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No. 2.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
—OF—
ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, Etc.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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EXCHANGED

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

For New and Rare Trees and Shrubs, See Index pages 135-137.

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Special attention is invited to our select assortments of *Deciduous Trees* and *Shrubs*, at reduced prices, pages 54 and 92.

Ellwanger & Barry's Order Sheet of

ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, ETC.

Parties in Ordering will oblige us by using this Sheet. In remitting please make allowance for Packing, and give explicit Shipping Directions.

Gentlemen :

188

Enclosed find Post Office Order, amount

" " Cash,

" " Draft,

\$

For which send the following list of Trees, &c., by to the address of

Name,

Post Office,

County,

State,

Express Office or Railroad Station,

No.

NAME.

PRICE

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.

3
Established 1840.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

PROPRIETORS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

POST-EXPRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE, MILL STREET.

1886.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF PLANTS

ORNAMENTAL TREES

AND SHRUBS

AND PROPAGATING PLANTS, ETC.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1886, by

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1840

EX-156

ELLWANGER & BARRY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PREFACE TO 25th EDITION.

A new edition of this catalogue is herewith presented to our friends and patrons.

Many of the descriptions have been rewritten, all the lists revised, and some new illustrations introduced. We think, therefore, that the book will now serve, not merely as a priced catalogue, but also as a useful hand-book, containing brief descriptions of nearly all the hardy ornamental trees and shrubs most worthy of cultivation in this and similar climates.

We have recently planted a new arboretum in which young specimens of nearly all the species and varieties we offer, are to be found, and we cordially invite all who are interested in ornamental planting, to inspect the collection.

We are prepared to furnish duplicate collections, 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 next page.

PREFACE TO 26th EDITION.

The last edition of this catalogue was published three years ago. It was a very accurate and complete work of the kind; as stated in the preface to that edition the descriptions were carefully revised and mostly rewritten, besides being handsomely illustrated.

In this edition, which has been revised with equal care, many new and valuable trees and shrubs, a fine collection of hardy herbaceous perennials, Chrysanthemums, etc., together with numerous illustrations, have been added.

We take pleasure in presenting it to our patrons.

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 express 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, Spiræa, 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 fibers.

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 occasionally be 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., 20c.

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.

No. 6.—Catalogue of Bulbs, 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.

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.

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 and 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 c.

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.

LEAVES OF THE CRISP-LEAVED MAPLE.
(NATURAL SIZE.)

var. crispum. CRISPED-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. \$1.00.

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 laciniated. 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.

(NATURAL SIZE.)

Acer d. var. pendulum. A strong grower, inclined to spread ; as it acquires age, the slender branches droop. This variety was raised in Berlin from seed. \$1.

Acer d. var. tripartitum. Another 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. \$1.00.

***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.

A LEAF OF ACER TRIPARTITUM.

($\frac{1}{2}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

A. Japonicum. From Japan. Of slow growth, handsome scalloped, deep green leaves. \$2.50.

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. 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.

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 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.

Acer p. var. Reitenbachi. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. An excellent and striking variety with dark purple leaves in spring. In summer and autumn the leaves have a faint purple tint. \$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. Apparently perfectly hardy. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small sized trees. 2 to 3 feet plants, \$1.00.

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. aureum reticulatum. GOLDEN BLOTCHED-LEAVED MAPLE. A handsome variety of the Japan maple; of slender growth, leaves deeply lobed, of a light golden color, changing to bright yellow as the tree matures. \$2.00.

var. cristatum. CRESTED-LEAVED MAPLE. An interesting, robust variety, with deep green lobed and serrated leaves. \$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.

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

var. palmatum pendulum. PALM-LEAVED WEEPING MAPLE. Age is necessary to develop the weeping habit of this variety. It is slender-branched, with pale green foliage. \$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.

var. versicolor. VARIEGATED MAPLE. This is a little different from the normal, an occasional leaf or branch being variegated with crimson, white or pale green on the margins of the leaves, or along the slender young shoots. \$2.00.

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

LEAF OF TRICOLOR LEAVED SYCAMORE.

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

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE.

(FROM A SPECIMEN ON OUR GROUNDS,)

Acer p. p. 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.

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.

HORSE CHESTNUT, DOUBLE FLOWERING. (REDUCED SIZE.)

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.

A. 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.

Acer Tartaricum. 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: "Ellwanger & 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.

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.

Æ. H. 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. GÖTTERBAUM, *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.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

Alnus g. 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.

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.*"

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.*"

BETULA. *Birch.* BIRKE, *Ger.* BOULEAU, *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.

var. pendula elegans. An elegant and unique drooping variety. When grafted standard high the branches bend directly towards the ground parallel with the stem. \$1.50.

YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH.

(FROM A SPECIMEN IN OUR COLLECTION.)

Betula a. var. pendula Youngii. YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH. Found trailing on the ground in the neighborhood of Milford, England. When grafted on stems five to six feet high, it forms beautiful pendulous heads, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. One of the finest of the Weeping Birches, the beauty of which may be greatly enhanced by judicious pruning. \$1.50. See cut.

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.

Betula Bhojpatra. 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.

B. 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.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam. HAINBUCHE, *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.
($\frac{1}{2}$ 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. *ÄCHTE KASTANIEN, Ger. CHATAIGNIER, Fr.*

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.

var. laciniata. A handsome variety having the margin of its leaves finely cut. A moderate grower.

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

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. syringæfolia. 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 *syringæfolia*; panicle, also is smaller and more loose; seed pods long and very narrow; two weeks later than *syringæfolia*.

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. *KIRSCH, 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.

Cerasus 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.

C. caproniana ranunculiflora. An upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, resembling those of a Ranunculus. An important addition. \$1.00.

C. Japonica pendula. Resembles *Pumila pendula* somewhat, but is much more feathery and graceful; flowers single white, fruit red. Perhaps the finest of the small-headed pendent cherries. \$2.00.

var. rosea pendula. 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. \$1.00.

CHERRY, LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING.

C. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED CHERRY. Raised in our nurseries from seed. A compact pyramidal grower, with deeply serrated leaves; flowers single white. \$1.00.

C. 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.

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.

AMERICAN JUDAS TREE.

VIRGILEA LUTEA. (Yellow Wood.)

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.

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.

FLOWERS OF THE WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (CORNUS FLORIDA).
(NATURAL SIZE.)

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.

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.

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

FLOWERS OF THE DOUBLE-FLOWERING THORN.

(NATURAL SIZE)

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.

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

Cratægus 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. \$1.00.

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

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

var. coccinea pendula. WEEPING SCARLET THORN. This variety grafted standard high forms pretty drooping heads. The branches are slender and hang gracefully towards the ground; flowers crimson; unique and beautiful. \$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.

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.

FERN-LEAVED BEECH.

A LEAF OF THE FERN-LEAVED BEECH.

(NATURAL SIZE.)

WEEPING BEECH.

RIVER'S PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

(FROM A SPECIMEN IN OUR COLLECTION.)

Cytisus Laburnum var. purpureus. PURPLE-FLOWERED LABURNUM. Produces long racemes of purple flowers.

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

The Beeches are noted for their rich glossy foliage and elegant habit. The Purple-leaved, Fern-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. CRESTED or CURLED-LEAVED BEECH. A singular, but very ornamental variety of the European; of medium size, with small and almost sessile leaves, crowded into small, dense tufts. \$1.50 to \$3.00.

