiformis pendula*. A singular tree, with slender drooping branchlets, like whip-cords. \$1.

T. o. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-vitæ). A choice hardy columnar tree, that grows 20 to 30 feet high, only 4 or 5 feet in diameter; effective in artistic planting, standing like giant sentinels on the lawn. The illustration on page 20 shows a 20-year plant about 12 feet high. 3 to 5 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

T. Standishii (Japan Arbor-vitæ). A rare and valuable species, with massive pendulous habit. \$1. (See No. 8, p. 18.)

T. tatarica (Siberian Arbor-vitæ); syn., *T. occidentalis Sibirica*, and *T. Warcana*. One of the best medium-sized Evergreens for this climate; excellent for ornamental hedges. 50 cts. to \$2; for hedging, \$10 to \$40 per 100.

THUYOPSIS dolobrata (Hatchet-leaved Arbor-vitæ). A singular, low bush, with massive light green foliage; pretty and interesting. 75 cts.



Chinese Deciduous Cypress.
(*Taxodium microphyllum*,
or *Glyptostrobus sinensis*.)

Siberian Arbor-vitæ.
(*Thuja tatarica*.)

Branches of Austrian Pine. (*Pinus Austriaca*.)

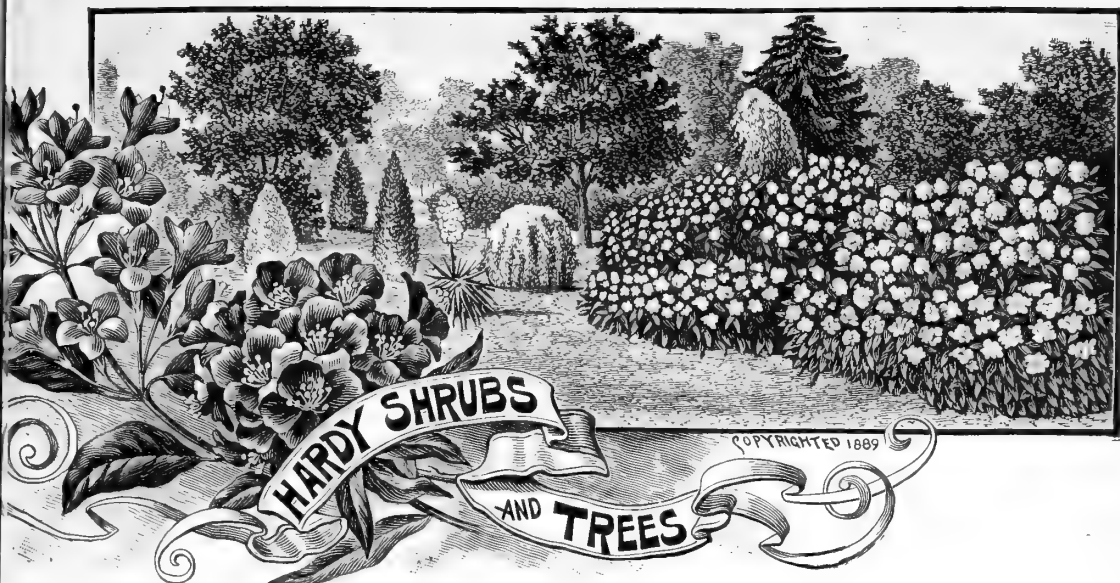
WEeping TREES.

TREES with distinctively pendulous branches are interesting, and constitute a very ornamental feature in landscape gardening. The popular demand for such oddities keeps nurserymen continually on the alert endeavoring to supply the desires of planters for something new. There are now more than one hundred distinct species and varieties of weeping trees in cultivation. The following are recommended as a few of the most desirable, which are briefly described in the preceding pages :

	See page		See page
Ash	7	Mulberry, Teas' Russian	10
Beech	7	Pea Tree	24
Beech Purple-leaved Weeping	7	Willow, Babylon Weeping	12
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping	5	Willow, Kilmarnock	12
Birch, White Weeping	5		
Cherry	6	EVERGREENS.	
Dogwood	7	Arbor-vitæ	21
Elm, Camperdown	13	Hemlock Spruce	15
Larch	8	Norway Spruce	16 and 17
Lilac	13	Silver Fir	16
		Juniper	20



Japanese Umbrella Pine. (*Sciadopitys verticillata*.) See page 20.



FLOWERING SHRUBS.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS are necessary for the proper ornamentation of a lawn or garden. They develop more quickly than any other class of trees, and are, therefore, indispensable for filling a new lawn, where it is desirable to get something to make a show as quickly as possible. In laying out new places, they may be dotted about in groups, or, as single specimens, in many nooks and corners, which at first look bare, but which will eventually be occupied when the other trees and evergreens are fully developed. As the latter increase in size, the shrubbery may be thinned out to make room for them.

They should be kept in handsome shape and size by frequent and judicious pruning. Although none are perpetual bloomers, yet by making a judicious selection of a dozen or more varieties, a succession of bloom can be had throughout the summer and early autumn.

Price, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). A spreading bush, with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers, from which the tiny stamens protrude, looking like grains of gold. 25 cts.

AMYGDALIS communis flore pleno (Double-flowering Almond). One of the most beautiful early-flowering shrubs, bearing lovely pink rosettes all over the bush. 50 cts.

A. albo pleno (White Double Almond). Similar to the above, except in color, which is pure white. Both are very desirable. 50 cts.

ANDROMEDA Catesbæi. A small, neat evergreen shrub, with bright green, glossy bark and leaves. The drooping racemes of small white flowers open early in spring; very desirable. 50 cts.

A. Mariana (Stagger-bush). A small deciduous shrub, with glossy, oval leaves, and, like all the rest of this interesting genus, beautiful when in bloom. 25 cts.

AZALEA. The emblem of temperance, and one of the most popular families of plants in cultivation. The following species are hardy in this latitude, and flourish in ordinary garden culture, but do best in a protected spot, where they are partially shaded from the midday sun. They are very effective as under growth among tall trees, or as a border for large shrubberies.

A. amœna (Dwarf Azalea). A particularly neat, round bush, not more than 2 or 3 feet high. In early summer, when covered with its mass of bright solferino flowers, nothing can be more

showy. It likes a half-shady, sheltered position; admirably adapted for small yards, and a great favorite wherever known. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A. arborescens (Tree Azalea). A fine, vigorous grower; flowers pink; blooms later than some others. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. calendulacea (Flame Flower). A distinct and showy species, with abundant bloom of various shades of yellow, buff, orange and crimson. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. pontica (Ghent Azalea). This tribe of hybrid varieties is one of the most highly prized of the superb Azalea family. \$1 to \$3.

A. sinensis (Chinese Azalea); syn., *A. mollis*. A hardy species, excellent for forcing. The flowers are larger and open earlier than the Ghent class \$1. (See cut, page 24.)

A. nudiflora (Wood Honeysuckle). An early bloomer. The delicate pink flowers are delightfully fragrant and universally admired. 25c. to \$1.

A. Vaseyi (Rhododendron Azalea). A rare species, recently found in the mountains of North Carolina, Flowers delicate pink; very pretty. \$1 to \$2.

A. viscosa (White Azalea Honeysuckle). A charming summer bloomer; flowers mostly pure white; delightfully fragrant. 50 cts. to \$1.

BERBERIS aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia); syn., *Mahonia aquifolia*. An evergreen shrub, with glossy, prickly leaves, which change to deep bronze in winter; bears bright yellow flowers; thrives in shady situations, and is a very useful lawn plant. 25 cts. to \$1.

BERBERIS Japonica (Japanese Holly); syn., *Mahonia Japonica*. This new species is a magnificent shrub, with leaves one foot long, of the brightest shade of glossy green; one of the earliest spring bloomers. The flower buds commence to expand in autumn, and embrace each mild spell during winter for their further development, and by the time the ground is clear of frost and snow each branch is crowned with a cluster of bright yellow flowers. An elegant and desirable shrub, which will be greatly admired. 50c. to \$1.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). 25 cts.

B. v. purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). A very effective bush, with rich purple foliage. 25 cts.

B. v. Thunbergii. One of the most effective plants in autumn, after most other deciduous shrubs are bare. Its small, oval leaves then assume superb crimson hues, and the slender branches droop beneath their load of bright red berries, which hang on till late in winter. The bush is as thorny as a gooseberry, and is one of the best plants for ornamental hedges. 25 cts. and 50 cts. Small plants for hedging, \$5 per 100.

BUXUS sempervirens (Box Tree). Valued highly for its longevity and bright, cheerful evergreen appearance. 50 cts. to \$3.

B. s. aurea. A distinct variety, variegated with yellow markings. 50 cts. to \$1.

B. s. latifolia (Broad-leaved Box Tree). One of the finest varieties. 75 cts. to \$3.

B. s. myrtifolia (Myrtle-leaved Box). A fine variety of erect habit, with narrow-pointed leaves. 50 cts. to \$2.

B. s. nana (Dwarf Box). Used for edging. 6 inches, \$5 per 100 plants; 4 to 6 inches, 35 cts. per yard.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). An old garden favorite, valued for the fragrance of its chocolate-colored flowers. 25 cts.

CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). An erect, symmetrical shrub, that bears a profusion of yellow pea-like blossoms. 50 cts. to \$1.



Blue Spiræa (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*).

CARAGANA arborescens pendula. A weeping form which, when grafted high on erect stems, makes a pleasing novelty. 6 feet, \$1.50.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus (Blue Spiæa). A beautiful Chinese shrub, forming a neat bush about 3 or 4 feet high. Commencing in mid-summer, it gives a constant succession of bloom, as shown in accompanying cut, until checked by hard frost. The flowers are a rich shade of lavender or pale blue; very pretty and desirable. 50c.

CEANOTHUS Americanus (New Jersey Tea). A low bush; an early bloomer; small white flowers in great profusion. 25 cts.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button-bush). An interesting midsummer bloomer, that prefers a moist place; the small, whitish flowers are clustered in little balls one inch in diameter. 25 cts.

CERCIS Japonica (Japan Judas). 75c. (See page 6.)

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). 50 cts. (See page 6.)

CITRUS trifoliata (Hardy Japan Orange). A genuine Orange tree hardy in this latitude is an interesting novelty; but here we have it in a highly ornamental species, recently brought from the mountains of Japan, which is likely to become one of our best and most popular hedge plants. It is a compact shrub, growing from 6 to 10 feet high, covered with smooth, dark green bark, armed with long, sharp spines, and clothed with three-parted leaves in summer; beautiful white flowers, with the delicate Orange-blossom fragrance are followed by small golden fruit, as tempting and as disappointing as the Apples of Hesperides. 25 cts. to 50 cts.; young plants for hedging, \$10 per 100.





Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*). (See page 26.)

CLERODENDRON serotinum. A rare Japanese shrub, of easy culture. A valuable addition to the limited list of hardy shrubs that bloom in mid-summer. Each branch of young growth bears a loose panicle of flowers, in which the angular calyx is a purplish shade, and the corolla is white. 75c.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees. 25 cts.; 1 to 2 feet, \$10 per 100.

CORNUS mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A large shrub, that bears bright yellow flowers early in spring, and bright red berries in autumn. 40 cts.

C. m. variegata. A variety with showy variegated foliage. 50 cts.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood). The bark on young wood is reddish purple in winter; flowers white; flourishes in wet land. 25 cts.

C. s. elegantissima (Variegated-leaf Dogwood). A moderate grower, with foliage beautifully variegated with white and green. 50 cts.

C. s. sanguinea (Crimson Dogwood). In winter the bark is a bright, glossy crimson, making this the most conspicuous deciduous shrub, particularly when the ground is covered with snow; very effective when dotted about the lawn, and excellent for ornamental hedges, which, with the addition of two or three strands of wire, will make an effectual fence. 25 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

C. s. spæthi (Golden Dogwood). A new variety; foliage broadly margined with bright yellow. 75c.

CORYLUS Avellana purpurea (Purple Filbert). A large bush, with large dark purple leaves, contrasting very effectively with the green foliage of other plants. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

CRATÆGUS oxyacantha (Hawthorn). The double flowering varieties of the English Hawthorn are among the most beautiful shrubs where they will flourish. While our climate does not suit them as well as that of England, they are well worthy of a place in the garden. The following varieties are among the best: **Double White, Double Pink, Double Red, and Paul's Double Scarlet.** 75 cts.

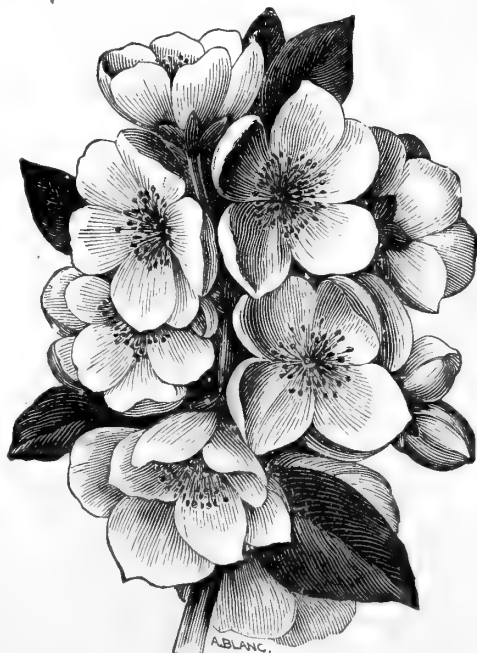
C. Pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn). A thick, thorny evergreen shrub, often used for hedges; many of the plants are loaded with bright scarlet berries in autumn. 25 cts.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). One of the most useful deciduous shrubs, whether as a bush in open lawn, in groups, or as an ornamental or defensive hedge. The bush is armed with stiff, sharp spines, and, with the addition of two or three strands of wire, makes a good defensive hedge. The roots run very deep, but do not spread laterally, and will not interfere with adjacent crops. It does not require much trimming, and can easily be kept within proper bounds; but its crowning glory is the brilliant display of scarlet flowers with which it is loaded in spring. A large hedge in full bloom is a sight worth riding several miles to see. Specimen bushes, 25 cts. to 50 cts.; hedge plants, \$4 to \$10 per 100.

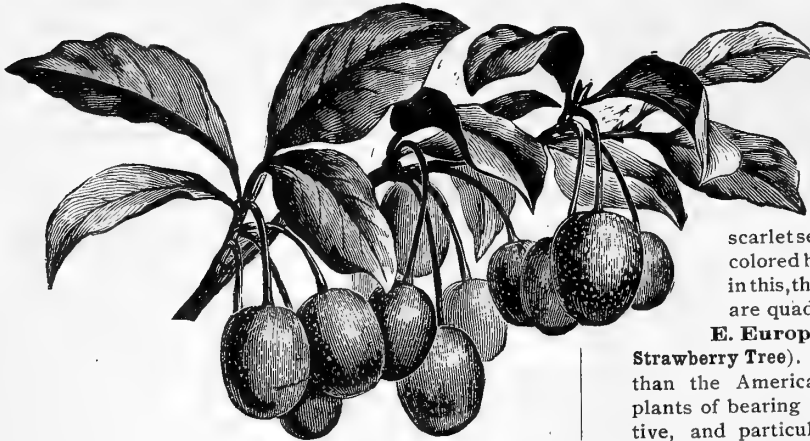
C. J. rosea. A beautiful, scarce variety, with flowers of a delicate blush or pink shade, or sometimes nearly white. 50 cts.

