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C. M. HOBBS & SONS
BRIDGEPORT NURSERIES
BRIDGEPORT INDIANA

ESTABLISHED 1875

Price List

And Suggestions

We have given prices on varieties and sizes of stock most widely planted. We have growing in our nurseries many varieties and sizes of trees and plants not mentioned in our catalog, especially suitable for planting on large estates, in parks, cemeteries, etc. We will be pleased to quote prices to any one desiring different sizes, or stock in larger quantities than offered herein.

Read This

We do not forward trees or plants by mail. Therefore do not get our prices and sizes of field-grown plants confused with mail-order prices and stock that is grown close together in beds.

Address All Correspondence to

C. M. Hobbs & Sons

Bridgeport, Marion County, Indiana

Substitution

We do not substitute unless authorized. Should any of the items ordered be exhausted, please give a list of such varieties as you would wish us to substitute for the items we can not furnish; otherwise, we will return balance of remittance.

Shipping

By express or freight, purchaser paying charges.

Packing

No charge for packing. All shipments f. o. b. Bridgeport.

Guarantees

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

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

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

Terms and Payment

Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

Prices

5 at 10 rates; 30 at 100 rates; 300 at 1,000 rates.

Insects and Diseases

Our nurseries are free from these. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

Fruit Department

APPLES.					NUTS—Con.				
	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000		Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
APPLES—2 and 3 year.					FILBERTS, ENGLISH—1 to 2 feet.....				
6 to 7 feet, XX heavy.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$300 00	HICKORY—1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$.....	\$.....
5 to 6 feet.....	40	3 50	25 00	200 00	PECANS—1 to 2 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00	170 00	WALNUT, BLACK—4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	120 00	“ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 50	10 00	70 00	“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....
APPLES—1 year, grafted on whole roots.					“ “ 12 to 18 inches.....	20	1 50	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	180 00	“ JAPAN, SIEBOLDI AND MAX CORDI-FORMIS—5 to 6 feet.....	10	50	3 00	20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	18 00	120 00	“ JAPAN, SIEBOLDI AND MAX CORDI-FORMIS—4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	100 00	“ JAPAN, SIEBOLDI AND MAX CORDI-FORMIS—3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00	.....
APPLES—1 year, budded.					“ JAPAN, SIEBOLDI AND MAX CORDI-FORMIS—2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....
These we advise planting for commercial orchards. They are budded on very heavily rooted French seedlings, and are much superior to other trees for commercial planting.					“ JAPAN, SIEBOLDI AND MAX CORDI-FORMIS—1 to 2 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00	.....
5 feet and up.....	40	3 50	30 00	250 00		15	1 00	8 00	.....
3 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	GRAPE VINES.				
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	17 00	140 00	AGAWAN—2 years.....	15	80	5 00	.....
CRAB APPLES—Same price as Apples.					“ 1 year.....	10	60	4 00	.....
DWARF APPLES.....	50	4 00	30 00	250 00	BRIGHTON—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
PEARS.					“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	.....
STANDARD—6 to 7 feet, XX heavy....	50	4 00	35 00	300 00	CATAWBA—2 years.....	15	80	5 00	.....
“ 5 to 6 feet, 1 and 2 year..	40	3 50	30 00	250 00	“ 1 year.....	10	60	4 00	.....
“ 4 to 5 feet, 1 and 2 year..	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	CONCORD—2 years.....	10	60	4 00	.....
“ 3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 year..	30	2 50	18 00	150 00	“ 1 year.....	10	50	3 00	.....
DWARF PEARS—4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....	CAMPBELL'S EARLY—2 years.....	20	1 50	13 00	.....
“ 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	15	1 00	10 00	.....
“ 2 to 3 feet.....	15	1 20	9 00	.....	CLINTON—2 years.....	10	80	6 00	.....
Varieties of Dwarf Pear, Duchess, Bartlett, Kieffer, Seckel, Clapp's, Sheldon and Flemish Beauty.					DELAWARE—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
PEACHES.					“ 1 year.....	10	60	4 00	.....
6 feet and up, XX heavy.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00	DIAMOND—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	110 00	“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00	90 00	EATON—2 years.....	20	1 20	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	10	80	6 00	50 00	GREEN MOUNTAIN—2 years.....	25	2 00	.....	.....
1 to 2 feet.....	08	70	5 00	40 00	IVES—2 years.....	15	80	.....	.....
PLUMS.					“ 1 year.....	10	60	.....	.....
6 feet and up, XX heavy.....	40	3 50	30 00	250 00	MOORES EARLY—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
5 to 6 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	.....
4 to 5 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	30	2 50	20 00	180 00	NIAGARA—2 years.....	15	80	5 00	.....
3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	25	2 00	15 00	100 00	“ 1 year.....	10	60	4 00	.....
2 to 3 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	20	1 50	10 00	80 00	POCKLINGTON—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
CHERRIES.					“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	.....
6 feet and up.....	40	3 50	30 00	250 00	SALEM—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
5 to 6 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	VERGENNES—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
4 to 5 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00	“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	.....
3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	25	2 00	15 00	120 00	WORDEN—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
2 to 3 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	15	1 20	10 00	80 00	“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	.....
APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.					WYOMING—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	350 00	“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00	.....	WOODRUFF—2 years.....	20	1 20	8 00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	15	1 00	6 00	.....
QUINCES.					CURRANTS.				
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00	.....	BLACK NAPLES—2 years.....	10	80	7 00	50 00
3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	10	70	6 00	40 00
2 to 3 feet, 1 and 2 year.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....	CHERRY—2 years.....	10	80	7 00	50 00
PERSIMMONS.					“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	40 00
NATIVE TREES—3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	.....	FAY'S PROLIFIC—2 years.....	10	80	6 00	50 00
“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	10	70	5 00	40 00
“ “ 1 to 2 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....	LONDON MARKET—2 years.....	10	80	6 00	50 00
GRAFTED SORTS—3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	7 50	50 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	40 00
“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	80	6 00	40 00	.....	RED DUTCH—2 years.....	10	80	6 00	40 00
“ “ 1 to 2 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	30 00
MULBERRIES.					POMONA—2 years.....	10	80	6 00	40 00
DOWNING, HICKS AND NEW AMERICAN, 5 to 6 feet.....	65	5 00	40 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	10	70	5 00	35 00
DOWNING, HICKS AND NEW AMERICAN, 4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....	PERFECTION—2 years.....	25	2 00	.....	.....
RUSSIAN—5 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....	VICTORIA—2 years.....	10	80	5 00	.....
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	10	60	4 00	.....
“ 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	10 00	.....	WHITE GRAPE—2 years.....	10	1 00	6 00	.....
NUTS.					“ 1 year.....	10	80	5 00	.....
CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET—5 to 6 feet	40	3 50	30 00	.....	WILDER—2 years.....	15	80	6 00	.....
“ “ 4 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	10	60	5 00	.....
“ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....	GOOSEBERRIES.				
“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00	.....	DOWNING—2 years.....	15	1 20	10 00	65 00
“ “ 6 to 12 in.....	10	50	2 00	.....	“ 1 year.....	12	1 00	8 00	50 00
“ PARAGON AND RIDGLEY—					HOUGHTON—2 years.....	10	80	7 00	50 00
“ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	“ 1 year.....	08	70	6 00	40 00
“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	85	.....	.....	.....	INDUSTRY—2 years.....	20	1 50	.....	.....
“ “ 1 to 2 feet.....	75	.....	.....	.....	JOSELYN (RED JACKET)—2 years.....	20	1 20	10 00	.....
					SMITH'S WHITE—2 years.....	20	1 50	.....	.....
					RASPBERRIES.				
					CUTHBERT, GREGG, KANSAS AND CUMBERLAND.....	30	1 25	10 00	.....
					COLUMBIAN.....	35	1 50	12 00	.....
					GOLDEN QUEEN.....	40	2 50	18 00	.....
					LOUDON AND MILLER'S.....	30	1 25	.....	.....
					ST. REGIS.....	10	80	4 00	.....
					BLACKBERRIES.				
					SNYDER AND EARLY HARVEST.....	08	30	1 75	15 00
					ELDORADO.....	08	50	2 25	20 00
					MERSEREAU.....	10	60	2 00	16 00
					LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES.....	10	50	1 25	10 00

Fruit Department—Continued

STRAWBERRIES.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000	ASPARAGUS.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
AROMA, BUBACH, BRANDYWINE, GANDY, HAVERLAND, SENATOR DUNLAP AND WARFIELD	\$....	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$3 50	CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL AND PALMETTO— 2 years	.....	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$4 00
FALL BEARING VARIETY.....	25	2 00	.....	.....	CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL AND PALMETTO— 1 year.....	.....	25	60	3 50
RHUBARB.									
LINNAEUS	15	1 00	4 00	.....					

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS TREES.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000	DECIDUOUS TREES—Con.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
AILANTHUS—5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$.....	\$.....	MAGNOLIA—Acuminata, 4 to 6 feet....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$.....	\$.....
“ 6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....	“ “ 6 to 8 feet....	75	6 00	.....	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....	“ “ 8 to 10 feet....	1 00	9 00	.....	.....
ARALIA JAPONICA AND SPINOSA—					“ Alexandriana, Soulangiana, Speciosa, Lenei and Alba Superba. Strong bushy plants imported with ball of earth direct from Hol- land, 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	16 00	.....	.....
“ “ “ 4 to 6 feet	50	4 00	.....	.....	“ “ 4 to 6 feet.....	3 00	22 00	.....	.....
“ “ “ 6 to 8 feet	60	5 00	.....	.....	“ “ 6 to 8 feet.....	1 75	16 00	.....	.....
ASH, WHITE—6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....	MAPLE—Ash-leaved, 6 to 8 feet.....	40	3 50	.....	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00	.....	“ “ 8 to 10 feet.....	50	6 00	.....	.....
“ EUROPEAN—6 to 8 feet.....	50	.....	.....	.....	“ Japan, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	60	.....	.....	.....	“ Norway, 6 to 8 feet.....	65	5 50	45 00	.....
“ GREEN—6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 50	60 00	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	“ 10 to 12 feet.....	1 00	9 00	70 00	.....
BEECH, PURPLE-LEAVED, (River's Grafted) 3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....	This is one of our specialties. We can supply many trees in larger sizes.				
BEECH, PURPLE-LEAVED, (River's Grafted) 4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	MAPLE—Schwedleri, 6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00	.....	.....
“ EUROPEAN—3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 35	11 00	.....	.....
“ 4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	“ Soft or Silver-leaved, “ “ “ 6 to 8 feet..	35	3 00	23 00	.....
“ AMERICAN—4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....	“ “ “ 8 to 10 feet..	45	4 00	32 00	.....
“ 6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	“ “ “ 10 to 12 feet..	70	5 00	42 00	.....
BIRCH, PURPLE-LEAVED—3 to 4 feet.....	75	.....	.....	.....	“ Sugar or Rock, 6 to 8 feet....	70	6 00	45 00	.....
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	“ “ 8 to 10 feet.....	85	7 00	60 00	.....
“ WHITE—4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....	“ “ 10 to 12 feet.....	1 25	10 00	90 00	.....
“ 6 to 8 feet.....	75	6 50	.....	.....	MT. ASH—European, 6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	OAK—Pin, 4 to 6 feet.....	70	6 00	50 00	.....
CATALPA SPECIOSA—5 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....	“ 6 to 8 feet.....	90	8 00	70 00	.....
“ 6 to 8 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00	80 00	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....	“ Red, 8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....
“ 12 to 18 inches.....	.....	30	1 00	6 00	“ Scarlet, 6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
“ 18 to 24 inches.....	.....	40	1 50	8 00	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 00	.....	.....
“ 2 to 3 feet.....	.....	60	2 00	12 00	“ White, 4 to 6 feet.....	80	.....	.....	.....
“ BUNGEI—Grafted, 6 to 8 feet	1 00	8 50	60 00	.....	“ 6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00	80 00	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....
CHERRY, DOUBLE WHITE—4 to 6 feet..	60	5 00	.....	.....	PAULONIA IMPERIALIS, 4 to 6 feet....	75	.....	.....	.....
“ 6 to 8 feet.....	80	7 00	.....	.....	PERSIMMON—American, 3 to 4 feet....	25	.....	.....	.....
CORNUS FLORIDA (DOGWOOD), RED FLOW- ERED—2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 50	.....	.....	“ 4 to 5 feet.....	40	.....	.....	.....
CORNUS FLORIDA (DOGWOOD), RED FLOW- ERED—3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00	.....	.....	“ Grafted Sorts, 2 to 3 feet....	50	.....	.....	.....
CORNUS FLORIDA (DOGWOOD), WHITE FLOWERED—3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	“ 3 to 4 feet.....	75	.....	.....	.....
CORNUS FLORIDA (DOGWOOD), WHITE FLOWERED—4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....	“ “ 4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
CRAB APPLE, BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOW- ERING—3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....	POPLAR—Carolina and Volga, 6 to 8 feet.	35	2 50	15 00	.....
CRAB APPLE, BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOW- ERING—4 to 5 feet.....	85	7 00	.....	.....	“ “ “ 8 to 10 feet.	50	3 50	18 00	.....
ELM, AMERICAN—6 to 8 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00	.....	“ “ “ 10 to 12 feet.	60	4 00	25 00	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....	RUSSIAN OLIVE, 3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....
“ 10 to 12 feet.....	1 00	8 00	70 00	.....	“ 4 to 6 feet.....	40	3 50	.....	.....
EUONYMUS, EUROPEAN, (STRAWBERRY TREE)—4 to 6 feet.....	35	3 00	.....	.....	RED BUD (Judas Tree), 5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....
HORSE CHESTNUT, WHITE FLOWERING— 5 to 6 feet.....	75	7 00	.....	.....	“ 6 to 8 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....
HORSE CHESTNUT, WHITE FLOWERING— 6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	SALISBURIA (Maiden Hair), 6 to 8 feet..	75	.....	.....	.....
HORSE CHESTNUT, DOUBLE WHITE FLOW- ERING—5 to 6 feet.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
HORSE CHESTNUT, RED FLOWERING— 4 to 5 feet.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	SYCAMORE, European, 6 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—6 to 8 feet..	60	5 00	.....	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	85	7 00	60 00	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet..	75	6 00	.....	.....	“ 10 to 12 feet.....	1 00	8 00	75 00	.....
KOELREUTERIA, PANICULATA—4 to 5 feet	50	4 00	.....	.....	“ American, 6 to 8 feet.....	75	.....	.....	.....
LABURNUM—2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	90	.....	.....	.....
“ 3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	.....	.....	TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (Deciduous Cy- press)—3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....
LARCH, EUROPEAN—3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....	TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (Deciduous Cy- press)—4 to 6 feet.....	90	7 50	.....	.....
LINDEN, AMERICAN—6 to 8 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (Deciduous Cy- press)—6 to 8 feet.....	1 50	13 00	.....	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 50	.....	.....	THORN—Double White, Pink and Paul's Scarlet, 3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	.....	.....
“ 10 to 12 feet.....	1 25	10 00	.....	.....	THORN—Double White, Pink and Paul's Scarlet, 4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....
“ EUROPEAN—6 to 8 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	TULIP TREE—6 to 8 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....
“ 10 to 12 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	“ 10 to 12 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
“ SILVER-LEAVED—5 to 6 feet..	75	6 00	.....	.....	WILLOW—Golden-bark, 6 to 8 feet.....	40	3 00	.....	.....
“ 6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	“ 8 to 10 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00	.....	.....					
LIQUIDAMBER, (SWEET GUM)—5 to 6 feet	40	3 00	.....	.....	WEEPING TREES.				
“ 6 to 8 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	ASH—Mountain	75	.....	.....	.....
“ 8 to 10 feet.....	75	7 00	.....	.....	BEECH—Pendula (Weeping), 4 to 6 feet.	1 25	.....	.....	.....
LOCUST, HONEY THORNLESS—4 to 6 feet	50	4 00	.....	.....	BIRCH—Cut-leaved, 4 to 5 feet.....	65	5 50	.....	.....
“ BLACK—12 to 18 inches.....	.....	30	1 00	5 00	“ “ 5 to 6 feet.....	75	6 50	.....	.....
“ 18 to 24 inches.....	.....	40	1 25	6 50	“ “ 6 to 8 feet.....	95	8 50	.....	.....
“ 2 to 3 feet.....	.....	60	1 75	9 00	“ “ 8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 00	.....	.....
“ 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	12 00	.....					