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. One of the finest lawn trees. See cut. \$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. \$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.

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.

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

FRAXINUS. Ash. ESCHÉ, *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 elegant 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. \$1.00. See cut.

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

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

Fraxinus e. 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. aurea pendula. GOLDEN-BARKED WEEPING ASH. An elegant weeping tree. Bark in winter yellow as gold. \$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. 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.

LEAVES OF THE AUCUBA-LEAVED ASH.

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

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. 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.

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

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

G. Caspica. CASPIAN GLEDITSCHIA. From Persia. A strong, irregular, thornless tree, with large foliage.

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.

LARIX. Larch. LÄRCHE, *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 resemble 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.* TULPIER, *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. \$2.00.

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 border 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. Very rare. \$2.00.

Magnolia tripetela. 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. tripetela*. 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.)

M. 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. 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.

Magnolia 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.

MAGNOLIA SPECIOSA.

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.

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. Richenerii. A new seedling raised on our grounds, a robust grower and perfectly hardy. Flowering later than *conspicua*, it resembles the latter except in its smaller and far more abundant blossoms which are shaded with soft purple on the outer petals. Pretty in the bud and pretty in the full blown flower. \$2.00.

Magnolia 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. \$2.00.

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

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

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

var. multicaulis. DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. Raised from seed of the *multicaulis*. A good rapid growing tree, which bears fine fruit. \$1.00.

var. multicaulis. THORBURN'S MULBERRY. Fruit of medium size; black; of good quality. 75 cents.

var. multicaulis. TROWBRIDGE'S MULBERRY. Fruit black; medium size; good. 75 cents.

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

N. fraxinifolium. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. BOX ELDER. A small, native tree, maple-like in its seeds, and ash-like in foliage; of 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. 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 tree 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. 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.

P. 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 Manchooria, 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. 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.

Populus 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.

P. 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*. \$1.00.

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, said to produce 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.

***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.

CHINESE DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING CRAB.

(NATURAL SIZE.)

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

***P. m. communis acubæfolia*.** An Apple with spotted foliage; flowers white, shaded pink.

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

Pyrus malus 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.

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.

Q. 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; of slow growth. \$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.

†**Quercus 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.** \$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. EVERFLOWERING 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.

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.

S. Russeliana. An upright grower with dark green foliage.

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.

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

S. Wolseyana pendula. WOLSEY'S WEEPING WILLOW. A dwarf variety, with slender branches and small, privet-like foliage. Grafted standard high it forms pretty heads. \$1.00.

WHITE-LEAVED LINDEN.

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. \$1.00.

WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING 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.

Tilia 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.

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.

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. platiphylla.** 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 old 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, *Oxoniense* and *Webbiana*, are all choice sorts. *Doræi* 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.

***Ulmus 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 new 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. \$2.00.

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.

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. cinerea. ASH-COLORED ELM. A vigorous grower, with fine, large, rich foliage. \$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.

var. pendula. WEEPING SLIPPERY ELM. A variety of luxuriant growth and elegant drooping habit. Its branches shoot upwards 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.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

Ulmus m. 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.

U. suberosa. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED ELM. Young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides. \$1.00.

Ulmus var. suberosa pendula. WEEPING CORK-BARKED ELM. A very ornamental weeping variety. \$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.

Crataegus, (Thorn) OXYACANTHA VAR. COCCINEA PENDULA.

Fagus, (Beech) SYLVATICA PENDULA.

Fraxinus, (Ash) EXCELSIOR PENDULA.

“ “ AUREA “

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.

" " RUBROSA "

" " 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.

" " " " LORBERGII.

" " POLYMORPHUM.

" " " " DISSECTUM VAR. ATROPURPUREUM.

" " " " CRISTATUM.

" " " " PALMATUM.

" " SACCHARINUM VAR. SPICATUM.

" " TARTARICUM.

" " " VAR. GINNALA.

" " " LEMOINEL.

Æsculus, (Horse Chestnut) H. HETEROPHYLLA DISSECTA.

Alnus, (Alder) GLUTINOSA VAR. LACINIATA.

“ “ “ “ “ IMPERIALIS.

“ “ INCANA LACINIATA.

Betula, (Birch) ALBA PENDULA LACINIATA.

Castanea, (Chestnut) VESCA VAR. LACINIATA.

Cerasus, (Cherry) LACINIATA.

Crataegus, (Thorn) ORIENTALIS.

“ “ OXYACANTHA VAR. APIIFOLIA.

“ “ 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.

“ “ “ “ COMPTONIAEFOLIA.

Tilia, (Linden) EUROPAEA LACINIATA.

“ “ “ RUBRA LACINIATA.

Ulmus, (Elm) BERARDI.

“ “ CAMPESTRIS VAR. URTICIFOLIA.

SEC. II.—TREES HAVING CURIOUSLY VARIEGATED FOLIAGE.

Acer, (Maple) POLYMORPHUM VAR. VERSICOLOR.

“ “ 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. FOLII 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.

" " " " " AUREUM RETICULATUM.

" " " " " 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) EUROPEA VAR. ALBA PENDULA VARIEGATA.

Ulmus, (Elm) CAMPESTRIS VAR. CORYLIFOLIA PURPUREA.

" " " " " MYRTIFOLIA "

" " " " " STRICTA "

TREES WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER.

Betula alba, White bark.

“ “ VAR. LACINIATA, White bark.

Fraxinus AUREA, Yellow bark.

Salix PALMÆFOLIA, Red bark.

“ VITELLINA AUREA, Yellow bark.

Tilia AUREA, “ “

“ “ PLATIPHYLLA “ “

“ 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.	“ Silver.
Ash, Aucuba-leaved.	Laburnum.
“ Single-leaved.	Larch, European.
“ Walnut-leaved.	Magnolia, Soulangiana.
“ Weeping.	“ speciosa.
Apple, coronaria odorata.	Mountain Ash, European.
Birch, fastigiata.	“ “ Oak-leaved.
“ Cut-leaved Weeping.	“ “ European Weeping.
Beech, Cut-leaved.	Maple, Norway.
“ Oak-leaved.	“ Sugar.
“ Purple-leaved.	“ Sycamore.
Bird Cherry.	“ Wier's Cut-leaved.
“ “ Aucuba-leaved.	Negundo, fraxinifolia.
Catalpa, syringæfolia.	Oak, English.
Crab, Double Rose-flowering.	“ macrocarpa.
Cherry, Ever-flowering Weeping.	Peach, Double White-flowering.
Elm, Dovæi.	“ “ Rose-flowering.
“ Huntingdon.	Poplar, crispa.
“ Purple-leaved.	“ Weeping.
“ rugosa pendula.	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, Wier's Cut-leaved.
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping.	“ Sugar.
“ fastigiata.	Magnolia, speciosa.
Beech, Cut-leaved.	Mountain Ash, European.
“ Purple-leaved.	“ “ Oak-leaved.
Crab, Double Rose-flowering.	“ “ Weeping.
Elm, Huntingdon.	Negundo, fraxinifolia.
“ 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, Silver.
Beech, Cut-leaved.	Mountain Ash, European.
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping.	Magnolia, speciosa.
Crab, Double Rose-flowering.	Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved.
Elm rugosa pendula.	Negundo, fraxinifolia.