CYTISUS scoparius (Scotch Broom). A low bush, with slender green branches and small leaves; flowers rich, bright yellow. 25 cts.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A charming, trailing evergreen plant, and a constant summer bloomer; its small rosettes of bright, rosy pink flowers are delightfully fragrant. Very popular. 50 cts. to \$1.

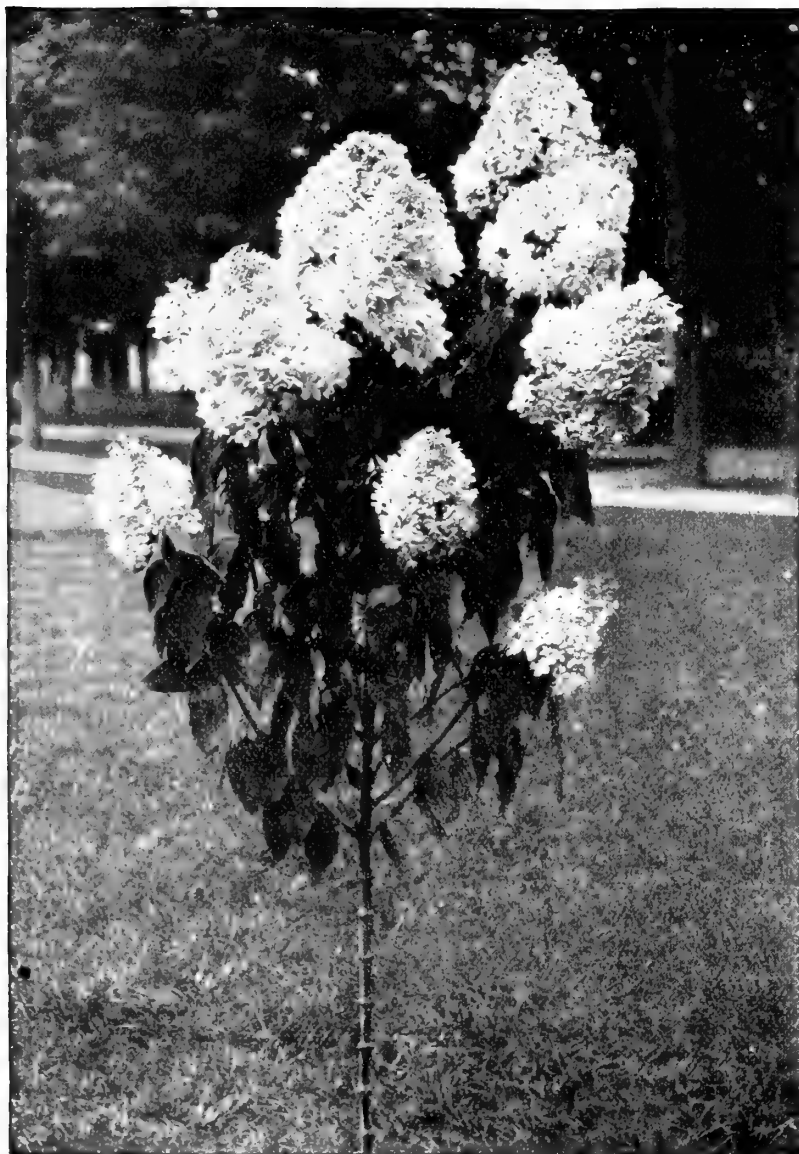


Cydonia Japonica.



Japanese Silver Thorn (*Elaeagnus longipes*).

- DAPHNE fioniana.** A neat little evergreen, two feet high; flowers lighter than the other species. \$1. 50.
- D. mezereum** (Pink Mezereum). A small deciduous shrub that loads the air with the delightful fragrance of its small pink flowers as soon as it is released from the icy bonds of winter. 50 cts.
- DEUTZIA crenata plena** (Double Pink Deutzia). All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest tall-growing varieties. 25 cts.
- D. c. candidissima** (Double White Deutzia). Very pretty; pure white. 25 cts.
- D. c., Pride of Rochester.** A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. crenata*; flowers pink in bud, but white when fully expanded. 25 cts.
- D. c. scabra** (Rough-leaved Deutzia). The most vigorous grower; flowers single, white. 25 cts.
- D. c. Watereri.** A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers. 35 cts.
- D. gracilis** (Dwarf Deutzia.) A low bush, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful; one of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing. 25 cts.
- DIERVILLA.** This is the correct name of the genus popularly known as *Weigela*, but for convenience we retain the old name. (See page 31.)
- DIRCA palustris** (Leather-wood). A small, round bush, whose numerous twigs look and feel like brown leather cords; flowers yellow, before the leaves expand. 75 cts.
- ELEAGNUS argentea** (Silver Thorn). An erect, thorny shrub, of striking appearance, on account of the silvery scales on the young wood and under surface of leaves; loaded with small pink berries in autumn; a fine hedge plant. 25 cts.; 1 to 1½ feet, \$5 per 100.
- E. longipes** (Japanese Silver Thorn). A useful new shrub for the ornamental grounds and for the fruit garden, forming a medium-sized bush of attractive appearance. The dark brown bark of the young growth and the bright green leaves with a silvery under-surface, and the abundant crop of bright-colored fruit about as large as cur-
- rants, and quite as palatable, make it a plant of more than ordinary merit. 50 cts. to \$1. (See cut.)
- EUONYMUS Americanus** (Burning Bush). Very conspicuous in autumn and winter, when loaded with scarlet seed pods, from which the orange colored berries hang on slender threads; in this, the American species, the branches are quadrangular. 25 cts.
- E. Europeanus** (European Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree). This is darker and more showy than the American. We have some selected plants of bearing age that are unusually productive, and particularly bright in the coloring of their fruit and foliage. 25 cts. to \$1.
- E. e. fructo-alba** (White-fruited Euonymus). A very pretty and interesting variety, with white seed pods and orange-colored berries. 50 cts.
- E. e. variegata.** A new variety, with distinctly variegated foliage, holding its color well. 50 cts.
- E. Japonicus** (Japan Euonymus). A very pretty evergreen shrub, with green bark and glossy, dark green foliage; prefers a sheltered situation. 25 cts. to 75 cts.
- E. J. argentea.** A variegated variety, with leave conspicuously margined with white, and constant in its colorings. 25 cts. to 75 cts.
- E. J. aurea** (Golden Euonymus). With yellow markings on foliage. 25 cts. to 75 cts.
- E. J. radicans variegata.** A low, trailing shrub, with small, evergreen leaves, edged with white; useful and effective for edging beds or groups, and for covering stumps and low walls. 25 cts.
- E. latifolia** (Broad-leaved Burning Bush). A distinct species, smaller than the European; broader leaves and larger fruit, that ripens earlier. 50 cts.
- EXOCHORDA grandiflora** (Pearl Bush). A very hardy and handsome shrub from northern China and Japan, forming a bush 10 or 12 feet high in as many years. The pure white flowers are borne in short clusters, on light, wiry branches, which bend beneath their load of bloom enough to be airy and graceful, and the unexpanded buds are like small, round beads of pearly whiteness. 25 cts. to 50 cts. (See cut, page 25.)
- E. Alberti.** A new species, with brighter leaves and larger flowers than the above. \$1.
- FORSYTHIA suspensa** (Drooping Golden Bell). A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender. 25 cts.
- F. viridissima** (Green-barked Golden Bell). More erect and shrubby in habit; the light green bark is conspicuous and interesting all winter. 25 cts.
- HIBISCUS Moscheutos** (Marsh Hibiscus). A very showy plant, found naturally in marsh land, but grows equally well in garden soil, and is a valuable mid-summer bloomer, adding color to the shrubs bery border at a time when much needed. The flowers are 4 to 6 inches in diameter, pure white with crimson throat. There are also pink and rose varieties. 25c. ea., \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—Tree form.

HIBISCUS syriacus (*Althæa*, *Rose of Sharon*). A hardy, erect shrub that blooms profusely late in the season. The following are some of the best varieties. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts.

H. s. alba plena. Double white with crimson center.
H. s. ardens. Bluish purple; a distinct color and a good variety.

H. s. Boule de Feu. Single flower; red.

H. s. carnea plena and **Lady Stanley.** Two of the best double varieties; white and blush, with crimson throats.

H. s. cœlestis. Single, of a decided blue shade; desirable for variety in color.

H. s. Comte de Flanders, La Reine, and Pœoni-flora are three fine double varieties; deep rose and red.

HIBISCUS syriacus totus albus. One of the best single flowers; pure white, without the colored throat found in nearly every other variety.

H. s. Seedling Althæas. Mixed, of various colors; fine for screens and hedges. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 per dozen. \$5 per 100.

H. s. variegata (*Variogated-leaved Althæa*). An excellent variegated-leaved shrub for foliage effect, but the flowers of the double variegated variety never open.

HYDRANGEA hortensis (*Garden Hydrangea*). The newer varieties of this favorite old plant are the showiest flowering shrubs that bloom in midsummer. None of them are entirely hardy in the middle states, but all are admirably adapted for pot or tub culture, and are used very extensively in that way. They can be wintered in a cool cellar, or, if well protected, will live in open ground.

H. h. cyanoclada (*Red-branched Hydrangea*). A new variety, with fine, rosy pink flowers, and dark brown or nearly black bark; a very free bloomer, and one of the best for pot-culture. \$1.

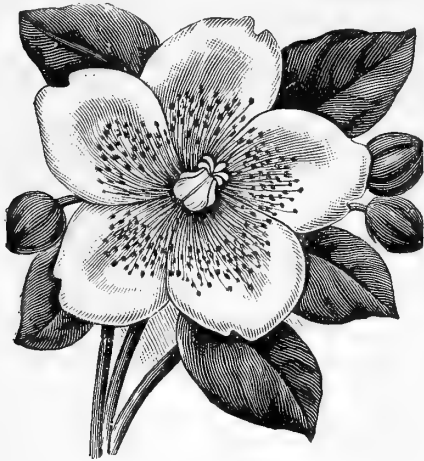
H. h. Otaksa. An admirable dwarf pink variety, that blooms freely while quite small; flower heads very large and showy. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

H. h. rosalba. Flowers white and pink. 35 cts.

H. h. Thomas Hogg. The best white *Hydrangea* of the *H. Hortensis* class; a free and continuous bloomer. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

H. paniculata (*Japan Hydrangea*). A vigorous, hardy species, with large, erect panicles, composed chiefly of small, perfect flowers, with but few of the showy sterile ones; blooms earlier than *H. grandiflora*. 50 cts.

H. p. grandiflora. This is a most popular hardy shrub at the present time. The end of each branch is crowned with an immense head of bloom, which is cream color in bud, pure white when fully

**Hypericum Mosereanum.****HYDRANGEAS, continued.**

expanded, changing to pink and bronze with age, and finally to brown when frosted; entirely hardy. Very effective when trimmed up to single stem in tree form, as shown on page 27. 25 cts. to \$1.

H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). A fine hardy shrub, with large, massive foliage, that takes a very effective purplish hue in autumn, and retains it until freezing weather; flowers white; not sufficiently known or appreciated. 50 cts.

H. vestita. A new species that blooms in large flat umbels several weeks earlier than *H. paniculata grandiflora*; very showy, and valuable. 50 cts.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort). All the Hypericums have yellow flowers, and are midsummer bloomers. They form a very useful family of plants possessing many good qualities and no objectionable ones.

H. aureum. One of the most vigorous bushy sorts with fine large flowers; one of the best. 50 cts.

H. calycinum. A low trailing species, excellent for rocky places; a continuous bloomer. 35 cts.

H. Kalmianum. One of the hardiest, and a favorite old sort. 25 cts.

H. Moserianum. A beautiful evergreen trailing shrub, blooming all summer, with rich golden flowers resembling a single rose; hardy with slight protection. 25 cts and 50 cts. (See cut above.)

ILEX aquifolium (English Holly). Very pretty, but not as hardy as the American. \$1.

I. opaca (American Holly). Much admired for its bright glossy, evergreen leaves and scarlet berries; its slow growth and difficulty in transplanting are the only obstacles in the way of its much more general use. We have fine nursery-grown plants, which have been several times transplanted, and are pretty sure to succeed. The leaves should be cut off when transplanted. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

I. verticillata (Black Alder, Winterberry); syn., *Prinos verticillatus*. A deciduous shrub, that is covered with scarlet berries, hanging on late into the winter, when such ornaments are rare and most appreciated. 50 cts.

ITEA Virginica. A small bush, 3 to 4 feet high, with erect spikes of white flowers in early summer. 25c.

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine). A slender shrub, needing support of a trellis or wall; its small yellow flowers open during the very first mild days of spring. 25 cts.

J. officinale (Hardy White Jasmine). A more tender species, needing a sheltered position; a summer bloomer; flowers white and fragrant. 35 cts.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush). A very ornamental and valuable evergreen shrub; the flowers are singular and beautiful, varying from white to rose color. 50 cts. to \$1.

KERRIA alba. See Rhodotypus, page 29.

K. Japonica (Corchorus, Globe Flower). A neat bush, with smooth pea-green bark and orange-yellow, double flowers; very pretty and interesting. An old-fashioned favorite. 25 cts.

K. J. variegata (Variegated-leaved Corchorus). A slender plant, with clean variegated white and green foliage; effective for edging large shrubberies. 35 cts., 4 for \$1.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain). A very ornamental and popular tree, with trifoliate leaves, and loose, pendulous clusters of bright yellow, pea-like flowers in early summer. 50 cts.


LAGERSTROEMIA Indica (Grape Myrtle). A very beautiful shrub in Pennsylvania, but at the South, a good sized tree; a profuse and continuous bloomer; flowers bright rosy pink, with curiously crimped petals; not entirely hardy here, and needs good protection in winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

LIGUSTRUM Ibot (Japan Privet). A handsome shrub, with long, slender branches and smaller leaves than the Californian. 25 cts.

L. vulgare (Common English Privet). A good shrub; excellent for hedges. 25 cts., \$10 per 100.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet.) A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes almost everywhere. 25 cts. each, \$5 to \$12 per 100.

L. vulgare (Common Privet). Fine for hedges. 25c.

 All the Privets are of easiest culture, and if not trimmed too closely are free bloomers.

LONICERA fragrantissima (Early Fragrant Honeysuckle). A bush of spreading habit, that blooms from the old wood very early in spring, with a pleasant hyacinth fragrance. 25 cts.

L. Standishii (Standish's Bush Honeysuckle). Another very early bloomer, similar to the above, but less straggling in habit; the small, cream-colored flowers often perfume the air before the snow has entirely disappeared. 25 cts.

L. tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). An old and popular shrub, with rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

L. t. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). 25 cts.

L. xylosteum (Fly Honeysuckle). An old shrub, with gray bark and cream-colored flowers. 25 cts.

MYRICA cerifera (Candleberry). A small native shrub, nearly evergreen; excellent for covering sandy or gravelly banks, and for sea shore. 25 cts.

PAVIA alba (Dwarf Horse-Chestnut); syn., *P. macrostachya*. A spreading shrub, which, under favorable conditions, attains a size of 8 feet high and 15 feet diameter; when covered with hundreds

of great spikes, 10 to 15 inches in length, of white flowers, whose carmine anthers give just a delicate tint to the mass of bloom, it is one of the most showy plants in the long list of beautiful hardy midsummer bloomers. 50 cts. to \$1.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (*Syringa*, or **Mock Orange**). The profusion of milk-white flowers, and their delightful orange-blossom fragrance, make this shrub a general favorite. 25 cts.

P. c. aurea (**Golden-leaved Syringa**). A dwarf, compact shrub, with bright yellow foliage; very effective as a low foliage plant for edging. 25 cts.

