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The Library Committee may allow members to take more than the allotted number of books upon a written application.

No person shall retain any book longer than four weeks from the Library, if notified that the same is wanted by another member, under a penalty of five cents per day, and no volume shall be retained longer than three months at one time, under the same penalty.

The Librarian shall have power, by order of the Library Committee, to call in any volume after it has been retained by a member for ten days.

On or before April fifteenth, all books shall be returned to the Library, and a penalty of five cents per day shall be imposed for each volume detained.

No book shall be allowed to circulate until one month after its receipt.

Received *Dec. 31, 1907.*



1

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ESTABLISHED 1840.



No. 1.



DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF FRUITS

TWENTY-EIGHTH EDITION.



ELLWANGER & BARRY,
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN.

REVISED EDITION OF 1883.

A Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c.; the laying out and arranging different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the selection of suitable varieties for different purposes and localities; Gathering and Preserving Fruits; treatment of Diseases and Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c.; illustrated with numerous wood cuts, representing different parts of trees, practical operations, forms of trees, designs for plantations, implements, &c. Price, post-paid, \$2.00.

ARTICLES BY MAIL.

For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by the Railroad or Express, packages of *small* articles, not less in amount than \$3, will be sent by mail, prepaid, such articles to be charged at full *retail price*.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1888 by ELLWANGER & BARRY,
in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

No. 1.

DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF FRUITS

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1888.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

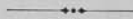
PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Post-Express Printing Co., Printers, Rochester, N. Y.

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PREFACE TO 28th EDITION.



THE changes in this edition are few and unimportant. A few varieties have been added to the select list, and a few have been dropped altogether. The work of testing new varieties is continued in our extensive experimental grounds, under our own supervision, and this enables us to sift the really valuable from the inferior or worthless sorts. The Russian Apples, of which so much has been said and so much expected, have been tested in large numbers for several years, but they have proved generally so much inferior to our best American sorts that we have propagated for sale only three or four of the best. It is possible, however, that they may be of value in some sections where hardness is the most important quality. The collection of native Grapes will be found very complete, numbering upwards of fifty varieties, old and new. Those that have not been sufficiently tested are placed in a separate section. The descriptions of these are such as we have received with them, and must be taken for what they are worth. We believe that some of them, perhaps many, will prove valuable.

In compliance with the wish expressed by the American Pomological Society we have, as will be seen, followed the revised nomenclature adopted by that Society, and we think all American Nurserymen should do the same, and thus secure uniformity and promote a much needed reform.

As heretofore, no pains will be spared to maintain the character for accuracy, promptness and fair dealing which this establishment has earned during the past forty-eight years.

Orders, however small, will receive prompt and careful attention.

Our shipping facilities are unsurpassed, and packing is done in the best manner.

Great inducements are offered to Nurserymen and Dealers, to whom we are prepared to give the most liberal and accommodating terms. (See Wholesale Catalogue, issued semi-annually—Spring and Fall.)

We embrace in this Catalogue the Small Fruits, except Strawberries. The Strawberry Catalogue will be issued separately, for the reason that it is necessary to publish it annually. The Ornamental Department forms separate Catalogues. See page 4.

The attention of correspondents is requested to the notice on the following page.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Rochester, N. Y.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Please read before making out order.]

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations :

1st. All orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention, as it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand ; hence we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders, received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once.

2d. All orders should be legibly written out on the order sheet herein enclosed ; this will save us much trouble, and at the same time prevent mistakes.

3d. In ordering fruit trees, it should in all cases be stated whether *standard* trees are wanted for orchards, or *dwarfs* for gardens.

4th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular *ages* and *sizes of trees*, *kinds of stock*, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, etc., may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is not to substitute in any case without being expressly requested to do so.

5th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and packed in the best manner for any part of the United States, Canada or Europe, for which a moderate charge is made, but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad.

6th. *It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order.* When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance we will exercise our best judgment. We pack in such a manner that fruit trees and small fruits, excepting strawberries, go safely as freight. In all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarder alone must be held responsible.

7th. For shipment abroad we pack in the best manner, in close boxes. Our consignments to all parts of the world have generally been received in good condition, and parties who favor us with their orders, may rely upon the same having careful attention. Shipments of this kind can usually be made to the best advantage in the months of October and November.

8th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a *draft on some of the principal cities*, or post-office order for the amount.

9th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues will be sent free to customers on application ; to others, on receipt of postage stamps, as follows :

No. 1.—A Descriptive Priced Catalogue of Fruits, embracing small Fruits, except Strawberries, 10c.

No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Priced Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Hardy Flowering Plants, etc., 15c.

No. 3.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Strawberries, issued annually about August 1st, free.

No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or List for the trade, free.

No. 5.—A Descriptive priced Catalogue of Roses, free.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, &c.

WE cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "THE FRUIT GARDEN," or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads :

1st. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—For fruit trees the soil should be *dry*, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary ; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d. THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree, as follows :

STANDARD ORCHARD TREES.—These, as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion ; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous years' shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

DWARF OR PYRAMIDAL TREES, ON THE QUINCE STOCK, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz : The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

YEARLING TREES UPON QUINCE STOCK INTENDED FOR PYRAMIDS.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perfected.

3d. **PLANTING.**—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting *too deep*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. **STAKING.**—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. **MULCHING.**—When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. **AFTER-CULTURE.**—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until, at least, they are of bearing size.

TREATMENT OF TREES THAT HAVE BEEN FROZEN IN THE PACKAGES, OR RECEIVED DURING FROSTY WEATHER.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS.

STANDARD APPLES, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soils 25 feet may be enough.

STANDARD PEARS AND CHERRIES, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf growing sorts, **Dukes and Morellos**, even at 16 feet.

STANDARD PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

QUINCES, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

DWARF OR PYRAMIDAL PEARS, CHERRIES AND PLUMS, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

DWARF APPLES (bushes), 6 feet apart.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES, 3 to 4 feet apart.

BLACKBERRIES, 6 to 7 feet apart.

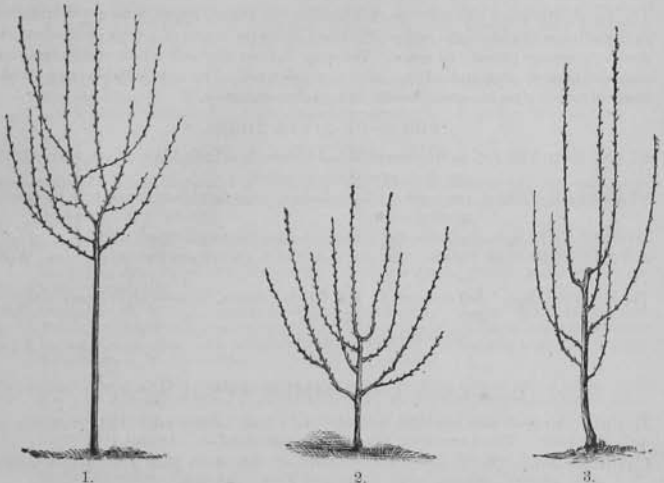
NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2,729
" 5 " "	1,742
" 6 " "	1,200
" 8 " "	680
" 10 " "	430

At 12 feet apart each way.....	325
“ 15 “ “	200
“ 18 “ “	135
“ 20 “ “	110
“ 25 “ “	70
“ 30 “ “	50

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot, gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

FORMS OF FRUIT TREES, AS USUALLY SOLD FROM THE NURSERY.



- No. 1. STANDARD, with stem or trunk 3 to 4 feet clear of branches. Standard Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums have usually this form.
- No. 2. DWARF APPLES on Paradise stock have usually this form.
- No. 3. DWARF TREES The usual appearance of Dwarf Pear trees 2 to 3 years from bud, prepared for training in pyramidal form.

TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING THE HABIT OF GROWTH.

Referring to young trees of two to four years' growth.

- VIGOROUS—Being those varieties of strong, rapid growth.
- FREE—Varieties which rank next to the above in growth.
- MODERATE—Varieties which make a fair growth, some being slender growers, others slow growers.
- FEEBLE OR POOR—Varieties of feeble growth. The majority of these require to be double worked on strong growing sorts in order to obtain good trees.

SELECT APPLES.

Our principal stock of apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved, and can be recommended as *the best* now in cultivation :

DWARF TREES, for *Bushes* and *Espaliers*, can be supplied of several sorts on *Paradise* stocks. We propagate only those varieties which produce large, handsome fruit, mostly summer and autumn kinds ; a list of varieties furnished on application. On the *Paradise* stock the trees are small, prolific, bear early, and are therefore desirable for small gardens or experimental orchards. They can be planted 5 or 6 feet apart, and will bear abundantly the second year after planting.

Among the many espalier forms for training the Dwarf Apple, none are so simple or so beautiful as the *horizontal cordon*. Trained along the walks of a fruit or kitchen garden, they occupy literally no space. The stem is from one and a half to two feet, and each tree has two arms trained on a wire or wooden rail. The most suitable trees for this mode of training are *one year from the bud, on Paradise stock*.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

STANDARD TREES, on free stocks, for orchards, 5 to 7 feet high, 25 cts. each ; \$2.50 per doz., except where noted.

STANDARD TREES, *extra size* (such kinds as we may be able to supply), 50 cts. each ; \$5.00 per doz.

DWARF TREES, on *Paradise*, for gardens, 1 year from bud, 30 cts. each.

DWARF TREES, on *Paradise*, for gardens, 2 to 3 years from bud, 50 cts each ; \$4.00 per doz.

Those marked thus, * **50 cents** each ; **\$4.00** per dozen, for trees of ordinary size.

" " " + **30** " " **\$3.00** " " " "

either Standard or Dwarf.

CLASS I.—SUMMER APPLES.

Benoni—Medium size, roundish, oblong ; red ; flesh tender, juicy, rich ; valuable for the table. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower ; productive. August.

Carolina June (Red June)—Small or medium ; deep red ; good ; productive, hardy, a *free* grower ; popular at the South and West. August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large size ; pale yellow ; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower and a good bearer ; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden, being one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size ; mostly covered with deep red ; tender, almost melting, with a mild, pleasant flavor. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower, and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

***Fanny**—Large ; deep, rich crimson ; tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. Tree vigorous, spreading, and very productive. An apple of great promise as a market sort. 50 cents each.

Golden Sweet—Large ; yellow ; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, irregular and productive.

Keswick Codlin—Large, oblong, pale yellow ; pleasant acid ; quality fair. Tree erect and very *vigorous* ; bears when quite young, and abundantly ; excellent for cooking. July to October.

- Primate**—Medium size; pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender, fine grained, juicy; fine quality, mild and good; excellent dessert sort. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer. August and September.
- Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a *free* grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness and hardiness. August.
- Summer Rose**—Medium size, roundish; pale yellow, with a red cheek; tender and delicious; has a beautiful waxy appearance. A fine dessert fruit. Tree a *slow* grower, but a good bearer. Middle to end of August.
- Sops of Wine**—Medium size, oblong; dark crimson, flesh stained with red; juicy, sub-acid. Tree a *free* grower, distinct and quite productive. August and September.
- Sweet Bough** (Large Yellow Bough)—Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a *moderate*, compact grower, and abundant bearer. August.
- Tetofsky**—A Russian apple; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable. Tree a *moderate*, stocky grower; very hardy and productive. July and August.
- *Williams' Favorite**—Large, oblong, red; rich and excellent; a *moderate* grower and good bearer. Very highly esteemed in Massachusetts, especially around Boston, where it originated. A handsome dessert apple. August. 50 cents each.

CLASS II.—AUTUMN APPLES.

- Alexander**—Origin Russian. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, a *moderate* grower and rather a light bearer. September and October.
- Chenango** (Chenango Strawberry, Sherwood's Favorite)—Large, oblong; red and yellow; very handsome; highly valued as a table or market fruit on account of its handsome appearance and fair quality. Tree a *vigorous* grower and very productive. September.
- Fall Pippin**—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a *free* grower, spreading and fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking apple. Extensively grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.
- Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. Tree *vigorous* with dark wood; *one of the finest dessert fruits*, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. November to January.
- Gravenstein**—A very large, striped, roundish apple, of the *first quality*. Tree remarkably rapid, *vigorous* and erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October.
- Haas, or Fall Queen**—Origin, St. Louis, Mo. Large, flat, ribbed or quartered; skin yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with dull, brownish red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and *vigorous*. A variety highly esteemed at the West and Southwest as a profitable market fruit and for family use. September to November.
- *Haskell Sweet**—Medium or above; greenish yellow, sometimes with a blush; tender, juicy, very sweet, rich, aromatic. One of the best. September and October. 50 cents each.
- Hurlbut**—Origin, Winchester, Conn. Fruit medium size, oblate, angular; skin yellow with red stripes, and splashed with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Tree *very vigorous* and a *great bearer*. October to December.
- *Jefferis**—From Pennsylvania; medium to large; striped, mostly red; flesh tender and delicious; one of the finest dessert apples; a *moderate* grower; productive. September and October. 50 cents each.

- Jersey Sweet**—Medium size; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; a *free* grower and good bearer; very popular, both for table and cooking. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush**—Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect, *free* grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple. September and October.
- Munson's Sweet**—Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy and good. Tree a *vigorous* grower and a good bearer. October and November.
- Oldenburg** (Duchess of Oldenburg)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a *vigorous*, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail.
- *Porter**—Medium to large; oblong; yellow; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Tree a *poor* grower; very popular in Massachusetts. September. 50 cents each.
- Pumpkin Sweet** (Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid, upright grower; valuable. October and November.
- *Red Bietzheimer**—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish inclining to conical; skin pale cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a *free* grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Early fall. 50 cents each.
- St. Lawrence**—Large, round; streaked red and greenish yellow; quality moderate; a productive and popular market apple in Canada. Tree hardy and a *free* grower. October.
- Stump**—Originated near Rochester. Fruit medium size, conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; resembles Chenango; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid. The fruit, from its uniform size, fine appearance, and mild, pleasant flavor, commands a ready sale at a good price. A *decided acquisition* to the list of profitable market and good garden varieties. Tree of handsome, stocky growth and *very prolific*. September and October.
- *Washington Strawberry**—Large; yellow, shaded, splashed and mottled with rich red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid; a hardy, vigorous grower, and an early and abundant bearer. September and October. 50 cents each.

CLASS III.—WINTER APPLES.

- Baldwin**—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich. Tree *vigorous*, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan, this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for either table or market. December to March.
- *Belle de Boskoop**—Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper. 50 cents each.
- Ben Davis** (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—A large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.
- Canada Reinette**—Very large, flattened, ribbed; dull yellow; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Tree a *free* grower, spreading and a good bearer. In France it is considered the largest and best apple, and proves excellent here. November to March.
- Cooper's Market** (Cooper's Redling)—Medium size, conical; red, handsome; quality good; one of the *latest keepers*, and therefore very valuable. Tree hardy; a *slender* grower and productive. December to May.
- Dominic** (Wells of Ohio)—A large, fine striped apple, resembling the Rambo; a *vigorous* grower and a profuse bearer; succeeds very well in nearly all the Western States; attains a great size in Illinois and Iowa. December to April.

- ***Esopus Spitzenburg**—Large, deep red with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. Tree rather a *feeble*, slow grower and moderate bearer; esteemed in this State as one of the very best. November to April. 50 cents each.
- Fallawater** (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large and handsome apple from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree *vigorous*, bears young and abundantly. November to March.
- Golden Russet**—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a *vigorous* grower, with light-colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; hardy, bears well; popular and extensively grown in Western New York and Wisconsin. November to April.
- Grimes' Golden** (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; very good to best. Tree hardy, *vigorous*, productive; originally from Virginia; grown in Southern Ohio. January to April.
- Hubbardston** (Hubbardston Nonsuch)—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; a *free* grower and great bearer. Native of Massachusetts. November to January.
- ***Jonathan**—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a *moderate* grower; shoots light-colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March. 50 cents each.
- ***Lady Apple** (Pomme d' Api)—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. The tree is a *moderate* grower, forms a dense, erect head, and bears large crops of fruit in clusters; the fruit sells for the highest price in New York and Philadelphia. November to May. 50 cents each.
- ***Lady's Sweet**—Large, roundish; green and red; nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly and perfumed; shoots slender but erect; a *moderate* grower and good bearer, originated in Newburgh, N. Y. *One of the best winter sweet apples.* Keeps well. November to May. 50 cents each.
- Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet** (Pound Sweet)—A very large, round, greenish apple, excellent for baking. Tree a *free* grower and productive. October to December.
- Mann**—Medium to large; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer and a late keeper. January to April.
- ***McIntosh Red**—Originated in Vermont. Very hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit handsome and of good quality; regarded as valuable for the North. November to February. 50 cents each.
- ***Missouri Pippin**—Medium to large; pale whitish yellow, shaded with light and dark red, often quite dark in the sun; flesh whitish, a little coarse, crisp, moderately juicy, sub-acid. January to April. 50 cents each.
- Monmouth Pippin** (Red Cheek Pippin)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Tree a *free* grower and productive. Keeps well till March or April.
- Mother**—Large; red; flesh very tender, rich and aromatic. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer. Succeeds well in the North; Supposed to have originated in Worcester County, Mass. *One of the best dessert apples.* November to January.
- ***Newtown Pippin**—One of the most celebrated of American apples, on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture, and it makes such a slow, *feeble* growth, that it has to be top grafted upon a strong growing variety. November to June. 50 cents each.
- New York Pippin**—See Ben Davis.

- Northern Spy**—Large; striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of appearance and flavor till July. The tree is a remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer. Like all trees of the same habit, it requires good culture and occasional thinning out of the branches, to admit the sun and air fully to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. *One of the finest late keeping apples.*
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large; pale yellow, with brown cheek; very smooth and fair; flesh firm and rich, approaching the flavor of a Newtown Pippin. Keeps well. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower and good bearer. November to April.
- Pewaukee**—Origin Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. *Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness.* Tree *vigorous.* January to May.
- Pomme Grise**—Small, grayish russet; very rich and highly flavored. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer; very valuable in the North. November to April.
- Rambo**—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South; October to January in the North.
- Rawle's Genet** (Rawle's Janet, Never Fail, etc.)—Medium to large size; yellow striped with red; crisp, juicy rich; a *free* grower; prolific bearer. One of the most popular winter apples in the South and Southwest.
- +**Red Canada** (Old Nonsuch of Massachusetts)—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh, rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a *moderate*, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May. 30 cents each.
- +**Red Russet**—Origin, Hampton Falls, N. H. Fruit large, roundish conic, shaded with dull red in the sun, and with light russet on most of the surface; flesh yellow, solid, crisp, tender, with a fine rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree *vigorous* and productive. A great keeper. January to April. 30 cents each.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and *vigorous*; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking. Towards the South it ripens in the fall, but in the North keeps well until March or April.
- Rome Beauty**—Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality; a *moderate* grower; good bearer. December to May.
- Roxbury Russet**—Medium to large; surface rough; greenish covered with russet. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, and a great bearer; keeps till June. Its great popularity is owing to its productiveness and long keeping.
- Shiawassee Beauty**—Said to be a seedling of Fameuse. Medium, whitish shaded, marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, sub-acid. Tree *vigorous*, very productive. October to January.
- Smith's Cider**—Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a *moderate* grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West—not so well here. November to February.
- +**Sutton Beauty**—Fruit medium to large, roundish handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps remarkably well. Tree a *free*, handsome grower, and productive. A valuable variety. 30 cents each.
- ***Swaar**—Large; pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; flesh tender rich and spicy. Tree a *moderate* grower with dark shoots and large gray buds; with good culture it is one of the very best of apples. November to May. 50 cents each.
- Tolman's Sweet**—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a *free* grower, upright and very productive. November to April.

- Tompkins King** (King of Tompkins County)—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer; hardy. November to March.
- Twenty-Ounce**—A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. Tree a *free*, spreading grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich; very popular in the markets. October to January.
- Vandevere** (Newtown Spitzenburg of the West)—Medium size; yellow, striped with red, and becoming deep crimson next the sun; flesh yellow, rich and fine. Tree a *free* grower and good bearer; succeeds best on light, warm, dry soils. October to March.
- Wagner**—Medium to large size; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree a *vigorous*, handsome, upright grower, and very productive; an excellent variety, introduced from Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y. December to May.
- Westfield Seek-no-Further**—Medium to large; striped with dull red and slightly russeted; flesh tender, rich and excellent. Tree a *free* grower and fruit always fair. November to February.
- Walbridge** (Edgar Red Streak)—Origin Edgar Co., Ill. Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. *Esteemed especially in cold climates, for its hardiness and productiveness*; a late keeper. Tree *very vigorous*. January to May.
- Wealthy**—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a *free* grower, and productive. An acquisition of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. December to February.
- White Pippin**—A fine apple resembling the Newtown Pippin. Much grown and highly esteemed in some parts of Ohio and other Western States. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. January to March.
- Wine Sap**—Large; roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is there valuable and popular. Not grown here in orchards. December to May.
- Yellow Bellflower**—Large; yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a *free* grower and good bearer. November to April.
- York Imperial**—Medium; whitish shaded with crimson in the sun; firm crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

CLASS IV.—CRAB APPLES.

FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, except where noted.

- Chicago**—Said to be similar to Coral in appearance. Flesh not so deeply colored nor so rich, but crisp and sprightly. A *vigorous* grower. December to March.
- Coral**—Described as follows: "Fruit small, with a vermilion cheek; flesh, rich, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Early winter, keeping until about February." Tree *very vigorous*.
- Currant**—Fruit the size of currants and borne in clusters. Ornamental in its flowers and fruits. Tree a slow grower, and bears when two years old.
- Dartmouth**—Described as follows: "Fruit one and one-half inches in diameter; a great bearer; fine for cooking and preserves, or for cider; color very handsome, dark crimson and orange, with bloom." Tree a *free* grower, forming a compact head.

- Hyslop's**—Almost as large as the Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular at the West on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness; late. Tree remarkably *vigorous*.
- Lady**—Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Tree a *vigorous*, upright grower, and very productive. November to December.
- Large Red Siberian**—Nearly twice as large as the red Siberian, but similar in appearance and quality. Tree a fine grower. September and October.
- Large Yellow**—Large, pale yellow, with a tint of red in the sun. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid grower.
- Marengo**—Described as follows; "Fruit large, for its class, roundish; bright warm red on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy." Tree a *free* grower. January to June.
- Montreal Beauty**—One of the most beautiful of the Crabs; fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid. Tree a *free* grower. September and October.
- Oblong**—Very distinct; oblong in form; dark crimson; the most beautiful of all the Crabs. Tree *vigorous*.
- Paul's Imperial**—Introduced by Paul & Son, Cheshunt, England. A cross between the Red Astrachan and Siberian Crab. Fruit about one and one-half inches in diameter; skin yellow, almost wholly covered with bright red; firm, tender and moderately juicy, with a fresh acidity. Tree a *vigorous* grower. It ripens early. 50 cents each.
- Picta Striata**—Fruit very handsome and late; a *free* grower.
- Red Siberian**—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful. Tree an erect, *free* grower; bears when two or three years old. September and October.
- Transcendent**—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkably *strong* grower.
- Van Wyck**—A seedling which originated in Dutchess County, N. Y. Described as large, skin mottled with bright red; flesh white, firm, sweet. Tree a *free*, upright grower.
- Whitney**—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and *very* hardy; a *vigorous*, handsome grower, with a dark green glossy foliage.
- Yellow Siberian** (Golden Beauty)—Large, and of a beautiful golden yellow color. Tree *vigorous*.

We have also in stock a few trees each, of the following recently introduced varieties, price 50 cents each.

Minnesota Winter, Orion, Orange, Quaker Beauty, Telfer Sweet.

RUSSIAN APPLES.

Several years ago, for the purpose of testing the Russian Apples, we secured collections from the most reliable sources in Russia, and also from the Department at Washington. After submitting quite a number of sorts to a fair test, we were greatly disappointed to find that but few gave promise of value. Among the number tried we did not find one which surpassed or even equaled the Oldenburg, which, by the way, is a most valuable variety for this locality, either for orchard or garden. Hence we came to the conclusion, that for this and similar climates, where the choicest apples can be grown successfully, the Russian sorts are not of much, if of any value. But in the

colder sections of the country, where our highly prized varieties utterly fail, owing to lack of hardiness, the Russian Apples will no doubt do well and prove to be a great desideratum. We find nearly all the sorts which have borne fruit thus far to be summer or fall apples here. Grown farther north, they will undoubtedly keep considerably longer. From the large collection, we have selected for propagation the two following as the most valuable. We have besides two or three others, which we consider quite meritorious, but we have determined not to offer them yet.

PRICE—40 cents each. \$4 per dozen.

Arabskoe (Arabian Apple)—Large; three inches in diameter, roundish, inclining to conical; greenish yellow ground, mostly covered with purplish red and a light bloom; flesh fine grained, white, juicy, sub-acid; a moderate grower; foliage very large, over four inches long, with long stalks; a beautiful apple. Ripe here in October, but will keep later.

Titovka (Titus Apple)—Large; three and one-quarter to three and a half inches in diameter; roundish, tapering slightly to crown; color greenish yellow ground, striped and marbled with light red in the sun; when fully ripe, the ground is yellow, and the red, deep and dark, mostly covering the fruit, and usually a light bloom; flesh rather coarse, tender, juicy, very mild acid; quality not high, but good. Tree a free grower and very productive. Foliage very large. Ripe in September.

Yellow Transparent—Mr. Downing's description: "A Russian variety, which promises to be valuable for a cold climate, as an early fruit of good quality, ripening before the Tetofsky, with more tender and delicate flesh, but does not continue long in use. It is said that the tree so far has proved to be very hardy, moderately vigorous, upright and an early and good bearer annually. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Season early in August and a week or two before Tetofsky."

We have, in addition to the above, in our experimental orchard, many other varieties, of which scions only can be furnished. The names will be furnished on application.

PRICE—for two to six scions of a kind, 50 cents.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF APPLES.

Standard Trees, of ordinary size. Price, 50 cents each.

Aucuba-leaved Reinette.
Blenheim Pippin.
Brownlee's Russet.
Cox's Pomona.
Lord Suffield.

Occident. Of recent introduction from California.
Palmer Greening.
Small's Admirable.
Tuft's Baldwin.

NOTE.—Besides the above, we have a large number of other choice kinds in our specimen orchards, scions only of which can be supplied.

PRICE—for two to six scions of one kind, 50 cents.

SELECT PEARS.

The following list includes most of those which have been well tested and prove valuable.

Those designated by a * are of American origin. A special list of those which we find particularly well suited to the Quince stock will be found at the end of the general list.

GATHERING PEARS.—One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

THIN THE FRUIT.—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: When pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about *one-third* grown; else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES

(except otherwise noted).

STANDARD TREES, on Pear Stock, 2 to 3 years old.....	50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.
" " " extra size	75 cts. to \$2 each.
DWARF TREES, on Quince, 1 year old.....	35 cts. each.
" " " 2 to 3 years old.....	50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.
" " " extra size.....	75 cts. to \$1 each.

Those marked with a †, **75 cents each, \$6 per dozen** for Standard or Dwarf trees of ordinary size.

CLASS I—SUMMER PEARS.

Andre Desportes—Medium size; pale green, marbled on sunny side with red. Flesh fine, juicy, melting. A valuable early pear. Tree a free grower as a standard or dwarf. Ripe in August.

†**Ansault**—Medium size; light greenish yellow, mostly covered with a thin light russet; melting, juicy and very fine grained; one of the finest in quality of all pears. Tree a poor grower; needs top grafting in order to obtain good standard trees. Bears when quite young. September. 75 cents each.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large; buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A *vigorous*, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

***Brandywine**—Medium size; yellow and russet; melting, juicy; first-rate. A *free* grower and productive. August.

***Clapp's Favorite**—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and *vigorous* either on the pear or quince. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.*

***Dearborn's Seedling**—Rather below medium size; pale yellow; melting and good. Tree a *free* grower, and bears young and profusely. Ripe about the last of August.

Giffard (Beurre Giffard)—A beautiful and excellent variety; ripening middle of August. Tree slender but healthy; hardy; a *moderate* grower and very productive.

- ***Manning's Elizabeth**—Below medium size; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots; flesh juicy and melting. A beautiful dessert fruit. Tree a *moderate* grower.
- †**Margaret**—(Petite Marguerite). Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of *first quality*. Tree a *vigorous*, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. The finest pear of its season and worthy of special attention. Ripens latter part of August. 75 cents each.
- †**Souvenir du Congres**—Large to very large, larger than Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite, to which it bears a strong resemblance (we have had specimens which weighed 27 ounces and which measured 14 inches in circumference); skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma, and is firm to the core. It commences to ripen in August, a little before the Bartlett, and extends into September. The tree is a *moderate* grower, and to obtain good standard and dwarf trees we are obliged to work it upon strong growing sorts. On account of its size, quality and earliness, it is entitled to a place among the best pears. 75 cents.
- Summer Doyenne** (Doyenne d'Ete)—A beautiful, melting sweet pear, rather small. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. First of August.
- ***Tyson**—Rather above medium size; melting juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous* and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year; one of the best summer varieties. Origin, Jenkintown, Pa. August.

CLASS II:—SELECT AUTUMN PEARS.

- Angouleme** (Duchesse d'Angouleme)—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince; as a dwarf it is one of the most profitable market pears. October and November.
- Belle Lucrative**—Large; melting and sweet. A *free*, upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.
- †**Bosc** (Beurre Bosc)—A large and beautiful russet pear; very distinct, with a long neck; melting, or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. A *moderate* grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to get good standard trees. It does not succeed on the quince, and in order to obtain dwarf trees it must be double worked. September to October. 75 cents.
- Boussock** (Doyenne Boussock)—A large pear of good quality, resembling the White Doyenne. Tree a very *vigorous*, rapid grower and abundant bearer. This variety is far from being appreciated. *We can recommend it as a valuable market pear.* September.
- Doyenne White**—A well known and almost universally esteemed variety of the highest excellence. Tree a *vigorous* grower, productive and hardy; succeeds best in most parts of the West.
- Flemish Beauty**—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.
- †**Frederick Clapp**—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich and aromatic; season October 15th to November 1st; quality *very good to best*. Tree a *vigorous* or *free* grower and somewhat spiny. 75 cents.
- Hardy** (Beurre Hardy)—A large pear; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. Tree a *strong* grower and good bearer. *One of the finest pears*, deserving much more attention than it has hitherto received. October.
- ***Howell**—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very *vigorous*, hardy and productive. September and October.

- †***Hoosic**—This fine pear is a seedling of Hacon's Incomparable, and was raised by the Hon. A. Foot, of Williamstown, Mass. Fruit large obovate; skin greenish yellow, dotted and marbled with russet. Flesh fine grained, melting juicy, with a rich almond flavor, in quality ranking as best. Tree an erect *free* grower, very hardy and remarkably prolific. Season October. 75 cents.
- ***Kieffer** (Kieffer's Hybrid)—Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very *vigorous*, and an early and great yielder. October and November.
- Louise Bonne of Jersey**—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince. September and October.
- ***Onondaga** (Swan's Orange)—A large melting, sprightly vinous pear. Tree *vigorous*, hardy and extremely productive. October and November.
- Pitmaston Duchess**—Very large, pyriform, resembling the Augouleme; skin smooth, polished, golden yellow; flesh melting, fine, very juicy, variable in quality, usually would rank as good to very good. Tree a *free* grower. Does well on the pear or quince. October.
- ***Seckel**—The standard of excellence in the pear; small but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, *slow*, erect grower. September and October.
- ***Sheldon**—A pear of the very first quality; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree *vigorous*, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. It must be double worked on the quince. October and November. Dwarf trees, 75 cents each.
- Superfin** (Beurre Superfin)—A large, fine pear, very juicy and melting, with a rich, pleasant and sprightly sub-acid flavor; all things considered, one of the best pears known to cultivators. Its valuable qualities are not sufficiently appreciated. Tree *vigorous*. October.
- Urbaniste**—A large, melting buttery pear of first quality. Tree a *moderate*, compact, beautiful grower. October to November.

CLASS III.—SELECT AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER PEARS.

- Anjou** (Beurre d'Anjou)—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be *the most valuable pear in the catalogue*. Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market.
- Clairgeau** (Beurre Clairgeau)—Very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a *free* grower and an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit.
- †***Dana's Hovey**—Small, but of very fine quality, and keeps well. The tree has much of the habit of the Seckel, and is a *moderate* grower. 75 cents each.
- †**Duhamel du Monceau**—Large, long, pyriform; skin rather rough, nearly covered with brownish russet; flesh melting, juicy, with the flavor of Winter Nelis; a delicious pear. Tree a *moderate* grower. November, December. 75 cents each.
- †***Jones** (Jones Seedling)—Medium size; obovate, pyriform; yellow, shaded with russet; flesh buttery, sugary. Ripens in January. Tree a *free*, upright grower. 75 cents each.
- ***Lawrence**—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a *moderate* grower and an abundant bearer; *one of the most valuable of all our early winter pears*.

†**Reeder** (Dr. Reeder)—Medium size; roundish, ovate; skin yellow, netted with russet and sprinkled with russet dots. Flesh fine, juicy, melting, vinous. Tree a *slender*, irregular grower and an excellent bearer. *A delicious pear for amateurs' use.* November. 75 cents each.

Souvenir d'Esperen—A fine, late autumn pear, resembling the Winter Nelis in appearance and quality. Tree a *free*, upright grower.

†**Winter Nelis**—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree a *slender, straggling*, but free grower. Bears heavy crops regularly. It must be top grafted to obtain good trees. 75 cents each.

CLASS IV.—SELECT LATE WINTER PEARS.

Easter Beurre—A large, roundish oval fruit, yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a *moderate* grower and most abundant bearer; best *on the quince*; keeps *all winter*.

†**Josephine of Malines**—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a *moderate*, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters; succeeds well on the quince, though not a handsome grower. This variety improves as the tree advances in age. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture. 75 cents each.

Pound—A monstrous fruit, and very beautiful; yellow, with red cheek. For stewing. Tree a *moderate* grower and productive.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PEARS.

FOR CULTIVATION ON THE QUINCE.

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and bear well.

We might add many others which appear to succeed well on the quince with fair treatment. Such are now in our own grounds in a flourishing state, after being twenty years planted. The following, however, cannot fail to make durable and satisfactory trees:

Summer—Andre Desportes, Bartlett, Brandywine, Clapp's Favorite, Margaret.

Autumn—Angouleme, Belle Lucrative, Boussock, Hardy, Howell, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Superfin, Urbaniste, White Doyenne.

Winter—Anjou, Easter Beurre, Lawrence, Josephine of Malines.

FOREIGN PEARS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ORIGINATORS, EXCEPT IN A FEW CASES.

PRICE \$1.00 each.

- Anna Nelis** (X. Gregoire)—“Medium size; a late, melting pear. February and March.” A *moderate* grower.
- Beacon** (Rivers)—Medium to large; yellow with a reddish cheek; juicy, melting, sprightly. Tree a moderate grower and very prolific. Last of August.
- Belle de Beaufort**—Large, of symmetrical form; beautiful color and fine quality, ripening in November. Tree a *moderate* grower and a good bearer.
- Directeur Alphande**—Very large, yellowish green, dotted with russet; flesh firm, fine, very sugary, with a peculiar flavor of its own. Tree vigorous and a great bearer. February to April.
- Fondante de Bihorel**—“Below medium; melting and good; one of the best early pears.” A *moderate* grower.
- Fortunee Boisselot**—“Medium size, melting and fine. March.” Tree *vigorous* and upright.
- Jacques Molet**—Medium; skin greenish yellow, covered with patches of russet; flesh melting, juicy, vinous, very good. November to March. A *free* grower.
- Madame Millet**—“Very large; a handsome and delicious melting pear. Ripens March and April.”
- President Mas**—Large, obovate, or approaching pyriform, irregular; skin yellow, about color of Anjou; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, very good. A handsome pear of fine quality. December and January. A *moderate* grower, best on the pear.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEARS.

We can also furnish standard or dwarf trees of all the following, which are all of excellent quality, though not placed in select list.

Price 50 cents each, except where noted.

SUMMER.

Beurre de l'Assomption, 75 cents.
Brockworth Park, 75 cents.
Duchesse Precoce, 75 cents.

AUTUMN.

Comice, 75 cents.
Emile d'Heyst, 75 cents.
Eugene Appert, \$1.00.
Gansel's Seckel, \$1.00, very fine quality.

Madame Treyve.
Maurice Desportes, \$1.00.
Paul Ambre.
Sarah, 75 cents.
Therese Appert, 75 cents.

WINTER.

Madame Andre Leroy.
Mt. Vernon.
President Gilbert, quality very good. 75 cents.

Besides the above we have in our experimental grounds many other varieties, including several Japanese and Chinese, scions only of which can be supplied.

Price for scions, two to six of one kind, 50 cents.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require.

For orchards, where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with four or five feet of clean trunk are preferable.

For door-yards, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free growing sorts, with erect habit and large foliage, are the most suitable.

For fruit gardens, and particularly those of moderate extent, and in localities where the bark of the trunk is liable to burst, the pyramidal or conical trees, dwarf or low standards, with two or three feet of trunk, and the dwarfs, branching within a foot of the ground, are the most appropriate and profitable.

We now employ the Mahaleb stock extensively, as we find the trees on it more hardy in many cases, and it is adapted to a greater variety of soils.

PRICES OF CHERRY TREES, EXCEPT OTHERWISE NOTED:

STANDARD TREES, 2 to 3 years from bud, handsome, from 5 to 7 feet high, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

STANDARD TREES, 1 year from bud, 40 cents each.

DWARF TREES, 1 to 2 years from bud, well branched, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

CLASS I.—HEART CHERRIES.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Black Eagle—Large, black; tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree a *moderate* grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably *vigorous*, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; *one of the best*. End of June. Tree *vigorous* and erect.

Downer's Late—Rather large; light red, tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower, and productive. One of the best late cherries.

Early Purple—Small to medium size; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. Growth *free*, slender and spreading. First to middle of June.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree very *vigorous*, spreading and irregular. End of June.

Gov. Wood—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a *vigorous* grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.

Knight's Early—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree a *free* grower and very productive; branches spreading. Ripe a few days before the Black Tartarian.

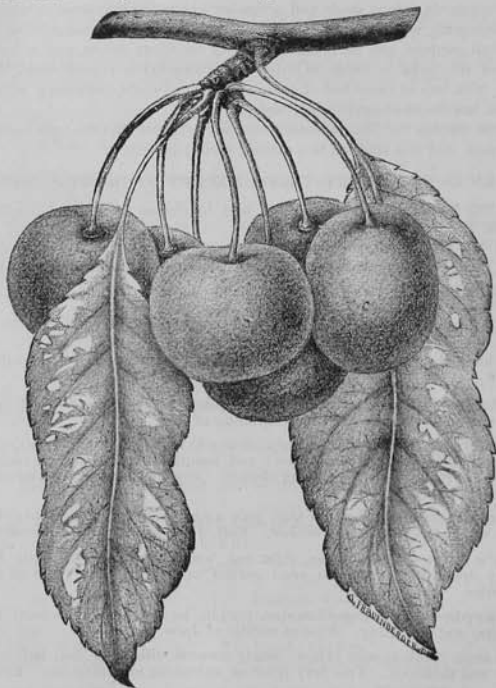
Sparhawk's Honey—Medium size, roundish; light red, tender, sweet and delicious; stones large. Tree a *vigorous*, pyramidal grower, and very productive. Ripens with Downer's Late, and hangs long on the tree.

CLASS II.—BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

These are chiefly distinguished from the preceding class by their firmer flesh. Their growth is vigorous, branches spreading, and foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

Cleveland—Large; clear red and yellow; juicy, sweet and rich. Tree *vigorous*, spreading and productive. Early.

Kirtland's Mary—Large; light and dark red on yellow ground; rich, juicy, sweet, high flavored. *One of the best.* Tree vigorous.



WINDSOR—A VALUABLE NEW CHERRY. (See page 23.)

Mezel (Monstrueuse de Mezel, Great Bigarreau)—A French variety; very large, dark brown, firm; tree a *free* grower, spreading, irregular. Middle of July.

Napoleon—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower, and bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Rockport—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree *vigorous*, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.

Tradescant's Black (Elkhorn)—Very large; black; very firm, juicy and good. Tree *vigorous* and upright, with peculiar gray bark. A great bearer, and so late as to be very valuable. Middle and last of July.

Windsor—A seedling originated by Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, Canada, from whom we purchased the original tree and the exclusive right to propagate it and sell it. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn, or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A *valuable late variety* for market and for family use. Price \$1 each. (See cut, page 22.)

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored cherries. Tree erect, *vigorous* and productive. End of June.

CLASS III.—DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown.

The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like Reine Hortense, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for dwarfs and pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreau are too tender.

Arch Duke—Large; bright red, but becomes very dark when fully ripe; flesh melting, juicy, rich, sub-acid. Tree rather more *vigorous* and upright than the May Duke; hardy and prolific. Ripe first and second week in July.

Belle Magnifique—A magnificent, large, red, late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer; makes a fine dwarf or pyramid on the Mahaleb. Last of July. Very valuable.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a *free* grower, hardy, healthy and very productive.

Empress Eugenie—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree *robust*, and moderately productive.

Late Duke—Large; light red; late and excellent. Tree *robust*, and makes a nice dwarf or pyramid. End of July. Valuable.

May Duke—An old, well-known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

Montmorency Large Fruited—Fruit large and one of the finest flavored in this class; tree a *free* grower, hardy and prolific.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later, ripening with Tradescants. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Tree a *free* grower.

Morello English—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

Olivet—Large; very shining, deep red; tender rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acidulous flavor; promising.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious. Tree *vigorous* and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid.

Royal Duke—One of the largest and finest of this class; ripens after May Duke.

SELECT PLUMS.

STANDARD PLUM TREES.

These are generally five to six feet in height, and, like all the stone fruits, should have heads as low as possible.

DWARF PLUM TREES.

These are adapted to garden culture. The trees furnished by us for this purpose are from two to three feet in height.

DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE PLUM.

The prevalence of the disease of the Plum, commonly called the "black knot," and of the insect known as the *curculio*, has of late discouraged people generally from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention. It is not to be denied that these are obstacles of considerable magnitude to indifferent, slovenly cultivators; but we are satisfied, from actual experience, that nothing more than ordinary industry and perseverance is required to overcome them entirely. Western New York is not exempt from these difficulties any more than other localities; we hear complaints about "knots" and "curculio" all around us. Yet we are able to fruit, in the most successful manner, seventy or eighty varieties of Plums annually, getting not merely a few scattering fruits, but *full crops*, weighing down the branches, as all will acknowledge who have seen our trees.

This success of ours is not due to any extraordinary skill, nor to any peculiarity of soil or climate, but to *reasonably good care and culture*.

Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than *neglect*. We have seen trees growing in grass in some uncultivated door-yards transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in neighboring gardens, under good cultivation, were entirely exempt. In our specimen Plum Orchard it does occasionally make its appearance, but we instantly remove it. Our preventives and remedies are *good clean culture and prompt amputation*.

As for the *curculio*, we find no difficulty in protecting the crop from it by merely employing a little extra labor. When the trees blossom, and as the fruit begins to set, we dress the ground about the Plum trees, and make it very clean and smooth. Then, as soon as the *curculio* commences its operations, we spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose around each tree, and jar it so as to shake down all fruits that have been stung, as well as all the *curculios*. Both insects and stung fruits are destroyed. This work is performed daily, and ensures a full crop. The work is done quickly; a dozen trees in a garden can be attended to daily in less than half an hour's work of a man. Let those who really desire to grow fine crops of delicious plums try this system, and *follow it up rigidly*, and they will be successful.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES (except where special prices are quoted).

STANDARD and DWARF TREES, 2 to 3 years.....	50 cents each; \$4 per doz.
" " " 1 year.....	40 cents each.
" " " extra size.....	75 cents to \$1 each.

NOTE.—Those designated by a * are of American origin, the others foreign.

- Bavay's Green Gage** (Reine Claude de Bavay)—One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a *free* grower and remarkably productive. Middle to end of September. Hangs long on the tree.
- Bradshaw**—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Tree erect and *vigorous*; very productive; valuable for market.
- Bryanstone Gage**—An English plum of excellent quality; greenish yellow; sweet. Tree of *great vigor* and productive.
- Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.
- *Duane's Purple**—Very large and handsome, oval; reddish purple; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Beginning of September.
- Felleberg** (French or Italian Prune)—A fine late Plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. September.
- German Prune**—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. September.
- *General Hand**—Very large; yellow, handsome; parts freely from the stone. Tree *stocky*, vigorous and productive. September.
- Goliath** (Nectarine) A very large purple plum, rivaling the Peach Plum in beauty; second quality; a *vigorous* grower and great bearer. Beginning of September.
- Grand Duke** (New)—A valuable addition to late plums; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. Entirely free from rot. \$1.00.
- Green Gage**—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a *moderate* grower. We have to top graft it to get good trees. September. 75 cents each.
- *Imperial Gage**—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a *vigorous* grower; very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.
- *Jefferson**—A fine variety; yellow with a red cheek; flesh orange-colored, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, *poor* grower, but productive. End of August. 75 cents.
- *Lombard**—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous*, a *great bearer*, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. September.
- Lucombe's Nonsuch**—An English variety of rather large size, roundish; yellowish green, distinctly streaked with yellow and orange; a *free* grower and very prolific. Middle to end of August.
- *McLaughlin**—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. One of the very best for family use or market. Middle of August.
- *Orange**—Large; skin bronze yellow, marked with roughish white dots; flesh deep yellow and juicy. Tree *vigorous* and productive.
- *Peter's Yellow Gage**—Large, nearly oval; bright marbled yellow; flesh rich and juicy; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. A valuable variety. September.
- Pond's Seedling, or Font Hill**—A magnificent English Plum; form of Yellow Egg; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a *vigorous* grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.
- Prince Engelbert**—Very large and long; deep purple; rich and excellent. Tree very *vigorous*. *One of the best*. End of August.
- Prune of Agen**—A valuable French variety; first quality for drying. Tree *vigorous* and very prolific. September.

- ***Quackenboss**—Large; deep purple covered with a dense bluish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained; will rank good in quality. Tree *vigorous* and a great yielder. Valuable for market. Middle of September.
- Reine Claude de Bavay**—See Bavay's Green Gage.
- Shropshire Damson**—A medium sized, dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. October.
- Smith's Orleans**—A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple with a thick coat of bloom; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and rich. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. August and September.
- ***St. Lawrence**—A seedling of ours from Smith's Orleans; superior in size and quality to the parent. Large; dark purple; cling; ripens middle of August.
- Victoria** (Sharp's Emperor)—One of the most magnificent plums in cultivation; of the largest size, fair quality; purplish red color. Tree a *free*, irregular grower and most abundant bearer. September.
- Wangenheim**—Medium size; dark blue; oval; quality excellent; one of the finest of that class designated as *Prunes*. Tree *moderate* or *free* grower. Middle of August.
- ***Washington**—A magnificent large plum; roundish; green, usually marked with red; juicy, sweet and good. Tree *robust* and exceedingly productive. One of the very best. End of August.
- ***Yellow Gage**—Rather large, yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive. An excellent and profitable variety. Middle of August.
- Yellow Egg**—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a *free* grower, and very productive. End of August.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

Either comparatively new or esteemed only in special localities.

STANDARD TREES (some two years, others one year) of all can be supplied.

PRICE 75 cents each (except where noted.)

PRICE for Scions, Two to Six of one kind (the same as for a tree), 75 cents.

- Belle de Septembre**—Large, handsome, red, late.
- ***Copper**—Very late, productive. A good shipper.
- Decaisne**—Very large, yellow, excellent; resembles Coe's Golden Drop, but ripens much earlier. \$1.00.
- French Damson**—Purple.
- ***Gueii** (Blue Magnum Bonum)—A large, handsome, purple plum; of fair quality. Profitable for market.
- ***Hudson River Purple Egg**.
- ***Huling's Superb**—Very large, round, green.
- Ickworth Imperatrice**—Medium, late, purple, fine.
- Kingston, or Smith's Prune**—Large blue, late. Good for market.
- Lafayette**—Large, purple; late.
- Oullin's Golden**—Large, early and excellent.
- ***Moore's Arctic**—Said to be valued for its hardiness.
- Royal Hatve**—Purplish red, early, fine.
- The Czar**—Large, early, purple; rich and good.
- Transparent**—Greenish yellow; rich and of high excellence. \$1.00

Besides the above, we have several other kinds, scions only of which can be supplied. PRICE for Two to Six Scions of one kind, 50 cents.

NATIVE PLUMS.

VALUABLE AT THE SOUTH AND WEST.

BUDED ON THE PEACH STOCK

PRICE 50 cents each (for trees of ordinary size).

- De Caradeuc**—Medium; round; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh melting, sweet and vinous. Tree *vigorous* and prolific. July.
- Newman**—Medium; oblong; skin a beautiful glossy red color, with delicate purple bloom; flesh a little coarse but juicy; cling. Tree a *free* grower and productive. September and October.
- Weaver**—"One of the ordinary wild plums, of fine size, good flavor, and wonderfully hardy and productive." Tree *vigorous* and erect. It seems to ripen late.
- Wild Goose**—A good variety of the Chickasaw; medium; roundish, oblong; reddish yellow; flesh juicy and flavor pleasant. Tree a *free* grower. Ripens here middle of August. We can also offer trees of this variety grown on plum stock at same price.

SELECT PEACHES.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture:—1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2d. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut clean out.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. The plum stock is advantageous in stiff clay, cold and damp soils.

NOTE.—In planting peaches, it is of the highest importance to cut back the trees severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third and the side branches cut back to one bud. This lessens the demand upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push more vigorously. Most failures in newly planted orchards may be ascribed to a non-observance of these directions.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES.

On Peach Stock.....	25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
On Plum Stock.....	50 " " 4.00 "

Alexander—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree *vigorous* and productive; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.

Alexandra Noblesse—Large; flesh melting, rich and excellent.