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 I. Abies.** SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK.

Leaves needle shaped, scattered all around 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. cærulea.** THE GLAUOUS 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. Alcoccuiana.** 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 dense growing, dwarf variety. \$1.50.

†**var. microphylla.** SMALL-LEAVED HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A pretty variety with small foliage. \$1.50.

Abies 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 very 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. Finedonensis.** 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.

NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR.

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.

†**A. Remontii.** A dwarf conical grower, with small, pale green foliage. \$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 very 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 \$3.00.

†**var. Reginae Amaliæ.** 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, where it attains a height of 200 feet. Branches regular and spreading, and thickly covered with foliage of a rich bluish green color on both sides. \$3.00.

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.

***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. CYPRESS, *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 Cypresses. 75 cents. See cut.

*†**var. pyramidalis.** LAWSON'S PYRAMIDAL CYPRESS. A variety of the above, but more dense and upright. \$1.00.

*†**var. stricta.** LAWSON'S ERECT CYPRESS. A seedling of ours; erect and compact. \$1.50.

*†**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.

LAWSON'S CYPRESS.

Juniperus 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.

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.

J. c. var. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. A small-sized, handsome, pyramidal tree, with yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy.

J. c. Suecica nana. DWARF SWEDISH JUNIPER. A dwarf, hardy variety. \$1.00.

†**Juniperus 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 of growth, but foliage of a glaucous green color, interspersed with branchlets of a pure white tint. Very hardy. \$1.00.

†**J. 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.

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.

P. 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.

†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. \$1.00.

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 protection.

PINUS PONDEROSA.

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 North California. Hardy and very valuable. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**P. 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. Strobis. WHITE OR WEYMOUTH PINE. The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soils. Very valuable.

PODOCARPUS. Long-stalked Yew.

*†**P. Japonica.** Native of Japan. An erect, slow-growing shrub, resembling the Irish Yew; requires protection.

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. ericoides.** A small, slender growing variety, of erect habit, and with small foliage. 50 cents 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. fastigiata.** IRISH YEW. Of close, erect habit, and dark green foliage; tender. 50 cents to \$1.00.

***var. fastigiata aurea variegata.** GOLD-STRIPED IRISH YEW. An effective variety of upright growth; foliage margined with yellow. 75 cents.

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.

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.

Taxus b. 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. nana.** DWARF YEW. A dwarf kind; tender. \$1.00.

***var. pyramidalis.** PYRAMIDAL YEW. Of erect habit; tender. 50 cents to \$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.

T. o. †var. aurea. (Douglas' New Golden Arbor Vitæ.) Golden foliage. \$1.00.

var. Brightiana. Of erect, somewhat loose growth; foliage bright golden yellow in spring.

var. Brinckerhoffi. BRINCKERHOFF'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. Golden yellow foliage, dwarf, compact habit; pretty.

var. Burrowii. BURROW'S ARBOR VITÆ. Originated on the Hudson River. A handsome variety of fine habit, with golden yellow foliage.

var. compacta. PARSONS' 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. pendula. WEEPING ARBOR VITÆ. A variety of drooping habit. \$1.00.

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.

var. Siberica. 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 \$1.00. 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.

†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 Nutkænsis*.)

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; requires protection. \$1.00.

AZALEA. Felsenstrauch, *Ger.* AZALEE, *Fr.*

A. mollis. A splendid half hardy species from Japan. Flowers large, like those of the Rhododendron, in fine trusses and of various colors. Choice seedling varieties, \$1.00 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. Being half hardy, they require protection in this latitude. \$1.00.

BERBERIS. Berberry. BERBERITZE, *Ger.* EPINE VINETTE, *Fr.*

The Berberries 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.

B. Fortuneii. Of dwarf habit, small pale green foliage.

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BERBERRY. From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to red in autumn.

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; 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.

C. occidentalis, erroneously *macrocarpa*. LARGE-FRUITED CALYCAN-
THUS.

COLUTEA Bladder Senna. BLASENSTRAUCH, *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.

Cornus m. 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. Siberica 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 for *C. elegantissima variegata*; while the variegation in *elegantissima* is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. \$1.00.

C. Stolonifera. A native species, with smooth slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

CORNUS MASCULA VARIEGATA.

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. affinis. DOWNY NEPAL. A beautiful shrub, five or six feet high, with smooth, soft leaves, and elegant white flowers in profusion in May. 50 cents.

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*.

C. 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.

FLOWERS OF THE JAPAN QUINCE.

(NATURAL SIZE.)

Cydonia 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.

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.

DESMODIA.

D. penduliflora. 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 CRENATA FLORE PLENO—DOUBLE-FLOWERED DEUTZIA.

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.

D. 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.

DEUTZIA—PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.
($\frac{1}{3}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

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.

Diervilla 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.

D. hortensis rubra. Flowers deep red when in bud, and rose-colored when in bloom.

D. hortensis A. Carriere. Rose-colored. 75 cents.

var. venosa variegata. A dwarf grower, forming a compact bush; the variegation is light yellow, changing to white; flowers deep rose. 50 cents.

D. 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. 75 cents.

D. hybrida John Standish. Flowers large red. 50 cents.

D. hybrida Lavallei. A fine variety, producing dark reddish purple flowers; the darkest variety; habit straggling. 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. 75 cents.

ROSE-COLORED WEIGELA.

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. 50 cents.

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.

FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA.
(NATURAL SIZE.)

Diervilla 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.

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. Steltznerii. 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.

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.

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.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA.—SILVER BELL.

(NATURAL SIZE.)

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. See cut.

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.

Hibiscus S. 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 laciniated; 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.

HYDRANGÆA OTAKSA.

HYDRANGÆA. HORTENSIE, *Ger.* HYDRANGÉE, *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. Otaksa* is specially adapted for this purpose.

Those marked with a † require to be wintered in the greenhouse.

Hydrangea 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.

†**var. Thomas Hogg.** This belongs to the *Hortensia* section of the family, but is a far more free and 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.

†**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.

†**H. Japonica alba variegata.** The leaves margined with white.

†**var. elegantissima.** A variety with large spotted leaves like the *Aucuba*, some spots being white and others a pale green. 50 cents.

†**var. speciosa.** This differs from *tricolor* and *alba variegata* by having the silvery variegation along the center of the leaf, with an occasional spot towards the edge. 50 cents.

†**var. tricolor.** In this superb variegated-leaved variety the leaves are large, strongly margined with pale yellow, changing to white. 50 cents.

H. paniculata grandiflora. LARGE PANICLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. 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 Deutziaefolia* of some nurseries. 50 cents.

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. 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. 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.

H. patulum. SPREADING ST. JOHN'S WORT. From Japan. Of medium size; flowers large, bright yellow, and appearing late in summer. 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.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA
GRANDIFLORA.
(GREATLY REDUCED IN SIZE.)

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.

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.

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. 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 var. alba. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Forms a high bush, with white flowers and fruit. May and June.

var. grandiflora. PINK-FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE. A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white, in June, superseding the old Red Tartarian.

var. grandiflora alba. A variety of upright habit, with large white flowers. 50 cents.