P. c. Keteleerii. New; double flowers. 25 cts.

P. c. nanus (**Dwarf Mock Orange**). A small bush; not as free a bloomer as the larger sorts. 25 cts.

P. c. primulæflorus (**Double Mock Orange**). The flowers are semi-double, with the delightful fragrance peculiar to the species. 25 cts.

P. Gordonianus (**Gordon's Mock Orange**). Vigorous grower, blooming later than others. 25 cts.

P. grandiflorus. This species forms a tall bush, of slender, twiggy habit, with large flowers, later than *P. coronarius*, and not as fragrant; valuable for succession of bloom. 25 cts.

RHODODENDRON maximum (**Great Laurel**).

This is the hardy native Rhododendron which blooms in midsummer and makes the wooded hillsides and mountains of the eastern and New England states so magnificent, with their white, blush and delicate pink flowers. They are valuable for planting alone, in groups, or interspersed among other shrubbery, or with the brighter colored hybrid Rhododendrons. We have a fine stock of nursery-grown plants, from 1 to 3 feet high. 50 cts. to \$3 each, \$5 to \$15 per doz.

R. Catawbiense Hybrids. The Rhododendrons are certainly without a rival among hardy flowering shrubbery for making a magnificent display of bloom in early summer, or for rich massive foliage at all seasons of the year. They are steadily increasing in popularity and in the satisfaction which they give, as planters learn better what varieties to select and how to manage them. They like rich, light soil, which should be kept well mulched with leaves at all times, and prefer partial shade from the afternoon sun, although

they often succeed in situations where these conditions do not exist. After the flowers have faded, the seed-pods should be removed carefully, without disturbing the foliage or the prominent buds about the ends of the branches. The varieties include many shades, and are most effective in beds or groups of assorted colors. \$1 to \$3 ea.; assorted colors, \$9 to \$18 per doz.



Rhodotyus kerrioides.

The following are a few very fine hardy varieties, well adapted for this climate:

Abraham Lincoln. Fine rosy crimson.

Album elegans. Very large white.

Blandyanum. Bright cherry.

Candidissimum. Pure white.

Delicatissimum. White and blush.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, crimped; good form.

Gen. Grant. Rosy scarlet.

Gloriosum. Large blush.

Grandiflorum. Rosy crimson.

Purpureum elegans. Fine purple.

Roseum elegans. Fine rose.

Roseum superbum. Late rose.

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides. (**White Kerria**.) A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer. 50 cts.

RHUS cotinus (**Purple Fringe**.) (See page 12.)

RIBES aureum (**Missouri Flowering Currant**.) An early bloomer; small bright yellow flowers, with pleasant, spicy fragrance. 25 cts.

ROBINIA hispida (**Rose Acacia**.) A midsummer bloomer, with hairy branches and leaves; flowers bright rose color, in loose clusters. 25 cts.

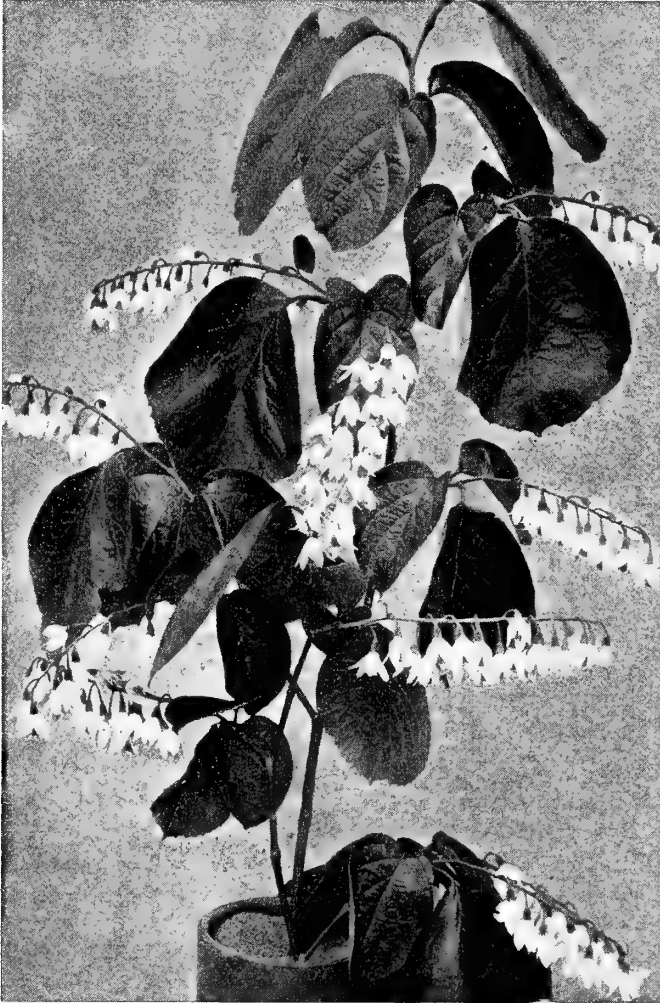
ROSA rubiginosa (**Eglantine, Sweet Brier**.) A hardy, single-flowered Rose, prized for the delightful fragrance of the foliage. 25 cts.

R. rugosa (**Japanese Rose**.) A rare and valuable species of Rose, quite distinct from any of the familiar garden varieties in foliage, flower and fruit. It is a particularly attractive bush, covered with a dense mass of large, glossy leaves, which have a peculiar wrinkled appearance. The large, single flowers are very showy, fine rosy-red or white, and are followed by bright scarlet fruit, as large as small crab-apples. It is a shrub of more than ordinary attractiveness at all seasons of the year, whether seen in its plain green dress of crinkled leaves or when adorned with its numerous lovely flowers, or brilliant with its scarlet apples in autumn. A popular novelty. 25c. to 75c.

For other varieties of Roses, see pages 32 and 35.



Great Laurel. (*Rhododendron maximum*.)



Syrax obassia.

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea (Golden-leaved Elder).

One of the best yellow foliage plants of large size; the color is remarkably bright, rich and constant. 25 to 50 cts.

S. n. laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder). A vigorous grower, with deeply cut leaves; distinct and interesting. 40 cts.

♦ **S. n. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Elder).** A new variety, quite distinct from any of the old forms in habit of growth, being erect and stately, with very abundant, massive foliage. 50 cts.

S. n. variegata (Variegated Elder). The leaves are well mottled with white. 40 cts.

SPIRÆA (Meadow Sweet). Among the varieties of Spiræa are found some of the most beautiful and useful of our hardy flowering shrubs.

S. arguta. A slender-twigged plant, enveloped in early summer in a mass of small, white, single flowers. New and scarce. 50 cts.

S. Billardi. A late blooming pink variety. 25 cts.

S. callosa. Flowers pink, in terminal corymbs. This and all its varieties are late bloomers. 25c.

SPIRÆA callosa alba. A small, compact bush, 2 to 3 feet high; flowers white. 25c.

S. c. Bumaldi. A dwarf pink variety. 25 cts.

S. c. Watereri. A recent improvement on *S. Bumaldi*, forming a low bush 1½ feet high, and covered all summer with small, flat heads of bright pink or solferino flowers. A new, scarce, dwarf shrub of high merit. 50 cts.

S. Douglasii. A compact bush, each branch terminated by a spike of pink flowers. 25 cts.

S. Lindleyana. A very distinct Spiræa, with compound foliage, like that of a sumach, and large terminal panicles of white flowers. 35 cts.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden Spiræa). A vigorous and effective yellow-leaved foliage plant. 25 cts.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. One of the showiest early-blooming species; flowers small, double, pure white and thickly set all along the twigs and branches. 25 cts.

S. Reevesiana (Bridal Wreath); syn., *S. Reevesi*. Flowers in clusters all along the branches, which bend gracefully when loaded with bloom. 25 cts.

S. r. flore pleno. A double variety of the favorite "Bridal Wreath," and one of the finest Spiræas. 25 cts.

S. salicifolia. A late bloomer; pink flowers in slender spikes. 25 cts.

S. Thunbergii. A low bush, of graceful, drooping habit, with very narrow leaves that take beautiful tints in autumn; one of the earliest and freest bloomers; flowers small, white. 25c.

S. Van Houttei. Similar to single Bridal Wreath, but a little more graceful in habit of growth. New and very popular. 25 cts.

STYRAX obassia. A beautiful large shrub or small tree, indigenous to Japan. It belongs to the Silver Bell or Snowdrop Tree (*Halesia*) family. The bloom, which is admirably represented in the cut above, is delightfully fragrant. A scarce and valuable shrub, which will become deservedly popular as its merits are known. \$1.50.

S. Japonica. A fine new shrub, with small white flowers, that hang from the branches by long slender pedicels. 75 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus (Snowberry). Valued for the fleshy white berries, which are very conspicuous after the leaves have fallen. 25 cts.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry, Indian Currant). The fruit is very abundant, and dark red or purple; it remains all winter; contrasts finely with *S. racemosus*. 25 cts.

S. v. variegata. A variety in which the leaves are margined with white. 25 cts.

SYRINGA chinensis (Persian Lilac); syn., *S. rothamagensis*. The Lilacs are too well known and admired to need much description, more than to name their colors. This is a free bloomer, with reddish flowers. 35 cts.

S. Japonica (Tree Lilac). A vigorous grower, that forms a medium sized tree, and blooms in loose, spreading clusters of creamy white flowers. A new and scarce species. 50c. to 75c.

S. Josikea. A fine late bloomer, with bluish-purple flowers, less fragrant than some others. 50c.

S. ligustrina Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Lilac). A new variety, with slender, drooping branches, blooming several weeks later than the old sorts; flowers delicate pink or pale lilac; a rare novelty. \$1.50.

S. oblata. A Chinese species, remarkable for its large, fresh foliage, not subject to mildew, as most Lilacs are. during the latter part of summer. \$1.

S. Persica. This species has small, narrow leaves, and blooms very freely. 35 cts.

S. P. alba (White Lilac). A choice variety. 50 cts.

S. villosa. A new Japanese species, which blooms two or three weeks after other Lilacs are done. Flowers in large, spreading panicles of a delicate pale lilac shade. Scarce and valuable. \$1.50.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). The old species of our grandmothers' gardens, so universally loved. 25 cts.

S. v. alba (Common White Lilac). 50 cts.

S. v. Charles the 10th. A very fine variety, that blooms freely in large clusters. 50 cts.

S. v. insignis rubra (Red Lilac). The flower buds are red, but purplish-lilac when open. 40c.

S. v. Ludwig Spath. A new hybrid form introduced from Germany. The flowers and clusters are very large, fine and dark in color. \$1.50.

S. v. Frau Dammann. New, and said to be the best white Lilac. \$1.50.

S. v. President Grevy. A beautiful new variety, with large, double flowers in clusters 10 inches long and blue in color. \$1.50.

☞ There has been a host of Lilacs introduced within the past few years, but the above are three of the best new ones.

S. v. rubra de Marley. A very free bloomer; flowers reddish-purple; one of the best varieties for winter forcing. 35 cts.

TAMARIX gallica (Tamarisk). A shrub, with very slender branches, fine, feathery foliage, and delicate pink flowers. 25 cts.

T. parviflora (African Tamarisk). The flowers are a brighter pink than *T. gallica*; excellent for planting near the sea. 25 cts.

VIBURNUM Japonicum latifolium (Broad-leaved Viburnum). A scarce, new variety, with large, luxuriant foliage, that changes to rich, bright hues in autumn, making it a wonderfully effective foliage plant all the season. \$1.50.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large, spreading bush, with massive foliage; flowers cream-white, in flat cymes. 25 cts.

V. opulus (Cranberry Tree); syn., *V. oxycoccus*. The fruit of this bush resembles in size, shape and color the edible cranberry, and is very ornamen-

tal as it hangs in clusters among the branches. It is edible in absence of anything better, but is too seedy to be valuable. 25 cts.

VIBURNUM opulus sterilis (Snowball). A beautiful shrub when in good condition, but, unfortunately, it suffers serious disfigurement from insects and disease which attack its leaves in many localities. 25 cts.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). One of the choicest hardy shrubs, with remarkably healthy dark foliage; the perfect balls of pure white, sterile flowers are borne in great profusion. A decided improvement on the old Snowball; very popular. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

V. p. tomentosum. Differs from *V. plicatum* in having larger, heavier leaves, and in the sterile flowers being generally confined to the outer edge of the clusters; scarce and desirable. \$1.50.

V. tinus (Laurustinus). An evergreen species, which needs winter protection in this latitude; a handsome shrub for pots or tubs. \$1 to \$5.

WEIGELA. (Also spelled *Weigelia*.) Modern botanists decide that this genus should be called *Diervilla*, but we retain the well known older name for convenience.

W. florabunda (Purple Weigela); syn., *W. multiflora*. Plant of slender growth, with dark fuzzy bark and leaves, and dark purplish flowers in great profusion; a fine, distinct sort. 25 cts.

W. grandiflora; syn., *Weigela amabilis*. A strong grower, with light pink flowers. 25 cts.

W. g. Isolinx. Flowers open white, but change to blush. 25 cts.

W. g. candida. Flowers pure white; new and fine. 25 cts.

W. hortensis A. Carriere. Bright rose; a choice new variety. 25 cts.

W. hortensis nivea. Flowers snow-white, and continuous bloomer; very pretty, but not as hardy as some of the others. 25 cts.

W. rosea. The best known species, and one of the best rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

W. r. aurea variegata (Variegated Weigela). A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly defined variegation of green, yellow and pink in its leaves; very effective and useful; flowers similar to *W. rosea*, delicate rose and pink. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs. 25 cts.

W. r. Desboisii. Deep rose color; one of the brightest and finest. 25 cts.

W. r. Symmondsii. Rose and white. 25 cts.

W. Lavellei. A new hybrid sort, with dark reddish purple flowers, that blooms more than once during summer. 25 cts.

W. Stelznerii. A new dark red variety. 35 cts.

W. trifida (Yellow Weigela); syn., *Diervilla lutea*. A low bush, with small yellow flowers in midsummer. 25 cts.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. A rare Chinese shrub, with pinnate leaves, like the mountain ash. It blooms in upright clusters of bell-shaped flowers, pure white with reddish streaks about the base of petals. It is odd and very desirable, but rather difficult to raise in perfection. \$1.

ROSES.

ALMOST every one who raises flowers wants Roses. I can furnish nearly all the popular varieties of the hardy Hybrid Perpetual and Everblooming classes. If purchasers will state which they prefer, whether the hardy "June" Roses or monthly bloomers, I will make selections which will give them satisfaction. Roses should be planted in *rich* ground, and then have a good coat of cow manure spread over the surface. It is probable that one-half of the Roses die of *starvation*. 1-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-3 year plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. For other running Roses, see page 35.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. A distinct, new running or climbing Rose, of vigorous habit. Although sometimes a little tardy in starting off, when well established it grows rapidly, and produces in great abundance large clusters of small, semi-double, bright crimson Roses, covering the plant with a gorgeous sheet of bloom. The abundance of the bloom, its bright color, its clustered form, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without losing their brilliancy, are qualities which make it a popular favorite wherever known. It can be grown as a large bush, or in beds pegged down to the ground, or is a suitable plant for veranda, wall, pillar or fence. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

GOLDEN RAMBLER. A new seedling Rose raised in England. It comes very highly recommended as an ever-blooming yellow climber, and a fitting companion for Crimson Rambler. The introducer

says it flowers in clusters early and late, and their plants have been positively laden with bunches of beautiful miniature polyantha-like buds of straw and orange yellow, and they have known it to grow 15 feet in one season. 75 cts.