Ornamental Department—Continued

WEeping TREES—Con.					EVERGREENS—Con.				
	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000		Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
CHERRY—Japan Weeping, 4 to 6 feet...	\$1 00	\$...	\$...	.....	SPRUCE—Black Hill, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 60	\$....	\$....	.....
ELM—CAMPERDOWN	85	.....	.....	.....	Colorado Green, 18 to 24 inches	40	3 00	.....	.....
LINDEN—White-leaf, 4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	60	5 00	.....	.....
" " 6 to 8 feet.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	80	7 00	.....	.....
MULBERRY—Teas Weeping, 1 year heads.	75	.....	.....	.....	" Bluc, 18 to 24 inches	1 25	10 00	.....	.....
" " 2 year heads.	1 00	.....	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	1 50	12 50	.....	.....
WILLOW—American	75	.....	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	2 00	15 00	.....	.....
" Babylonica, 6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 50	.....	.....	" Douglass, 18 to 24 inches...	75	.....	.....	.....
" Kilmarnock	75	.....	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
" Thurlo, 6 to 8 feet.....	45	.....	.....	.....	" Engelmanni, 2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....
" " 8 to 10 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	" Hemlock, 12 to 18 inches...	45	4 00	35 00	.....
EVERGREENS.					" " 18 to 24 inches...	65	5 50	50 00	.....
ARBOR VITAE—American, 12 to 15 in...	20	1 50	7 00	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	75	6 50	60 00	.....
" " 15 to 18 in...	25	1 75	10 00	.....	" Norway, 12 to 15 inches...	25	2 00	7 00	.....
" " 18 to 24 in...	30	2 00	12 00	.....	" " 15 to 18 inches...	30	2 50	9 00	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	40	3 00	25 00	.....	" " 18 to 24 inches...	40	3 00	13 00	.....
" " 3 to 4 feet....	60	5 00	40 00	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	50	4 00	25 00	.....
" Berkman's Golden, 12 to	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	75	6 00	40 00	.....
15 inches	50	4 00	35 00	.....	" " 4 to 5 feet....	1 00	8 00	50 00	.....
" Berkman's Golden, 15 to	.....	.....	.....	.....	YEW—Elegantissiam, 12 to 15 inches...	75	.....	.....	.....
18 inches	75	6 00	50 00	.....	ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS				
" Berkman's Golden, 18 to	.....	.....	.....	.....	SHRUBS.				
24 inches.....	1 00	8 00	70 00	.....	ALTHEAS—18 to 24 inches.....	20	1 50	.....	.....
" Berkman's Golden, 2 to	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	.....	.....
3 feet	1 50	12 50	100 00	.....	" 3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....
" Compacta, 15 to 18 inches	50	4 00	.....	.....	ALMONDS	35	3 00	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches	75	.....	.....	.....	AZALEAS—Mollis, 18 to 24 inches...	75	6 00	.....	.....
" Ellwangeriana, 18 to 24.	50	.....	.....	.....	" Ghent, 18 to 24 inches...	75	6 00	.....	.....
" Ericoides, 15 to 18 in...	40	3 50	.....	.....	" Hinodogiri—(Finest grown),	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 to 24 in...	50	.....	.....	.....	12 to 15 inches.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
" Globosa, 15 to 18 inches.	60	.....	.....	.....	BERBERRY—European, 18 to 24 inches...	20	1 50	12 00	.....
" Golden, 18 to 24 inches.	50	.....	.....	.....	" Japanese, 12 to 18 inches...	15	80	6 00	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	75	.....	.....	.....	" " 18 to 24 inches...	25	1 80	12 00	.....
" Siberian, 18 to	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	30	2 50	15 00	.....
24 inches...	60	5 00	.....	.....	" Purple-leaved, 18 to 24 in...	15	1 00	8 00	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet	75	.....	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet...	20	1 50	10 00	.....
" Hovey's Golden, 18 to 24	50	4 00	.....	.....	BUCKTHORN—(Rhamnus Catharticus) 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Hovey's Golden, 2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00	.....	.....	to 3 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00	.....
" " 3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00	.....	.....	CALYCANTHUS—18 to 24 inches...	20	1 50	.....	.....
" Lutea, (George Peabody)	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches...	1 00	.....	.....	.....	CARAGANA—2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....
" Lutea, (George Peabody)	.....	.....	.....	.....	COLUTEA—2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 50	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	CURRENTS—Flowering, 2 to 3 feet...	25	2 00	.....	.....
" Pyramidalis, 2 to 3 feet.	65	5 00	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	35	3 00	.....	.....
" " 3 to 4 feet.	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA—18 to 24 inches...	25	2 00	.....	.....
" " 4 to 5 feet.	1 25	10 00	.....	.....	DESMODIUM PENDIFLORUM.....	35	.....	.....	.....
" " 5 to 6 feet.	1 50	13 00	.....	.....	DEUTZIA—(In variety), 2 to 3 feet...	25	2 00	.....	.....
" " Oriental, 2 to 3 ft.	50	.....	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	30	2 50	.....	.....
" " 3 to 4 ft.	75	.....	.....	.....	DOGWOOD—(Cornus) Assorted, 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	.....
" Pumila, 18 to 24 inches...	60	.....	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	.....	.....
" Tom Thumb, 12 to 15 in.	40	3 00	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	30	.....	.....	.....
" " 15 to 18 in.	50	4 00	.....	.....	ELEAGNUS—2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	.....	.....
" Vervaeana, 2 to 3 feet	1 00	.....	.....	.....	ELDEBS—(In variety), 2 to 3 feet...	25	2 00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet	1 25	.....	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	35	2 50	.....	.....
FIR—Balsam, 2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	EXOCHORDA—2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	.....	.....
" 3 to 4 feet.....	75	.....	.....	.....	FORSYTHIA—(In variety), 2 to 3 feet...	20	1 50	.....	.....
" Concolor, 18 to 24 inches...	1 25	.....	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	25	2 00	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	1 60	.....	.....	.....	FRINGE—Purple, 2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....
JUNIPER—Irish, 18 to 24 inches...	50	4 00	.....	.....	" White, 2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 00	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	65	5 00	.....	.....	HALESIA—2 to 3 feet.....	30	.....	.....	.....
" Savin, 12 to 15 inches...	50	4 00	.....	.....	HONEYSUCKLE—Bush (In variety), 2 to	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 15 to 18 inches...	75	6 00	.....	.....	3 feet	25	2 00	.....	.....
" " 18 to 24 inches...	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	HONEYSUCKLE—Bush (In variety), 3 to	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	1 50	12 00	.....	.....	4 feet	30	2 50	.....	.....
" Swedish, 18 to 24 inches...	1 00	.....	.....	.....	HYDRANGEA—Paniculata Grandiflora, 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
PINE—Austrian, 2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00	.....	.....	to 24 inches.....	25	2 00	.....	.....
" Dwarf Mugho, 12 to 15 inches...	50	4 50	.....	.....	" Paniculata Grandiflora, 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 15 to 18 inches...	75	6 00	.....	.....	to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....
" Scotch, 18 to 24 inches...	40	3 50	.....	.....	" Tree-shaped, 3 to 4 feet...	45	3 50	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	50	4 00	.....	.....	" " 4 to 5 feet....	70	6 00	.....	.....
" " 3 to 4 feet....	75	6 00	.....	.....	" " Arborescens, 18 to 24 in.	35	3 00	.....	.....
" White, 18 to 24 inches...	30	2 50	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet...	50	4 00	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	50	4 00	.....	.....	JAPAN QUINCE—18 to 24 inches...	20	1 50	10 00	.....
" " 3 to 4 feet....	75	6 00	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	KERRIA—18 to 24 inches.....	25	2 00	.....	.....
RETINOSPORA—(Japan Cypress) Golden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	LILACS—(In variety), 2 to 3 feet...	30	2 50	.....	.....
12 to 18 inches.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	40	3 50	.....	.....
" (Japan Cypress) Golden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Japan, (Villosa), 2 to 3 feet...	35	.....	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches...	75	6 00	.....	.....	Tree, 2 to 3 feet.....	50	.....	.....	.....
" (Japan Cypress) Golden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	MAHONIA—12 to 18 inches.....	35	3 00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....	" " 18 to 24 inches...	40	3 50	.....	.....
" Plumosa, 18 to 24 inches.	60	5 00	.....	.....	" " 2 to 3 feet....	60	5 00	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	75	6 00	.....	.....	MOCK ORANGE—(In variety), 2 to 3 feet	20	1 50	.....	.....
" Obtusa, 12 to 18 inches...	50	.....	.....	.....	" " " 3 to 4 feet....	25	2 00	.....	.....
" " 18 to 24 inches...	75	.....	.....	.....	" " Lemoinei, 2 to 3 feet..	25	2 00	.....	.....
" Silver-tipped, 12 to 18 in.	50	.....	.....	.....	Golden-leaved, 18 to 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 18 to 24 in.	75	.....	.....	.....	inches	35	3 00	.....	.....
" Thread-branched, 12 to 18	75	.....	.....	.....	PLUM—Double-flowered, 2 to 3 feet...	30	.....	.....	.....
" Squarrosa, 12 to 18 inches...	60	.....	.....	.....	" Purple-leaved, 4 to 5 feet...	25	2 00	.....	.....
" " 18 to 24 inches...	80	.....	.....	.....	SNOWBALL—(In variety), 2 to 3 feet...	25	2 00	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet....	1 15	.....	.....	.....	" " 3 to 4 feet....	30	2 50	.....	.....
SPRUCE—American White, 18 to 24 in.	35	3 00	.....	.....	SNOWBERRY— " " 2 to 3 feet...	25	2 00	.....	.....
" " " 2 to 3 feet...	50	4 00	.....	.....	" " " 3 to 4 feet...	35	3 00	.....	.....
" " " 3 to 4 feet..	65	5 50	.....	.....	SUMAC— " " 2 to 3 feet...	25	2 00	.....	.....
" Black Hill, 18 to 24 inches...	40	.....	.....	.....	" " " 3 to 4 feet...	35	3 00	.....	.....
" Kooster Blue, 12 to 18 inches.	1 50	12 00	.....	.....	SPIREAS— " " 2 to 3 feet...	25	2 00	15 00	.....
" " " 18 to 24 inches.	2 00	17 00	.....	.....	" " " 3 to 4 feet...	35	3 00	20 00	.....
" " " 2 to 3 feet....	3 00	25 00	.....	.....	" Anthony Waterer and Thun-	.....	.....	.....	.....
					bergii, 12 to 18 inches.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....

Ornamental Department—Continued

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Con.					PEONIES.				
	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000		Each	Per Doz	Per 100	
SPIREAS—Anthony Waterer and Thunbergii, 18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$.....	PEONIES—Festiva Maxima, Officialis	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$18 00	.....
TAMARIX—(In variety), 2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 50	.....	.....	“ Rubra, Pink, Red and White	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	.....	.....	“ Andre Lauries, Carnea Elegans, Charlemagne, Comte de	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEIGELA—“ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	20	1 50	.....	.....	“ Diesbach, Comte de Nieperg, Couronne D'Or, Deachei, Duke of Wellington,	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	.....	.....	“ Adulis Superba, Faust, Floral	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Nana Variegata, 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	.....	.....	“ Treasure, Gen. Miles, Golden Harvest, Gloire de Douai,	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....	“ Grandiflora Carnea Plena, Madame Crousse, Madame	.....	.....	.....	.....
HARDY CLIMBING VINES.					“ Emile Galle, Madame de Varneville, Mlle. Renee Desert, Jenny Lind, Insignis, La	.....	.....	.....	.....
AKEBIA QUINATA.....	25	2 00	.....	.....	“ Sublime, La Tulipe, L'Esperence, Ne Plus Ultra, Nobilissima, Prince Imperial, Papaveriflora, Prolifera Tricolor, Rubra Superba, Solitaire, Sarah Bernhardt, Triomphe de L'Exposition and	.....	.....	.....	.....
AMPELOPSIS—Boston Ivy and Engelmanni	25	2 00	.....	.....	“ The Bride.....	50	5 00	40 00	.....
“ “ American Ivy.....	20	1 50	.....	.....	“ Cameron, Edourd Andre, Etta, Eugene Verdier, Felix	.....	.....	.....	.....
ARISTOLOCHIA.....	40	.....	.....	.....	“ Crousse, Gen. Sheridan, Gloire de Chas, Gombault, Madame Geissler, Mons. Jules Elie, Modele de Perfection, Livingstone.....	1 00	10 00	.....	.....
BIGNONIA.....	25	.....	.....	.....	“ Adolphe Rosseau.....	1 50	15 00	.....	.....
CELASTRUS SCANDENS.....	25	.....	.....	.....	“ Madame Emile Lemoine and Marie Crousse.....	2 00	20 00	.....	.....
CINNAMON VINE.....	50	.....	.....	.....	HARDY PHLOX.				
CLEMATIS—Coccinia and Paniculata.....	25	2 00	.....	.....	PHLOX (unless otherwise priced).....	15	1 50	10 00	.....
“ Jackmani and other large-flowering sorts.....	40	3 00	.....	.....	“ Bridesmaid, George Strohlein, Seibold and Von Hochberg....	20	2 00	15 00	.....
ENGLISH IVY.....	50	.....	.....	.....	HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.				
HONEYSUCKLE—(In variety).....	25	2 00	.....	.....	PERENNIALS (unless otherwise priced)..	10	1 00	6 00	.....
“ “ Monthly Fragrant and Scarlet Trumpet.....	35	3 00	.....	.....	“ Achillea, The Pearl, Aquilegia (Columbine), Astilbe (Spirea), Michaelmas	.....	.....	.....	.....
MADEIRA VINE.....	25	2 00	.....	.....	“ Daisies, Alpine Asters, Italian Starwort, Nevadensis, New England Asters, Campanula Bellflower, Desmodium, Dicentra, Funkia, Heliianthus, Papaver, Rudbeckia, Salvia, Stokesia, Cyanea, Tritoma and Yucca	15	1 50	11 00	.....
MATRIMONY VINE.....	25	2 00	.....	.....	“ Chrysanthemums, Iberis Semper Virens and Iris Kaempferi.....	25	2 50	18 00	.....
SILK VINE.....	35	2 50	.....	.....	HARDY BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.				
WISTARIA—Chinese White.....	50	4 00	.....	.....	CROCUS.....	02	15	1 00	.....
“ “ Purple.....	35	3 00	.....	.....	FREESIA, 40c per pkg, 2 for 60c.	.....	15	1 00	.....
EVERGREEN SHRUBS.					GALANTHUS (Snowdrop).....	06	60	4 00	.....
Box—Dwarf, 4 to 6 inches.....	10	60	4 60	.....	HYACINTHS.....	03	25	2 00	.....
“ “ Bush-form, 12 to 15 inches.....	50	4 00	.....	.....	LILIES.				
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	1 60	.....	.....	.....	LILIES (unless otherwise priced).....	20	2 00	15 00	.....
“ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	“ Lilium Harrisii.....	25	2 50	18 00	.....
“ “ “ Pyramidal, 18 to 24 inches.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	“ “ Longiflorum.....	15	1 50	10 00	.....
“ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	“ “ Tigrinum.....	10	1 00	6 00	.....
EUONYMOUS RADICANS—8 to 12 inches..	25	2 00	.....	.....	NARCISSUS.				
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA—12 to 18 inches..	35	3 00	.....	.....	NARCISSUS BULBS.....	03	20	1 00	.....
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inches..	40	3 50	.....	.....	TULIPS.				
“ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....	TULIP BULBS.....	03	20	1 00	.....
RHODODENDRONS.					TUBERS FOR SPRING PLANTING.				
RHODODENDRONS—18 to 24 inches.....	1 15	9 00	.....	.....	DAHLIAS.....	20	2 00	15 00	.....
DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.					ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.				
BERBERRY—Common and Purple-leaved,	10	80	6 00	.....	IN VARIETY.....	25	2 00	12 00	.....
“ “ 12 to 18 inches.....	15	85	6 00	.....					
“ “ “ 12 to 18 inches.....	25	1 80	12 00	.....					
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	.....	.....	1 00	6 00					
HONEY LOCUST—15 to 18 inches.....	.....	.....	60	2 50					
OSAGE ORANGE—I year.....	10	80	6 00	.....					
JAPAN QUINCE—12 to 18 inches.....	20	1 00	7 50	.....					
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	15	1 20	10 00	.....					
PRIVET—Amoor River, 12 to 18 inches..	20	1 50	12 00	.....					
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inches..	10	50	2 50	.....					
“ “ “ California, 12 to 18 inches.....	10	60	3 50	.....					
“ “ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	15	1 00	5 00	.....					
“ “ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	10	70	6 00	.....					
“ “ “ Iboia, 12 to 18 inches.....	15	1 00	8 00	.....					
“ “ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	15	1 20	10 00	.....					
“ “ “ Regels, 12 to 18 inches.....	20	1 50	12 00	.....					
“ “ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
ROSES.									
HYBRID PERPETUALS (in fine assortment)	30	2 50	20 00	.....					
AMERICAN BEAUTY.....	50	4 00	.....	.....					
CLIMBING ROSES.....	25	2 00	.....	.....					
RAMBLER “.....	30	2 50	.....	.....					
“ “ Blue.....	65	5 00	.....	.....					
“ “ Flower of Fairfield.....	60	5 00	.....	.....					
“ “ Tausenschoon.....	50	4 00	.....	.....					
TEA—China and Bourbon Varieties.....	30	2 50	.....	.....					
POLYANTHA.....	30	2 50	.....	.....					
HYBRID TEAS.....	30	2 50	.....	.....					
MOSS ROSES.....	30	2 50	.....	.....					
TREE ROSES.....	1 00	7 50	.....	.....					
“ “ Baby Rambler.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....					
MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.....	30	2 50	.....	.....					