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 NANA OR AUREA.

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. ZEYHR'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.

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.

var. speciosissimus. Of dwarf habit, forming bushes about 3 feet in height and covered with white, sweet-scented flowers. 50 cents. See cut.

Ph. laxus. Very large, white fragrant flowers, upright habit, very free flowering; a valuable sort.

PHILADELPHUS SPECIOSISSIMUS.

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. 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. 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.

PHILADELPHUS GORDONIANUS.

($\frac{1}{2}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

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, while the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple; 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.

PRUNUS TRILOBA.

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.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn. WEGEDORN, *Ger.* NERPRUN, *Fr.*

R. Cartharticus. 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.* SUMAC, *Fr.*

R. Cotinus. PURPLE-FRIDGE TREE, OR VENETIAN SUMACH. 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. 50 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.* GROSEILLIER, *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.

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. cratægifolius. 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. phœnicolasius. 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. 75 cents.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER. Of strong healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

SPIRÆA ULMIFOLIA.

**SPIRÆA. Meadow-Sweet. SPIER-
STRAUCH, 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.

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.

Spiræa 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.

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. cratægifolia. HAWTHORN-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A handsome sort, resembling somewhat the lance-leaved, nevertheless distinct. Flowers greenish white in July.

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. 50 cents.

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.

Spiræa Hookeri. HOOKER'S SPIRÆA. Resembles *opulifolia aurea*; foliage golden.

S. Niconderti. NICONDERT'S SPIRÆA. Small, smooth, soft leaves; small spikes; white flowers; 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. 50 cents.

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.

SPIRÆA ROBUSTA.

SPIRÆA LANCEOLATA.

Spiræa 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.

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. A very handsome new species from Japan. Habit dwarf but vigorous, foliage narrow, flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during mid-summer and autumn. 50 cents.

S. tenuissima. Of upright habit, small smooth leaves; flowers greenish white. 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. ulmifolia. ELM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Leaves somewhat resembling those of the Elm, and large, round clusters of white flowers, in June. See cut.

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.) *ariæfolia*. (10.) *callosa*, *callosa alba*, *callosa superba*.

STAPHLYEA. 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.

LILAC, PRINCE OF WALES.

Syringa 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. 50 cents.

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.

S. Siberica alba. SIBERIAN WHITE LILAC. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and handsome. 50 cts.

S. 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. The finest white. 50 cents.

var. Albert the Good. An erect vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish purple flowers; the best of its color. This, together with Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandria, have never before been offered. The stock is held exclusively by us, and we can recommend them in all confidence as splendid novelties. \$1.00 each.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

(½ NATURAL SIZE.)

Syringa var. Beranger. A seedling from *Gloire de Moulins*. Has large panicles of a purplish lilac red color. 50 cents.

var. Charlemberg. 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, reddish purple. 50 cents.

S. v. var. Colmariensis. COLMAR'S LILAC. Very large, pale blue flowers, and fine glossy foliage.

var. Dr. Lindley. Large compact panicles of purplish lilac flowers. Very fine. 50 cents.

var. coerulea 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. Similar to the common, but has a double row of petals; valuable for cut flowers; very neat and pretty.

var. gigantea. GIANT LILAC. A vigorous, erect grower, with large leaves and spikes. Flowers blue.

var. Gloire de Moulins. Large panicle; individual flowers very large, rosy-lilac in color. 50 cents.

var. Jacques Calot. One of the finest Lilacs; very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers, the individual flowers unusually large. \$1.00.

VIBURNUM OPULUS VAR. STERILIS—SNOWBALL.

(1/2 NATURAL SIZE.)

Syringa var. Lemoinei flore pleno. Panicles large; flowers reddish purple, semi-double. 50 cents.

var. nana. DWARF LILAC. Distinct, large and compact spike of dark reddish purple flowers. 50 cents.

var. Noisettiana alba. Large trusses of white flowers. 50 cents.

var. President Massart. Red in bud, purple when open; large panicle; fine. 50 cents.

var. Prince Nottger. PRINCE NOTTGER'S LILAC. Delicate bluish purple. Early.

var. Princess Alexandria. A variety with pure white flowers; panicles medium to large. Very fine. New. \$1.00.

var. Prince of Wales. Panicles medium to large; flowers, purplish-lilac, the petals slightly curling near the edge, giving the flowers the appearance of being striped. New and fine. \$1.00.

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; more delicate than the common. 50 cents.

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.* VJORNE, *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. nana. A very dwarf variety, forming a small bush two feet in height ; does not produce any flowers ; a pretty dwarf plant. 75 cents.

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. 50 cents. See cut.

V. 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. 50 cents.

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-petalled, 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. \$1.00.

CLASS II.—FLOWERING SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED OR COLORED FOLIAGE.

Described in their Respective Places in the Catalogue.

Berberis, (*Berberis*) VULGARIS VAR. PURPUREA.

Cissus variegata.

Cornus, (*Dogwood*) MASCULA VARIEGATA.

" SIBERICA FOLIIS ALBO MARGINATIS.

" VARIEGATA.

" ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA.

" SPÆTHII.

Diervilla, (*Weigela*) HORTENSIS VAR. VENOSA VARIEGATA.

" ROSEA VAR. KOSTERIANA FOL. VAR.

" " " NANA FOL. VAR.

" " " NOVUM.

" " " 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.

" 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.

“ Double Red.

Amorpha, fragrans.

Berberry, Common.

“ Purple.

Calycanthus, floridus.

Colutea, arborescens.

Cornelian Cherry, Variegated.

Deutzia, crenata flore pleno.

“ gracilis.

“ scabra.

Dogwood, Red-branched.

Elder, Variegated.

Euonymus, European.

Forsythia, Fortuneii.

“ viridissima.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian.

“ grandiflora.

“ fragrantissima.

Hydrangea, paniculata grandiflora.

Kerria, Japonica.

Lilac, Josikæa.

“ Rothomagensis.

“ Charlemborg.

“ Double-flowering.

Privet, Californian.

Prunus, triloba.

Purple Fringe.

Quince, Japan Scarlet.

“ “ alba.

“ “ umbelicata.

Ribes, aurea.

Spiræa, Billardii.

“ callosa.

“ “ alba.

“ lanceolata.

“ ulmifolia.

Symphoricarpus, racemosus.

Syringa, coronarius.

“ grandiflora.

“ nivalis.

Tamarix, African.

Viburnum, lantanoides.

“ Snowball.

“ High Bush.

“ rugosa.

Weigela, rosea.

“ amabilis.

“ Desboisii.

“ 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 graniflora.	Syringa, grandiflora.
Lilac, Josikæa.	“ coronarius.
Lilac, 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. Japonicum novum. 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. Handsworthi. HANDSWORTH'S BOX. An upright, vigorous variety, with oval leaves; very hardy and ornamental.

var. Jacksoni. 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. suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. The well-known sort used for edging. 30 cents per yard.

COTONEASTER. MISPEL, *Ger.* COTONEASTER, *Fr.*

C. microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED COTONEASTER. Of trailing habit; leaves small, crowded, obcordate, dark green and shining above; hairy beneath. Fine for covering walls, banks, etc. 50 cents.

C. rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED COTONEASTER. A beautiful, low-spreading shrub, with small foliage, white flowers and red berries. 50 cents.