ROSA WICHURIANA (Japan Trailing Rose).

An admirable rapid grower, of prostrate or trailing habit, sending out strong, slender shoots, 10 to 20 feet long, in one season, covering the ground with a luxuriant carpet of small, glossy foliage, above which are borne the abundant clusters of beautiful, pure white, single Roses, with a crown of golden anthers in the center of each flower. The plants are perfectly hardy, continuous bloomers, and valuable for covering the ground of a Rose border or other garden plat, or for ornamenting banks, ledges or rocky places. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.

WHERE HEDGES are appropriately introduced, they add as much to decorative planting as a neat frame does to a handsome picture. Since the introduction of barbed wire, we now possess the advantage of being able to depend on hedges of many of the handsome evergreens and flowering shrubs for protection against cattle and other intruders. Two or three strands of wire stretched very tightly along the line of a hedge will make a safe and effectual barrier, and will soon be hidden from view by the growth of the plants. The following are some of the best species for ornamental hedging, and are more fully described in the preceding pages.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

ARBOR-VITÆ, American. 1 to 4 feet, \$1 to \$5 per doz., \$5 to \$35 per 100.

A. Siberian. 1 to 3 feet, \$1.50 to \$6 per doz., \$10 to \$40 per 100.

A. compacta. Dwarf. 1 to 2 feet, \$2 to \$4 per doz., \$10 to \$25 per 100.

A. Hoveyi. Dwarf. 1 to 2 feet, \$2 to \$4 per doz., \$10 to \$25 per 100.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. 2 to 5 feet, \$2 to \$6 per doz., \$12 to \$40 per 100.

R. p. aurea. 1½ to 4 feet, \$2 to \$6 per doz., \$15 to \$50 per 100.

SPRUCE, Hemlock. 1½ to 4 feet, \$2.50 to \$7 per doz., \$15 to \$50 per 100.

S., Norway. 1 to 3 ft., \$1 to \$4 per doz., \$8 to \$30 per 100.

BOX, Bush. 4 to 6 inches, 35 cts. per linear yard; 6 inches, \$5 per 100.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

ALTHÆA, Double Red, White, and Pink. Colors separate. 2 to 6 feet, \$1.50 to \$3 per doz., \$6 to \$20 per 100.

A. seedlings. Colors mixed. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

CYDONIA or PYRUS Japonica (Japan Quince). 1 to 3 feet, \$1 to \$2.50 per doz., \$5 to \$15 per 100.

DOGWOOD, Crimson-barked. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

DEUTZIA crenata and scabra. 2 to 6 feet, \$1.50 to \$3 per doz., \$8 to \$20 per 100.

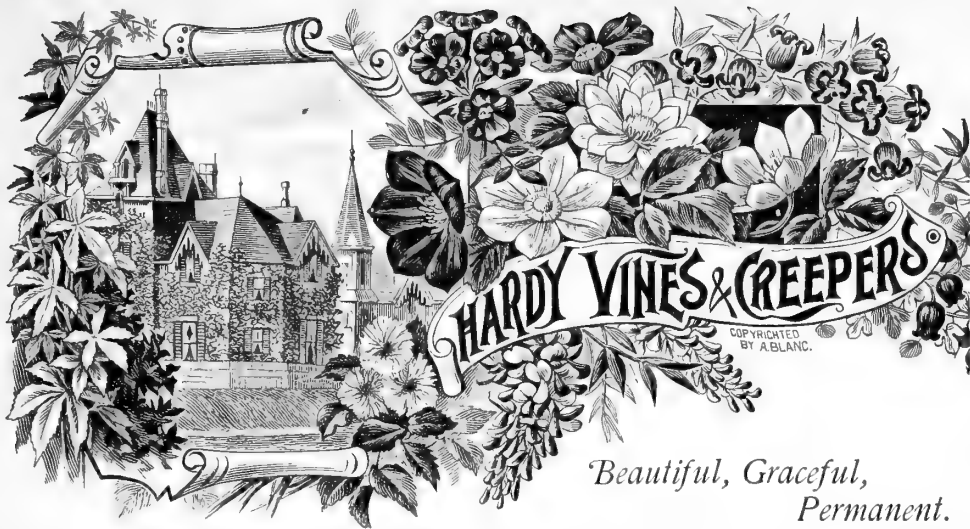
LILACS, Seedlings. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

PRIVET, California. 1 to 3 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz., \$8 to \$15 per 100.

SILVER THORN (*Eleagnus argentea*). 1 to 5 feet, \$1 to \$2 per doz., \$5 to \$10 per 100.

SPIRÆAS, in variety. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

OSAGE ORANGE. The cheapest hedge plant. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000; extra strong plants, \$1.50 per 100.



ALMOST every one appreciates the value and beauty of vines about a home to supply the finishing touches of natural grace and beauty such as cannot be produced by any other means. It is, however, often difficult to get them started to growing vigorously in the desired positions for several reasons. The ground is frequently too dry near the house, being sheltered from storms and dews by the building, and is drained by the foundation walls. Frequently the surface soil is poor, the result of grading with gravel or subsoil taken from the cellar; or the roots of large trees nearby may absorb the moisture and fertility of the land, so that there is but little if any nourishment left within reach of the new plant, and it necessarily dies of starvation. It is, therefore, particularly necessary for the first few years to MANURE AND WATER LIBERALLY the vines planted near the house and piazzas.

Many a plain blank wall is rendered artistic by the graceful tracings of the slender vines of *Ampelopsis Veitchii* (or *tricuspidata*). The imperfections of dilapidated buildings or declining tree trunks can be concealed or made attractive by shrouding them with a drapery of climbers. A barren knoll, or rocky cliff, or roadway embankment, or hill-side washout can often be changed into attractive landscape features by supplying material for nature to clothe them with some of the many charms which she alone can weave.

ACTINIDIA polygama. A rare but elegant Japanese climber, with light brown bark and clean foliage. In rich soil it grows very rapidly, and is an excellent vine for trellis or arbor; flowers small, white, fragrant. 50 cts.

AKEBIA quinata. A pretty and rapid climber that twines very tightly around any available support; leaves small, five-parted and nearly evergreen; flowers purple. This vine—an introduction from Japan—is not so well known as it deserves. 25 cts.

AMPELOPSIS aconitifolia; syn., *A. dissecta*. An admirable vine, with shiny dissected leaves; fine for covering rocks or unsightly spots. 50 cts.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, American Ivy). One of the finest vines; will climb to the top of the highest tree or wall; very vigorous and rapid. The brilliant autumn tints are the glory of many a landscape. 25 cts.

A. tricolor (Variegated Grape Vine); syn., *Vitis heterophyllavariegata*. A beautiful vine, of medium size, with leaves resembling those of a grape vine, handsomely marbled with green, white and pink; the growing wood and petioles are also white and pink, and the ripe berries are a beautiful pale blue. A rare and valuable plant. 50 cts.

A. tricuspidata (Japan Ivy); syn., *A. Veitchii*. The best and most popular vine for covering a wall or building quickly. It requires rich ground, and a little time and patience to get the plants started, but after they are well established, they grow rapidly, and will cling firmly to almost any surface. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A strong grower, with large heart-shaped leaves, and curious pipe-shaped flowers. 50 cts.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Creeper). See *Tecoma*, page 35.

CELASTRUS scandens (Bitter Sweet). An excellent, vigorous twining plant, most attractive when loaded with its orange and scarlet fruit, which hang on nearly all winter. 25 cts.

CLEMATIS. These are the most showy hardy flowering vines. They need rich land and a constant mulching of manure to secure their best development. They are often slow in starting, and do not do much the first year, but if they are nursed patiently, until the roots become established in the soil, the tops will then develop rapidly, and make a fine show. There are a great many varieties in cultivation, of various shades, and blooming at different times. The following are a few of the best. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

C. Henryi. Large; creamy white.

C. Jackmanni. Rich violet-purple; very free bloomer; one of the best.

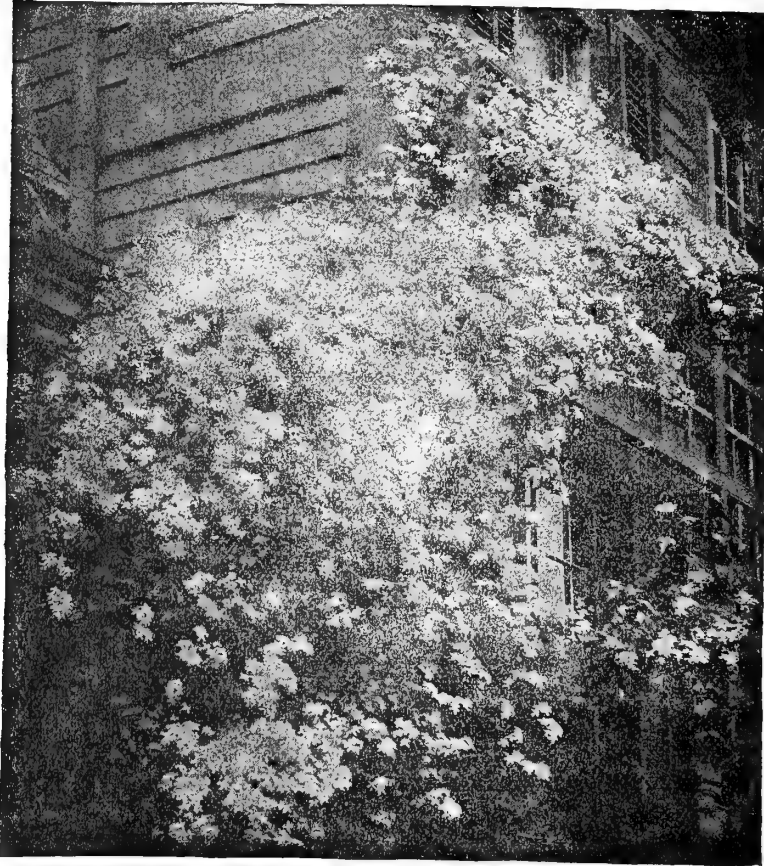
C. Lady Londesborough. Silvery gray, with a pale bar in each petal.

C. Lucie Lemoine. Double flowered white.

C. Mad. Edouard Andre. A beautiful new variety; the nearest to a bright red or crimson of any large flowered Clematis. \$1.

C. Miss Bateman. White, with red anthers.

C. flammula (Virgin's Bower.) A favorite vine for piazza pillars and lattices; flowers small, white and fragrant. 50 cts.



Clematis paniculata on a Trellis against a House.

CLEMATIS paniculata. An excellent vine of rapid growth, quickly covering arbors, or trellises with handsome, glossy green foliage. The small white flowers, borne in long slender clusters, cover the plant in a sheet of bloom late in summer, and are delightfully fragrant; a valuable addition to the hardy climbers. Very effective for covering rocks, embankments, or tree trunks, or to grow on stakes in the garden or the shrubbery. 25c.; 5 for \$1.

C. Star of India. Purplish red bars.

C. Virginica. A hardy, free-growing, native species, with small white flowers in midsummer and a cloud of light, feathery seeds in fall. 25 cts.

C. viorna coccinea. A rare and beautiful variety, distinct from any of the above. The flowers are thick and fleshy, about one inch in diameter, of a scarlet color. 75 cts.

DOLICHOS Japonica. A rare Japanese vine with large three-parted leaves; a wonderfully rapid grower, often reaching from 20 to 30 feet in one season. Long racemes of purple and white flowers somewhat like a wistaria; open in early summer. \$1.

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). The hardy, small-leaved evergreen Ivy. The use of hardy evergreen ivies for covering walls, the trunks of large trees, etc., is not sufficiently appreciated in this

country. An artistic charm can be given to many otherwise unsightly objects by covering them with permanent greenness. "For a rare old plant is the Ivygreen." We have a few plants raised from a branch plucked from the grave of William Penn in the quiet little Jordans graveyard near Uxbridge, England. We call it Jordans Ivy. Some admirers of this great, good man attach a sentimental value to these plants for their association. 25 cts.; 5 for \$1.

LONICERA Belgica (Fragrant Dutch Honeysuckle.) Flowers red and yellow; blooms all summer. An old favorite, and one of the best of the Honeysuckles. 25 cts.

L. flexosa aurea (Golden Japan Honeysuckle). Leaves beautifully veined and variegated with yellow, with a tinge of red toward autumn; an elegant plant. 25 cts.

L. flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). A choice but scarce species, with bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. 35 cts.

L. Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong grower and a constant bloomer; flowers open white and change to buff the next day; very fragrant; one of the best. 25 cts.

L. Japonica (Pink Woodbine, Evergreen Honeysuckle). A choice and well-known sort, with purplish stem and leaves, holding its foliage all winter; flowers pink and white, delightfully fragrant. 25c.

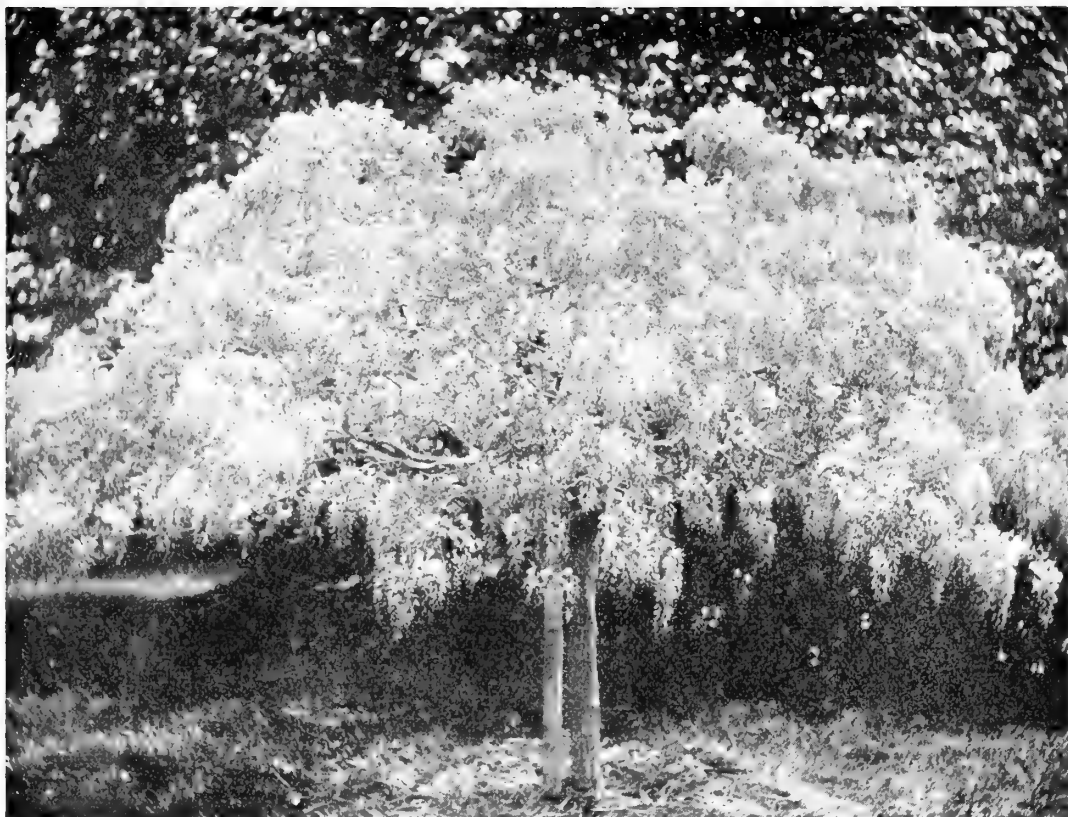
L. perfoliata. Flowers buff or straw color; leaves smooth and shining, enclosing the branch. 25c.