Alberge Yellow, Barnard's Yellow Rareripec, &c.—Large; deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of moderate flavor. Tree *vigorous*, hardy and productive. Beginning of September,

- Amsden**—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, very good; ripens at same time as the Alexander, and appears to be nearly, if not identical.
- Beatrice** (Early Beatrice)—Medium size or rather small, with a marbled red cheek; flesh melting and very juicy. Succeeds Alexander; needs thinning as soon as the fruit is set or it is too small. It ships well.
- Canada** (Early Canada)—Resembles Alexander very closely. Ripens at same time.
- Conkling**—Large and handsome; golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh pale yellow, very juicy, sweet, vinous and very good; equal to any yellow peach we know of. Tree *vigorous* and yields heavy crops; succeeds Crawford's Early.
- Coolidge's Favorite**—A most beautiful and excellent peach, of medium size; skin white, delicately mottled with red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree *vigorous*, hardy and productive. A valuable variety. End of August.
- Crawford's Early**—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly *vigorous* and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.
- Crawford's Late**—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of peach season. Last of September.
- Early Silver**—Large, melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent; ripens early in September. One of the best.
- Early York** (Early Purple, Serrate Early York, &c.)—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull purplish red; flesh juicy, rich and excellent. Tree a *fair* grower and very prolific; one of the best early orchard varieties. Middle of August.
- Foster**—Originated near Boston. A large yellow peach resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripe about the same time as Crawford's Early, or a little earlier.
- George the Fourth**—Large; white, with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree *vigorous*, and bears moderate crops of the best quality. End of August.
- Goshawk**—Raised from Coolidge's Favorite; flavor excellent. One of the finest mid-season peaches.
- Haine's Early**—Large; white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and delicious. Tree hardy and very productive; one of the *best* varieties. Middle of August.
- Hale's Early**—Raised in Ohio; medium size; flesh white, first quality; ripens middle of August.
- Hill's Chili**—Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality. Esteemed in some localities for market on account of its productiveness.
- Kenrick's Heath** (Heath Free)—Medium to large, oblong; skin pale greenish white, with a purplish red cheek; flesh greenish white, a little coarse; juicy, melting, pleasant sub-acid. Ripe latter part of September.
- Large Early York**—A large and beautiful variety; white, with a red cheek; flesh juicy and delicious. Tree *vigorous* and productive. End of August.
- Lord Palmerston**—Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. Season end of September.
- Louise** (Early Louise)—Medium size; bright red; melting and juicy. Ripens a few days after Beatrice and just before Rivers. Tree hardy; a valuable variety for home use and market.
- Magdala**—Size medium; shape inclined to oval; skin nearly smooth like a Nectarine; color creamy white, marbled and blotched with crimson; flavor a combination of the Peach and Nectarine; quite original. Season early in September.
- Malta**—Medium size; greenish yellow; flesh juicy, vinous, sweet, delicious. A fine small peach for the amateur.
- Morris White**—Medium size; dull creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy and delicious. Tree a moderate bearer; highly prized for preserving on account of the entire absence of red in the flesh. Middle of September.

- Mountain Rose**—Large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; freestone. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. An excellent early market variety.
- Nectarine Peach**—Large, pointed, with a smooth, nectarine-like skin; flesh melting rich and racy; the best peach of its season; ripens with Crawford's Late.
- Oldmixon Free**—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early.
- Oldmixon Cling**—Large and excellent; one of the best clings. End of September.
- Princess of Wales**—Large and beautiful; cream-colored, with a rosy cheek; melting, rich and excellent; ripens with Crawford's Late.
- Red Cheek Melocoton**—A famous, old, well-known and popular variety; large, oval; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and vinous. Tree very hardy and productive; valuable for the orchard. Succeeds Crawford's Late.
- Rivers (Early Rivers)**—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor most remarkable. Larger and ripens three or four days after Louise. One of the finest of the early peaches for amateurs' use and market.
- Rivers' Early York**—Medium size; skin marbled with red; flesh so melting and juicy as to dissolve in the mouth, leaving no fibre; one of the first freestones to ripen. Latter part of August.
- *Salway**—An English peach; large, roundish; skin creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich. A valuable late peach for market, where it will ripen. It is grown successfully at Keuka Lake in this State.
- Schumaker**—A very early peach, of the type of Alexander, and closely resembling that variety in every way. The skin, however, seems to be higher colored, and the fruit therefore more showy.
- Snow**—A beautiful fruit, medium size; skin and flesh clear creamy white throughout. Tree hardy and productive; blossoms white and shoots greenish; very distinct, and one of the most desirable of white peaches for preserving. Beginning to middle of September.
- Stump the World**—A New Jersey variety; red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September.
- Surpass Melocoton (E. & B.)**—A large, pale yellow-fleshed peach of the highest quality. A strong grower and productive; raised by us from seed. First to middle of September.
- Susquehanna**—A very large and superb yellow peach from Pennsylvania; melting, rich and fine. Succeeds Crawford's Late.
- *Walburton Admirable**—An English variety; very large, melting and rich. Quite late.
- Ward's Late**—A fine late peach, resembling the Oldmixon; flesh nearly white; flavor excellent. Ripens with Crawford's Late.
- Waterloo**—Medium to large, round, with a deep suture on one side; skin pale whitish green in the shade, marbled with red and crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, adhering considerably to the stone. Ripens about with Alexander.
- Wheatland**—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree vigorous and healthy.

NOTE.—Those marked * usually require a longer season than we have in Western New York.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PEACHES.

Price 25 cents each.

Brevoort.	Reeve's Favorite.	Shanghai.	Wager.
Druid Hill.	Royal George.	Stevens Rareripe.	
Mrs. Brett.	Royal Kensington.	Thurber.	

Besides the above-named varieties we have many others in our experimental grounds, scions or buds only of which can be supplied.

SELECT APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

In the selection of choice garden fruits it is quite indispensable. It succeeds admirably trained in Espalier form, which will be found advantageous in small gardens, as it may occupy a house wall, fence or trellis, leaving the open ground for other trees. In cold sections, too, where the trees get winter-killed, or the blossoms injured by the late spring frosts, these Espalier trees can easily be protected by mat or board screens. For stiff and damp soils they should be on plum stocks; but on light, loamy, gravelly and sandy soils, the peach is better. To protect against the curculio, see directions for the Plum.

PRICES OF APRICOT TREES.

On Peach stock.....	35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.
On Plum ".....	50 " " \$5 "

Alberge de Montgamet—Medium size; very early; juicy and excellent; very hardy; one of the best. Ripe in July.

Blenheim, or Shipley—Medium size; juicy and good; ripens ten or twelve days before the Moorpark. Very hardy.

Breda—Small, round; dull orange, marked with red in the sun; flesh orange colored, juicy, rich and vinous; parts from the stone; kernel sweet. Tree hardy and prolific. End of July and beginning of August.

Canino Grosso—Large, juicy and rich; tree robust and hardy.

De Coulange—Large; of fine quality. Ripens in July.

Early Golden—Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy and productive. Beginning of July.

Early Moorpark—Medium size; rich, juicy; very fine.

Hemskerck—Large, rich and juicy. Resembles Moorpark.

Kaisha—Medium size; fine quality; early.

Large Early—Large; orange, with red cheek; flesh sweet, rich, excellent; parts from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Beginning of August.

Large Early Montgamet—Large; early; excellent.

Malcolm's Breda—A sub-variety of Breda, said to be as productive and larger.

Moorpark—One of the largest and finest Apricots; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich; parts from the stone; very productive.

New Large Early (Rivers')—Large, like the Old Large Early, but very rich.

Orange—Medium size; orange, with ruddy cheek; flesh rather dry; requires ripening in the house; adheres slightly to the stone. End of July.

Oullin's Early Peach—Large, excellent; very early.

Peach—Very large, handsome, rich and juicy. One of the best.

Purple, or Black Apricot—Much like a plum; small, pale red, purple in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. It is as hardy as a plum, and therefore worthy of attention where the finest sorts are too tender. August.

Red Masculine—Small, but one of the earliest to ripen.

Royal—Large; rich; ripens just before the Moorpark; hardy.

Sardinian—Small, rich, but not juicy; the earliest.

St. Ambrose—One of the largest and finest apricots, ripening about same time as Large Early.

Turkey—Large, rich, fine; a little later than Moorpark.

SELECT NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

PRICES OF NECTARINE TREES.

On Peach stock.....	35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.
On Plum "	50 " " \$5 "

- Boston**—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; freestone. First of September.
- Downton**—Large; greenish white, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and high flavored; one of the best. Freestone.
- Early Newington**—Large; pale green, red in the sun; flesh pale red at the stone, juicy and rich; adheres to the stone.
- Early Violet**—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and high flavored; freestone. Last of August.
- Elruge**—Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy and high flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.
- Hardwicke**—Large; pale green, with a violet red cheek; flesh pale green, juicy, melting and rich. End of August.
- Late Melting**—Greenish white, and red; medium quality. Very late.
- Lord Napier**—Earliest large Nectarine known.
- Milton**—Very large; finely flavored. September.
- Newton**—Very large and fine. September.
- Pitmaston Orange**—Large; orange and yellow; flesh orange, rich and fine; freestone. An excellent English sort. September.
- Red Roman**—Greenish yellow and red; flesh greenish yellow, rich and good; freestone. September.
- River's Orange**—An English variety, raised from Pitmaston; hardy and prolific.
- Spenser**—Very large; rich and fine; freestone. Late.
- Stanwick**—An English variety that has attracted much attention. Ripened under glass there, it is pronounced fine.
- Victoria**—Very large; one of the finest of the English varieties.

QUINCES.

Price 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

- Apple, or Orange**—Large, roundish, with a short neck; of a bright golden yellow color. Tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit. Ripe in October.
- Angers**—A strong, rapid growing sort.
- Champion**—A new variety, which we fear ripens too late to be valuable here. The tree bears early and abundantly, and is vigorous.
- Rea** (Rea's Mammoth)—A very large and fine variety of the Orange Quince. A strong grower and productive. We consider this the best of *all the quinces*.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

PRICES.

Those priced at.....	20 cents,	\$2.00 per dozen.
“ “	25 “	\$2.50 “
“ “	30 “	\$3.00 “
“ “	50 “	\$4.00 “

CLASS I.—BLACK GRAPES.

- Adirondack**—A grape of excellent quality; bunch large; berries medium; tender and sweet; quite as early as the Hartford. 25 cents.
- Barry** (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch large but rather short; berries large, roundish, much like Black Hamburg; delicate, sweet and tender. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the largest and finest of the Rogers' Hybrids. 25 cents.
- Champion**—A large grape, of medium quality. Its chief value consists in its earliness, rendering it a valuable sort to plant where the seasons are short. 20 cents.
- Clinton**—Bunches small and very compact; berries small; sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape and keeps well; valuable for wine. A free, rapid grower and profuse bearer; ripens earlier than the Isabella. Deserves to be more extensively grown by the amateur for the table on account of its valuable keeping qualities. 20 cents.
- Concord**—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; very hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes. 20 cents.
- Creveling**—A grape of excellent quality; berry medium; bunch somewhat loose; ripening almost as early as the Hartford. 25 cents.
- Eumelan**—Bunch good size, generally compact, shouldered; berry medium; flesh tender, sweet; quality excellent; vine moderately vigorous; ripens just after the Hartford. *One of the best table grapes*, and valuable for the amateur. 25 cents.
- Hartford**—A hardy, profuse bearing, and tolerably good grape; very early and reliable, and a *valuable market variety on this account*. 20 cents.
- Herbert** (Rogers' No. 44)—Bunch rather long but compact; berry large; tender, sweet and rich; early and productive. A handsome variety, and one of the best of the Rogers' in quality. 25 cents.
- Isabella**—Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval; juicy, sweet and musky. A vigorous grower, hardy, an immense bearer; a good keeper. 20 cents.
- Merrimack** (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large; sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest of the Rogers' varieties. 25 cents.
- Monroe**—A seedling of ours. Bunch medium to large, shouldered. Berries large, round; skin rather thick; black, covered with a white bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, vinous and sprightly; a refreshing table grape. The vine is vigorous; fine healthy foliage; has never shown a trace of mildew. Ripens with Hartford. 50 cents.
- Moore's Early**—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific; ripens with the Hartford. Its large size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop. 30 cents.
- Senasqua**—Bunch medium to large, compact; berry medium; tender, juicy, breaking, sweet and rich; ripens with Isabella; vine vigorous and hardy. Fruit cracks sometimes owing to the thin skin. A desirable garden variety. 30 cents.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at center, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market. 25 cents.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Destined to become very popular for the vineyard and garden. 25 cents.

CLASS II—RED AND REDDISH PURPLE GRAPES.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—One of the best of the red varieties; bunch variable in size; sometimes large and handsome; flesh tender and juicy. Vine a good grower and bearer. 25 cents.

Brighton—Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality, equal, if not superior to Delaware; ripens early, with the Delaware, Eumelan and Hartford. Vine productive and vigorous, but in some locations is subject to mildew. 25 cents.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous, rich; requires the most favored soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York. 20 cents.

Delaware—This fruit has fully maintained its reputation as one of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful; sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden. 25 cents.

Diana—About the same size and color of the Catawba, of which it is supposed to be a seedling; a beautiful and delicious grape; ripens about the same time as the Isabella. Vine remarkably vigorous; rather a shy bearer while young. 25 cents.

Gärtner (Rogers' No. 14)—Bunch large; berry very large, round; skin thick; color a beautiful light red, with bloom, fruit almost transparent; pulp tender, sweet, pleasant, rich. The most showy grape in our collection. Vine vigorous and productive. Desirable either for the garden or vineyard. 25 cents.

Iona—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; flesh soft, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, high flavored, sprightly and refreshing; keeps till mid-winter with its freshness unimpaired. In this locality one of the finest table grapes. A little earlier than Catawba. Should be in every garden where the climate admits of its being ripened. It must not be allowed to overbear. 20 cents.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round; color a rich shade of red, rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich, aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine vigorous and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop. We regard it as one of the best red grapes in our collection. 25 cents.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose as the fruit does not always set well; berry medium, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford. A desirable garden variety. 25 cents.

Rochester—A seedling of ours. Bunch large, shouldered, frequently double shouldered, very compact. Berries medium to large, round, dark purple or purplish lilac, peculiar, with thin white bloom. Flesh very sweet, vinous, rich and aromatic. Vine a remarkably vigorous grower; wood short-jointed and hardy; foliage large, thick, healthy; has never been known to mildew in our grounds. It requires ample room and rather long pruning. Ripe usually first week in September. The fruit always sets well, and it has never failed to ripen in the worst of seasons since it first bore. 1 year, 50 cents; 2 years, 75 cents.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53)—Bunch large, compact; berry large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; slight pulp; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the most popular of the Rogers'. 25 cents.

CLASS III—WHITE GRAPES.

- Croton**—Bunch long, compact, shouldered ; berry medium or small, yellowish green ; flesh melting, sweet ; quality excellent. It frequently mildews and is not reliable, but where it does succeed, it is one of the most valuable grapes for the amateur. 25 cents.
- Duchess**—Bunch medium to large, long, shouldered, compact ; berries medium not uniform, some being quite small, form roundish ; skin thick, generally dotted with small black spots about the size of a pin's head ; color light green at first, becoming greenish yellow when ripe, fruit almost transparent ; flesh tender without pulp, juicy, sweet, crisp, rich, and in quality ranks as best. Vine vigorous and productive here. The foliage is said to mildew in some localities. Grown with care it is no doubt a valuable white grape for the amateur, and perhaps in favorable locations may be cultivated successfully on a larger scale for market. Ripens early, before the Concord. 25 cents.
- Lady**—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium ; berry medium to large skin thin ; color light greenish yellow, with white bloom ; pulp tender, sweet and pleasant without much character. Vine hardy and vigorous. A valuable early white grape. 25 cents.
- Lady Washington**—One of Mr. Rickett's seedlings. Bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered ; berry medium to large, round ; color yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side, and covered with bloom ; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and good, not rich. Vine remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit is beautiful when in perfection. It ripens after the Concord here, and in average seasons it may be too late for this immediate locality, but will be valuable in more favorable locations and farther south. A noble grape, worthy of careful trial, where it is likely to succeed. 25 cents.
- Martha**—Bunch medium, moderately compact, shouldered ; berry medium, roundish ; flesh somewhat pulpy ; a little foxy, but good ; ripens earlier than Concord. Vine hardy and vigorous. 20 cents.
- Niagara**—Said to be a cross of Concord and Cassady. Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered ; berry large, roundish, uniform ; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom ; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. Before it is fully matured it has a very foxy odor, which disappears, to a great extent, later. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive ; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. This variety is no doubt destined to supply the long felt want, among white grapes. 50 cents.
- Pocklington**—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered ; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully mature ; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality ; vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive ; leaves large, tough and downy ; ripens after the Concord. It will require favorable seasons, and good locations to ripen it satisfactorily in this region. 25 cents.
- Prentiss**—Bunch medium, compact ; berry medium, round ; skin thick, pale yellow when ripe ; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant. It bears considerable resemblance to the Rebecca, but the clusters are more uniform. It is not, however, so good in quality and ripens later ; after the Concord. Vine a moderate grower and productive. 25 cents.
- Rebecca**—A fine and delicious grape ; berry and bunch medium size ; vine a moderate, slender grower but an abundant bearer ; quite hardy ; ripens almost as soon as the Delaware. We regard it as the highest flavored of our native grapes ; recommended particularly for careful garden culture. It does well grafted on a strong growing sort. 25 cents.

A NEW GRAPE!

MILLS.

With novel and distinct characteristics. A variety possessing the high qualities of a foreign grape in addition to the vigor and productiveness of a native.

NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME. SPRING, 1888.

FOR many years cultivators have been searching for a grape which should combine high quality with hardiness, vigor and productiveness. With this object in view experimenters in all sections of the country have been devoting much time, labor and expense to the production of new sorts. In several cases their efforts have been successful, and some excellent varieties have been originated. The "Brighton," one of the best flavored grapes, was raised after long and persistent endeavor. Other varieties with desirable qualities are constantly appearing, but the country is so large, and climate and soil so diversified, that it takes a long time to determine definitely the value of a new kind.

It is not to be expected that every new variety will succeed generally, and if from the large number introduced only a few are found worthy to be retained, cultivators should be satisfied.

Those who have watched the efforts made within the last decade acknowledge that experimenters are laboring in the right direction, and that real and rapid progress has been made towards securing the much sought after grape.

The new variety which we now offer for the first time is the result of long and intelligent experiment by one of the most judicious experimenters in the country. The product of his efforts is a grape which for size, quality and appearance comes the nearest to the ideal variety of any we have seen. Its quality is the very best, exceeding in richness any hardy grape we are acquainted with.

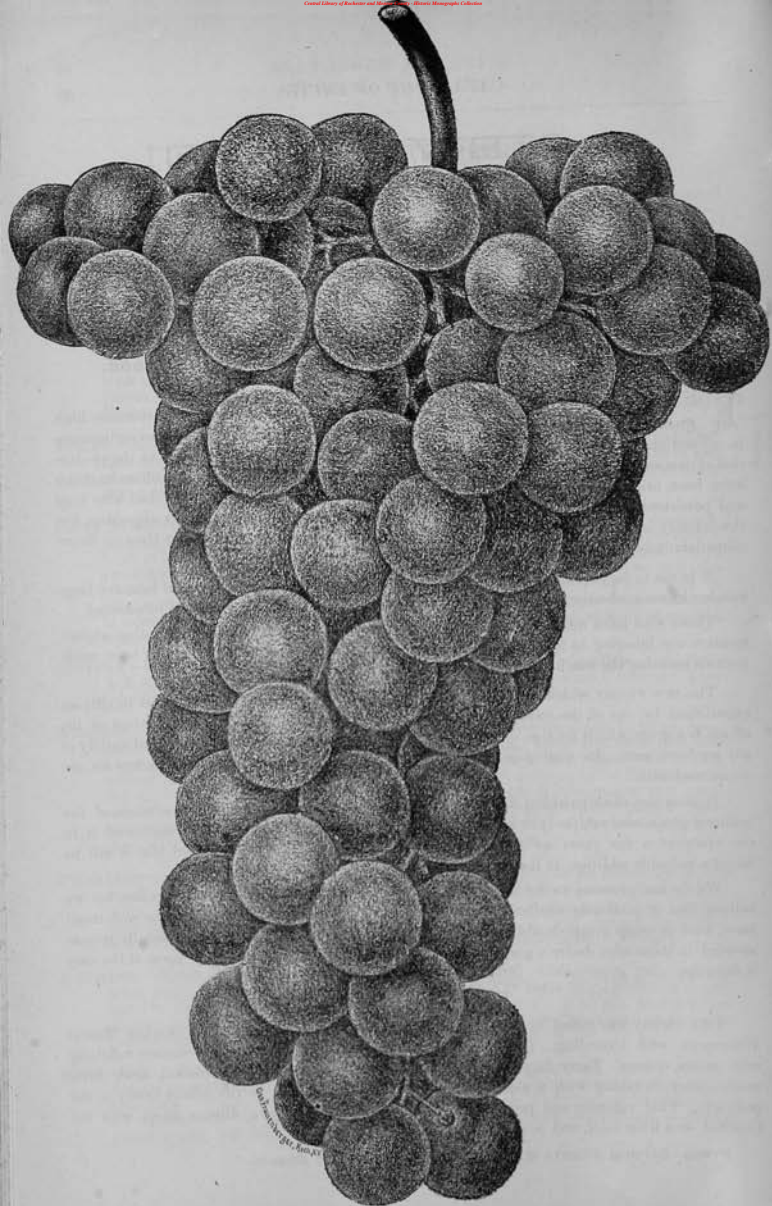
It possesses distinguishing characteristics which place it at once much in advance of the ordinary grape and entitle it to be regarded as a remarkable production. Having tested it in our vineyard a few years we now place it in the hands of the public, confident that it will be found a valuable addition to the list of choice fruits.

We do not presume to say that it will succeed in all soils, situations and climates, but we believe that in a climate similar to ours, and with a reasonably good soil, situation and treatment, such as every grape should have, it cannot fail to give satisfaction. It is especially recommended to those who desire a grape of high quality and are willing to bestow upon it the care it deserves.

DESCRIPTION.

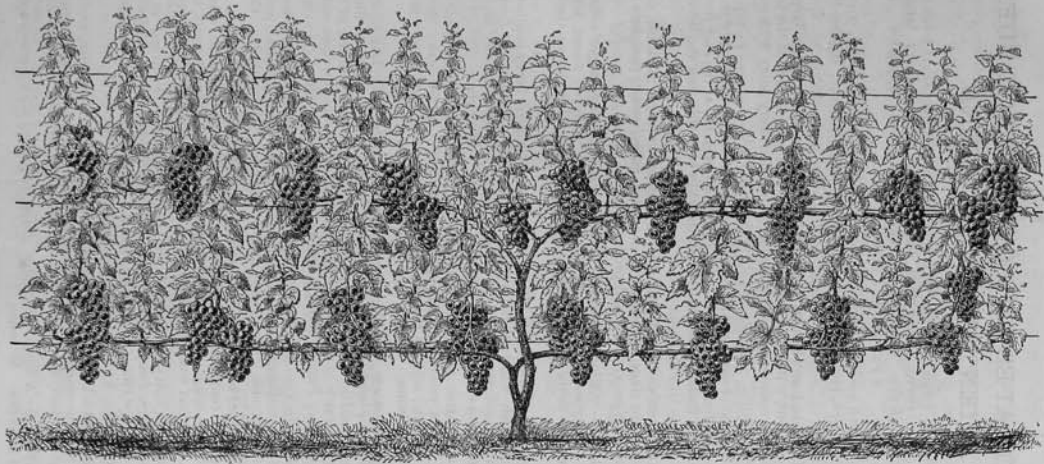
This variety was raised by Mr. William H. Mills, of Hamilton, Ont., by crossing Muscat Hamburgh with Creveling. Bunch very large, compact, shouldered, some clusters weighing over twelve ounces. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor. Skin thick; berries adhere firmly to the peduncle. Vine vigorous and productive; foliage large and healthy. Ripens about with the Concord, or a little later, and is a long keeper.

Price—Strong Plants \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per dozen.



MILLS GRAPE

(DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FROM NATURE. NATURAL SIZE.)



MILLS GRAPE.

(ENGRAVED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A VINE ON OUR GROUNDS.)

NEW GRAPES AND OTHERS NOT SUFFICIENTLY TESTED HERE.

- Downing** (Rickett's), (New)—"Vine very vigorous ; productive, short jointed ; bunch very large (ten to twelve inches long), compact, shouldered ; berry large to very large, black ; flesh firm ; meaty, tender, sweet, rather rich ; very good. A promising market grape." 1 year \$1.50, 2 years, \$2 each.
- Early Victor**—Bunch medium, compact ; berry medium, round, black, covered with bloom ; flesh sweet, pleasant. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens with Hartford. 25 cents.
- Eaton** (New)—Described as "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. In general appearance of the bunch and berry it strongly resembles Moore's Early. Skin thick ; very juicy with some pulp. A very showy grape." 1 year, \$1 ; 2 years, \$1.50 each.
- Elvira**—A white grape of medium size and fair quality. Vine remarkably productive ; highly esteemed for wine in Missouri. It may be valuable at the east for a similar purpose, but the fruit sets so closely and the skin is so thin that the berries crack. 20 cents.
- Empire State** (Rickett's)—Bunch long ; berry medium to large, roundish, oval ; skin white with a slight tinge of yellow ; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, sprightly. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive. 75 cents.
- Excelsior** (Rickett's)—"Vine vigorous ; bunch large to very large, often double shouldered ; berry medium to large, roundish oval ; pale red, sweet with a rich aromatic, muscat flavor. A fine long keeper ; ripening a little before the Catawba. 75 cents.
- Francis B. Hayes**—Described as "Bunch medium to large ; berry medium, globular ; color greenish white, changing to amber yellow ; skin firm ; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor, no foxiness. Foliage healthy ; vine vigorous and prolific. Ripens from seven to ten days before the Concord." 50 cents.
- Golden Drop**—A native raised by Pringle in 1869. Resembles Delaware in bunch and berry ; color yellowish white with a tinge of red in the sun ; flesh tender, juicy, rich, delicate, without the slightest foxiness ; vine a good grower and bearer. Ripens with Delaware. Promising as an amateur grape. 50 cents.
- Jefferson**—Bunch medium, shouldered, compact ; berry medium to large ; skin thick, light red, covered with bloom ; flesh meaty, tender, sprightly, rich, fine quality. Vine vigorous, healthy. Resembles Iona. One of the most promising of the newer grapes, but we fear it is too late for this locality, as it seems to ripen only in very favorable seasons. Farther south it will be valuable. 25 cents.
- Jessica**—Originated in Canada. Bunch and berry of medium, or small size ; color yellowish green, mellowing to a clear amber ; flesh with very little pulp, sweet, sprightly and aromatic. Vine hardy and productive. Ripens early. 25 cents.
- Jewel** (New)—Described as follows : A seedling of the Delaware. Bunch medium, often shouldered, compact ; berry medium, black with bloom ; skin thin, tough ; pulp tender, rich, spicy, quality best equal to Delaware ; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Season a week before *Victor*. One year plants \$2 each, 2 years \$3 each.
- Moore's Diamond** (New)—Originated by Jacob Moore. Described as "a pure native, bunch large, compact ; berry about the size of Concord ; color greenish white with a yellow tinge when fully ripe ; flesh juicy and almost without pulp ; quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive." \$1.50.
- Poughkeepsie Red**—Described as averaging larger than Delaware, and to be of finer quality ; vine resembling Delaware in wood and foliage, but a much better grower, and it is said succeeds where the Delaware will not. Ripens early. \$1.
- Triumph** (Campbell's)—A large fine, white grape, requiring a long season, and suited to Southern latitudes. 50 cents.

Ulster Prolific—Said to be a cross of the Catawba and a wild grape. Described as resembling Catawba in size, color of berry, and shape of cluster, and to be of good quality, ripening early. Vine hardy, healthy and very productive, \$1.

Vergennes—Originated in Vermont. Bunch of medium size, somewhat loose, not uniform; berry large, round; skin thick, tough, red, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh quite pulpy, flavor pleasant but not rich. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord. Keeps well. Possesses qualities which render it desirable in some localities. 25 cents

Winchell (New)—A seedling raised in Vermont, and now offered for the first time. Bunch and berry medium size; color greenish white; flesh tender, juicy; quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive. Very early, ripening with Hartford and is the earliest white grape. It will no doubt prove to be valuable on account of its extreme earliness, combined with good quality and healthy habit. One year, \$1, 2 years, \$2 each.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF NATIVE GRAPES.

Allen's Hybrid, white, 25c.

Alma, black, 50c.

Ariadne, black, 50c.

Amber Queen, purplish red, 50c.

August Giant, black, 50c.

Bacchus (Rickett's), black, 25c.

Black Eagle, 30c.

Black Taylor, 25c.

Burnet, black, 50c.

Don Juan, red, 50c.

Eldorado (Rickett's), white, 25c.

Faith, white, 25c.

Golden Gem, white, 50c.

Goethe, light red, 25c.

Highland (Rickett's), black, 50c.

Imperial, white, 50c.

Norfolk Muscat, red, 50c.

Norwood, black, 50c.

Oriental, red, 50c.

Peabody, black, 50c.

Perkins, red, 25c.

Pizarro, black, 25c.

Telegraph, black, 25c.

Transparent, white, 25c.

Woodruff, red, 50c.

Wyoming Red, 25c.

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPES.

PRICE, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen, for good yearling vines. Price for two year vines of such as we may be able to supply, \$1.50 each, \$12.00 per dozen.

CLASS I.—BLACK or PURPLE GRAPES.

Alicante—Very large, handsome cluster, of fine quality; late.

Barbarossa—(Prince Albert)—A very large grape, of fine quality; very late.

Black Frontignan—Berries medium size, round; bunches long; flavor rich and musky; prolific.

Black Hamburg—A fine grape, and a general favorite for the vinery; bunches are large, very much shouldered—that is branched; berries large, sweet and rich.

Champion Hamburg—A splendid grape, like Black Hamburg.

Gros Colman—Berries very large, round; flesh juicy, sweet, but coarse with a peculiar flavor; good when fully ripe; bunch large; very vigorous.

Gros Maroc—Berries round, very large; a great bearer.

- Lady Downes**—Berries large, oval ; flesh firm, sweet and richly flavored with a fine aroma, *one of the best late grapes.*
- Madresfield Court**—Berries large ; rich muscat flavor.
- Mill Hill Hamburg**—Berries round, very large ; bunches large ; *one of the best late sorts.*
- Muscat d'Aout**—Berries medium size, round, inclining to oval ; skin deep purple ; flesh very rich and juicy, with a slight muscat flavor. An early grape well adapted to pot culture.
- Muscat Hamburg**—An English variety of great reputation ; equal to the Black Hamburg in size and beauty, with the musky flavor of the Muscat of Alexandria ; early ; *extra.*
- Mrs. Pince's Muscat**—Bunches large ; shouldered ; berries oval ; flesh firm and crisp, with muscat flavor ; fine keeper.
- Trentham Black**—Bunches large, tapering and shouldered ; berries oval, large ; flesh abundantly juicy, very rich, sugary and vinous. A great bearer and a good early grape.

CLASS II.—RED GRAPES.

- Grizzly Frontignan**—Bunch long ; berries large, yellowish, clouded with red when fully ripe ; flesh juicy, with a very rich Frontignan flavor.
- Red Chasselas** (Rose Chasselas)—A small, early grape ; a sure and abundant bearer ; excellent.

CLASS III.—WHITE GRAPES.

- Bowood Muscat**—A superb grape ; sets well and ripens well in cold vineries. Bunches very large and well shouldered ; berry large, of a bright amber color at maturity, with a sugary, muscat flavor.
- Calabrian** (Raisin de Calabre)—Bunch and berries large, fine ; hangs late ; valuable.
- Chasselas Musque** (Muscat Blanc Hatif)—Bunches long, loose ; berries medium size, with a fine musky flavor ; excellent ; cracks occasionally.
- Chasselas Napoleon**—Large, handsome, and of fine quality.
- Canon Hall Muscat**—A seedling from the Muscat of Alexandria ; sets its fruit a little better than the old sort ; flesh juicy and rich.
- Duchess of Buccleugh**—A medium sized grape ; very rich and excellent.
- Early Auvergne Frontignan**—Berries round, medium size ; very early ; rich, juicy, crisp and *excellent.*
- General della Marmora**—A very fine grape, of medium size, with a distinct Hamburg flavor ; one of the best.
- Golden Chasselas**—A large, handsome grape ; hardy, productive and excellent, resembles Royal Muscadine.
- Golden Champion**—Bunches large ; berries very large ; flesh firm and very juicy. A superb grape.
- Golden Hamburg**—A magnificent grape from the Sweetwater and Black Hamburg ; berries oval ; bunches large. *One of the finest.*
- Golden Queen**—A distinct, large, white grape.
- Gros Guillaume**—Bunch immense, berry medium sized, round ; flesh tender, and fine quality when well ripened. Remarkable for size of bunch.
- Muscat of Alexandria**—This is a most delicious variety, considered the same as the imported Malaga ; bunches large, branched and loose ; berries large ; fine and rich, with a high, musky flavor.
- Muscat Troveren**—Bunch and berry large, greenish white at first, changing to amber ; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich.

- Primavis Frontignan**—Bunches very large ; berries round, large ; rich, juicy, and excellent ; *the finest of the Chasselas Musque race.*
- Royal Muscadine or Chasselas de Fontainbleau**—One of the finest varieties ; bunches sometimes weighing five or six pounds.
- Syrian**—Bunches of immense size ; have weighed twenty pounds ; berries oval ; quality good.
- White Frontignan** (Muscat Blanc of the French)—One of the oldest varieties ; bunches pretty large ; berries roundish ; rich, and quite musky and fine.

☞ Many suppose it is necessary to have their vines forwarded *in the pots* ; but this is an error, except in the *growing season*. For transportation, the plants should be taken out of the pots, and packed securely in moss. The vines will go safer in this way, and the expense of carriage will be greatly reduced.

BLACKBERRIES.

In the garden, plant in rows about five feet apart, and four feet apart in the rows. In the field, plant in rows, six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. Treat the same as Raspberries. They may be planted in the Fall or Spring.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER DOZEN, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

- Agawam**—Of medium size, jet black, sweet, melting to the core. Plant hardy and very prolific. A fine early variety.
- Ancient Briton**—Medium size, melting, without core. Hardy and very prolific. One of the best.
- Dorchester**—Medium to large, oblong, shining black, juicy and of good quality ; a strong grower and moderate bearer.
- Early Cluster**—Medium to large ; of best quality, sufficiently firm to ship, although sweet and having no hard core. Plant vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive ; ripens about with Wilson's Early.
- Early Harvest**—Of small size, fair quality and very early ; plant vigorous and productive. Appears to be tender.
- Erie** (New)—Fruit large, of good quality ; plant hardy, vigorous and productive. Very early. A promising new variety. \$1.50 per dozen.
- Kittatinny**—Large, roundish, conical, glossy black, juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe ; one of the most valuable sorts for general planting. Requires protection in some localities.
- New Rochelle, or Lawton**—Large, oval, black, juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe ; well known.
- Snyder**—Medium size, sweet and melting to the core ; very hardy and wonderfully productive ; valuable for home use and market.
- Stone's Hardy**—Of medium size, good quality, very hardy and productive. Ripens after the Snyder.
- Taylor**—As hardy as the Snyder ; large and of excellent quality.
- Wachusett**—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and of good quality ; is a good keeper and ships well. It is also hardy and *comparatively free from thorns.*
- Wilson's Early**—Fruit large ; very productive ; early. In some sections of the country it has to be protected.
- Wilson, Jr.**—Large, luscious and sweet, as soon as colored. Plant hardy ; ripens earlier and is said to be more productive than its parent.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome. \$1.00 per dozen.

CURRANTS.

Currants can be successfully planted in the Fall or Spring. Being perfectly hardy, they do not suffer injury from the Winter. Our stock of plants is very large and fine.

To destroy the currant worm, dust the plants with white hellebore, when they are wet with dew. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER DOZEN; \$5.00 PER 100, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

Black Champion—A new variety from England; pronounced to be the finest Black Currant ever brought to notice. The bunches are said to be very large and the flavor of the fruit excellent. 50 cents each.

Black English—Well known; esteemed by many for jellies, etc.

Black Naples—Similar in appearance and flavor to the preceding, but larger and every way finer.

Cherry—The largest of all red currants; bunches short; plant vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—A new variety, which we think to be more prolific than the cherry, and with longer clusters.

Price for yearling plants, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Price for 2 year old plants, 40 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Lee's Prolific—Larger than Black Naples and very productive.

Prince Albert—Berry large, light red, bunch long; an erect grower and immense bearer; foliage distinct; ripens late; valuable.

Prince of Wales—Black.

Red Dutch—An old, well known sort; berry of medium size and of good quality; bunch long, plant an upright grower and very prolific.

Short Bunched Red, or London Red—A strong, upright grower, with large berries and short bunches; grown for market around London. A good sort.

Versaillaise (La Versaillaise)—A French variety, resembling the cherry; of very large size, great beauty and productiveness.

Victoria—Large, bright red; bunches very long; an erect grower; late, productive and very valuable. This and Prince Albert extend the currant season into September.

White Dutch—Well-known, of medium size and excellent quality.

White Grape—Very large, mild and excellent; the best table variety. This is very distinct from the White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRIES.

I—ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The Gooseberry wants annual manuring to sustain its vigor. The American varieties need close pruning every year. The English kinds require but little pruning. They may be planted in the Fall or Spring.

PRICE, 25 CENTS EACH; \$2.50 PER DOZEN.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy; of first quality.

Whitesmith—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

☞ Besides the above, we have several other good sorts.



The Industry Gooseberry. (Natural Size.)

THE INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

DESCRIPTION: *Size*, large; *form*, oval; *skin*, dark red, hairy; *flavor*, rich and agreeable.

Although this is a foreign variety it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruited extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation.

The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips.

We regard it as, on the whole, the best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

Price, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

II—AMERICAN VARIETIES.

\$1.00 PER DOZEN.

Downing—A seedling of Houghton. Fruit large, two to three times the size of Houghton; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family use, and very profitable for market.

Houghton—A vigorous grower; branches rather slender; very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender and good.

Pale Red (American Seedling)—A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer; medium size; red, good; never mildews.

Smith's (Smith's Improved)—Grown from the seed of Houghton; fruit large, oval; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and very good; plant vigorous and productive.

RASPBERRIES.

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In spring the weakest suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. The ground should be spaded and a top dressing of manure given.

PROTECTION.—To guard against injury by the Winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the Autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves, litter or branches of evergreens.

They can be planted in the Fall or Spring with success. Black Caps cannot be planted in the Fall.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER DOZEN, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

CLASS I.

FOREIGN VARIETIES AND THEIR SEEDLINGS OF AMERICAN ORIGIN.

☞ All the varieties in this class require protection in winter.

Antwerp, Yellow or White—Fruit large, pale yellow; sweet and rich; a beautiful and excellent fruit; canes thickly covered with greenish spines. \$2.00 per 100.

Clarke—Large, light red; moderately firm; *high flavored*; a strong grower; productive and very hardy. One of the best red raspberries for home use. \$2.00 per 100.

Fastolf—Large, purplish red; rather soft; juicy; high flavored; productive; very desirable for home use. \$2.00 per 100.

Fontenay (Belle de Fontenay, Henrietta, Amazon)—Very large, roundish, conical; purplish red; sprightly, rich, firm; plant dwarf, stout; luxuriant foliage, suckers abundant; needs to be well thinned out. Produces a second crop in Autumn if the canes are cut to the ground in Spring. The best autumnal bearing variety.

Franconia—Large, purplish red; juicy, a little acid, but of fine quality; canes strong and productive; season medium to late.

- Herstine**—Fruit large; oblong; crimson, moderately firm; juicy, flavor sub-acid and very good; an abundant bearer; season early to medium; *one of the best*. \$2.00 per 100.
- Hornet**—A French variety, very large, conical; crimson red. Of the best quality; a vigorous, upright grower; season late; *valuable for home use*.
- Hudson River Antwerp**—Fruit large, conical; red, with a slight bloom; flesh firm, and of excellent quality. Its productiveness and firmness of flesh render it one of the most popular market varieties.
- Knevett**—Very large and handsome, red; juicy, soft, of good quality; *very desirable for the family garden*. \$3.00 per 100.
- Orange** (Brinckle's)—Large, orange yellow; beautiful and delicious; the best yellow in cultivation; plant tender, but when protected, very productive. \$1.00 per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

CLASS II.

AMERICAN SPECIES AND VARIETIES, BLACK CAP, ETC.

- Brandywine** (Susqueco)—Large, bright red; very firm; of medium quality; valuable for market, as it ships well. Season medium. 50c. per dozen.
- Caroline**—A yellow Cap variety; medium to large; orange red; moderately firm; very hardy and prolific; a strong grower; ripens early; of fair quality. \$3.00 per 100.
- Cuthbert** (Queen of the Market)—Medium to large, conical, deep rich crimson; very firm; a little dry, but sweet and good, nevertheless. Very hardy. Season medium to late; unquestionably *one of the best varieties for market*. 50c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.
- Golden Queen**—Described as large, beautiful amber color; firm and of fine quality. Plant vigorous, hardy and remarkably productive. \$1.00 per dozen.
- Gregg**—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family; fruit larger than the Mammoth Cluster, but not quite so good in quality; ripens some days later; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder. 50c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.
- Hansell**—Medium to large, bright crimson, firm; flavor fine; canes vigorous, hardy and productive; earliest of all. 50c. per dozen.
- Mammoth Cluster**—A large and very productive variety of the Black Cap. Quality good; ripens just after Souhegan, and precedes the Gregg. 50c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.
- Marlboro**—The best early red Raspberry for the North, ripening soon after the Hansell; hardy and productive. 50c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.
- Ohio**—A variety of the Black Cap much esteemed for drying; plant hardy and prolific; fruit of good quality. 50c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.
- Rancocas**—An early red Raspberry. 50c. per dozen.
- Reliance**—Large, roundish; dark red; firm, with a pleasant, sprightly acid flavor; hardy, vigorous and very productive; may be described as an improved "Philadelphia." A valuable sort. 50c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.
- Shaffer's Colossal**—Fruit large, purple, soft, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; plant very vigorous, hardy and productive. Much esteemed in some localities. Season medium to late. 50c. per dozen.
- Souhegan, or Tyler**—Large, black, without bloom and of medium quality. Plant very hardy and a great bearer; ripens a little before Mammoth Cluster. 50c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.
- Turner**—Medium size; red; moderately firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous and prolific if the suckers are kept down, of which it is very productive. Much esteemed for its good quality and the great hardiness of the plant. Season early. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

FIGS.

PRICE, 50c. each.

- Angelique**—Medium ; skin yellow ; flesh rose colored ; very good.
Black Ischia—Medium ; skin deep purple ; flesh sweet, rich.
Black Provence, or Black Marseilles—Small ; dark purple ; very rich.
Brown Ischia—Medium size ; rich and excellent.
Castle Kennedy—Very large.
Col. de Signora Bianca—Large ; skin greenish white ; flesh red.
Early Violet—Brownish purple ; small ; very hardy and bears abundantly.
Madeleine—Medium size ; pale greenish yellow ; flesh rose colored ; bears abundantly.
Madeleine Early—Large ; skin grey ; flesh white ; very productive.
Pregussata—Small, round ; skin purplish brown ; flesh deep red ; rich and luscious.
Turkey—Brownish purple, large, rich and excellent.
White Genoa—Large ; yellowish white ; flesh tinted with red ; very rich and good.

REMARKS.—Figs may be grown as bushes in the garden, in the Northern States, if they are taken up annually, the first week in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and placed in a cellar till about the middle of May, when they should be taken out and replanted. Most all of them ripen in August.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Almonds — <i>Sweet Hard Shell</i>	50 cents each.
<i>Soft Shell</i>	50 " "
Chestnuts — <i>Common American</i>	50 " "
<i>Spanish, or Marron, very large and fine</i>	50 " "
<i>Japan, described as larger than the Spanish</i>	\$1 00 " "
Filberts — <i>In variety</i>	50 " "
Mulberry — <i>Downing's Everbearing</i>	50 " "
<i>Fastigiata</i>	50 " "
<i>Italian Black</i>	50 " "
<i>New American, one of the best; hardy ; fruit of excellent quality</i>	50 " "
<i>Thorburn, fruit of good quality</i>	50 " "
<i>Troubridge, fruit of good quality</i>	50 " "
<i>White</i>	25 " "
Walnuts — <i>American Black</i>	50 " "
<i>American Butternut</i>	50 " "
<i>English, or Madeira Nut</i>	50 " "
<i>English Dwarf Prolific (Preparturiens). A valuable dwarf variety that bears when quite small</i>	\$1 00 " "



FRUIT OF MULBERRY.

SCIONS.

The usual price for two to six scions is (according to the scarcity of the variety) the same as for a tree of the same variety. Quantities of the leading varieties, ordered in the winter, will be supplied at the following rates:

Apple	\$1 00	per 100
Pear	1 50	"
Plum	2 00	"
Cherry	1 00	"

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus — <i>Argenteuil</i> (new), 2 years.....	\$2 00	per 100
<i>Conover's Colossal</i> , 2 years.....	2 00	" \$10 00 per 1,000
<i>Mammoth</i> (new), 2 years.....	2 00	"
<i>Moore's Cross Bred</i> , 3 years.....	2 00	"
Rhubarb	25 cents each ; \$2.00 per doz ; \$10.00 per 100	
<i>Col. Brabant</i> (new).		<i>Marshall's Royal Linnaeus.</i>
<i>Early Scarlet</i> ; rather small, early, good.		<i>Magnum Bonum.</i>
<i>Early Crimson</i> (E. & B.), blood red, tender, rich.		<i>Paragon.</i>
<i>Early Prince</i> (new).		<i>Prince Albert.</i>
<i>General Taylor.</i>		<i>Scarlet Nonpareil.</i>
<i>Giant.</i>		<i>Sangster's Prince of Wales.</i>
		<i>Scofield's Prince Albert.</i>
		<i>Tobolsk.</i>
		<i>Victoria.</i>
		<i>Myatt's Linnaeus</i> ; the largest and best of all.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IS CALLED TO OUR

Extensive collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Pæonies, Phloxes, Hardy Border Plants, Bulbous Roots. (See Catalogue No. 2.)

ROSES A SPECIALTY.

We make the culture of the Rose a specialty, and devote a separate catalogue to its interest. (See Catalogue No. 5.)

BOOK ON ROSES.

THE ROSE. BY THE LATE H. B. ELLWANGER.

A treatise on the Cultivation, Family Characteristics, etc., of the various Groups of Roses, with accurate descriptions of the varieties now generally grown. A work which should be in the hands of every Rose grower. One handsome volume, 16 mo., cloth. Price, \$1.25; by mail, postpaid.

CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues are published, some annually and some at intervals of two or three years, as becomes necessary, and are sent to all customers whose names are on our books, as soon as issued, free of charge, and to all new applicants, who remit the amounts named below, to cover postage and labor.

- No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF FRUITS, EMBRACING SMALL FRUITS,** except Strawberries, containing brief hints on transplanting, distances for planting the various classes of trees, and descriptions of all the most valuable varieties of fruits in cultivation. 10 cents.
- No. 2.—DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES,** containing descriptions of all the most desirable *Ornamental Deciduous Trees, Weeping or Drooping Trees, Trees with Ornamental or Remarkable Foliage, Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Shrubs, Pæonies, Phloxes, Hardy Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Hedge Plants, etc.*; illustrated with numerous wood-cuts of the most popular and valuable trees, etc. 15 cents.
- No. 3.—CATALOGUE OF STRAWBERRIES.** Free.
- No. 4.—WHOLESALE CATALOGUE,** semi-annually. Free.
- No. 5.—DESCRIPTIVE *PRICED CATALOGUE OF ROSES.** Free.

N. B.—Correspondents and Patrons desiring to visit our grounds are informed that the business office and home grounds are situated in the south part of the City of Rochester, about one mile from the center of the City, on Mount Hope Avenue, and may be reached by Horse Cars from the N. Y. C. & H. R., the N. Y., Lake Erie & Western, Rochester & Pittsburg, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, West Shore, and all the Railroads entering here.

ESTABLISHED 1840.



No. 2.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, Etc.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.



ELLWANGER & BARRY,

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

For New and Rare Trees and Shrubs, see Index pages 129-131.

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Special attention is invited to our select assortments of *Deciduous Trees and Shrubs*, at reduced prices, pages 51 and 88.

No. 2.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF HARDY

ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS,

Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Etc.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established 1840.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

PROPRIETORS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

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PREFACE TO 27th EDITION.

We take pleasure in presenting to our friends and patrons the 27th edition of this catalogue.

Many of the descriptions have been rewritten, all the lists revised and several new illustrations introduced. We believe the book will serve, not only as a priced catalogue, but also as a useful hand-book, containing concise descriptions of nearly all the hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs most worthy of cultivation in this and similar climates.

We cordially invite all who are interested in ornamental planting to inspect our collection; a new arboretum having been planted recently, which contains young specimens of nearly all the species and varieties we offer.

Duplicate collections will be furnished for college grounds, parks, etc., on the most favorable terms. To students and lovers of nature nothing can be more interesting than to study the nomenclature and note the peculiarities of growth, habit, foliage, flowers and fruit of all the finest trees and shrubs that will thrive in our climate.

Our general stock of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants has never been so extensive and complete in every department as it is at this time. Everything has been well and carefully grown.

Several promising novelties are now offered for the first time.

Gentlemen making extensive improvements, or adding to their collections, Landscape Gardeners, Superintendents of Public Parks, Gardens, Cemeteries, etc., etc., will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

Nurserymen and Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (No. 4) is published semi-annually.

A Rose Catalogue is now published separately and is known, in our series, as No. 5, the great extension of our Rose culture having compelled us to adopt this course.

Attention is requested to "Brief Suggestions to Planters" on the next page.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

WHAT TO PLANT.

In this and similar climates where great extremes of temperature are experienced, it is necessary to employ only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that our customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have omitted from our catalogue, as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have also taken great pains to secure both at home and abroad all valuable hardy material so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants.

For the convenience of Planters we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Trees remarkable for their flowers, Trees of drooping habit, Trees with variegated and colored foliage, Trees with cut or dissected foliage. The shrubs have been similarly arranged, and parties desiring to make selections for particular purposes will find this classification useful.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly upon Planters the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spiraea, Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almond, Lilac, Viburnum, Althæa, Pæony, Phlox, and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by a proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that Planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

WHEN TO PLANT.

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. In localities where the winters are very severe we recommend Spring planting. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally.

HOW TO PLANT.

Preparation of the Roots.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows :

Trees with branching heads, should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the frame work of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Planting.—Dig holes, in the first place, large enough to allow the roots of the tree to be spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold the tree in an upright position and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting in the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly all filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots ; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. Guard against planting **TOO DEEP**. The trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil. No manure should be used around the roots at the time of planting, only good surface soil. The manure can be applied on the surface afterwards.

Staking.—If the trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to prevent chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

Mulching.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend and a foot beyond, four to six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in Spring and Fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

After Culture.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utterly ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until at least they are well established.

PRUNING.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The Plumed Hydrangea should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

PRUNING EVERGREENS.

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT ORDER.)

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing as far as possible, the following directions:

1st. All orders as well as all names and addresses should be written out legibly and in full on the order sheet herein enclosed.

2d. To insure prompt attention orders should be sent in early.

3d. Where particular trees or plants are ordered, it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties may be substituted in case the order can not be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is, not to substitute in any case, without being expressly requested to do so.

4th. All trees and plants are carefully labelled and packed in the best manner for any part of the United States, Canada or Europe, for which a moderate charge is made, but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad.

5th. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment. We pack in such a manner that ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens and hardy border plants can go safely as freight. In all cases, the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped; and if delay or loss occurs the forwarder alone must be held responsible.

6th. Parties desiring to have stock forwarded to points west of Chicago are reminded that we are obliged to prepay the freight charges on all goods shipped west of that city. In remitting, therefore, please send a sufficient amount of money to pay for the stock ordered, as well as the transportation charges.