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.

var. alba. WHITE-FRUITED PYRACANTHA. A variety with pure white fruit. Used for hedges.

var. Lalandii. A variety with larger leaves than the type. 50 cents.

KALMIA. LÖEFFELBAUM, *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, and said to be most beautiful when in full flower. 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. dissectum. 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. 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. MADERIA 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.

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 verandah, 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*.

FLOWER OF CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

(½ NATURAL SIZE.)

Lanuginosa Type.

Flower during the summer and autumn successionally, on short lateral summer shoots; flowers dispersed.

Clematis 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.

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.

C. Jackmanni (*Jackman.*) Large, intense violet purple; remarkable for 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. digitata. Palmately-divided leaves; pretty.

H. picta. Small leaves; five lobed.

H. poetica. A handsome sort with medium sized, obovate leaves.

H. rhombea variegata. Small leaves, prettily variegated.

H. Roegneriana, or Colchica. GIANT IVY. A very hardy sort, with very large, thick, leathery leaves.

H. saggitæfolia. ARROW-LEAVED IVY. Arrow-shaped leaves.

H. Taurica. TAURIAN IVY. Small leaves, three-lobed.

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.

Lonicera 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. Belgium. 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.

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.

TRUMPET FLOWER.

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

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.

CHINESE WISTARIA.

(¼ NATURAL SIZE.)

WISTARIA. GLYCINE, *Fr.*

W. brachybotrys. From Japan. Flowers light blue and fragrant; clusters short. 50 cents.

W. Chinensis. 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.

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.

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 Vitæ*, *Norway Spruce*, *Hemlock*, *Austrian* and *Scotch Pines*, and many of the Deciduous and Evergreen shrubs, such as the *Japan Quince*, *Tamarix*, *Deutzias*, *Spiræas*, *Mahonia*, &c., and for defensive hedges, the *Honey Locust* and *Osage Orange*.

FOR ORNAMENT.

The *Siberian Arbor Vitæ*, 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 Vitæ*, 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 VITÆ 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 Vitæ*.

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 Vitæ* 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.....	\$ 8 00
“ “ “ 12 to 18 inches	10 00
Arbor Vitæ , AMERICAN, DWARF, TOM THUMB, 6 to 9 inches, (bushy plants).....	12 00
Tree Box , in variety, 12 to 18 inches	12 00
Dwarf Box , 25 cents per yard.	

DECIDUOUS.

	Per 100.
Privet , <i>Aureum</i> , 1 year.....	\$ 5 00
Tamarix	10 00
Spiræas , assorted varieties, our selection	15 00
Japan Quince	\$10.00 to 12 00
	Per 1,000.
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.

Pæony. PIVOINE EN ARBRE, *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 slight protection in winter.

PRICE, \$1.00 each; extra size, \$2.00.

P. Banskii. CHINESE DOUBLE BLUSH PÆONY. Very large, fragrant flowers, rosy blush, with purple center. One of the finest.

Select Varieties of *Pæonia Moutan*.

PRICE, \$1.50 each, unless otherwise noted; 12 varieties, our choice, \$12.00.

- P. alba plena.** Double white, shaded with purple at the center.
- P. Arethusa.** Light rose, shaded with purple; large and fragrant, \$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.
- P. Extensa.** Very large; rose, clouded with purple.
- P. Josephine Imperatrice.** Dark rose, with a 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.
- P. Reine Elizabeth.** Rosy crimson in center, shaded off to a light rose towards the margin; full and of immense size; extra. \$3.00.
- 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.
- P. rosea superba plena.** Dark rosy-violet; fine.
- P. rubra plena.** Bright rose, almost single but fine.

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 hardiness. 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 millions. We place them in three divisions; first the *Officinalis* and its hybrids; second, *Paradoxa*. 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.

PRICE, 35 cents each, except otherwise noted.

FIRST DIVISION—PÆONY OFFICINALIS.

- P. maxima.** Double red, changing to blush; large and double.
- P. rosea.** Double crimson, changing to rose; fragrant; fine.
- P. rubra.** Double crimson; of large size; fragrant.
- P. tenuifolia.** Single, dark crimson; very rich fern-like foliage, and flowers distinct; the earliest flowering.
- 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.

Pæonia maranthesens spherica. Dark crimson, very double.

P. pulcherrima plena. Crimson, with purple shade; center petals small and compact.

THIRD DIVISION—CHINESE PÆONIES.

Price 50 cents each except otherwise noted.

P. Ambroise Verschaffelt. (*Calot*). Purplish crimson; very full flower; fragrant.

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.

P. 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. Delachii. Dark purplish crimson, shaded violet.

P. Dr. Bretonneau. (*Verdier*). Rosy violet; very large and fine; fragrant.

P. Duchesse 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. festiva. Pure white, with a few marks of carmine in the center; perfectly globular, beautiful and sweet.

P. festiva maxima. Resembles the preceding, but flowers are much larger, and in clusters.

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. 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. Jules Lebon. (*Calot*). Bright carmine red. \$1.00.

Pæonia latipetela. Outside petals flesh color; center ones yellowish white; very large and fine.

P. Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson; very compact.

P. Louis Van Houtte. (*Calot*). Bright purple cherry; large, globular and full. \$1.00.

P. Marechal Vaillant. Dazzling purple violet; fine form. \$1.00.

P. Mad. Victor Verdier. Crimson rose, with light violet; very large and full. \$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. 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. Triomphe du Nord. Violet rose, shaded with lilac; beautiful.

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. Whittleji. White; center slightly yellowish; very large; clusters large; sweet.

PHLOX.

This, when properly grown, is unquestionably one of the finest of 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 healthy and thrifty 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; except otherwise noted.

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.

Coccinea. (*Malet*, '74). Deep fiery scarlet, dark center; large, fine truss; dwarf habit.

Darwin. (*Lemoine*). Large, perfect flowers, reddish violet. 30 cents.

Emperor of the Russians. Bright rosy lilac; edges of petals fringed; distinct and fine; medium height.

Francois Coppee. (*Lemoine*, '76). Large, creamy white flower, with a carmine rose center; tall.

Gambetta. (*Lemoine*). Rose; vivid red eye; a splendid sort; tall.

Gloire de Puteaux. Rosy lilac; distinct white center.

L'Avenir. (*Fontaine*). Salmon red; very fine; tall.

Lothair. Rich salmon color; crimson eye; large flower and spreading spike; the finest variety we have seen.

Madame Audry. Crimson purple; medium height.

Madame Kæmpler. Red; large truss.

Madame Lechurval. Silvery rose; crimson eye; very fine. 30 cents.

Norma. Lilac, with distinct scarlet eye; large truss; tall.

Oberon. (*Malet*). Coppery red; beautiful.

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. 30 cents.

President Payen. Vermilion touched with lilac; deep scarlet center.

Princess Louise. White, suffused with crimson; carmine eye.

Queen. Pure white; fine; medium height.

Queen of Whites. White flowers; dwarf; fine.

Reve d'Or. (*Fontaine*). Brilliant cerise salmon; cerise eye; tall.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet center; very large flower; tall.

Vierge Marie. (*Debauvais*). Pure white; very large, and of a beautiful waxy texture; tall.