L. sempervirens (Coral or Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A beautiful and favorite sort when not disturbed by insects, which sometimes disfigure the foliage. 25 cts.

LYCIUM Chinensis (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A very hardy, vigorous plant; valuable for trellis or embankments; small, purple flowers in summer, with scarlet berries in autumn and winter. 35 cts.

PASSIFLORA cœrulea (Hardy Passion Vine). The roots of this species of Passion Vine are nearly hardy, and will live in the open ground in sheltered positions for many years. They do not sprout until the weather gets warm, but then they grow with astonishing rapidity. The flowers are singular and beautiful. 25 cts.

PERIPLOCA græca (Silk Vine). A wonderfully rapid grower, with narrow pointed leaves, and star-shaped chocolate-colored flowers. 25 cts.



Chinese Wistaria (*Wistaria Chinensis*). (Grown in Tree form.)

ROSA setigera (Prairie Rose). A vigorous wild Rose of Michigan and other states, the parent of some of the choicest and hardiest climbing varieties, which are very popular for pillars, etc. 25c.

R. s. Baltimore Belle. Blush or nearly white; buds of fine form. 25 cts.

R. s. Gem of the Prairies. Rosy red, rather darker than Prairie Queen. 25 cts.

R. s. Queen of the Prairies. Flowers cupped, bright rose color, fading to pink. 25 cts.

☞ Three of the hardiest and best climbing Roses. See also other hardy Roses, on page 32.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides (Climbing Hydrangea). A climbing plant, with white or flesh colored flowers, resembling some of the hydrangeas; a slow grower while young and hard to get started, but very showy when large. 50 cts.

TECOMA grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Flower). A moderate climber, with large, orange-scarlet flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter; very showy when in full bloom. It is a beautiful object when trained to a stake, and made to assume the form of a standard shrub or tree. Wistarias and many other hardy vines are also very effective when trained in similar manner. It requires a little labor to keep them symmetrical, but their beauty when in bloom is ample pay for the pains. 50 cts.

T. radicans (Trumpet Creeper); syn., *Bignonia radicans*. A stout and rapid climber that ascends to great heights and makes a picturesque covering for old trunks or ruined buildings or rocks. 25c.

WISTARIA chinensis (Blue Wistaria). A very strong grower, after once established, that climbs high and twines tightly; sometimes objectionable in prying the boards or shingles from wooden buildings. It blooms very profusely early in summer, and again more sparingly later in the season. Flowers sky-blue, in pendulous clusters. 25 c. to \$1.

W. c. alba (White Wistaria). A choice variety with white flowers Both of these may be trained up to single stem and grown as bushes, when they are effective as lawn ornaments. 50 cts. to \$1. See cut.

W. c. flore plena (Double-flowered Wistaria). A rare and beautiful variety, with long clusters of double, pale blue flowers. 75 cts.

W. brachybotrya. A short-clustered Japanese species, with purple flowers. 50 cts.

W. frutescens (American Wistaria, Glycine). A smaller, more slender vine than the former species, with smaller clusters of purple flowers. 25c.

W. f. magnifica. A fine variety, with long clusters of pink or flesh-colored flowers. 50 cts.

W. multijuga (Japan Wistaria). A rare species, with purplish or lilac-colored flowers, borne in immense clusters, sometimes 2 feet in length. \$1.

VINCA minor (Blue Periwinkle). A low, creeping plant, valuable for covering graves, or the ground under pine trees and other shady places where grass will not grow. 25 cts. per clump; small plants, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

V. m. alba (White Periwinkle). A very pretty variety, with variegated leaves early in the season, and pure white flowers. 25 cts.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS, BULBS, ETC.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus (Blue African Lily).

An admirable plant for culture in pots or tubs; needs an abundance of water when growing; must be wintered secure from frost. 50 cts.

AGAVE Americana (Century Plant). Green-leaved. 25 cts. to \$1.50.

A. A. variegata. Striped-leaved Century Plant. 50 cts. to \$2.50.

AQUILEGIA Canadensis (Columbine.) A very hardy native species, with red flowers. 25 cts.

A. vulgaris (English Columbine). These are excellent plants for rockeries and hardy borders; of various shades of white, blue and red. 25 cts.

ARUNDO Donax (Angle Reed). An interesting plant, giving a tropical appearance to a group. 50c.

A. D. versicolor (Variegated Arundo). A splendid variegated plant, with long, narrow leaves, beautifully marked with parallel stripes of green and white, but no two of them exactly alike. A magnificent plant for lawn, or for mingling with masses of other tropical foliage; always scarce. 50 and 75c.

BOCCONIA cordata; syn., *B. Japonica.* A handsome, hardy herbaceous plant, with stately habit and finely cut large leaves, of a silvery color. 25 cts.

CANNA (Indian Shot). The new flowering varieties known as Crozy's French Cannas are wonderfully showy, being very free and constant bloomers. The flowers are very large, attractive and rich in color, and in combination with the luxuriant foliage, they are unequalled for producing a brilliant tropical effect.



Crozy's French Cannas.

CANNA, Alphonse Bouvier. Tall, green-foliaged variety, with large crimson flowers; very vigorous and floriferous. 20 cts. each, 8 for \$1.

Charles Henderson. Of dwarf, compact habit, with very large crimson flowers. 20c. each, 8 for \$1.

Egandale. One of the best dark-foliaged varieties, with large, bright red flowers. 20c. each, 8 for \$1.

Emile Leclerc. A moderate grower, with bright green leaves and orchid-like flowers of a bright yellow, mottled with scarlet and crimson spots; a constant bloomer and very showy. 25 cts.

Florence Vaughan. A fine, dwarf green-foliaged variety, with very large flowers; bright yellow, spotted with scarlet, borne in large heads in great profusion. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.

J. D. Cabos. Dark bronzy foliage; flowers very large and abundant, of bright orange or apricot color. 20 cts. each, 8 for \$1.

Mad. Crozy. Of medium height, but compact, massive habit, with green foliage and large heads of bloom; flowers dazzling scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. 20 cts. each, 8 for \$1.

Ornement de Grand Ronde. Plant very tall and large; leaves very broad and rich, dark color; one of the finest for foliage effect. Flowers scarlet, but a shy bloomer. 15 cts.

Paul Bruant. Medium height; foliage dark green, with purplish edge; flowers orange and scarlet. 20 cts. each, 8 for \$1.

Paul Marquant. Dwarf habit; foliage green; flowers very large, of a bright, indescribable color, showing shades of scarlet, salmon and carmine. 20 cts. each, 8 for \$1.

Queen Charlotte. A dwarf grower, about 3 feet in height; flowers a dazzling and very pleasing combination of crimson and gold, each petal being broadly margined with a rich yellow hue. Very effective. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

Robusta. One of the best old dark-foliaged sorts for massing. 10c. each, 75c. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Star of '91. A very dwarf, compact variety, rarely exceeding 2 or 2½ feet in height; excellent for pot-culture, being an almost perpetual bloomer. Flowers very large, rich, glowing scarlet, edged with golden yellow. 20 cts. each, 8 for \$1.

COLOCASIA esculenta (Caladium, Elephant's Ear). In rich soil, with plenty of moisture, the leaves of this plant will attain enormous size, and produce a grand effect. The bulbs must be kept in a dry, warm place in winter. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The requirements for successful Chrysanthemum culture in open ground are rich soil, plenty of water, and sunlight. To get very large flowers it is necessary to "disbud" the plants; that is, remove all the flower-buds as soon as they appear, except one or two at the extremity of each branch. We have many fine varieties, adapted for pot or garden culture, which we will supply at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; smaller plants 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CONVALLARIA majalis † (Lily-of-the-Valley).

These need rich land and moisture for best results. If grown in narrow beds or rows, and the land cultivated between them, they bloom better than when allowed to run into a solid mat or sod. Large clumps, 25 cts.

DAHLIAS.

I make a specialty of Dahlia culture, and raise several thousand plants annually, each year endeavoring to improve the collection, if possible, by adding a few new varieties and discarding old ones.

The following is a list of some of the best kinds that I have found, and persons who have seen them in bloom pronounce them the **BEST COLLECTION OF DAHLIAS IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY.** Large roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; small roots and cuttings, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

- A. D. Lavoni.** Beautiful soft pink. One of the best.
- Adelaide.** Bright yellow.
- Amazon.** Yellow, striped crimson.
- Constance.** Pure white.
- Chang.** Yellow, tipped with crimson.
- Defiance.** Lemon, tipped with white.
- Donald Beaton.** Dark velvety maroon.
- Elegans.** White and purple; variable.
- Emily.** Delicate lavender-blush; very large.
- Fascination.** Large; light lavender.
- Fanny Purchase.** Large; yellow; early bloomer.
- Madge Wildfire.** Scarlet.
- Mantes Le Ville.** Very fine purple.
- Modesty.** Lavender. One of the finest.
- Moonbeam.** Pure white.
- Mrs. Wm. Piggott.** Cream white; perfect form.
- Puritan.** White, splashed with carmine.
- Queen Victoria.** Yellow; very large.
- Rival.** Dark velvety maroon.
- Startler.** Maroon, tipped with white.
- Virgo Marie.** Pure white.
- Wacht am Rhine.** Purplish maroon.
- Wm. C. Bryant.** Yellow and buff.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

A distinct species, with longer petals that are not quilled as in the older varieties. The flowers are large, full and beautiful.

- Cochineal.** Rich crimson, toned with a brownish shade.
- Firefly.** Rich velvety crimson.
- Glare of the Garden.** Brilliant scarlet.
- Patrick Henry.** Pure white; very large.
- Lady Masham.** Salmon-scarlet; very large.
- Nymphæa.** Large flower, broad petals, light pink, resembling a pink water-lily.
- Prince Alexander.** Crimson, shading to salmon.
- William Pearce.** Golden yellow; very free.
- Zulu.** Dark velvety maroon, nearly black.

DWARF DAHLIAS.

These are dwarf, bushy plants, from 2 to 4 feet high, and bloom very freely; flowers large, double and perfect form. Fine for bedding.

Crimson Gem. One of the finest and freest bloomers. Beautiful rich color.



Large-flowering Dahlias.

Fire King. Dazzling scarlet; a wonderfully free bloomer. 2 feet high.

Guiding Star. Pure white, fringed petals; distinct and fine.

King of Dwarfs. Rich dark purple.

Tom Pouse. Crimson maroon.

White Dove. Pure white.

POMPON DAHLIAS.

This is the small-flowered section. The plants grow from 4 to 6 feet high. The flowers are full and perfect, but small in size. They are produced in great profusion, fairly covering the plant, and are very much admired.

Berte Bauman. Scarlet, tipped with white.

Canary. Canary and buff.

Daisy. White, with lilac blush.

Eli Willard. Ecru or buff, shaded with pink.

Golden Gem. Bright yellow; very free bloomer.

Goldpearl. Crimson, tipped with gold; effective, and one of the best.

Little Fred. Pink, tipped with carmine.

Little Naiad. Dark maroon; smallest flower.

Little Nymph. Nearly white, with a faint lavender blush.

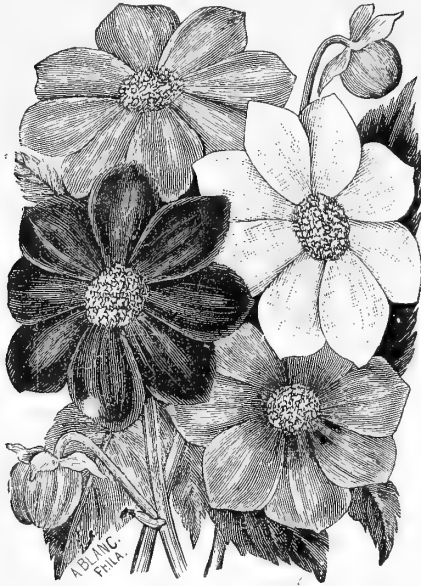
Little Rifleman. Very dark maroon, sometimes tipped with white or pink; variable.

Little Virginie. Bright, rosy purple.

Mignon. Very bright crimson scarlet.

Una. White; best white pompon.

Sappho. Very dark and small.



Single Dahlias.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

Single Dahlias are so very old fashioned that they are *new* to many of the present generation of plant buyers. Some of the modern varieties are perfect in form, and are as beautiful as the large flowered clematis, which they closely resemble.

Cloth of Gold. Sulphur yellow.

Fashion. Changeable pink.

Miss Louise Pyror. Crimson, shaded with rose.

Victory. Pure white; best single white.

White Queen. White; very free bloomer.

DICENTRA (*Diehlytra*)spectabilis (Bleeding Heart).

An old and favorite hardy herbaceous plant, of a very distinct character; flowers heart-shaped, rosy pink and white. 25 cts.

ERIANTHUS ravenneæ (Hardy Pampas Grass). A handsome and perfectly hardy plume-bearing grass. Its feathery plumes, 1 foot long, are borne very freely on stems 8 to 10 feet high. 35 cts.

EULALIA Japonica. A tall, showy grass with plain green leaves. 25 cts.

E. J. foliis striatis (Variegated Eulalia.) A beautiful hardy grass 4 to 5 feet high, graceful in appearance, with long narrow leaves, conspicuously striped with green and white, and handsome plumes resembling a prince's feather. 15 to 50 cts.

E. J. gracillima (Narrow-Leaved Eulalia). A distinct new variety, with very narrow light green leaves, with a conspicuous white midrib; a neat and graceful plant, and a valuable addition to this useful and popular species. 25 cts. to \$1.

E. J. Zebrina (Zebra Grass). A quaint novelty, with yellow bands around the stems and across the leaves. 25 cts. All the Eulalias are hardy, free-bloomers, and their plumes are excellent for house decorations. They are useful for many

positions in garden or lawn in single clumps, in mixed groups or on the edge of water. A group of hardy grasses arranged with Erianthus in the center, with a row of the last 3 varieties of Eulalia next, and a border of variegated Arundo, with a few Cannas of several varieties interspersed among them, makes a very effective combination.

FUNKIA ovata (Blue Hemerocallis). A very free bloomer, with bluish-lilac flowers. 25 cts.

F. o. marginata. A variety in which the leaves are distinctly margined with white. 50 cts.

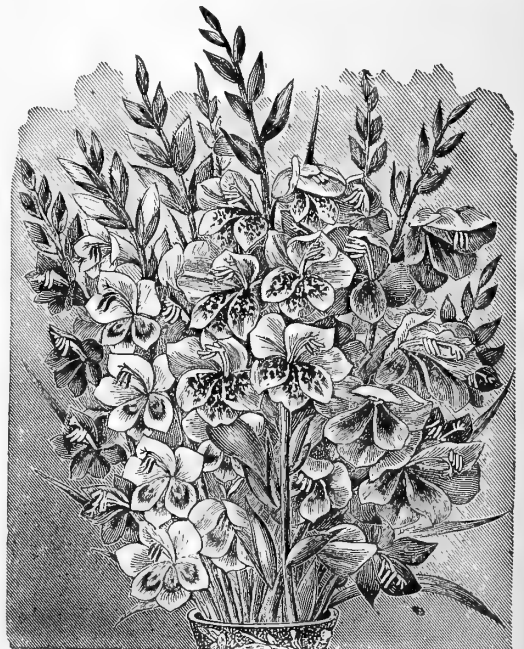
F. subcordata (White Day Lily); syn., *Hemerocallis alba.* A splendid hardy herbaceous plant, with broad glossy leaves, and large tubular pure white flowers of delightful fragrance. It prefers a partial shade with abundance of water. 50 cts.