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Small Fruits, Shrubs, Vines
Roses, Perennials, Bulbs, Etc.

Established 1875

C. M. Hobbs & Sons

Bridgeport Nurseries

Bridgeport, Marion County, Indiana

Two Year Privet on Our Grounds

INTRODUCTORY

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

Experience has taught us that by the selection of the proper soil and location, and the right varieties, followed up with intelligent, persistent care, we can grow fruit successfully in all sections of the State. Fruit crops are possibly a little more reliable under the influence of the lakes in the north and in the hill sections of the southern part of the State.

After visiting most of the leading fruit sections of the country, we are convinced that with the same intelligent care we can succeed equally well. We have the markets at our door and must grow the fruit for the masses if they are to have it. Our confidence in the future possibilities of our State has induced us to invest largely in commercial fruit growing.

For almost a half century, the growing of trees, plants and fruits has been our business. We have given to the business our very best efforts. During these years among the trees and fruits we have gathered much valuable information that is especially valuable to the beginner; this information is for the asking to our patrons. We are glad to assist you in any way we can.

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

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

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

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

A Century in the Nursery Business

In the year 1812, Dr. Benjamin Albertson, William Hobbs, Nathan Trueblood, and a few other families of Friends, or Quakers, removed from North Carolina to Indiana, locating near Salem, Washington County, forming the community known as Blue River Friends.

Dr. Albertson had a fondness for trees and plants, and so cultivated a small nursery. His son Oliver inherited his father's tastes in this particular, and in time acquired a wide knowledge of varieties of cultivated trees and plants, their habits, etc. Later, Oliver began growing trees for commercial purposes, and for many years carried on the largest nursery business in the State.

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

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

Location

Six miles from the west corporation line of Indianapolis, on Washington Street, or the Old National Road, Vandalia Railroad, Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Line—Stop 10, or Bridgeport Nursery.

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

Visitors

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

Landscape and Engineering Department

In this department are handled all questions that may arise with our patrons as to the improvement of private estates, city lots, public grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc. Topographical surveys are made, grading and planting plans furnished, and consultations given on such subjects as tree-moving, planting, pruning and trimming, preparation of soil for special purposes, road, driveway and walk building, drainage and sewage disposal.

Our charges for services are as moderate as is consistent with good work and results, and all work entrusted to us is carefully executed by experienced men under direct supervision of the firm.

General office, Bridgeport, Ind. Phones: New, 279-4; Old, 331-1 ring, Ben Davis.

Indianapolis office, 921 State Life Bldg. Phones: New 1062, Old 1255.

Address all communications to C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport, Ind., Marion County, except those pertaining to landscape and engineering or correspondence mailed you from the Indianapolis office.

Directions for Transplanting Trees and Shrubs

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

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

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and often roots are broken or bruised, as will be the case, however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

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

Planting.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water, let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree, it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

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

Cultivation After Planting.—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among their branches, nor the borer cut about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and break down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shaped specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

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

Treatment of Trees that Have Been Frozen in the Packages or Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure.—Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure bury entirely in the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

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

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

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

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

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting;

the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

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

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground.

Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

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

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

Distances for Planting

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

Fruit Department

Apples

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

Summer Apples

Benoni—An excellent early apple. Tree vigorous and upright, hardy and productive. A valuable variety for home or market. Flesh yellow, tender, pleasant, subacid; good; core small. Last of July and first of August. We consider this one of our most desirable summer apples, ripens over three or four weeks time.

Duchess (Duchess of Oldenburg)—Origin, Russia. Season, July and August. Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish-yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine grained, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices. Should be planted in every orchard. The most profitable early apple for commercial purposes.

Early Harvest—Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth. Bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white. Flavor rather acid, fine. Season July. Productive.

RED ASTRACHAN

Needs rich cultivation to be fine. Good throughout the Northern States and Southwest.

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

Red Astrachan—Origin, Russia. Season, July. First imported into England with the White Astrachan from Sweden in 1816. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium, greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good.

Summer Red Stripe—Medium size, sharply conic, greenish-yellow striped with light red; flesh firm, tart, good cooker. Tree hardy and productive, good for home use or market. Last of July.

STAYMAN'S
WINESAP

Sweet Bough—Large, roundish, remotely conical-ovate. Flesh white, very tender, with an excellent sweet flavor. Ripens from the middle to the end of summer. A moderate and regular bearer. Somewhat irregular, ascending. Tree round-headed.

Tetofsky—Origin, Russia. Season, July to August. One of the earliest apples to ripen in the Northern States, very popular on that account. Fruit small to medium; light yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid, aromatic, extra good quality. Tree stout and upright in growth, but it is apt to blight.

Yellow Transparent (White Transparent, Thaler, etc.)—Origin, Russia. Season, July. Imported from St. Petersburg by United States Department of Agriculture. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer.

Autumn Apples

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, round, oval; flesh white, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy, and pleasant; bears young and abundantly. One of the best early autumn apples.

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

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Origin, Canada. Season, October and November. An old and well-known variety. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Fruit medium in size; color pale greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of red, with splashes of same on shady side; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed; flavor sub-acid, extra good.

Twenty-Ounce or **Cayuga Red Streak**—Very large roundish or slightly conical; greenish-

JONATHAN

WEALTHY

yellow, striped and splashed with purplish red; coarse grained, sprightly sub-acid; good seller.

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

Rambo—Size medium, oblate, smooth; streaked and marbled with dull yellowish red on pale yellowish ground; dots large, whitish; flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine flavored, often excellent. Late autumn and early winter.

Tulpehocken or Fallwater—Tree vigorous, spreading, productive, not long lived. Fruit large, oblate, conic, smooth, greenish-yellow, sometimes slightly blushed. Flesh white, mild, sub-acid, almost sweet.

Wealthy—Tree vigorous, hardy, an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; greenish-yellow, striped with bright red, showy. Flesh white, often stained with red; tender, juicy, vinous; fine for market.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Black—A remarkably handsome crimson-black apple; large, perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white, the flesh is yellow, juicy and delicious, keeping late. December to April.

Bailey Sweet—Origin, New York. Season, October to November. An old choice variety. Has been fruited successfully as far north as Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Fruit large, conical, irregular; greenish-yellow with dull red stripes and russet dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and very good.

Baldwin—Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern States.

Tree a vigorous, open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Fruit large, rounded, deep red; flesh rich, crisp and juicy.

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

Ben Davis—Origin, Kentucky. Season, January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good, but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in the Central States. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality.

Gideon—Medium to large; golden yellow, with bright blush, fine fleshed, juicy, sub-acid. Very hardy; bears early and profusely. November to January.

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

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

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red; tender fleshed, with distinct, delightful flavor. Strong grower and heavy bearer. A native of Hub-

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH

GIDEON

bardston, Massachusetts. Season, November to January.

Huntsman—Originated in Johnston County, Missouri; very large, golden yellow, with bright red cheek; nearly sweet, fine flavor, very aromatic; one of the best and highest selling market apples; tree very healthy and moderately productive. Vigorous. November to January.

Indian—Originated in Orange Co., Ind., on an old Indian camping ground on Lost river. The tree is a fine grower, hardy and productive, as reliable a bearer as we know. Fruit medium to large, sharply conical, striped, with dull red flesh; yellow; fair quality.

Indiana Favorite—Medium size, roundish oblate, covered with light and dark red, flesh yellow, tender, fine grained, juicy, mild sub-acid, good. Tree hardy, good grower, spreading; a reliable bearer and very productive. Originated in Eastern Indiana.

Janet—(Rawl's Neverfail)—Medium in size, roundish, approaching oblong or obtuse-conical, often oblique; color pale red, distinct stripes on light yellow ground; flesh nearly white, fine, mild, sub-acid, fine texture,

crisp, juicy. Growth slow; a profuse bearer. Keeps through spring. The blossoms open ten days later than usual kinds, thus sometimes escaping spring frosts, and hence the name Neverfail.

Jonathan—Origin, New York. Season, November to January. A seedling of Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, and is a much better tree. Hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious and strictly dessert apple that always commands highest market prices. Fruit good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic.

King of Tompkins County—Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded; quality excellent. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, hardier, and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. A long keeper.

McIntosh Red—Origin, Ontario. Season December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, sprightly aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality.

Minkler—Medium to large, globular ovate, greenish yellow, covered with mixed red and striped with dull red; flesh greenish-yellow, fine grained, juicy; market and cooking.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into Spring; a tardy bearer. To afford fine fruit, tree must be kept thrifty by good cul-

ern Wisconsin. Fruit large, yellowish green, striped and shaded with dull red, overlaid with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, rather coarse grained, firm, juicy; flavor sub-acid. Originated by crossing Duchess of Oldenburg with Northern Spy pollen.

Pound Sweet—Very large, roundish, ribbed most toward the stalk; pale green; flesh white, sweet, tender, not juicy, of moderate quality. Ripens through autumn into winter. A valuable culinary sort.

Ragan's Red or **Black Ben Davis**—Very much the same as Gano in every way.

Rhode Island Greening—Origin, Rhode Island. Season, December to March. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern

GRIMES GOLDEN

tivation. A fruit of the highest quality, and profitable for market.

Northwestern Greening—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive; should be given plenty of room in the orchard to secure large, even fruit. One of the best growers we have in the nursery and in the orchard is very prolific and regular when mature.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Fruit rather large; color dull green when picked; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and very good. Productive and extremely satisfactory for either home or market. November to February. Tree upright, moderate, blights in some localities.

Pewaukee—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree spreading, round topped and vigorous. Doing well in East-

States as a dessert apple and also for cooking. Tree vigorous and spreading; a heavy and constant bearer.

Roman Stem—Tree hardy, very productive; fruit medium, globular, smooth, yellow, sometimes blushed, lipped at stem; flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, very good.

Rome Beauty—Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine-grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety.

Roxbury Russet—A vigorous and spreading grower. Fruit medium or large, roundish oblate, remotely conical; partly or wholly covered with rather rough russet on greenish-yellow ground, sometimes a dull brown cheek; flesh greenish-white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. Keeps late in spring. Large specimens be-

YORK IMPERIAL

come conical, with short thick stalks. It succeeds well throughout the Northern States.

Seek-No-Further (Westfield)—Medium or large, roundish, often slightly conical; obscurely striped with light dull red, more or less russeted, rarely covered wholly with russet; flesh tender, rich, spicy, of fine flavor; mid-winter. Tree productive; fruit always fair. Succeeds well throughout the Northern States.

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

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

Talman Sweet—Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. One of the most popular of the old eastern varieties. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish-yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side; flesh white, firm, moderately juicy, fine grained, rich and sweet; quality excellent for a sweet apple.

Wagner—Medium, oblate, obscurely ribbed; shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red, and a full, deep red in the sun on warm yellow ground, often streaked with russet; flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender, compact, mild sub-acid aromatic, excellent; ripens through winter; succeeds well in the West. An early bearer.

White Pippin—Tree strong grower, hardy, fruit large, often angular, greenish white or pale yellow; flesh yellowish-white, granular, juicy, sub-acid good.

Willow Twig—Large, roundish, slightly conical, obtuse, very regular; greenish yellow, striped and mottled faintly with dull red; flavor sub-acid, or rather acid; not rich. A long keeper.

Wolf River—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, October to January. One of the largest apples grown. Color yellowish-green with stripes and splashes of carmine, very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good. Tree vigorous and fairly productive.

York Imperial (Johnson's) Fine Winter)—Origin, Pennsylvania. Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow shaded red, indistinct red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. Winter. An excellent shipping apple, always brings high prices.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, often quite large, surface pale yellow, often with a blush; very tender when ripe, fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, becoming sub-acid, excellent, keeps all through winter. Growth of tree rather upright; succeeds best on rather light soils.

WOLF RIVER.

The average fruit grower is twin brother to the man who went hunting for acres of diamonds. He tries peaches, pears, plums, grapes and all the small fruits, and lets the old orchard set by his father go to ruin, become a breeding place for scale, and the paradise of Codling Moth. If he only knew it, the old apple orchard, with a little proper attention, or a new one well set and cared for will give more dollars per acre than the best average of other fruits.