NEW VARIETIES.

The following are all novelties in the Decussata class:

Penelope.

L'Eclair.

Tissandier.

M. Thuret.

Bouquet de Fleurs.

Edgar Quinet.

M. Buls.

Glow.

Lord Salisbury.

Mons. Garden Brewer.

Progress.

La Perle.

Aurora Borealis.

Mme. L. Comtesse de Terme.

Ruby.

Colibri.

Gen. Margueritte.

ALTHÆA ROSEA.

HOLLYHOCK.

HOLLYHOCK FLOWERS.

Considerable attention is now given to this superb flower. We can furnish a collection of fine double sorts, of all varieties. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen,

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING 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 flattish or corymbose heads, from June to August.

A. aurea. Of low habit, with delicate foliage and golden yellow flowers.

A. filipendula. Hoary-leaved, bright yellow flowers; 2 feet. July.

Achillea 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 SNEEZEWORD. 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. September to October.

A. Napellus. COMMON MONKSHOOD. Pale azure, tipped with yellow; 18 inches. June.

A. tenuifolium. Deep azure; 12 inches. July.

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. pyramidalis. Fine blue flowers, 3 inches. May and June.

ADONIS.

A. reptans var. rubra. RED-LEAVED BUGLE. Flowers blue, foliage purple; spreading. May.

A. reptans var. fl. alba. White flowers. May.

ALSTROEMERIA. Peruvian Lily.

A. aurantiaca. A vigorous species, flowering in summer and autumn, in umbels. Flowers lily-like, orange; 2 to 4 feet.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet.

A. Italica. A fine species, with rough leaves and stems, and fine blue flowers; 4 to five feet. June, July and August.

ANEMONE. Wind-flower.

A. Japonica. A distinct and beautiful species, with trifoliate leaves; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centers, borne in great profusion from September to November. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; pure white, center golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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.

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.

ARMERIA. Thrift, Sea-Pink.

A. dianthoides. White; fine.

A. formosum. Narrow grass-like leaves; white flowers in heads on long stems.

ARTEMISIA. Wormwood.

- A. Pontica.** An interesting plant, with handsome silvery foliage.
- A. stellaris.** A distinct plant with silvery gray foliage; desirable for lines, edgings, rockwork or mounds.
- 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.

- A. Amellus.** ITALIAN STARWORT. Light blue 3 feet. September.
- A. coccineus.** Rosy crimson; showy; 4 feet. September.
- A. coccineus Nevadensis.**
- A. floribundus.** Light blue; 2 feet.

ASPERULA ODORATA.

Aster 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. Bluish purple; 4 feet.

A. Novi Belgii. Blue; 3 to 5 feet.

A. nova cæruleus. Bluish purple; 4 to 5 feet.

A. oblongifolius. Purple; 2 to 3 feet. September.

ASTILBE JAPONICA.

ASTILBE. Japan Spiræa.

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.

var. variegata. Silver variegated foliage; a handsome plant.

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. 25 cents each; \$1.50 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.

DAISY.

Bocconia 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.

BUPTHALMUM.

B. cordifolium. Very showy and ornamental; large foliage and yellow flowers; 2 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Grosseii. 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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; 2 feet. June.

C. pyramidalis. Erect stalk, pyramid-shaped; flowers large and of a handsome blue.

C. 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 rock work.

C. urticifolia. Nettle-leaved; pale purple flowers; 3 feet. July.

C. urticifolia alba. White; 2 to 3 feet. June.

C. urticifolia alba pleno. Double white; 3 feet. July.

C. versicolor. Purple, tinged with white; 2 feet. July.

CALTHA.

C. flore plena. Bright golden yellow flowers, blossoming in spring. 50 cents.

CAMPION.

C. rosea alba. Rose and white flowers; 2 feet. June.

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.

CATANANCHE.

C. cærulea. BLUE CUPIDONE. Pale blue, aster-like flowers; 12 inches. July and August.

CATANANCHE.

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. alba. A variety with white flowers; 2 feet. June.

CENTAUREA MONTANA.

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.

CONVALLARIA. Lily of the Valley.

C. majalis. LILY OF THE VALLEY. Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped in pretty racemes, and very fragrant.

var. foliis striatis. 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 bluish and white, often varying from deep rose to white; 2 to 3 feet. June.

CRUCIANELLA.

C. stylosa. FÆTID C. A dwarf perennial; flowers pale rose in terminal heads; very fine all summer.

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 mid-summer. We know of no plants which will afford greater satisfaction than these. They merit the highest recommendation.

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; four to five feet. June.

D. cœlestinum. Very pale blue, double; four to five feet; superb. June.

D. elatum. Blue, buff center, single; two to three feet. June.

D. Flora. Light blue, lavender center, semi-double; very attractive and beautiful; five feet.

D. formosum. Rich, dark blue, tinged with purple; white eye.

D. hyacinthiflorum. Blue hyacinth flowers.

D. Ivanhoe. Bright blue; double; very fine; four feet. June.

D. Louis Agassiz. Bright blue with purple center; striking and beautiful; four to five feet; one of the finest. June. 50 cents.

D. Messoleucum. Blue with pale yellow center; four to five feet. July. 50 cents.

D. Mrs. Lyman. 50 cents.

Delphinium Prof. Goodell. Dark blue, purple center ; 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 ; five feet ; beautiful. 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.

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane.

D. Caucasicum. A fine perennial, about one foot high ; [flowers yellow, solitary, in spring.

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.

EPIMEDIUM. Barren-wort.

E. pinnatum elegans. A fine species, with bright yellow flowers. 50 cents.

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.

ERIGERON. Fleabane.

E. macrantha. A pretty species, two feet high ; flowers large, rosy purple ; valuable. July.

ERYNGIUM. Sea-Holly.

E. amethystinum. Flowers in heads, amethystine blue; foliage spiny and lacinated; three feet. July and August.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

F. Fortuneii maculata. Foliage broadly marked with golden yellow; distinct and fine; six to nine inches. 50 cents.

F. grandiflora.

var. alba. White flowers. 50 cents.

var. fol. aureo var. Leaves variegated with yellow.

F. Japonica. Lavender; 2 feet. August and September.

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.

GERANIUM. Crane's Bill. (Not Pelargonium or Scarlet Geranium.)

G. Armerium. Purplish red, black center; one foot. May.

G. Ibericum. Bluish purple; one foot. July and August.

G. prætense. Lilac-purple; crow-foot leaved; one foot. July and August.

G. prætense pleno. Crow-foot leaved; double flowering; one foot. July and August.

G. sanguineum. Purplish red; spreading; 6 inches. June.

GENISTA. Rock-Broom.

G. sagittalis. ARROW-POINTED BROOM. A fine, dwarf perennial; flowers pea-shaped, yellow in a terminal spike. 50 cents.

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.

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.

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; 3 to 5 feet. August. 50 cents.

HELIANTHUS. Sunflower.

H. orgyalis. GRACEFUL SUNFLOWER. Tall and graceful, flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter; produced abundantly in September; 6 to 8 feet.

H. multiflorus fl. pl. 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 evergreen, 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, 12 to 15 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. fulva. Orange flowers in large clusters; 2 feet. July.