7th. For shipment abroad, we pack in the best manner, in close boxes. Our consignments to all parts of the world have generally been received in good condition, and parties who favor us with their orders may rely upon the same having careful attention. Shipments of this kind can usually be made to the best advantage in the months of October and November.

8th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, or post-office order for the amount. Please send no order for less than one dollar.

9th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues will be sent free to customers on application; to others, on receipt of postage stamps, as follows:

No. 1.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10c.

No. 2.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Hardy Flowering Plants, etc., 15c.

No. 3.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Strawberries, free.

No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or list for the trade, free.

No. 5.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Roses, free.

ARTICLES BY MAIL.

For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small articles, not less in amount than \$3, will be sent by mail prepaid, such articles to be charged at full retail prices. Trees or plants cannot be sent by mail to Canada on account of Canadian Custom laws.

THE PACKING SEASON.

The Spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the 1st of April, and continues into the month of May. Evergreens may be shipped with safety until the middle of May. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but by the condition of the trees to be planted. Hence, trees can be sent with safety from Rochester to localities several degrees South, even if they do not arrive until the ordinary transplanting season in that locality has passed. In the autumn we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October and continue until the freezing of the ground, say middle to end of November.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

IN FOUR CLASSES.

CLASS I.—A General Descriptive List of Deciduous Trees.

CLASS II.—A List of Deciduous Weeping or Drooping Trees, described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

CLASS III.—A List of trees possessing remarkable characteristics of foliage, in three sections—Cut-leaved, Variegated, and Colored, and described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

CLASS IV.—Coniferæ or Evergreens.

Our object in the above classification is to lessen the labor and difficulty, as far as possible, of making selections adapted to particular purposes.

ARRANGEMENT OF CATALOGUE.

The botanical name of the genus or family, as well as of the species or variety, is placed *first* in **Full Faced** conspicuous type. The English name follows in SMALL CAPITALS. The German and French names of the genus are also given in SMALL CAPITALS. It is to be hoped that with the aid of the complete index of botanical and English names, to be found on the last page, no difficulty will be experienced in finding any tree, shrub or plant described in the Catalogue.

CLASS I.—DECIDUOUS TREES, UPRIGHT AND DROOPING.

Those preceded by a * are the most suitable for parks, avenues, streets, etc. They are propagated in large quantities, and can be furnished at low rates.

PRICE.—For Trees of the usual size (except otherwise noted), **50c. each.** Extra sized Trees, selected in the Nursery, charged for in proportion to size.

ACER. Maple. AHORN, Ger. ERABLE, Fr.

A valuable and highly ornamental family of trees. The Maples are regular in outline, beautiful in foliage, vigorous growers, free from all diseases, and adapted to all soils, merits which deservedly render them universally popular.

A. campestre. ENGLISH OR CORK-BARKED MAPLE. A native of Central Europe. It is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental. 75 cents.

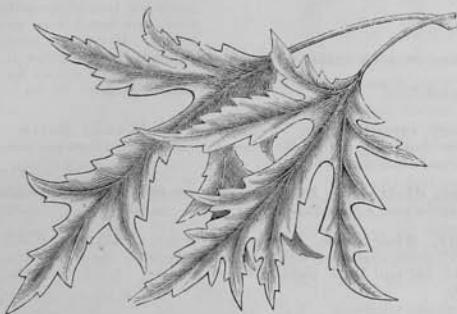
A. Colchicum rubrum or lætum. RED COLCHICUM MAPLE. From Japan. Tree of medium size and rounded, elegant form. The young growth of wood and foliage is of a bright crimson color. In this latitude this rare and beautiful variety is not entirely hardy. \$1.00.

***Acer dasycarpum** or **eriocarpum**. WHITE OR SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE. A North American species, of rapid growth, large size, and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate shade is required, one of the most useful trees; also a favorite street and park tree.

var. crispum. CRISP-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. A beautiful variety, raised in our nurseries from seed. Its foliage is deeply cut and crimped, and in appearance is quite different from anything in this class. The tree is of medium, rather compact growth. 75 cents.

var. heterophyllum laciniatum. CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. A distinct variety, raised in our nurseries from the seed of the Silver-leaved. It is a luxuriant, erect grower of fine appearance, and has handsomely cut or dissected leaves, which are extremely variable in form, some being only slightly lobed and others deeply cleft and lacinated. It differs from Wier's in being of upright habit and in having the foliage more deeply cut. An occasional cutting back will be of advantage to the tree. \$1.

var. lutescens. A variety of the Silver-leaved of vigorous growth, with bright yellow leaves. Its rich bronze shoots in spring, and tender yellow-green foliage in summer, will render it a valuable tree for the landscape. \$1.



LEAVES OF ACER DASYCARPUM.—VAR. HETEROPHYLLUM LACINIATUM.

(REDUCED.)

Acer d. var. tripartitum. A choice variety, which originated in our nurseries. It is a vigorous, upright grower, with deeply lobed foliage, the leaves being cut nearly to the midrib and are three parted. The young growth is conspicuously marked with white spots, which are particularly noticeable in winter. 75 cents.

***var. Wierii laciniatum**. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. Introduced by us in 1873. It is a variety of the silver-leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary, as well as a willow. 75 cents.



A LEAF OF ACER TRIPARTITUM.

(3/4 NATURAL SIZE.)

Acer Japonicum. From Japan. Of slow growth, handsome scalloped, deep green leaves. \$2.00.

var. aureum. This is a charming variety of the preceding, with bright golden foliage. \$2.00.

A. Monspessulanum. MONTPELIER MAPLE. Native of Central Europe; forms a handsome small tree with rounded head, leaves small, palmately three lobed. \$1.00.

A. Pennsylvanicum. STRIPED BARKED MAPLE. A native tree growing 20 to 30 feet high; rounded form; bark dark green marked with stripes, foliage light green. 75 cents.

***A. platanoides.** NORWAY MAPLE. Native of Europe. A large handsome tree, of spreading rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park or garden. 75 cts.

var. cucullatum. CURLED-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE. A curious variety of the above, with leaves the lobes of which curl and turn inwards, giving the tree a novel and distinct aspect. \$1.00.

var. digitatum foliis aureo marginatis. A promising variety of recent introduction with gold-margined leaves. \$1.00.

var. dissectum. CUT-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE. A compact growing tree, with dense, dark green foliage, which is regularly and deeply cut, so as almost to divide the leaf into three parts. One of the best of the cut-leaved varieties; rare. \$1.00.

var. laciniatum. CUT-LEAVED OR EAGLE'S CLAW NORWAY MAPLE. A curious variety of the Norway with deeply lobed and sharp pointed leaves, in form resembling an eagle's claw. It is difficult to propagate, and scarce. \$1.00.

var. Lorbergii. LORBERG'S NORWAY MAPLE. An elegant variety, with deeply cut foliage. The leaves somewhat resemble those of *dissectum*, but the growth seems to be more vigorous. \$1.00.

var. Reitenbachi. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. An excellent and striking variety with dark purple leaves which retain their color through the season. \$1.00.

var. Schwedlerii. SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE. A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction. \$1.00.

A. polymorphum. JAPAN MAPLE. This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five lobed, and of a bright cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy when well established. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small sized trees. 2 to 3 feet plants, \$1.00.

Acer p. var. atropurpureum. DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. 2 to 3 feet plants, \$2.00.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. CUT-LEAVED PURPLE JAPAN MAPLE. One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japanese Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to a deep and constant purple, as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. The young growth is long, slender and pendulous, and like the leaves, has a deep, crimson hue. Besides being an elegant and attractive lawn tree, it is also very useful for conservatory decoration in spring. 2 to 3 feet plants. \$2.00.



LEAVES OF JAPAN MAPLE.

(REDUCED.)

var. palmatum. PALM-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Leaves five to seven lobed, deep green, changing to crimson at autumn; habit upright, very compact. \$2.00.

var. sanguineum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. A charming variety and one of the best of the Japanese Maples. 2 to 3 feet plants. \$2.00.

A. pseudo-platanus. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE. From Europe. A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

var. aurea variegata. GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. A distinct variety of the *European Sycamore*, the foliage of which is clouded with bright yellow in spring. Contrasts finely with the *Purple-leaved Sycamore*. \$1.00.

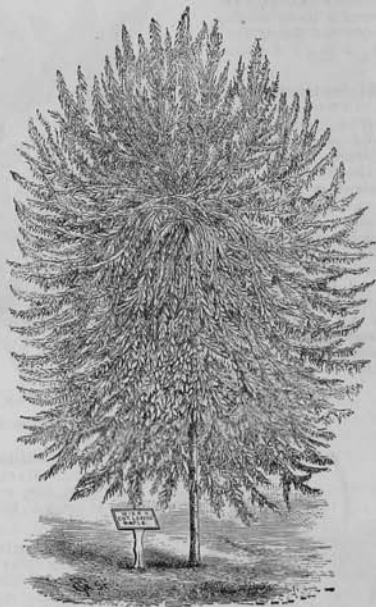
var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Tree of fine, robust habit. Foliage deep green on the upper surface, and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect planted with golden-leaved trees. \$1.00.

var. tricolor. TRICOLOR-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Another charming variety of the *European Sycamore*. Leaves distinctly marked with white, red and green, retaining their variegation all summer. One of the finest variegated-leaved trees. The *variegated-leaved Sycamore* has proved identical with this. \$1.00.



LEAF OF TRICOLOR LEAVED SYCAMORE.

(3/4 NATURAL SIZE.)



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE.

(FROM A SPECIMEN ON OUR GROUNDS.)

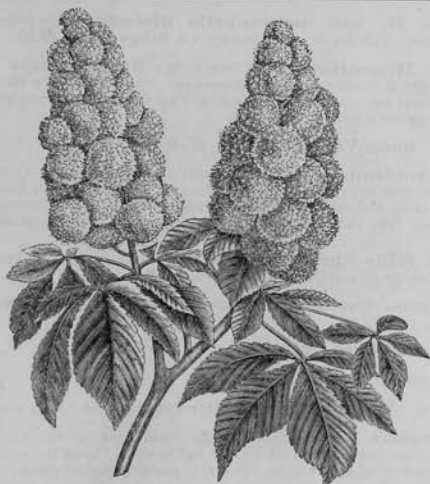
Acer p. p. var. Worleii. WORLE'S GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Synonymous with *lutescentibus*. Recently introduced from Hamburg, Germany. In spring the foliage is of a golden yellow color which changes to a duller shade as the season advances. The young growth continues brilliant throughout the summer. A valuable and effective variety for grouping with purple-leaved trees. \$1.00.

Acer rubrum. RED OR SCARLET MAPLE, RED-BUD MAPLE. A native species, of medium size, and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous. At the South the seeds assume gorgeous tints. \$1.00.

var. fulgens. A dwarf variety of the *Scarlet*, forming a very conspicuous round head. Flowers bright red. \$1.00.

var. globosum. Very compact, of slow growth; flowers bright scarlet, extremely showy; leaves large, deep green above, white underneath. \$1.00.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. A well-known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form and foliage, make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree.



HORSE CHESTNUT, DOUBLE FLOWERING. (REDUCED SIZE.)

Acer spicatum. A very attractive native species, of moderate growth; leaves medium size, rough, three to five lobed, somewhat pointed; flowers greenish, in closely branched clusters, becoming pendulous. 75 cents.

Acer Tataricum. TARTARIAN MAPLE. A native of South-eastern Europe, of medium size, and rounded form; leaves small; a moderate, irregular grower, but forming a handsome tree. \$1.00.

var. ginnala. Of dwarf habit and compact form, with medium sized or small leaves; makes a very pretty small tree; perfectly hardy. \$1.00.

var. Lemoinei. Of dwarf habit and compact form; leaves small, deeply three lobed; resembles ginnala, leaves smaller. \$1.00.

A. velutinum. VELVETY-LEAVED MAPLE. A vigorous growing species with large five lobed leaves of a dark green color. \$1.00.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut. KASTANIEN, *Ger.* MARONNIER, *Fr.*

Trees of elegant habit, magnificent foliage, and fine large spikes of flowers in May and June.

Æ. glabra. OHIO BUCKEYE. A native of the Western States, forming a large sized tree; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before the others.

***Æ. Hippocastanum.** THE EUROPEAN OR WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT. This well-known species forms a large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, is very hardy, and free from all diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red. As a single lawn tree, or for the street, it has no superior.

var. alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE-CHESTNUT. A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees. \$1.00.

Mr. Scott in his interesting work entitled "Suburban Home Grounds," writes thus: "Eilwanger & Barry, at Rochester, have a noble young specimen about forty feet high, which, in the blossoming season, is like a verdant tower, spangled all over with hyacinth bouquets." See cut.

Æsculus. H. var. heterophylla dissecta. An interesting and ornamental variety, with deeply and delicately cut foliage; rare. \$1.00.

var Memmingerii. MEMMINGER'S HORSE CHESTNUT. The foliage of this variety is completely dotted or sprinkled with white. The effect thus produced is very novel and ornamental. The tree being of handsome, compact growth, is very desirable for the lawn. \$1.00.

var. nana Van Houtteii. \$1.00.

var. rubicunda. RED-FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT. Origin obscure. One of the finest trees in cultivation; form round; flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green. One of the most valuable ornamental trees. The white-flowered and this contrast well, when planted together. \$1.00.

var. foliis aureo variegatis. GOLDEN VARIEGATED HORSE CHESTNUT. Foliage with bright golden yellow variegation. \$1.00.

Æ. Sinensis. CHINESE HORSE CHESTNUT. Tree a vigorous grower and foliage very large. \$1.00.

Æ. umbraculifera. \$1.00.

For Smooth-Fruited Horse Chestnut see Pavia.

AILANTUS. Tree of Heaven. GÜTTERBAUM, Ger. AILANTHE, Fr.

A. glandulosa. From Japan. A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long elegant feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects.

ALNUS. Alder. ERLE, Ger. AULNE, Fr.

The cut-leaved varieties in this family are particularly elegant and ornamental; being rapid and robust growers, they should be pruned every year in order to form handsome specimens.

A. firma. A distinct species from Japan. In foliage and general appearance the tree resembles a Morello Cherry.

***A. glutinosa.** EUROPEAN OR COMMON ALDER. A remarkably rapid growing tree, attaining a height of from thirty to sixty feet. Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. This species is specially adapted to moist situations.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ALDER. From Northern France. A very ornamental variety, with dark green and deeply serrated foliage.

var. laciniata imperialis. IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED ALDER. A stately tree, of graceful habit, with large and deeply lacinated foliage; at the same time vigorous and perfectly hardy. Unsurpassed as a lawn tree. \$1.00.

A. incana laciniata. A distinct, handsome tree, with regularly lacinated foliage. 75 cents.

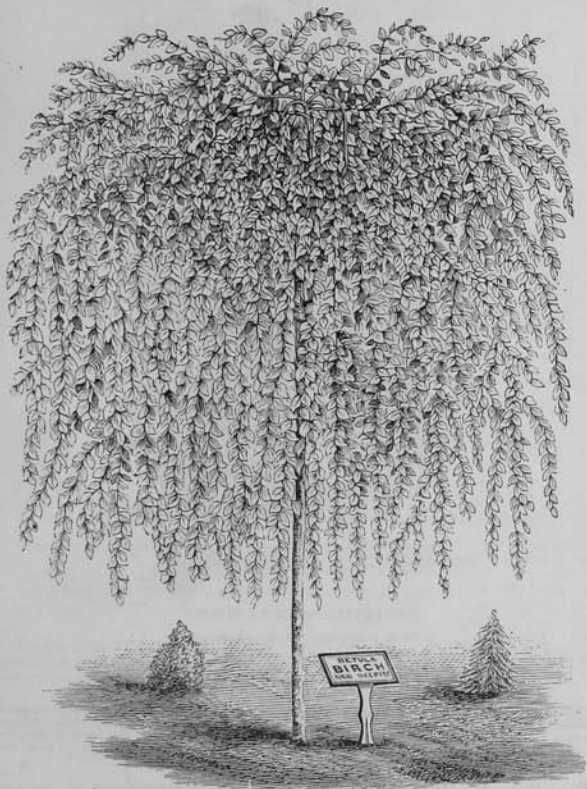
A. tiliacea. LINDEN-LEAVED ALDER. An ornamental species of medium size, with large, handsome, cordate, dark green leaves; very distinct. \$1.00.

AMELANCHIER, Mespilus. AMELANCHIER, Fr.

A. Botryapium. An American species known as "June Berry," "Wild Pear," "Service Tree" and "Shad Blow." Grows 30 to 40 feet high. Of fastigiate form. Flowers white, produced in great profusion early in April, succeeded by a small fruit of purplish color, ripe in June and pleasant to the taste. *One of the finest very early flowering trees*; not appreciated as it should be.

A. ovalis. OVAL-LEAVED AMELANCHIER. A native of North America. When grafted 5 or 6 feet high it makes a very handsome round-headed small tree; has bright scarlet berries in the fall. \$1.00.

For **A. vulgaris** see "*Ornamental Shrubs*."



YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH.

(FROM A SPECIMEN IN OUR COLLECTION.)

AMYGDALUS. Almond. MANDELBAUM, *Ger.* AMANDIER, *Fr.*

A. communis flore roseo pleno. LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses.

A. communis striata. STRIPED-BARK ALMOND. An ornamental variety, with bark and foliage yellow striped.

For Dwarf varieties see *Prunus*, in "Ornamental Shrubs."



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.
(FROM A SPECIMEN ON OUR GROUNDS.)

BETULA. Birch. BIRKE, *Ger.* FOULEAU, *Fr.*

This genus embraces a very popular and highly ornamental class of trees. Their elegant, graceful port, silvery bark, slender branches, and light and airy foliage, render them general favorites. As single specimens on the lawn, or employed as avenue trees, the upright varieties are very imposing and handsome. They thrive even in the poorest soils and in the most exposed situations.

B. alba. EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING BIRCH. A graceful tree, of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL BIRCH. Of elegant pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental. \$1.00.

var. atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH. A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the Birches, and having purple foliage. \$1.00.

var. pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. \$1.00.



JAPAN WEeping ROSE-FLOWERED CHERRY.
(FROM A SPECIMEN IN OUR COLLECTION.)

Betula a. var. pendula Youngii. YOUNG'S WEeping BIRCH. When grafted on stems five to six feet high, it forms beautiful pendulous heads, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. See cut. \$1.50.

var. pubescens. DOWNY-LEAVED BIRCH. A native of Germany, resembling the *European White Birch*, but more vigorous, and branches slightly pendulous.

var. tristis. A charming variety of the European; of pendulous habit. \$1.00.

var. urticifolia. NETTLE-LEAVED BIRCH. A fine tree, of rather slow growth, with irregularly cut foliage of a deep green color. 75 cents.

B. Bhojpattra. INDIAN PAPER BIRCH. A fine, distinct species, of upright growth, with large heart-shaped foliage. In its wild state, on the Himalayan Mountains, it forms a noble tree fifty to sixty feet high. 75 cents.

B. costata. A species from the Amoor River, of fine, erect habit, and with cordate leaves. \$1.00.

B. nana. DWARF BIRCH. A bushy shrub, native of both Europe and America, seldom growing higher than twelve feet; leaves numerous, round, sharply crenated. Young wood downy. A charming miniature tree. \$1.00.

B. nigra. RIVER OR RED BIRCH. An American species of moderate growth, elegant habit, with fine foliage and reddish brown bark.

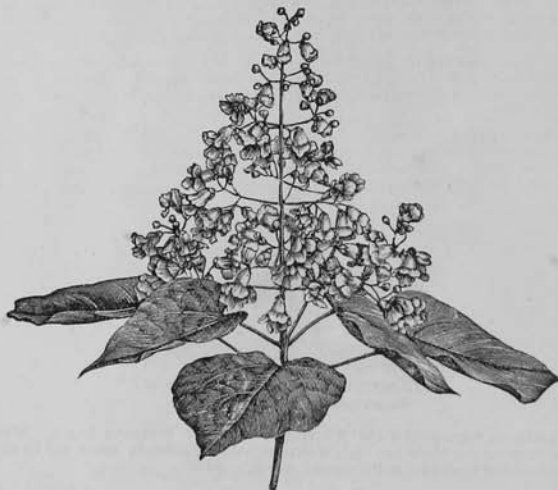
Betula papyracea. PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH. Native of America ; forms a large tree ; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.

B. populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. An American species of rapid growth, with triangular, taper-pointed, smooth and glossy leaves.

var. purpurea. Pale purple leaves, turning almost green as the season advances. 75 cents.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam. HAINBUCH, *Ger.* CHARME, *Fr.*

C. Americana. AMERICAN HORNBEAM. A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.



FLOWERS OF THE CATALPA.
($\frac{3}{4}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

CARYA. Hickory. NOYER, *Fr.*

C. alba. SHELL BARK OR SHAG BARK HICKORY. The most ornamental and valuable of the genus. The nuts are whiter and the shell thinner than those of other species.

CASTANEA. Chestnut. ECHTE KASTANIEN, *Ger.* CHATAIGNIER, *Fr.*

C. Americana. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. The well known native variety. A stately tree, with broader leaves than the Spanish, and producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees.

C. Japonica. JAPAN CHESTNUT. Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut ; fruit very large. \$1.00.

C. vesca. SWEET OR SPANISH CHESTNUT. Originally introduced from Asia Minor into Europe. A valuable species both for ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree, and produces much larger fruit than the American variety.

CATALPA. TROMPETENBAUM, *Ger.* CATALPA, *Fr.*

The Catalpas flower in July, when few trees are in bloom. Their blossoms are large, very showy and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped, and yellowish green. They are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees.

C. Bungei. A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. \$1.00.

C. bignonioides, syn. **C. syriacifolia.** Native of the Southern States. A showy, rapid growing, spreading, irregular tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters, a foot long, of white and purple fragrant flowers. Blooms latter part of July, when few trees are in blossom, and, therefore, very desirable.

var. aurea variegata. GOLDEN CATALPA. A medium-sized tree of rapid growth, having large, heart-shaped leaves, which are of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, but later in the season become green. 75 cents.

var. speciosa. A variety which is said to have originated in the west. It is finer and hardier than the common, hence better adapted to forest and ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two or three weeks earlier than those of the bignonioides.

C. Kämpferi. Introduced from Japan by Siebold. A species of rapid growth with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers fragrant, cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow; not so large as those of *syriacifolia*; panicle, also is smaller and more loose seed pods long and very narrow; two weeks later than *syriacifolia*.



RANUNCULUS-LIKE FLOWERING CHERRY.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree. ZURGELBAUM, *Ger.* MICOCOULIER, *Fr.*

C. occidentalis. AMERICAN NETTLE TREE. A rare native tree, with numerous slender branches, which spread out horizontally, and thick, rough bark. Leaves about the size and form of those of the apple, but more pointed, and a bright, shiny green.

CERASUS. Cherry. KIRSCHKE, Ger. CERISIER, Fr.

A very ornamental family of trees. The drooping varieties are especially adapted to beautify small grounds. As single specimens on the lawn they are unique and handsome, and require only to be better known in order to be extensively planted. Now that the Kilmarnock Weeping Willow is no longer rare, its place may well be filled with the Japan Weeping Cherry, which is equally ornamental, and is unquestionably destined to become just as popular.

C. acida var. semperflorens pendula. EVER-FLOWERING WEEPING CHERRY. A fine drooping variety, that bears fruit and flowers all summer. \$1.00.

C. avium var. flore alba plena. LARGE DOUBLE FLOWERING CHERRY. At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature rose. A valuable variety, deserving of wide dissemination. See cut.

var. pendula. A pretty variety, with drooping branches. \$1.00.



CHERRY, LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING.

C. caproniana ranunculiflora. RANUNCULUS-LIKE FLOWERING CHERRY. An upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, resembling those of a Ranunculus. An important addition. Flowers several days later than the Double White. \$1.00. See cut.

C. Japonica pendula. Resembles *pumila pendula* somewhat, but is much more feathery and graceful; flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendent cherries. \$1.50.

var. aurea variegata. Foliage variegated, drooping head. \$1.50.

var. rosea pendula. JAPAN WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERED CHERRY. Brought from Japan by Von Siebold, and is certainly one of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored. Undoubtedly one of the finest weeping cherries. \$1.50.

Cerasus pumila pendula. DWARF WEeping CHERRY. Grafted standard high, this makes a curious and beautiful little round-headed, drooping tree. \$1.00

C. Sieboldii alba plena. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Semi-double white flowers, fine.

C. Sieboldii rubra plena. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING CHERRY. Semi-double flowers, white tinged with red.

C. Sinensis flore plena. CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Misnamed *humilis fl. pl.* A fine sort, with large double white flowers.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

C. Japonicum. Lately introduced from Northern Japan, where it becomes a large tree. Form pyramidal, foliage small, heart-shaped, resembling somewhat that of the Judas Tree; leaf stalks tinted with red, and young growth slender, with a reddish brown bark; flowers inconspicuous. \$1.00.



AMERICAN JUDAS TREE.

CERCIS. Judas Tree, or Red Bud. JUDAS BAUM, *Ger.* GANIER, *Fr.*

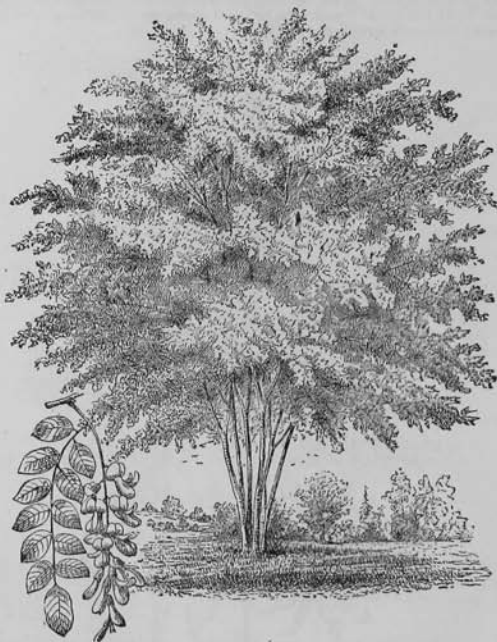
C. Canadensis. AMERICAN JUDAS TREE. A very ornamental native tree, of medium size, irregular rounded form, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color, glossy surface above, and grayish green beneath. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it

is covered before the foliage appears. Flowering at the same time with the Chinese Magnolias, it may be planted among them in groups with fine effect. Grown as single specimens they are also beautiful and attractive, and deserve to be classed among our finest ornamental trees. See cut.

Cercis Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS TREE. Of medium size, rounded form, foliage deep shining green, and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of *Canadensis*, and of a rich reddish purple color; a valuable addition to the list of choice small trees. \$1.00.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree. SCHNEEFLOCKENBAUM, *Ger.*
CHIONANTHE, *Fr.*

C. Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. A small native tree or shrub of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June. A superb lawn tree. 75 cents.



VIRGILEA LUTEA. (Yellow Wood.)

CLADASTRIS. VIRGILIE, *Ger.* VIRGILIER, *Fr.*

C. tinctoria, syn. Virgilea lutea. YELLOW WOOD. One of the finest American trees. Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head, foliage compound like that of the *Robinia*, and of a light green color, turning to a warm yellow in autumn; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long drooping racemes covering the tree. See cut. \$1.00.



THE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (*CORNUS FLORIDA*.)
(REDUCED.)

CORNUS. Dogwood. HARTRIEGEL, *Ger.* CORNOUILLIER, *Fr.*

C. florida. WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. An American species, of spreading irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in Spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or on the lawn. They also are very durable, lasting in favorable weather more than two weeks. Besides being a tree of fine form, its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects at that season. We regard it, all things considered, as one of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting, ranking next to the magnolia among flowering trees, and only second to the Scarlet Oak (which it almost equals) in brilliant foliage in autumn. See cut. \$1.00.

var. flore rubro. RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. \$2.00.

var. pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD. A variety of *C. florida*, with decidedly drooping branches. \$2.00.

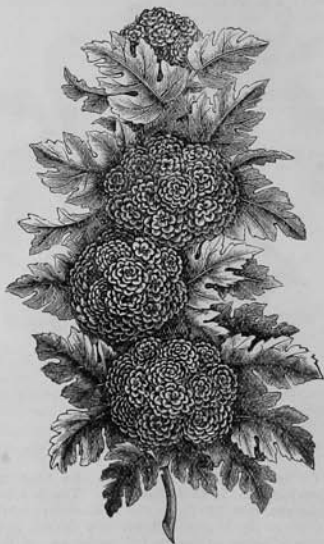
CRATÆGUS. Thorn. WEISDORN, *Ger.* EPINE, *Fr.*

The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. If judiciously pruned, they can also be trained to assume picturesque tree forms. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is ornamental. There are numerous varieties, all of which are hardy and will thrive in any dry soil. We have endeavored to select the best and most distinct. They flower in May and June.

C. Azarolus. From Southern France. A tree with a round, spreading head; foliage large and handsome; fruit scarlet, very ornamental. \$1.00.

C. Crus-galli var. pyracanthifolia. PYRACANTHA-LEAVED THORN. A beautiful variety, with narrow, bright green, glossy foliage. \$1.00.

var. lucida odorata. GLOSSY-LEAVED THORN. Leaves bright shining green; white fragrant flowers in June. A tree of vigorous growth and fine effect. One of the best. \$1.00.



DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN.

Cratægus C. var. hybrida. HYBRID SMOOTH-LEAVED THORN. Smooth shining leaves; white flowers; very handsome. \$1.00.

C. mespilus. MEDLAR-LEAVED THORN. Medlar-like leaves; distinct. \$1.00.

C. nigra. BLACK-FRUITED THORN. A native of Hungary, where it grows fifteen to twenty feet high. It is upright in growth, with medium-sized, lobed leaves. Fruit black. \$1.00.

C. orientalis, erroneously *C. apiifolia*. A fine distinct species: foliage grayish, and deeply lobed. \$1.00.

C. oxyacantha. COMMON HAWTHORN. The celebrated English hedge-plant.

var. apiifolia. PARSLEY-LEAVED THORN. When young this is quite a novelty; the leaves being pale green, finely cut and crimped, and the flowers single white. \$1.00.

var. coccinea flore pleno. DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. A tree of fine habit, with rich luxuriant foliage. Flowers unusually large, much larger than the double red, of a deep crimson color, with scarlet shade, and very double. A charming variety. \$1.00.

var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. \$1.00.

var. flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE THORN. Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet. \$1.00.

var. punicea. SINGLE SCARLET THORN. Of moderate growth and fine habit; flowers single scarlet and highly perfumed. One of the best. \$1.00.

var. flore punicea pleno. DOUBLE RED OR SUPERB THORN. Bright double red flowers \$1.00.

Crataegus o. var. Gumpferi bicolor. GUMPPER'S THORN. Flowers white, edged with rose. A charming variety. \$1.00.

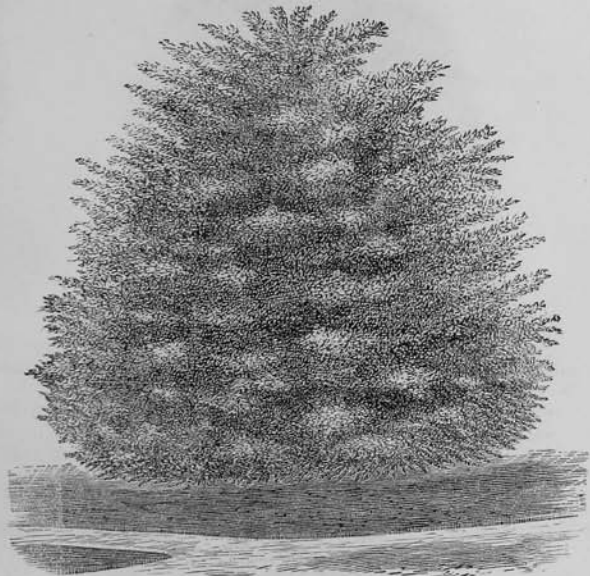
var. pendula. WEeping THORN. This variety grafted standard high forms pretty drooping heads. The branches are slender and hang gracefully towards the ground; flowers white. \$1.50.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL THORN. Flowers white, single. \$1.00.

C. tanacetifolia. TANSY-LEAVED THORN. A fine, large, vigorous tree, with beautiful, deep green, distinct foliage and yellow fruit. \$1.00.

C. tomentosa, erroneously **C. glabra.** A vigorous species with large dark green foliage; fruit red. \$1.00.

var. mollis, erroneously **C. acerifolia.** A close, compact-headed tree with distinct and ornamental foliage. \$1.00.



CUT-LEAVED BEECH.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain. GEISKLEE, *Ger.* CYTISE, *Fr.*

C. Laburnum. COMMON LABURNUM OR GOLDEN CHAIN. A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage, and attaining a height of twenty feet. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.

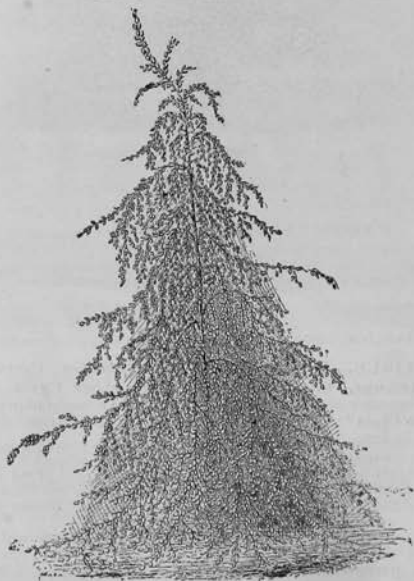
var. alpinus. ALPINE OR SCOTCH LABURNUM. A native of the Alps of Jura. Also said to be found wild in Scotland. In good soil grows from thirty to forty feet in height. Of irregular, picturesque shape, smooth, shining foliage, which is larger than the English, and yellow flowers in long racemes. Blooms later than the English.

var. Parksii. Large shining leaves and long racemes of golden yellow flowers. \$1.00.

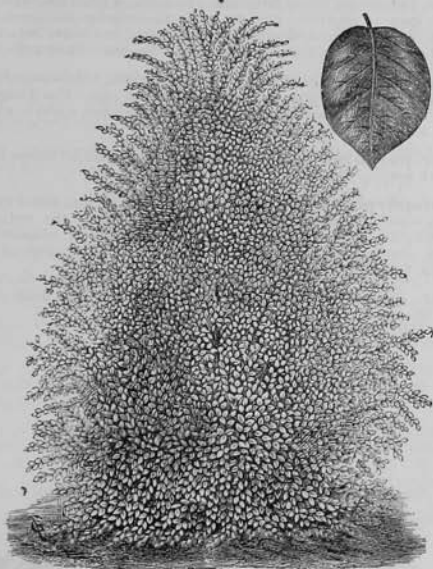
var. purpureus. PURPLE-FLOWERED LABURNUM. Produces long racemes of purple flowers. \$1.00.



LEAVES OF CUT-LEAVED BEECH.



WEeping BEECH.



RIVER'S PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

(FROM A SPECIMEN IN OUR COLLECTION.)

FAGUS. Beech. *BUCHE, Ger. HETRE, Fr.*

The Beeches are noted for their rich glossy foliage and elegant habit. The purple-leaved, Cut-leaved, and Weeping Beeches are three remarkable trees, beautiful even while very young, but magnificent when they acquire age. As single specimens upon the lawn, they exhibit an array of valuable and attractive features not to be found in other trees.

Fagus sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. A beautiful tree attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet.

var. cristata. CRISTED OR CURLED-LEAVED BEECH. A singular variety of the European; of medium size, with small and almost sessile leaves, crowded into small, dense tufts. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

var. heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED BEECH. A tree of elegant, round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils, giving a graceful, wavy aspect to the tree. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

var. incisa. CUT-LEAVED BEECH. A fine, erect, free-growing tree, with deeply incised foliage. Like the fern-leaved, a variety of rare beauty and excellence. See cut. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

var. macrophylla. BROAD-LEAVED BEECH. A vigorous variety, with very large foliage. Distinct and fine. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Fagus s. var. pendula. **WEeping BEECH.** Originated in Belgium. A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading; quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves, but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty. See cut. \$1.50 to \$3.00.

var. purpurea. **PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.** Discovered in a German forest. An elegant vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. The foliage in spring is deep purple, and later in the season changes to crimson, and again to a dull purplish green in the fall. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

var. purpurea major. An erect, rapid grower; leaves large, shining and very dark purple. \$2.00.

var. purpurea Riversii. **RIVER'S SMOOTH-LEAVED PURPLE BEECH.** This variety, which we procured of Mr. Rivers, differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact, symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. *The finest of all purple-leaved trees.* \$1.50 to \$3.00. See cut.

var. quercifolia. **OAK-LEAVED BEECH.** Dwarf habit; distinct, fine foliage. \$2.00.



LEAVES OF THE AUCUBA-LEAVED ASH.

($\frac{1}{4}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

FRAXINUS. **Ash.** *ESCHE, Ger. FRENE, Fr.*

This is a large family, and comprises many species and varieties of great beauty and value.

F. alba argentea marginata. A medium sized tree with elegantly variegated foliage. The inner portions of the leaves are a deep green, while the margins are silvery white. \$1.00.

F. Americana var. aucubæfolia. **AUCUBA-LEAVED ASH.** A beautiful variety, with gold-blotched leaves like the Japan Aucuba. As the variegation is permanent, the tree is valuable for grouping with purple leaved trees. *Punctata* resembles this so closely, that we do not deem it necessary to grow both. See cut. \$1.00.

var. Bosci. **BOSCI'S ASH.** A scarce American variety, with dark, glossy foliage, and brown woolly shoots; distinct and fine. \$1.00.

Fraxinus A. var. juglandifolia. WALNUT-LEAVED ASH. A native tree, growing from 30 to 50 feet high; flowers in May. \$1.00.

var. pannosa. CLOTH-LIKE-LEAVED ASH. A native of Carolina. Resembles *Bosci*, but more downy, and foliage much larger. \$1.00.

var. quadrangulata. BLUE ASH. Stems angular. \$1.00.

var. rufa. RUFIOUS-HAIRED ASH. An American variety, of upright habit, with dark green single leaves, occasionally in threes. \$1.00.

var. sambucifolia. AMERICAN BLACK ASH. A small or medium sized tree, with fine foliage. \$1.00.

F. Bungeana. A vigorous grower with large, dark green foliage. \$1.00.

F. excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. A lofty tree, of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds.

var. atrovirens. (*crispa*). DWARF CRISP-LEAVED ASH. A variety of dwarf habit, with very dark green curled foliage. \$1.00.

var. aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED ASH. A conspicuous tree at all times, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. \$1.00.

var. concavæfolia fol. var. A charming variety, of compact pyramidal habit; at first the leaves are of a rich green, afterwards becoming spotted, and finally turning almost white. \$1.00.

var. cucullata. HOODED-LEAVED ASH. An odd looking tree, of erect, pyramidal growth, with the foliage twisted and curled in a singular manner; novel and distinct. \$1.00.

var. elegantissima. Narrow willow-like foliage. \$1.00.

var. globosa. DWARF GLOBE-HEADED ASH. A seedling of ours; of delicate globular growth and small, myrtle-like foliage; worked 6 to 8 feet high it makes a very pretty tree. \$1.00.

var. monophylla. SINGLE-LEAVED ASH. A fine tree with single broad leaves, instead of pinnate foliage such as the ash generally have. \$1.00.

var. monophylla laciniata. A very handsome variety, with single leaves, having the margins finely cut; distinct and valuable. \$1.00.

var. pendula. The common, well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly. \$1.00.

var. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED ASH. A beautiful variety, of fine habit, rapid growth, with narrow, wavy leaves. \$1.00.

F. longicuspis. Tree a rapid, upright grower, with large downy foliage.

F. Novæ Angliæ. Distinct dark green foliage. \$1.00.

F. Oregona. OREGON ASH. Forms a large tree in Oregon and Washington Territory. \$1.00.

F. Ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. A native of the south of Europe; grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish white, fringe-like, produced early in June in large clusters on the end of the branches. \$1.00.

var. rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED FLOWERING ASH. Handsome foliage; becomes a distinct beautiful flowering tree. \$1.00.

F. potamophila. Of spreading habit, dark green foliage and reddish brown bark. \$1.00.

GLEDITSCHIA. GLEDITSCHIE, *Ger.* FEVIER, *Fr.*

G. Sinensis inermis. Globe-headed, elegant foliage, thornless. \$1.00.

G. triacanthos. THREE-THORNED GLEDITSCHIA or HONEY LOCUST. A rapid growing, native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Used for hedges.

var. Bujoti pendula. BUJOT'S WEEPING HONEY LOCUST. An elegant tree, with drooping branches; not entirely hardy here until the tree is well established. \$2.00.

GLYPTOSTROBUS.

G. Sinensis pendula. CHINESE WEEPING DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. A deciduous conifer, of medium size and erect, conical habit. Branches horizontal, slender and drooping, foliage light green and tufted; very distinct, novel and ornamental. \$1.00.

GYMNOCLADUS.

G. Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A fine native tree, of secondary size, rapid upright growth, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots, and feathery foliage, of a bluish green color. 75 cents.

JUGLANS. Walnut. WALNUSS, *Ger.* NOYER, *Fr.*

J. cinerea. BUTTERNUT. A native tree, of medium size, spreading head, grayish-colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailantus. Nut oblong and rough.

J. nigra. BLACK WALNUT. Another native species, of great size and majestic habit. Bark very dark and deeply furrowed. Foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nut round.

J. regia. EUROPEAN WALNUT OR MADEIRA NUT. A native of Persia. Loftier and larger in its native country than our Butternut is with us. Nut oval and very fine.

var. preparturiens. A dwarf variety that bears when quite small. \$1.00.

KÖELREUTERIA. SAVONNIER, *Fr.*

K. paniculata. From China. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in autumn to a fine yellow. One of the most desirable trees, particularly valuable for its brilliant, golden blossoms, which are produced so late in the season when few, if any, trees are in bloom. \$1.00.

LARIX. Larch. LARCHE, *Ger.* MELEZE, *Fr.*

***L. Europæa.** EUROPEAN LARCH. A native of the Alps of the south of Europe. An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; valuable for timber; small branches drooping.

var. pendula. WEEPING EUROPEAN LARCH. One of the most picturesque weeping trees. The branches spread and droop irregularly, assuming curious forms. \$2.00.

L. Kämpferi. From Japan. Foliage, when young, of a light green, changing to a fine golden yellow in the fall. \$1.00.

L. leptoclada. A slender growing tree, with reddish brown shoots; leaves turn to a golden color in autumn. \$1.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR. AMBERBAUM, *Ger.* COPALME, *Fr.*

L. styraciflua. SWEET GUM or BILSTED. One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth; form round-headed or tapering; leaves resem-

ble somewhat those of the Maple, but are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in autumn. \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON. TULPENBAUM, *Ger.* TULIPIER, *Fr.*

L. tulipifera. TULIP TREE or WHITEWOOD. A magnificent native tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color, and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size. 75 cents.

var. panache. VARIEGATED-LEAVED TULIP TREE. One of the finest variegated trees; the margins of the broad, glossy leaves are variegated with a very light green, giving the tree a striking appearance. \$1.00.

MACLURA. MACLURE, *Fr.*

M. aurantiaca. ORANGE-LIKE-FRUITED MACLURA OR OSAGE ORANGE. A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright shining green, broad and sharp pointed. The fruit resembles an orange. Valuable and very extensively used for farm and garden hedges. For price see "*Hedge Plants.*"

MAGNOLIA. MAGNOLIE, *Ger.* MAGNOLIER, *Fr.*

Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage and lavish yield of fragrant flowers, all tend to place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn, where they show to fine advantage in contrast to the green; or they may be planted effectively on the borders of lawns, with an evergreen in the background to heighten the contrast. Planted in groups, they yield to no rival, and their effect in the early spring is grand beyond description, illuminating the whole landscape and filling the atmosphere with their rich perfume.

To insure success in their transplanting, they should be moved in the spring, never in the fall, and the Chinese varieties at that period when they are coming into bloom, and, consequently, before the leaves have made their appearance. Great care should be exercised in their removal, the fibrous roots being preserved as nearly as possible, and carefully guarded from any exposure to wind or sun. While almost any good soil is sufficient to insure their growth, they succeed best in a soil which is warm, rich and dry.

American Species and Varieties.

M. acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. A beautiful, pyramidal growing tree, attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height. Leaves 6 to 9 inches long, and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber; hence the name. June.

M. cordata. HEART-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. A native of the Carolinas. Tree small, of ovate form, with glossy cordate leaves, and yellow, fragrant flowers, three to four inches in diameter, in May and August. \$1.00.

M. glauca. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED MAGNOLIA or SWAMP LAUREL, SWEET BAY. A small tree, indigenous to New Jersey; leaves shining above, glaucous or whitish beneath. Flowers white with a very sweet and pleasant odor. May and June. \$1.00.

var. longifolia. LONG-LEAVED SWAMP LAUREL. Leaves longer than those of the above. Flowers fragrant. \$1.00.

M. macrophylla. GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. A superb species, of medium size. Leaves two feet in length, pubescent and white beneath. Flowers white, of immense size; when fully blown, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, appearing in June. A rare tropical looking tree. \$2.00.

M. tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. A hardy, medium-sized tree, with immense leaves, and large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June. \$1.00.

M. Thompsoniana. THOMPSON'S MAGNOLIA. A hybrid between *M. glauca* and *M. tripetala*. Tree of medium size, spreading habit, with large, fine foliage. The flowers, which appear in June, and continue during the summer, are large, creamy-white and very fragrant. A charming species, requiring some protection in this latitude in winter. \$2.00.

Chinese Species and their Hybrids.

(Flowering in May before the leaves appear.)

Magnolia conspicua. CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. CHANDELIER, or YULAN MAGNOLIA. A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attains the size of a tree in time. The flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

M. Kobus. THURBER'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. A tree of medium size, bushy growth; flowers bluish white and fragrant. \$1.

M. Norbertiana. NORBERT'S MAGNOLIA. A hybrid between *M. conspicua* and *M. obovata*. Tree vigorous and of regular outline; foliage showy; flowers reddish purple. One of the best. \$2 00.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. (REDUCED SIZE.)

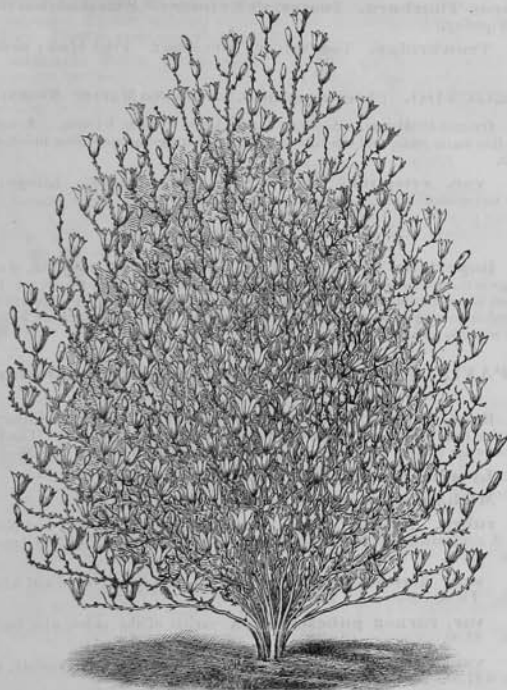
M. Soulangeana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. Another hybrid raised from seed, at Fromont, near Paris. In habit it closely resembles *M. conspicua*, shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup shaped, and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive. It forms a handsome tree worked upon the *M. acuminata*. One of the hardiest and finest of the foreign Magnolias. Blooms later than *conspicua*. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

M. speciosa. SHOWY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. Resembles the *M. Soulangeana* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are a little smaller and of a lighter color, fully a week later, and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety. These qualities combined with its hardiness, render it, in our estimation, one of the most valuable sorts. \$1.00. See cut.

M. superba. Origin same as that of the preceding varieties; differs little from *Soulangeana*; flowers a trifle darker. \$2.00.

M. Lennei. LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. A seedling of *M. purpurea*. Foliage large, flowers dark purple. A superb variety. \$2.00.

M. obovata. (*purpurea*.) CHINESE PURPLE MAGNOLIA. A dwarf species, with showy purple flowers in May and June. Being a little tender, it requires protection. \$1.00.



MAGNOLIA SPECIOSA.

Magnolia o. var. rubra. CHINESE RED MAGNOLIA. A variety of the *M. obovata*. Branches more slender, of more erect habit; flowers much larger and a deep purple. \$2.00.

M. stellata, syn. Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. Introduced by Dr. Hall from Japan. It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white semi-double fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia. \$2.

MORUS. Mulberry. MAULBEERE, *Ger.* MURIER, *Fr.*

M. alba. WHITE MULBERRY. A native of China. Tree small, and of slender rapid growth. Fruit pinkish white.

M. Downingi. DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. A rapid growing tree, which bears fine fruit.

M. fastigiata. A very compact pyramidal grower; leaves large; fruit dark brown; sweet.

M. New American. Fruit large and of fine quality. Tree rapid growing and perfectly hardy here. It bears delicious fruit from middle of July until autumn.

Morus Thorburn. THORBURN'S MULBERRY. Fruit of medium size; black; of good quality.

M. Trowbridge. TROWBRIDGE'S MULBERRY. Fruit black; medium size; good.

NEGUNDO. (*Acer negundo*.) NEGUNDO MAPLE. NEGUNDO, *Fr.*

N. fraxinifolium. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. BOX ELDER. A native tree, maple-like in its seeds, and ash-like in foliage; of irregular spreading habit, and rapid growth.

var. crispum. CURLED ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Foliage curiously curled and somewhat cut. Very distinct. \$1.00.

PAULOWNIA.

P. imperialis. A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large upright panicles, and appearing in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe winters. 75 cents.

PAVIA. (*Æsculus*.) Smooth-fruited Horse Chestnut.

PAVIER, Fr.

P. flava. THE BIG OR OHIO BUCKEYE OR YELLOW HORSE CHESTNUT. A fine native tree, having pale green, downy leaves and yellow flowers. The tree when it acquires age forms a globular head twenty to forty feet in height. \$1.00.

P. Lyonii. Vigorous grower, yellow flowers. \$1.00.

P. Michauxii. Racemes of handsome rose colored flowers. \$1.00.

P. rubra. THE SMALL BUCKEYE. Grows wild in Virginia and North Carolina. A small-sized tree, with more slender branches than the *flava*, and brownish red flowers. \$1.00.

var. atrosanguinea. Of dwarf habit; young wood and foliage quite smooth. Flowers dark red. \$1.00.

var. carnea pubescens. A variety of the *rubra*, with flesh colored flowers. \$1.00.

var. carnea superba. A very distinct and dwarf variety, with dark flowers. \$1.00.

var. purpurea. A variety of the *rubra*, with purplish red flowers, and of dwarf habit. \$1.00.

var. Whitleyii. One of the most beautiful varieties, on account of its handsome foliage and brilliant red flowers. \$1.00.

PERSICA. Peach. PFIRSICH, *Ger.* PECHER, *Fr.*

The double flowering varieties are distinguished for their showy and beautiful blooms.—At the blossoming season every branchlet is covered with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers, rendering the trees a most interesting object and attracting notice from a distance. The double red, double rose, and double white varieties planted in a group, produce a charming effect. We cannot too highly recommend these superb flowering trees.