TRANSCENDENT CRABS

Crab Apples

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

Hyslop—Origin, America. Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow grounded with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always commands a fancy market price for it. One of the most desirable crabs for culinary purposes.

Martha—Origin, Minnesota. Season, August

and September. Tree a vigorous grower and very free from blight. Fruit large, yellow with heavy blush of light red; flesh fine grained, firm; flavor sub-acid, very juicy and exceptionally fine for cooking. Not productive.

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

Whitney—(Hybrid) (Whitney No. 20)—Origin, Illinois. Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many apples.

A BUMPER CROP

Summer Pears

Bartlett—Large size, with a beautiful blush next the sun, buttery, very juicy, and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August, September.

Clapp's Favorite—A large fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor, pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy with a delicate flavor. August.

Wilder—Medium to small, greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

BARTLETT

Summer Tyson—Tree

hardy, upright grower, a little tardy in coming into bearing. We have fruited this variety for 30 years and have never lost a tree from blight; have never seen more than a slight twig blight; freest from blight of any pear we know. Fruit medium; yellow; slightly russet; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, sugary—good to best.

Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear gives it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang until the leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar.

In the East and South, Garber and Keiffer are easier grown than any other fruit crop. The trees thrive where the apple or peach would starve and will yield excellent fruit, even without care or cultivation. The pear is no different than other fruits in the matter of yielding large crops in return for careful cultivation.

When the pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else it will be poor and the tree injured. The greatest drawback to pear growing is the blight.

ANJOU

Autumn Pears

Beurre d'Anjou—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive, one of the best. October to January.

Clairgeau—The fine size and exceeding beauty of this pear render it most valuable for market. The smooth yellow skin is shaded with orange and scarlet, juicy, aromatic, and somewhat granular. The tree bears early and abundantly. October and November.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, greenish-yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer, buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Medium to large, obtuse pyriform, pale yellow, covered with redish-brown on sunny side; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, very good.

Howell—Large, light waxen yellow with a fine red cheek, rich, sweet and melting, highly perfumed, tree vigorous, hardy and bears abundantly; one of the very best. September and October.

Kieffer—This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good qual-

ity; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Medium to large, greenish-yellow with bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, very productive; tree an upright grower. September and October.

Seckel—Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Large, yellow or greenish-russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp, highly perfumed, tree vigorous and productive. October.

Worden-Seckel—A seedling of the Seckel; color golden-yellow with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, buttery, fine grained and melting; tree an upright, vigorous grower. Very hardy and an abundant bearer.

Winter Pears

Lawrence—Medium to large; lemon-yellow with small brown dots; flesh white, juicy and melting and of good quality; one of the best winter pears known.

SECKEL.

Peaches

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

Alexander (Cling)—Medium size; greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh sweet and juicy; tree vigorous and productive; a good market peach.

Admiral Dewey—A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy symmetrical grower and produces well. The very best early yellow freestone. July.

Beers' Smock (Free)—Medium to large, round; creamy-white with dark red blush; flesh yellow, tender and rich; good quality; a good commercial peach.

Belle of Georgia—Very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

Banner—Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh firm, yellow, rich, excellent; keeps and ships as well as any peach on the market. In growth, early-bearing habit, productiveness and unusual hardness of wood and bud, the variety is all that could be desired. Has been grown in Canada for fifteen to twenty years and found to produce good crops

fruit should be thinned in order to make good sized peaches; a popular market sort; middle of September.

Engles Mammoth—A very fine large market sort, resembling Late Crawford, but more productive. Very profitable wherever grown. September.

ELBERTA

yearly through several seasons when all other sorts failed. The very best late market variety. October.

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

Chair's Choice (Free)—Large, roundish, tapering to apex; pale yellow with some blush, flesh yellow, quite acid and red at pit; a good commercial peach. October.

Champion (Free)—Large, round, quite regular; yellowish white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality.

Cooley's Mammoth—A yellow freestone peach, with red cheek, ripening with Elberta, which it resembles in texture of flesh. It is larger than Elberta, deeper colored, hardier and of better quality.

Crawford's Early (Free)—Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

Crawford's Late (Free)—Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

Crosby (Free)—Medium to large; orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific;

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

Fitzgerald (Free)—An improved early Crawford, fully equal to it in size, quality and color; tree bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality; early September.

Fleenor Cling—Originated in Washington Co., Indiana. Tree hardy and productive, reproduces itself from the seed; not necessary to bud them. Fruit large, oblong, yellowish-white, flesh firm, fine grained, juicy, good; the finest of late Clings for canning or market. Middle to last of September.

Foster (Free)—Large, deep orange-red, becoming quite dark red on sunny side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor, firm; one of the best for drying or canning.

Gold Drop—The almost translucent golden-colored flesh of this peach renders it exceedingly attractive in market, where it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early and profitably. Late September.

Greensboro (Cling)—Large, rather roundish; yellow with splashes of bright red; highly

colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy and of good quality; ripens with Alexander.

Heath Cling—Very large; flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. October.

Hill's Chili (Free)—One of the best; medium to large, oval, yellow with red; flesh rather dry, but good; a valuable sort for drying. September.

Hoosier Cling—Originated in Southern Indiana. A good hardy tree, prolific bearer, fruit large, yellowish-white with blush on sunny side, quality good, keeps well after picked, a good shipper. September.

Indian or Blood—Large dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Kalamazoo (Free)—Medium to large, oval; yellow striped with red and a thin bloom; flesh yellow, red at the pit, rich, vinous and of good quality. A valuable sort.

Lewis—The earliest white-fleshed freestone; attractively colored; a good shipper. Of vigorous growth, very hardy, immensely productive. Early August.

Lemon Free (Free)—Large, roundish, often with pointed apex; light yellow with greenish-white tinge and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and good; a good canning sort.

Matthew's Beauty—Originated in Randolph County, Ga. Handsome appearance, round, golden yellow, with beautiful red cheek on the sunny side; perfect freestone; flesh firm. The best shipper. Tree is a heavy, stocky grower, its fruit buds and blossoms among the most hardy. Ripening at a time when the market is almost bare of fine fruit, is bound to be very profitable.

Mayflower—It is a week earlier than the Sneed, heretofore the earliest peach known. Unlike Sneed and the other early varieties it is a red peach, absolutely red all over, even before it gets ripe enough to ship. Carries to market in fine shape and sells well, as it is the only early peach that is well colored. A strong thrifty grower inclined to overbear, should always be thinned.

Mountain Rose (Free)—Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.

Niagara—A New York variety ripening just after Elberta. The fruit is uniformly large, beautiful and luscious. An excellent shipper. Tree is very hardy and resistant to diseases, bearing annually very heavy crops.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored. One of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.

FITZGERALD

Old Mixon Free (Free)—Large, roundish, slightly oval; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh tender, rich and good quality; succeeds well in all localities.

Prolific—A choice large yellow peach, valuable for succession to Early Crawford, for its fine shipping qualities, its beauty and its good quality. Of strong, thrifty growth, hardy and productive. September.

Salway (Free)—Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, and sugary; a late market sort.

Smock (Free)—Large, roundish, somewhat oval; yellow with some blush and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sprightly; quality good; a good commercial peach.

Sneed (Semi-Cling)—Medium, roundish-oval, creamy-white, splashed and mottled with bright red; flesh yellowish-white, tender, vinous and good; free from rot and ripens early.

Snows Orange—Medium to large, deep yellow; melting and juicy. A good market peach on account of its hardness, heavy crops and fine appearance. September.

Stearns—A new Michigan peach which originated in South Haven, Mich., and has been a most prolific grower. A perfect freestone, with yellow flesh and brilliant red skin. As a shipper it cannot be surpassed. Tree is a strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and free from disease. Considered by the introducer as the best market peach grown. July.

Stump (Free)—Medium to large, roundish-oval; creamy-white with bright red cheek and abundant bloom; flesh white, very good.

Triumph (Free)—Medium to large, round, somewhat flattened; greenish-yellow, broken

stripes of purplish red and pink dots; flesh yellow with red stains, juicy, luscious and very good; one of the early sorts.

Wonderful (Free)—Large, round, somewhat oval; yellow with earmine blush; flesh yellow, tender and high flavored; a good peach for home garden or shipping; late.

Yellow St. John—A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert peach. The tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

Plums

The plum like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay, and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitable. Of late years the demand has been growing very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and will withstand the most severe weather.

European Plums

Bradshaw—Very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; one of the best of the late plums. Late September.

General Hand—Very large; roundish-oval, deep golden yellow; flesh moderately juicy, not high flavored; freestone. Mid-season.

German Prune—Medium oval, purplish-blue; rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive.

Gueii—Large, roundish-oval, dark purple, flesh firm, a little coarse and sub-acid. A valuable sort for cooking and market. September.

Imperial Gage—Large, oval, yellowish-green with marbled green stripes, heavy white bloom, flesh greenish, juicy, melting, rich and best quality; tree upright and vigorous. September.

Lombard—Medium, roundish-oval, violet-red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone; a valuable market sort, hardy and adapted to light soils; nearly always produces a crop.

Moore's Arctic—Grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flesh very fine; splendid for preserving and dessert; tree vigorous and prolific; fruit is a long keeper.

Reine Claude (Green Gage)—Small, yellowish-green when mature; flesh pale green, melting, luscious and best quality; considered the standard of excellence; tree a moderate grower. Mid-August.

Shropshire Damson—One of the best for preserving; flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

BURBANK

Shipper's Pride—Large, nearly round, dark purple, juicy and sweet; a splendid shipper and good market variety; tree moderate grower, but productive.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive. Late August.

Japan Plums

Abundance—One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry-red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender and excellent quality; tree vigorous and hardy.

Burbank—Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum; mid-June. Hardest and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

Climax (H)—Extremely vigorous, upright grower. Productive as Burbank, four times as large, two weeks earlier and higher color. Fruit large as an ordinary peach, deep dark red; skin firm; flesh yellow, sweet, rich, fruity, of fine quality. One of the earliest to ripen. Mr. Burbank regards this as one of his most valuable productions.

Maynard (H)—One of Luther Burbank's latest introductions, and said to be the nearest perfect of this class of plums. "A sturdy, strong and very rapid grower, with heavy luxuriant foliage. It fruits heavily every year, not over-hanging but yielding a full satisfactory crop, bearing its burden of fruit on the inside of the tree. Fruit is very large, nearly round, color deep dull red, thin whitish bloom. Flesh firm, melting and juicy, rich and sweet, extra fine quality. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed." Follows Climax in ripening.

Ogon—Fruit large, round, bright golden-yellow, with faint bloom and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.

Red June—Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright grow-

ers; productive; fair size, vermilion red; pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. August.

YELLOW EGG.

Satsuma—Large, roundish-oval with a short blunt point; dark red, speckled with greenish dots; flesh very firm, blood-red, rather coarse but good. A good canning plum. Season late and a long keeper.

Wickson—Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer.

Native Plums

McDaniel—Origin, Howard Co., Ind. Evidently a hybrid, resembling most the Americana type; good grower; very productive; fruit large, dull red, good quality.

Robinson—Very vigorous and productive. Skin yellow, nearly covered with light red; showy, ripens early. Small, great bearer.

Surprise (Hortulana)—A variety introduced about 1899 by Mr. Martin Penning of Sleepy Eye, Minn., and it is said by many to be the finest in quality of any of the cultivated varieties in the native Minor group, also the hardiest of that type. Fruit large to very large; skin medium, thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty and of fine flavor; quality extra good. Season medium. Tree an upright, vigorous, healthy grower and is everywhere reported very productive. A splendid variety for either home or commercial culture and should be found in every collection.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium, red with blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet. July.

RED JUNE

Great advancement has been made in the culture of plums through the efforts and careful study of horticulturalists. Instead of the small, sour fruit you can now grow, in two years after planting the tree, large, rich, luscious fruit, as mild as the peach, as rich as honey, yet with a spicy twang that appeals to the taste as does no other fruit. Not to have planted plum trees within the last few years means to have been without the fruit in the true sense of the word. Nearly all varieties of plum trees are very hardy and free from the diseases common to most fruit trees. Practically the only insect enemy of the plum is the curculio, which a little attention at the right time will keep in check.

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Big-gereau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive in most any dry or well drained soil; the fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

BLACK
TARTARIAN

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish-black; half tender, juicy, very rich and flavor excellent; tree a vigorous grower and producer. June.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week earlier than Eearly Richmond.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather.

English Morello—Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

Governor Wood—Large, rich, light yellow

low with red cheek, juicy and sweet; late June.

Large Montmorency—Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid and good quality, larger than Early Richmond and about ten days later; one of the popular sorts; late June.

Late Duke—Large, heart-shaped, dark handsome red when fully ripe; flesh light colored, sub-acid; flavor good; one of the latest.

May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort that holds its own well against newcomers. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—A beautiful cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. Late

Ostheim—Large, roundish, one side compressed, dark red and much darker when fully ripe; flesh liver colored, tender, juicy, sub-acid and very good; early and ripens over a long period.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson black; tender, juicy, well-flavored. July.

Windsor—A splendid large, liver-colored cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good, the tree very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

Wragg—Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good, very productive; one of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive; late June.

APRICOTS

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before the plums and peaches; tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the markets and for drying and canning, it has no superior. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and most productive.

Alexander (Russian)—Medium to small, light orange yellow, flecked with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good quality; hardy; very productive. July.

Budd (Russian)—Medium to large; light orange with blush on sunny side; flesh sweet,

Apricots

juicy with flavor of the peach; hardy and productive. August.

Early Golden—Small, roundish-oval; pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of the best quality; hardy and productive; freestone.

Harris—Large, oval, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good, tree hardy, productive. Late July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange yellow with numerous specks and dots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; tree somewhat tender and inclined to ripen unevenly. August.

Royal—Large, roundish-oval; pale orange with faintly tinged red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, high flavored, slightly sub-acid and good quality, ripens a week earlier than Moorpark; a good market variety.

Superb (Russian)—Medium, roundish-oval, smooth, light salmon with numerous red or russet dots; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid and good; tree hardy and productive; middle of July.

Native Persimmons

Early Fruiting—Good size and quality, and comes into bearing very early, begins ripening before frost.

Early Golden—First to ripen, good quality.

Hicks—May; specimens of this variety are seedless; quality good, late ripening.

Golden Gem—Large, late, one of the best flavored.

Ruby—This variety is one of the newer sorts and is reported to be one of the best.

Quinces

The quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow, and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

Angers—Size medium, pear shaped, golden-yellow, rather acid; tree a thrifty grower and bears abundantly. October.

Bourgeat—Very large, smooth, golden yellow, tender and is a good keeper, very productive and healthy. October.

Champion—Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts; color greenish-yellow.

CHAMPION QUINCE

Meech's Prolific—Very large, bright yellow, quality very good and quite fragrant; bears early and is very productive; one of the best. Mid-season.

Orange—Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden-yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

Rea's Mammoth—Very large, roundish, color yellow with pinkish shades, excellent quality; tree a strong grower with dark foliage; bears well and early.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valued as an ornamental shade tree and the fruit is quite popular in some sections. Should be planted in deep, rich sandy loam. Requires little care and is of easy culture. The fruit is sprightly and refreshing and is a valuable addition to any fruit garden.

Downing's Everbearing—A beautiful tree for the lawn or street; bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks; berries are about one and one-half inches long; color blue-black.

Hick's Everbearing—Much like Downing in color, size and quality.

New American—Equal to Downing in all respects and a much hardier tree; vigorous grower and very productive; ripe from middle of June until September; color black.