H. fulva fl. pl. Double flowers.

H. graminea. Deep yellow; 2 feet. June.

H. Kwanso fl. pl. Double flowers, of a rich, orange-copper color.

H. Kwanso fol. var. Handsomely variegated foliage.

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 pleno. 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 Mallow.

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.

H. officinalis alba. White flowers in a terminal spike.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS.

IBERIS. Perennial Candytuft.

Profuse blooming little plants, well suited for rockeries, stumps, edgings, etc.

I. corifolia. A dwarf form; compact heads of pure white flowers in early spring. 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.

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.

I. tenoriana. A neat species, of dwarf growth, that produces 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. Arlequin Milanais. White, with blue and rose; 18 inches. June.

I. Bougere. Lilac and velvety purple; 18 inches. June.

I. Deloismison. White, tinged with purple, and purple stripes; 18 inches. June.

I. Eugene Sue. Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes; 18 inches. June.

I. falcata. Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes; 18 inches. June.

I. flava. Pale yellow, with dull green stripes; 18 inches. June.

I. Florentina. White, tinged with blue and yellow; 18 inches. May.

I. Jacquesiano. Deep maroon velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson; a rare and remarkable color; 2 feet. June.

I. Kæmpferi. JAPAN IRIS. Flowers differing from the ordinary kinds, in being broad and flat, and exhibiting a wonderful variety of colors and shades. Promises to rank among the most popular of hardy plants. 50 cents.

I. La Pactole. Golden yellow, tipped with blue, striped with purple; 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; 18 inches. June.

I. ochroleuca. Golden yellow; 2 feet. June.

I. pumila. Bluish purple; 3 to 6 inches. April and May.

I. reticulata superba. 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 grey ground. Perfectly hardy on a free soil and a dry bottom; one and a half to two feet. 50 cents.

Mixed Varieties 20 cents each.

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 albus. Pure white flowers, in clusters; valuable for cut flowers all summer. 50 cents.

IRIS.

IRIS PUMILA.

Lathyrus 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.

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.

LINUM PERENNE.

L. pumila. Compact spikes of purple flowers; root of a bulbous nature; 6 inches. July.

L. spicata. Large purple spikes. Very compact.

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.

LYCHNIS. Campion.

Very effective plants in the mixed border.

L. Chalcedonica. SCARLET LYCHNIS. Brilliant scarlet; large truss; three feet. July and August.

L. viscaria fl. pl. Double, bright red-colored flowers. Twelve to eighteen inches.

LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife.

L. nummularia. MONEYWORT. Creeping habit; small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers in June; fine for hanging baskets and covering rock-work.

L. thysiflora. Yellow flowers, smaller than those of *L. vulgaris*; three feet. July.

L. vulgaris. Yellow, bell-shaped flowers; two to three feet. June.

LYTHRUM. Purple Loosestrife.

L. roseum. Long, branching spikes of pink flowers; two to three feet. July and August.

L. Salicaria. SPIKED LOOSESTRIFE. Reddish purple flowers; very showy; two to three 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.

MYOSOTIS. Forget-me-Not.

Very pretty plants, producing star-like flowers in great profusion.

M. alpestris. Very dwarf in habit and a mass of exquisite blue when in bloom.

M. dissitiflora. Lovely sky-blue flowers; blooms in May. The finest species of Forget-me-Not.

M. elegantissima. Of pyramidal growth; handsome; new.

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.

PAPAYER. 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.

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.

P. nudicaule 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.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

PAPAYER.

PENTSTEMON.

Very ornamental plants, producing long spikes of flowers in great abundance.

P. coccineus. Deep scarlet; two feet. June and July.

P. gentianoides. Known also as *P. Hartwegi*. A favorite old-fashioned border plant in England. Native of the higher mountains of Mexico.

P. gracilis. Fine white, from the Rocky Mountains; three feet. June.

P. pubescens. Pale lilac or white flowers; two to three feet.

P. spectabilis. Handsome blue and red flowers.

P. Torreyi. Bright scarlet; two to three feet. June.

PHLOX.

Regarded as among the finest of herbaceous plants.

P. procumbens. Lilac, with violet marks near the eye; three inches. May.

PHLOX SUBULATA.

P. 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.)

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. cæruleum. JACOB'S LADDER. Blue; in terminal panicles; one foot. July.

P. reptans. A low, spreading plant; blue; six inches. June.

POLYGONUM. Knotweed.

P. cuspidatum. GIANT KNOTWEED. Flowers white, in clusters late in summer, followed by handsome, pale, rosy fruit; three and one-half to eight feet.

P. Sieboldii. Bunches of white flowers in July and August.

POLEMONIUM CÆRULEUM.

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.

P. delicatissimum. Delicate blush.

P. Emile Lemoine. Crimson, spotted with copper-red.

P. fulgens plenissimum. Purple carmine.

P. Gustave Hietz. Dull brick.

P. Herman Stenger. Rosy blush.

P. Iveryanum. Rosy carmine.

P. J. N. Tiordy. Amaranth, shaded yellow.

P. Madame Billiard. Pale rose.

P. Madame M. Lowitz. Rose.

P. Michael Buckner. Rosy crimson.

P. Mr. Pell. Dark crimson.

P. Rose Pompone. Fine rose.

P. Wilhelm Kempler. Purplish rose.

PRIMULA AURICULA.

RANUNCULUS. Crowfoot.

R. aconitifolius luteo pleno. Double yellow Crowfoot; 1 foot. May and June.

R. bulbosus. Pale yellow; double. 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.

SALVIA. Sage.

S. afasea. Fine blue; 2 feet; July and August.

S. bicolor. Blue and white.

S. officinalis. Garden Sage.

S. rubicunda. Rosy purple flowers; 1 foot. June.

S. spelmina. Deep blue; 2 feet. July.

S. verticillata. Lilac-blue; 2 feet. July.

SEDUM ACRE.

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.

S. lingulata rosea.

S. lingulata rubra. Red, with dark red foliage; earliest; 6 inches. April and May.

S. Siberica. 6 inches. April and May.

SCABIOSA. Scabious.

S. caucasica. The finest of the tribe, forming a large, spreading plant, growing from 1½ to 3 feet high. Flowers pale lilac-blue, on long, slender stalks. 50 cents.

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. June.

S. anacampseros.

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. Kamtschaticum. Golden yellow, lance-leaved; 6 inches. July.

S. 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; one foot; July.

S. robustum, or monstrosum. Young growth sometimes flattened, giving it a fan-shaped appearance; curious; three inches. June.

SEDUM PULCHELLUM.

S. Rodigasi. Dark and luxuriant foliage.

S. Sieboldii. Trailing; flowers rose-purple, late in autumn.

S. Sieboldii medium pictum. Leaves distinctly margined with yellow, very effective for edgings of beds, baskets and vases.

S. spectabile. (*S. Fabaria*.) A splendid fall flowering species; 12 to 18 inches 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.

SILENE. Catchfly.

S. alpestris. ALPINE CATCHFLY. Flowers large, white, in panicles; 3 to 6 inches.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM.

Silene maritima. SEA-CATCHFLY. A dwarf plant, 2 to 4 inches high; flowers white, about 1 inch across; 6 inches. June.

S. Vallesii. SWISS-CATCHFLY. White flowers in summer; 6 to 8 inches. June.

S. viscosa plena. Bright rose and double; 1 foot. June.

SILPHIUM. Rosin-Plant.