P. vulgaris fl. alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING PEACH. Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy. May.

P. vulgaris fl. camelliaeflora plena. Flowers rose colored.

P. vulgaris fl. rosea plena. DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING PEACH. Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Very pretty. May.

P. vulgaris fl. sanguinea plena. DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING PEACH. Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb. May.

Persica vulgaris fl. versicolor plena. The most singular of all our flowering trees. Flowers variously white and red or variegated on the tree at the same time. Flowers early, and perfectly hardy.

P. vulgaris foliis purpureis. PURPLE OR BLOOD-LEAVED PEACH. Found on the battlefield of Fort Donelson, in Kentucky. Foliage of a deep blood-red color in spring, fading to a dull green as the season advances, but the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer. Very valuable on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The tree should be severely cut back every spring.

PHELLODENDRON.

P. Amurense. CHINESE CORK TREE. A hardy tree from Manchouria, growing 60 feet high in its native country, with thick corky bark and elegant pinnate foliage three or four feet long. In general appearance and rapidity of growth it resembles the *Ailantus*. \$1.00

PLANERA.

P. acuminata. From Japan. Medium size, resembling the Elm, slender branches and branchlets; leaves medium size, oblong ovate, smooth, bright green. This is the *Ulmus Keaki* of Siebold. \$1.00.

POPULUS. Poplar. POPPEL, Ger. PEUPLIER, Fr.

***P. alba.** WHITE OR SILVER POPLAR, OR SILVER ABELE. From Europe. A tree of wonderfully rapid growth, and wide spreading habit. Leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and white as snow beneath. Prefers a moist soil, but flourishes anywhere.

var. Bolleana. Of recent introduction. A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath.

var. canescens. GRAY OR COMMON WHITE POPLAR. A native of Great Britain. Branches upright and compact. Leaves roundish, waved and toothed, downy beneath. A fine tree for marshy soils.

var. nivea. Foliage larger than that of the species, white and very downy underneath. Produces a fine contrast with the green foliage of other trees.

P. angustifolia. A native tree of medium size, pyramidal habit with narrow leaves.

***P. balsamifera.** BALSAM POPLAR OR TACAMAHAC. A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

P. Canadensis. COTTONWOOD OR CANADIAN POPLAR. A tall native tree growing 80 feet high, with broadly deltoid, glabrous shining serrate leaves.

var. aurea Van Geertii. Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses. 75 cents.

P. Carolina. CAROLINA POPLAR. Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, serrated, pale to deep green.

P. certinensis. ASIATIC POPLAR. A rapid growing tree of pyramidal habit; leaves medium to large, cordate, light green, changing to dark green.

P. crispa. LINDLEY'S CRISPED OR CURLED-LEAVED POPLAR. A singular variety, the bark on the young wood being raised in furrows.

P. elegans. Of upright growth, brownish wood and fine foliage.

P. Eugenie. Of pyramidal habit, very rapid growth, and handsome yellowish green foliage.

***P. fastigiata or dilatata.** LOMBARDY POPLAR. Attains a height from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

Populus grandidentata pendula. WEEPING TOOTH-LEAVED POPLAR. A variety of rapid growth, with long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground; foliage large and deeply serrated. A fine weeper. \$1.00.

P. Nolestii. Asiatic species. A strong grower, rather spreading; leaves medium to large, cordate and dark green.

P. Parasol de St. Julien. A variety from France, of fine drooping habit. \$1.00.

P. pyramidalis suaveolens. A compact pyramidal grower, leaves ovate lanceolate, smooth dark green above, pale green underneath; resembles Lindley's.

P. rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED POPLAR. A distinct species from Japan. Tree of spreading habit, with large, nearly round leaves, dark green above and downy underneath.

PRUNUS. Plum and Cherry.

P. domestica fol. var. VARIEGATED-LEAVED PLUM. A variety with yellow variegated foliage. Bears good fruit.

P. domestica fol. var. (New.) VARIEGATED-LEAVED PLUM. A fine variegated small tree, with very distinct markings, the center of the leaves being deep green, with the margins a pale green. A good companion for *Prunus Pissardi*. 75 cts.

P. myrobolana flore roseo pleno. (New.) Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, double, fragrant, appearing in early spring, before those of *Prunus triloba*. \$1.

P. Padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants.

var. aucubæfolia. AUCUBA-LEAVED BIRD CHERRY. A variety with large foliage, sprinkled with white blotches.

var. fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING BIRD CHERRY. A rapid, pyramidal grower, producing double flowers.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED BIRD CHERRY. A handsome variety with variegated foliage; young growth slender and drooping.

P. Simonii. A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

P. spinosa flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING SLOE. A beautiful small tree or large shrub from Japan, covered in spring with small, double daisy-like white flowers, succeeded by small, dark purple fruit.

var. pendula. WEEPING SLOE. A variety of *spinosa* with pendulous branches. \$1.00.

PYRUS. Crab and Mountain Ash.

We invite special attention to the Double-flowering Crabs; their beauty and value seem to have been overlooked and are therefore not appreciated.

Pyrus arbutifolia. CHOKEBERRY. Grafted standard high upon the Mountain Ash, this forms a very pretty ornamental tree. \$1.00.

Pyrus communis salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED PEAR. Of slow growth, rather spreading habit, leaves lanceolate, silvery. 75 cents.

Pyrus malus baccata var. carnea pleno. A Crab with delicate flesh-colored double flowers; very fine.

P. malus communis aucubæfolia. An Apple with spotted foliage; flowers white, shaded pink.



CHINESE DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING CRAB.

(NATURAL SIZE.)

Pyrus m. coronaria odorata. FRAGRANT GARLAND-FLOWERING CRAB. Single bluish flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets; blossoms appear about a week after those of the Double Rose-flowering; very desirable. May.

P. m. floribunda. Single flower; beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. May.

P. m. floribunda atrosanguinea. Flowers darker than the preceding. May.

P. m. Kaido. Flowers single, white and pink; produced in great profusion; distinct and fine. May.

Pyrus m. spectabilis var. flore alba pleno. CHINESE DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING CRAB. Double white fragrant flowers in clusters. May.

P. m. s. var. flore roseo pleno. CHINESE DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING CRAB. Has beautiful double, rose-colored, fragrant flowers nearly two inches in diameter in May. The best of all the crabs for ornamental planting; should be in every collection. See cut.

Pyrus m. s. var. Riversii. RIVERS' SEMI-DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. Rose-colored, semi-double flowers.

SORBUS. MOUNTAIN ASH, and their allied species.

Our collection of Mountain Ash is very large and complete, and embraces several sorts of more than ordinary merit.

***P. Americana.** AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries.

var. nana. DWARF MOUNTAIN ASH. A dwarf variety, making a handsome small tree. \$1.00.

P. aria. (*vestita*). WHITE BEAM TREE. A vigorous growing tree, with broad, distinct, fine foliage, young wood downy; fruit grayish brown. One of the best. \$1.00.

var. macrophylla laciniata. A vigorous grower, with medium to large handsome lobed leaves; a very promising new sort \$1.00.

***P. aucuparia.** EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

var. pendula. WEEPING EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A beautiful variety of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable lawn trees. \$1.00.

var. quercifolia floribunda nana. DWARF PROFUSE-FLOWERING MOUNTAIN ASH. A remarkable dwarf variety, with oak-shaped leaves. When worked 4 to 6 feet high makes a handsome small tree. \$1.00.

var. quercifolia hybrida nana. DWARF HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH. A dwarf variety of upright growth, and deep green foliage. Distinct and fine. \$1.00.

P. aurea striata. GOLDEN-STRIPED MOUNTAIN ASH. A slow grower, with medium sized leaves, silvery white on the under side and glossy green above. \$1.00.

P. aurea hybrida. GOLDEN HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH. A vigorous grower, with large cordate leaves, very white and downy; fruit large, yellowish brown and spotted. One of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Mountain Ash. \$1.00.

P. domestica. TRUE SORB OR SERVICE TREE. Foliage like the American, but more serrated; large brown fruit.

P. hybrida. HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH. A fine tree, with beautiful, large foliage; distinct and valuable. \$1.00.

var. quercifolia or pinnatifida. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees.

P. sambucifolia. ELDER-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. An American species, with fine foliage.

QUERCUS. Oak. EICHE, Ger. CHENE, Fr.

The Oaks, when they attain size are our most picturesque trees. The species and varieties are numerous, and the majority are adapted to ornament large grounds where they can have an abundance of room. Some kinds, however, are moderate growers, and suitable for small places, especially if kept in good shape by a judicious use of the knife. Our collection embraces a variety of forms and includes the finest.

Those preceded by a † are either new or rare, and only to be had of small size.

Q. alba. AMERICAN WHITE OAK. One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath.

Q. bicolor. A native species, with handsome, large sinuate toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn. \$1.00.

Quercus cerris. TURKEY OAK. A very handsome South European species, of rapid, symmetrical growth; foliage finely lobed and deeply cut; leaves change to brown in autumn, and persist during a great part of the winter. Fine for the lawn. \$1.00.

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. A native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet. \$1.00.

†**Q. Daimio.** JAPAN OAK. A distinct and remarkable tree; foliage very large, leathery, of a glossy dark green color. \$1.50.

†**Q. dentata.** A fine Japanese species. Foliage deeply dentated. \$1.00.

Q. Ilex var. Fordii fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL EVERGREEN OAK. A variety of the European Evergreen Oak, of very upright growth. A beautiful tree. \$1.00.

Q. macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP or BURR OAK. A native tree, of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among oak leaves. Cup-bearing, acorn-fringed and burr-like. Bark corky. One of the noblest of the family. 75 cents.

†**Q. nobilis.** A superb, rapid-growing tree, with very large leaves, lobed at the apex, each lobe terminating with a bristle-like point. \$1.00.

†**Q. prinus.** CHESTNUT-LEAVED OAK. One of the finest species; leaves resemble those of the chestnut. 75 cents.

Q. robur. ENGLISH OAK. The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth. \$1.00.

†**Q. rob. pedunculata argentea pictus.** SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED OAK. The old leaves are of a shining, dark-green color, and the younger ones are blotched and spotted with silver, making a very pleasing contrast. \$1.50.

†**Q. rob. ped. var. asplenifolia.** FERN-LEAVED OAK. A handsome variety, of moderate growth, with very pretty, deeply cut leaves. \$1.50.

†**Q. rob. ped. var. atropurpurea.** PURPLE-LEAVED OAK. A magnificent variety, with dark purple leaves, which retain their beautiful tint the entire summer. \$2.00.

†**Q. rob. ped. var. comptoniæfolia.** A slender grower, with delicately cut leaves. \$1.50.

†**Q. rob. ped. var. concordia.** GOLDEN OAK. A superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season; one of the finest golden leaved trees. \$1.50.

†**Q. rob. ped. var. contorta.** CONTORTED-LEAVED OAK. A moderate grower, with curled and twisted leaves. \$1.50.

†**Q. rob. ped. var. Dauvessei pendula.** DAUVESSE'S WEEPING OAK. A vigorous variety, with drooping branches. Forms a fine weeping tree. \$1.50.

Q. rob. ped. var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED OAK. Tree of fine habit and elegant, deeply-cut foliage. One of the best cut-leaved trees. \$1.50.

†**Q. rob. ped. var. nigra.** A vigorous grower, with large leaves of a purple color when young, changing to a dark green as the season advances. \$1.50.

Q. rob. ped. var. pulverulenta. The leaves of the second growth are marbled with silver, and contrast finely with the deep green foliage of the first growth. \$1.50.

†**Q. rob. sessiliflora purpurea.** Fine purple foliage; good habit. \$2.00.

Q. imbricaria. A native species, with laurel-like, oblong leaves, which assume a superb carmine tint in autumn. \$1.00.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

ROBINIA. Locust or Acacia. AKAZIE, *Ger.* ROBINIER, *Fr.*

R. hispida. ROSE or MOSS LOCUST. A native species of spreading, irregular growth, with long, elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season.

var. grandiflora. Has much larger flowers and foliage than the preceding; superb. \$1.00.

***R. Pseud-acacia.** BLACK or YELLOW LOCUST. A native tree, of large size, rapid growth, and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

var. aurea. GOLDEN LOCUST. A beautiful tree, with bright golden yellow foliage. \$1.00.

var. Bessoniana. A variety of strong growth, without thorns; foliage dark green, heavy and luxuriant. We regard it as the most ornamental of all this family. \$1.00.

var. bella rosea. A vigorous grower, fine dark foliage; no thorns. Flowers flesh-colored, tinged with yellow.

var. bullata. A variety of *Bessoniana*, more compact; dark, glossy foliage; hardy.

var. Decaisneana. A fine variety, with delicate pink flowers. \$1.00.

var. fastigiata. A very distinct sort, of erect habit, like that of the Lombardy Poplar. \$1.00.

var. inermis, or umbraculifera. GLOBE or PARASOL ACACIA. Thornless. A remarkable and pretty tree, with a round, regular, dense head, like a ball. \$1.00.

var. inermis rubra monstrosa. Elegant dwarf grower. Flowers bluish. \$1.00.

var. inermis rubra. Forms a globe-headed tree; flowers white, slightly shaded with pink. \$1.00.

var. inermis stricta. Another globe-headed variety. \$1.00.

var. semperflorens. EVER-FLOWERING LOCUST. A vigorous variety that blossoms nearly all summer. \$1.00.

var. spectabilis. A variety producing straight, vigorous, thornless shoots, with large leaves.

var. splendens. A slender growing variety. \$1.00.

R. viscosa, or glutinosa. GUM or ROSE-FLOWERED ACACIA. A small native species, young shoots clammy. Produces beautiful rose-colored flowers in short racemes. Very desirable for small places.

SALISBURIA. Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo.

S. adiantifolia. A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habit characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. The tree is of medium size, rapid growth, with beautiful, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

SALIX. Willow. WEIDE, *Ger.* SAULE, *Fr.*

The Willows are a most useful and ornamental class of trees. Of rapid growth, fine habit, hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils, and easily transplanted, they can be used by planters to great advantage. Several sorts are well known; others have not received the attention they deserve, for example, the Royal Willow, with its silvery foliage, is a striking tree, and most effective in landscapes; the Laurel-leaved, with handsome, shining, laurel-like leaves, and bright green bark in winter; the Palm-leaved, with glossy, beautiful leaves, and bright red bark in winter; the Golden, with bright yellow bark in winter, and the Rosemary, with silvery foliage, are all meritorious. The ease with which they can be transplanted, and the brief time they require to form good sized trees, are strong arguments in favor of their employment.

S. Babylonica. BABYLONIAN or WEEPING WILLOW. A native of Asia. Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

var. Salamonii. From France. More vigorous and upright than the species, while it retains its weeping habit.

S. caprea var. pendula. KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW. A variety of the Goat Willow or common Sallow. Grafted five to seven feet high upon the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. \$1.00.

var. tricolor. THREE-COLORED GOAT WILLOW. Worked four or five feet high it forms a very pretty round-headed tree, with distinct, tri-colored foliage 75 cents.

S. laurifolia. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. A fine ornamental tree, with very large, shining leaves.

S. palmæfolia. PALM-LEAVED WILLOW. A vigorous growing variety, foliage deep green. Young wood reddish purple.

S. pentandra. A distinct and handsome species, with broad, thick, shining foliage.

S. purpurea pendula. AMERICAN WEEPING or FOUNTAIN WILLOW. A dwarf slender species from Europe. Grafted five or six feet high it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees, hardier than the *Babylonica*. \$1.00.

S. regalis. ROYAL WILLOW. An elegant tree, with rich, silvery foliage. Very effective in groups.

S. rigida pendula. When grafted five or six feet high this makes a fine weeper; the branches are long and slender; the leaves large, glossy, and pale green. \$1.00.

S. rosmarinifolia, or petiolaris. ROSEMARY-LEAVED WILLOW. When worked five to seven feet high, a very striking and pretty round-headed small tree. Branches feathery; foliage silvery. 75 cents.

S. vitellina aurantiaca. GOLDEN WILLOW. A handsome tree. Conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter on account of its yellow bark.

S. Sieboldii. An elegant tree with long graceful branches and long narrow deep green leaves.

var. pendula. SIEBOLD'S WEEPING WILLOW. Drooping in habit and apparently very hardy.

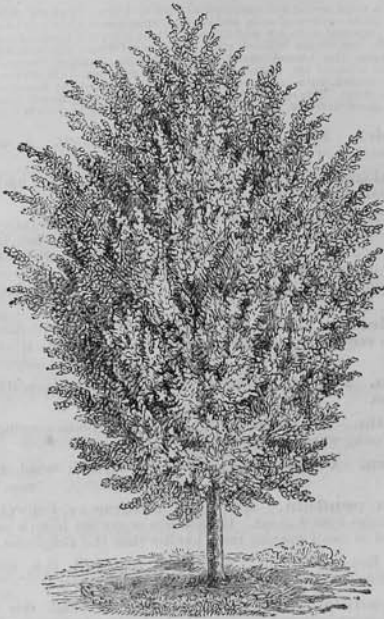
S. Wisconsin Weeping. Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

S. Variety from Colorado. Beautiful blue bark in winter.

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress.

T. distichum. DECIDUOUS or SOUTHERN CYPRESS. A beautiful, stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage.

var. pendulum. A fine weeping variety, with light green foliage in spring and summer, turning to a reddish brown in autumn. \$1.50.



WHITE-LEAVED LINDEN.

TILIA. Linden or Lime Tree. LINDE, *Ger.* TILLEUL, *Fr.*

The Lindens are all beautiful and merit more notice than they receive. In addition to many other valuable qualities which they possess, their flowers yield a delicate perfume. Of those named below, a few possessing special merit might be mentioned, viz: Gold-barked, Red Fern-leaved, White-leaved, White-leaved weeping and *dasystyla*.

***T. Americana.** AMERICAN LINDEN or BASSWOOD. A rapid growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

***var. macrophylla.** BROAD-LEAVED BASSWOOD. Has immense leaves.

T. Europæa. EUROPEAN LINDEN. A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

var. alba. (*argentea*.) WHITE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. From Hungary. A vigorous growing tree, of medium size and pyramidal form, with cordate acuminate leaves, downy beneath and smooth above. It is particularly noticeable among trees by its white appearance. Its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy, in our opinion, to be classed among the finest of our ornamental trees. See cut. \$1.00.



WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN.

Tilia E. var. alba pendula. WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN. A beautiful tree with large foliage and slender, drooping shoots. One of the finest of the Lindens. See cut. \$1.00.

var. alba. pend. var. variegata. A weeping variety, with its leaves variously blotched with white and greenish yellow. \$1.00.

var. alba spectabile. A new and distinct variety of the white-leaved; growth rapid, tree attains large size; form upright, pyramidal; foliage very large, of fine cordate shape, of a shining dark green on the upper side and whitish green underneath. It differs from the white-leaved in having larger leaves, which are not so downy underneath. \$1.00.

var. aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED LINDEN. A variety of medium size, with golden yellow twigs. Very conspicuous in winter. \$1.00.

var. aurea platiphylla. GOLDEN-BARKED BROAD-LEAVED LINDEN. A very distinct and handsome variety, remarkable in winter on account of its yellow twigs. \$1.00.

var. laciniata. CUT or FERN-LEAVED LINDEN. A medium sized tree, of fine habit, with smaller leaves than those of the *common*, and deeply and irregularly cut and twisted. Very ornamental. \$1.00.

Tilia E. var. **laciniata rubra.** RED FERN-LEAVED LINDEN. An elegant tree, of pyramidal compact habit. Bark on young wood rose-colored, and foliage deeply cut. One of the finest trees for the lawn. \$1.00.

*var. **platiphyllo.** BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. A tree of about the same size as *T. Europæa*, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves.

var. **pyramidalis.** A rapid pyramidal growing tree, with reddish shoots. \$1.00.

var. **rubra.** RED-TWIGGED EUROPEAN LINDEN. A fine variety, of medium size, with branches as red as blood. 75 cents.

var. **vitifolia.** GRAPE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. A vigorous growing variety, with very large foliage. Young wood bright red.

T. dasystyla. A vigorous tree, with cordate, dark green glossy leaves, and bright yellow bark in winter. A superb tree, destined to supersede the *Gold-barked*. \$1.00.

ULMUS. Elm. ULME, Ger. ORME, Fr.

Many of the Elms are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to their beauty and value for ornamental planting. But several very desirable kinds fail to receive due recognition, and we therefore invite the attention of planters to them as follows: *Berardi* and *Viminalis* are unique miniature varieties. The Nettle-leaved has beautiful and curious leaves. The Monumental is of dwarf, conical habit, novel and distinct. The Variegated-leaved, Purple-leaved, Pyramidal, *Oxonense* and *Webbiana*, are all choice sorts. *Dovæi* is a very erect, rapid growing sort, with smooth bark and large dark-green leaves; valuable for avenue planting. *Belgica* and *Huntingdon* are also suited to the same purpose. We, of course, grow the American, than which there is no finer tree, on an extensive scale, for street and park planting.

***U. Americana.** AMERICAN WHITE or WEEPING ELM. The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. 50 cents to \$1.00.

***U. campestris.** ENGLISH ELM. An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. \$1.00.

var. **Belgica.** A fine variety, of large size, rapid growth, and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting. \$1.00.

var. **Berardi.** A miniature variety of the Elm. Tree of small size, slender growth, pyramidal habit, with deeply and delicately cut foliage; beautiful and distinct. \$1.00.

var. **Clemmeri.** Of medium size, moderate growth and fine form. Much used in Belgium for planting along avenues. \$1.00.

var. **cornubiensis.** CORNISH ELM. A fine, upright branched variety of the English, of more vigorous growth. \$1.00.

var. **corylifolia purpurea.** PURPLE FILBERT-LEAVED ELM. A fine purple-leaved variety. \$1.00.

var. **macrophylla punctata.** Foliage handsomely and distinctly variegated with silvery blotches and stripes. \$1.00.

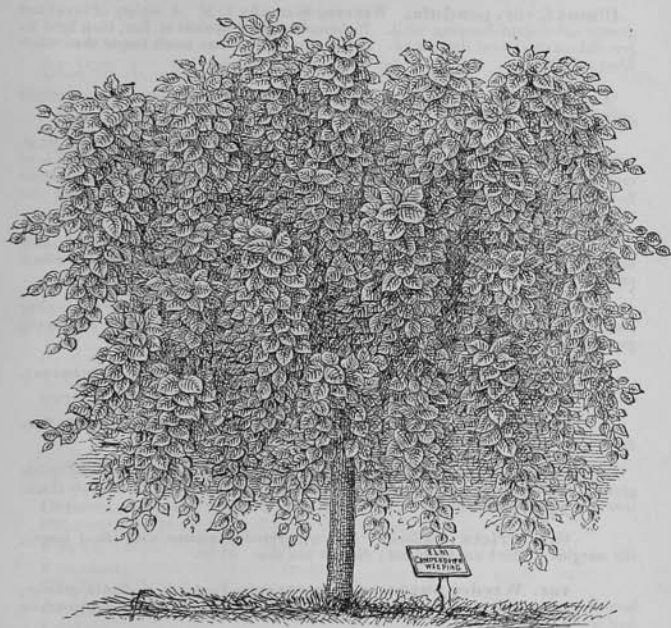
var. **microphylla pendula.** WEEPING SMALL-LEAVED ELM. A handsome variety, with slender, drooping branches and small foliage; grafted standard high, it becomes an elegant tree, well adapted for small lawns. \$1.50.

var. **monumentalis.** MONUMENTAL ELM. A slow growing dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column; distinct and beautiful. \$1.00.

var. **myrtifolia purpurea.** PURPLE MYRTLE-LEAVED ELM. Small, elegant foliage, of beautiful purple color. \$1.00.

var. **serratifolia.** SERRATED-LEAVED ELM. A beautiful, compact grower, with dark foliage. \$1.00.

var. **stricta purpurea.** PURPLE-LEAVED ENGLISH ELM. A striking variety, with erect branches and purple leaves. \$1.00.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

Ulmus c. var. suberosa. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED ELM. A tree of fine habit, young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides. \$1.00.

var. suberosa pendula. WEEPING CORK-BARKED ELM. An ornamental drooping variety. \$1.00.

var. urticifolia. NETTLE-LEAVED ELM. A rapid-growing, handsome variety, with long serrated and undulating leaves; unique and beautiful. \$1.00.

var. variegata argentea. VARIEGATED ENGLISH ELM. Small leaves, sprinkled over with silvery spots; variegation constant. Very fine. \$1.00.

var. viminalis. A distinct, slender-branched, small-leaved variety; somewhat pendulous. \$1.00.

var. Webbiana. WEBB'S ELM. A handsome variety, of dwarf habit, with small, curled leaves; fine. \$1.00.

var. Wheatleyi. Compact and upright in habit, with medium to small dark green foliage; beautiful for lawns. \$1.00.

U. Dovæi. An upright, vigorous-growing variety, remarkably well adapted for street planting. \$1.00.

U. fulva. RED or SLIPPERY ELM. Of medium size, and straggling open head. 75 cents.

Ulmus f. var. pendula. WEEPING SLIPPERY ELM. A variety of luxuriant growth and elegant drooping habit. Its branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground. It also retains its foliage much longer than other Elms. \$1.00.

***U. montana.** SCOTCH, or WYCH ELM. A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage.

var. Camperdown pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. See cut. \$1.50.

var. Huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELM. Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. One of the finest Elms for any purpose. \$1.00.

var. pendula. SCOTCH WEEPING ELM. A vigorous, graceful, weeping tree. Branches sometimes marked with a persistent horizontal growth, and again growing perpendicularly downwards. Foliage large and massive. \$1.00.

var. pyramidalis de Dampierre. 'DAMPIERRE'S PYRAMIDAL ELM. An elegant pyramidal growing variety. \$1.00.

var. rugosa pendula. ROUGH-LEAVED WEEPING ELM. A fine, pendulous variety, with large rough leaves. \$1.00.

var. superba. BLANDFORD ELM. A noble tree, of large size, and quick growth. Foliage large and dark green; bark smooth and grayish. A superb shade tree, and highly ornamental. \$1.00.

var. stricta (oxoniense). A dwarf, pyramidal grower, with small leaves, the margins of which are finely cut; distinct and fine. \$1.00.

var. Wredei aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED ELM. A moderate grower; beautiful golden-yellow foliage; burns somewhat in the sun and should be planted in half shade. \$1.50.

U. Siberica. SIBERIAN EVERGREEN ELM. Erect habit, medium growth; holds its foliage later than any other Elm. \$1.00.

U. Vegeta. A rapid grower, of spreading habit, with large, deep-green foliage. \$1.00.

XANTHOXYLUM. Prickly Ash.

X. Americana. Also known as Toothache Tree. The branches of this small tree or shrub are armed with strong brown prickles; pinnate leaves, smooth above, downy beneath.

CLASS II.—A LIST OF DECIDUOUS WEEPING OR DROOPING TREES.

Described in their Respective Places in the Catalogue.

For the purpose of enabling purchasers the more readily to make selections, we append the following list, comprising the most graceful drooping trees known :

- Acer**, (*Maple*) DASYCARPUM VAR. WIERII LACINIATUM.
 “ “ “ “ PENDULUM. (*Weeping Silver Maple*.)
- Betula**, (*Birch*) ALBA PENDULA.
 “ “ “ “ ELEGANS.
 “ “ “ “ LACINIATA.
 “ “ “ “ YOUNGII.
 “ “ “ “ TRISTIS.
- Cerasus**, (*Cherry*) ACIDA SEMPERFLORENS PENDULA.
 “ “ AVIUM PENDULA.
 “ “ PUMILA “
 “ “ JAPONICA “
 “ “ “ ROSEA PENDULA.
- Cornus**, (*Dogwood*) FLORIDA PENDULA.
- Cratægus**, (*Thorn*) OXYACANTHA VAR. PENDULA.
- Fagus**, (*Beech*) SYLVATICA PENDULA.
- Fraxinus**, (*Ash*) EXCELSIOR PENDULA.
- Gleditschia**, (*Honey Locust*) BUJOTI PENDULA.
- Glyptostrobus**, (*Cypress*) SINENSIS “
- Larix**, (*Larch*) EUROPÆA “
- Pyrus Sorbus**, (*Mountain Ash*) AUCUPARIA PENDULA.
- Populus**, (*Poplar*) GRANDIDENTATA PENDULA.
 “ “ PARASOL DE ST. JULIEN.
- Prunus** (*Sloe*) SPINOSA PENDULA.
- Quercus**, (*Oak*) ROBUR PEDUNCULATA VAR. DAUVESSEI PENDULA.
- Salix**, (*Willow*) BABYLONICA.
 “ “ VAR. SALAMONII.
 “ “ CAPREA PENDULA.
 “ “ PURPUREA “
 “ “ RIGIDA “
 “ “ SIEBOLDII VAR. PENDULA.
- Taxodium**, (*Cypress*) DIS. VAR. PENDULUM.
- Tilia**, (*Linden*) ALBA PENDULA.
 “ “ “ “ VAR. VARIEGATA.
- Ulmus**, (*Elm*) FULVA PENDULA.
 “ “ CAMPESTRIS MICROPHYLLA PENDULA.
 “ “ “ SUBEROSA PENDULA.
 “ “ MONTANA CAMPERDOWN “
 “ “ “ PENDULA.
 “ “ “ RUGOSA PENDULA.

CLASS III.—TREES POSSESSING REMARKABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF FOLIAGE.

Described in their Respective Places in the Catalogue.
IN THREE SECTIONS.

SEC. I.—CUT-LEAVED TREES, COMPRISING THOSE WITH CURIOUSLY LOBED OR SERRATED FOLIAGE.

- Acer**, (*Maple*) DASYCARPUM VAR. CRISPUM.
 " " " " HETEROPHYLLUM LACINIATUM.
 " " " " TRIPARTITUM.
 " " " " WIERII LACINIATUM.
 " " JAPONICUM.
 " " MONSPESSULANUM.
 " " PLATANOIDES VAR. CUCULLATUM.
 " " " " DISSECTUM.
 " " " " LACINIATUM.
 " " " " LORBERGIL.
 " " POLYMORPHUM.
 " " " " DISSECTUM VAR. ATROPURPUREUM.
 " " " " PALMATUM.
 " " SPICATUM.
 " " TATARICUM.
 " " " " VAR. GINNALA.
 " " " " LEMOINEL.
- Æsculus**, (*Horse Chestnut*) H. HETEROPHYLLA DISSECTA.
Alnus, (*Alder*) GLUTINOSA VAR. LACINIATA.
 " " " " IMPERIALIS.
 " " INCANA LACINIATA.
- Betula**, (*Birch*) ALBA PENDULA LACINIATA.
Cratægus, (*Thorn*) ORIENTALIS.
 " " OXYACANTHA VAR. APIFOLIA.
 " " TANACETIFOLIA.
- Fagus**, (*Beech*) SYLVATICA CRISTATA.
 " " " " VAR. HETEROPHYLLA.
 " " " " INCISA.
- Fraxinus**, (*Ash*) CUCULLATA.
Negundo, (*Negundo*) FRAXINIFOLIUM VAR. CRISPUM.
Pyrus Sorbus, (*Mountain Ash*) ARIA VAR. MACROPHYLLA LACINIATA.
 " " " " AUCUPARIA VAR. QUERCIFOLIA.
- Quercus**, (*Oak*) ROBUR PEDUNCULATA LACINIATA.
 " " " " VAR. ASPLENIFOLIA.
 " " " " COMPTONLEFOLIA.
- Tilia**, (*Linden*) EUROPEA LACINIATA.
 " " " " RUBRA LACINIATA.
- Ulmus**, (*Elm*) BERARDI.
 " " CAMPESTRIS VAR. URTICIFOLIA.

SEC. II.—TREES HAVING CURIOUSLY VARIEGATED FOLIAGE.

- Acer**, (*Maple*) PSEUDO PLATANUS AUREA VARIEGATA.
 " " " " VAR. TRICOLOR.
 " " " " " WORLEII.
Æsculus, (*Horse Chestnut*) HIPPOCASTANUM MEMMINGERII.
Fraxinus, (*Ash*) ALBA ARGENTEA MARGINATA.
 " " " AMERICANA VAR. AUCUBÆFOLIA.
 " " " " CONCAVÆFOLIA FOL. VAR.
Liriodendron, (*Tulip Tree*) TULIPIFERA VAR. PANACHE.
Prunus Padus, (*Bird Cherry*) VAR. AUCUBÆFOLIA.
 " " " " VARIEGATA.
Prunus, (*Plum*) DOMESTICA VAR. FOLIIS VARIEGATIS.
Pyrus Sorbus, (*Mountain Ash*) AUREA HYBRIDA.
 " " " " HYBRIDA.
Quercus, (*Oak*) ROBUR PED. VAR. ARGENTEA PICTUS.
 " " " " " PULVERULENTA.
Salix, (*Willow*) CAPREA TRICOLOR.
 " " REGALIS.
 " " ROSMARINIFOLIA.
Ulmus, (*Elm*) CAMPESTRIS VAR. MACROPHYLLA PUNCTATA.
 " " " " VARIEGATA ARGENTEA.

SEC. III.—TREES WITH COLORED FOLIAGE.

- Acer**, (*Maple*) DASYCARPUM VAR. LUTESCENS.
 " " PLATANOIDES VAR. DIGITATUM FOL. AUREO MARG.
 " " " " REITENBACHI.
 " " " " SCHWEDLERII.
 " " POLYMORPHUM VAR. ATROPURPUREUM.
 " " " " DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM.
 " " " " SANGUINEUM.
 " " PSEUDO PLATANUS VAR. AUREA VARIEGATA.
 " " " " " PURPUREA.
 " " " " " TRICOLOR.
Betula, (*Birch*) ALBA VAR. ATROPURPUREA.
 " " " " POPULIFOLIA VAR. PURPUREA.
Catalpa, BIGNONIOIDES VAR. AUREA VARIEGATA.
Fagus, (*Beech*) SYLVATICA VAR. PURPUREA.
 " " " " " MAJOR.
 " " " " " RIVERSII.
Persica, (*Peach*) VULGARIS FOLIIS PURPUREIS.
Populus, (*Poplar*) CANADENSIS VAR. AUREA VAN GEERTII.
Quercus, (*Oak*) ROBUR PED. VAR. ATROPURPUREA.
 " " " " " CONCORDIA.
 " " " " " NIGRA.
 " " " " SESSILIFLORA PURPUREA.
Robinia, (*Locust*) PSEUD-ACACIA VAR. AUREA.
Tilia, (*Linden*) EUROPÆA VAR. ALBA PENDULA VARIEGATA.

Ulmus , (<i>Elm</i>)	CAMPESTRIS	VAR.	CORYLIFOLIA	PURPUREA.
"	"	"	MYRTIFOLIA	"
"	"	"	STRICTA	"
"	"	MONTANA	VAR. WREDEI	AUREA.

TREES WITH BRIGHT-COLORED BARK IN WINTER.

Betula ALBA	White bark.	Salix VITELLINA	AUREA,	Yellow bark.
"	"	VAR. LACINIATA,	White	Tilia AUREA,
bark.				"
Fraxinus AUREA,	Yellow bark.	"	"	PLATIPHYLLA
Salix PALMEFOLIA,	Red bark.	"	RUBRA,	Red bark.
		"	DASYSTYLA,	Yellow bark.

FLOWERING TREES.

Named in the order in which they flower ; embracing some of the choicest species :

MAY.

Amelanchier.
Cherry, Large Double-flowering.
Judas Tree,
Chinese Magnolia, in variety.
Almonds, Large Double-flowering.
Cornus florida.
Horse Chestnuts.
Crabs, Flowering.
Bird Cherry.

JUNE.

Mountain Ash.
Thorns, in variety.
Laburnum.
White Fringe.
Locust, White.
Virgilia Lutea.
Catalpas.
Lindens, in variety.

JULY.

Chestnut, American.

Kœlreuteria.

TREES WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS.

Amelanchier ovalis. Purple fruit in June.
Celtis occidentalis. Dull red fruit as large as peas.
Cornus florida. Oval fruit in a head.
Cratægus. Scarlet and yellow fruit in September and October.
Pyrus Sorbus (Mountain Ash). Scarlet fruit in September and October.

SELECT ASSORTMENTS OF HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We cannot agree to make any changes in the lists.

Fifty of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for the Decoration of Parks, Gardens or Lawns, as follows, for \$35.00 :

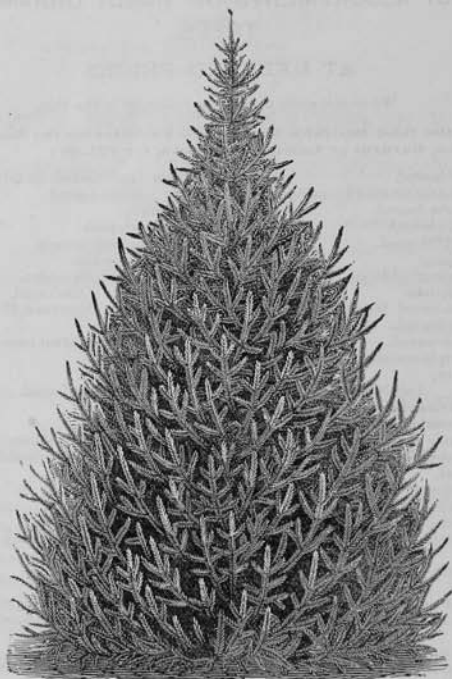
Alder, Cut-leaved.	Linden Gold-barked, Broad-leaved.
Almond, Large Double-Flowering.	" White-leaved.
Ash, Aucuba-leaved.	Laburnum.
" Single-leaved.	Larch, European.
" Walnut-leaved.	Magnolia, Soulangeana.
" Weeping.	" speciosa.
Apple, coronaria odorata.	Mountain Ash, European.
Birch, fastigiata.	" " Oak-leaved.
" Cut-leaved Weeping.	" " European Weeping.
Beech, Cut-leaved.	Maple, Norway.
" Oak-leaved.	" " Curled-leaved.
" Purple-leaved.	" Sugar.
Bird Cherry.	" Sycamore.
" " Aucuba-leaved.	" Wier's Cut-leaved.
Catalpa, syringefolia.	Oak, English.
Cherry, Double-flowering.	" macrocarpa.
Crab, Double Rose-flowering.	Peach, Double White-flowering.
Elm, Camperdown Weeping.	" " Rose-flowering.
" Dovæi.	Poplar, crispa.
" Huntingdon.	" Weeping.
" Purple-leaved.	Thorn, Double Scarlet.
" superba.	" Double White.
Horsechestnut, Double White-flowering.	Willow, American Weeping.
" White-flowering.	" Laurel-leaved.
Linden, European.	" Rosemary-leaved.

Twenty-five of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for the Decoration of Parks, Gardens or Lawns, as follows, for \$18.00.

Almond, Large Double-flowering.	Larch, European.
Ash, Weeping.	Maple, Norway Curled-leaved.
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping.	" Wier's Cut-leaved.
" fastigiata.	" Sugar.
Beech, Cut-leaved.	Magnolia, speciosa.
" Purple-leaved.	Mountain Ash, European.
Crab, Double Rose-flowering.	" " Oak-leaved.
Elm, Huntingdon.	" " Weeping.
" superba.	Oak, macrocarpa.
Horsechestnut, Double White-flowering.	Peach, Double White-flowering.
" Red-flowering.	Poplar, Weeping.
Linden, European.	Willow, Rosemary-leaved.
" Red Fern-leaved.	

Twelve of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for the Decoration of Parks, Gardens or Lawns, for \$9.00 :

Ash, Aucuba-leaved.	Elm, superba.
" Weeping.	Linden, White-leaved.
Beech, Cut-leaved.	Mountain Ash, European.
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping.	Magnolia, speciosa.
Crab, Double Rose-flowering.	Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved
Elm, Camperdown Weeping.	" Norway Curled-leaved.



WHITE SPRUCE.

CLASS IV.—CONIFERÆ. (Evergreens.)

NOTE.—Many fine conifers are entirely too tender to be cultivated successfully at the north, and we have therefore dropped them from our list. A few valuable half-hardy evergreens, which can hardly be dispensed with, and which can be grown when planted in sheltered positions, have been retained.

We are now giving special attention to the propagation and culture of perfectly hardy species and varieties, such as are most useful for the general planter.

We recommend Spring planting for Conifers.

PRICE.—50 cents each, [except otherwise noted], for trees of the usual size. Extra-sized specimens charged for in proportion. Those preceded by a * are not quite hardy in this section.

Those preceded by a † are either new or rare, and only to be had of small sizes.

ABIES [including *Picea* and *Tsuga*], SPRUCE, FIR AND HEMLOCK.**Section 1. Abies.** SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK.

Leaves needle shaped, scattered all around the shoots, (including Tsuga—the Hemlocks, with flat leaves mostly two ranked.)

A. alba. WHITE SPRUCE. A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. See cut.

†**var. caerulea.** THE GLAUCCOUS SPRUCE. A small and beautiful variety, of rather loose spreading habit, with bluish green foliage; very hardy and valuable. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

†**var. nana.** A moderate grower, foliage light glaucous green. As the plant increases in age the branches droop. \$1.50.

†**A. Alcocquiana.** ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. From Japan. It forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath and glaucous above. Valuable. \$2.00.

A. Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches, and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. 50c. to \$1.00.

†**var. densata.** DENSE HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A handsome green growing dwarf variety. \$1.50.

†**var. microphylla.** SMALL-LEAVED HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A pretty variety with small foliage. \$1.50.

A. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. From Europe. An elegant tree, extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, when the tree attains 15 or 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants. 50 cents to \$1.00.

var. Barryii. BARRY'S SPRUCE. A handsome variety of the preceding, which originated in our nurseries some years ago, from seed. To all the desirable and valuable characteristics of its parent, it adds gracefulness of outline, elegance of form, moderate compact growth, and rich deep green foliage. \$2.00.

†**var. compacta.** A dense grower, with light green foliage. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**var. conica.** CONICAL SPRUCE. A dwarf variety, of compact, conical habit; becomes perfectly symmetrical without pruning. *One of the best.* \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**var. elegans.** A pyramidal growing plant, of moderate size. Fine for the lawn. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

var. Ellwangerii. ELLWANGER'S SPRUCE. A distinct and novel dwarf variety of Norway Spruce, which originated from seed in our nurseries several years since. It possesses all the desirable and valuable qualities of its parent, such as hardiness, vigor, adaptation to soils generally, and at the same time is a dwarf, compact grower, of handsome form, with rich, deep green foliage, and peculiarly adapted for small grounds. Its leaves are short, stiff, sharp-pointed, and instead of lying closely to the branches, as is the case with the most of Spruces, they project outward, bristle-like, giving the tree quite a novel and distinct appearance.

PRICE. For plants 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00 each.

†**var. Finendonensis.** THE FINEDON SPRUCE. A striking variety of compact habit, having the young leaves on the upper sides of the shoots, first of a pale yellow color, then changing to a bronzy brown, and finally to a light green. The leaves on the underside, green from the first. \$2.00.

Abies e. †var. inverta. PENDULOUS-BRANCHED SPRUCE. A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, with larger and brighter foliage than that of the species. The lateral branches of the large trees are as drooping as a Willow. \$2.00.

†**var. parviformis.** SMALL-FORMED SPRUCE. An interesting dwarf variety, with small foliage and of slow growth. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**var. pumila.** Compact dwarf, and perfectly symmetrical. This variety is especially desirable for small lawns or cemeteries. \$2.00.

†**var. pumila compacta.** A dwarf variety, growing 5 to 6 feet in height; foliage dark green; habit compact. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

var. tortuosa compacta. TORTUOUS COMPACT SPRUCE. A dwarf spreading tree, with the young branches curiously twisted. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

A. Morinda or Smithiana. HIMALAYAN or SMITH'S SPRUCE. A noble and elegant tree, having the character of the Deodar Cedar in foliage, distinguished by a striking and graceful drooping habit in all stages of its growth. Our stock is propagated from a particularly hardy specimen growing on our grounds. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

A. nigra. BLACK SPRUCE. A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth, blackish bark and bluish leaves; very hardy.

†**var. Doumetti.** A handsome dwarf variety of compact growth, with bluish green leaves; very pretty. \$2.00.

†**var. pumila.** DWARF BLACK SPRUCE. A fine variety, growing from 2 to 3 feet in height and 3 to 4 feet in breadth. Foliage dark colored. \$1.50.

†**A. orientalis.** EASTERN SPRUCE. From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome tree, tall and compact, and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage. Needs protection here while young. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**A. polita.** A distinct Japanese species. It is of erect habit, and has rigid, sharply pointed leaves of a bright green color; seems to be perfectly hardy. \$2.00.

†**A. pungens.** COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Known for a time under the following names: *Abies Menziesii*, *Abies Menziesii Parryana* and *Abies Engelmanni*. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; an important acquisition. Small plants \$2.00.

Section 2. *Picea*. SILVER FIR.

With linear flat leaves, somewhat two ranked.

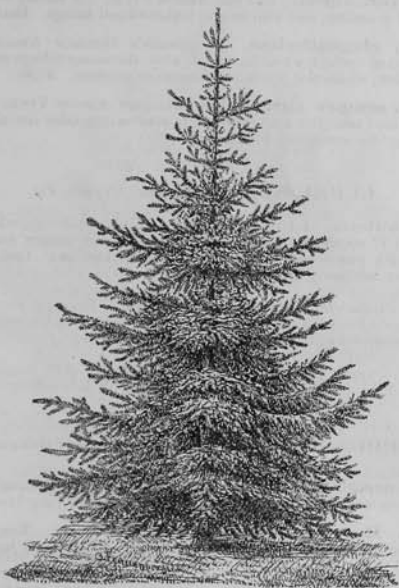
A. balsamea. BALSAM FIR. A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy.

†**A. cephalonica.** CEPHALONIAN SILVER FIR. From Europe. A remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height. Leaves silvery and dagger-shaped, with a spine on the point. Quite hardy and vigorous. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**var. Reginae Amaliae.** Leaves stiff, sharp pointed, dark green above, glaucous underneath. \$2.00.

†**A. cilicica.** CILICIAN SILVER FIR. A distinct and beautiful species from the mountains of Asia Minor. It is a compact grower, the branches being thickly set on the stems; foliage dark green; quite hardy. One of the best of the Silver Firs. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

*†**A. nobilis.** NOBLE FIR. A noble tree of symmetrical growth, from Northern California. Branches regular and spreading, and thickly covered with foliage of a rich bluish green color on both sides. Not hardy here. \$3.00.



NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR.

Abies Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. This majestic Fir, from the Crimean Mountains, is of symmetrical form, vigorous and quite hardy. Its foliage is massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below, rendering it a very handsome tree throughout the year. Considered here and in Europe as one of the finest of the Silver Firs. \$1.00 to \$3.00. See cut.

***A. pectinata.** EUROPEAN, or COMB-LIKE SILVER FIR. A noble tree, with spreading horizontal branches and broad, silvery foliage; young shoots somewhat tender, except when well ripened. \$1.00.

A. Pichta. PITCH SILVER FIR. From the mountains of Siberia. A medium sized tree, of compact, conical growth, with dark green foliage. Fine and hardy. \$1.00 to \$3.00.

BIOTA. Oriental or Eastern Arbor Vitæ. THUYA, Fr.

All of the *Biotas* are quite tender here, and require to be well protected in winter. On this account we are often tempted to omit the genus from our catalogue. In milder climates they are the most ornamental of evergreens.

***B. orientalis.** CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ. From China and Japan. A small, elegant tree, with erect branches, and dense, flat, light green foliage; becomes brown in winter. \$1.00.

Biota o. *var. aurea. GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. A variety of the Chinese, nearly spherical in outline, and with bright, yellow-tinged foliage. Beautiful. \$1.00.

*†**var. elegantissima.** ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. A beautiful variety, of upright, pyramidal form, with the young foliage prettily tipped with golden yellow, which tint is retained the entire summer. \$1.00.

*†**var. semper aurea.** EVER-GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. A variety of the *aurea*; of dwarf habit but free growth. It retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best golden variegated Evergreens. \$1.00.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress. CYPRES, Fr.

***C. Lawsoniana.** LAWSON'S CYPRESS. From California, where it forms a very large tree. It has elegant drooping branches, and very slender, feathery branchlets. Leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue. One of the finest Cupresses. Only half-hardy here. \$1.00.

*†**C. Nutkænsis** syn. **Thujopsis borealis.** NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. A desirable species from Nootka Sound. It is a pyramid in habit, with light, glossy green foliage, sometimes with a bluish shade. \$1.50.

*†**var. variegata.** A most charming variety of *C. Nutkænsis*, of a deep green hue, with the leaves and branchlets variegated with pale yellow. \$2.00.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper. WACHHOLDER, Ger. GENEVIER, Fr.

†**J. Chinensis.** CHINESE JUNIPER. Native of China and Japan. A handsome, dense shrub, with dark green foliage, and somewhat drooping branches. \$1.00.

†**var. Reevesi.** A beautiful form of the Chinese. Tree of fine habit, with the branches somewhat drooping and spreading. Exceedingly hardy and very ornamental. \$1.00.

J. communis vulgaris. ENGLISH JUNIPER. A handsome, compact, small tree.

J. c. var. Alpina nana. DWARF JUNIPER. Of spreading, dense habit. \$1.00.

J. c. var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense conical outline, resembling a pillar of green; very desirable. 75 cents.

J. c. var. Hibernica robusta. ROBUST IRISH JUNIPER. More vigorous than the preceding, and no doubt hardier, but not quite so regular in form, nevertheless handsome. 75 cents.

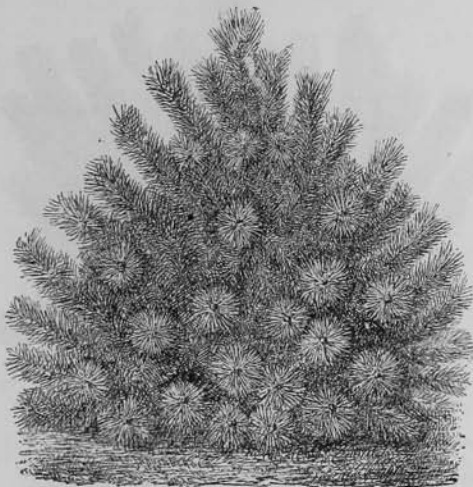
J. c. var. suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. A small-sized, handsome, pyramidal tree, with yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy. 75 cents.

J. c. suecica nana. DWARF SWEDISH JUNIPER. A dwarf, hardy variety. \$1.00.

†**J. Japonica.** JAPAN JUNIPER. Native of China and Japan. A dwarf, dense, bushy evergreen, with light, lively green foliage. \$1.00.

†**var. aurea.** GOLDEN JAPAN JUNIPER. An attractive variety of moderate growth and spreading habit; foliage of a beautiful golden color which it retains throughout the summer. \$1.50.

†**var. variegata alba.** SILVER-VARIEGATED JAPAN JUNIPER. Similar to species in habit and growth, but foliage of a glaucous green color, interspersed with branchlets of a pure white tint. Very hardy. \$1.00.