Russian—A very hardy rapid-growing, timber tree of great value, especially in the West; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable for silk worm culture; fruit good size and produced in large quantities. Introduced into this country by the Menno-nites.

Nut Trees

There has been more attention paid to the planting of nut trees the last few years than ever before. Few farms but contain land, that if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. Besides the value of the wood for commercial purposes, the crop of nuts of nearly all kinds command a high price in the market.

Pecans—Native hardy varieties can be grown in the central and northern part of the state where conditions are favorable.

Chestnuts

Chestnuts—Paragon and Ridgley are the best of the large varieties, these are of good quality and bear second or third year from planting.

Chestnuts (American Sweet)—The American Sweet Chestnut is much superior to both the European and Japanese kinds, although it

does not, as yet, approach in size to either of them. Chestnuts are much easier to propagate than other nut trees and come into bearing earlier. It does not do well in lime stone or clayey soils, or in wet boggy land. The nut is sweet and well flavored; makes a valuable shade tree for either street or lawn.

Walnuts

Black Walnut (*Juglans Nigra*)—This species is a common and stately forest tree in the middle and Western States; grows from

SIEBOLDIANA JAPANESE WALNUT

forty to sixty feet high; has an open, spreading head and is rapid in growth; produces large crops of nuts with rough hard shell containing rich oily kernels of fine flavor.

Japanese Varieties

Cordiformis—This is as its name indicates, a heart-shaped nut, meats are large, good quality and easily removed; flavor is between that of an English Walnut and a Butternut; used extensively by confectioners.

Sieboldiana—If it produced no nuts, it would be well worth cultivating as an ornamental tree; is a vigorous grower and produces nuts borne in clusters of 12 to 15 each; has a smooth shell, thicker than the English, much resembling Pecans; meat is sweet and good flavor; tree is perfectly hardy.

Grapes

Everyone should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

Agawam (Red)—Bunch large, compact, shouldered, berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality; later than Concord.

Brighton (Red)—Bunch medium to large, quite compact, flesh rich, sweet and best quality, color dark crimson or brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

Campbell's Early (Black)—A strong, vigorous and hardy sort; ripens early and bears abundantly; berry large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich; good market berry; it is a good shipper and long keeper.

Catawaba (Red)—Branches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest, does not ripen well in the North.

Clinton (Black)—Bunches, medium, compact; berries round, small with thin blue bloom, pulpy and juicy; hardy and late; good keeper and valuable as a wine grape.

Concord (Black)—Too well-known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive, bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed well almost anywhere.

Delaware (Red)—One of the best red grapes; bunch small and compact, berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet, and delicious; best quality; a good market grape.

CONCORD

MOORE'S EARLY

Green Mountain (White)—The earliest white grape; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, greenish white, tender, sweet and excellent quality, combines hardness, fruitfulness and vigor and health. A valuable sort.

Moore's Diamond (White)—A vigorous grower entirely free from mildew and a prolific bearer; bunches large and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white with yellow tinge when ripe; berries tender, juicy and nearly transparent, sweet and rich; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara (White)—One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

Pocklington (White)—The great vigor and hardness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes; berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet and fine flavor; very prolific.

Salem (Red)—Bunch medium, shouldered and compact; vine strong and vigorous; berry large, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and sprightly a good market berry; ripens in Sept.

Worden (Black)—A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.

Wyoming (Red)—Bunch rather small and compact; berry medium, red, brighter than Delaware; tender, juicy, sweet and very good; hardy, vigorous and prolific; one of the best early red grapes.

Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year; plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. For winter protection, bend the canes over and cover with straw or leaves and remove early in the spring.

Columbian (Red)—Resembles the Shaffer, but is much better; the berry is firmer, dark red and adheres to the bushes much longer; a strong grower, attaining large size; one of the hardiest and most productive and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

Cumberland (Black)—The largest of all black caps; a healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

CUTHBERT

Cuthbert (Red)—Large, bright scarlet-crimson, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing, vigorous grower, hardy and productive; very popular as a home garden and market berry.

Gregg (Black)—Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich; strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

Golden Queen—Seedling from Cuthbert; beautiful yellow; good quality.

Kansas (Black)—Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive; ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of its handsome appearance.

Loudon (Red)—Large, firm and of good quality; dark crimson; very productive, hardy and vigorous.

Miller (Red)—Bright red color; is a healthy, vigorous grower, canes strong, well adapted to carrying their heavy load of berries, firm and a good shipper; an early ripener.

Currants

The currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. They mature just before Raspberries and can be used either raw or

CUMBERLAND

FAY'S PROLIFIC

cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

Black Naples—Very large, black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Large, deep red, rather acid, branches short, very productive.

Fay's Prolific—A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; one of the most popular of the red currants and immensely prolific.

Lee Prolific—A new English variety; the fruit is large and of superior quality; vigorous and immensely productive; is classed with the black varieties.

London Market—A particularly valuable variety for northern climates, as it is planted extensively in Michigan, and is regarded as one of the very best for that state. The plant is extremely hardy and vigorous and retains its foliage throughout the season. Beautiful in color, large in size and a very heavy cropper. Ships well, and is excellent for market either near or distant.

Perfection—Berries are a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prolific. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

Pomona—Fruit of good size and flavor, bright red, has long stems and hangs in fine condition after ripening; is a good shipper; bush bears early and is wonderfully prolific; a good market sort.

Victoria—Clusters medium, berries medium to large, bright red, mild sub-acid; one of the most valuable late varieties.

White Grape—Bush vigorous and productive; clusters long; berries large, very attractive,

mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety. Distinct from White Dutch.

Wilder—Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor, ripens early and is a good keeper.

Gooseberries

INDUSTRY

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe and is used for canning extensively. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as Currants.

Downing—Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and finely flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

Houghton—Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

Industry—One of the best English varieties yet introduced; berries very large, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable; bush vigorous and a great producer.

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—Large size, smooth and excellent quality; very hardy and a wonderful cropper.

Smith's White—Bush moderately vigorous and very productive; fruit large, pale yellow and thin skin; excellent quality for dessert or cooking.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best-known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctor's bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height. The demand for blackberries is always good.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest, berry medium sized, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

Eldorado—Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripens well together; sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

Mersereau—Large, oval, sparkling black, sweet, rich and melting, hardy and productive.

Snyder—The hardiest blackberry known; fruit medium sized and of a good quality; a standard market variety.

ELDORADO

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the Blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep them off the ground.

Lucretia—Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early; is often one and one-half

inches long by one inch in diameter; sweet, luscious and melting; this variety is recommended most highly.

Strawberries

Strawberries can be successfully grown in any good garden soil. It is easily placed in the front rank among small fruits and owing to the wide range in which it can be grown, there is always a good market for several weeks of the year. No fruit lends itself so readily to the varied uses of the table or for canning purposes or preserving. The varieties that we list are all standard and the best. "S" or staminate varieties fertilize themselves. "P" or pistillate varieties require to be planted with staminate in order to produce good crops.

Aroma—This is our best and most profitable late strawberry. It cannot be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit. Plants show no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish conical rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, and produced in abundance. Same season as Gandy.

Brandywine (S)—A good market berry; medium to large; dark scarlet, firm and somewhat acid; a good bearer and does well in clay soil. Mid-season.

Bubach (P)—Large, conical and irregular; dark red or crimson, sweet and good quality; plant vigorous, healthy and a good bearer; popular as a home garden berry and nearby market. Mid-season.

Gandy (S)—Large, regular and conical; bright glossy crimson, firm, fine flavor, vigorous and prolific; a fine late sort and a good shipper.

Haverland (P)—Berries are large, long and light red, quality very good; a prolific bearer and plants are strong and healthy.

Senator Dunlap (S)—The great market berry, fruit medium to large, regular, bright glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Mid-season.

Warfield (P)—Plant is a vigorous grower with long penetrating roots; a good berry for dry seasons; dark crimson, firm, sub-acid, and very good; popular as a market variety.

AROMA

If you are looking for sure and quick money, more of it can be realized from a well prepared and well set acre of strawberries than from any other crop.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthy vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay. Set in the fall or spring with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. Ten to twelve inches by two feet is a good distance to plant.

Conover's Colossal—A standard kind of first-class quality. Tender and high flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

Palmetto—Extensively grown for market on account of earliness, large size and fine appearance.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Linneaus—This variety produces a small stem of fine quality; early; excellent for cooking.

Ornamental Department

PLANTING OF ORNAMENTALS

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

How to Plant

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house. In laying out the grounds, make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checker-board. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

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

Vines

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

New Varieties

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

Varieties not Listed

In every large, well-conducted nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalogue; also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write to us for special quotations, and if we have it in stock, we shall be pleased to supply.

Upright Deciduous Trees

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

A. Glandulosa—From Japan. A lofty, rapidly growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, free from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees.

ASH. Fraxinus

American White Ash (F. Americana)—A well known native tree; tall, very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage.

Green Ash (F. Lanceolata; F. Viridis)—A tree of medium size with slender, spreading branches forming a shapely round head; grows 50 to 60 feet high.

BEECH. Fagus

American Beech (F. Ferruginea)—A large, stately native tree with smooth bark, spreading branches and symmetrical head; grows 80 to 100 feet high; one of the handsomest trees for lawns or streets.

CATALPA BUNGEI

Purple-Leaved Beech (F. Purpurea)—Originated in Germany. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 50 to 60 feet high; the foliage in spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson in the fall.

BIRCH. Betula

European White Birch (B. Alba)—Remarkable for its elegance. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering it very effective for landscapes or lawns.

Purple-Leaved Birch (B. Atropurpurea)—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches and having purple foliage; branches slightly pendulous.

CATALPA

Chinese Catalpa (C. Bungei)—A remarkable species forming a dense, round umbrella-like head; makes a beautiful lawn tree when grafted or budded on a high stem.

Hardy Catalpa (C. Speciosa)—A variety which is said to have originated in the West; it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts and railroad ties.

CHERRY. Cerasus

Double White Flowering Cherry (C. Avium, alba flore pleno)—At the period of flowering in May is a beautiful and attractive tree; the flowers are numerous and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom; valuable variety.

CHESTNUT. Castanea

American Sweet Chestnut (C. Americana)—The well-known variety. A stately tree with spreading head; when in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees; produces a quantity of edible nuts.

CHESTNUT, HORSE. Aesculus

Common or White Flowering (A. Hippocastanum)—A handsome tree of regular form with showy foliage and covered in the spring with panicles of white flowers marked with red. As a lawn or street tree it has no superior.

Double Flowering Horse Chestnut (A. H. var. alba flore pleno)—A superb tree with double white flowers in large panicles and of fine pyramidal habit; it is one of the best of the ornamental trees.

Ohio Buckeye (*A. Glabra*)—A native of the Western States forming a large sized tree; leaves are smooth and the flowers yellow; blooms before other varieties.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut (*A. H. var. rubicunda*)—One of the finest trees in cultivation; flowers a showy red; blooms a little later than the white; when the two varieties are planted together they make a very effective contrast.

CRAB. *Pyrus*

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab (*P. Augustifolia*)—One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms when quite young.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus*

White Flowering Dogwood (*C. Florida*)—Grows from 20 to 25 feet high; spreading, irregular form; flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, white and showy, very durable, lasting two weeks; foliage is a grayish-green, glossy and handsome, turning to a deep red in the fall; a valuable tree for ornamental planting.

Dogwood—Red Flowering—As large as white flowering, bright pink, showy, fine.

ELM. *Ulmus*

American White Elm (*U. Americana*)—A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street.

AMERICAN ELM

HORSE CHESTNUT

Red or Slippery Elm (*U. Fulva*)—Not so large as the American; foliage larger and head more open; inner surface of bark used extensively for medicinal purposes.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. *Gymnocladus*

A very ornamental, hardy tree of upright, rapid growth with rough bark and coarse branches; foliage of a bluish-green color; flowers white followed by long pods. The name coffee tree comes from the fact of the seeds in the pods having been used by early settlers as a substitute for coffee.

KOELREUTERIA

Varnish Tree (*K. Paniculata*)—A small, hardy round-headed tree with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy-yellow flowers the latter end of July; leaves change in the fall to a fine yellow; grows to 25 to 30 feet high.

LARCH. *Larix*

American Larch (*L. Americana*)—A tall tree, forming a pyramidal head; bark reddish-brown, branches slender; leaves long and slender, of a light blue color; canes small and oval; makes a very beautiful lawn tree and is also serviceable as a wind break.

European Larch (*L. Europea*)—A native of the Alps of the South of Europe; an elegant growing, pyramidal tree; valuable for timber.

LINDEN. *Tilia*

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

OFFICE, SHOPS AND CELLARS

A very small portion of the cellars are visible in this photograph. The cellars can be entirely closed protecting the stock from snow.

OF C. M. HOBBS & SONS

The cellars have a capacity of 100 car loads. The packing shed
and wind which is an important item to the planter.

OFFICE, SHOPS AND CELLARS OF C. M. HOBBS & SONS

A very small portion of the cellars are visible in this photograph. The cellars have a capacity of 100 car loads. The packing shed can be entirely closed protecting the stock from sun and wind which is an important item to the planter.

DOGWOOD BLOSSOMS.

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

European Broad Leaved Linden (*T. var. platiphylla*)—A tree about the same size as above, but distinguished by its larger and rougher leaves and more regular growth.

Silver Leaved Linden (*T. Argentea*)—Showy, heart-shaped foliage, light green above and silvery underneath; grows about 40 feet high; its handsome form and foliage make it one of the best of our ornamental trees.

LOCUST. *Gleditsia*

Honey Locust (*G. Tricanthos*)—A rapid-growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long; used extensively for hedges.

SYCAMORE OR ORIENTAL PLANE

LOCUST or ACACIA. *Robinia*

Black or Yellow Locust (*R. Pseud-acacia*)—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber as well as ornamental; flowers are white or yellowish, very fragrant and appear in June.

TAXODIUM. *Cypress*

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

MAGNOLIA

Chinese Species and Their Hybrids.

These sorts flower very early, even before the leaves appear, many varieties are fragrant and the display of color is grand. They are best transplanted in spring. All of our Magnolias of these varieties are imported plants (Holland grown) and each tree has ball of earth attached to roots and wrapped in burlap, ensuring safety in transplanting; and each tree is well set with flower buds, giving a profusion of flowers the first season.

Cucumber Tree (*M. Acuminata*)—A majestic pyramidal tree growing to a height of 90 feet with large bluish-green leaves 6 to 8 inches long; flowers yellowish-white; fruit when green resembles a cucumber.

Soulange's Magnolia S. (*M. Soulangeana*)—One of the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. Its flowers are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*.

Lenne's Hybrid S. (*M. Lennei*)—A variety of great beauty. The large flowers are of deep rose color, the foliage tropical and heavy, the tree vigorous and profuse blooming, frequently opening flowers at intervals through the summer.

Alexander's Magnolia S. (*M. Alexandrina*)—Closely resembling *M. Soulangeana* in color of flowers, but a few days earlier.

M. Alba Superba. D.—A very fine white variety.

Purple Magnolia (Syn. *Obovata*) S. (*M. Purpurea*)—Deep purple, pink in throat; a dwarf, bushy variety; blooms at intervals all summer.

Showy Magnolia, S. (*M. Speciosa*) — The flowers of this species are a trifle smaller and lighter-colored than *Soulangiana*; they open about a week later and remain perfect on the tree longer than those of any other Chinese Magnolia. Very hardy.