S. perfoliatum. CUP-PLANT. A stout species, 3 to 4 feet high; yellow flowers in July.

SOLIDAGO. Golden-Rod.

S. Missouriensis. A beautiful dwarf sort with yellow flowers; 20 inches. July.

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.

S. filipendula. White; fine foliage; 1 to 2 feet. June.

S. Humboldtii. White. June.

S. lobata. Flowers deep rose; of a robust habit; contrasts finely with *ulmaria fl. pl.*; 1 foot. June.

S. palmata. The loveliest of all the herbaceous Spiræas, with corymbs of beautiful rose-colored flowers. Rather difficult to establish, and requires protection. 50 cents.

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 Spiræas.

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.

STOKESIA.

S. cyanea. Flowers blue, showy, resembling somewhat those of an Aster. A fine, showy, late flowering perennial. 2 feet. September.

SYMPHYTUM. Comfrey.

S. aspernum. 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.

TANACETUM. Tansy.

T. Balsamita. Small pale yellow flowers in autumn; foliage pleasantly scented.

THYMUS. Thyme.

T. citriodorus. Lemon-scented.

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.

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA.

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. (Kniphofia.) Flame-flower.

Splendid late blooming plants; flower stems three to five feet in height, with racemes of rich pendent orange red and scarlet tubulous flowers, a foot or more in length. Requires a slight covering in winter. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. See cut.

T. U. glauca.

T. U. glaucescens.

T. U. grandis.

T. U. serotina.

TRITOMA.

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.

VERBENA. Vervain.

V. Montana. Flowers bright rose, changing to lilac. Perfectly hardy, and blooms all summer. 30 cents.

PANSY.

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.

V. major variegata. Trailing habit; leaves broadly margined with yellow. A fine basket plant.

V. minor aurea variegata.

V. purpurea pleno. Double purple flowers.

PANSY—NATURAL SIZE.

VIOLA ODORATA. Sweet Violet.

V. Belle de Chatenay. Flowers large, double, very fragrant; pure white, tinted with lavender.

V. Covent Garden. Single light lilac. New.

V. cornuta. Lavender flowers.

var. alba. White flowers.

V. Duchess of Edinburgh. Double; light blue; new.

VIOLA ODORATA—SWEET VIOLET.

V. de Parme. Pronounced a great improvement on the *Neapolitana*.

V. Marie Louise. Very large, double fragrant flowers, lavender blue and white; forces well.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

V. Marie de Savoie. Flowers very large, double; blue; very fragrant. 50 cents.

V. Neapolitana. Lavender blue, large double fragrant flowers; a fine winter bloomer.

V. odoratissima. Single, dark blue.

V. obliqua striata. Flowers dark blue striped with white.

V. Queen Victoria. Large, violet-blue flowers, single; very fragrant.

V. Red Russian. Double, copper-red. New.

VIOLA TRICOLOR. Heart's-ease, or Pansy.

A large collection of the most approved varieties. \$1.00 per dozen.

YUCCA. Spanish Bayonet.

These have a fine appearance; the stem is two feet above the ground, covered with large bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; all valuable for rock-work.

Y. angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED YUCCA. A native species, with long, narrow leaves and a large panicle of white flowers. 50 cents.

Y. filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Thread-leaved, creamy white; three to four feet. July. 50 cents.

Y. tomentosa. 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.

Brenchleyensis. Rich scarlet. \$1.00 per dozen.

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.

AMARYLLIS.

A. lutea. A hardy bulb with yellow crocus-like flowers in September. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

LILIUM. Lily.

L. auratum, or Golden-Banded Lily. Universally acknowledged to be the finest of all Lilies. 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. eximeum. From Japan. Flowers snowy white. 75 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.

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 dozen.

C. a. var. roseum. Rose flowers. \$1.50 per dozen.

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 each.

F. imperialis. Mixed, 50 cents each.

TIGER LILY.

GALANTHUS. Snow-Drop.

G. nivalis flore pleno. DOUBLE SNOW-DROP. 60 cents per dozen.

G. nivalis simplex. SINGLE SNOW-DROP. 30 cents per dozen.

HYACINTHUS. Hyacinth.

Fine named sorts, double and single, 25 cents each, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per dozen.

Unnamed, but colors separate, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

JONQUILS.

J. Double. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

J. Single. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

NARCISSUS.

Double and Single. Named, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen. Mixed, 75 cents per dozen.

SNOWDROP.

ORNITHOGALUM.

O. umbellatum. STAR OF BETHLEHEM. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Varieties, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen; Mixed, \$1.00 per dozen.

TULIPA. Tulip.

T. Bizarres. Named varieties, 8 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

T. Bybloems. Named varieties, 8 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

T. Bybloems and Bizarres. Mixed and without names, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

T. Double. Early flowering named varieties, 8 cents each, 75 cents per dozen. Mixed, without names, 50 cents per dozen. Late flowering, in 20 named varieties, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

T. Duc Van Thol. Red; early. 75 cents per dozen.

T. Duc Van Thol. White. \$1.00 per dozen.

T. Duc Van Thol. Yellow. \$1.00 per dozen.

T. Parrots. In 6 named varieties, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

T. Single. Early flowering; 50 named varieties. Our choice, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

T. Tournesol. Orange and red; double; early. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

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.

Belle Paule. Very large; centre of each petal edged with white; distinctly edged with rose.

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 is slightly twisted.

Flamme de Punch. Bronze and gold, confused centre; distinct.

F. L. Harris. Bright cinnamon-red; a new and fine color.

Grandiflorum. Flowers often 6 inches in diameter, petals incurving; pure golden yellow.

Hiver fleuri. Large creamy white and blush flowers, much fringed; early and very free.

Jessica. A snowy white variety, having large flowers five 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.

L'Or du Rhin. Brilliant yellow, shaded rose; flowers medium size.

Mastic. A most peculiar shade of chamois-buff, with silvery reflex; flowers whorl-like in shape; early.

Moonlight. Large, pure white; fine.

Mrs. R. Brett. Distinct, with golden plume-like flowers.

Nuit d'Hiver. See *Kata Kauka*.

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.

Souvenir du Japon. A lovely pink variety, shaded with bronze; very floriferous.

Syringa. Lilac; of immense size.

Vallee d'Andone. Deep red, with bronze shading; a new color.

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. Mageant-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.

L'Africaine. Early, orange-yellow and crimson; of fine habit and a distinct and beautiful variety.

Madame Moynet. White, lined with pink; good.

Madame Teziers. Reflexed; very fine late white.

Mr. Bunn. Magnificent yellow, incurved; large.

Mrs. Cullingford. Reflexed, white; medium size.

President Lavallee. Deep chestnut red; fine large flower.

Prince Alfred. Rose-crimson, shaded silvery purple, incurved; very fine.

Prince of Wales. Rich violet-plum; globular shape.

Queen of England. Very large, fine blush; partially incurved.

White Venus. White; beautifully incurved.

POMPON VARIETIES.

The smallest and most floriferous of Chrysanthemums.

Captain Nemo. Rich plum-purple, medium size; early, free and fine.

Crimson Perfection. Bright crimson; one of the richest colors.

Mlle. Darnaud.

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