AUSTRIAN PINE.

†**Juniperus prostrata.** *syn. repens.* PROSTRATE JUNIPER. A beautiful native species, trailing and densely branched, foliage delicate and shining dark green. Well adapted for covering rockwork. One of the best. \$1.50.

J. Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soils. Very suitable for rockwork.

†**var. Alpina.** A low, spreading, trailing shrub, quite unique. \$1.00.

†**var. tamariscifolia.** TAMARISK-LEAVED SAVIN. A trailing variety with distinct and handsome foliage. Valuable for rockwork and edges of groups and borders. \$1.00.

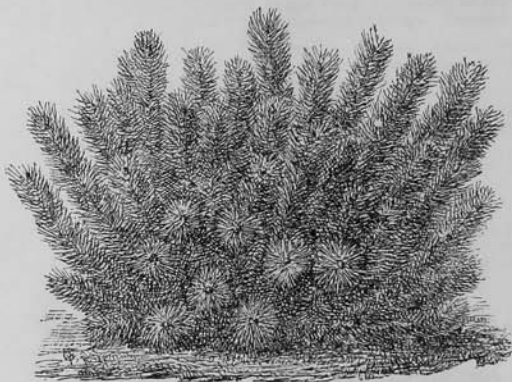
†**J. squamata.** SCALED JUNIPER. A low and spreading species, from the Himalayas, suitable for rockwork. \$1.00.

†**J. venusta.** A rapid grower, of erect habit and fine silvery foliage. Very ornamental and perfectly hardy. \$1.00.

J. Virginiana. RED CEDAR. A well known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

var. glauca. GLAUCOUS RED CEDAR. The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, render it very distinct and desirable. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**var. Schottii.** Forms a dense bush; foliage of a light green color. Hardy and beautiful. \$1.00.



DWARF MUGHO PINE.

PINUS. Pine. KIEFER, *Ger.* PIN, *Fr.*

For this and similar climates, the Pines are of the greatest value.

SEC. I. *Usually with two leaves in a sheath.*

P. Austriaca. *syn. nigricans.* AUSTRIAN or BLACK PINE. A native of the mountains of Syria. Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country. 50 cents to \$1.00. (See cut.)

Pinus Mugho. DWARF MUGHO PINE. An upright, small pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps. Its general form is that of a pine bush, but it has been found growing as high as 40 feet. \$1.00. (See cut.)

†**var. rotundata.** Of more upright growth than the dwarf, and with roundish cones. It is a native of Tyrol, where it forms a small tree. \$1.00.

†**P. Monspeliensis.** SALZMANN'S PINE. From Europe. A noble tree; leaves six to seven inches long and of a bright green color; branches are stout, numerous, and thickly covered with foliage. A vigorous, spreading and picturesque form. \$1.50.

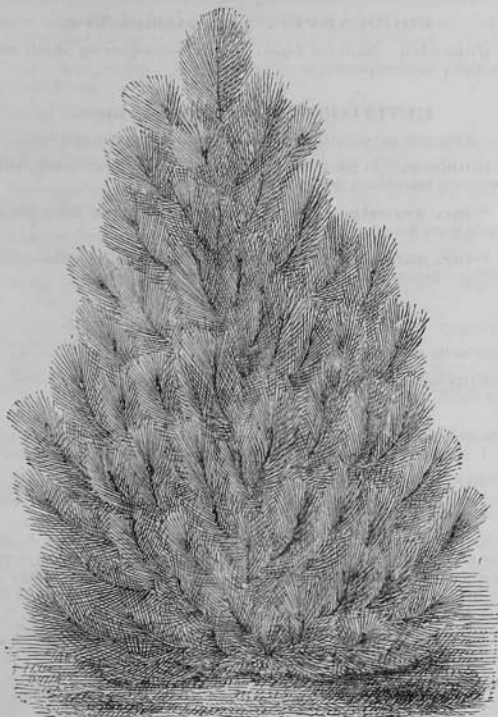
P. Pallasiana. A large pyramidal tree with shining dark green leaves, perfectly hardy. Valuable. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE or FIR. A native of the British Islands. A fine robust rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter.

SEC. II. *Usually with three leaves in a sheath.*

Pinus horizontalis. A vigorous tree of conical form, with leaves 6 to 8 inches long and of a light green color. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**P. Jeffreyi.** JEFFREY'S PINE. This is a noble Pine, with deep bluish green leaves. It grows 150 feet high in Northern California. Hardy and very valuable. \$1.00 to \$2.00.



PINUS PONDEROSA.

† **Pinus ponderosa.** HEAVY-WOODED PINE. This also is a noble tree, attaining the height of 100 feet, found abundantly on the northwest coast of America and California. It is perfectly hardy here. Specimens in our grounds are upwards of 50 feet in height. It is a rapid grower, the leaves 8 to 10 inches in length, and of a silvery green color. \$1.00 to \$2.00. See cut.

SEC. III. *Usually with five leaves in a sheath.*

Pinus Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. A handsome and distinct European species, of compact conical form; foliage short and silvery. Grows slowly when young. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

† **P. excelsa.** LOFTY BHOTAN PINE. A native of the mountains of Northern India. A graceful and elegant tree, with drooping silvery foliage, resembling that of the White Pine, but longer and more pendulous. Hardy and vigorous. \$1.50.

P. Strobus. WHITE or WEYMOUTH PINE. The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. Very valuable.

PODOCARPUS. Long-stalked Yew.

*†**P. Japonica.** Native of Japan. An erect, slow-growing shrub, resembling the Irish Yew ; requires protection. 75 cents.

RETINISPORA. Japanese Cypress.

A beautiful and valuable genus from Japan ; require protection here.

*†**R. plumosa.** PLUME-LIKE RETINISPORA. A dwarf shrub, with dense, slender, feathery branchlets ; very ornamental. \$1.00.

*†**var. argentea.** SILVER-SPOTTED PLUME-LIKE RETINISPORA. Soft, silvery, pale green foliage. \$1.00.

*†**var. aurea.** GOLDEN PLUME-LIKE RETINISPORA. Beautiful, golden-tipped foliage ; preserves its color throughout the year. \$1.00.

TAXUS. Yew. EIBENBAUM, Ger. IF, Fr.

Nearly all the Yews require protection here.

***T. adpressa.** JAPAN YEW. Native of the mountains of Japan. A low spreading shrub, with short acute dark green leaves, and pale pink berries. 50 cents to \$1.00.

***T. baccata.** ENGLISH YEW. A large bush or tree, 30 to 40 feet when fully grown. It is densely branched and can be trimmed into any shape. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

var. erecta. (*stricta*.) ERECT YEW. An erect, dense growing variety, with small, dark, shining leaves, thickly set on the branches. One of the hardiest and finest. 50 cents to \$1.00.

var. elegantissima. BEAUTIFUL VARIEGATED YEW. One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens which we have. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective, either by itself or in connection with other conifers. One of the hardiest of the Yews. 50 cents to \$1.00.

var. Fisherii. FISHER'S VARIEGATED YEW. A variety of spreading habit having some of its branches of a deep yellow color ; quite hardy. 50 cents to \$1.00.

var. fructu luteo. YELLOW-FRUITED YEW. Only differs from the common in the color of the berries, which are yellow. It is quite hardy. \$1.00.

var. glauca. SEA GREEN YEW. A very distinct variety ; foliage dark green on the upper surface, and bluish gray underneath ; a vigorous grower ; quite hardy. \$1.00.

*†**var. Washingtonii.** WASHINGTON'S GOLDEN YEW. Foliage handsomely variegated with yellow spots and stripes. \$1.00.

T. cuspidata. One of the hardiest ; habit spreading ; foliage light green. 50 cents to \$1.00.

*†**var. brevifolia.** Short, petiolate, mucronate leaves. A very handsome variety. \$1.00.

THUJA. Western Arbor Vitæ.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ. A beautiful native tree, commonly known as the White Cedar ; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

†**var. aurea.** (Douglas' New Golden Arbor Vitæ.) Golden foliage. \$1.00.

Thuja o. var. Burrowii. BURROW'S ARBOR VITÆ. Originated on the Hudson River. A handsome variety of fine habit, with golden yellow foliage. 75 cents.

var. compacta. PARSON'S ARBOR VITÆ. Of dwarf, compact habit, and deep green foliage; fine.

†**var. compacta.** Another dwarf compact form.

†**var. Geo. Peabody.** Of dwarf compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer; the best golden variety. \$1.00.

var. globosa. GLOBE-HEADED ARBOR VITÆ. Originated at Philadelphia. Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable.

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline, and bright green foliage. Fine and hardy.

†**var. intermedia.** A perfectly hardy variety of dwarf, compact habit; valuable.

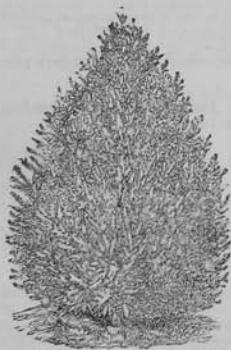
†**var. Little Gem.** (Douglas.) New, very dwarf, and compact; foliage a beautiful dark green. \$1.

var. plicata. NEE'S PLICATE ARBOR VITÆ. A handsome hardy variety from Nootka Sound. Foliage plaited, massive and of a rich, dark green color. \$1.00.

†**var. plicata minima.** PLICATE SMALL-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. Small, plicate foliage; of dwarf habit. \$1.00.

†**var. pyramidalis.** PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITÆ. Of upright, compact habit, like the Irish Juniper; very desirable. \$1.00.

†**var. pyramidalis.** DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITÆ. (New.) Pyramidal in form; foliage distinct, somewhat resembling a *Retinispora*. \$1.00.



SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.

var. sibirica. SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ. The best of all the genus, for this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal, makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament, screens, and hedges. 50 cents to \$1. See cut.

var. Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety of the American Arbor Vitæ, which originated on our grounds. It is remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit. Valuable for the decoration of gardens, lawns or cemeteries, where large trees may not be admissible. Will be found useful for small evergreen hedges.

var. Vervæneana. VERVÆNE'S ARBOR VITÆ. A distinct and handsome yellow marked variety. 75 cents.

†**var. White-tipped.** (DOUGLAS.) (New.) Ends of branches tipped with white from the last of June till the following spring. \$1.00.

THUJOPSIS. Japan Arbor Vitæ.

T. borealis. (See *Cupressus Nutkensis*.)

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

IN FOUR CLASSES.

CLASS I.—Deciduous Shrubs.

CLASS II.—Variegated-leaved Deciduous Shrubs.

CLASS III.—Evergreen Shrubs.

CLASS IV.—Climbing and Trailing Shrubs.

CLASS I.—DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

PRICE, **35** cents each, **\$3** per dozen, except otherwise noted.

AMELANCHIER. *Mespilus.* AMELANCHIER, *Fr.*

A. vulgaris. Native of Europe. A medium sized shrub, 5 or 6 feet high, with glossy leaves; flowers white, blossoms in May, succeeded by small, purple fruit. 50 cents.

AMORPHA. *Bastard Indigo.* UNIFORM, *Ger.* AMORPHE, *Fr.*

These are fine large shrubs, with small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

A. fragrans. FRAGRANT AMORPHA. A hairy shrub. Flowers a dark purple, June and July.

A. fruticosa. SHRUBBY AMORPHA, or WILD INDIGO. Native of Carolina and Florida. Flowers dark bluish purple in June and July.

ARALIA. *Angelica Tree.* ARALIA, *Ger.* ANGELIQUE, *Fr.*

The following species form small trees, and are very useful to give a tropical appearance to gardens. They require slight protection with straw or evergreen boughs in winter.

A. Japonica. A handsome and distinct shrub, from Japan, with large tripinnate leaves and spiny stems; flowers white, in large spikes in September. 50 cents.

A. Mandshurica. Native of North China. A species with very hairy and prickly bipinnate leaves. \$1.00.

A. pentaphylla. A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves palmate, five lobed and pale green. 50 cents.

AZALEA. *Felsenstrauch,* *Ger.* AZALEE, *Fr.*

A. mollis. A splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, like those of the Rhododendron, in fine trusses and of various colors. Choice seedling varieties, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

A. nudiflora. PINK FLOWERING AMERICAN HONEYSUCKLE, or SWAMP PINK. A native species, with pink flowers. 50 cents.

Azalea Pontica. PONTIC AZALEA. GHENT VARIETIES. Native of Asia Minor. A species growing 3 to 4 feet high, with small, hairy leaves, and yellow, orange and red flowers. The Ghent hybrid varieties which we offer combine nearly all colors, and possess a delightful perfume. They rank next to the Rhododendron for the decoration of lawns and pleasure grounds. The blooming season continues through the months of May and June. In this latitude plants are improved by slight protection, but farther south they are perfectly hardy. \$1.50.

BERBERIS. Berberry. BERBERITZE, *Ger.* EPINE VINETTE, *Fr.*

The Berberies are a most interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 2 to 6 feet high, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit. Their showy orange and yellow flowers in May or June are succeeded by bright and various-colored fruit; very ornamental in the autumn and winter.

B. Canadensis.
AMERICAN BERBERRY.
A native species, forming a shrub, or low tree, with handsome distinct foliage and yellow flowers from April to June, succeeded by red berries.



FRUIT OF THE BERBERRY.

B. Fortuneii. Of dwarf habit, small, pale green foliage, turning to a beautiful red in autumn. 50 cents.

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BERBERRY. From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful red in autumn. 50 cents.

B. vulgaris. EUROPEAN BERBERRY. A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit.

var. fructu violacea. VIOLET-FRUITED BERBERRY. This variety produces violet-colored fruit.

var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BERBERRY. An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups and masses, or planted by itself.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet-scented Shrub. KELCHBLUME, *Ger.*

CALYCANTHE, *Fr.*

The species and varieties of the Calycanthus are very desirable. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. They blossom in June, and at intervals afterwards.

C. floridus. CAROLINA ALLSPICE. A native species, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with double purple, very fragrant flowers.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna. BLASENSTRACH, *Ger.* BAGUENAUDIER, *Fr.*

C. arborescens. TREE COLUTEA. Native of the south of Europe. A large shrub, with small, delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or-bladders.

CORNUS. Dogwood. HARTRIEGEL, *Ger.* CORNOUILLIER, *Fr.*

Valuable shrubs when planted singly or in groups or masses, some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright-colored bark.

C. brachypoda. From the Island of Yesso, Japan. Attains the size of a large tree, the branches forming long, broad arms. Flowers white. \$1.00.

C. circinata. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD. A native species, with round leaves, downy beneath. Flowers small, white, in flat cymes in June and July; fruit light blue. 50 cents.

C. mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY. A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED CORNELIAN CHERRY. Differs only from the preceding in having the foliage beautifully variegated with white; one of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation. 50 cents. See cut.

C. sanguinea. RED-BRANCHED DOGWOOD. A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red.

var. elegantissima variegata. One of the finest variegated shrubs, of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. 50 cents.

C. sibirica foliis albo-marginatis. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. A rare and remarkable variety with silver-margined foliage and bright red bark in winter. This and *sanguinea* make a very effective contrast when planted together. It is a shrub destined to rank high in popular estimation as soon as known. 75 cents.

C. Spæthii. A companion of *C. elegantissima variegata*; while the variegation in *elegantissima* is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. 75 cents.



CORNUS MASCULA VARIEGATA.

C. stolonifera. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

C. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOGWOOD. Desirable for its variegated foliage. This and the *sanguinea* have white flowers in June, and make large spreading shrubs. 50 cents.

CORYLUS. Filbert.

HASELSTAUDE, *Ger.* NOISETTIER, *Fr.*

C. avellana var. atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. 75 cents.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED FILBERT. A very ornamental shrub, with deeply cut foliage. 75 cents.

COTONEASTER. MISPEL, Ger.

C. nummularia. Worked four to six feet high on the Mountain Ash, it makes a very handsome small lawn tree. 50 cents.

CYDONIA. Quince.

The flowering varieties of the Japan Quince rank among our choicest shrubs. Although of straggling growth, they bear the knife well, and with proper pruning may be grown in any form. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted. Their large, brilliant flowers are among the first blossoms in spring, and they appear in great profusion, covering every branch, branchlet and twig, before the leaves are developed. Their foliage is bright green and glossy; and retains its color the entire summer, which renders the plants very ornamental. Special attention is invited to this plant for ornamental hedges. It is sufficiently thorny to form a defense, and at the same time makes one of the most beautiful flowering hedges. See *Hedge Plants*.

Cydonia Japonica. SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE. Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs in the Catalogue.

var. alba. BLUSH JAPAN QUINCE. A very beautiful variety of the Scarlet, with delicate white and blush flowers.

var. atrosanguinea fl. pl. DOUBLE SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE. A handsome variety, with semi-double scarlet flowers.

var. grandiflora. Flowers nearly white, very showy; fruit extremely large and almost pear-shaped.

var. Mallardii. A fine variety, with white flowers tinged with rose.

var. rosea pleno. Has semi-double, rose-colored flowers.

var. semi-alba pleno. Flowers nearly white, semi-double.

var. semi-pleno. SEMI-DOUBLE-FLOWERING JAPAN QUINCE. A variety of the Scarlet, with semi-double flowers.

var. umbelicata. Flowers brilliant rosy red, succeeded by large, showy fruit; forms a large shrub. One of the finest.



FLOWERS OF JAPAN QUINCE.

DAPHNE. *Daphne.*

SEIDELBAST, *Ger.* DAPHNE, *Fr.*

D. Mezereum. COMMON MEZEREON. A native of Northern Europe. A shrub with small, erect branches, and clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have. 50 cents.

var. alba. White flowers. 50 cents.

DESMODIUM.

D. penduliflorum. A small growing shrub, covered in autumn with a mass of pea-shaped purple flowers at the end of the new shoots. It has a slight tendency to climb, and dies to the ground in winter. A desirable fall-blooming shrub.

DEUTZIA. *Deutzia.*

DEUTZIA, *Fr.*

We are indebted to Japan for this valuable genus of plants. Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, render them the most beautiful and deservedly the most popular of flowering shrubs at the present time. The flowers are produced the latter part of June in racemes four to six inches long.

D. crenata var. flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA. Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. See cut.



DOUBLE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA



DEUTZIA—PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.
($\frac{1}{2}$ Natural Size.)

Deutzia c. var. flore alba pleno. Similar in habit to the preceding, but pure white and double.

var. Pride of Rochester. A variety raised by us from *Deutzia crenata flore pleno*, and producing large double white flowers; the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than *Deutzia crenata flore pleno*. See cut.

D. gracilis. SLENDER-BRANCHED DEUTZIA. A charming species of dwarf habit, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in the winter. The first to flower; about the middle of June.

D. parviflora. Of dwarf habit, flowers medium size in short racemes; valuable for forcing. 50 cents.

D. scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. One of the most beautiful and profuse white-flowering shrubs; flowers single. June. 50 cents.

DIERVILLA. Weigela. WEIGELIE, Fr.

Another valuable genus from Japan, introduced as late as 1843. Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They produce in June and July superb large trumpet-shaped flowers, of all shades and colors, from pure white to red. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective, and for margins the variegated-leaved varieties are admirably suited, their gay-colored foliage contrasting finely with the green of other shrubs. They flower after the Lilacs in June.

D. arborea grandiflora. A variety of vigorous habit and erect growth; foliage very large; flowers long and tube-shaped; of a sulphur white or pale yellow, changing to pale rose. Flowers about two weeks after the others.

D. candida. WHITE-FLOWERED WEIGELA. A valuable variety. All white varieties heretofore known have been lacking in some important characteristic. *Hortensis nivea*, the best and only really white sort, is a poor grower and difficult to propagate. Other so-called white sorts have flesh-colored flowers; so that the introduction of *candida* supplies a long-felt want. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large-sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer, even until autumn. 50 cents.

D. Chameleon. A variety of robust habit, with flowers of a deep rose color.

D. hortensis nivea. WHITE-FLOWERED WEIGELA. Of dwarf spreading habit and slow growth. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity the whole time of flowering; foliage large. A profuse bloomer; difficult to propagate. 50 cents.

D. hortensis rubra. Flowers deep red when in bud, and rose-colored when in bloom.

D. hortensis A. Carriere. Bright rose; a choice sort. 50 cents.

var. venosa variegata. A dwarf grower, forming a compact bush; the variegation is light yellow, changing to white; flowers deep rose. 50 cents.

Diervilla hybrida Edward Andre. A hybrid between *arborea* and *Lavallei*; flowers brownish black. 50 cents.

D. hybrida Hendersoni. Of fine compact habit, rather slender, erect growth; flowers medium size, outside of petals red, interior a lighter shade.

D. hybrida Jean Mace. Flowers large, purplish red, maroon in bud. 50 cents.

D. hybrida John Standish. Flowers large, red. 50 cents.

D. hybrida Lavallei. A fine variety, producing dark reddish purple flowers; one of the darkest varieties; habit straggling. 50 cents.

D. hybrida Othello. Flowers erect, carmine. 50 cents.

D. hybrida P. Duchartre. A hybrid between *rosea* and *Lavallei*; branches erect, flowers clear amaranth. 50 cents.

D. hybrida Pecheur Fils. Violet-red flowers; profuse bloomer.

D. rosea. ROSE-COLORED WEIGELA. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June. See cut.

var. amabilis, or splendens. Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in the autumn; distinct and beautiful.

var. Desboisii. A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *rosea*, but flowers much darker. One of the best.

var. Grœnewegenii. Has rose-colored flowers, sometimes streaked with a deep red.

var. Gustave Mallet. Flowers deep red; habit good; very free flowering.

var. incarnata. A slender grower; flowers deep red.

var. Kosteriana foliis variegatis. Of dwarf, compact growth; leaves bordered with yellow; flowers deep rose; fine.

var. Madame Teillier. Of robust habit, erect growth, foliage tomentose beneath; large pale rose flowers.

var. Monsieur Lemoine. Flowers pale flesh, then rose, then deep red; a superb sort.

var. nana foliis variegatis. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DWARF WEIGELA. Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.

var. nova. A beautiful dwarf, variegated-leaved variety, with rose-colored flowers. 50 cents.



ROSE-COLORED WEIGELA.

Diervilla r. var. Sieboldii alba marginata. Of upright habit. When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow; when they mature it becomes silvery white; flowers rose-colored.

var. Stelznerii. Flowers dark red; a profuse bloomer.

var. Symondsii. Rose and white flowers, forming a beautiful contrast; a distinct and beautiful variety.

ELÆAGNUS. WILDE OELBAUM, *Ger.* CHALEF, *Fr.*

E. argentea. SILVER-LEAVED OLEASTER. A native species of erect growth and beautiful silvery foliage. Flowers small, yellow; July and August. 50 cents.

E. hortensis. GARDEN ELÆAGNUS OR OLEASTER. Native of Southern Europe. A shrub of quite striking appearance on account of the silvery whiteness of its foliage. Fine in masses of trees. 50 cents.

EUONYMUS, Strawberry, or Spindle Tree. SPINDELBAUM, *Ger.* FUSAIN, *Fr.*

The Euonymus are all highly ornamental in autumn, when covered with showy fruit.

E. Europæus. EUROPEAN EUONYMUS. Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose colored. 50 cents.

var. fructu albo. WHITE FRUITED EUONYMUS. A variety with white fruit. 50 cents.

E. latifolius. BROAD-LEAVED EUONYMUS. Forms a tree 10 to 20 feet high, with fine broad, glossy green leaves, which turn to a purplish red in autumn. Fruit large and of a deep blood red color. A very ornamental species. 50 cents.

E. nanus. A pretty shrub of dwarf habit; foliage narrow becoming purple in autumn, fruit red. 50 cents.

EXOCHORDA.

E. grandiflora. From North China. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. Difficult to propagate and always scarce. \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA, Golden Bell. FORSYTHIE, *Fr.*

These are pretty shrubs, of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs.

F. Fortuneii. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. See cut.

F. suspensa. WEEPING FORSYTHIA. A shrub resembling *Fortuneii* in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

F. viridissima. A fine hardy shrub, introduced by Mr. Fortune. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers deep yellow, very early in spring.



FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA.

HALESIA. Silver Bell. HALESIE, Fr.

H. tetraptera. COMMON SNOWDROP TREE. A beautiful large shrub, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit, which is from one to two inches long. One of the most desirable shrubs. \$1.00.

HIBISCUS. Althæa, or Rose of Sharon. EIBISCH, Ger. GUIMAUVE, Fr.

The Althæas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

H. Syriacus var. Boule de Feu. Large, very double, well-formed flowers, of a beautiful violet red color. Plant vigorous; flowers late.

var. Duc de Brabant. Flowers large, very double, and of a reddish lilac. A very free bloomer, and one of the best varieties.

var. flore pleno fol. var. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE PURPLE-FLOWERED ALTHÆA. A conspicuous variety, with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs. 50 cents.

var. Leopoldii flore pleno. Large flowers, very double, flesh color; shaded rose; leaves lacinated; fine.

var. pæoniflora. Rosy purple flowers; a dwarf grower and very free flowering.

var. purpurea. SINGLE PURPLE ALTHÆA.

var. purpurea flore pleno. DOUBLE PURPLE ALTHÆA.

var. rubra pleno. DOUBLE RED ALTHÆA. Clear color; one of the best.

var. totus albus. Single, pure white; very fine.

var. variegatis flore pleno. DOUBLE VARIEGATED, or PAINTED LADY ALTHÆA. White, with purple outside; petals shaded pink.

var. violacea flore pleno. Flowers medium size, double, of violet lilac color, free flowering; one of the best.

HYDRANGEA. HORTENSIE, Ger. HYDRANGEE, Fr.

The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine large leaves, generally of a light green color, and perfectly hardy. The introductions from Japan and China, are particularly interesting and valuable. *H. paniculata grandiflora* is remarkable in foliage and flower, and being perfectly hardy, is of great value. The other Japanese varieties, like the *H. hortensia*, require protection in winter. They should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar, and in summer placed along walks under the shade of trees. *H. Otaka* is especially adapted for this purpose.

Those marked with a † require to be wintered in the greenhouse.

H. japonica. †**var. alba variegata.** Leaves margined with white; fine. 50 cents.

†**var. elegantissima.** A variety with large spotted leaves like the Aucuba, some spots being white and others a pale green; fine. 50 cents.

†**var. Hortensia.** GARDEN, or CHANGEABLE HYDRANGEA. Native of Japan, introduced in 1790. An elegant, well-known plant, with large leaves and large globular heads of rose-colored flowers; usually grown in pots or boxes; in the north requires protection out of doors in winter.



HYDRANGAEA OTAKSA.

abundant bloomer than any other; for the florist, and for all decorative purposes it is invaluable; the flowers are of the purest white, of very firm texture, and are produced from July to September. It is as hardy as the old Hortensia; requires some protection in winter.

H. paniculata grandiflora. LARGE PANICLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGAEA. A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, and produced in August and September, when very few shrubs are in flower; one of the finest flowering shrubs. This is the *Hydrangea Deutzifolia* of some nurseries. 50 cents. See cut on next page.

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGAEA. A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, which are lobed like those of the Oak, and downy beneath; flowers cream-colored in medium sized panicles; August; very desirable. 50 cents.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort. HARTHEU, *Ger.* MILLEPERTUIS, *Fr.*

H. aureum. From Tennessee. One of the finest in flower and foliage; continues in bloom from August to October. 75 cents.

H. Kalmianum. KALM'S ST. JOHN'S WORT. A fine native, low spreading shrub, with gay, bright yellow flowers in August. Succeeds well in the shade. 50 cents.

KERRIA. Corchorus. CORETE, *Fr.*

K. Japonica. JAPAN CORCHORUS. A slender, green branched shrub, 5 or 6 feet high, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.

var. flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING CORCHORUS. Of medium size; double yellow flowers.

var. argentea variegata. SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED CORCHORUS. A dwarf variety from Japan, with small, green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs. 50 cents.

var. ramulis var. aureis. A curious dwarf variety, having its stem striped with yellow and green; very pretty in winter when the plant is divested of its leaves. 50 cents.

Hydrangea j. †var. Otaksa.—Foliage a beautiful deep green color. The plant produces immense trusses of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July; free blooming. 50 cents. See cut.

†**var. ramulis coccineis.** A novelty with reddish branches and flowers. 75 cents.

†**var. rosea.** A red flowering variety of Thos. Hogg. Possesses same freedom of growth and flowering. 50 cents.

†**var. speciosa.** This differs from *alba variegata* by having the silvery variegation along the center of the leaf, with an occasional spot towards the edge; very pretty. 50 cents.

†**var. Thomas Hogg.** This belongs to the Hortensia section of the family, but it is a far more free and



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet. RAINWEIDE, *Ger.* TROENE, *Fr.*

The *Privet* in all its varieties, deserves attention as an ornamental plant. It is almost an evergreen, and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its form, and bears shearing to any extent. The whole collection which we offer makes a very interesting group on the lawn; the flowers appear in June and July.

L. vulgare. COMMON PRIVET, or PRIM. From Europe. A pretty shrub with smooth, shining green leaves, and spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries like currants. Makes beautiful hedges. 25 cents.

var. buxifolium. BOX-LEAVED PRIVET. A variety of erect habit, with short, thick, dark green leaves, which remain upon the plant till very late in the autumn. One of the best. 25 cents.

var. fructu albo. WHITE-BERRIED PRIVET. A variety with white berries. 25 cents.

var. glaucum fol. albo marginatum. WHITE-EDGED LEAVED PRIVET. Of upright habit, the leaves are of a glaucous green, margined with white. Should it prove hardy it will be an acquisition.

L. laurifolium. LAUREL-LEAVED PRIVET. Has the largest leaves of any. Distinct and fine. 25 cents.

L. ovalifolium aureum. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage; valuable for hedges. 25 cents.

L. Pekinensis. The leaves resemble the Lilac, smooth, shining green and spikes of white flowers.



GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA.

LONICERA. Upright Honeysuckle. HECKENKIRCHE, *Ger.*CHAMECERISIER, *Fr.*

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of *Climbing Shrubs*.

L. cærulea. Of shrubby growth; flowers cream colored, fragrant. May.

L. fragrantissima. FRAGRANT UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE. A spreading shrub, with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

L. Ledebouri. LEDEBOUR'S HONEYSUCKLE. From California. A distinct species with red flowers in May.

L. Standishii. STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE. Native of China. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, appearing in May before the leaves; one of the earliest flowering shrubs.

L. Tartarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. This and *grandiflora* appear to fine advantage planted together. [June.

var. alba. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Forms a high bush, with creamy-white, fragrant flowers. May and June.

var. grandiflora. PINK-FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE. A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white, in June.

var. grandiflora alba. A variety of upright habit, with very large pure white flowers.

PAVIA. Smooth-fruited Horse Chestnut. PAVIER, *Fr.*

P. macrostachya. DWARF WHITE HORSE CHESTNUT. A beautiful spreading shrub producing numerous large showy spikes of flowers late in June; very valuable. \$1.00.



PHILADELPHUS GORDONIANUS.

(½ NATURAL SIZE.)

PHILADELPHUS. *Syringa*, or Mock Orange. WILDER JASMIN, *Ger.*
SERINGAT, *Fr.*

The *Syringa* is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage, and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season, it merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large sized shrubs, twelve to fifteen feet high. They can of course be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts do not yield many flowers, but are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigela. By planting the late flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

Ph. coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. A well-known shrub, with pure white, highly-scented flowers. One of the first to flower.

var. flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

var. nanus. DWARF SYRINGA. Of low habit; makes a dense, compact bush, rarely produces flowers; useful as a dwarf shrub.

var. Zeyheri. ZEYHER'S SYRINGA. A large-flowered, odorless variety, flowers very late.

Ph. dianthiflorus flore pleno. A dwarf variety, with double cream-colored fragrant flowers; forms a handsome low shrub; does not flower much.

Ph. foliis aureis. GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA. A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. 50 cents. (See cut.)

Ph. Gordonianus. GORDON'S SYRINGA. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant, and blooms late, and valuable on that account. See cut.

Ph. grandiflorus. LARGE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. Has very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.



PHILADELPHUS SPECIOSISSIMUS.

Philadelphus g. var. speciosissimus. Of dwarf habit, forming bushes about 3 feet in height and covered with very large white, sweet-scented flowers. Distinct and fine. 50 cents. See cut.

Ph. laxus. Very large, white fragrant flowers, upright habit, free flowering; a valuable sort.

Ph. microphylla. Recently introduced. Of dwarf habit, slender growth, and small white flowers. A very pretty small shrub. 75 cents.

Ph. multiflorus plenus. Flowers almost double, fragrant, creamy white, in long racemes; habit elegant; a profuse bloomer. 50 cents.

Ph. nivalis. The stamens of this variety are cream-colored, thus rendering the whole flower snowy white. Flowers inodorous.

Ph. Pekinensis. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, distinct. 50 cents.

Ph. primulæflorus. Flowers almost double; pure white. 50 cents.

Ph. pubescens. HOARY-LEAVED SYRINGA. A beautiful shrub, with large, downy leaves and large, white flowers; late flowering.

Ph. salicifolia. Leaves curled at the edges, giving the plant a peculiar appearance. Dwarf habit. 50 cents.

Ph. speciosus. Very showy flowers; late; distinct habit.

Ph. Yokohama. A white and very fragrant species from Japan, of upright, compact habit; foliage plaited. Makes a beautiful shrub.



PRUNUS TRILOBA.

PRUNUS. Plum.

Under this heading are embraced some of the most charming early spring flowering shrubs. *Prunus triloba*, or the Double-flowered Plum, as it is commonly called, and the Double-flowered Almonds, produce in remarkable profusion, perfectly double, finely formed flowers of most attractive colors. At the blossoming season each little tree appears like one mass of bloom, forming a most beautiful and interesting object, whether planted singly upon the lawn or in groups. As the Almond and Plum flower at the same time, they can be massed very effectively. Both are hardy and of fine habit.

P. japonica flore albo pleno. (Erroneously *Amygdalus pumila alba*.) DWARF DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. Produces beautiful double white flowers in May. 50 cents.

P. japonica flore rubro pleno. (Erroneously *Amygdalus pumila*.) DWARF DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING ALMOND. A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs. 50 cents.

P. pissardi. The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in Autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. It transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers small, white, single. 50 cents.

P. tomentosa. A very pretty species from Japan. It has beautifully plaited leaves, and bears in May, small, inconspicuous flowers, which are followed by small red fruits resembling currants. Forms a very handsome dwarf shrub. 50 cents.

P. triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. Native of China. A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; flowers in May. 50 cents. See cut.

P. virgata flore roseo pleno. Flowers double, rose-colored; not so full as those of *P. triloba*, but they appear three or four days earlier. 50 cents.

PTELEA. Hop Tree, or Shrubby Trefoil. LEDERBLUME, Ger.
PTELEA, Fr.

P. trifoliata. A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters; flowers in June. 50 cents.



RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn. WEGEDORN, *Ger.* NERPRUN, *Fr.*

R. catharticus. PURGING BUCKTHORN. The popular hedge plant. A fine robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit.

RHODOTYPUS.

Rh. kerrioides. From Japan. A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruits. 50 cents. See cut.

RHUS. Sumach. ESSIGBAUM, *Ger.* SUMACH, *Fr.*

R. Cotinus. PURPLE-FRINGER, OR SMOKE TREE. From the South of Europe. A much admired shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer. It grows 10 to 12 feet high, and spreads so as to require considerable space. 50 cents.

R. glabra var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMACH. A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 75 cents. See cut.

R. Osbeckii. A beautiful species from China, of large size, with remarkable and very ornamental foliage, assuming a beautiful autumnal color. 50 cents.



RHUS GLABRA VAR. LACINIATA—CUT-LEAVED SUMACH.

RIBES. Currant. JOHANNISBEERE, *Ger.* GROSELLIER, *Fr.*

The flowering currants are gay, beautiful shrubs in early spring, and of the easiest culture.

R. aureum. YELLOW-FLOWERING CURRANT. A native species, with glabrous, shining leaves, and yellow flowers.

R. Gordonianum. GORDON'S CURRANT. A hybrid between *aureum* and *sanguineum*. A hardy and profuse blooming shrub. Flowers crimson and yellow in pendent bunches in May.

R. sanguineum. CRIMSON-FLOWERING CURRANT. An American species, with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring. 50 cents.

var. albidum. This is a beautiful variety, with pinkish white flowers; contrasts well with the type. 50 cents.

var. flore pleno. DOUBLE CRIMSON-FLOWERING CURRANT. A variety of the *Crimson*, with double flowers in July; a most beautiful flowering shrub. \$1.00.

RUBUS. Bramble. BROMBEERE, *Ger.* RONCE, *Fr.*

These are rather coarse looking shrubs, but can often be employed to great advantage, especially in the wild garden to produce certain effects.

R. crataegifolius. An ornamental species introduced from Manchuria; habit robust and erect, foliage large, deep green turning to a dark red color in autumn. In July the plant is covered with bright red fruit of an agreeable flavor.

R. fruticosus laciniatus. CUT-LEAVED, or PARSLEY-LEAVED BRAMBLE. Of low trailing habit, foliage deeply cut and quite ornamental; produces palatable fruit.

R. phoenicolasius. A species with foliage resembling that of the Raspberry; leaves downy and of a silvery white color underneath; flowers followed by a hairy fruit of a scarlet color.



CUT-LEAVED ELDER.

SAMBUCUS. Elder. HOLLUNDER, Ger. SUREAU, Fr.

These are showy large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June.

S. nigra. BLACK-BERRIED ELDER. A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish black berries in September.

var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies. 75 cents.

var. heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED ELDER. Luxuriant in growth, with deep and delicately cut foliage; fine. 50 cents.

var. laciniata. A valuable variety, with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs. 50 cents.

var. pulverulenta. In spring the foliage is marbled with silver which continues the greater part of the summer. 50 cents.

var. pyramidalis. An upright grower with peculiar foliage turned back so as to conceal the stem. 50 cents.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER. Of strong healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

SPIRÆA. Meadow-Sweet. SPIERSTRAUCH, Ger. SPIREE, Fr.

The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

S. ariaefolia. WHITE-BEAM LEAVED SPIRÆA. An elegant species from North West America; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in July. 50 cents.

S. Billardi. BILLARD'S SPIRÆA. Rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer.

S. Blumei. Has large panicles of deep rose-colored flowers. June and July.

S. crenata. Dwarf in habit. Flowers dull white; free bloomer. June.

S. callosa. FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine.

var. alba. FORTUNE'S DWARF WHITE SPIRÆA. A white-flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub.

Spiraea c. var. atrosanguinea. In growth and habit this is similar to *callosa*; flowers a shade darker. June and July.

var. superba. Of dwarf habit, greenish white flowers, in August.

var. semperflorens. Habit dwarf; red flowers in corymbs. A continuous bloomer.

S. chamædrifolia. GERMANDER-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A beautiful species, with small wiry branches, covered in June with clusters of white flowers.

S. corymbosa. An upright grower and profuse bloomer, with pale green flowers changing to white. May.

S. crispifolia. From Japan. Very dwarf, about 12 inches; rounded form, leaves crisped, flowers pink. Blooms nearly all summer.

S. crataegifolia. HAWTHORN-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A handsome sort, resembling somewhat the lance leaved, but hardier and distinct. Flowers white in great profusion. June.

S. Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIRÆA. Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

S. eximia. Of dwarf habit; flowers bright rose color. July.

S. floribunda. FREE-BLOOMING SPIRÆA. Flowers white; an abundant bloomer.

S. Fontenaysii. Vigorous, and a very free bloomer. Large panicles of greenish white flowers. Latter part of June.

var. rosea. A slender grower, with panicles of rose-colored flowers.

S. luxuriosa. A strong grower, pretty foliage, white flowers.



SPIRÆA LANCE-LEAVED.



DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM-LEAVED
SPIRÆA.



SPIRÆA ROBUSTA.



SPIRÆA ULMIFOLIA.

Spiræa Niconderti. NICONDERT'S SPIRÆA. Small, smooth, soft leaves; small spikes; greenish white flowers in great profusion; one of the first to flower. May.

S. opulifolia aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED NINE BARK. An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

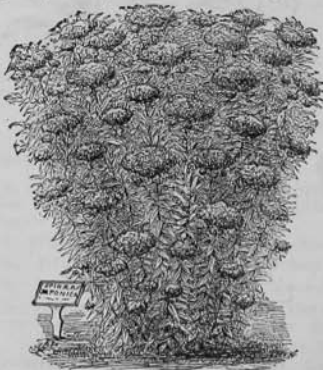
S. paniculata rosea. A vigorous grower, with cymes of rose-colored flowers. July.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers like white daisies, in May. Keeps in flower a long time and justly merits to be placed in the front rank among flowering shrubs. See cut.

S. Reevesii, or lanceolata. LANCE-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant, and render it exceedingly effective. Blooms in June. See cut.

var. flore pleno, or lanceolata flore pleno. LANCE-LEAVED DOUBLE SPIRÆA. A beautiful double-flowering variety.

var. robusta. A superior variety of the *lanceolata*. Of more vigorous growth, hardier, and flowers much larger. Blooms in June and September. See cut.



SPIRÆA BUMALDA.

S. rotundifolia alba. Leaves roundish; flowers white. A distinct variety.

S. rupestris. Dwarf in growth, with white flowers. May and June.

S. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

S. sorbifolia. SORB-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A vigorous species, with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July.

S. species japonica. (Bumalda.) A very handsome new species from Japan. Habit dwarf but vigorous, foliage narrow, flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn. 50 cents. See cut.

Spiræa syringæflora. Of dwarf habit; large clusters of rose-colored flowers. 50 cents.

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIRÆA. Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being the first Spiræa to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter.

S. trilobata. THREE-LOBED SPIRÆA. A vigorous grower. Three-lobed leaves; white flowers. 50 cents.

S. ulmifolia. ELM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Leaves somewhat resembling those of the elm, and large, round clusters of white flowers in June. See cut.

S. Van Houttei. Large white flowers; free blooming; hardy. A splendid variety.

The SPIRÆAS flower in the following order, from the middle of May to the middle of August: (1.) *prunifolia fl. pl.*, *Thunbergii*. (2.) *Niconderti*. (3.) *chamædrifolia*. (4.) *cratægifolia*, *lanceolata*, *lanceolata fl. pl.*, *lanceolata robusta*. (5.) *ulmifolia*. (6.) *opulifolia aurea*, *crenata*. (7.) *Fontenaysii*, *salicifolia*, *sorbifolia*. (8.) *Billardi*. (9.) *arifolia*. (10.) *callosa*, *callosa alba*, *callosa superba*, *species japonica*.

STAPHYLEA. Bladder-Nut. PIMPERNUSS, Ger. STAPHYLEE, Fr.

S. colchica. One of the finest early flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. Flowers at the same time as the Lilacs. 50 cents.

SYMPHORICARPUS. St. Peter's Wort, or Waxberry.

SCHNEEBEERE, Ger. SYMPHORINE, Fr.

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A well-known shrub, with small, pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

S. vulgaris. RED-FRUITED or INDIAN CURRANT. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter.

var. variegatis. VARIEGATED ST. PETER'S WORT. A variegated form of the above.

SYRINGA. Lilac. FLIEDER, Ger. LILAS, Fr.

Well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May.

S. Josikæa. JOSIKA'S or CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC. From Transylvania. A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. Esteemed particularly for its fine habit and foliage.

S. Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. Native of Persia. From 4 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and bright purple flowers. 50 cents.

var. alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A superb variety. \$1.

var. laciniata. PERSIAN CUT-LEAVED LILAC. A variety with deeply cut leaves and reddish purple flowers. 50 cents.

S. rothomagensis var. rubra. ROUEN LILAC. A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest Lilacs. 50 cents. See cut.

S. Sibirica alba. SIBERIAN WHITE LILAC. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering. 50 cents. See cut.



LILAC—ROTHOMAGENSIS.



LILAC—SIBERIAN WHITE.

Syringa Verschaffeltii. VERSCHAFFELT'S LILAC. Dark red in bud lilac when open; large, compact panicle; distinct. 50 cents.

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. Bluish purple flowers.

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Cream-colored flowers. 50 cents.

var. alba grandiflora. LARGE-FLOWERED WHITE LILAC. Very large, pure white trusses of flowers. 50 cents.

var. Albert the Good. (New.) An erect, vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish purple flowers; the best of its color. Raised by Jas. Dougall, Windsor, Canada, who also originated *Prince of Wales* and *Princess Alexandria*. \$1.

var. Beranger. A seedling from *Gloire de Moulins*. Has large panicles of a purplish lilac red color; fine. 50 cents.

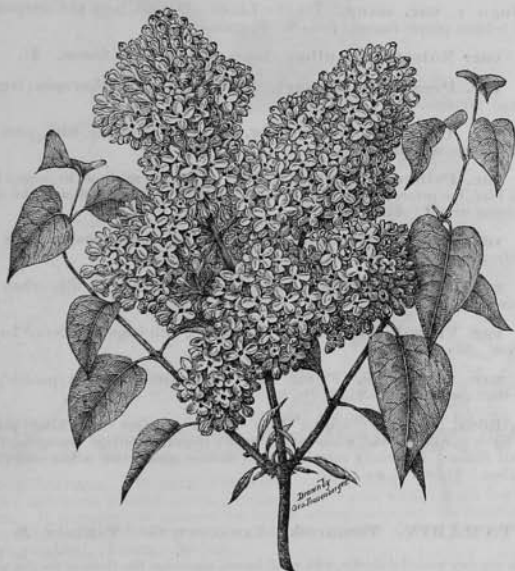
var. Charleberg. A distinct variety; flowers very small, light purple, shaded with pink. Compact truss. 50 cents.

var. Charles X. A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple. 50 cents.

var. Colmariensis. COLMAR'S LILAC. Very large, pale blue flowers, and fine glossy foliage.

var. Croix de Brahy. Flowers red in bud, becoming almost pink; beautiful; panicles compact. 50 cents.

var. Dr. Lindley. Large, compact panicles of purplish lilac flowers. Very fine. 50 cents.

LILAC—*CÆRULEA SUPERBA*.

Syringa v. var. *cærulea superba*. E. & B. SEEDLING. Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open a clear blue; truss very large. A splendid variety. 50 cents.

var. *de Croncels*. Carmine red in bud, lilac when open; truss large; fine. * 50 cents.

var. *flore pleno*. DOUBLE PURPLE LILAC. Has a double row of petals; valuable for cut flowers; very neat and pretty. 50 cents.

var. *gigantea*. GIANT LILAC. A vigorous, erect grower, with large leaves and spikes. Flowers blue.

var. *Gloire de Lorraine*. Individual flowers large, red in bud, lilac when open. 50 cents.

var. *Gloire de Moulins*. Long panicle; individual flowers very large, rosy lilac in color and very fragrant. 50 cents.

var. *Jacques Calot*. One of the finest Lilacs; very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers, the individual flowers unusually large; distinct. \$1.

var. *Lemoinei flore pleno*. LEMOINE'S DOUBLE-FLOWERED LILAC. Panicles large; flowers reddish purple, semi-double; fine. 50 cents.

var. *Louis Van Houtte*. (New.) Large panicles of red flowers. 50 cents.

var. *Marie Legraye*. (New.) Large panicles of white flowers. \$1

Syringa v. var. nana. DWARF LILAC. Distinct, large and compact spike of dark reddish purple fragrant flowers. 50 cents.

var. Noisettiana alba. Large trusses of white flowers. \$1.

var. President Massart. Red in bud, purple when open; large panicle; fine. 50 cents.

var. Princess Alexandria. (New.) A variety with pure white flowers; panicles medium to large; fine. \$1.

var. Prince of Wales. (New.) Panicles medium to large; flowers purplish lilac, the petals slightly curling near the edge, giving the flowers the appearance of being striped. \$1.

var. Prof. E. Stockhardt. Lavender-colored flowers, large truss; fine. 50 cents.

var. rubra insignis. Dark red in bud, purple or lilac when open; large truss; superb. 50 cents.

var. Ville de Troyes. A fine variety, with large panicles of dark purple flowers. 50 cents.

var. virginalis. Flowers pure white; large, compact panicle; more delicate than the common. \$1.

S. villosa. A new species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; foliage resembles that of the *White Fringe*. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs. \$1.50.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk. TAMARISKE, Ger. TAMARISC, Fr.

These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like those of the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes. They are invaluable for planting by the seaside, where scarcely anything else will grow.

T. Africana. Handsome foliage, upright habit; flowers in May.

T. Chinensis. A vigorous, upright grower, with delicate foliage of a lively green color; flowers rose-colored, in September.

T. Narbonne. Of straggling habit. Foliage glaucous green; flowers in May before the leaves appear.

VIBURNUM. Arrow Root. SCHLINGE, OR SHNEEBALL, Ger. VIORNE, Fr.

V. Japonicum. Resembles *plicatum* in foliage and habit; the cymes are bordered with a circle of large white barren flowers. 50 cents.

V. lantanoides. EARLY WHITE LANTANA-LEAVED VIBURNUM. A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

V. nepalense. A robust growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers, which appear later than those of the other Viburnums. 75 cents.

V. Opulus. HIGH, OR BUSH CRANBERRY. Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries, resembling cranberries, esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; resembles the *Snowball* in wood and foliage.

var. nanum. A very dwarf variety, forming a small bush two feet in height; does not produce any flowers. A pretty dwarf plant. 75 cents.



VIBURNUM OPULUS VAR. STERILIS—SNOWBALL.

($\frac{1}{2}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

Viburnum O. var. sterilis. GUELDER ROSE. SNOWBALL TREE. A well known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May. See cut.

V. plicatum. Plicate Viburnum. From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 75 cents. See cut.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

($\frac{1}{4}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

Viburnum prunifolium. PLUM-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Has smooth, glossy foliage, and white flowers in May and June. 50 cents.

V. pyrifolium. PEAR-LEAVED VIBURNUM. A native shrub. Flowers white; fragrant; the last of all to flower, being about ten days later than the others. 50 cents.

V. rugosum. ROUGH-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Has larger and rougher leaves than *lantanoides*, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit.

XANTHOCERAS.

X. sorbifolia. From Central China. One of the most important introductions of the last few years; forms a shrub or small tree, foliage resembling that of the Service tree or Mountain Ash; flowers five-petaled, white, reddish copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes about 8 inches long; flowers expand in April or May with the leaves. It is very floriferous, young plants flowering freely. Requires protection until established. \$1.

CLASS II.—FLOWERING SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED OR COLORED FOLIAGE.

Described in their Respective Places in the Catalogue.

Berberis, (Berberry) VULGARIS VAR. PURPUREA.

Cissus variegata.

Cornus, (Dogwood) MASCULA VARIEGATA.

" SIBIRICA FOLIIS ALBO MARGINATIS.

" VARIEGATA.

" ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA.

" SPÆTHII.

Diervilla, (Weigela) HORTENSIS VAR. VENOSA VARIEGATA.

" ROSEA VAR. KOSTERIANA FOL. VAR.

" " " NANA FOL. VAR.

" " " NOVA.

" " " SIEBOLDII ALBA MARGINATA.

Hibiscus, (Althæa) SYRIACUS VAR. FL. PL. FOL. VARIEGATIS.

Kerria, (Corchorus) JAPONICA ARGENTEA VARIEGATA.