Syn. Halleana. S. (*M. Stellata*)—A pretty dwarf form that opens its snowy, semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia; their fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Rare. Perfectly hardy.

MAPLE. *Acer*

Box Elder or Ash Leaved Maple (*A. Negundo*) — Large spreading tree of rapid growth, 70 feet high; foliage smaller than in other maples; very frequently planted for wind-breaks and timber; very hardy.

Norway Maple (*A. Platanoides*) — A large handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth; attains a height of 100 feet; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets.

Schwedlers Maple (*A. Platanoides Schwedlerii*) — A beautiful variety with very large bronze-red leaves

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree; grows about 50 feet high.

Silver Leaved or Soft Maple (*A. Dasycarpum*) — A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; a favorite street and park tree; attains about the same height or taller than the Norway.

Sugar or Hard Maple (*A. Saccharum*) — A well-known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood; very desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

Wier's Cut Leaved Maple (*A. Wierii Laciniatum*) — A variety of the Silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping; ranks among the best as an attractive lawn or street tree.

MOUNTAIN ASH - *Sorbus*

European Mountain Ash (*S. Aucuparia*) — A fine tree with dense and regular head; covered from mid summer to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak Leaved Mountain Ash (*S. Quercifolia*) — A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit; foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and downy underneath; one of the finest lawn trees.

MULBERRY. *Morus*

Russian Mulberry (*M. Alba Tartarica*) — See Mulberries, page 22.

White Mulberry (*M. Alba*) — See Mulberries, page 22.

OLIVE. *Eleagnus*

Russian Olive (*E. Augustifolia*) — A very large shrub or small tree; leaves narrow, and silvery-white; flowers yellow and fragrant; very hardy.

VOLGA POPLAR

OAK. *Quercus*

Pin Oak (*Q. Palustris*)—A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the fall; a most shapely and graceful tree.

Red Oak (*Q. Rubra*)—Makes a tree of great height, 80 to 100 feet; a native of large size and rapid growth; leaves dark dull green, turning to orange and brown in autumn; acorns very large; a beautiful specimen tree for park and street planting.

Scarlet Oak (*Q. Coccinea*)—A rapid growing pyramidal tree, especially beautiful in the fall when the foliage changes from green to a bright scarlet; very symmetrical in outline.

PLUM. *Prunus*

Purple Leaved Plum (*P. Pissardi*)—Tree of medium size, wood and leaves dark purple; fruit is also purple until ripened; a native of Persia; one of the most conspicuous ornamental trees.

POPLAR. *Populus*

Balm of Gilead (*P. Balsamifera Candicaris*)—A strong growing spreading native tree; esteemed for its vigor and hardiness; leaves broad and heart-shaped, green above and rusty white beneath; makes a good street tree and is perhaps the best of the poplars for shade.

Carolina Poplar (*P. Monolifera*)—Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth.

Volga Poplar (*P.*)—Attains a height of 60 to 80 feet; well-known for its erect growth

WIER'S CUT LEAVED MAPLE

and tall, spiry form; an indispensable tree for landscape gardening to break the monotony of most other trees.

Poplar Volga—Has the compact upright habit of the Lombardy; hardy and holds its foliage well.

RED BUD. *Cercis*

Judas Tree or Red Bud (*C. Canadensis*)—A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves; derives its name Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears; one of the finest ornamental trees.

SALISBURIA

Maiden Hair or Ginkgo (*S. Adiantifolia*)—Very effective for lawns, foliage fern-like, yellowish-green marked with delicate, hair-like lines. The fruits which mature in the fall have a sweetish, resinous taste.

SYCAMORE

American Sycamore or Plane Tree (*P. Occidentalis*)—A well-known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading.

Oriental Plane or European Sycamore (*P. Orientalis*)—A rapid growing, erect tree with bright green foliage; much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade tree; very desirable for parks, streets and lawns.

THORN. *Crataegus*

Double White Thorn (*Oxyacantha*, var. *alba flore pleno*)—A small tree, with spreading, spiny branches; very hardy and will thrive in any dry soil; has small double, white flowers, a very highly ornamental tree.

Double Pink Thorn (*C. Oxyacantha*; var. *rosea flore pleno*)—Same as above, but with flowers of a beautiful pink color.

PIN OAK

English Hawthorn (*C. Oxyacantha*)—The well-known English variety extensively used for hedges; flowers single white.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*C. Oxyacantha* var. *coccinea flore pleno*)—Flowers a bright carmine red; superior to any of its color.

TULIP TREE. *Liriodendron*

Tulip Tree (*L. Tulipifera*)—A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal form attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish-yellow tulip shaped flowers; also known as white wood.

WALNUT.

Black—(See page 22.)

WILLOW *Salix*

Russian Golden (*S. Vitellina aurea*)—At the present time one of the most planted of all the willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear, golden-yellow bark which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used. The variety which is now generally grown under this name is quite distinct from that to which it was formerly given.

Weeping Trees

BIRCH. *Betula*

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch (*B. Alba*, var. *pen-*

TULIP TREE

WEeping MULBERRY

dula laciniata)—Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees; tall and slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, delicately cut foliage; makes an attractive specimen; growth vigorous.

ELM. *Ulmus*

Camperdown Weeping

Elm (*U. Scabra* var. *pendula*)—This forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees; forms a large, umbrella-like head, spreading many feet in every direction; very rapid grower, making a growth of several feet in a season; leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a dense mass of verdure.

MOUNTAIN ASH.

Pyrus

Weeping Mountain Ash

(*P. Sorbus Aucuparia*, var. *pendula*)—A beautiful tree of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable of lawn trees.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (M. Alba var. tartarica pendula)—One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; admirably adapted to ornamenting lawns or cemetery; the foliage is beautiful and the tree is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; will withstand the cold of the North and the heat of the South; in every way a most desirable tree.

WILLOW. Salix

American Weeping Willow (S. Purpurea, var. pendula)—A dwarf, slender variety; grafted 5 to 6 feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonian.

Babylonian Weeping Willow (S. Babylonica)—The well-known, common weeping willow; makes a large tree with drooping branches.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow (S. Caprea, var. pendula)—A distinct variety having reddish shoots and large glossy foliage; grafted about five feet from the ground it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground; well suited to planting in cemetery lots or small enclosures; hardy and vigorous.

Thurlow — Strong upright with smaller branches drooping; puts out early and has good foliage through the season; probably the best willow.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Evergreens

ARBORVITAE. Thuya

American Arbor Vitae (T. Occidentalis)—A beautiful native tree commonly known as the white cedar; valuable for screens and hedges.

American Golden—Pyramidal, clear yellow tips, the most decided color of the golden varieties, hardy.

Berkman's Golden Arborvitae (T. Biota Aurea Nana)—A very dwarf, compact shrub with golden yellow foliage, very popular and one of the best evergreens.

Compacta — Dense-growing, globular, with leaves of light grayish green.

Douglas' Golden Arborvitae (aurea Douglassi.) —Hardest of its color. Of free growth, with long, slender branchlets.

Ericoides—Dwarf and pyramidal, with heath-like leaves of grayish green.

George Peabody—A handsome little round bush, with foliage of clear, lasting yellow. The best golden variety.

Globe Arborvitae (globosa) —A dense, round shrub, with pretty light green foliage.

Golden Arbor Vitae (T. Occidentalis, var. Aurea) —Broad, bushy grower with deep golden foliage; very ornamental.

Golden Siberian Arborvitae —Young shoots of golden yellow.

Harrisoni — A neat little tree; branchlets all tipped with white. Unique in effect.

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae (aurea Hoveyi)—Is a distinct, compact, hardy

GLOBE SHAPED ARBORVITAE

American seedling; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.

Parson's Arbor Vitae (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *compacta*)—Of dwarf, compact habit and deep green foliage.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *pyramidalis*)—A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy and will succeed anywhere the American Arbor Vitae does; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

Pyramidal Oriental—Upright, compact, lively green, a little tender.

Pumila—Dwarf, dense, dark green; fine for contrasts.

Siberian Arbor Vitae (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *Siberica*)—Exceedingly hardy and keeps its color well into winter; compact and pyramidal; of great value for lawns, screens and hedges.

Tom Thumb—Similar to (*T. ericoides*) but smaller and more compact. Good for low hedges.

T. orientalis, aurea—A fine little globe-shaped bush of bright yellow. The Chinese or Eastern Arborvitae need some protection in our climate.

Vervaeana—Small and dense, with slender branchlets and foliage variegated with yellow.

FIR. *Abies*

Balsam Fir (*A. Balsamea*)—A very erect, regular pyramidal tree with dull, dark green foliage; rapid growth and very hardy.

Concolor Fir (*A. Concolor*)—A very beautiful species with yellow bark on the young branches; leaves green, arranged in double rows; equal in color and beauty to the Colorado Blue Spruce.

JUNIPER. *Juniperus*

Irish Juniper (*J. Communis*, var. *Hibernica*)—A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

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

Savin Juniper (*J. Sabina*)—A dwarf, spreading shrub with trailing branches; thrives in poor soils and is valuable for rock work.

Swedish Juniper (*J. Communis*, var. *suecica*)—A small sized handsome pyramidal tree with yellowish-green foliage; quite hardy.

PINE. *Pinus*

Austrian Pine (*Pinus Laricio*, var. *Austriaca*)—Is one of the best foreign species for this country. Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree of grand size; very dark and massive in effect, and when planted in an appropriate location is distinct and unique.

Dwarf Mugho Pine (*P. montana*, var. *Mughus*)—A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns, rockeries and near the sea.

P. ponderosa—A lofty tree from our western coast. Hardy, quick-growing, with long needles of silvery green.

White, or Weymouth Pine (*P. Strobus*)—Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native Pines, this is also among the quickest-growing, longest-lived and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing feature on the lawn when grown singly. It is particularly valuable for the formation of fine backgrounds and shelter-belts for large lawns. A valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils.

Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*)—Dense, broadly pyramidal, luxuriant in growth, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles.

JAPAN CYPRESS. *Retinospora*

As miniature trees, these handsome, neat-growing evergreens are unequaled. The group includes species very different in habit, and a number of bright, distinct colors. They give exceedingly pretty effects in outdoor grouping, and, grown in tubs or window-boxes, are valuable for house decoration in winter. Outdoor groups or specimens need some protection in winter.

Golden Japan Cypress (*Retinospora pisifera*, var. *plumosa aurea*)—One of the few really golden evergreens. The color of the young growth contrasts strongly with the darker shade of the older foliage. Striking and useful in many ways.

Plumosa—Densely conical, with fern-like leaves of bright green, carried on erect, plummy branches.

R. obtusa, var. gracilis aurea—A neat and graceful bush, with fern-like young shoots of a fine golden hue.

R. pisifera—Of more open growth than the Obtusa varieties, with erect branches, pendulous at the tips; foliage feathery, light green, glaucous beneath.

Silver-tipped Japan Cypress (var. *plumosa argentea*)—The young growth on the tips of the branches is creamy white, giving the bush a pretty silver-mottled effect.

Thread-branched Japan Cypress (var. *filifera*)—Of unique and showy habit, always noticeable. The leading shoot grows upright, the branches are nearly horizontal, with long, drooping, tasseled ends. Pyramidal in outline; bright green.

Var. squarrosa—A handsome, medium-sized lawn tree of dense growth. The silvery blue foliage is almost white when young, almost violet in winter, and arranged in curious spiral form.

FLOWERING ALMOND.

SPRUCE. *Picea*

Black Hills Spruce (*P. Nigra*)—A beautiful tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage; perfectly hardy.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens*)—One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage a rich light bluish-green.

Douglas' Spruce (*A. Douglasii*)

A native of Colorado; large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, silvery white below.

Engelmann's Spruce (*P. Engelmanni*)—Resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce in general effect; foliage coloring from bluish-green to steel blue; needles are not as long and are more soft and flexible.

Hemlock Spruce (*P. Canadensis*)—A graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, distinct from all other trees; a handsome lawn tree and makes a very ornamental hedge.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens*, var. *Kosteriana*)—A type of the Colorado Blue Spruce; it is the highest colored and most striking of all the Evergreens for lawn planting; the foliage is a rich and beautiful silvery-blue; very hardy.

White Spruce (*P. Alba*)—A native tree of medium size and pyramidal form; bark light colored and foliage silvery-gray; very hardy.

Ornamental Shrubs**ACACIA. *Robinia* Flowering Locust.**

Rose Acacia (*R. Hispida*)—A native species of spreading irregular habit; long clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June and at intervals through the season; foliage a light green.

Rose Acacia (*R. Neo-Mexicana*)—Grows five to six feet high; branches covered with stiff prickles; flowers rose-color in drooping racemes.

ALTHEA. *Hibiscus* Syriacus

Rose of Sharon—One of the most showy and beautiful of shrubs; flowers large, double and many brilliant colors; blooms freely in

August and September, when few other trees and shrubs are in blossom.

Ardens—Violet color; petals quilled; very large and double.

Boule de Feu—Violet red color; very double; blooms late.

Coelestis—Single; flowers blue.

Duchess de Brabant—Reddish-lilac color, very large and double.

Elegantissima—Double white.

Rubra Flore Pleno—Double red.

Jean de Arc—One of the best; pure white and double.

Lady Stanley—Very double; white with beautiful blush.

Pulcherima — Large, double, rosy-white.

Totus Albus — Single, pure white, very fine.

Variegated Leaved—Foliage finely marked with light yellow; flowers purple and double.

ALMOND

Amygdalus

Pink Double Flowered Almond (A. Flore pleno Rosea)—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses; hardy.

White Double Flowered Almond (A. Flore pleno Alba) — Same as above except blossoms are pure and white.

AZALEA

A. Mollis — A hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs; flowers large and showy yellow and different shades of red.

Ghent Azalea (A. Pontica)—Grows three to four feet high, with small hairy leaves and yellow, red and orange flowers.

Azalia (Hinodegiri)—A new variety from Japan; bright red; the showiest of all the hardy Azalias.

BARBERRY. Berberis

Canadian Barberry (B. Canadensis)—A native variety of shrub or small tree with handsome foliage, and yellow flowers in May, succeeded

by bright colored fruit; very ornamental in the fall and winter.

European Barberry (B. Vulgaris)—A handsome shrub with yellow flowers in May or June; followed with orange-scarlet fruit.

Japanese Barberry (B. Thunbergii)—From Japan; of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the fall; is very ornamental when used as a hedge.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

AZALEA MOLLIS

Purple Leaved Barberry (*B. Vulgaris*, var. *purpurea*)—Grows three to five feet high; foliage and fruit violet purple; very effective in groups or masses; yellow blossoms.

BUCKTHORN. *Rhamnus*

R. Cartharticus—A very fine vigorous hardy shrub of European origin with dark green foliage, white flowers, and small black fruit; a popular hedge plant.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Scented Shrub

C. Floridus—A native species with double purple flowers, very fragrant and the wood is also fragrant; foliage rich dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterward.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea

Siberian Pea Tree (*C. Arborescens*)—A shrub or low tree with pea-shaped yellow flowers; hardy and useful for massing.

CEPHALANTHUS

Button Bush (*C. Occidentalis*)—A tall-growing native shrub with globe-shaped heads of white flowers in July.

COLUTEA

Bladder Senna (*C. Arborescens*)—A large shrub with small, delicate foliage, and yellow pea blossom shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods.