GLADIOLI.

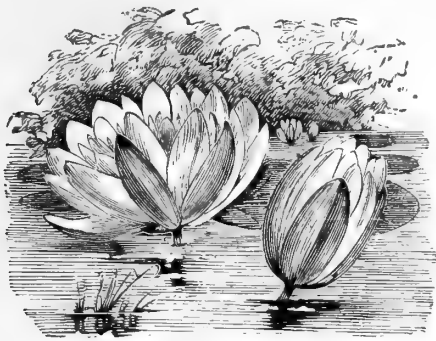
Among the most beautiful and popular summer-flowering bulbs. The culture of the Gladiolus is very simple. They will thrive in almost any rich soil, except a stiff clay, but are very susceptible to injury from rank manure. The ground should be well enriched with old manure that is thoroughly decomposed, which it is better to apply in the autumn.

Plant the bulbs 6 to 9 inches apart; the larger ones 4 and the smaller ones 2 inches deep. Make an early planting as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm, and continue to plant at intervals of 2 weeks during the spring. In this way a succession of bloom may be had from mid-summer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried, the earth and old roots removed, and then stored in a cool, dry place, secure from frost until spring.

In Gladiolus flowers the delicate tints and markings are so exquisitely contrasted and blended that at-



Mixed Gladiolus.



White Water-Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*).

GLADIOLI, continued.

tempts at written descriptions are only bewildering, and fail to convey much idea of the true character and beauty of the fine shaded varieties. They must be seen to be appreciated. We therefore ask those who are not familiar with them to repose confidence in us, and be willing to trust, in a measure, to our selection. We guarantee to give customers the worth of their money, and quite as good collections as they would be likely to select from a long descriptive list. Named bulbs, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$5 per 100.

GLADIOLUS Brenchleyensis. This is one of the oldest, best, cheapest, and most effective bright scarlet varieties. A few hundred of them planted thickly in a bed or border present a dazzling sight when in bloom, especially against a green background. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

MIXED GLADIOLUS. The way to get the greatest show for the least money in Gladiolus is to buy FINE MIXED BULBS, which are a promiscuous collection of many choice varieties, of various colors and shades, without names. It is simply a portion of stock, in the cultivation of which we have not burdened ourselves with the labor of keeping each kind separate and labeled, thus saving a great deal of care and work. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100. Mixed, mostly shades of red, 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

MIXED SEEDLING GLADIOLUS. Young bulbs raised from seed gathered from the finest named kinds, which give a grand lot of hybrid varieties, many of them of rare beauty and finer than some kinds which have long French names and high prices attached to them. 50 cts. per doz. \$2.50 per 100.

HELENIUM autumnale superbum. An admirable hardy plant for enlivening the herbaceous garden or shrubby border with a mass of bright yellow bloom in early autumn. 25 cts.

HELIANTHUS multiflorus nanus (Dwarf Sunflower). A very showy plant when in full bloom in midsummer. Flowers from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, very double and perfect in form, like fine yellow chrysanthemums. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS moscheutos. An excellent cheap plant for filling in vacant spaces. Develops rapidly and blooms freely late in summer and early autumn. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

HYACINTHUS candicans. A hardy bulb, that sends up flowering stalks 3 to 4 feet high, crowned with numerous white bell-shaped flowers; fine for large groups and borders. 20 cts.

IRIS Kämpferi (Japan Iris). This is one of the finest species of this large and interesting genus. The flowers are large, and of various shades of white, blue, maroon, purple and yellow, mingled in a great variety of combinations. They are showy, hardy midsummer bloomers. Some of the recent importations from Japan show marvels of size and color in the flowers not thought of a few years ago. Sure to grow in public favor. Named kinds, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; unnamed seedlings, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

IMANTOPHYLLUM miniatum (Leather-leaved Lily). A winter bloomer of the amaryllis family, and a very satisfactory pot-plant for window culture. It sends up stalks which bear clusters of from 10 to 20 orange-red flowers. 50 cts.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). A handsome hardy herbaceous plant, native in wet land, but succeeds well in cultivation. 25 cts.

NYPHÆA odorata (White Water-Lily). This beautiful native aquatic plant can be easily cultivated in an artificial pond, or tank or tub of water. It needs very rich earth, say one-half cow manure, if in a small tub, and shallow water until the leaves are well started. The roots should not freeze in winter. 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

PAEONIAS, HERBACEOUS.

Pæonies are among the showiest and most valuable herbaceous plants for almost any situation. In shady spots, where many plants fail, Pæonies will flourish if the ground is kept rich and moist. Following are a few good hardy sorts. Large clumps, 50 cts. each. Divided roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

August Lemoine. Deep crimson.

Compte de Paris. Very full, blush center, encircled by a row of broad pink petals.

Festiva. Pure white, with a few crimson streaks in center petals; very fine.

Fragrans. Bright rose color, with delightful rose fragrance; excellent.

Fulgida. Carmine.



Tritoma uvaria. (See page 40.)

PÆONIA, continued.

Humei. Very large, clear rosy pink, late bloomer, and one of the best and most vigorous.

La Superba. A beautiful changeable variety, opening bushy and pink but fading to white when fully expanded.

Officinalis plena. Deep crimson; early bloomer.

Rubra grandiflora. Large, rosy carmine.

Whitleyi. Pure white.

PHLOX DECUSSATA.

(Hardy Herbaceous Phlox.)

The improvements effected in the hardy garden Phlox within the past few years is as marked as in almost any of the old fashioned herbaceous plants. Instead of the pale lilac or faded purple flowers of 25 years ago, we now have them in clear bright, decided colors as well as in the most delicate shades, blended in beautiful combinations, which every one admires, so that from being at one time almost discarded, they are now among the most popular late summer bloomers.

In order to keep them at their best, the plants should be taken up, divided and replanted in fresh, rich land every second or third year. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Amphion. Deep purplish crimson.

Attraction. Rosy purple, with dark center.

Boule de Feu. Bright salmon, with crimson eye.

Eclairer. Silvery rose, with rosy salmon center.

La Feu de Monde (The Light of the World). Brilliant orange-red or flame color. Late.

Larina. Bright rose; variable, vigorous and free.

La Pole Nord. White, with crimson eye; one of the best tall late varieties.

Mad. Meuret. Rich salmon, with large, deep crimson eye.

Richard Wallace. White, violet-rose center.

Robur. Bright rose.

Sylphide. White, striped purple; variable and interesting.

Viergo Marie. Very fine, cream white.

SANTOLINA incana (Lavender Cotton). A hardy evergreen plant, forming a dense mass of fine, silvery sage-green foliage, about 1 foot high; admirable for bordering beds and for variety in foliage effect. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

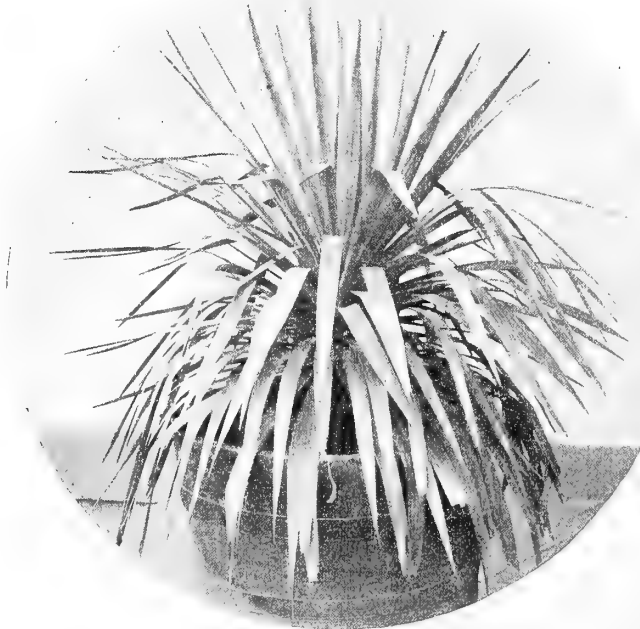
TRITOMA uvaria (Flame Flower, Red-hot Poker).

An admirable herbaceous plant, that blooms from midsummer till freezing weather. The stalks shoot up from 3 to 4 feet high, and continue blooming for several weeks. As the flower-buds open and fade, they pass through the shades of yellow, red and blue that a bar of hot iron does in cooling. The roots must be protected from hard freezing and much water in winter. 25 cts.

YUCCA filmentosa (Adam's Needle and Thread). A

fine evergreen border plant, with sharp, pointed leaves. The flower-stalks rise from 4 to 6 feet high, and bear white flowers. A very hardy and effective plant for a multitude of situations. 20 cts., \$1.50 per doz.; large plants, 50 cts.

Y. gloriosa recurva. A handsome foliage plant of more graceful habit than the old Adam's Needle, but not as free a bloomer; excellent for outdoor winter decoration in tubs and vases, as shown in illustration. Large plants, \$1.50.



Yucca gloriosa recurva.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

A GOOD way to prepare land for an orchard or fruit garden is to raise a big crop of potatoes, corn or vegetables on it; then manure heavily and plant. Stable manure, ground bones, wood ashes, potash, etc., are excellent fertilizers for fruit trees and plants. Potatoes, crimson clover, and buckwheat are excellent crops to raise in orchards. If bearing orchards are not cultivated, it is a good plan to keep hogs in them and let them root all they will. Trees should be examined near the ground in spring, in Fifth month, and again in Eighth and Ninth months for borers, which must be dug out.

Spraying with some poisonous or caustic solution is considered essential in fruit culture, as a protection against the ravages of insects, fungus diseases and blight. Pamphlets of information on the subject of spraying, spraying machines, insecticides, etc., can be had on application.

It is impossible to recommend any one variety of fruit as being the best or most desirable, because that which is best in some localities, or under some circumstances, may be entirely worthless elsewhere. Varieties often flourish in, and seem admirably adapted to, a particular section of country for a time; but after a few years they degenerate and become almost worthless, rendering it necessary to introduce new ones. In this list I have endeavored to give a few select varieties, that have been found to be good and reliable in various parts of the country, and under various circumstances. They are named nearly in the order of ripening. There are varieties of all the fruits which will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It is necessary for a planter to ascertain by careful inquiry or judicious experimenting which varieties are best suited to his particular soil, situation and needs. In filling orders, I adhere to the purchaser's selection as nearly as practicable but in case of a variety being sold out, I will substitute a similar one, unless requested not to do so.

RUSSIAN FRUITS. Many of the new fruits recently introduced from Russia are found to be valuable acquisitions for our northern and northwestern states where none but ironclad constitutions can endure the severities of climate; but as a rule these fruits are coarse grained and inferior in quality to some of the good old varieties, which are equally as well or better adapted to the more temperate climate of the middle states.

APPLES.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Early Apples.

Early Strawberry. Small, bright crimson, quality very good; valuable for home use; too small for profit.

Summer Rose. A very early, small, pink-striped Apple of excellent quality.

Early Harvest (Prince's), or **Sour Bough.** Straw color, medium size, subacid; very good.

Red Astrachan. A Russian Apple; bright red, medium size, rich acid flavor; very handsome.

Summer Hagloe. Greenish with red cheek, acid; excellent for cooking; tardy in commencing to bear; but long lived and a valuable market fruit.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow, very sweet; sells well.

Tetofsky. (Russian.) Medium, yellow, striped red; acid; tree very hardy, and an early bearer.

Yellow Transparent. (Russian.) Medium size yellow, good; an early bearer.

Summer Apples.

Cornell's Fancy. Conical, medium, bright red; striped; juicy and very good; moderate bearer.

Maiden's Blush. Large; pale yellow, with beautiful blush cheek; subacid, excellent; valuable.

Townsend. Large, red and yellow; flavor rich and pleasant, and an excellent eating Apple.

American Summer Pearmain. Medium; shaded red and yellow; one of the best flavored summer Apples. A feeble grower and poor bearer.

Summer Rambo. Medium to large; green, striped red; sprightly, subacid.

Gravenstein. Medium to large; yellow, striped red, beautiful; juicy and excellent; one of the best for home or market.

Autumn Apples.

Porter. Large; bright yellow, rich and sprightly; excellent, productive and valuable.

Orange Pippin. Medium, yellow, handsome; inferior quality, but productive and saleable.

Duchess of Oldenburg. (Russian.) Medium; yellow, striped red.

Ohio Nonpareil. Very large; bright red, beautiful and excellent; an early and abundant bearer.

Fall Pippin. Very large, yellow; excellent, moderate bearer.

Red Bietzheimer. One of the largest and handsomest apples; yellow, shaded red; good, productive.

Winter Apples.

Sheepnose, or American Golden Russet. Small; russet, rich and sprightly; excellent. One of the best, but too small for profit.

Haas, or Wine Apple. Large, red, good; valuable because it ripens between the autumn and winter varieties, when ripe Apples are scarce.

Smokehouse. Medium; yellow, shaded red; very good.

Fallowater. Very large; greenish yellow; good, productive and valuable for home and market.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, light green; excellent.

Romanstem. Medium, yellowish, sprightly subacid; excellent.

APPLES, continued.

Baldwin. Large, dark red; very good; productive, but here they often drop prematurely.

Smith's Cider. Medium; red and greenish yellow; juicy and good; an early and regular bearer and very productive. One of the most profitable Apples in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Ben Davis, or New York Pippin. Large, red, good; productive and popular in this section.

Nero. Medium to large, dark red; good, productive. Popular in New Jersey and elsewhere.

Winesap. Medium, dark red; rich and sprightly, very good. Adapted to light soil. Trees grow too thick and need frequent trimming.

Red Romanite, or Carthouse. Medium, dark red; very good, late keeper.

Ridge Pippin. Medium; yellow, firm and crisp; good, productive, and very late keeper.

Tewkesbury Winter Blush. Small; pale yellow, with crimson cheek; beautiful; enormously productive; very late keeper. Will keep in cellar till early summer Apples are ripe.

Newtown Pippin. Medium; yellowish green; excellent; late keeper; one of the best American Apples when in perfection, but unreliable; poor grower.

CRAB APPLES.

Siberian Red. Very small; yellow and crimson, beautiful; excellent for jelly.

Siberian Yellow. Bright yellow, similar to above except in color.

Transcendent. Bright red; immensely productive. A good Apple for market.

Hyslop. One of the largest and most beautiful Crabs; late keeper. Popular.

STANDARD PEARS.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100, except where priced.

Early Varieties.

Doyenne d' Ete. Small; yellow, with red cheek, good.

Wildcr. Small; yellow, with red cheek; good, beautiful, new; claimed to be the most valuable early Pear. 75 cts.

Koonce. New. Described as medium yellow, with carmine cheek; spicy, juicy, sweet; very good, vigorous and productive. \$1.

Beurre Giffard. Medium; yellowish green, with reddish cheek; excellent. One of the best very early Pears; poor grower while young; does best when top-worked into thrifty trees of bearing age.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; yellowish, with red cheek; rich and melting, excellent; very productive and popular; must be gathered before ripe or they rot at core.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small; yellow, with red cheek; beautiful, sweet and excellent.

Bartlett. Large, excellent; vigorous grower; very productive; the Pear for everybody.

Summer Pears.

Belle Lucrative. Medium; green; sugary, juicy; excellent, but won't sell because of poor color.

Buffum. Small; yellow and russet; good; enormously productive; valuable.

Autumn Pears.

Sheldon. Large; russet, sweet, juicy; excellent; one of the best.