Ligustrum, (Privet) VAR. GLAUCUM MARGINATUM.

Philadelphus, (Syringa) FOLIIS AUREIS.

Prunus, (Plum) PISSARDI.

Sambucus, (Elder) NIGRA VARIEGATA.

" " VAR. AUREA,

Symphoricarpus, (St. Peter's Wort) VULGARIS VARIEGATIS.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Named in the order in which they flower, embracing some of the choicest species.

APRIL.

Daphne Mezereon.

MAY.

Forsythia, in variety.
Japan Quince, in variety.
Prunus triloba.
Almond, dwarf double-flowering.
Pæony tenuifolia.
Spiræa prunifolia flore pleno.
Lilacs, in variety.
Spiræa Niconderti.
Viburnum lantanoides.
 “ **rugosum.**
Honeysuckle Tartarian.
Wistaria.
Tree Pæony Banksii, and others.

JUNE.

Halesia tetraptera.
Deutzia gracilis.
Spiræa lanceolata.
 “ “ **robusta.**

Viburnum Opulus var. sterilis.

“ **plicatum.**

“ **pyrifolium.**

Weigela, in variety.

Cornus sanguinea.

White Fringe.

Lilac Josikæa.

Syringa, in variety.

Rhododendrons, in variety.

Pæonies Herbaceous, in variety.

Clematis Jackmanni, and others.

Elder.

Deutzia crenata flore pleno.

JULY.

Spiræa Billardii.

“ **Bumalda.**

“ **callosa alba.**

“ **callosa.**

AUGUST and SEPTEMBER.

Althæa, in variety.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

SHRUBS WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT
SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS.

Berberry. Scarlet and violet fruit in September.

Cornus sanguinea. White berries in September.

Cotoneaster nummularia. Red fruit, changing to dark purple in August.

Euonymus. Red fruit.

“ White fruit.

“ **latifolia.** Red fruit.

Cornus mascula. Fruit red, very large and showy in August.

Sambucus. Purple fruit, changing to black in August and September.

Symphoricarpus racemosus. White berries all winter.

Viburnum lantanoides. Dark purple, nearly black, in September.

Viburnum Opulus. Red fruit. Very ornamental.

Viburnum rugosum. Very showy fruit in September.

Mahonia. Bluish berries in July.

SELECT ASSORTMENTS OF HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We cannot agree to make any changes in the Lists.

Fifty of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for \$12.00.

Althæa, Double Variegated.	Privet, Californian.
" Double Red.	Prunus, triloba.
Amorpha, fragrans.	Purple Fringe.
Berberry, Common.	Quince, Japan Scarlet.
" Purple.	" " alba.
Calycanthus, floridus.	" " umbelicata.
Colutea, arborescens.	Ribes, aurea.
Cornelian Cherry, Variegated.	Spiræa, Billardii.
Deutzia, crenata flore pleno.	" callosa.
" gracilis.	" " alba.
" scabra.	" lanceolata.
Dogwood, Red-branched.	" ulmifolia.
Elder, Variegated.	Symphoricarpus, racemosus.
Euonymus, European.	Syringa, coronarius.
Forsythia, Fortuneii.	" grandiflora.
" viridissima.	" nivalis.
Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian.	Tamarix, African.
" grandiflora.	Viburnum, lantanoides.
" fragrantissima.	" Snowball.
Hydrangea, paniculata grandiflora.	" High or Bush Cranberry.
Kerria, Japonica.	" rugosum.
Lilac, Josikæa.	Weigela, rosea.
" Rothomagensis.	" amabilis.
" Charlemborg.	" Desboisii.
" Double-flowering.	" Dwarf variegated.

Twenty-five of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for \$7.00.

Althæa, Double Variegated.	Deutzia, crenata flore pleno.
" Double Red.	" gracilis.
Berberry, Purple.	Elder, Variegated.
Calycanthus, floridus.	Forsythia, Fortuneii.
Cornelian Cherry, Variegated.	Spiræa, callosa.
Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian.	" lanceolata.
" fragrantissima.	Snowball.
Hydrangea, paniculata grandiflora.	Syringa, grandiflora.
Lilac, Josikæa.	" coronarius.
" Rothomagensis.	Tamarix, African.
Prunus, triloba.	Weigela, rosea.
Quince, Japan Scarlet.	" Desbois.
" " umbelicata.	

Twelve of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for \$3.50.

Althæa, Double Red.	Lilac, Rothomagensis.
Calycanthus, floridus.	Prunus, triloba.
Cornelian Cherry, Variegated.	Quince, Japan.
Deutzia, crenata flore pleno.	Spiræa, lanceolata.
Forsythia, Fortuneii.	Syringa, grandiflora.
Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian.	Weigela, rosea.

CLASS III.—EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

PRICE, **35** cents each, **\$3.00** per dozen, except where noted.

ANDROMEDA.

A. floribunda. A very pretty evergreen plant, of dwarf compact habit, with rich dark green foliage and pure white flowers in great abundance in spring; requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. \$1.50.

Buxus. Box. BUXBAUM, *Ger.* BUIS, *Fr.*

The species and varieties of the *Tree Box* are beautiful lawn shrubs or small trees, well adapted to small places. They flourish best when partially shaded. In this climate they require protection.

B. japonica nova. One of the handsomest dwarf evergreen shrubs. Leaves small, pale green, striped white. Not quite hardy. 50 cents.

B. sempervirens. COMMON TREE BOX. From England. A handsome shrub with deep green foliage.

var. argentea. SILVER STRIPED-LEAVED BOX.

var. aurea. GOLD STRIPED-LEAVED BOX.

var. Handsworthii. HANDSWORTH'S BOX. An upright, vigorous variety, with oval leaves; very hardy and ornamental.

var. Jacksonii. JACKSON'S WEEPING. A pendulous variety; leaves blotched with yellow.

var. latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED BOX. Broad foliage; distinct.

var. rosmarinifolia. Forms a beautiful small bush; foliage glaucous.

var. nana. DWARF BOX. The well-known sort used for edging. 30 cents per yard.

CRATÆGUS. Thorn.

C. Pyracantha. EVERGREEN THORN, OR BURNING BUSH. Native of South of Europe. A low, bushy plant, retaining its foliage all winter. Has pinkish or white flowers, succeeded by dense clusters of orange-scarlet berries. 50 cents.

var. alba. WHITE-FRUITED PYRACANTHA. A variety with pure white fruit. Used for hedges. 50 cents.

var. Lalandii. A variety with larger leaves than the type. 50 cents.

KALMIA. LEFFELBAUM, *Ger.*

K. latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL, OR CALICO BUSH. A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. \$1.00.

MAHONIA. Ashberry. MAHONIE, *Fr.*

M. Aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit, render it very popular for decorative planting.

RHODODENDRON. Rosebay.

The Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering Evergreen Shrubs. All prefer a peaty soil and a somewhat shaded situation. The Catawbiense varieties are the most hardy, and succeed in our climate better than any other. In this latitude they require to be protected in winter.

Rh. Catawbiense. CATAWBA ROSEBAY. A bushy shrub, with broadly oval leaves, and compact, round clusters of lilac and violet flowers in June. We have a large collection, embracing the best varieties of this hardy species. Plants with flowering buds, about 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

CLASS IV.—CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

PRICE, 35 cents each, except otherwise noted.

A most useful class of plants for this country, for covering cottages, verandas, walls, trellises, etc.

ACTINIDIA.

A. polygama. A climbing plant from Japan. The flowers are white with a purple center, and sometimes cover the whole vine. The fruit is round, edible, and has a fine flavor.

A. var. polygama. A variety of the above with long fruit.

AKEBIA. AKEBIE, Fr.

A. quinata. A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS. JUNGFERNWEIN, Ger. VIGNE-VIERGE, Fr.

A. bipinnata. PEPPER VINE. A species with compound pinnate leaves.

A. dissecta. A very pretty variety, with finely cut leaves. 50 cents.

A. quinquefolia. AMERICAN IVY, OR VIRGINIAN CREEPER. Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. Like the *Bignonia* and *Ivy*, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly.

var. aconitifolia. Leaves digitate and leaflets much cut. A slender grower. 50 cents.

var. dissecta. A cut-leaved variety of *American Ivy*. 50 cents.

var. muralis. Resembles the American, but is more slender in growth and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves. 50 cents.

A. Roylei. From Japan. Resembles the American, but is more vigorous; foliage larger, and remarkably high-colored in autumn.

A. tricuspidata. Leaves deeply three-lobed; lobes long and pointed; hardy and distinct.

A. Veitchii. JAPAN CREEPER. Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while young, and requires protection the first winter; but once established, there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with the tenacity of *Ivy*; the foliage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rockeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended.

ARISTOLOCHIA. OSTERLUZEI, *Ger.* ARISTOLOCHE, *Fr.*

A. Sipho. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A native species, of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage; 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. 75 cents.

A. tomentosa. A slender grower; leaves glaucous and downy beneath; purple flowers in July. 75 cents.

BOUSSINGAULTIA.

B. baselloides. MADEIRA VINE. A rapid climber, suitable for screens, arbors, etc., with white flowers; blooms profusely; fragrant. Not being hardy, it should be wintered in the greenhouse.

CELASTRUS. Staff Tree. CELASTRE, *Fr.*

C. scandens. CLIMBING CELASTRUS. A native climbing or twining plant, with fine large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.

CISSUS.

C. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED CISSUS. A handsome running vine like a grape, with handsomely variegated three-lobed leaves, and small clusters of dark colored fruit.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower. WALDREBE, *Ger.* CLEMATITE, *Fr.*

None among hardy perennials exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of Clematis. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars along the garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam, and be well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The richest sheets of bloom and largest flowers are obtained where it has partial shade and a liberal supply of water at the roots.

After many years' experience we have come to the conclusion to grow only a few varieties which have proved worthy of general cultivation. The leading and best varieties are *Jackmanni*, *Alexandra* and *Henryi*.

Lanuginosa Type.

Flower during the summer and autumn successionally, on short lateral summer shoots; flowers dispersed.

C. Henryi. (*Anderson-Henry*.) Very large, fine form; free grower and bloomer; creamy white. \$1.00.

Viticella Type.

Varieties which flower in the summer and autumn, successionally, in masses, on summer shoots.

C. Viticella modesta. (*Modeste Guerin*.) Large reddish violet, changing to blue; free-growing and free-flowering. \$1.00.

C. Viticella venosa. Reddish purple, veined; one of the finest. \$1.00.



CLEMATIS.

Jackmanni Type.

Varieties flowering during the summer and autumn in continuous masses on summer shoots.

Clematis Alexandra. (*Jackman*.) Flowers large, of a pale reddish violet; a very strong grower, and a most floriferous and valuable variety. 75 cents.

C. Flammula. EUROPEAN SWEET CLEMATIS. Flowers small, white and very fragrant. 50 cents.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

Clematis Jackmanni. (*Jackman*.) Large, intense violet purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer. 75 cents to \$1.00.

C. Virginiana. AMERICAN WHITE CLEMATIS. A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the height of twenty feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers in August.

HEDERA. Ivy. EPHEU, *Ger.* LIERRE, *Fr.*

The Ivies are evergreens, and frequently suffer from exposure to the sun in winter. For this reason, the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

H. canariensis, or hibernica. IRISH IVY. The well-known old sort.

H. rhombea variegata. Small leaves, prettily variegated.

H. Rœgneriana, or colchica. GIANT IVY. A very hardy sort, with very large, thick, leathery leaves.



HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle, or Woodbine. GEISBLATT, *Ger.*
CHEVREFEUILLE, *Fr.*

L. brachypoda aureo reticulata. JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED HONEYSUCKLE. A handsome and very desirable variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

L. Canadensis. CANADIAN HONEYSUCKLE. A very robust, rapid grower, with large glaucous leaves and yellow flowers.

L. flava. YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. A well-known native vine, with yellow trumpet flowers.

L. Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all. See cut.

L. Japonica. CHINESE TWINING HONEYSUCKLE. A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

L. pallida. White and straw-colored fragrant flowers; shining, deep-green leaves.

L. Periclymenum. COMMON WOODBINE. A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

var. Belgica. MONTHLY FRAGRANT, or DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Blooms all summer. Red and yellow, very fragrant flowers.

L. sempervirens. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

var. Brownii. BROWN'S SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Large dark scarlet flowers.

var. fuchsioides. Scarlet coral-like flowers in June; fine. 50 cents.

MENISPERMUM. Moonseed. MENISPERME, *Fr.*

M. Canadense. CANADIAN MOONSEED. A pretty, native, twining, slender-branched shrub, with small yellow flowers and black berries.

PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine, SCHLINGE, *Ger.*

P. Græca. Native of Southern Europe. A rapid-growing, beautiful climber. Will twine around a tree or other support to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage glossy, and purple brown axillary clusters of flowers.

TECOMA. Trumpet Flower. BIGNONE, Fr.

T. radicans. AMERICAN CLIMBING TRUMPET VINE. A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

var. atrosanguinea. DARK RED, OR PURPLE TRUMPET-FLOWER. A vigorous shrub with purplish crimson flowers. 50 cents.



TRUMPET FLOWER.
($\frac{3}{4}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

WISTARIA. GLYCINE, Fr.

W. brachybotrys. From Japan. Flowers light blue and fragrant; clusters short. 50 cents.

W. Sinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 or 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June and in autumn. 50 cents. See cut.



CHINESE WISTARIA.

($\frac{3}{4}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

var. alba. CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA. Pure white flowers. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. \$1.00.

var. flore pleno. A strong grower when established; flowers in racemes; purple, very double; rather a shy bloomer. \$1.00.

W. frutescens. SHRUBBY, OR CLUSTER-FLOWERED WISTARIA. America. In habit less vigorous than the Chinese. Flowers pale blue in short clusters.

var. alba. WHITE AMERICAN WISTARIA. Flowers clear white; bunches short; free bloomer. \$1.00.

W. magnifica. Flowers in dense drooping racemes of the same size as the Chinese, and of a pale lilac color; vigorous and perfectly hardy.

W. multijuga. From Japan. Said to produce dark blue double flowers. \$1.00.

HEDGE PLANTS.

WHICH MAY BE EMPLOYED

FOR ORNAMENT, SHELTER, SCREENS AND DEFENSE.

For these purposes we recommend Evergreens like the *American* and *Siberian Arbor Vita*, *Norway Spruce*, *Hemlock*, *Austrian* and *Scotch Pines*, and many of the Deciduous and Evergreen shrubs, such as the *Japan Quince*, *Tamarix*, *Deutzias*, *Spiraeas*, *Mahonia*, &c., and for defensive hedges, the *Honey Locust* and *Osage Orange*.

FOR ORNAMENT.

The *Siberian Arbor Vita*, in our opinion, takes the precedence among Evergreens as an Ornamental Evergreen Hedge Plant. Its thrifty, compact growth, fine form, great hardihood and deep green color, which its foliage retains throughout the year, adapt it specially for dividing lines between lawns or gardens, or for hedges along streets or avenues.

The *American Arbor Vita*, though not quite so ornamental in character, being less dense in growth and spreading in habit, forms a handsome hedge. It may be obtained at less cost than any other Evergreen hedge plant.

For a low, ornamental hedge, the *Tom Thumb Arbor Vita* is useful.

With careful pruning the *Norway Spruce* may be kept low and in good shape and grown in this manner is highly ornamental.

The *Hemlock*, being of extremely graceful habit and fine foliage, is very popular though not so hardy nor so well adapted to all soils as the *Arbor Vita*.

The flowering shrubs are ornamental hedge plants *par excellence*; among them the *Japan Quince* is particularly desirable, on account of its good habit and handsome foliage. We are growing it largely for hedges.

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS.

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, or for boundary lines, we recommend the *Norway Spruce* and *Austrian* and *Scotch Pines*. Their robust habit, rapid, dense growth, and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily to be found in other Evergreens.

The *American Arbor Vita* also is particularly valuable, either for shelter or screens.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES.

For turning cattle and as a farm hedge for general purposes, the *Honey Locust*, in this locality and farther north; is the most valuable. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, and thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears with impunity, and can be grown in any desired form. South of us, the *Osage Orange* is in great favor, but it is not hardy enough to be serviceable here.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING.

Evergreens must be handled with care, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges being generally set when quite small, should be placed about nine inches apart; larger sized plants will require more space.

Honey Locust and *Osage Orange* are generally planted in double rows, about nine inches apart.

PRUNING.

Evergreens should be pruned in spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the *Arbor Vitæ* should the growth be too rapid.

EVERGREEN.

	Per 100
Arbor Vitæ, AMERICAN, 9 to 12 inches	\$ 6 00
“ “ “ 12 to 18 inches	8 00
Arbor Vitæ, DWARF, TOM THUMB, 6 to 9 inches, (bushy plants)	12 00
“ “ SIBERIAN, 9 to 12 inches.....	10 00
“ “ “ 12 to 18 “	12 00
“ “ “ 18 to 24 “	15 00
Hemlock, 12 to 18 inches	10 00
“ 18 to 24 “	15 00
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 inches	10 00
“ “ 18 to 24 “	12 00
Tree Box, in variety, 12 to 18 inches	12 00

DECIDUOUS.

	Per 100.
Privet, Aureum, 1 year	\$ 5 00
Tamarix	10 00
Spiræas, assorted varieties, our selection	15 00
Japan Quince	\$10.00 to 12 00
	Per 1000
Honey Locust, 1 year	\$ 5 00
“ “ 2 years.....	6 00
Osage Orange, 1 year	5 00
“ “ 2 years.....	6 00
Buckthorn, 1 year	6 00

PÆONIA.

Peony. PIVOINE, Fr.

Class I.—PÆONIA MOUTAN. TREE PÆONIES.

P. Moutan, the parent species, is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous, and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across, and appearing in May. All are very effective amongst shrubs, or on the margins of borders. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.

PRICE, \$1.00 each; extra size, \$2.00.

P. Banksii. CHINESE DOUBLE BLUSH PÆONY. Very large, fragrant flowers; rosy blush, with purple center. One of the finest.

Select Varieties of *Pæonia Moutan*.

12 varieties, our choice, \$12.00.

- P. alba plena.** Double white, shaded with purple at the center. \$1.50.
- P. Arethusa.** Light rose, shaded with purple; large and fragrant, \$1.00.
- P. Bijou de Chusan.** Flesh white; beautiful. \$1.00.
- P. Blanche Noisette.** Superb; flowers very double, and white. \$3.00.
- P. Cornelie.** Semi-double flowers, brilliant light red, back of petals marked with white; fragrant. \$1.00.
- P. Extensa.** Very large; rose, clouded with purple. \$1.00.
- P. Josephine Imperatrice.** Dark rose, with purple shade; distinct. \$1.00.
- P. Kochlerii.** Dark rose, turning to purple. \$1.00.
- P. Pride of Hong Kong.** Cherry red, with purple center; semi-double, large and distinct. \$1.00.
- P. Reine Elizabeth.** Rosy crimson in center, shaded off to a light rose towards the margin; full and of immense size; extra. \$2.00.
- P. Roi des Cerises.** Pink or flesh-colored, changing to creamy white, purple at base of petals; full and fine. \$1.00.
- P. rosea fl. pl. minor.** Deep rose, becoming purple; medium size; compact and fine. \$1.00.
- P. rosea. superba plena.** Dark rosy-violet; fine. \$1.50.
- P. rubra plena.** Bright rose, almost single but fine. \$1.00.
- P. Zenobia.** Double purple; distinct and fine. \$1.50.

Class II.—HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivalling the Rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the Rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than that which they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the *Pæony*, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental even when out of flower. The newer varieties produce very large, handsome, regularly-formed cupped blooms resembling large roses. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The *Pæony* may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. Where the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of Rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million. We place them in three divisions: first, the *Officinalis* and its hybrids; second, *Faradæa*. These are European, and bloom from the middle to the end of May. The third is *Chinese*, and blooms through June and July. A selection from the three divisions will give a fine display of flowers during three months. Our collection has been made with great care and includes the best and most distinct varieties.

FIRST DIVISION—PÆONY OFFICINALIS.

- P. maxima.** Double red, changing to blush; large and double. 50 cents.
- P. rosea.** Double crimson, changing to rose; fragrant; fine. 50 cents.
- P. rubra.** Double crimson; of large size; fragrant. 50 cents.
- P. tenuifolia.** Single, dark crimson; very rich fern-like foliage, and flowers distinct; the earliest flowering. 35 cents.
- P. tenuifolia flore pleno.** Double, fennel-leaved; flowers of a bright scarlet crimson and quite double and globular; rare and fine. \$1.00.

SECOND DIVISION—PARADOXA PÆONIES.

P. amaranthescens spherica. Dark crimson, very double. 50c.

P. pulcherrima plena. Crimson, with purple shade; center petals small and compact. 50 cents.



CHINESE PÆONY.

THIRD DIVISION—CHINESE PÆONIES.

Price 50 cents each except otherwise noted. 12 varieties, our choice, \$4.00.

P. Ambroise Verschaffelt. (*Calot.*) Purplish crimson; very full flower fragrant.

P. Artemise. Rose of several tints. \$1.00.

P. atrosanguinea. Purplish red, tinted with violet, \$1.00.

P. Auguste Lemonnier. (*Calot.*) Velvety red; large, full and beautiful. \$1.00.

P. Baron James Rothschild. Outside petals rose, center salmon; very large and fine.

P. carnea elegans. Flesh color, with a few carmine marks in the center.

- Pæonia carnea striata.** (E. & B.) Flesh color, striped with red; very fine.
- P. Charles Morel.** Violet purple. \$1.00.
- P. Charles Verdier.** Light lilac rose; very large, and of perfect form; a superb variety. \$1.00.
- P. Constant Devred.** Soft clear purple, imbricated like a rose.
- P. Daniel d'Albert.** Deep rose, shaded purple; large globular flower. \$1.00.
- P. delicatissima.** Delicate fine rose; very large, full and sweet.
- P. Delachiii.** Dark purplish crimson, shaded violet.
- P. Dr. Bretonneau.** (*Verdier.*) Rosy violet; very large and fine; fragrant.
- P. Duchess d'Amaule.** Light rose, center straw color, tipped with red; beautiful.
- P. edulis, or fragrans.** Violet rose, all of one color; very full and sweet.
- P. Eugene Verdier.** Blush, shaded with pink; large, very full. \$1.00.
- P. festiva.** Pure white, with a few marks of carmine in the center; perfectly globular, beautiful and sweet. 75 cents.
- P. festiva maxima.** Resembles the preceding, but flowers are much larger, and in clusters. 75 cents.
- P. fulgida.** Crimson; profuse flowering; extra fine.
- P. Gen. Bertrand.** (*Guerin.*) Rosy violet, center salmon; large and showy; very fine.
- P. globosa.** Pure white; full, globular and large; beautiful.
- P. globosa grandiflora.** White, large globular flowers; sweet.
- P. grandiflora carnea plena.** (*Lemon.*) Very large; outside petals delicate blush; center fringed, yellowish; sweet and fine.
- P. Henri Demay.** (*Calot.*) Violet purple; very large and full. \$1.00.
- P. Henri Laurent.** Rosy pink; large and fine. \$1.00.
- P. Hericartiana, or Reine Hortense.** Outside petals rose, inside rose and salmon; fine.
- P. Humei.** Purplish rose; very full and double; has no stigma, and never produces seed; very large and showy, and one of the latest in bloom; as much as three weeks later than the earliest of the Pæonies.
- P. Jeanne d'Arc.** Outside petals rose colored, inside straw colored, with crimson spots. \$1.00.
- P. Jules Lebon.** (*Calot.*) Bright carmine red. \$1.00.
- P. latipetela.** Outside petals flesh color; center ones yellowish white; very large and fine.
- P. L'Esperance.** Salmon, spotted and striped with rose; a novelty in color. \$1.00.
- P. Louis Van Houtte.** Dark crimson; very compact.

Pæonia Louis Van Houtte. (*Calot.*) Bright purple cherry; large, globular and full. \$1.00.

P. Madame Geissler. Silvery rose, shaded with crimson; very large and full. \$1.00.

P. Madame Lebon. Very large; bright cherry, some petals white. \$1.00.

P. Madame Lemoine. Large; pure white; fine dwarf habit. \$1.00.

P. Mad. Victor Verdier. Crimson rose, with light violet; very large and full. \$1.00.

P. Marechal Vaillant. Dazzling purple violet. fine form. \$1.00.

P. Modeste. (*Guerin.*) Deep rose; bright, showy; very large, distinct and fine-shaped; fragrant; superb variety.

P. Monsieur Boucharlat. Bright rosy lilac; large and full flower, imbricated like a rose; very late; fragrant; superb. \$1.00.

P. multicolore. White, rose and flesh color; fragrant. \$1.00.

P. papaveriflora. White, lightly tinged with yellow and marked with red in center; very fine.

P. papillionacea. Outside petals rose, center ones yellow, changing to white; superb.

P. purpurea superba. Very large, purplish-crimson flower; outside petals large; center small and compact; tall and showy.

P. President Wilder. (E. & B.) Flowers large and double; color delicate blush, with an occasional red spot; of dwarf habit; best of its color.

P. Rosa Barry. (E. & B.) Flowers pure white, with red stripes; large and double; a profuse bloomer; sweet.

P. rubra triumphans. (*Delachi.*) Dark purplish crimson; petals large; very sweet.

P. Stanley. Rosy lilac, with crimson stripes; large, full, imbricated; fragrant. \$1.00.

P. Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Delicate rose. \$1.00.

P. Triomphe du Nord. Violet rose, shaded with lilac; beautiful.

P. Van Dyck. Outside petals rosy lilac; inside salmon, shaded with rose, with an occasional crimson spot and stripe. \$1.00.

P. Victoria tricolor. Outer petals pale rose, mottled with pink; center ones yellowish white, with a few red marks; very large and full; sweet.

P. Vicomtesse de Belleval. Blush; center creamy white, beautifully fringed; fragrant.

P. violacea. Deep violet purple; very large and full; beautiful.

P. Virgo Maria. White. \$1.00.

P. Whittleji. White; center slightly yellowish; very large; clusters large; sweet.

PHLOX.

This, when properly grown, is unquestionably one of the finest autumn flowers—like the Pæony, a flower for the million. It is of vigorous habit, easy culture, and produces in great profusion during a long season, flowers of fine form and substance, and of bright and varied colors. Just as the Roses are fading, the Phlox puts forth her first flowers, producing a fine succession of bloom, and prolonging an interesting season at least six weeks. As regards their culture, it may be briefly stated that they succeed in any good garden soil, but they are greatly improved by being liberally manured, and an occasional supply of liquid manure during the growing season will greatly increase the size of their trusses. When in flower they should be watered freely every evening. The Phlox usually flowers in July and August, and in order to render it autumnal flowering, it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the first of June, and again in July. The plants will then flower in September. For early flowers some of the plants may be left unpinched. When two years old the finest trusses are produced. The third year the plants flower tolerably well, but they will not keep thrifty and healthy after that. The old plants should then be lifted in the fall, divided and transplanted. But the better plan is to keep up a succession of young plants from cuttings by securing a fresh collection every year. We annually introduce all new and desirable varieties of home and foreign production.

PHLOX DECUSSATA.

With erect flower stems growing 3 to 4 feet high. Price 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Choice, distinct varieties selected from among 100 sorts.

Andre Leroy. (*Lemoine*). Clear rose, with a lively red center, covering half of the flower; panicle large; distinct and fine; tall.

Darwin. (*Lemoine*). Large, perfect flowers; reddish violet.

Francois Coppee. (*Lemoine*, '76). Large, creamy white flower, with a carmine rose center; tall.

Gambetta. (*Lemoine*). Rose; vivid red eye; a splendid sort; tall.

L'Avenir. (*Fontaine*) Salmon red; very fine; tall.

La Vague. Silvery rose.

L'eclair. Bright red.

Lothair. Rich salmon color; crimson eye; large flower and spreading spike; the finest variety we have seen.

Madame Kæmpler. Red; large truss; fine.

Madame Lechurval. Silvery rose; crimson eye; very fine.

Monsieur Gardner Brewer. Bright red.

Oberon. (*Malet*). Coppery red; superb.

Phoeon. (*Malet*, '74). Lilac rose, with carmine eye; large panicles and large flowers; a superb variety.

Premier Ministre. (*Lemoine*). Rosy white, center deep rose; very fine.

Princess Louise. White, suffused with crimson; carmine eye.

Queen. Pure white; fine; medium height.

Reve d'Or. (*Fontaine*). Brilliant cerise salmon; cerise eye; tall; extra fine.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet center; very large flower; tall.

Vierge Marie. (*Debauvais*). Pure white; very large, and of a beautiful waxy texture; tall.

ALTHÆA ROSEA. HOLLYHOCK.



HOLLYHOCK FLOWERS.

Considerable attention is now given to this superb flower. We can furnish a collection of fine double sorts, of several colors. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWER- ING PLANTS.

The following collection embraces the most desirable species and varieties. They are all showy and beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, and of various seasons of flowering, from May to November. By a judicious selection, a continuous display of flowers may be obtained from early spring to the end of autumn.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENTS.

12 species and varieties, our choice.....	\$ 2 00
25 " " " "	4 00
50 " " " "	7 00
100 plants of 50 species and varieties, our choice	12 00

Single plants **25** cents, except otherwise noted.

ACHILLEA. Yarrow, or Milfoil.

The various species grow from 18 to 24 inches high. Flowers red, white and yellow, in flatish or corymbose heads, from June to August.

- A. aurea.** Of low habit, with delicate foliage and golden yellow flowers.
- A. Ægyptica.** Silvery, fern-like foliage; yellow flowers. 12 to 18 inches.
- A. filipendula.** Hoary-leaved; bright yellow flowers; 2 feet. July.
- A. macrophylla.** White; attractive foliage.
- A. Millefolium rosea.** ROSE-FLOWERED YARROW. Rosy lilac flowers; 15 inches. June to August.

A. Millefolium rubra. RED-FLOWERED YARROW. Deep red flowers; ornamental foliage; 2 feet. June to August.

A. Ptarmica var. fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING SNEEZEWORT. Of dwarf spreading habit, with small, pure white, double, daisy-like flowers; profuse bloomer; invaluable for cutting. One of the most useful border plants. August.

ACONITUM. Monkshood, or Wolfsbane.

Erect growing plants, with palmately divided foliage. Flowers in racemes, blue, purple, yellowish or white.

A. Californicum. CALIFORNIA MONKSHOOD. Pale blue, veined with purple; robust; 2 to 3 feet. Valuable for its fall flowers. September to October.



ADONIS.

ACORUS. Sword-Grass.

Marshy plants of easy culture.

A. graminea variegata. VARIEGATED SWORD-GRASS. Foliage distinctly striped with white.

ADONIS.

A. vernalis. One of the finest early spring-flowering plants, with finely divided leaves, and growing about six inches high. Flowers bright yellow, about two inches in diameter. May. 50 cents.

AIRA.

A. foliis variegatis. A distinct yellow striped grass. One of the finest hardy grasses; useful for edging.

AJUGA. Bugle.

Pretty dwarf plants, with flowers in whorls in the axils of the leaves.

A. reptans var. rubra. RED-LEAVED BUGLE. Flowers blue, foliage purple; spreading. May.

A. reptans var. fl. alba. White flowers. May.

ALSTREMERIA. Peruvian Lily.

A. aurantiaca. A vigorous species, flowering in summer and autumn, in umbels. Flowers lily-like, orange; 2 to 4 feet.

AMSONIA.

A. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED AMSONIA. Large, smooth foliage; fine blue flowers. May. 2 feet.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet.

A. Italica. A fine species, with rough leaves and stems, and fine blue flowers; 4 to 5 feet. June, July and August.

ANEMONE. Wind-flower.

A. Japonica. A distinct and beautiful species; flowers 2½ inches in diameter; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centers, borne in great profusion from September to November. Height, 2½ feet; habit neat and compact; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders. 30 cents.

var. alba. (*Honorine Jobert*). A distinct and beautiful variety of the preceding; flowers 2½ inches in diameter; pure white, center golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders. 30 cents.

A. multifida. A small flowered species from the Rocky Mountains. Flowers varying in color; distinct and rather pleasing.

ANTENNARIA. Cat's-Ear.

A. dioica. MOUNTAIN EVERLASTING. A dwarf plant with creeping stems, and silvery foliage, producing small white flowers in summer, on stems six inches high.

ANTHEMIS.

A. tinctoria. YELLOW CHAMOMILE. Flowers golden yellow, one to two inches across, from July till November; valuable. 12 to 18 inches.

ANTHERICUM. St. Bruno's Lily.

A pretty genus with white flowers.

A. liliastrum. ST. BRUNO'S LILY. A beautiful plant, with narrow, grass-like foliage, and spikes of small, white, fragrant, lily-like flowers; valuable. May to August.

A. ramosum. White flowers; 18 inches. June.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

A. alpina. A native of the higher parts of the European Alps. Stems 9 to 18 inches high, bearing showy blue flowers. 50 cents.

A. Canadensis. Our well-known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals; easily cultivated.

A. Olympica. Flowers red and yellow.

ARABIS. Rock-Cress.

Dwarf, early, free-flowering perennials.

A. alpina. ALPINE ROCK-CRESS. Flowers white, in small racemes in early spring; 6 to 8 inches.

var. variegata. Of low habit and finely variegated foliage. Very ornamental in rockwork; blooms in early spring.

ARMERIA. Thrift, Sea Pink.

A. dianthoides. White; fine.

A. formosa. Narrow, grass-like leaves; white flowers in heads on long stems.

ARTEMISIA. Wormwood.

A. pontica. An interesting plant, with handsome silvery foliage.

A. vulgaris. Common Wormwood.

ARUM. Cuckoo Plant.

Erect or dwarf perennials, with tuber-like roots, and pedate or hastate leaves. Flowers clustered on a spadix, surrounded by a large spathe, as in the Caladium, Calla, etc.

A. Dracunculus. Stems covered with dark purplish blotches. Spathe green outside, and purplish within. May. 1 foot. 50 cents.

A. Italicum. Attains 12 to 18 inches in height; leaves saggitate, striped with yellow; June. 50 cents.

ARUNDINARIA. Ribbon-Grass.

A. foliis variegatis. VARIEGATED RIBBON-GRASS. One of the prettiest hardy grasses, with handsomely striped foliage.

ARUNDO. The Reed.

Invaluable for creating tropical aspects in a garden.

A. Donax. A handsome Reed, growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Its attractive foliage renders it very effective on lawns.

var. foliis variegatis. VARIEGATED ARUNDO. A magnificent variety of the preceding; leaves beautifully striped with white; 6 to 8 feet. \$1.00.

ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed.

Fine native plants; flowers in terminal umbels of various colors.

- A. incarnata.** Flowers flesh-colored; 3 to 4 feet. July.
A. tuberosa. Bright orange flowers; 2 feet. July.

ASPERULA. Woodruff.

A. odorata. A very pretty dwarf plant, with whorled leaves and small, white, fragrant flowers in summer. May be used for edgings. The Germans use it in their *Maitrank*.

ASTER. Starwort.

Tall, leafy perennials, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce.



ASPERULA.

A. Amellus. ITALIAN STARWORT. Light blue; 3 feet. September.

- A. coccineus Nevadensis.**
A. floribundus. Light blue; 2 feet.
A. Himalayensis. Small white flowers; 2 feet. September.
A. horizontalis. 2 feet.
A. lancifolium Californicum. Azure blue; 3 to 4 feet. September.
A. lilacinus Nevadensis. Lilac; 4 feet. September.
A. longifolius var. formosus. A distinct sort; suitable for borders; 2 to 3 feet.
A. Novæ-Angliæ. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. Bluish purple; 4 feet.
A. Novæ-Belgii. Blue; 3 to 5 feet.
A. novæ cæruleus. Bluish purple; 4 to 5 feet.

A. oblongifolius. Purple; 2 to 3 feet. September.

ASTILBE. Japan Spiræa.

ASTILBE JAPONICA.

A. Japonica. Known generally as *Spiræa Japonica* or *Hoteia Japonica*. A handsome plant, with small, pure white flowers, in large, branching panicles. Blooms in May, in the open air, but is cultivated chiefly for forcing in winter. 30 cents to 50 cents.

AUBRETIA. Purple Rock-Cress.

A. deltoidea. Of dwarf habit; purple flowers, produced very abundantly; 3 inches. April or May.

BAPTISIA. False Indigo.

- B. australis.** BLUE FALSE INDIGO. Lupin-like flowers in racemes; 2 to 5 feet.
- B. cærulea.** Fine blue Lupin-shaped flowers; 2 feet. June and July.

BELLIS. Daisy.

Very popular spring flowers. The handsome, double-flowered varieties are very effective plants, and suitable for edging.

- B. perennis.** Red, white and pink; double. 15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

BETONICA. Betony.

- B. officinalis.** Flowers purple; spikes crowded; 2 feet. July.

BOCCONIA. Plume-Poppy.

Beautiful hardy plants, with large foliage which produces a picturesque effect.

- B. cordata.** An attractive plant, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August. Well adapted for single lawn specimens, or for the sub-tropical garden.



DAISY.

BUPTHALMUM.

- B. cordifolium.** Very showy and ornamental; large foliage and yellow flowers; 4 feet. June and July.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower. Harebell.

An elegant genus of plants, rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture.

- C. barbata.** BEARDED HAREBELL. An Alpine sort, with a beard at the mouth of its pretty, pale, sky-blue flowers, nearly 1½ inch long. 50 cents.

- C. grandis.** Forms a bush 2 to 3 feet high, composed of a number of spikes thickly set with large blue salver-shaped flowers. June and July.

- C. Grosseki.** Purplish blue; 3 feet. July.

- C. Lamarqueii.** Pale azure; 3 feet. June and July.

- C. latifolia.** Purplish blue; large leaved; 1 foot 6 inches. July and August.

- C. macrantha.** Rich purple flowers: 2 to 3 feet. June.

- C. Medium rosea.** A pleasing variety of the Canterbury Bell.

- C. nobilis.** Purple, semi-double; 2 to 2½ feet. June.

- C. nobilis fl. alba.** A large-flowered, tall-stemmed Chinese kind, with creamy white blossoms. May.

- C. persicifolia alba.** Single white; 2 to 3 feet. June.

- C. persicifolia cærulea plena.** Double blue; valuable; 2 feet. June.

- C. pyramidalis.** Erect stalk, pyramid-shaped; flowers large and of a handsome blue.

Campanula rutanica. Blue; 3 feet. June.

C. sarmatica. Bluish purple; compact; 2 to 3 feet. July.

C. Trachelium. Large, heart-shaped foliage, and double blue flowers; 2 feet. July and August.

C. turbinata. A compact growing native of Transylvania, which blooms in profusion throughout the summer. Excellent for either the border or rockwork.

C. urticifolia. Nettle-leaved; pale purple double flowers; 3 feet. July.

C. urticifolia alba. White; 2 to 3 feet. June.

C. versicolor. Purple, tinged with white; 2 feet. July.

CALTHA.

C. flore plena. Bright golden yellow flowers, blossoming in spring. 50 cents.

CASSIA.

C. Marilandica. AMERICAN SENNA. Flowers pea-shaped, bright yellow, in axillary clusters. A splendid herbaceous plant; 3 to 4 feet. July and August.

C. Schraderii. Yellow, dark spotted flowers in racemes; 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

CENTAUREA. Knapweed.

Very showy border plants.

C. atropurpurea. Purplish crimson; 3 feet. June.

C. dealbata. Clear lilac; silvery foliage; 2 feet. June.

C. macrocephala. Large, bright yellow flowers; 3 feet. June.

C. montana. A handsome border plant; flowers blue; 12 inches. June.

CENTRANTHUS. Valerian.

Very showy, free-flowering perennials, with flowers in handsome corymbose panicles.

C. ruber. RED VALERIAN. Flowers red, in dense cymes; 2 feet. June.

C. r. var. albo. A variety with white flowers; 2 feet. June.

CLEMATIS.

C. erecta. Large panicles of small, fragrant, white flowers, on long stalks; 3 to 4 feet. June. 50 cents.

C. integrifolia. Fine blue, bordered with white; 2 feet. June. 50 cents.

C. tubulosa. Erect species, small purple flowers. 50 cents.

CONVALLARIA. Lily of the Valley.

C. majalis. LILY OF THE VALLEY. Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes, and very fragrant.



CENTAUREA MONTANA.

var. foliis striatus. Beautifully striped foliage. 30 cents.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed.

C. auriculata. A showy perennial; flowers solitary, on long stalks; yellow; 2 to 3 feet. June.

C. lanceolata. Large golden yellow flowers; profuse bloomer; 1 to 3 feet; very handsome. June.

C. præcox. Yellow flowers; makes a showy plant; 3 to 4 feet. August.



CONVALLARIA.

CORONILLA. Wild Pea.

C. varia. A handsome perennial, of trailing habit; flowers blush and white, often varying from deep rose to white; 2 to 3 feet. June.

DACTYLIS. Cocksfoot.

D. glomerata var. A striped-leaved grass.

DAPHNE.

D. Cneorum. GARLAND-FLOWER. A pretty dwarf, evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of rosy lilac flowers in May; fine for rockwork. 50 cents.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur.

A remarkably showy class of plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers in midsummer. We know of no plants which will afford greater satisfaction than these.

Pyramidal, or Tall Growers.

D. azureum plenum. Dark blue, purple center, double; four to five feet. June.

D. bicolor semi-plenum. Blue with white center; single; five feet. June.

D. cœlestinum. Very pale blue, lavender center; four to five feet; superb. June.

D. elatum. Blue, buff center, single; two to three feet. June.

D. Flora. Very light blue, lavender center, semi-double; attractive and beautiful; five feet.

D. formosum. Rich, dark blue, tinged with purple; white eye; single.

D. hyacinthiflorum. Light blue, hyacinth flowers.

D. Ivanhoe. Bright blue; double; very fine; four feet. June.

D. Louis Agassiz. Rich blue with purple center; striking and beautiful; semi-double; four to five feet; one of the finest. June. 50 cents.

D. mesoleucum. Blue with pale yellow center; single; five feet. July. 50 cents.

D. Mrs. Lyman. A beautiful shade of light blue. 50 cents.

Delphinium Prof. Goodell. Dark blue, purple center; double; three feet. July.

D. pyramidalis. Blue; four to five feet. June.

D. Vicomte de Pulligny. Flowers double, rich blue, with purple center, striped white; distinct and fine. 50 cents.

D. Wheelerii. Light blue, buff center; single; most striking; five feet; one of the best. July.

DIANTHUS. Pink.

D. caryophyllus. In variety. The well-known lovely border carnation.

D. White-Fringed. A fine variety. May and June.

DICENTRA, or DIELYTRA. Bleeding-Heart.

D. eximea. Rose color; foliage fern-like; flowers all summer; valuable; twelve inches.

D. spectabilis. A handsome, most curiously formed, rosy-crimson flower, with white and blue tinged protruding stamen; one of the finest border plants; is quite hardy; well adapted for blooming in the winter; one to two feet. May and June.

DICTAMNUS, or FRAXINELLA.

A choice perennial, forming a bush about two feet high, and bearing spikes of curious red and white flowers, which are fragrant.

D. alba. White; twelve to eighteen inches. June. 30 cents.

D. rubra. Red; twelve to eighteen inches. June. 30 cents.

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane.

D. caucasicum. A fine perennial, about eighteen inches high; flowers yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; solitary, in early spring.

D. Clusii. Similar in habit to the preceding, with large flowers; two feet. May.

ECHINACEA. Hedgehog Cone-Flower.

E. intermedia. Very pretty pink flowers; a showy plant; three to four feet. August.

ELYMUS. Lyme-Grass.

E. arenarius. A long, narrow, gray-colored grass; quite ornamental; eighteen inches.

ERIANTHUS.

E. Ravennæ. Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Attains a height of from nine to twelve feet. Being perfectly hardy, is a valuable grass for the decoration of lawns. 30 cents.

ERYNGIUM. Sea-Holly.

E. amethystinum. Flowers in heads, amethystine blue; foliage spiny and lacinated; three feet. July and August.



ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

EULALIA.

E. japonica. The type; a vigorous grower with large plumes; three feet. 50 cents.

var. variegata. Handsomely variegated leaves. 50 cents.

var. Zebrina. ZEBRA-STRIPED EULALIA. One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green. 50 cents. See cut.

FUNKIA. Day Lily.

A very interesting and beautiful genus, with luxuriant foliage and handsome lily-like flowers.

F. cærulea. Light blue, with dark green, glossy foliage; one foot. June and July.

F. Fortuneii maculata. Foliage broadly marked with golden yellow; distinct and fine; six to nine inches. 50 cents.

F. grandiflora.

var. alba. Pure white, fragrant flowers in summer. 50 cents.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

var. fol. aureo var. Leaves variegated with yellow.

F. japonica. Lavender; 2 feet. August and September.

var. alba marginata. Foliage edged with white; pretty.

F. Sieboldiana. Silver-gray foliage; one of the most distinct; light purple flowers.

F. undulata media picta. One of the best variegated-leaved plants; fine for edgings; lavender flowers.

GENISTA. Rock-Broom.

G. sagittalis. ARROW-POINTED BROOM. A fine dwarf perennial; flowers pea-shaped, yellow in a terminal spike. 50 cents.

GERANIUM. Crane's Bill. (Not Pelargonium or Scarlet Geranium.)

G. ibericum. Bluish purple; one foot. July and August.

G. pratense. Lilac purple; crow-foot leaved; one foot. July and August.

var. flore-pleno. Crow-foot leaved; double flowering; one foot. July and August.

G. sanguineum. Purplish red; spreading; 6 inches. June.

GILLENIA. Indian Physic.

G. trifoliata. BOWMAN'S ROOT. White, rosy-tinged; bell-shaped flowers; two to three feet. July.

GYNERIUM.

G. argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. The finest ornamental grass in cultivation; superb on the lawn as a single specimen, or in the center of a bed; requires protection in this latitude. 50 cents.

GYPSOPHILA. Stitchwort.

G. acutifolia. Small white flowers, in large panicles; four feet. July.

G. paniculata. A fine herbaceous plant, forming a compact bush about four feet high; flowers small, white, in large, loose panicles. Valuable for bouquets. July.

HARPALIUM.

H. rigidum. PRAIRIE SUNFLOWER. (*Helianthus*.) Flowers large, golden yellow, produced abundantly; a showy plant; three to five feet. August. 50 cents

HELENIUM.

H. Hoopesii. HOOPE'S SNEEZEWORD. Large, bright orange, showy flowers in summer; three to five feet.

HELIANTHUS. Sunflower.

H. orgyalis. GRACEFUL SUNFLOWER. Tall and graceful; flowers three to four inches in diameter, produced abundantly in September; six to eight feet.

H. multiflorus fl. pl. DOUBLE SUNFLOWER. A blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn, and altogether one of the showiest of hardy perennials. 50 cents.

HELLEBORUS. Christmas Rose.

The following are all evergreens, and bloom in March or April.

H. albus. Greenish white. 50 cents.

H. atrorubens. Flowers purplish red, in clusters. April. 50 cents.

H. olympicus. A handsome species, twelve to fifteen inches high; flowers purple. April. 50 cents.

H. purpurascens. A dwarf species, with purplish red flowers. April. 50 cents.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily.

Fine tall-growing plants, with large, lily-shaped, sweet-scented flowers.

H. flava. YELLOW DAY LILY. One of the finest hardy plants; flowers large, golden yellow, and very fragrant; plant vigorous; three feet. July. 50 cents.

H. fulva. Orange flowers in large clusters; two feet. July.

var. fl. pl. Double flowers.

H. graminea. Deep yellow; narrow foliage; fine; two feet. June. 50 cents.

H. Kwanso fl. pl. Double flowers, of a rich, orange-copper color.

HEPATICA. Liver Leaf.

Very effective and charming spring flowering perennials.

H. triloba. ROUND-LOBED HEPATICA. Flowers blue, purple, or almost white.



HESPERIS.

H. matronalis fl. albo plena. DOUBLE-FLOWERING ROCKET. One of the finest hardy herbaceous plants, with spikes of clear white flowers from 10 to 18 inches long; very fragrant. June. 30 cents.



HEPATICA TRILOBA.

HIERACIUM. Hawkweed.

H. aurantiacum. Deep orange-red flowers; 1 foot. June.

HIBISCUS. Rose Marrow.

The Hibiscus are among the largest and most showy of herbaceous plants.

H. grandiflorus albus. Large, showy, white flowers in August; 4 to 5 feet.

H. grandiflorus roseus. Large, showy, rose flowers in August; 4 to 5 feet.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.

H. calycinum. A very showy, trailing shrub; flowers bright yellow; all summer; 12 inches. 50 cents.

HYSSOPUS. Hyssop.

H. officinalis. Blue flowers in a terminal spike.

var. alba. White flowers in a terminal spike.

IBERIS. Perennial Candytuft.

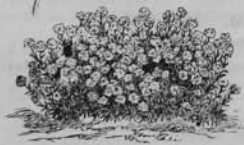
Profuse blooming little plants, well suited for rockeries, stumps, edgings, etc.

I. corraefolia. A dwarf form; compact heads of pure white flowers in early spring; later than the others. 30 cents.

I. Gibraltarica. Flowers large, white tinted with red; fine. 30 cents.

I. Jucunda. The smallest of its family, growing only about 2½ inches high. The leaves are minute, and the flowers are in tiny clusters, of a pleasing flesh color, and veined with rose in early summer. 30 cents.

I. sempervirens. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom; one of the finest border plants. Valuable for forcing. April or May. 30 cents.



IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS.

I. Tenoreana. A neat species, of dwarf growth, that produce in summer a profusion of white flowers, changing to purple.

IRIS. Iris, or Fleur de Lis.

I. Apollon. Golden yellow, striped with plum color; 18 inches. June.

I. atropurpurea. Purple.

I. Bougere. Lilac and velvety purple; distinct. 18 inches. June.

I. Deloismison. Lavender and purple; 2 feet. June.

I. Eugene Sue. Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes; 18 inches. June.

I. falcata. Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes; 2 feet. June.

I. flava. Pale yellow, fine; 2 feet. June.

I. florentina. White, tinged with blue and yellow; 2 feet. May.

I. Jacquesiano. Deep maroon velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson; a rare and remarkable color; 2 feet. June.

I. Kämpferi. JAPAN IRIS. Flowers differ from the ordinary kinds, in being broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades and appear later than the others. They rank among the most desirable of hardy plants; succeed best in a moist soil; 3 to 4 feet. 50 cents.

I. La Pactole. Purple and golden yellow; fine; 18 inches. June.

I. Louis Van Houtte. Salmon, tinged and striped with purple; 2 feet. June.

I. Lemon. White, spotted with purple, and deep purple stripes; fine; 2 feet. June.

I. ochroleuca. Golden yellow; 2 feet. June.

I. pumila. Bluish purple; first to flower; 3 to 6 inches. April and May.

I. reticulata superba. Center lavender, outer purple; fine. June.

I. susiana. (*Mourning I.*) More like a tropical orchid or a night butterfly than a hardy perennial is this wierd Iris of the Orient. The flowers, which are produced in early summer, are very large and profusely flecked with dark purple on a rich gray ground. Perfectly hardy on a free soil and a dry bottom; 1½ to 2 feet. 50 cents.