CURRENT. *Ribes*

Crimson Flowered Currant (*R. Sanguineum*)—A native variety with deep red flowers, blooms early in the spring.

Crandall's—A seedling from the West; blooms profusely; bright yellow flowers; fruit of a red black color.

Gordon's Flowering Currant (*R. Gordonianum*)—Very hardy and profuse blooming; flowers are beautiful crimson and yellow in pendant bunches; blooms in May.

Yellow Flowered Currant (*R. Aureum*)—A native species with beautiful shining foliage and yellow flowers.

DESMODIUM

Sweet Pea Shrub (*D. Penduliflorum*)—A low growing shrub having rose-purple pea-shaped blossoms in great profusion; blooms in September and continues until late October; tops die down after frost, but come up again in the spring; a valuable shrub for massing or borders.

DEUTZIA

Golden Leaved Deutzia (*D. Gracilis*, var. *aurea*)—Foliage a beautiful yellow; flowers white and more showy than the slender branches.

Double Flowered Deutzia (*D. Crenata flore pleno*)—A very hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose, produced in late June on long racemes; one of the most desirable in cultivation.

Lemoine (*D. Lemoinei*)—Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing.

Pride of Rochester—Produces large double white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom.

Slender Branched Deutzia (*D. Gracilis*)—Of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; one of the first to bloom; fine for pot culture and winter blooming.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus*

European Red Dogwood (*C. Sanguinea*)—A valuable shrub for grouping and massing; very ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red; foliage variegated in summer.

Red Osier Dogwood (*S. Stolonifera*)—Produces white flowers in early June; in winter young shoots are a blood red color.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS

GOLDEN ELDER AND WEEPING WILLOW

Siberian Dogwood—Free growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark is a showy, dark red in winter. All the Siberian Dogwoods bear in early fall a profusion of whitish blue berries, making them distinctly ornamental after the flowers have gone.

Variegated Leaved Dogwood (*C. Elegantis-sima Variegata*)—Foliage a pale yellow, turning to a rose color in the fall; branches blood red.

ELEAGNUS

Russian Olive (*E. Augustifolia*)—See page 22.

Japanese Silver Thorn (*E. Longipes*)—A shrub about six feet high; flowers yellowish-white and fragrant; fruit very ornamental with an agreeable slightly acid flavor; one of the most desirable for lawns.

ELDER. *Sambucus*

Common Elder (*S. Canadensis*)—A large showy shrub, very ornamental in foliage, fruit and flowers and blossoming in June; flowers white, borne in large panicles; fruit reddish-purple berries in the fall.

Cut Leaved Elder (*S. Nigra* var. *Laciniata*)—One of the best cut leaved shrubs; a valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves.

Golden Elder (*S. Nigra*, var. *aurea*)—A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage.

Variegated Leaved Elder (*S. Nigra*, var. *variegata*)—The foliage is mottled with yellow and white; one of the best of the variegated leaved.

EXOCHORDA. *Pearl Bush*

Pearl Bush (*E. Grandiflora*)—A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May; one of the finest in its season.

FORSYTHIA. *Golden Bell*

Fortune's Forsythia (*F. Fortunei*)—A beautiful shrub of medium size; flowers are a bright yellow and appear before the leaves; foliage deep green; the best of the early flowering shrubs.

F. Intermedia—Flowers bright golden yellow; foliage glossy green; resembles the *Viridissima*, but hardier; a valuable variety.

F. Viridissima—A fine hardy variety; leaves and bark deep green; flowers deep yellow, early bloomer.

Weeping Forsythia (*F. Suspensa*)—Resembles the Fortune in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

FRINGE TREES

See Purple and White Fringe—Pages 45-47

HALESIA. *Silver Bell*

Silver Bell Tree (*H. Tetraptera*)—A beautiful large shrub forming a low, wide head, profusely covered with a mass of small snowy white flowers; blooms about the middle of May; foliage dark green; a valuable acquisition to any lawn.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH. *Lonicera*

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (*L. Fragrantissima*)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth.

Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. Tartarica rosea*)—Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage; planted with the *Grandiflora*, the two make a beautiful display.

Pink Flowered Honeysuckle (*L. T.* var. *grandiflora*)—Produces large, bright red flowers striped with white, blooms in June.

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T.* var. *rubra*)—Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS

White Tartarian Honeysuckle (L. T. var. Alba)—Produces creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June; forms a high bush.

HYDRANGEA

Hardy Hydrangea (H. paniculata grandiflora)—A beautiful, tall shrub with leaves of bright, shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament.

White Flowered Hydrangea (H. arborescens Alba Grandiflora)—Resembles the paniculata in general form and shape of flowers; borne in panicles of pyramidal shape from 5 to 8 inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches long; changing to a greenish-white; one of the best.

JAPAN QUINCE. Cydonia

Scarlet Japan Quince (C. japonica)—One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants.

KERRIA. Corchorus

Globe Flower (C. japonica)—A slender green branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with globe-shaped yellow flowers from July to October; very ornamental.

PRES. GREVY LILAC

LILAC. Syringa

The lilacs are well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection.

Chinese Tree Lilac (*Pekinensis*)—Foliage smooth, shining green; spikes of creamy white flowers; blooms late; large shrub.

Chinese Weeping Lilac (*Pekinensis Pendula*)—Same as above. Of graceful, drooping habit.

Hungarian Lilac (*S. Josikaea*) M.—A fine distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other lilacs have done blooming. Esteemed for its fine habit and foliage.

Japan Lilac (*S. Villosa*) M.—A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Especially valuable for its late flowering. Single.

Japan Tree Lilac (*S. Japonica*)—A species from Japan; good sized tree; foliage dark glossy green; flowers creamy white; late bloomer.

Persian Lilac (*S. Persica*)—Grows 4 to 6 feet high, foliage small; flowers bright purple.

Persian White Lilac (*S. Persica*, var. *Alba*)—Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple.

Persian Cut Leaved Lilac (*S. Persica Lacinata*)—Erect growing, with slender branches and foliage deeply cut; flowers a light purple; late bloomer.

Persian Red Lilac (*S. Rothomagensis*, var. *rubra*)—Reddish flowers borne in panicles of great size and very abundant.

Purple Lilac (*S. Vulgaris*)—The well-known purple variety; always a standard sort.

White Lilac (*S. Vulgaris alba*)—Too well-known to need description; flowers white and fragrant.

SINGLE LILACS

Charles X—A strong rapid growing variety, large shining leaves; flowers reddish purple.

Marie LeGraye—Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white lilac.

Rubra de Marlay—Flowers very dark lilac.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—Flowers a dark purple borne in large panicles; the best of the dark varieties.

DOUBLE LILACS

Alphonse Lavalle—Flowers a bluish-lilac.

Belle de Nancy—Flowers pink with a white center.

Mme. Abel Chatenay—Flowers white, borne in compact panicles.

Mme. Casimir Perier—Flowers white, borne in large, graceful panicles.

President Grevy—Panicles large, pale blue and very double.

Madame Lemoine—Superb white flower-panicles. Fine and showy.

MAHONIA. Ashberry

Holly Leaved Mahonia (*M. Aquifolium*)—A native shrub, very handsome, with purplish, shining prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries; very ornamental.

PLUM. Prunus

Double Flowered Plum (*P. Triloba*)—A very desirable addition to the hardy shrubs; flowers double and delicate pink, and thickly set on long, slender branches; blooms in May.

Purple Leaved Plum (*P. Pissardi*)—See ornamental trees on page 34.

PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE. Rhus

R. Cotinus—A valuable ornamental shrub; has curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of mist or smoke; wide spreading habit which requires some room to grow to the best advantage.

PRIVET. Ligustrum

Amoor River Privet (*L. Amurense*)

—A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders; very hardy; foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year; will stand shearing to any extent.

California Privet (*L. Ovalifolium*)—

The well-known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders.

English Privet (*L. Vulgaris*)—Foliage narrow; showy white flowers in June, followed by fruit.

Chinese Privet (*L. Iboia*)—A native of China and Japan; foliage long and shining; flowers large, white and fragrant; a distinct sort, valuable for its flowers and foliage.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Regel's Privet (*L. Regelianum*)—A dense low shrub with spreading branches, pendent at the end; a very graceful bush for hedges; needs very little trimming.

SNOWBALL. *Viburnum*

Common Snowball (*V. Opulus Sterilis*)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and make a very attractive appearance.

High Bush Cranberry (*V. Opulus*)—It has handsome broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints; flowers are white and very conspicuous; the fruit is a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all winter. A very desirable ornament to any lawn.

Japan Snowball (*V. Plicatum*)—Foliage a handsome olive-green; flowers are larger and more white than the Common Snowball; borne in dense heads; very ornamental.

SNOWBERRY. *Symphoricarpus*

Coral Berry (*S. Vulgaris*)—A slender branched upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady

places, as the foliage is very persistent; the fruit is a purplish red and hangs on well into winter; flowers small and rose colored.

Snowberry (*S. Racemosus*)

—Same as the above except the berries are a pure, snow white; flowers rose colored, but larger.

SUMACH. *Rhus*

Cut Leaved Staghorn

Sumach (*R. Typhina laciniata*) A showy, broad-headed shrub with large,

JAPAN SNOWBALL

long, deeply cut foliage, light green in color, changing to shades of red and yellow in the fall; the new growth is clothed with a peculiar down, giving an appearance of the growing horn of a deer; the bark below is a rich orange color.

Cut Leaved Sumach (*R. Glabra*, var. *laciniata*)—A variety of the Smooth Sumach with deeply cut, fern-like foliage.

Smooth Sumach (*R. Glabra*)—A shrub 8 feet high with handsome green foliage, changing to beautiful autumn tints; showy spike of crimson fruit.

SPIREA. *Meadow Sweet*

S. Arguta—Of dwarf habit, spreading head; flowers clear white; the best of the very early flowering white varieties; blooms in May.

Ash Leaved (*S. Sorbifolia*)—A vigorous grower with foliage similar to the Mountain Ash and long spikes of beautiful white flowers; blooms in July.

Billard's Spirea (*S. Billardi*)—Flowers are rose colored; blooms nearly all summer.

Bridal Wreath (*S. Prunifolia flore pleno*)—Foliage a dark shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall; flowers double, pure white and are borne the entire length of the twigs; one of the most popular varieties.

S. Bumalda—A handsome variety from Japan; dwarf habit and vigorous growth; foliage narrow; flowers rose colored and borne in great profusion; blooms a long time.

Anthony Waterer—A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers.

Douglas' Spirea (*S. Douglassi*)—A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose colored flowers in July and August.

Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea (*S. callosa alba*)—A white flowering variety of dwarf, symmetrical form; keeps in flower all summer; a valuable sort.

Golden Leaved Nine Bark (*S. Opulifolia*, var. *aurea*)—A beautiful variety with golden-yellow foliage and double white flowers in June.

Nine Bark (*S. Opulifolia*)—One of the most vigorous growers; foliage light green; flowers white and produced in great profusion.

Thunberg's Spirea (*S. Thunbergii*)—Dwarf habit and rounded graceful form; branches slender and drooping; flowers pure white and borne the entire length of the twigs; foliage narrow and long, turning to orange scarlet in the fall.

Van Houttei Spirea (*S. Van Houttei*)—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all the varieties; foliage a rich green, changing to beautiful tints in the fall; in blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers, the branches bending to the ground; an indispensable ornament for lawns and hedges.

MOCK ORANGE. *Philadelphus*

Garland Syringa (*P. Coronarius*)—A well-known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers; one of the first to bloom.

Golden Leaved Syringa (*P. Coronarius*, var. *Aureus*)—A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage; keeps its color the entire season; is splendid for grouping with other varieties for pleasing effect.

Gordon's Syringa (*P. Gordonianus*)—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flower white, fragrant and a late bloomer.

Large Flowered Syringa (*P. Grandiflorus*)—Has very large, showy flowers, somewhat fragrant; bark reddish; a rapid grower.

Lemoine's Syringa (*P. Lemoinei*)—A graceful shrub with very rich foliage and large, pure white fragrant flowers in June.

TAMARIX

T. Africana—A beautiful shrub with small leaves, similar to the Juniper; flowers are pink, small and delicate, borne on long spikes; blooms in May.

T. Amurensis—Growth is slender and graceful, with silvery foliage; pink flowers borne on short spikes on the young growth.

T. Chinensis—Delicate shade of foliage and flower; fine.

T. Japonica Plumosa—Feathery plum-like, a little tender.

T. Tetrandra Purpurea—A tall shrub with reddish-brown bark and slender, spreading branches; purplish pink flowers.

WHITE FRINGE. *Chionanthus*

White Fringe or Fringe Tree (*C. Virginica*)—A desirable ornamental shrub of easy cultivation; dark green foliage; flowers pure white; having narrow, fringe-like petals; blooms in May and June.

WEIGELA. *Diervilla*

The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

WEIGELA

grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July.

D. Candida—Flowers pure white, produced in June and continue to bloom nearly all summer.

D. Eva Rathke—Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade.

D. Floribunda—A fine variety, flowers a dark red and a profuse bloomer.

D. Rosea—An elegant variety with fine rose colored flowers appearing in June.

D. Nana Variegata—Of dwarf habit and clearly defined silvery-variegated leaves; flowers rose colored.

D. Van Houttei—Flowers are a rich shade of carmine and are produced profusely.

HARDY VINES - Akebia

Akebia Quinata—A Japanese variety of climbing shrub with large leaves and white, purple centered flowers.

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*A. quinquefolia*)—One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; foliage green, turning to a rich crimson in autumn; a rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything it touches.

Boston Ivy (*Veitchii*)—Leaves smaller than the American; forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other; is a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no further care; foliage changes to a crimson scarlet in the fall, very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, rockeries, walls, etc.

Engelmann's Ivy or Woodbine

(*A. quinquefolia*, var. *Engelmanni*)—A type of *quinquefolia*, which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the *Veitchii* (Boston Ivy). It should be planted in the central and northwestern states, in place of the *Veitchii*, as it is perfectly hardy, withstanding heat and cold much better.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Dutchman's Pipe—A native species of climb-

PHILADELPHUS

ing habit and rapid growth, light green foliage, and pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

BEGONIA. Tecoma

Trumpet Creeper (*B. Radicans*)—A hardy climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers appearing in August.

Large Flowered Trumpet Creeper (*B. Radicans*, var. *Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety with very large flowers, salmon colored, yellow center and striped with red.

CELASTRUS. Bitter Sweet

Climbing Bitter Sweet (*C. Scandens*)—A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled orange fruit; a rapid grower.

CINNAMON VINE. Dioscorea

Chinese Cinnamon Vine (*D. Batatas*)—A beautiful, hardy, very fragrant, immensely rapid growing vine; requires no attention and will continue to grow for years; one of the most valuable.

CLEMATIS. Virginia Bower

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

diameter. They are very valuable for training around and over pillars, verandas, fences, rock work, etc.

Large Flowering Varieties

Duchess of Edinburg—Fine, large, double white flowers; blooms freely.

Jackmani—Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; bloom continually all summer.

Henryi—Flowers creamy-white and very large. A free bloomer.

Madam Edouard Andre—Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

Ramona—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; flowers a deep rich lavender.

ARISTOLOCHIA

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Small Flowering Varieties

Coccinea—Flowers thick, bell-shaped, of a bright coral-red color; blooms profusely.

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

Virginiana (American white Clematis)—Produces immense quantities of small white flowers in August; a very rapid climber.

ENGLISH IVY.