Flemish Beauty. Large; yellow and blush; very good and productive, but subject to leaf blight, and casts its fruit prematurely.

Idaho. Very large; yellow and russet; excellent; a new western variety, claimed to be very hardy, vigorous and productive. 75 cts.

Seckel. Small; russet, with cinnamon-red cheek. The standard of excellence in Pears. Slow in commencing to bear, but very productive, long-lived and valuable.

Vermont Beauty. Medium; yellow, with crimson cheek; rich, juicy. A new Pear from Vermont, recommended as beautiful, excellent, and sure to sell in any market. Ripens immediately after Seckel, but is much larger in size. 75 cts.

Autumn and Early Winter Pears.

Beurre d' Anjou. Large, yellow, excellent; very productive and valuable.

Butter. Large; yellowish green and russet; juicy, rich, vinous flavor; excellent, vigorous and very productive. In our orchard this is the best and most desirable late variety.

Lawrence. Medium; yellow, sweet, buttery; excellent; productive and valuable in many sections.

Kieffer. Large; yellow and russet, sometimes with red cheek; juicy, coarse-grained, variable in quality. Trees are so vigorous and hardy, and bear so young and are so enormously productive that it is considered one of the most profitable for market where fine quality is a minor consideration.

Winter Nelis. Medium; dull russet; very good; feeble grower; very productive.

Vicar of Winkfield. Large; yellow; poor; tree very vigorous and enormously productive.

Lincoln Coreless. A new Pear from Tennessee, recommended as very large, yellow, luscious, excellent and very late keeper. The trees are good growers, with large, healthy foliage, and entirely free from blight, leaf-rust or mildew. \$1.

Dwarf Pears.

Price, 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.

Pear trees are "dwarfed" by budding them on quince roots. They should be planted very deep, so as to bury the point of budding. The best variety to grow in this way is **Duchesse d'Angouleme**.

The following varieties do well under favorable circumstances:

Bartlett, Howell, Beurre d'Anjou, Sheldon, Seckel and Clapp's Favorite.



Abundance.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This race of Plums, recently brought from Japan, is quite distinct in growth and foliage from the American and European species. They are vigorous growers, wonderfully productive, commencing to bear at an early age, and it is claimed that they are less subject to disease, black knot, and curculio ravages than other species, and therefore, by introducing some of the numerous varieties of this family, we may hope to see a revival of successful Plum culture in sections where it is now almost wholly abandoned. Numerous experiments have already given very satisfactory results, and we would encourage a general trial in family orchards and gardens. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Abundance. Large, red, of fair quality; very early.

Breckmans, or Sweet Botan. Red, sweet, excellent; very early; one of the best, but in some sections it blooms so early as to be injured by late frosts.

Burbank. Large, red, excellent; the best of this class; blooms later than the preceding.

Ogon. Large, yellow, sweet, but not so juicy; very productive and popular.

American and European Varieties.

40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Bradshaw. Large, red; yellow flesh; early.

German Prune. Purple; good; productive and popular.

Imperial Gage. Green; excellent; one of the most vigorous and productive of the Gages.

Lombard. Medium, purple, good; vigorous, very productive, and one of the most profitable in many sections.

Moore's Arctic. Medium; dark purple; very productive.

Richland. Medium, purple, good; originated in Bucks county, Pa., and one of the best for this section.

Shipper's Pride. Large, firm, purple, excellent; very productive.

Spaulding. Large, green, sweet, excellent; very vigorous. New. 75 cts.

Marianna. Small; bright red; good for cooking; very productive.

Wild Goose. Small; bright red; good for cooking; very early, and sometimes very productive, but on strong land it grows too much to bear well.

Wolf. Large; perfect freestone; one of the best for cooking and for table dessert fruit; very early, and wonderfully productive.

APRICOTS.

40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Breda, Moorpark, and Peach.

The following varieties have recently been introduced as RUSSIAN APRICOTS, and it is claimed that they are harder, more productive, and more reliable than the old varieties:

Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, J. L. Budd.

NECTARINES.

35 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Boston, Early Violet, Red Roman.

PEACHES.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100.

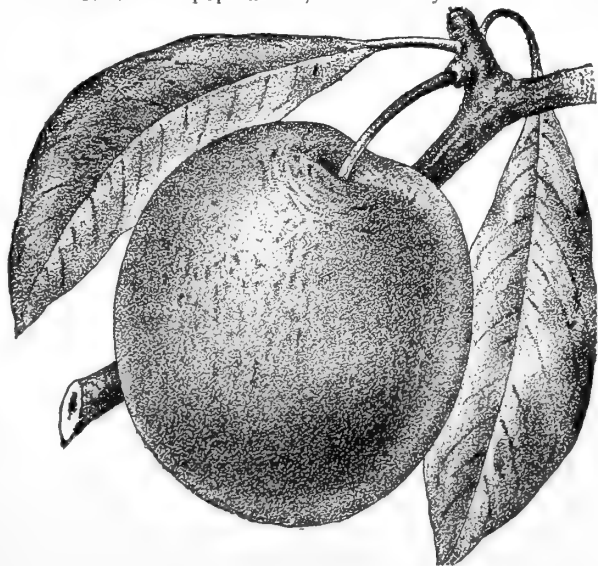
Plant on good soil, cultivate every summer, fertilize liberally, and trim freely. Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

Triumph. A new variety introduced as a medium size, very early, yellow, freestone; of better quality than any other of its season. 50 cts. each.

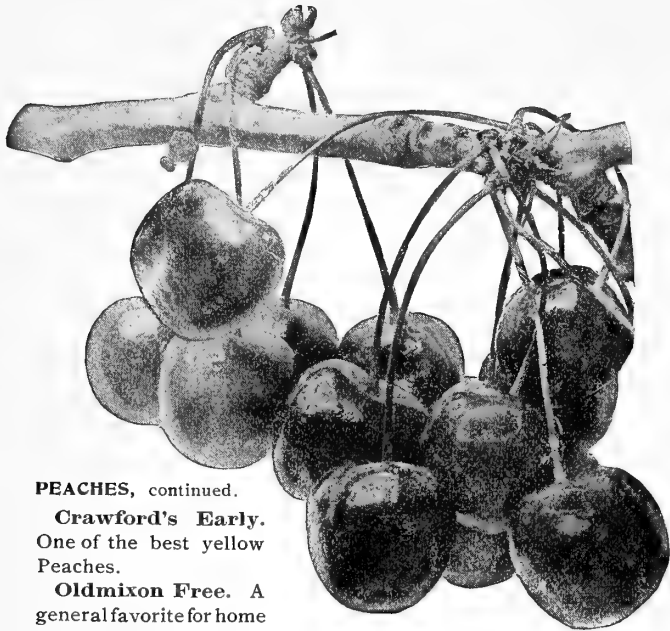
Amsden's June. In this section its only recommendation is that it is very early.

Mountain Rose. One of the best and most profitable early, white flesh, freestone peaches.

Honest John, or Large Early York. An excellent and popular old, white variety.



Burbank.



Mercer Cherry.

PEACHES, continued.

Crawford's Early. One of the best yellow Peaches.

Oldmixon Free. A general favorite for home use and market; an excellent Peach.

Champion. An "iron-clad" white freestone.

Wheatland. A fine, large, yellow Peach of excellent quality, a little earlier than Crawford's Late.

Stump the World. One of the most popular white flesh Peaches.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow, excellent; one of the most productive and most profitable market varieties.

Globe, and Elberta. Two recent introductions. Fine, large, yellow, excellent.

Beer's Smock. Medium size and medium quality; very productive; an excellent late market fruit.

Bilyeau's Late. Large, white; one of the best very late peaches.

QUINCES.

40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.

Orange, or Apple. Large, bright yellow, excellent; the best known, and most popular variety.

Rea's Mammoth. Resembles the Orange, but claimed to be an improvement on that favorite old sort in that the tree is a more vigorous grower and fruit is much larger.

Champion, and Meech's Prolific. Two newer varieties, very strong growers, forming larger trees than Orange, and more productive; fruit large, of good quality, but inferior in color; ripening very late, and until it is ripe the fruit is rather green in color to sell well; valuable and popular.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's. Very rapid grower, a valuable shade tree, and the best variety for fruit; berries large, excellent and continue to ripen for several weeks. 50 cts.

Russian. A very hardy, fast-growing tree, useful for many situations in city or country, but fruit is of little value in this section. 25 cts.

CHERRIES.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Black Tartarian. Large, black, juicy, rich, excellent; has long been valued as one of the finest black Cherries.

Mercer. Large, dark red, excellent; an early variety found in Mercer county, N. J. Claimed to be larger, finer flavored, more productive, less liable to rot, and a better shipper than the old favorite black Tartarian; tree an annual bearer, and wonderfully productive. Well worth a general trial. \$1.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size, red; rich, excellent; one of the best for table.

English Morello. Sour, red, late; good.

Governor Wood. Large, early, white, one of the most popular sweet Cherries.

May Duke. Large, dark red, rich, but not sweet; early, excellent for cooking.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; beautiful, excellent.

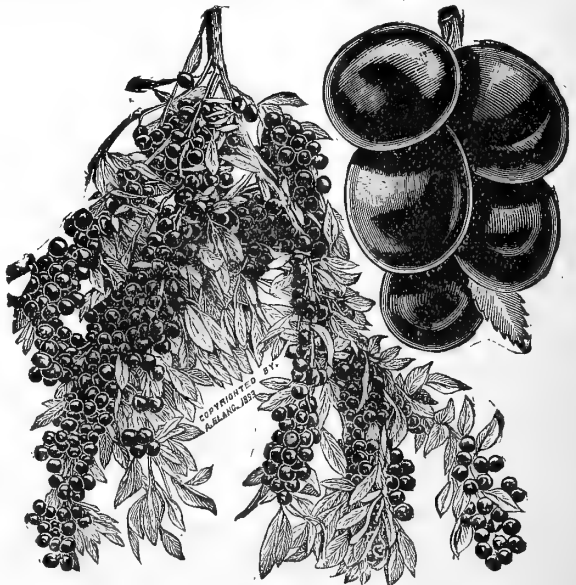
Schmidt's Bigarreau. A Belgian variety. Large black, excellent tree; vigorous and productive.

Yellow Spanish. Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh firm, excellent.

Windsor. New; from Canada. Recommended as a large, dark red, late variety, very valuable for home use or market.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.

A western species recently found growing wild in the mountains of Colorado, described as a very hardy, dwarf bush, about 4 feet high and, loaded every year with enormous crops of good sized fruit, somewhat larger than the English Morello, jet black when ripe, and of pleasant flavor. It is likely to prove an acquisition, particularly in cold localities, as it has endured 40 degrees below zero without injury, and is free from insect enemies and tree diseases. 25 cts.



Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.

NUTS.

There are no other trees as well adapted for avenues and for shade about a home, which will at the same time yield profitable returns for the land occupied, as the Nut-bearing trees.

CHESTNUT.

Japan Giant. A beautiful tree, distinct from our native Chestnut, being smaller and more slender in habit, with smaller, narrower leaves. Trees commence to bear very young. Nuts are of largest size, and like all other large Chestnuts, are variable in quality. Seedlings often commence to bear very young, but like all other trees, unless they are grafted they are likely to vary considerably in productiveness, size and quality of the nuts. Seedlings, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Grafted trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Numbo. A superior variety of European Chestnut, originated in this nursery about 45 years ago, and for many years was the most valuable variety known in cultivation. The nuts are large, handsome and as fine flavored as any large Chestnut. In favorable seasons, 40 of them will measure one quart. Young trees often commence bearing in two or three years after grafting. In 1890 the original tree bore over 100 quarts of nuts, and previous to that, the average annual crop for five consecutive years, was 62 quarts per year. 1-year grafts, \$1; 2-year grafts, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz. In some sections natural seedlings and suckers from native Chestnut stumps are being grafted with Numbo, Paragon and other varieties, thus creating valuable orchards quickly and cheaply. I can furnish a limited quantity of Numbo wood for grafts. One dozen grafts, by mail, for \$1. By express, 100 grafts, \$2.

Paragon. One of the most popular, very productive large varieties. 1-year grafts, \$1, 2-year grafts, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

American and European Seedlings, not grafted. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Dwarf Chestnut, Chinquapin. (*Castanea pumila*.) An interesting native, that bears freely while only a small bush, but increasing to the size of small or medium-sized trees. Nuts small, sweet, and good. Much appreciated by children. Small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.

OTHER NUT TREES.

Shellbark, or Hickory Nut. (*Hickoria alba*.) Small trees, raised from large, excellent, thin-shelled nuts gathered from very productive trees. 50c. to \$1.50.

Butternut (White Walnut); (*Juglans cinerea*.) A rapid grower; nuts oblong, very rich and oily. 50 cts. to \$1.

Walnut, Black. (*J. nigra*.) 25 cts. to \$1.

Walnut, Japan. (*J. Seiboldiana*.) A very hardy, handsome tree, of vigorous growth, recently brought from Japan, and is said to be a valuable introduction. Commencing at an early age, it is a regular and abundant bearer. The nuts are about the size of our native black walnut, with thinner shells and excellent flavor. 50 cts. to \$1.

Walnut, Persian, or Madeira Nut. (*J. regia*.) Improperly called ENGLISH WALNUT. The delicious thin-shelled variety, so highly valued. The trees are a little tender for this latitude, but in favorable situations they flourish and bear abundantly. Well worth a trial. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

Hazelnut. The cultivation of Filberts and Hazelnuts should be encouraged for the benefit and entertainment of the children. They grow readily in almost any good soil, forming attractive and interesting shrubs, suitable for garden or lawn, and will flourish on the edge of large timber belts, if the shade is not too dense. The natural tendency of the plants is to sucker very freely and become too thick for best results; therefore, keep down the suckers. The more tree-like the plants, the more productive they are. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

American Hazel. (*Corylus Americana*.) The hardiest species; nuts small. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

European Hazel, or Filbert. (*C. Avellana*.) Bush and nuts larger than the American. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

SMALL FRUITS.

Small fruits must be kept clean and well cultivated, and should be manured annually.

Mulching is of great advantage to all kinds of small-fruit plants. It shades the earth, thereby keeping the soil cool and moist, which is the most congenial condition for all kinds of berries, and helps to prevent their suckering too freely, and to smother the weeds. Forest leaves, which are nature's covering for the soil are the very best material for mulching. Salt hay and stable manure are also excellent.

CURRENTS.

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100.

If Currant and gooseberry bushes are dusted with white hellebore powder while they are wet with dew, or syringed with hellebore water, it will prevent or destroy Currant worms. This powder is poisonous, and must be used cautiously.

Cherry and Versailles. Very large varieties.

Red Dutch and White Grape. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific. A new black variety; early and productive.