Mixed Varieties, 20 cents each.



IRIS PUMILA.

LAMIUM. Dead Nettle.

Excellent for rock-work.

L. album. fol. var. White flowers; variegated foliage; spreading. May.

L. purpureum fol. var. Purple flowers. May.

LATHYRUS, Perennial Pea.

L. latifolius albiflorus. Pure white flowers, in clusters; valuable for cut flowers all summer. 50 cents.

L. grandiflorus. EVER-BLOOMING PEA. Clusters of rose-colored flowers; trailing; three to four feet; a charming plant; valuable for cut flowers. June to September. 30 cents.



IRIS.

LIATRIS. Button-Snake Root or Blazing Star.

Showy plants with long spikes of purple and pink flowers.

L. blanche nova. Clear lilac; 1 foot. July and August.

L. elegans. Bluish purple; in habit like *pumila*; 1 foot. August.

L. pumila. Compact spikes of purple flowers; root of a bulbous nature; 6 inches. July.

L. spicata. Large purple spikes. Very compact.



LINUM PERENNE.

LINOSYRIS. Goldilocks.

L. vulgaris. A showy perennial; flowers pale yellow in terminal panicles, in autumn. 3 feet.

LINUM. Flax.

L. perenne, PERENNIAL FLAX. Fine blue flowers. July.

LOPHANTHUS. Giant Hyssop.

L. anisatus, Lavender blue-flowers; anise-scented leaves; 2 feet. June.

LOTUS. Bird's Foot Trefoil.

L. corniculatus, A trailing plant, with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers; very pretty.

LYCHNIS. Campion.

Very effective plants in the mixed border.

L. Chalcedonica. SCARLET LYCHNIS. Brilliant scarlet; large truss; 3 feet. July and August.

LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife.

L. nummularia. MONEYWORT. Creeping habit; small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers in June; fine for hanging baskets and covering rock-work.

L. thyrsoiflora. Yellow flowers, smaller than those of *L. vulgaris*; 3 feet. July.

L. vulgaris. Yellow, bell-shaped flowers; 2 to 3 feet. June.

LYTHRUM. Purple Loosestrife.

L. roseum. Long, branching spikes of pink flowers; 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

L. Salicaria. SPIKED LOOSESTRIFE. Reddish purple flowers; very showy; 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

MALVA. Mallow.

M. Morenii. Rosy blush flowers, two and one-half inches across; leaves resemble those of the Oak; two to three feet. June or July.

M. multifida alba. White flowers; two feet. July.

MONARDA. Horse-mint, or Balm.

Pretty plants producing bright red flowers.

M. didyma. BEE-BALM, OR OSWEGO TEA. Scarlet flowers; two to three feet; a very showy plant in the garden. June to August.

NEPETA.

N. Mussini. Small, azure-blue flowers; plant downy, and having a powerful aromatic odor; one foot. June.

OROBUS. Bitter-Vetch.

O. vernus. SPRING BITTER-VETCH. Dark purple flowers; early; the most beautiful of its family.

**PAPAVER. Poppy.**

Showy perennials with large flowers, of rich and striking colors.

P. bracteatum. Scarlet; eighteen inches. June. 30 cents.

P. involucratum. 30 cents.

var. nanum. 30 cents.



PAPAVER.

P. nudicaule. A fine dwarf kind, with deeply lobed and cut leaves, and pretty yellow flowers on hirsute stems. Excellent for the rockery. 30 cents.

var. album. A pretty white variety of the preceding, and equally as free-flowering. 30 cents.

P. orientale. Deep scarlet; large; very showy; eighteen inches. June 30 cents.

PENTSTEMON.

Very ornamental plants, producing long spikes of flowers in great abundance.

P. gracilis. Fine white, from the Rocky Mountains; three feet. June.

P. pubescens. Pale lilac or white flowers; two to three feet.

PHLOX.

Regarded as among the finest of herbaceous plants.

P. amœna. LOVELY PHLOX. Flowers pinkish purple, completely covering the plant in spring. One of the best early-flowering species.

P. procumbens. Lilac, with violet marks near the eye; three inches. May.



PHLOX SUBULATA.

Phlox subulata. MOSS PINK. Spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple, with a darker center, and produced in wonderful profusion in April or May.

var. alba. A white flowering variety of the above. Very showy when in flower, presenting to the eye masses of bloom like sheets of snow.

PLATYCODON. Campanula.

Ornamental showy plants.

P. grandiflorum. Large, fine blue flowers; one to two feet. June and July.

P. grandiflorum album semi-pleno. White; eighteen inches to two feet.

POLEMONIUM. Greek Valerian.

P. reptans. A low, spreading plant; blue; twelve inches. May.

POLYGONUM. Knotweed.

P. Sieboldii. Bunches of white flowers in July and August.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil.

P. insignis. Pale yellowish; eighteen inches. June.

P. O'Briana. Blush and salmon; fine; two feet. July and August.

P. pyrenaica. Yellow; dwarf. May.

P. Russelliana. Deep red, shaded with maroon; two feet. July and August.

PRIMULA. Primrose.

P. acaulis. COMMON EUROPEAN PRIMROSE. A fine collection.

P. auricula. All colors, mixed.

P. cortusoides. A pretty little plant, six to nine inches high, with lilac flowers.

P. elatior. OX-LIP PRIMROSE.

P. veris. COWSLIP. Flowers bright yellow in terminal umbels, in spring and early summer.

PULMONARIA. Lungwort.

P. angustifolia. Fine violet flowers; one foot. April.

P. maculata. Distinct, blotched foliage; a very fine border plant.

PYRETHRUM.

A most valuable class of hardy plants. Flowers of good size and form, double like an aster; very useful for bouquets or cut flowers. The plants make showy specimens in the garden. May or June.

P. Beaute de Laken. Dark velvety scarlet; fine.

P. Emile Lemoine. Crimson, spotted with copper-red.



PRIMULA AURICULA.

Pyrethrum fulgens plenissimum. Purple carmine.

P. Gustave Hietz. Dull brick.

P. Herman Stenger. Rosy blush.

P. Iveryanum. Rosy carmine; fine.

P. J. N. Tiordy. Amaranth, shaded yellow.

P. Madame Billiard. White, yellow center; fine.

P. Madame M. Lowitz. Pale rose or flesh color; fine.

P. Michael Buckner. Rosy crimson.

P. Mr. Pell. Dark crimson.

P. Rose Pompone. Fine rose.

P. Wilhelm Kempler. Purplish rose.

RANUNCULUS, Crowfoot.

R. aconitifolius luteo pleno. Double orange yellow Crowfoot; 2 feet. May and June.

R. bulbosus. Yellow; double; handsome foliage; 15 inches. May.

R. montanus. MOUNTAIN BUTTERCUP. Bright yellow flowers; 6 to 9 inches. May.

RHEUM, Rhubarb.

R. officinale. Leaves large and quite ornamental; stems branching, flowers greenish; 5 to 6 feet.

RUDBECKIA, Cone-flower,

R. hirta. Large yellow flowers, with dark center; 1 to 2 feet; a valuable summer flowering plant. June and July.

R. nitida. Large light yellow flowers; a splendid late flowering plant; 3 to 4 feet. Sept. 50 cents.

SALVIA, Sage.

S. afasea. Fine blue; 2 feet; July and August.

S. bicolor. Blue and white.

S. rubicunda. Rosy purple flowers; 1 foot. June.

S. spelmiana. Deep blue; 2 feet. July.

S. verticillata. Lilac-blue; 2 feet. July.

SAPONARIA, Soapwort.

S. ocymoides. ROCK SOAPWORT. A beautiful dwarf perennial; completely covered in summer with rosy pink flowers.

SANGUINARIA, Bloodroot.

S. Canadensis. A handsome native plant, with roundish, palmate-lobed leaves; flowers pure white in April or May.

SAXIFRAGA. Saxifrage.

These are all of luxuriant foliage, frequently used for rock-work.

- S. cordifolia.** Blush, heart-shaped foliage; 6 inches. April and May.
S. cuneifolia. Rose-colored. May.
S. lingulata rubra. Red, with dark red foliage; earliest; 6 inches. April and May.
S. Sibirica. 6 inches. April and May.
S. Schmidtii. Red; fine. May. 50 cents.

SCABIOSA. Scabious.

S. caucasica. The finest of the tribe, forming a large, spreading plant, growing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Flowers pale lilac-blue, on long, slender stalks. 50 cents.



SEDUM ACRE.



SEDUM ALBUM.

SEDUM. Stone-Crop.

The Sedums are of spreading habit, and are valuable for rockeries, baskets, etc. The collection embraces the finest varieties.

- S. acre.** Good for edging; yellow flowers; 3 inches.
S. Aizoon. Flat heads of yellow flowers; long, narrow leaves; 18 to 24 inches.
S. album. White, with small foliage; 3 inches; very pretty.
S. anacampseros. Purple flowers.
S. atropurpureum. Dark red foliage and flowers.
S. cruceatum. White, cross-shaped foliage; 6 inches. July.
S. hybridum. Pale yellow; small foliage; 6 inches. June.
S. Kantschaticum. Golden yellow, lance-leaved; 9 inches. July.



SEDUM PULCHELLUM.

Sedum Maximowiczii. Yellow; one foot. July.

S. oppositifolium. White, opposite-leaved; 3 inches. July.

S. populifolium. Poplar-leaved, creamy white; 6 inches. August.

S. pulchellum. Pink; 6 inches. July. One of the best.

S. purpurascens. Purple; coarse habit; 1 foot. July.

S. robustum, or monstrosum. Young growth, sometimes flattened, giving it a fan-shaped appearance; curious; 3 inches. June.

S. Rodigasi. Dark and luxuriant foliage.

S. Sieboldii. Trailing; flowers rose-purple, late in autumn.

var. medium pictum. Leaves distinctly margined with yellow, very effective for edgings of beds, baskets and vases.

S. spectabile. SHOWY SEDUM. A splendid fall flowering species; 2 to 3 feet high, and bearing showy clusters of rosy purple flowers.

S. spurium. White; 6 inches. July.

S. Telephium hybridum. Dark purple foliage, contrasting finely with *album*; distinct.

S. Telephium purpureum. Purple flowers and foliage; 1 foot. August.

S. villosum. White; very dwarf; 2 inches. June.

SEMPERVIVUM. House-Leek.

S. tectorum. A splendid rock plant.



SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM.

SILENE. Catchfly.

S. alpestris. ALPINE CATCHFLY. Flowers large, white, in panicles; 3 to 6 inches. June.

S. maritima. SEA-CATCHFLY. A dwarf plant, 2 to 4 inches high; flowers white, about 1 inch across. June.

S. Vallesii. SWISS-CATCHFLY. White flowers in summer; 6 to 8 inches. June.

S. viscosa plena. Bright rose and double; one of the best perennials; 1 foot. June.

SILPHIUM. Rosin-Plant.

S. perfoliatum. CUP-PLANT. Tall growing plants with large, showy yellow flowers; suitable for large gardens.

SPIRÆA. Meadow-Sweet.

Among the most ornamental and valuable of Herbaceous Plants.

S. Aruncus. Slender spikes of greenish white flowers; one of the best border plants. June.

S. Filipendula. White; fine foliage; 1 to 2 feet. June.

var. fl. pl. DROPWORT. Double white flowers; fern-like foliage; 2 to 3 feet. One of the best and most showy perennials.

S. Humboldtii, Greenish flowers. June.

S. lobata. Flowers deep rose; of a robust habit; contrasts finely with *ulmaria fl. pl.*; 1 foot. June.

S. Ulmaria fl. pl. DOUBLE WHITE, ELM-LEAVED. A very desirable hardy plant; 2 feet. June.

var. fol. var. Golden variegated foliage; a remarkably handsome plant, not appreciated as it should be.

S. venusta. Branching, feathery plumes of soft rose color; one of the finest of the Spireas. July.

STACHYS. Woundwort.

S. lanata. Purple spikes with soft and silvery foliage; 1 foot. July.

STATICE. Sea-Lavender.

S. alba. 50 cents.

S. grandiflora.

S. latifolia. Broad, luxuriant foliage; large trusses of lilac flowers; very fine for bouquets when dried. See cut.

S. maritima, SEA-PINK OR THRIFT. Rosy lilac; one of the best for edging; 6 inches. June and July.

S. undulata: Wavy-leaved; large trusses of pale lilac flowers; 10 inches. August and September. 30 cents.



STATICE LATIFOLIA.

SYMPHYTUM. Comfrey.

S. asperrimum. A tall, vigorous species with rough leaves, and covered with prickles; flowers blue, in terminal racemes; two to three feet. May.

S. officinale. COMFREY. A branching, rough-leaved plant, one to two feet high; flowers yellowish white. May.

var. fol. var. One of the finest variegated-leaved plants, enduring the hottest suns. 30 cents.



TUNICA SAXIFRAGA.

TANACETUM. Tansy.

T. Balsamita. Small, pale yellow flowers in autumn; foliage pleasantly scented.

THYMUS. Thyme.

T. vulgaris. COMMON THYME. Small lilac flowers, with a robust habit, of exceedingly aromatic flavor and fragrance; six inches. June and July.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort.

Showy native plants, forming erect bushes eighteen to twenty-four inches in height; flowers produced in the greatest profusion all summer.

T. Virginica. Blue; eighteen to twenty-four inches. May.

var. alba. White; eighteen to twenty-four inches. May.

TRICYRTIS.

T. grandiflora. Flowers resemble those of an orchid; are quite fragrant, and being produced in October and November, make the plant valuable.

TRILLIUM. Wake-Robin.

Very effective and showy early flowering native plants, deserving a place in every garden.

T. erectum. Maroon; six to nine inches. April.

T. grandiflorum. White; six to nine inches. April.



TRITOMA.

TRITOMA. (Kniphofia.) Flame-flower.

Splendid late blooming plants; flower stems three to five feet in height, with racemes a foot or more in length of rich, pendent, orange red and scarlet tubulous flowers. Require a slight covering in winter. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. See cut.

T. Uvaria glauca.

T. Uvaria grandis.

TUNICA.

T. saxifraga. Small rose-colored flowers; blooms all the summer; of dwarf habit; delicate foliage; fine for edging.

UVULARIA. Bellwort.

U. grandiflora. Pale yellow, bell-shaped flowers, from the axils of the leaves. April.

VALERIANA. Valerian.

V. officinalis. Blush white, in large trusses; three feet. June.

VERATRUM.

V. viride. Handsome foliage; flowers in long clusters; green. 50 cents.

VERONICA. Speedwell.

V. amethystina. Amethyst blue; twelve to eighteen inches. June.

V. gentianoides. Pale blue, with azure; one to two feet. May and June.

V. verbenacea. A trailing species; blue flowers.

V. virginica. White spikes; three to five feet. August and September.

VINCA. Periwinkle.

V. cærulea minor. A blue flowering, trailing evergreen.

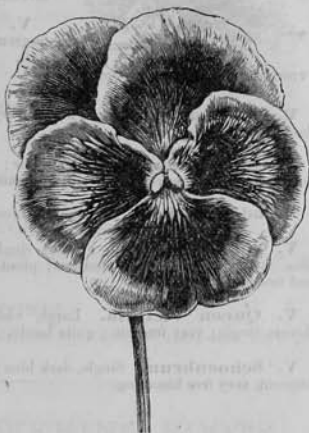
V. elegantissima alba. White flowers and glossy green oval foliage.

V. herbacea. Blue flowers; early; narrow foliage; very pretty.

V. major variegata. Trailing habit; leaves broadly margined with yellow. A fine basket plant.

V. minor aurea variegata. Golden variegation.

V. purpurea pleno. Double purple flowers.



PANSY—NATURAL SIZE.



PANSY.

VIOLA TRICOLOR. Heart's-Ease, or Pansy.

A large collection of the most approved varieties. \$1.00 per dozen.

VIOLA ODORATA. Sweet Violet.

VIOLA ODORATA—SWEET VIOLET.

V. Belle de Chatenay. Flowers large, double, very fragrant; pure white, tinted with lavender.

V. Covent Garden. Single light lilac.

V. cornuta. Large flowers.

V. de Parme. Large and sweet; slaty lavender color; free blooming.

V. Marie Louise. Very large, double, fragrant flowers, lavender blue and white; forces well.

V. Marie de Savoie. Flowers very large, double; blue; very fragrant.

V. Neapolitan. Lavender blue; large, double, fragrant flowers; a fine winter bloomer.

V. odoratissima. Single, dark blue.

V. obliqua striata. Flowers single, dark blue, striped with white; scentless; plant bushy and free blooming.

V. Queen Victoria. Large, violet-blue flowers, single; very fragrant; quite hardy.

V. Schoenbrun. Single, dark blue; large, fragrant, very free blooming.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

YUCCA. Spanish Bayonet.

Has a fine appearance; the stem is two feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; valuable for rockwork.

Y. filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Thread-leaved, creamy white; three to four feet. July. 50 cents.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS.

To be planted in spring, taken up in autumn, and kept from freezing, in a dry cellar.

AMARYLLIS.

A. formosissima. JACOBÆAN LILY. Flowers large and deep red. 25 cents.

A. longiflora alba. White, of medium size, in clusters. 50 cents.

A. longiflora rosea. Rose-colored. 50 cents.



GLADIOLI.

Fine Hybrid Varieties. 15 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen and upwards.

POLIANTHES TUBEROSA. Double Tuberose.

One of the choicest summer flowering bulbs. The flowers are white, very fragrant and produced on spikes 2 to 4 feet high; indispensable for making bouquets. Plant about first of May. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

TRITONIA.

T. aurea. A pretty flowering bulb from the Cape. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS.

HARDY.

The following should be planted in the fall. They can be planted in the spring, but are not so certain to bloom.

LILIUM, Lily.

L. auratum, or Golden-Banded Lily. Universally acknowledged to be the finest of all Lillies. 30 cents to 50 cents.

L. candidum, The well-known white Lily; beautiful in the garden; forces well. 25 cents.

L. excelsum. Delicate buff color, very fragrant; grows 5 to 6 feet high. \$1.00.

L. eximium, From Japan. Flowers snowy white. 75 cents.

L. Harrisii, EASTER LILY OF BERMUDA. Pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, very fragrant. 25 cents to 50 cents.

L. Japonicum longiflorum. From Japan. Snowy white, trumpet-shaped flowers; fragrant. 25 cents.

L. lancifolium album, Pure white. 50 cents.



LILIUM CANDIDUM.



LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum, White, spotted with crimson. 25 cents.

L. tigrinum. TIGER LILY. Orange-salmon, spotted black. 20 cents.

L. tigrinum flore pleno. Flowers double, orange-red, spotted with black. 25 cents.

L. tigrinum splendens. Larger and finer than those of the type. 25 cents.

L. umbellatum. Vivid orange, spotted. 15 cents.

var. atrosanguineum. 15 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

ALLIUM.



LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

A. Moly. GOLDEN GARLIC. Fine yellow flowers in large clusters; six inches. June. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

A. Moly alba. Fine white flowers, large and conspicuous truss. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.



AUTUMNAL CROCUS.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. Autumnal Crocus.

C. a. var. album. White flowering. \$1.50 per doz.

C. a. var. roseum. Rose flowers. \$1.50 per doz.

C. a. var. variegatum. Variegated flowers. \$1.50 per dozen.

CROCUS.

In 25 named varieties, 35 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Unnamed, but colors separate, blue, white, striped and yellow, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

FRITILLARIA. Crown-Imperial.

F. imperialis. Four fine varieties, 60 cents to \$1.00 each.

F. imperialis. Mixed, 50 cents each.



TIGER LILY.

GALANTHUS. 'Snow-Drop.'

G. nivalis flore pleno. DOUBLE SNOW-DROP. 50 cents per dozen, \$3.75 per 100.

G. nivalis simplex. SINGLE SNOW-DROP. 20 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

HYACINTHUS. Hyacinth.

Fine named sorts, double and single, 20 to 40 cents each; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per dozen. Unnamed, but colors separate, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per doz.

JONQUILS.

J. Double. 8 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

J. Single. 5 cents each, 30 cents per dozen.

NARCISSUS.

Double and Single. Named, 10 cents to 25 cents each.

ORNITHOGALUM.

O. umbellatum. STAR OF BETHLEHEM. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Named varieties, 15 cents to 50 cents each.



SNOWDROP.

TULIPA. Tulip.

T. Double. Early flowering named varieties, our choice, 8 cents each, 75 cents per dozen. Mixed, without names, 50 cents per dozen. Late flowering named varieties, our choice, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

T. Single. Early flowering named varieties. Our choice, 8 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

T. Duc Van Thol. Single red; early. 40 cents per dozen.

T. Duc Van Thol. Double red. 5 cents each, 40 cents per dozen.

T. Duc Van Thol. Single white. \$1.00 per dozen.

T. Duc Van Thol. Single yellow. 75 cents per dozen.

T. Parrots. Named varieties, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

T. Tournesol. Orange and red; double; early. 8 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

PRICES :

For Plants in Spring..... 20 cents each, \$2.00 per doz.
 " Large Plants in Autumn..... 50 " " 4.00 "

It is needless to enlarge upon the beauties of the Chrysanthemum, a flower which, of late years, has become nearly as popular as the rose. Lovely in all of its many forms, some of the varieties are marvels of fantastic shapes and colors. The following collection includes the most distinct and valuable varieties in the various types.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

This class presents the greatest diversity of form and coloring. The petals are as much varied as the flowers, being either tubular, curved, plaited or fringed.

Abd-el-Kader. Rich deep maroon-crimson; petals twisted; large, beautiful and distinct.

- Belle Valantinan.** Deep pink, shaded rose and white; a beauty.
- Blanche Neige.** One of the largest and purest of the whites.
- Bras Rouge.** Velvety crimson-maroon, with reverse of petals deep bronze.
- Brunette.** Red, with long shaggy petals; very good.
- Buttercup.** Deep yellow; a very good showy kind.
- Elaine.** Pure white, with broad petals, very full; one of the best.
- Fantaisie.** Flowers blush-white, good size; each petal has a convex surface and slightly twisted.
- F. L. Harris.** Bright cinnamon-red; a fine color.
- Hiver fleuri.** Large creamy white and blush flowers, much fringed; early and very free.
- Jessica.** A snowy white variety, having large flowers 5 inches in diameter, with rich yellow centers; one of the most prolific bloomers.
- Julius Cæsar.** Reddish orange, large flowers; distinct.
- Kata Kauka.** Bronze, tinted brown; golden tips; dwarf and free; one of the best for specimens.
- Moonlight.** Large, pure white; fine.
- Mrs. R. Brett.** Distinct, with golden plume-like flowers.
- Orange Cup.** Deep orange and gold, with reflex of lighter shade.
- Peter the Great.** A most showy bright lemon-yellow variety, with beautiful foliage, and of fine habit.
- Vallee d'Andone.** Deep red, with bronze shading.

CHINESE VARIETIES.

In this class are included the varieties that are smooth in outline and of regular shape. It represents two distinct forms,—the *Incurved*, or those with the petals merging to a conical or globe-shaped whole, and the *Reflexed*, where the petals overlap each other in their flat disposition.

- Dr. Sharpe.** Magenta-crimson; one of the finest for specimens.
- Golden Beverley.** Flowers large and perfectly incurved.
- Jardin des Plantes.** Bright golden yellow; splendid color; incurved.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** White, tipped rosy lilac; a superb flower, finely incurved.
- Lady St. Clair.** One of the most beautiful of all white Chrysanthemums; incurved.
- Madame Teziers.** Reflexed; very fine late white.
- Mr. Bunn.** Magnificent yellow, incurved; large.
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AUTUMN, 1887. SPRING, 1888.

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Henderson ..	" \$1.00 per doz., \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100
Jewell	" \$1.00 per doz., \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100
Parry	" \$1.00 per doz., \$2.50 per 50, \$4.00 per 100

LAYER STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The plants which we usually furnish are well rooted layers from the open ground. This has been our practice for more than forty years, and we have never had any reason to think that this mode of growing was not a success.

SHIPPING SEASON.

Layer Plants of Strawberries will not be furnished till after September 15th. We continue filling orders till the latter part of October.

Plants by Mail.—For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by the Express Companies, we will forward by mail, pre-paid, strawberry plants of most of the varieties enumerated in this list. *At the dozen rate the plants will be mailed at the prices annexed, without extra charge. At the hundred rate, if sent by mail, 25 cents additional for each fifty, and 50 cents per hundred plants, must be remitted for postage. This is an actual outlay for postage. Plants cannot be sent by mail to Canada on account of Canadian custom laws.*

Not less than one dollar's worth sent in one order.

SECTION I.—Well Tested Varieties.

CLASS I.—AMERICAN.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized.

PRICE 40 cents per Dozen, 75 cents for 50, \$1.00 per 100.

Except otherwise noted.

- Bidwell.**—Fruit large to very large ; form distinctly conical, generally regular, but occasionally flattened or cox-comb shaped. Color bright, glossy crimson, changing to dark crimson as it ripens fully and after being picked. Flesh moderately firm, crimson to the center, juicy, sub-acid, of fair quality but not high flavored. Plant vigorous and quite productive ; requires high culture. A valuable early berry.
- Charles Downing.**—Fruit large, conical, pretty regular ; scarlet ; firm, juicy, sweet, rich ; plant vigorous and productive ; a very valuable sort for family use and for market ; like the Wilson, adapted to a great variety of soils ; season medium.
- Crescent.**—(P). Medium to large, conical, slightly depressed at the apex ; color bright scarlet ; flesh soft, quite acid ; plant very vigorous and hardy, and for productiveness has scarcely an equal ; very profitable for home market ; season early to late.
- Cumberland.**—Very large, ovate conical, regular and uniform ; handsome and showy ; color beautiful light red ; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable ; plant vigorous and productive ; too soft for shipping long distances, but valuable for amateur and near market ; next to the Sharpless this variety has always commanded the highest price in our market ; season medium.
- Golden Defiance.**—(P). Medium to large, roundish, regular ; dark crimson ; flesh moderately firm solid, delicate in texture and good in quality ; plant vigorous and very productive, often 12 to 15 berries on a truss. We consider this one of the finest and most productive late varieties.
- Jersey Queen.**—(P). Large, broadly conical ; handsome, scarlet, flesh firm, melting and high flavored ; plant moderately vigorous and productive, a fine late variety for the amateur.
- Manchester.**—(P). Medium to large ; oblate conical, quite uniform, scarlet ; flesh pink melting, firm, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor, quality good, plant vigorous and very productive. A valuable variety Season medium to late.
- Sharpless.**—This variety originated in Pennsylvania, and was introduced by us nine years ago. We have fruited it extensively ever since, and we regard it to-day as one of the very largest and best strawberries in cultivation. It has taken the highest prize of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the best four quarts, four years in succession! Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here. To secure the best results we advise "Hill Culture." (See "Directions for Culture.")
- Wilson.**—Medium to large ; dark red ; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry grown. Holds its own wonderfully.

CLASS II.—FOREIGN.

- Alpine Wood.**—With runners, red and white ; very hardy and prolific ; fruit small ; flavor musky and agreeable. Price 50 cents per dozen.
- Belle Bordelaise.**—A variety of Hautbois ; medium size ; dark red ; flesh white, juicy, with a high musky flavor ; for the table, unrivalled. Plant very ornamental. Season medium to late. Price 50 cents per dozen.
- Jucunda.**—Large to very large ; conical, clear light scarlet ; moderately firm and of fair quality. Plant hardy and on some soils very productive ; a moderate grower here ; requires high culture ; all strawberries require "high culture" to be good for anything. Season early to late. 50 cents per dozen.
- Montreuil.**—A fine large variety of the Alpine ; very productive ; should be in every garden where choice fruit is desired. One of the best of this class. Price 50 cents per dozen.
- Royal Hautbois.**—Large, with the true musky Hautbois flavor ; a most abundant bearer. Season medium to late ; desirable for the garden. Price 50 cents per dozen.
- Triomphe de Gand.**—Very large, conical, often flattened ; glossy crimson ; firm, high quality ; hardy. Still unsurpassed, and its rich flavor and other good qualities lead us to recommend it as strongly as ever for the garden. Hill culture for it is best. Season medium to late. Price 50 cents per dozen ; \$1.00 for 50 ; \$1.50 for 100.

SECTION II.—Varieties of Recent Introduction.

Belmont.—Fruit large, oblong, frequently cox-comb shape; dark crimson; firm, sweet and very good. Plant vigorous and productive; flowers perfect; season medium. A promising sort. Price 75 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Henderson.—Fruit large, pyramidal with a neck; color light red; glossy and handsome; quality very good to best; flowers perfect; plant moderately vigorous, and according to our experience rather a light bearer. More particularly adapted to amateur use. Price 75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Jewell.—(P). Fruit large to very large, variable in form; bright red, handsome, moderately firm; quality fair; plant very vigorous and productive; flowers pistillate. One of the best of recent introduction. Price 75 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Parry.—Fruit large, obtusely conical, regular, bright red, moderately firm and of good quality; plant vigorous, hardy and productive; flowers perfect; season medium. Price 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Additional American Varieties.

All of them popular and valuable in certain localities. Price, 50 cents per dozen.

BLACK DEFIANCE,

BUBACH'S No. 5,

CORNELIA,

CRYSTAL CITY,

EUREKA,

GARRETSON,

LEGAL TENDER,

MINER'S PROLIFIC,

MOUNT VERNON,

MRS. GARFIELD,

MOORE'S PROLIFIC,

NICANOR,

RAY'S PROLIFIC,

TURNER'S BEAUTY,

WARREN,

WOODRUFF,

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

The Soil and Its Preparation.—The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be well prepared, by trenching or ploughing, at least, eighteen or twenty inches deep, and be properly enriched as for any garden crop. It is unnecessary to say that, if the land is wet, it must be thoroughly drained.

To Cultivate the Strawberry.—For family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. These beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them.

Culture in Hills.—This is the best mode that can be adopted for the garden. To obtain fine large, high-flavored fruit, pinch off the runners as fast as they appear, repeating the operation as often as may be necessary during the summer and early autumn. Every runner thus removed produces a new crown in the center of the plant, and in the fall the plants will have formed large bushes or stools, on which the finest strawberries may be expected the following season. In the meantime the ground among the plants should be kept clear of weeds, and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork.

Covering in Winter.—Where the winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter, or the branches of evergreens, will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants until after the ground is frozen, usually from the middle of November till the first of December in this locality. Fatal errors are often made by putting on too much and too early. Care must also be taken to remove the covering in the spring, just as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean.—Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground among the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawns, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season. Tan bark can also be used as a mulch.

A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or ploughed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN.

BY P. BARRY.

Revised and brought down to date by the author. It is a book for all from the most extensive orchardist to the owner of a city lot. Price \$2.00 by mail, post-paid.

THE ROSE.

BY H. B. ELLWANGER.

One handsome volume 16mo., cloth. Price, \$1.25 by mail, post-paid. A work which should be in the hands of every rose grower.

No. 5.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF
SELECT ROSES,
FOR 1888.

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

ELLWANGER & BARRY,



MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

11th EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1888, by ELLWANGER & BARRY, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues are published, some annually and some at intervals of two or three years, as becomes necessary, and are sent to all customers whose names are on our books, as soon as issued, free of charge, and to all new applicants, who remit the amounts named below, to cover postage and labor.

- No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF FRUITS, EMBRACING SMALL FRUITS,** except Strawberries, containing brief hints on transplanting, distances for planting the various classes of trees, and descriptions of all the most valuable varieties of fruits in cultivation. 10 cents.
- No. 2.—DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES,** containing descriptions of all the most desirable *Ornamental Deciduous Trees, Weeping or Drooping Trees, Trees with Ornamental or Remarkable Foliage, Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Shrubs, Pæonies, Phloxes, Hardy Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Hedge Plants, etc.*; illustrated with numerous wood-cuts of the most popular and valuable trees, etc. 15 cents.
- No. 3.—CATALOGUE OF STRAWBERRIES.** Free.
- No. 4.—WHOLESALE CATALOGUE,** semi-annually. Free.
- No. 5.—DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF ROSES.** Free.

N. B.—Correspondents and Patrons desiring to visit our grounds are informed that the business office and home grounds are situated in the south part of the City of Rochester, about one mile from the center of the City, on Mount Hope Avenue, and may be reached by Horse Cars from the N. Y. C. & H. R., the N. Y., Lake Erie & Western, Rochester & Pittsburg, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, West Shore, and all the Railroads entering here.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

POST-EXPRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING COMPANY, MILL STREET.

1888.

PREFACE TO ELEVENTH EDITION.

The alphabetical arrangement of varieties, which we adopted in former editions, has given such general satisfaction, that we shall continue to employ it. We aim to make our Catalogue as accurate in description and information as is possible, endeavoring to avoid exaggeration, and preferring not to say enough, rather than to overpraise. The descriptions are necessarily brief, but we trust they are sufficiently full and comprehensive for all purposes. The letters which are prefixed, show to what class each kind belongs. The age of the varieties is also given. If any hints as to treatment and culture are desired, they will be found under the proper head.

THE PLANTS which we offer of the *hardy sorts* are dormant from the open ground, one or two years old on own roots or one year old budded on the Manetti. Where the stock of certain varieties consists nearly or wholly of budded plants, it is so stated. In case nothing is said, it is to be inferred that the plants are on their own roots. A correct understanding of this point will save much inconvenience to all concerned. Varieties belonging to the tender classes are growing in four and five-inch pots unless otherwise stated.

Since the last edition of this Catalogue was issued, we have had under trial many new varieties, but our experience thus far does not justify us in placing but a few of them in the Catalogue. Alexander Dickson & Sons, of Belfast, Ireland, have sent out three new Roses, *Earl of Dufferin*, *Lady Helen Stewart* and *Miss Ethel Brownlow*, which will be found described in the Catalogue. We give the descriptions as we get them, and trust these new varieties may prove as desirable here, as they seem to be where they originated. We have omitted from the Catalogue several kinds, which after a thorough trial appear to be unworthy of a place.

EXHIBITION OF ROSES. A grand display of several acres of roses may be seen on our grounds the last three weeks in June and two first weeks in July. Visitors will be welcomed. This is a rare opportunity to study the comparative merits of the various sorts.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

MANETTI STOCK.

We grow Roses in two ways, viz.: on their own roots from cuttings, and budded low on the Manetti. Most of the tender and climbing sorts are grown from cuttings, the Hybrid Perpetuals, Mosses and Summer Roses are grown in both ways. The Manetti stock was obtained over thirty years ago from Como, Italy, by Thomas Rivers, and has largely superseded the Dog Rose and other stocks. We find many varieties of Roses grown on this stock adapt themselves to a greater range of climate and soil, bloom more profusely, endure better the heat of the Summer, and make far stronger plants than if grown on their own roots. Many object to budded roses on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; but if proper attention is paid to the planting, this will rarely be an annoyance.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep, so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth. We cannot too forcibly direct attention to the above rule.



BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, ETC.

When to Plant. Tender Roses, and all such as are pot-grown, should be planted in the Spring or Summer in this or similar climates; the hardy sorts if dormant, can be planted both in the Fall and Spring. If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer *Fall planting for all hardy kinds.* Dormant plants set out in the Spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the Rose. The Tea-scented and others that are pot-grown, should not be planted until all danger of Spring frosts are past. There need be no hurry for these, since Roses that have been grown in pots are sent out with the balls of earth, and the roots not being disturbed, or only to a slight extent, the plants go right on growing. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and *firmly pressed in with the foot, or (if pot-grown plants) with the hands,* taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning. This operation is best performed during March. Most Roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. *All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this.* As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the *less* it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides Spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in the Autumn.

Protection. All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes need protection if left out during the Winter in this and similar climates; indeed all Roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, *oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.*

Insects. These are the *bugbears* which prevent many from cultivating the Queen of Flowers, but they offer little discouragement to loyal subjects, for generally it is only the careless and indolent who greatly suffer from these pests. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The *Aphis* is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infest plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to their attacks. There are numerous recipes for their destruction, and the cultivator can use those which are found most convenient and efficacious.

The vapor of tobacco is not only very effective in destroying insects where it can be confined, as in greenhouses, but it is less injurious to delicate plants than either the smoke or the liquid. Hence, instead of fumigating greenhouses it is customary now to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life. This method will probably supersede the old way of fumigating with tobacco smoke, which we have always found up to the present time, the best mode where appliances can be had for confining the smoke; this, however, is not very convenient for use in dwelling houses, but we have other excellent remedies which are more practicable. Take four ounces of quassia chips, and boil them ten minutes in a gallon of soft water; strain off the chips and add four ounces of soft soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools, stirring well before using. It may be applied with a clean painter's brush of moderate or small size, brushing every leaf and shoot that is infested. After fifteen or twenty minutes have elapsed, the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. Another good remedy is the same as above, only tobacco stems—say a quarter of a pound—are used instead of quassia.

In the month of May, or so soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects such as the saw fly, larvæ, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain. The red spider may be generally kept off by keeping the plants daily syringed with water. When plants are once infested with this dreaded insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone disperse or destroy them. This application will, of course, cause the foliage to drop off, but it is the only remedy we know to be efficacious. The red spider very seldom attacks plants in the open air, but confines itself to the plants under glass.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to, for, like the red spider, it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap and all such applications.

Mildew. This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1st.—All orders should be legibly written out on the order sheet herein enclosed. This will save us much trouble and at the same time prevent mistakes.

In case *budded* plants are ordered, state whether we shall send the same varieties on own roots, in case we cannot supply them budded. This is necessary where parties ordering have any preference for either mode. *When nothing is said we exercise our best judgment, and if out of budded plants send those on their own roots, and "vice versa."* Budded plants, however, cannot be sent by mail—they are too large; they can only go by express.

2d.—To secure fine plants it is advisable that orders be sent in as early as possible, as late in the season the strongest plants will have been selected, and the stock of some varieties exhausted. We fill orders in strict rotation.

3d.—Amateurs, in ordering, will do well to leave the selections to us as far as possible, *but our list is open to all to make their own selections.* Purchasers, however, will please say if they wish us to substitute in case all the varieties ordered cannot be supplied. In such case we always endeavor to send something *better*, where it is possible, than the kind called for. *We do not substitute without being requested to do so, but if out of any sort we add to the number of others ordered, unless otherwise directed.*

4th.—It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. All articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.

5th.—Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders so that we can at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business, in all respects, satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

6th.—*All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, or a Money Order for the amount.* When neither can be had, enclose bank bills in registered letter.

7th.—Ladies, in ordering, will please always sign the same name; it often causes us much trouble to receive a letter from Mrs. Mary Smith, and shortly after another from the same party signed Mrs. James T. Smith.

8th.—**Plants by Express.** *When no directions are given as to what way the plants are to be sent, we always forward by Express at the purchaser's cost, no charge being made for packing.* The plants which we send in this way (except the new and very scarce varieties) are one year old buds, or one to two year old plants on own roots, and in the case of hardy sorts, are generally dormant. They are, of course, very much larger and more valuable than those sent by mail, and all who can afford it will do much better to get their plants in this way. *These plants are the only ones suitable for immediate effective results.*

9th.—**Plants by Mail.** There is a large number of our customers who, living at remote distances from the Railroad or Express Offices, cannot conveniently receive packages by Express. There is another and larger class, whose means do not admit of expensive purchases, but who cannot and will not be without flowers, and

particularly without roses. To such we are pleased to offer special inducements in the shape of roses by mail, at half the price charged for the large plants, thus enabling *all* to provide themselves with the most beautiful flowers. The plants are sent post-paid at the prices named, **but the money must be sent with the order**, as the very large number of letters received by each mail makes it a very laborious matter to keep open accounts with each customer. Plants cannot be sent by mail to Canada on account of the Canadian custom laws.

The plants sent by mail are grown in two and a half and three-inch pots; they are healthy young plants, well rooted and carefully prepared for mailing.

Note carefully the habit of growth as stated in the description, and you will not be disappointed in the size of the plants; it would be very unreasonable to expect plants of *Eugenie Verdier* as large as *La Reine* or *Xavier Olibo* as strong as *Jacque-minot*. We have the very best quality of each kind that it is possible to grow.

SUMMER ROSES.

BLOOMING IN JUNE AND JULY.

Climbing or Sarmentous Roses.

ALL THESE ARE ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

AYRSHIRE ROSES. (*Rosa arvensis hybrida*.) These are of slender, rapid growth, often running fifteen feet in one season, and are used in covering buildings, etc. They do not require rich soil, and should be pruned very little or not at all; they are somewhat less hardy and less valuable than the Hybrid Climbing and Prairie Roses.

BANKSIA ROSES. (*Rosa Banksia*.) Most of the varieties in this class have small white flowers, resembling double cherry blossoms. The wood is very smooth, slender, and of rapid growth, the foliage quite small. Not being hardy, they have no great value in the North, but in the Southern States they form a very desirable group.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES. (*Rosa hybrida scandens*.) This class takes in those sorts for which it is difficult to find a group where they can be appropriately placed.

PRAIRIE ROSES. (*Rosa Rubifolia*.) These are much the most valuable of all the non-remontant climbers. The foliage is rough, large, with five leaflets, generally of a dark color; for rapidity of growth they equal the Ayrshires, and surpass all climbers in hardiness. The flowers are produced in large clusters late in the season, when other Summer Roses are gone. When it is desired to cover walls, unsightly buildings, etc., with Roses, none will be found to do the work so efficiently as varieties of the Prairie Rose.

Austrian or Yellow Roses.

(*ROSA LUTEA*.)

These require careful pruning. Remove weakly wood altogether, and only shorten a few inches the shoots left for flowering. If pruned close they will not bloom, as the flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of the old wood. *They are not grown on own roots, but only as budded plants.*

Moss Roses.

(ROSA CENTIFOLIA MUCOSA.)

This is a favorite class with every one, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers, are invaluable.

They are subject, as a class, to mildew, and require close pruning and high culture. They amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimped, and has mostly seven leaflets.

The charm of a Moss Rose is the bud. Such kinds as the *Common*, *Gracilis* and *Crested*, with graceful buds, are especially recommended. *Princess Adelaide* is good both in bud and flower, and is grown upon its own roots. The other varieties are difficult to propagate, and are grown as budded plants. Our plants this season are exceptionally strong and fine.

Miscellaneous Roses.

In this class we place all the varieties of Summer Roses grown by us, that are not described in the three preceding classes, *Blanche fleur* and *Ceillet Flammande* (French), *Centifolia* (Provence), *Charles Lawson*, *Chenedolle*, *Coupe d'Hebe*, *Madame Lacharme*, *Madam Plantier*, *Magna Charta*, *Paul Verdier* (Hybrid China), *Madam Hardy*, and *Madam Zoetman* (Damask). Many of the groups of Summer Roses, by hybridization, are greatly intermixed; in some classes but one or two varieties are considered worth growing; on this account we see no use in a catalogue for a multitude of divisions, and therefore place them all in one class.

PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES.

Blooming continually, or at intervals from June to November.

Bengal or China Roses.

(ROSA INDICA.)

These are mostly of moderate growth, and though not fragrant are very appropriate and beautiful for beds on a lawn, and for pot culture in the house. The foliage is in five leaflets, rather small. They bloom all Summer and Autumn in the open ground; but are more tender than any other class except the Teas. This class is admirably adapted for the Window Garden. *All are on their own roots.*

Bourbon Roses.

(ROSA BOURBONIANA.)

These are not quite hardy, but a very slight protection suffices them. Those of moderate growth require close pruning. They are continual bloomers, mostly of rapid

growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage, and are the most beautiful in the Autumn. The flowers for the most part are produced in clusters, and are generally of light color, well shaped and somewhat fragrant. The *moderate* growers are mostly suitable for low beds on the lawn. Owing to hybridization with other classes, the varieties differ very greatly in their characteristics. *All are on their own roots.*

Noisette or Champney Roses.

(ROSA MOSCHATATA HYBRIDA.)

The Noisette Rose is a product of America, and obtains its name from Phillippe Noisette, a florist from Charleston, South Carolina.

John Champney, of Charleston, from the seed of the White Musk Rose, fertilized by the Blush China, raised a variety which was called Champney's Pink Cluster. A few years after this, Phillippe Noisette, from the seed of Champney's Pink Cluster, raised the Blush Noisette, and this he sent to his brother, Louis Noisette, of Paris, under the name of Noisette Rose. The true name, therefore, for this class, should be the Champney, but the change cannot now be made.

This group is naturally of vigorous growth, nearly hardy, and produces large clusters of flowers; but, through hybridization with the Tea section, the original characteristics have, in part, disappeared. The varieties now generally grown are less hardy, and have partially lost the clustering tendency; but the flowers have much more substance and are far more beautiful. As they now exist, they are valuable as Sarmentous or Pillar Roses in sheltered positions, and particularly so under glass. Nothing can be finer than a wall covered with Lamarque or Cloth of Gold. The leaflets are five to seven in number. *All are on their own roots.*

Tea Roses.

(ROSA INDICA ODORATA.)

All are on their own roots.

The Tea Rose may well be taken as a synonym for all that is delicately beautiful. What refinement of color, what subdued yet powerful fragrance do they possess! They may justly be called the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers, many of them, are large and very delicate in their shades of colors, such as white, straw, salmon, and various tints of rose combined with these. While, as a rule, they are inferior to the Hybrid Perpetuals in brilliancy of color and fullness of flower, the distinctions between varieties is equally marked, and for bouquets and cut flowers they greatly excel all other classes. Like other tender Roses their flowers improve in quality as the season advances, and reach perfection in Autumn. In judging the merits of a Tea Rose we do not always consider fullness of flowers a requisite. A Hybrid Perpetual is nothing if not at least moderately full, but some of our most valued Teas have but very few petals, and are comparatively single. Such are Bon Silene, Isabella Sprunt, Safrano, etc. All these have exquisitely formed buds, and are therefore prized as invaluable. The Teas are more tender than any of the other classes, and need a little more care in their protection. We have rejected all varieties that are of feeble growth (excepting *Niphotos*), and unhealthy habit, retaining only such as combine beauty of flower with good constitution.

Hybrid Tea Roses.

(ROSA INDICA ODORATA HYBRIDA.)

This is a comparatively new group, flowering as profusely as the Monthly Roses, produced from crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals; it is yet in an incipient state; within a few years there will, doubtless, be a great many varieties introduced. There has not been opportunity for testing the hardiness of most of the kinds, but they will probably prove quite as robust as the *Victor Verdier* race of Remontant Roses. La France, the oldest variety of the class, is probably more highly prized by connoisseurs than any other Rose, and though none of the new varieties in this division have proved her equal, there will yet be found, we hope, some worthy companions among them.

Polyantha Roses.

(ROSA POLYANTHA.)

This is an interesting group from Japan, of comparatively recent introduction. The foliage and flowers are both very small, the latter being produced *in panicles*. The original varieties are non-remontant, but what we offer are crosses or hybrids, natural or artificial, between the single flowered Polyantha and varieties of other classes, Teas, etc. They are ever blooming, of slender growth, produce extremely beautiful little flowers, and are quite as hardy as the Hybrid Noisettes and Hybrid Teas. Their character of blossoming in paniced clusters, gives them a distinctive interest, and they are much esteemed by those who have seen them. As an edging for a bed of monthly roses, they are very effective and useful. We are greatly pleased with them, and strongly recommend them to all devotees of the Rose.

Hybrid Climbing or Sarmentous Roses.

(ROSA HYBRIDA SCANDENS.)

These are of modern origin, coming from various sources; many of them are sports from varieties of Remontant Roses. It promises to be a valuable and interesting group. None of them make growth enough to cover large buildings, but for trellis or pillar work they are very desirable.

Perpetual Moss Roses.

(ROSA CENTIFOLIA MUSCOSA.)

These have the same characteristics as the other Moss Roses, except that they flower in Autumn. A great many so-called Perpetual Moss Roses have been sent out, but those which we offer are the only ones, in our opinion, that are worth growing. None of these give buds that are equal in quality to some of the Summer varieties, but they come at a time of year when the others are not to be had, and are therefore useful.

Hybrid Noisette Roses.

(ROSA NOISETTIANA HYBRIDA.)

This is a modern group of considerable importance, obtained chiefly from crosses between Remontant, Bourbon and Noisette Roses. They generally flower in small clusters, and bloom freely throughout the year. The flowers are mostly white, and though small, are generally of good form. They are of about the same hardiness as the Bourbons and Hybrid Teas, requiring a little more care in their protection than the Hybrid Perpetuals. *Eliza Belle* and *Mme. Noman* are the most beautiful, but are also the poorest growers. It is a class quite subject to mildew.

Hybrid Remontant or Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

(*ROSA DAMASCENA HYBRIDA.*)

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like *Alfred Colomb*, *Louis can Houtte*, *Mme. Victor Verdier*, etc., are most deliciously perfumed.

Although they are styled *perpetual* bloomers, none of them are such in reality. However, many of them yield a fair second crop of flowers in the Autumn, which is very acceptable. Aside from this, there is no class, take it all in all, so popular and which gives such general satisfaction.

ABBREVIATIONS, describing the classes to which the varieties belong.

A. —Austrian.	H. R. —Hybrid Remontant.
Ay. —Ayrshire.	H. T. —Hybrid Tea.
Bk. —Banksia.	M. —Moss.
Beng. —Bengal.	Mult. —Multiflora.
B. —Bourbon.	N. —Noisette.
Cl. T. —Climbing Tea.	P. M. —Perpetual Moss.
Dam. —Damask.	Pol. —Polyanthus.
Fr. —French.	P. —Prairie.
H. Ch. —Hybrid China.	Prov. —Provence.
H. Cl. —Hybrid Climbing.	S. —Scotch.
H. N. —Hybrid Noisette.	T. —Tea.

ABBREVIATIONS USED, Describing the Habit of Growth.

Vig.—For vigorous, being those varieties which are most rampant in growth and produce long, strong shoots.

Free.—Varieties which rank next to the above in growth.

Mod.—Moderate; these mark a fair, compact growth, but less strong than the preceding.

Dwf.—Dwarf; these are the most delicate or slow growing sorts. Among hardy Roses, those marked *dwf.* should almost invariably be budded.

MANNER OF DESCRIPTION.

1st.—**Habit of Growth.**—*Vig.*, *free*, *mod.*, *dwf.*

2d.—**Color.**—The prevailing shade in the most perfect development of the flower.

3d.—**Size.**—Small. Flowers from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

Medium. “ “ 2 to 3 “ “

Large. “ “ 3 to 4 “ “

Very Large. “ “ 4 to 5 “ “

4th.—**Fullness.**—**SEMI-DOUBLE.** With 2 to 4 rows of petals. **DOUBLE.** Having more than 4 rows of petals, but which show the stamens when fully blown. **FULL.** When the stamens are hid.

5th.—**Form.**—CUPPED. Inner petals shorter than the outer ones, the latter stand erect and are generally somewhat incurved; example, *Baroness Rothschild*. GLOBULAR. Outer petals are concave with convex edges, folding richly one about the other, tapering from the center. Example, *Countess of Serenye*. FLAT. The surface of the flower is level or nearly even, and all the petals are exposed to view. Example, *Mme. Hardy*.

6th.—Peculiarities of foliage, thorns, number of leaflets, fragrance, etc.

It is hoped that the above will make intelligible the terms used to describe the different varieties.

PRICES OF ROSES.

LARGE PLANTS BY EXPRESS.

For single plants, the price set opposite each variety.

For varieties priced at 50 cts. each,	\$4 per doz.,	\$25 per 100.
“ “ “ 60 cts. “	\$5 “	\$30 “

Special terms will be given to parties wanting 500 or more, the price depending upon the varieties desired. All large planters who have not bought of us are urged to visit our grounds and see the quality of the plants we offer; we are sure they will be convinced of the superiority of our stock, and that the best are the cheapest.

Particular attention is called to the care we have always exercised in keeping our stock true to name, and, also that with a very few exceptions, separately noted, we grow those sorts only that are thoroughly distinct, and of *healthy* habit. Plants that are false to name, or are constitutionally of weak growth and sickly habit, are dear at any price.

SMALL PLANTS BY MAIL,

Grown in 2½ and 3-inch pots will be supplied at half the price asked for the larger plants.

Varieties of Roses that cannot be sent by Mail.

There are a number of varieties which propagate from cuttings with so much difficulty, some of them utterly refusing to grow, that to save our customers disappointment, we have found it necessary to append a list of all such. Henceforth, these varieties can only be obtained as *budded plants sent by express*; we have none to send by mail, and all parties desiring plants by mail will please consult this list before sending their order.

Abel Grand, Baroness Rothschild, Blanche fleur, Boieldieu, Centifolia or Cabbage, Charles Margottin, Climbing Edwd. Morren, Common Moss, Crested Moss, Duke of Albany, Edward Morren, Emily Laxton, Etienne Levet, Eugenie Verdier, Francois Michelon, Gracilis, Harrison Weir, Harrison's Yellow, Hippolyte Jamain, Horace Vernet, Laneii, Little Gem, Mabel Morrison, Mad. Edwd. Ory, Mad. Gabriel Luizet, Mad. Hardy, Mad. Lacharme, Mad. Noman, Marguerite de St. Amande, Marquise de Castellane, Merveille de Lyon, Mrs. Laxton, Persian Yellow, Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Rugosa Alba and Rubra, White Baroness, White Bath.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

SELECT ROSES.

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)

Class.		Price Large Size.
H. R.	Abel Carriere , <i>mod.</i> E. Verdier, 1875. Velvety crimson, with fiery center. Of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Shy in Autumn. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Abel Grand , <i>free.</i> Damaizin, 1865. Silvery pink, sometimes glossy-rose; large full, fragrant; valuable in the Autumn. Budded plants.....	50
Beng.	Agrippina or Cramoisi-Superieur , <i>mod.</i> Plantier, 1834. Rich velvety crimson, moderately double, fine in bud; a valuable bedding variety. One of the best.....	50
N.	Aimee Vibert scandens , <i>vig.</i> Curtis, 1841. Pure white, small, double flowers. Identical with the old kind, of which it is a sport, except that it is of stronger growth.....	50
H. R.	Alfred Colomb , <i>free.</i> Lacharme, 1865. Raised from <i>Jacqueminot</i> . Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. One of the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	America , <i>vig.</i> (Professor C. G. Page, of Washington; sent out by Ward, 1859.) Raised from <i>Solfaterre</i> , fertilized by <i>Safrano</i> ; creamy yellow; with a salmon tinge.....	50
H. R.	American Beauty , <i>vig.</i> (Hon. G. Bancroft; sent out by Geo. Field & Bro., 1885.) Large, globular; deep pink shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a desirable variety for forcing and may be found valuable for cultivation out of doors.....	75
T.	Angele Jacquier , <i>free.</i> Guillot, 1879. Pale rose, sometimes flesh; the base of petals tinged with coppery yellow; very sweet; free flowering. A lovely Tea, bearing some resemblance both to <i>Catherine Mermel</i> and <i>Rubens</i> . Highly commended.....	50
P.	Anna Maria , <i>vig.</i> Samuel Feast, 1843. Blush; cluster large; has few thorns.....	50
H. R.	Anne de Diesbach , <i>vig.</i> Lacharme, 1858. <i>Syn.</i> Glory of France. Raised from <i>La Reine</i> . Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest. Valuable for forcing. Budded and on own roots....	50
H. R.	Annie Wood , <i>mod.</i> or <i>free.</i> E. Verdier, 1866. Vermilion, very fragrant; fine in Autumn; of splendid finish. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Antoine Verdier , <i>mod.</i> Jamain, 1871. Rose tinged with lilac; well formed buds but without perfume; while not of the first quality, the flowers are as good as those of <i>Hermosa</i> and as freely produced; valuable for bedding. Budded and on own roots.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
B.	Apolline , <i>vig.</i> V. Verdier, 1848. Rosy pink; large cupped flowers, the best of all the Bourbons in open air.....	50
P.	Baltimore Belle , <i>vig.</i> Sam. Feast, 1843. Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.....	50
H. R.	Baron de Bonstetten , <i>vig.</i> Liabaud, 1871. Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.....	50
H. R.	Baroness Rothschild , <i>mod.</i> or <i>duf.</i> Pernet, 1867. Light pink; cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short-jointed; very hardy and a late bloomer. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Baronne Prevost , <i>vig.</i> Deprez. (Sent out by Cochet in 1842.) Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant, very hardy. Budded and on own roots.....	50
Cl. T.	Belle Lyonnaise , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1869. Raised from Gloire de Dijon. Pale yellow, sometimes shaded; distinct, fine. Ranks next to Gloire de Dijon among members of that family.....	50
Ay.	Bennett's Seedling , <i>vig.</i> Bennett, 1840. Pure white double flowers of medium size.....	50
Fr.	Blanchefleur , <i>free.</i> Vibert, 1846. White, tinged with flesh; medium size, flat; very fragrant and good. Blooms in great profusion very early in the season. A valuable garden rose. Budded plants.....	50
P. M.	Blanche Moreau , <i>vig.</i> Moreau-Robert, 1880. Pure white, large, full and of perfect form, the buds and flowers produced in clusters, and freely furnished with deep green moss. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Boieldieu , <i>vig.</i> Garcon, 1877. Cherry red, very large, very full; flat form. An improved <i>Mme. Boll</i> . Budded plants.....	50
T.	Bon Silene , or Silene , <i>free.</i> Hardy, 1839. Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free-flowering. Valuable for the buds.....	50
T.	Bougere , <i>free.</i> Bougere, 1832. Bronzed pink; large and moderately full; one of the hardiest.....	50
H. T.	Brigitte Violet , <i>mod.</i> Levet, 1878. Silvery-rose, slightly tinged with lilac; not highly scented but a good bedder.....	50
H. T.	Captain Christy , <i>mod.</i> or <i>duf.</i> Lacharme, 1873. Flesh-color, deepening towards the center; medium size, sometimes large, full. Ill-shaped flowers are not uncommon, but when the flowers are perfect there are none more admirable.....	60
M.	Captain John Ingram , <i>free.</i> Laffay, 1876. Purplish crimson. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	Caroline Marnesse , <i>free.</i> Roser, 1848. Creamy white, small and full; seven leaflets; nearly hardy; flowers resemble those of <i>Felicite Perpetuelle</i>	50
H. R.	Caroline de Sausal , <i>vig.</i> Raised by Deprez, sent out by Hippolyte-Jamain, 1849. Pale flesh color, deepening towards the center; large, full, flat, often irregular in form. Rather subject to mildew, but a lovely rose when perfect, and one of the hardiest. Generally the best in Autumn. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Caroline Kuster , <i>vig.</i> Pernet, 1873. This is sometimes classed with the Noisettes, but it differs from them in habit, being bushy. Pale yellow, sometimes mottled with rose. A free-blooming, excellent bedding variety.....	50
T.	Catharine Mermet , <i>mod.</i> Guillot-fils, 1869. Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar silvery luster possessed by <i>La France</i> ; large, full, and of beautiful form; when the flowers expand they yield a delightful perfume; decidedly one of the finest Teas; cultivated extensively by florists for cut flowers.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
Pol.	Cecile Brunner , <i>mod.</i> Mme. Ducher, 1880. A hybrid from <i>Polyantha simplex</i> fertilized by a Tea. One of the most beautiful in the class. Salmon-pink, with deep salmon center; very small, full, delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. An exquisite miniature Rose for floral work, opera bouquets, etc. Violets mix well with it and make a bouquet of rare loveliness. Highly commended.	50
N.	Celine Forestier , <i>vig.</i> Trouillard, 1860. Pale yellow, deepening toward the center; the hardiest of the Tea-scented section.	50
Prov.	Centifolia, Cabbage or Common Provence , <i>free.</i> Rose color; large size, globular form; very fragrant. A superb variety. Budded plants	50
H. R.	Charles Darwin , <i>mod. or free.</i> Laxton, 1879. Brownish-crimson with a tinge of violet; large, full, cupped; a superb Rose. Budded and on own roots	50
H. Ch.	Charles Lawson , <i>vig.</i> Lawson, 1853. Rose-color; large, full flowers; fragrant. Budded and on own roots	50
H. R.	Charles Lefebvre , <i>free or mod.</i> Lacharme, 1861. From <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> × <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Reddish-crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish-green; few thorns of light red. A splendid Rose	50
H. R.	Charles Margottin , <i>mod</i> Margottin, 1865. A seedling from <i>Jules Margottin</i> . Reddish-crimson; form semi-cupped; very large, full and sweet; retains the color well, and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped; smooth, reddish wood, with occasional red spines; an excellent, distinct sort. Budded plants	50
T.	Charles Ravalli , <i>free.</i> Pernet, 1875. Carmine rose, not unlike <i>Bon Silene</i>	50
H. Ch.	Chenedolle , <i>vig</i> Bright red; large and double; shoots very spiny. Budded and on own roots	50
H. T.	Cheshaut Hybrid , <i>vig.</i> G. Paul, 1873. From <i>Madame de Tartas</i> × <i>Prince Camille de Rohan</i> . Cherry-carmine, with a shade of violet; flowers large, full, slightly fragrant. A free bloomer in Spring, but not in Autumn; distinct and fine	50
H. R.	Clara Cochet , <i>vig.</i> Lacharme, 1886. Clear satin rose with brighter centers, large and full. Small plants	75
N.	Claire Carnot , <i>free.</i> Guillot-fils, 1873. Pale orange-yellow, somewhat like <i>Celine Forestier</i> , but more fragrant; a beautiful shade; shy bloomer	50
T.	Claudius Levet , <i>vig.</i> Levet pere, 1886. Carmine rose, salmon center; large and full. Small plants	75
H. Cl.	Climbing Bessie Johnson , <i>vig.</i> G. Paul, 1878. Of the <i>Jules Margottin</i> type. Blush, highly scented. A very excellent Pillar Rose. Budded and on own roots	50
Cl. T.	Climbing Devoniensis , <i>vig.</i> Pavitt, 1858. Creamy-white, center sometimes with blush, very large, nearly full, delightfully scented	50
H. Cl.	Climbing Edward Morren , <i>vig.</i> G. Paul, 1879. The flowers are somewhat smaller than those of the old variety and they seem to open better. Budded plants	50
H. Cl.	Climbing Jules Margottin , <i>vig.</i> Cranston, 1875. Carmine-rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all the climbing sports. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning, kept in bush form; it should be in every collection ..	50
H. Cl.	Climbing Victor Verdier , <i>free.</i> G. Paul, 1871. Carmine-rose. Budded and on own roots	50
N.	Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella , <i>free.</i> Coqueran, 1843. Raised from <i>Lamarque</i> . Deep yellow center, with sulphur edges; large double flowers. A magnificent variety, but difficult to grow. Prune sparingly.	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
B.	Comice de Tarn-et-Garonne , <i>mod.</i> Pradel, 1852. Carmine-red; well formed, fragrant, free blooming.....	50
M.	Common Moss , <i>free.</i> Pale rose, very beautiful buds. A great favorite. Budded plants.....	50
	Common Sweet Briar , <i>vig.</i> Single pink flowers, followed in Autumn, by brightly colored hedges. Specially valued for the pungent fragrance of the foliage; fine for hedges.....	50
H. R.	Comtesse Cecile de Chabillant , <i>mod.</i> Marest, 1859. Deep pink, of medium size; full, fragrant, of perfect globular form. A lovely rose, very hardy. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Comtesse de Frigneuse , <i>vig.</i> Guillot et fils, 1886. Delicate canary yellow; large, full, well formed; bud long and pointed; free flowering; very promising.....	75
M.	Comtesse de Murinais , <i>vig.</i> Vibert, 1843. White, tinged with flesh. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Comtesse de Nadaillac , <i>mod.</i> Guillot, 1871. Coppery-yellow, illumined with carmine rose; large, full, distinct and effective. An estimable rose.....	50
H. R.	Comtesse de Serenye , <i>mod.</i> Lacharme, 1874. Silvery pink, often mottled; a full finely shaped, globular flower of medium size, slightly fragrant; not reliable about opening, but a very free bloomer. The blooms are not good in wet weather. Appears in perfection late in the season, after most of the Hybrids have passed out of bloom. Requires and merits extra care. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Comtesse Riza du Parc , <i>free.</i> Schwartz, 1876. Raised from <i>Comtesse de Labarthe</i> . Bronzed rose, with a carmine tint; flowers of medium size, moderately full, highly perfumed. One of the best under glass. A shy bloomer when bedded out.....	50
H. N.	Coquette des Alpes , <i>vig.</i> or <i>free.</i> Lacharme, 1867. White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form, semi-cupped; wood, long, jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class.....	50
H. N.	Coquette des Blanches , <i>vig.</i> or <i>free.</i> Lacharme, 1872. Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower. This seems to supersede <i>Baronne de Maynard</i> and <i>Mme. Alfred de Rougemont</i>	50
T.	Coquette de Lyon , <i>free.</i> or <i>vig.</i> Ducher, 1870. Pale yellow; medium or small size; the most productive and the most valuable bedding sort of all the Teas.....	50
T.	Cornelia Cook , <i>mod.</i> Anthony Cook, 1855. A seedling from <i>Devoniensis</i> . Pale, yellowish-white, sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers very large and very full; not a free bloomer, and often does not open well, but a superb rose when well grown.....	50
H. R.	Countess of Oxford , <i>mod.</i> Guillot-pere, 1869. A seedling from <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in the bud; valuable for forcing. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. Ch.	Coupe d'Hebe , <i>vig.</i> Laffay, 1840. Deep pink; moderately large, cupped-shaped flowers; seven leaflets. A fine Rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
M.	Crested Moss , <i>free.</i> Vibert, 1827. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew, A fragrant, very beautiful rose. Budded plants.....	50
Beng.	Douglass , <i>free.</i> V. Verdier, 1848. Crimson, medium size, semi-double; fine buds. A valuable variety for forcing, giving larger buds than <i>Agrippina</i>	50
H. R.	Duc de Montpensier , <i>free.</i> Leveque, 1876. Red, shaded with crimson; a good sort. Budded and on own roots.....	60

Class.		Price Large Size.
Beng.	Ducher, free. Ducher, 1869. Pure white, good form; medium size; free bloomer.....	50
B.	Duchesse de Thuringe, free. Guillot, 1847. White, slightly tinged with lilac. A free bloomer.....	50
Beng.	Duchess of Edinburgh, mod. Nabonnand, 1874. Seedling from <i>Souvenir de David d'Angers</i> . Deep crimson, turning lighter as the bud expands; of good size, moderately full; no fragrance; flowers freely.....	50
H. R.	Duke of Albany, vig. W. Paul & Son, 1882. Vivid crimson when first opening, changing darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full; a free Autumnal bloomer. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Duke of Teck, free or vig. G. Paul, 1880. Very bright crimson; full, medium size; particularly fine early in the season. Much the best of its type; commended. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Earl of Dufferin, vig. Alexander Dickson & Sons, 1887. "A hybrid perpetual of a remarkably vigorous growth and bushy habit, with thick handsome foliage. It is an early, continuous, and late bloomer; flowers of large size, full, perfect symmetry and of a most delightful fragrance, remaining a long time in good condition; color rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; petals large, round and very smooth. The finest and most distinct dark colored Rose yet produced." Small plants ready May 1st.....	1 50
H. R.	Earl of Pembroke, vig. Bennett, 1882. Form and habit of <i>Marquise de Castellane</i> , but not quite so thorny; color very soft, velvety crimson, enlivened on the margin of the petals with bright red; quite distinct. Budded plants.....	75
B.	Edward Desfosses, free. Renard-Courtier, 1840. Fine carmine rose; fragrant, good.....	50
H. R.	Edward Morren, vig. Granger, 1868. Cherry-rose; large, flat flower, very full, often imperfect. A splendid exhibition sort when well grown. Budded plants.....	50
H. N.	Eliza Boelle, mod. Guillot, 1869. White, delicately tinged with pink; medium size; full, beautiful circular form. An exquisite rose. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Emily Laxton, free or vig. Laxton, 1877. Cherry-rose; good in the bud. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Etienne Levet, mod. Levet, 1871. Raised from <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Carmine-red; one of the finest in the type. Budded plants....	50
T.	Etoile de Lyon, free. Guillot, 1881. A splendid yellow Tea. It is of the same form, size and fullness of its rival, <i>Perle des Jardins</i> , but is of a lighter yellow, without salmon,—more the shade of <i>Coquette de Lyon</i> , and is of better habit. This variety has not proved satisfactory to some growers because the outer petals have been ragged.....	50
H. R.	Eugenie Verdier, dwarf. Guillot-fils, 1869. Raised from <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Beautiful silvery-pink, tinged with fawn; large, full, finely formed; exquisite buds; large, lustrous foliage; forces well. One of the most beautiful roses of the <i>Victor Verdier</i> type. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	E. Y. Teas, mod. or dwarf. E. Verdier, 1874. Carmine-crimson, highly scented. An improved <i>Senateur Vaisse</i> . Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Fisher Holmes, vig. or free. E. Verdier, 1865. Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose; one that may be briefly described as an improved <i>Jacqueminot</i> , being of better quality and producing more flowers under glass. Budded and on own roots.....	50
Bk.	Fortune's Double Yellow, from China, 1845, vig. Bronzed yellow, sometimes with a shade of red; medium size; double; seven leaflets. A shy bloomer; should not be pruned.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
H. R.	Francois Levet, vig. A. Levet, 1880. Cherry-red; medium size; well formed, one of the <i>Paul Verdier</i> style; very free bloomer.....	50
H. R.	Francois Michelin, free. Levet, 1871. A seedling from <i>La Reine</i> . Deep carmine-rose; very large, full and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Light green wood and foliage; thorns not numerous, wood long-jointed; foliage slightly crimped like <i>La Reine</i> ; habit very erect. A very distinct choice sort; excellent, late in June and July, when other varieties are gone, and also in the Autumn. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Gabriel Tournier, free or vig. Levet, 1876. Rosy-red; large, globular flowers; particularly free in Autumn. An improved <i>Peonia</i> . Budded and on own roots.....	50
P.	Gem of the Prairies, free. Adolphus Burgess, 1865. Red, occasionally blotched with white; a supposed cross hybrid between <i>Queen of the Prairies</i> and <i>Madam Laffay</i> . Large, flat flowers; the only variety in the class which is fragrant. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	General Jacqueminot, vig. Rouselet, 1853. A probable seedling from the Hybrid China, <i>Gloire des Rosamanes</i> . Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.....	50
T.	General Tartas, free. Bernede. Buff rose; of special value for the buds.....	50
H. R.	General Washington, mod. Granger, 1861. A seedling from <i>Triomphe de l'Exposition</i> . Bright red, with crimson shade; large flat form, often indented or imperfect; very full, and a very free bloomer. Budded and on own roots.....	50
B.	George Peabody, mod. Pehtland, 1857. Rich crimson with a shade of carmine; a bright attractive shade; full; fragrant. One of the best.....	50
H. R.	George Prince, free or vig. E. Verdier, 1864. Rosy-crimson. A free blooming, excellent rose. Budded and on own roots....	50
T.	Gerard Desbois, vig. Bright red; of good habit and form, and one of the hardiest.....	50
H. R.	Gloire Lyonnaise, vig. Guillot-fils, 1885. White, tinted yellow; large, moderately full; resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance. It appears to possess merit but we have not grown it long enough to give a decided opinion.....	75
Cl. T.	Gloire de Dijon, vig. Jacotot, 1853. Color, a combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers very large, of good globular form; hardy.....	60
H. R.	Glory of Cheshunt, vig. G. Paul, 1880. Rich crimson, double; effective; shy in the Autumn. Budded and on own roots.....	50
M.	Gracilis, free. Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate, fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Harrison Weir, mod. Turner, 1879. Velvety crimson brightened with scarlet; globular form; fragrant and good. Budded plants.....	75
A.	Harrison's Yellow, free. Harrison, 1830. Golden yellow; medium size; semi-double. A freer bloomer than <i>Persian Yellow</i> . Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Henry Shultheis, vig. Bennett, 1882. <i>Mabel Morrison</i> × <i>E. Y. Teas</i> . Large, good form, and very full; color, pinkish-rose; sweet-scented. Budded and on own roots.....	75
H. T.	Her Majesty, Bennett, 1885. <i>Mabel Morrison</i> × <i>Canary</i> . "Clear and bright satiny-rose; the flowers are exceedingly large, very full, the petals most symmetrically arranged; growth robust and rapid, foliage handsome." It has not proved satisfactory to us, being a shy bloomer, and mildewing badly, nevertheless	

Class.		Price Large Size.
	on longer trial, qualities may be discovered, which will render it worthy to be retained.....	1 00
B.	Hermosa , <i>mod.</i> Marcheseau, 1840. Bright rose; a most constant bloomer. One of the best.....	50
H. R.	Hippolyte Jamain , <i>mod.</i> Lacharme, 1874. A probable seedling from <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Carmine-red; large, full and fine semi-globular form. The foliage when young has a deeper shade of red than is seen in any other sort. The hardiest of the <i>Victor Verdier</i> type. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Homer , <i>vig.</i> Robert, 1859. Salmon-rose, often richly mottled; a free bloomer; moderately hardy; beautiful buds, varying in color, but always good; best in the open air. A charming sort.	50
H. R.	Horace Vernet , <i>duf. or mod.</i> Guillot, 1866. Crimson, illuminated with scarlet; large, double, of beautiful wavy outline; in constitution, delicate. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Isabella Sprunt , <i>free.</i> Rev. Jas. M. Sprunt, 1865. Sulphur-yellow; very beautiful in the bud. A sport from <i>Safrano</i> , which variety it greatly resembles in every particular save the color of the flower.....	50
Beng.	James Sprunt , <i>vig.</i> Rev. Jas. M. Sprunt, 1858. A climbing sport from <i>Agrippina</i> ; crimson; the same color as the parent sort, but the flowers fuller and larger.....	50
H. R.	Jean Liabaud , <i>free.</i> Liabaud, 1875. Crimson-maroon, illuminated with scarlet; large, full, fragrant. A very beautiful dark rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	John Hopper , <i>free.</i> Ward, 1862. A seedling from <i>Jules Margottin</i> , fertilized by <i>Mme. Vidot</i> . Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; light red thorns, not numerous. A profuse bloomer, and standard sort. Budded and on own roots	50
T.	Jules Finger , <i>free.</i> Ducher, 1879. Bronzed-rose, very large; sweet-scented. An improved <i>General Tartas</i>	50
H. R.	Lady Helen Stewart , <i>vig.</i> Alexander Dickson & Sons, 1887. "A hybrid perpetual of vigorous growth, with stout, erect wood, and thick handsome foliage; flowers well carried on a long stiff stem, large, full, of most perfect form, and very highly perfumed; color, bright crimson-scarlet uniform throughout, petals of great substance, large, round. A very distinct and beautiful variety, flowering profusely throughout the entire season until late in Autumn, when it is especially fine." Small plants ready after May 1st.	1 50
H. T.	La France , <i>mod. or free.</i> Guillot-fils, 1867. Raised from seed of a Tea Rose. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all Roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.....	50
M.	Laueii , <i>mod.</i> Laffay, 1854. Red; good foliage with five leaflets; not subject to mildew. Budded plants.....	50
T.	La Princesse Vera , <i>free or vig.</i> Nabonnand, 1878. Flesh, bordered with coppery-rose; large, full; very handsome in bud as well as when fully developed; not much scent; excellent for bedding. A useful rose that should be generally grown....	50
H. R.	La Reine , <i>free or vig.</i> Laffay, 1844. Glossy rose, large, moderately full; very free flowering, and one of the most hardy. A useful Rose, though no longer Queen. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	La Rosiere , <i>free.</i> Damaizin, 1874. Belonging to the <i>Prince Camille</i> type. Velvety-crimson. A fine rose, excelling <i>Prince Camille</i> ; petals with good substance. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	Lamarque , <i>vig.</i> Marechal, 1830. White, with sulphur center; flowers in clusters; generally seven leaflets. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
T.	Letty Coles , <i>free</i> . Keynes, 1875. Rose-colored. A sport from <i>Madame Willermoz</i>	50
M.	Little Gem , <i>duf.</i> W. Paul, 1880. A miniature Moss Rose, forming compact bushes densely covered with small double crimson flowers, beautifully mossed. Budded plants.....	50
Pol.	Little White Pet , <i>vig.</i> One of the prettiest of this class; very free.....	50
H. R.	Louis Van Houtte , <i>duf.</i> or <i>mod.</i> Lacharme, 1869. Crimson maroon; medium size; sometimes large, full. A tender sort, but very free blooming and, altogether, the best crimson Rose we have. Budded and on own roots.....	50
B.	Louise Odier , <i>vig.</i> Margottin, 1851. Bright rose; large and of good shape; hardy.....	50
H. R.	Mabel Morrison , <i>mod.</i> Broughton, 1878. White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the Autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> . A very valuable white rose. Budded plants.....	50
H. T.	Mme. Alexandre Bernaix , <i>mod.</i> Guillot, 1877. Salmon-rose, the petals sometimes edged with blush. A splendid sort under glass.....	50
Cl. T.	Mme. Berard , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1870. A seedling from <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> , which it resembles, but the flowers are less full, of a fresher shade, and better in the bud. A valuable addition to the <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> family.....	50
T.	Mme. Bravy , <i>mod.</i> Guillot, of <i>Pont Cherein</i> , 1848; sent out by Guillot-pere, of Lyons. <i>Syn. Alba Rosea, Mme. Sertot.</i> Creamy-white, large, full; of very symmetrical form and delicate fragrance. A superb Tea.....	50
T.	Mme. Chedanne Guinoiseau , <i>free.</i> Leveque, 1880. A fine deep yellow; a beautiful, free-flowering sort that is likely to be much sought for by florists. A rival for <i>Isabella Sprunt</i> , but more full and of a deeper shade.....	60
T.	Mme. Cusin , <i>vig.</i> Guillot-fils, 1881. Violet-rose, tinged with yellow, fine form.....	50
T.	Mme. de Tartas , <i>mod.</i> Bernede. Bright rose, large, full and free blooming.....	50
T.	Mme. de Vatry , <i>free.</i> Red, shaded with salmon; of good form both in bud and flower; a choice old sort.....	50
T.	Mme. de Watteville , <i>vig.</i> Guillot-fils, 1884. Salmon white, each petal bordered with bright rose like a tulip; buds long, fragrant.....	50
P. M.	Mme. Edward Ory , <i>mod.</i> Moreau-Robert, 1854. Carmine-red. Budded plants.....	60
T.	Mme. Francois Janin , <i>duf.</i> Levet, 1872. Orange-yellow, small-size, beautiful buds; very distinct in color and fragrance. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Mme. Falcot , <i>mod.</i> Guillot-fils, 1858. Nankeen, changing to yellow.....	50
H. R.	Mme. Gabriel Luizet , <i>vig.</i> or <i>free.</i> Liabaud, 1878. Pink, distinct, very large, cupped shape; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> . Budded plants.....	50
Dam.	Mme. Hardy , <i>vig.</i> Hardy, 1832. White, large, very full, flat form; highly fragrant. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Mme. Joly , <i>free.</i> Rose-color, medium size; fragrant and of good shape. Seems to contain some Bourbon blood. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. Ch.	Mme. Lacharme , <i>duf.</i> Lacharme, 1872. From <i>Jules Margottin</i> and <i>Sombreuil</i> . White, slightly shaded with pink; medium size; globular, full flowers. The habit is bushy; wood short, pointed, pale green; small crimped foliage; small red thorns; quite hardy. Budded plants.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
T.	Mme. Lambard , <i>free</i> . Lacharme, 1877. Rosy salmon, but somewhat variable in color; large, full, very distinct and beautiful.....	50
H. N.	Mme. Noman , <i>def.</i> Guillot-pere, 1867. White, sometimes with shaded center, medium size; full, globular. A rose of exquisite beauty. Budded plants.....	50
H. Ch.	Mme. Plantier , <i>free</i> . Plantier, 1835. Pure white, above medium size; full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Foliage rather small, seven leaflets. One of the best white roses for hedges and for massing in groups.....	50
T.	Mme. Remond , <i>vig.</i> Lambert, 1882. Flowers of medium size, yellow, bordered with purplish rose.....	50
Cl. T.	Mme. Trifle , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1869. Yellow, suffused with fawn.....	50
H. R.	Mme. Victor Verdier , <i>mod.</i> E. Verdier, 1863. Carmine-crimson, large, full, very fragrant; excellent. Budded, and on own roots.....	50
T.	Mme. Welche , <i>mod.</i> Ducher, 1878. Yellow, the center orange-yellow, large, rather flat form; a distinct, good rose.....	50
Dam.	Mme. Zetman , <i>mod. or free.</i> Delicate flesh, changing to white, large, very full, flat form. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. Ch.	Magna Charta , <i>vig.</i> W. Paul, 1876. Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent Rose. Valuable for forcing. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	Marechal Niel , <i>free</i> . Pradel, 1864. Said to be a seedling from <i>Isabella Gray</i> . Deep yellow; very large; very full; globular; highly scented. It is of delicate constitution and requires careful treatment; it should not be severely pruned. The finest of all Yellow Roses.....	50
H. R.	Marguerite de St. Amande , <i>free</i> . Sansal, 1864. Bright rose, very beautiful in the bud state; this variety will give more fine blooms in the Autumn than almost any other in the class. One of the most valuable Roses. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Marie Baumann , <i>mod.</i> Baumann, 1863. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant; wood freely covered with rather small, light red thorns. Extra fine. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Marie Ducher , <i>free</i> . Ducher, 1868. Salmon-rose; very large, full, and a free bloomer; the form of <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> ; excellent habit.....	50
T.	Marie Guillot , <i>mod.</i> Guillot-fils, 1874. White tinted with pale yellow; large, full, and of fine shape. A most beautiful rose but not fragrant.....	50
H. R.	Marie Rady , <i>free</i> . Fontaine, 1865. Vermilion, shaded with crimson; large, very full, of fine globular form. A fragrant, superb sort, but a shy bloomer in Autumn. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Marie Van Houtte , <i>free</i> . Ducher, 1871. From <i>Madame de Tartas</i> and <i>Madame Falcot</i> . White, slightly tinged with yellow; edge of petals often lined with rose; flowers large and full; in every way a most charming sort. Highly commended.....	50
H. R.	Marquise de Castellane , <i>mod.</i> Pernet, 1869. Carmine-rose, a bright and permanent shade, very large, very full; not fragrant, but a very effective exhibition variety. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Marshall P. Wilder . It was raised by us from the seed of the Gen. Jacqueminot, and has flowered several seasons, giving us ample time to judge correctly of its qualities. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; color, cherry-carmine, much like a light-colored Marie Baumann, or a shade deeper than Marie Rady, and very fragrant. In wood, foliage and form of flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb, but the seedling excels that famous	

Class.		Price Large Size.
	variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other Remontants are out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved Alfred Colomb, and as good a rose as has been raised by any one. It is undoubtedly the best American Rose yet offered, and the finest of its color. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Maurice Bernardin , <i>vig.</i> or <i>free</i> . Granger, 1861. <i>Syn. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Exposition de Brie.</i> A seedling from <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> . Bright crimson, large, moderately full; a good free blooming sort, generally coming in clusters. Perhaps the most prolific of all crimson Roses in the Spring. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Merveille de Lyon , <i>mod.</i> Pernet, 1882. Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> , with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety. Budded plants.....	75
Pol.	Mignonette , <i>mod.</i> Guillot, 1881. Delicate rose, changing to blush, very small, double; a little smaller than <i>Paquerette</i> , and less full, but distinct and attractive. A strong grower and very free bloomer. One of the best of the type.....	50
T.	Miss Ethel Brownlow , <i>vig.</i> Alexander Dickson & Sons, 1887. "A Tea of robust branching habit; foliage rich and handsome; very free flowering; flowers well carried on a long, stout stem, large of great substance, and perfect form, always opening well; color bright salmon pink, shaded yellow at base of petals. Thoroughly distinct." Small plants after May 1st.....	1 50
T.	Miss May Paul , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1881. White, veined and striped lilac; reverse of petals red; large, full, and well formed.....	50
P.	Mrs. Hovey , <i>vig.</i> Joshua Pierce, 1850. Pale, delicate blush, becoming almost white, resembles <i>Baltimore Belle</i>	50
H. R.	Mrs. Laxton , <i>def.</i> Laxton, 1878. Rosy crimson, beautiful form. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Namenlose Schone , <i>vig.</i> A variety in which much merit has been discovered by German growers. The true name being lost this expressive name has been given it. It is white tinged with sulphur yellow; very fragrant, both buds and flowers large and well formed; very free blooming. Small plants....	75
T.	Niphotos , <i>def.</i> Bougere, 1844. White, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow; long pointed buds, the petals thick and durable. A very beautiful variety under glass; it is not suited for growing in open air.....	50
T.	Odorata, or Blush Tea , <i>free</i> . Carmine, fading to pink or blush; flowers somewhat loose, but very large and good in the bud; very fragrant and free flowering.....	50
Fr.	Œillet Flammande , <i>free</i> . Vibert, 1845. White, striped with rose, like a variegated Carnation; medium sized, double flowers. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Papa Gontier , <i>vig.</i> Nabonnand, 1883. Rose shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; large, semi-double, fragrant, free growing, profuse flowering; very popular for winter forcing...	75
Pol.	Paquerette , <i>mod.</i> Guillot, 1875. This is the oldest of the white varieties, and, in our opinion, the most useful. Pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering in panicles of from five to forty blooms, full, prettily formed, recalling blossoms of the double-flowering cherry. In flower continuously from June to November. A rose for the million.....	50
H. R.	Paul Neyron , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1869. A seedling from <i>Victor Verdier</i> , fertilized by <i>Anne de Diesbach</i> . Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Budded and on own roots.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
H. R.	Paul Jamain , <i>free</i> . Jamain, 1878. Crimson, slightly tinged with violet-red; similar to <i>Charles Lefebvre</i> . Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. Ch.	Paul Verdier , <i>vig</i> . C. Verdier, 1866. Carmine-red, large well-built flowers. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Pauline Labonte , <i>vig</i> . Pradel, 1852. Salmon-rose, large, full, of fine healthy habit, and one of the most hardy.....	50
T.	Perle des Jardins , <i>free</i> . Levet, 1874. A beautiful straw-color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering. Now established as the most popular yellow Rose for forcing.....	50
Pol.	Perle d'Or , <i>mod</i> . Dubreuil. Nankeen yellow with orange center, in the way of <i>Anna Marie de Montracel</i> ; very dwarf, branching habit, blooming in clusters of twenty to thirty flowers.....	50
A.	Persian Yellow , <i>free</i> . Willock, 1830. Bright yellow, small, nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year, in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had. Budded plants.....	50
H. T.	Pierre Guillot , <i>mod</i> . Guillot, 1879. Deep red, tinged with crimson, full, well-formed, fragrant; it is but little lighter in color than <i>Duke of Connaught</i> , much more fragrant, and should be grown by all ordinary cultivators in place of <i>Duke of Connaught</i> . It makes quite a desirable bedding variety.....	50
H. R.	Pierre Notting , <i>free</i> . Portemer, 1863. Deep maroon, illumined with bright crimson, often suffused with velvet; large, or very large, globular form, pointed buds, highly scented. A superb dark rose, often at its best in the Autumn; should be in every collection. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Pride of Waltham , <i>vig</i> . Wm. Paul & Son, 1882. Delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose. Flowers large and full.	
H. R.	Prince Camille de Rohan , <i>free</i> . E. Verdier, 1861. Deep velvety-crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid Rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Prince de Portia , <i>free</i> . E. Verdier, 1865. Vermilion, medium size, moderately full, well-formed; one of the most fragrant; a splendid variety. Budded and on own roots.....	50
M.	Princess Adelaide , <i>vig</i> . Laffay, 1845. Pale rose, of medium size and good form. Foliage often blotched or variegated. Good in bud and flower. Do not prune this variety severely..	50
T.	Princess Beatrice , <i>mod</i> . Bennett, 1886. "flowers large, full, of fine form, petals round, broad and very thick; outside petals pale yellow; center, rich golden yellow, edge of petals lightly laced with bright rose; handsome foliage, free flowering." Small plants.....	1 00
H. Cl.	Princess Louise Victoria , <i>vig</i> . Knight, 1872. Soft salmon-pink; of medium size, of good semi-globular form; not fragrant. Wood rather smooth, foliage dark and handsome. A very beautiful Rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	Pumila , <i>free</i> . Salmon, shaded with rose; very free bloomer. Seems to have <i>Safrano</i> blood.....	50
H. T.	Puritan , <i>vig</i> . Bennett, 1886. A hybrid from <i>Mabel Morrison</i> and <i>Deconiensis</i> . In size and shape resembles the former; flowers large, pure white, sweet; fine foliage.....	1 00
P.	Queen of the Prairies , <i>vig</i> . Samuel Feast, 1843. Bright rosy-red, frequently with white stripe. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated.....	50
H. R.	Queen of Queens , <i>vig</i> . Paul, 1882. Flowers pink with blush edges, large and full; of perfect form. Budded and on own roots.	75
H. R.	Queen of Waltham , <i>mod</i> , or <i>free</i> . W. Paul & Son, 1875. Cherry-crimson, flowers of good size and form; a late blooming variety; quite fragrant. Budded and on own roots.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
B.	Queen of the Bourbons , <i>mod.</i> Mauger, 1834. Fawn and rose; fragrant and a profuse bloomer.....	50
Beng.	Queen's Scarlet , <i>mod.</i> Hallock & Thorpe, 1880. Crimson; seems to be almost the same as <i>Agrippina</i>	50
H. R.	Red Gauntlet , <i>vig.</i> W. Paul & Son, 1881. Bright scarlet-crimson, shaded with deep rose, very large and full. A distinct and handsome variety of good habit and constitution. Budded plants.....	60
Cl. T.	Reine Marie Henriette , <i>vig.</i> A. Levet, 1878. A seedling from <i>Mme. Berard</i> , fertilized by <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> . Flowers large, full; color, beautiful cherry-red, a pure shade; flowers somewhat scented. An extra fine climbing variety.....	50
H. T.	Reine Olga de Wurtemberg , <i>vig.</i> Nabonnand, 1881. Brilliant red; very large, semi-double.....	50
H. R.	Rev. J. B. M. Camm , <i>mod.</i> Turner, 1875. Carmine-rose, a fine, enduring shade, medium size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free blooming sorts; superb. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Rosalie . This was raised by us from seed of the <i>Marie Van Houtte</i> . It is of slender yet healthy growth; foliage small, dark green; flower small, a little larger than <i>Paquerotte</i> , and of a deep pink color, about the shade of <i>Madame Lambert</i> . It is very pretty in bud and the flowers are of good substance, and remain perfect for a long time. It has a pleasing fragrance.....	50
H. R.	Rosieriste Jacobs , <i>vig.</i> Ducher, 1880. Bright velvety-red, shaded with blackish crimson; large, full; of fine globular form. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Rubens , <i>free</i> . Robert, 1859. White, shaded with rose; long buds; large, full and very beautiful; one of the finest Teas.....	50
	Rugosa Alba , <i>mod.</i> A species from Japan. Single pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; a splendid shrub. Budded plants.....	50
	Rugosa Rosea , <i>vig.</i> Also from Japan. Flowers rose-colored tinged with violet; same size and form but of more vigorous habit than the preceding; a valuable shrub.....	50
	Rugosa Rubra , <i>vig.</i> Another Japan variety. Flowers single of a most beautiful bright rosy-crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich-rosy red color, and are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Safrano , <i>free</i> . Beauregard, 1849. Saffron and apricot; a very free bloomer. One of the oldest varieties, and in the bud state scarcely to be surpassed.....	50
P. M.	Salet , <i>free or vig.</i> Lacharme, 1854. Light rose, large, full; pretty in bud. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	Solfaterre , <i>vig. Syn. Augusta</i> . Boyeau, 1843. Raised from <i>Lamarque</i> . Sulphur yellow, large, full, slightly fragrant.....	50
T.	Sombreuil , <i>vig.</i> Robert & Moreau, 1851. Creamy-white, tinted with rose, very large; quite free from mildew and one of the hardiest. A splendid sort for growing out of doors.....	50
T.	Souvenir de Gabrielle Drevet , <i>vig.</i> Guillot-fils, 1885. "Salmon white, center coppery rose, large and full, very sweet".....	75
B.	Souvenir de la Malmaison , <i>mod.</i> Beluze, 1843. Delicate flesh, tinted with fawn; flat form; very large and full, with rich foliage. A superb Rose.....	50
T.	Souvenir d'un Ami , <i>free</i> . Belot, 1846. Pale rose, sometimes slightly suffused with salmon, very large, full, globular, highly perfumed; an old favorite. Highly esteemed for forcing.....	50
T.	Souvenir de Therese Levet , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1882. Bright red, large and full, a seedling from <i>Adam</i> ; quite a new shade of color.....	50
T.	Souvenir de Victor Hugo , <i>vig.</i> Bonnaire, 1886. "China rose, center coppery; large, full, and distinct".....	75

Class.		Price Large Size.
S.	Stanwell Perpetual , <i>mod.</i> Lee. Blush, medium size, double, delicately scented, foliage very small, nine to eleven leaflets. A hybrid which blooms in the Autumn, and is the earliest to blossom in the Spring of any sort catalogued by us. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Sunset , <i>mod.</i> Henderson, 1884. A sport from <i>Perle des Jardins</i> . Identical in every respect with that variety except that its color, instead of being a canary yellow is of a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange, similar but deeper than <i>Safrano</i> or <i>Mad. Falcot</i> . In size, vigor and productiveness it is in all respects the same as the variety from which it sprung.....	50
T.	Suzanne Blanchet , <i>vig.</i> Nabonnand, 1886. "Rose tinted with flesh color, large and of fine form; very fragrant.....	75
T.	The Bride , <i>free.</i> May, 1885. A sport from <i>Catharine Mermet</i> . Pure white, large, fine form, very fragrant, free bloomer; admirably adapted for forcing; seems to be an acquisition.....	75
T.	Triomphe de Luxembourg , <i>free.</i> Hardy, 1836. Buff-rose, large, good buds, of healthy habit; a desirable bedding variety.	50
P.	Triumphant , <i>vig.</i> Joshua Pierce, 1850. Deep rose, double and compact, distinct. Seven leaflets are not uncommon.....	50
H. R.	Ulrich Brunner , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1881. Raised from <i>Paul Neyron</i> . Cherry-red. Budded plants. Valuable for forcing.....	50
H. R.	Victor Verdier , <i>mod.</i> Lacharme, 1859. Bright rose with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; not fragrant; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. This variety with its numerous progeny, is more tender than any of the other types in the class. A beautiful Rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. T.	Viscountess Folkestone , <i>vig.</i> Bennett, 1887. Creamy pink, large, full, sweet.....	75
N.	W. A. Richardson , <i>vig.</i> Ducher, 1878. Orange yellow, medium size, good form; very distinct.....	50
Bk.	White Banksia , <i>vig.</i> Pure white, small, full flower; violet-scented.....	50
H. R.	White Baroness , <i>mod.</i> G. Paul, 1882. A sport from <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> . Pure white, the same shape and flowers as the parent. Budded plants.....	50
M.	White Bath , <i>mod.</i> Salter. White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. This is by far the best white moss. Budded plants.....	50
T.	White Bon Silene , F. Morat, 1883. A sport of the well-known <i>Bon Silene</i> , of a pearly whiteness, vigorous and free flowering.	50
H. T.	William F. Bennett , <i>vig.</i> Bennett, 1885. Beautiful glowing crimson, similar to <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> with a bud similar to <i>Niphotos</i> ; very fragrant; a very free bloomer but a poor grower and not a success with us.....	75
H. R.	Xavier Olibo , <i>mod. or def.</i> Lacharme, 1864. Very dark, rich crimson, large size; a magnificent, velvety rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
Bk.	Yellow Banksia , <i>vig.</i> Clear yellow; small double flowers.....	50

ROSES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Those which excel for the various qualities considered are marked.*

Roses Most Suitable for Forcing.

SUMMER VARIETIES.—*Blanchefleur, Common Moss, Crested Moss, Gracilis (Moss), Mme. Hardy, Mme. Zoetman, *Mme. Plantier.

BENGAL AND BOURBON.—Agrippina, Douglass, Duchess of Edinburgh, Edward Desfosses, Hermosa, Queen of Bourbons, Souvenir de la Malmaison.

TEA SCENTED.—*Bon Silene, Bougere, Catherine Mermet, Coquette de Lyon, Comtesse Riza du Parc, Etoile de Lyon, Gerard Desbois, Homer, *Isabella Sprunt, Jean Pernet, *Mme. Bravy, Mme. Lambard, Marie Guillot, *Marie Van Houtte, Niphetos, Odorata, Perle des Jardins, Rosalie, Rubens, *Safrano, *Souvenir d'un Ami, and some others.

HYBRID NOISETTE.—Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Madame Noman, and others.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—*Anne de Diesbach, *Baroness Rothschild; Boieldieu, Charles Margottin, Countess of Oxford, *Comtesse de Serenye, Francois Michelon, *Hippolyte Jamain, John Hopper, La Reine, Mabel Morrison, *Madame Lacharme, *Marguerite de St. Amande, Marquise de Castellane, Paul Neyron, Victor Verdier.

Charles Margottin is the only crimson one named in the list, the dark varieties being much inferior to the light ones for this purpose. Among the best are Alfred Colomb, Charles Lefebvre, *Fisher Holmes, General Jacqueminot, Louis Van Houtte, Marie Baumann, Pierre Notting.

Climbing Roses for Conservatory.

NOISETTE.—Aimee Vibert scandens, Lamarque, Marechal Niel, Solfaterre, and others.

BENGAL.—James Sprunt,

TEA SCENTED.—All the Climbing Sections.

Free Blooming Autumnal Roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Abel Grand, Alfred Colomb, Anne de Diesbach, Annie Wood, Baronne Prevost, Baroness Rothschild, *Boieldieu, *Comtesse de Serenye, Countess of Oxford, Eugenie Verdier, *Francois Michelin, General Washington, Hippolyte Jamain, Horace Vernet, John Hopper, La Reine, Louis Van Houtte, Mabel Morrison, **Marguerite de St. Amande, Marie Baumann, **Marshall P. Wilder, Paul Neyron, *Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Victor Verdier.

Besides these varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, all other classes of Perpetual Roses, with the exception of a few sorts, produce flowers freely in the Autumn.

Highly Scented Roses.

SUMMER ROSES.—Banksia, Common Moss, Crested Moss, Gracilis (Moss), Blanche fleur, Centifolia, Madam Hardy, Sweet Briar.

NOISETTE.—Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

TEA.—*Bon Silene, Catherine Mermet, Comtesse Riza du Parc, *Devoniensis, (Climbing), Mme. Bravy, Mme. Francois Janin, Mme. Welche, Marie Van Houtte, Odorata, *Souvenir d'un Ami, Reine Marie Henriette.

HYBRID TEA.—*La France, Mme. Alexandre Bernaix, Nancy Lee.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—*Alfred Colomb, Baronne Prevost, General Jacqueminot, Horace Vernet, **Louis Van Houtte, *Mme. Victor Verdier, Marie Rady, Marie Baumann, *Marshall P. Wilder, Maurice Bernardin, Pierre Notting, Queen of Waltham, Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Xavier Olibo.

The Most Hardy Roses.

BOURBON.—Apolline, Edward Desfosses, Hermosa, *Louise Odier.

NOISETTE.—Aimee Vibert scandens, Caroline Marniesse.

CLIMBING TEA.—Gloire de Dijon, Reine Marie Henriette.

TEA.—Bougere, Gerard Desbois, Homer, Madame de Vatry, Marie Ducher, *Sombreuil.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Abel Grand, Anne de Diesbach, Baron de Bonstetten, *Baronne Prevost, *Baroness Rothschild, Caroline de Sansal, Charles Margottin, Comtesse de Serenye, Edward Morren, Francois Michelin, General Jacqueminot, *La Reine, *Mabel Morrison, Mme. Joly, Marguerite de St. Amande, Marquise de Castellane, Marshall P. Wilder, Maurice Bernardin.

SUMMER ROSES.—All of these are very hardy, with scarce any exception.

COLOR DIVISION.

Select Hybrid Remontant Roses.

This arrangement will be an aid to those desirous of planting in masses or beds, enabling them to select, at a glance, varieties for different lines of color, etc. For planting in beds more than one variety, the habit of growth should be carefully noted, selecting for the center of the bed those sorts marked *vig.*; next in order those sorts marked *free, mod., dwarf.*

DEEP CRIMSON AND MAROON.—A. Carriere, *mod. or free.* Baron de Bonstetten, *vig.* Jean Liabaud, *free.* Louis Van Houtte, *free.* Pierre Notting, *free or vig.* Prince Camille, *free.* Xavier Olibo, *free, or mod.*

BRIGHT CRIMSON.—Chas. Lefebvre, *free.* Fisher Holmes, *free.* Gen. Jacqueminot, *vig.* Horace Vernet, *mod.*

CARMINE-CRIMSON AND VERMILION.—A. Colomb, *free.* A. K. Williams, *mod.* Charles Margottin, *mod.* General Washington, *mod.* Mme. V. Verdier, *mod.* Marie Rady, *free.* Marie Baumann, *mod.* Marshall P. Wilder, *vig.* Maurice Bernardin, *vig. or free.* Queen of Waltham, *free.*

CARMINE OR DEEP ROSE.—A. de Diesbach, *vig.* Baronne Prevost, *vig.* Boieldieu, *vig.* Countess of Oxford, *mod. or free.* Edward Morren, *vig.* Francois Michelin, *free.* Hippolyte Jamain, *mod.* John Hopper, *free.* La Reine, *free or vig.* Marquise de Castellane, *mod.* Paul Neyron, *vig.* Rev. J. B. M. Camm, *mod.* Victor Verdier, *mod.*

BRIGHT ROSE WITH DEEP PINK.—Abel Grand, *free or mod.* Comtesse C. de Chabillant, *mod.* Mme. Joly, *free.* E. Verdier, *dwarf.* Marguerite de St. Amande, *free.*

PALE PINK OR FLESH COLOR.—Baroness Rothschild, *mod.* Caroline de Sansal, *vig.* Comtesse de Serenye, *mod. or free.*

WHITE.—Mabel Morrison, *mod.* Merveille de Lyon, *mod.* White Baroness, *mod.*

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