Fay's Prolific. A productive and popular red variety, superseding older sorts. Berries large, in long bunches. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

North Star. A new variety from Minnesota. The introducer claims for it "the best growing Currant," "the most prolific Currant," "the sweetest Currant." 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Crandall. (*Ribes aureum*.) A productive variety of the Missouri or Golden Currant; valued for the pleasant clove fragrance of its bright yellow flowers, and for the sprightly flavor of its fruit for cooking. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing and Smith's Improved. Very large and excellent; pale green when ripe. \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Houghton and Cluster, or American Seedling. Enormously productive, and not liable to mildew; very valuable. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

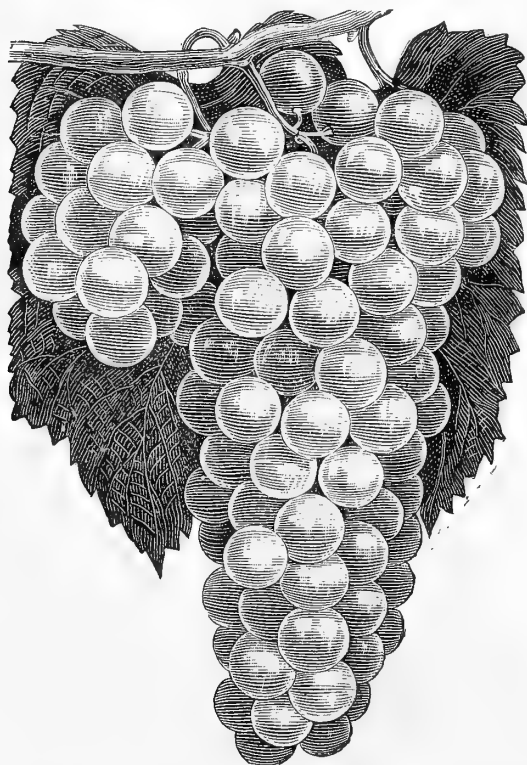
Industry. A superior English variety, which has been found to be better adapted to our climate and less liable to mildew than most of the former introductions from Europe. Fruit very large, oval, dark red; fine flavored. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Chautauqua, Columbus and Pearl. Three handsome, light green, large-fruited varieties recently introduced, which we have not seen or tested. Each of them has been found in some sections to excel all others in beauty, quality, vigor, yield, and freedom from mildew, and from the high character of the introducer of each, we feel no hesitation in saying that they are all worthy of a fair trial. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

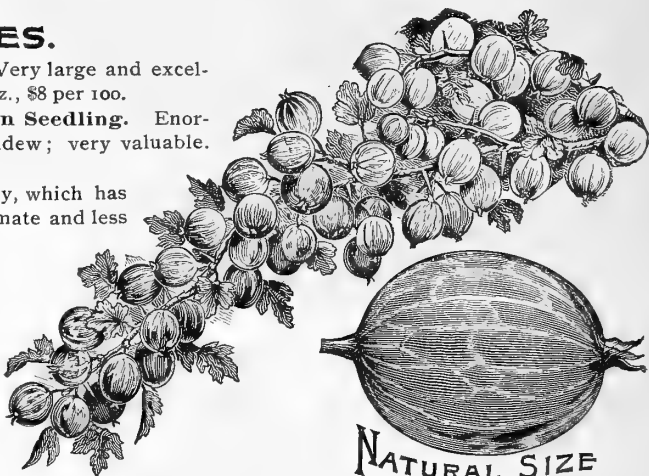
JAPAN OLIVE BERRY.

(*Eleagnus longipes*.)

A very hardy Japanese shrub, belonging to the Oleaster or Wild Olive family, which was cultivated as an ornamental shrub for several years before the value of its fruit was appreciated. The small, oval red berries, the size of currants, are borne abundantly, as shown in cut, page 26. They have a pleasant sprightly flavor, and to many tastes are superior to



Green Mountain Grape.



The New White Gooseberry, "Chautauqua."

currants or cranberries for sauce and jelly. The bush grows readily in any good soil from 4 to 5 feet high, and appears to be free from disease and insect enemies. While it is not likely to become a profitable market fruit, it is desirable for the family fruit garden and for lawn or ornamental shrubbery plantation. 50 cts.

GRAPE VINES.

Two-year-old vines, 25 cents each, \$2 per doz. Large vines, 50 cents each, \$5 per doz., except where priced differently.

"If you have a yard of ground plant a Grape vine on it, in city, village or country, and train it up against the house, on a post, on a trellis, along a fence, or anywhere in the free, untaxed air and sunlight."—*Am. Agriculturist*. We cannot too strongly emphasize this idea, and insist that farmers and all other property owners should plant more Grape vines around their buildings.

Black Grapes.

Early Victor. A very early, productive new variety of fairly good quality. 75 cts.

Moore's Early. A good, large Grape, two weeks earlier than Concord. Probably the best very early black Grape, superseding Hartford Prolific, Champion, Telegraph, Ives, etc.

Worden. Similar to its parent, Concord, but a little earlier and of better quality. It is rapidly superseding that popular old variety in many places, particularly for home use.

Concord. Very hardy, productive, and reliable over a wider area of country than any other variety. The Grape for the million.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4.) One of the best, most reliable black Grapes; sweeter and better than Concord.

Red Grapes.

Brighton. An early, very sweet Grape, of excellent quality. A splendid Grape for favored localities, but not as hardy and reliable as some others.

Delaware. One of the finest early red Grapes; very popular in some sections, but in others it is a feeble grower.



Miller Raspberry.

GRAPES, continued.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). An excellent large Grape; vigorous and productive.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Large, coppery red; excellent; popular.

Catawba. Late, with peculiar rich, vinous flavor. Very valuable in some places, but variable.

Moyer. Similar to Delaware, but harder and more vigorous; very early.

Jefferson. A promising new late variety, resembling Iona. 50 cts.

Diana. An excellent and popular late Grape. A very late keeper.

Ulster Prolific. A very promising early Grape, of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, with good foliage; very productive; bunches small. 50 cts.

White Grapes.

Colerain. New, from Ohio; recommended as the earliest white Grape; sweet and excellent; a good grower and very productive.

Green Mountain. An extra-early, pale green Grape, of excellent quality, from New England. Highly praised in many localities where it has been tried. 50 cts.

Diamond (Moore's). Another of "the best" early white Grapes. New and very promising.

Martha, or White Concord. Similar to Concord in many respects, but bunch is smaller and color pale yellow.

Duchess. Early; pale green, sweet and excellent.

Lady. In many sections a valuable early Grape of fair quality.

Niagara. Very hardy, strong grower; fruit sweet and good; ripens early, but will hang on vine till late; valuable.

Empire State. A beautiful and excellent light green Grape, borne in large bunches.

Pocklington. A fine, pale yellow, late variety, of good quality. Hardy and vigorous.

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. A standard red Raspberry for home or market culture. Succeeds well in almost all localities. Large, firm, deep crimson; of excellent quality. Plant vigorous, hardy and very productive. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Golden Queen. An excellent yellow variety, very similar to Cuthbert in all respects except color. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Loudon. New. Originated in Wisconsin; very hardy and very productive. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, says: "It is the best late red Raspberry in existence." \$3 per dozen.

Miller. A very early red berry, said to be one of the firmest and best shippers. \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Marlboro. Large and productive. A leading market sort along the Hudson river and elsewhere. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Japan Wineberry (*Rubus phœnicolasius*). A recent introduction of the Raspberry family which is claimed to be a valuable garden fruit. The plants are very hardy and productive, the fruit is pleasant and sprightly in flavor; but here and in some other localities it has proved of little value. It is however an interesting plant, and useful for ornamental foliage effect, and to raise fruit for birds.

Japan Mayberry. An interesting novelty recently introduced by Luther Burbank, of California. An improved variety of *Rubus palmatus*; the earliest Raspberry known; berries large, sweet, yellow, but its value as a garden fruit is yet uncertain. 50 cts.

Blackcap Raspberries.

50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Gregg. The leading blackcap in many localities excellent for home use, but less vigorous than some others.

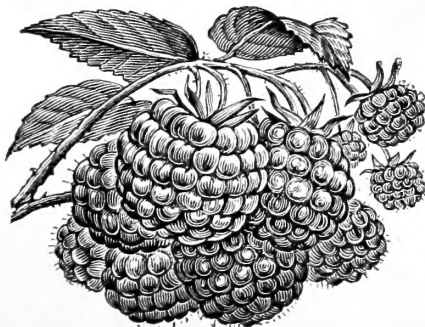
Kansas. A superior new variety; large, jet black, best quality; very prolific. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

Lotta. A new berry from Kansas, and called the "Queen of the Blackcaps." Prof. Bailey of Cornell University says of it, "as vigorous as Gregg, ripens earlier, brighter in color, better flavored, equal in size." There cannot be much better recommendation than that. \$3 per doz.

Ohio. A hardy, vigorous, productive variety of fair quality; very profitable in the west for drying and canning.

Schaffer's Colossal. A red berry, and the largest of the "cap" class; very strong grower, very productive; rich flavor, but acid; excellent for canning.

Columbian. New. Similar to Schaffer, but claimed to be an improvement on that valuable variety in every particular. \$3 per doz.



RASPBERRIES, continued.

Souhegan. For several years this has been considered the best and most profitable early blackcap in many localities.

Gault. The best of the everbearing class, producing an early crop of fruit, on last year's wood, and an autumn crop on the young canes of that season's growth. Berries, large black. \$3 per doz.

LOGAN BERRY.

A decided novelty, recently produced in California, and described as being a hybrid between a blackberry and a raspberry, with fruit as large, and of the shape of blackberries, of dark red color when fully ripe; ripening between strawberries and raspberries, and partaking of the flavor of both blackberries and raspberries. 50 cts.

BLACKBERRIES.

75 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100.

Early Harvest. The earliest; small, but good.

Erie. Claimed to be the best in quality of fruit; very hardy and very productive.

Wilson Junior. Improvement on Wilson Early.

Lawton, Kittatinny and Wilson's Early. Three old and well tried popular varieties, each one "the best" in certain localities. In the northern states they are all liable to suffer in severe winters, and the canes should be protected with earth or leaves.

Eldorado. New. Recently found in Ohio. Highly recommended as very hardy, vigorous, enormously productive; fruit of excellent quality, and a good shipper. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

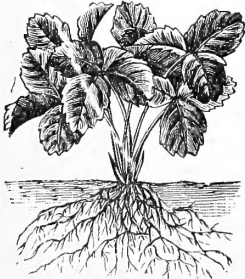
Lucretia Dewberry. A productive, large, fine-flavored, luscious fruit, without core. As a table berry for home use, Lucretia is better than any Blackberry; not profitable for market, but amateurs, who appreciate superior quality, find this a valuable acquisition. The vines are slender, and trail on the ground unless supported by brush or an A-shaped frame.

STRAWBERRIES.

75 cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Many Strawberry plants are lost through careless or improper planting. The accompanying illustrations will suggest the correct manner of doing the work, and some of the most common errors to be guarded against.

Bubach. A well tried and popular berry, combining large size, fine form, good quality, great productiveness and vigor of plant.



Right way of planting.



Wrong way of planting.



Planted too deep,



Planted too shallow.

Greenville. One of the best of the newer mid-season varieties; similar to Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper. \$1 per 100.

Crescent. A very profitable, medium-sized, early berry. Plants grow like weeds, and will produce good crops under greater neglect than any other Strawberry. 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Cumberland. A magnificent berry of fine flavor. One of the best for home use.

Marshall. New; of largest size, with the delicious flavor of the native wild Strawberry; very promising for garden culture. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Haverland. An excellent, large berry. One of the most popular for home use and for market.

Henry Ward Beecher. One of the newer sorts, which, so far as tested, has been found to be very productive and reliable under a great variety of conditions. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Kentucky. Old; vigorous, productive, late.

Gandy. When well cultivated on good soil, it is one of the best late berries.

Michel's Early. One of the earliest; very productive; berries of good size and quality.

Parker Earle. Remarkably vigorous in a great variety of soils, and under varied conditions; very promising. \$1 per 100.

Sharpless. Has long stood at the head for large size, good flavor, vigorous growth and productiveness.

Timbrell. Highly recommended as the best late Strawberry in the section where it originated (Orange county, New Jersey), for home use, and likely to become popular when better known. \$2 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. Very fine 2-year-old crowns. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth and Smalley's Defiance. Two new varieties of very large size. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

Linnæus. Whole crowns, 25 cts. each; divided roots, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; single eyes, 75c. per doz.

HORSE-RADISH.

35 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

HOP VINES.

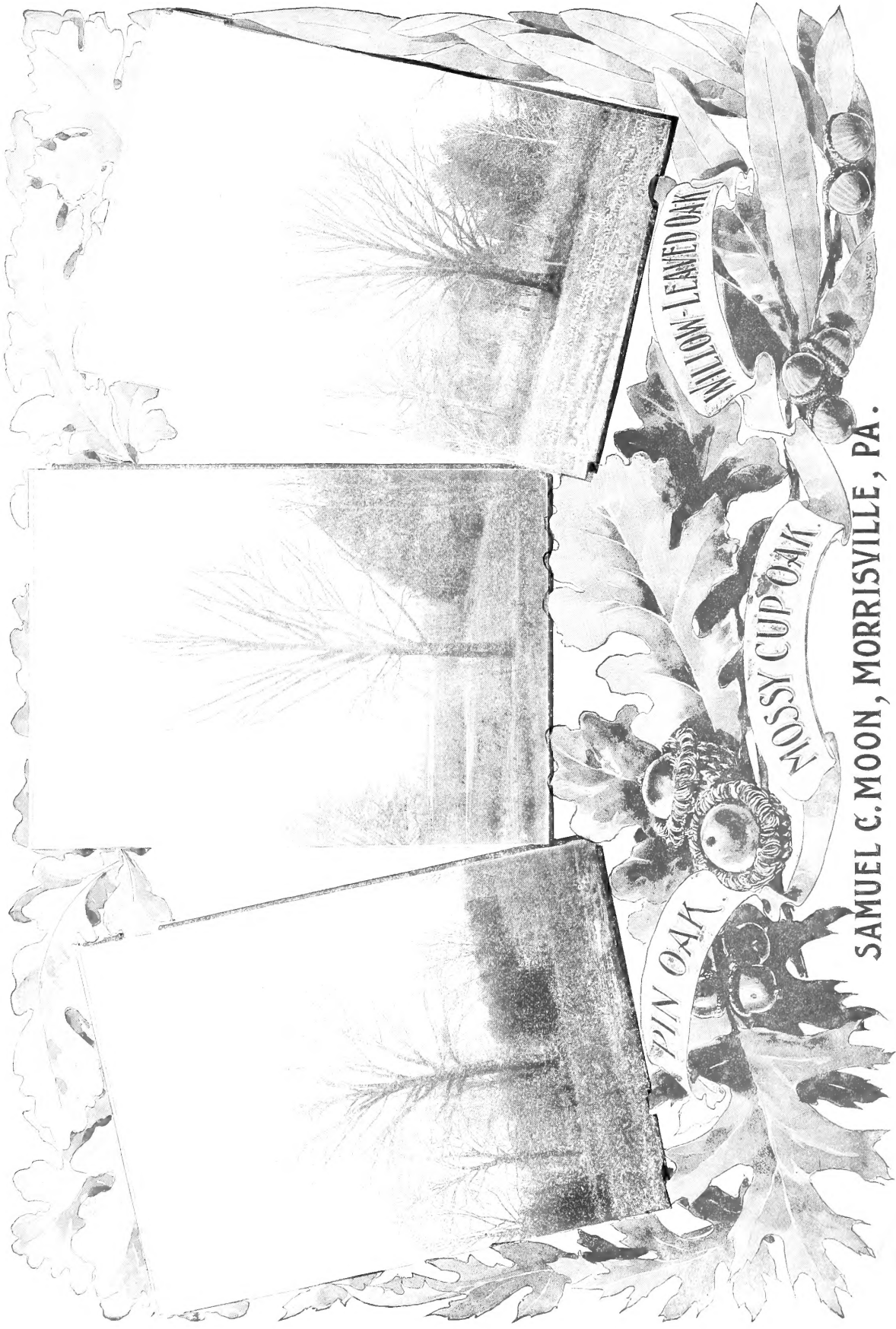
15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth. A fine, large variety, not inclined to go to seed. 75 cts. per doz.

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