Hedera

The old Evergreen Ivy. Should be planted on the north side of walls or buildings to protect from the sun in winter.

WISTARIA

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*

Chinese Twining Honeysuckle (*L. Japonica*)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September; very fragrant. Also known as the Evergreen Honeysuckle.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*L. Hallena*)—A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers.

Japan Golden Leaved Honeysuckle (*L. Aurea reticulata*)—A handsome variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle (*L. Periclymenum*, var. *Belgica*)—Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. Semper virens*)—One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower; flowers a bright scarlet, not much odor.

Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. Flava*)—A strong native vine with brightest orange-yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

MADERIA VINE

Maderia Vine—A rapid climbing plant, with thick, glossy green foliage and fine white, fragrant flowers.

MATRIMONY VINE. *Lycium*

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*L. Sinensis*)—A creeping or trailing vine; foliage a grayish-green; flowers appear in June and continue blooming until September; color varies from pink to purple; fruits are a bright crimson and make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage; valuable for trellises and fences.

SILK VINE. *Periploca*

Silk Vine (*P. Graeca*)—A beautiful, rapid climber; splendid for training around pillars, trees or other tall supports; grows to 30 or 40 feet; foliage a smooth, glossy green and very showy; flowers a purplish brown, borne in clusters.

WISTARIA

American Purple Wistaria (*W. Magnifica*)—Flowers are borne in dense, drooping clusters of a pale blue color; vine vigorous, hardy and a rapid grower.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI

Chinese Purple Wistaria (*W. Sinensis*)—One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale-blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

Chinese White Wistaria (*W. Sinensis*, var. *Alba*)—Same as the Chinese Purple except the flowers are pure white; very beautiful variety.

Evergreen Shrubs

BOX. *Buxus*

Dwarf Box (*Buxus*, var. *Suffruticosa*)—This variety is used extensively for low borders and is very hardy; can be grown in tubs or large pots for porch or other decoration; a slow grower, but lasts for years, requires winter protection.

RHODODENDRON. *Rosebay*

The Rhododendrons are magnificent Evergreen shrubs, producing beautiful masses of flowers in various colors. Should not be planted in soil containing limestone or heavy clay, as they will not succeed; where this exists, beds of especially prepared soil should be made. We can furnish the leading hardy varieties in both grafted and seedling stock. Succeed best on cool, moist shady situation.

Deciduous Hedge

BARBERRY. *Berberis*

Japanese Barberry (*B. Thunbergii*)—A low, spreading bush, with small branches covered with small sharp thorns and in spring with small yellow flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; foliage changes in the Autumn to shades of scarlet and gold; makes a dense, thick hedge.

Purple (*B. vulgaris purpurea*)—An upright, prickly-stemmed shrub, having dark purple leaves. Planted among other shrubbery, it is in striking contrast. Hardy and quick grower. Flowers in May.

Common (*B. vulgaris*)—Foliage and fruit purple. Very pretty.

HONEY LOCUST. *Gleditsia*

Three Thorned Honey Locust (*G. Tracanthos*)—A rapid growing native tree with strong spines and delicate foliage; very useful for hedges.

OSAGE ORANGE. *Machura*

Osage Orange (*M. Aurantiaca*)—A native tree of medium size and spreading habit; leaves bright shining green, broad and sharp pointed; the fruit resembles an orange in size and color.

JAPAN QUINCE. *Pyrus Japonica*

Scarlet Japan Quince (*Japonica*, var. *rubra*)—A beautiful flowering shrub, suitable for hedges, thorny enough to form a good defense; flowers a bright scarlet-crimson, in great profusion in the early spring.

Altheas, Privet, Roses, Russian Olive, Spireas, Tartarian Honeysuckle. (For descriptions of above see index for pages.)

RHODODENDRON

GENERAL
JACQUEMINOT

Roses

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

Cultural Directions

Roses thrive best in a clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water.

Hardy Roses

Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plants suffer

more by being planted late than does the rose.

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

All roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove at least one-half of the previous year's growth annually in the spring. In the ever-blooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones.

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

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

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

Anne de Diesbach—Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich, velvety maroon, large and full; a splendid sort.

CRIMSON RAMBLER

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink; a fine show rose, but without much fragrance; hardy and a late bloomer.

Captain Hayward—Very large, bright carmine-crimson; vigorous and free flowering.

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

Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches—A pure white rose, very beautiful; one of the best of the white sorts.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson, shading to a deeper crimson; large, full and good shape; fragrant and beautiful.

Francois Levet—A splendid rose; cherry-red; medium size, well formed; vigorous and a free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki—Very large, perfect form and snow white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot—One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective, very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

General Washington—Large, rather flat in shape, bright red with crimson shading; very free bloomer.

Gloire de Lyonnaise—A grand rose; a beautiful shade of pale salmon-yellow, sometimes passing to creamy-white; very fragrant.

Gloire de Margottin—Brilliant scarlet; large semi-double, long bud; vigorous, fragrant and a free bloomer.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; very free bloomer and a standard rose.

Jubilee—A splendid large flowering variety of intense color, bright maroon-crimson, often almost a black-red; very showy; fragrance very lasting.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry-red; large, full and very fragrant.

Louis Van Houtte—Red, shaded crimson, very vivid; large and fine form; fragrant; one of the best.

Mabel Morrison—White tinged with blush; a very valuable white rose.

Magna Charta—Extra large and full, bright rosy-pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—Rich, soft pink with deep flesh colored center; large, full and sweet.

Mme. Charles Wood—Very bright rich cherry-red; early; profuse bloomer.

Marchioness of Londonderry—Extra large ivory white; free flowering, very vigorous and hardy, delightfully fragrant; one of the best white sorts.

Margaret Dickson—Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large; fragrant.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine-crimson, large, full and very fragrant; extra fine.

Marshall P. Wilder—Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford—Deep, rosy pink, very double and full; vigorous and a free bloomer.

Paul Neyron—Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, large and full; a beautiful sort.

Soliel d'Or (Sun of Gold)—A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy-pink; a magnificent rose.

BRIDE AND BRIDESMAID
MARIE VAN HOUTTE
PAPA GONTIER

Silver Queen—Lovely silver-rose, passing to delicate rosy-pink; delightfully fragrant and a free bloomer.

Tom Wood—Very large, bright cherry-red with shell-shaped petals.

Ulrich Brunner—Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous and hardy; a very desirable sort.

Vick's Caprice—A fine striped rose of great beauty; full, double and finely formed; deep clear pink, striped with white; hardy and a good bloomer.

Victor Verdier (Climbing)—Bright rose with carmine center; a free bloomer but not fragrant.

Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle—A rapid growing, dark leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.

Prairie Queen—A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright rosy-red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.

Setigera or Prairie Rose—A climber that makes a beautiful display with its large single flowers of a deep rose color.

Seven Sisters—One of the best of the old-fashioned sorts; flowers borne in clusters and color varies from dark to light red or pink.

Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler—The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine ap-

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

pears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins—This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the climbing roses.

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

Philadelphia—A splendid climbing rose with flowers more than two inches in diameter; very double, deep rich crimson, more intense than the Crimson Rambler; borne in large clusters completely covering the bush; the flowers hold their color for a long time; vine is very hardy and a strong grower.

Pink Baby Rambler (Annechen Mueller)—A fine pink, Baby Rambler Rose. Valuable for bedding.

Pink Rambler—Flowers are double, of a clear shell pink; borne in large clusters; a valuable rose for cutting.

White Rambler—Flowers are pure white, very double and remain on the vine a long time.

Yellow Rambler—Same as the pink, excepting flowers are a light yellow, changing to straw color; very fragrant.

Hardy Everblooming, Including Tea, China and Bourbon Varieties

Bridesmaid—Clear, bright pink; a constant bloomer, large, full and globular; one of the finest Teas. Very fragrant.

Duchess de Brabant—Flowers a brilliant rosy-pink, round and full; in every way a beautiful rose.

PAUL NEYRON

Etoile de Lyon—Said to be one of the best yellow bedding roses; hardy, blooms freely, color a deep yellow; deserves extensive culture.

General McArthur—A new everblooming rose, flowers and buds are extra large, bright glowing crimson-scarlet; a vigorous grower, every shoot producing a flower of brilliant color.

Golden Gate—A beautiful yellow rose, very double and full; fragrant; rich cream-white tinged with golden-yellow; constant bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz—Flower dark, rich crimson, passing to fiery red as they mature; one of the brightest colored roses, large, full and sweet; vigorous grower and very hardy.

Killarney—One of the most beautiful roses grown, strong, vigorous, perfectly hardy and in every way a rose that should be more cultivated; flowers are very large, buds long and pointed. Color a brilliant shining pink; one of the best Tea varieties.

Liberty—Flowers deep bright crimson-scarlet, very fragrant, a good rose for house culture and cut flowers.

Maman Cochet—This is one of four of the most beautiful roses in cultivation. We have them in all colors, pink, red, white and yellow; very hardy, and exceedingly beautiful.

Marie Van Houtte—Flowers are extra large, very double, full and very fragrant; color a beautiful canary-yellow, passing to cream-white shaded with rich pink.

Papa Gontier—Very large, rich rosy-red, full and sweet. A strong grower and constant bloomer.

Perle des Jardins—One of the most beautiful deep yellow roses in cultivation; flowers extra large,

DOROTHY PERKINS

very double and fragrant; color a pure rich golden-yellow.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting—Buds are beautiful long pointed; flowers large, rich orange yellow, flushed with soft carmine-rose; a very beautiful variety.

The Bride—One of the very best pure white ever-blooming roses, extra large, buds and flowers pure cream-white, sometimes tinted with blush.

Polyantha Roses

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

Crimson Baby Rambler—One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grow 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy and is good for pot culture for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson-pink.

Pink Soupert—A new ever-blooming rose as beautiful as Clotilde Soupert, but deeper color.

BABY
RAMBLER

Pink Baby Rambler (Anna Mueller)—Of the same free flowering class as the Crimson Baby Rambler. Blossoms a shade of deep rose with petals curled and twisted, producing a fluffy effect. Hardy, vigorous grower and foliage is very beautiful.

White Baby Rambler—Blossoms all summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream-white, passing to snow white.

Hybrid Teas

Auguste Guinnoisseau (White La France)—Flowers extra large, full, pure white, delicate, shaded with soft rose, very fragrant.

Helen Gould (Baldwin)—Flowers very large, perfectly double and very sweet; color a rich bright crimson with beautiful shades of pink; very hardy, strong, vigorous grower and produces great quantities of flowers. One of the very best.

Souvenir President Carnot—Lovely shell-pink, delicately tinted with golden fawn or rich cream white. A very desirable rose.

Japanese Trailing Roses Wichuriana Hybrid

Manda's Triumph—Flowers are medium-sized, perfectly double, pure white and very fragrant; plant an erect grower; dark green foliage and is very hardy.

Pink Roamer—Flowers are single, and from two to three inches in diameter; rich pink, with silvery white center and orange red stems; exceedingly fragrant.

South Orange Perfection—Belongs to the Pink Roamer class, and blooms freely in clusters; color rosy blush, changing to white; flowers are perfect rosettes in form.

Universal Favorite—Flowers are bright pink, double and in every way equal to the double white varieties.

Tree Roses

These are grafted on stems from four to five feet high, forming a head that is somewhat tree-shaped. They may be planted in tubs, and make very ornamental additions to lawns, verandas, etc. Can be supplied in leading Hybrid Perpetuals, Crimson Rambler, Baby Rambler, etc.

Moss Roses

Blanch Moreau—Pure white, large and full, perfect form and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

Captain John Ingram—Dark velvety purple, large size, double.

Countess of Murinais—One of the best pure white moss roses. Flowers large, full and fragrant; a good bloomer.

Crested Moss—Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower, flowers very large, color a pale rose.

Henry Martin—Medium size, flowers large and rosy-red, well mossed, fragrant.

John Cranston—Deep crimson; very double.

Luxemburg—Bright crimson, large and beautifully mossed.

Princess Adelaide—Extra large, flowers very double and sweet, color bright rosy-pink; moss a bright green.

Perpetual White—Pure white with a nicely pointed burr. One of the most beautiful white varieties.

Paul Fontaine—Deep crimson; a constant bloomer.

Salet—A bright light rose, large and full. It sometimes blooms in the autumn.

Miscellaneous Roses

Harrison's Yellow—Bright golden yellow, very hardy; fine for planting in groups; early bloomer.

Madam Plantier—A pure white rose recommended for lawn and cemetery; plant does not winter-kill and is a strong, vigorous grower and an enormous bloomer.

Persian Yellow—Flowers a deep yellow, rather small, but borne in great profusion. Considered one of the best of the yellow roses.

Rosa Rugosa (var. Rubra)—A Japanese variety with flowers of a beautiful bright rose-crimson, single and succeeded by large berries of rich rosy-red. A good hedge rose. Very ornamental.

R. (var. Alba)—Same as above with exception flowers are pure white; very highly perfumed.

R. var. **Agnes Emily-Carman**—Flowers semi-double and borne in clusters, bright crimson and a free and continuous bloomer.

R. var. **Mad. Geo. Bruant**—Flowers are borne in clusters, buds are semi-double, long and pointed, pure white.

R. var. **Blanc Double de Coubert**—Purest paper white, blooming in clusters of from five to ten flowers; double, very sweet; a strong, rampant grower, having the true Rugosa foliage. Flowers nearly 5 inches in diameter, produced freely and lasting well. Perfectly hardy.

R. var. **New Century**—Flowers three to four inches across, full and double and borne in large clusters, color a clear flesh pink with bright red center. Has the delightful fragrance of the Sweet Briar.

R. **Rubiginosa** (English Sweet Briar)—Very highly valued for the delightful fragrance of its young foliage as well as flowers, entirely hardy, and will take care of itself. Makes a fine hedge or is equally good for grouping or single specimens. Flowers are pink.

Herbaceous Paeonies

The Paeonies are recognized as a fine effective flower. They are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. The flowers are lasting and many of them are finely finished and exquisitely colored. No other hardy plant of our gardens thrives so well, nor has as much practical, permanent value.

In planting paeonies for cut-flowers, do not plant a long list of varieties. For good results they must be cut at just the right time, which is hard to do if you have too many different varieties. If bloom is desired following season plant in the fall.

Adolphe Rosseau—Very large dark purple-red, with metallic reflex, very brilliant, tall stiff stems.

Andre Lauries—Bright deep rose. Late, fragrant, fine cut flower. Excellent keeper in cold storage.

Cameron—Brilliant purple-violet, shaded with velvety tints, fine large bloom, late, extra.

Carnea Elegans—Perfect shaped flower, broad petals, clear flesh color, glossy reflex, mixed with small yellow petals, extra fine bloom.

Charlemagne—Immense bloom, lilac flesh center, shaded chamois, exceptionally fine, late.

Comte de Diesbach—Dark red; early.

Comte de Niepperg—Dark rose-pink; large bloom.

Couronne D'Or (Cal.) (Crown of Gold.)—Large imbricated petals, white reflected yellow, central petals bordered carmine, golden stamens, one of the finest white varieties.

Delachei—Very large cup-shaped bloom, dark velvety crimson-purple, extra fine late variety.

Duke of Wellington—Very large well formed blooms, on long firm stems, color sulphur-white, very fragrant, good grower and free bloomer, extra fine.

Duchesse de Nemour—Sulphur white with greenish reflex. One of finest cut flowers.

Edouard Andre—Globular bloom, deep crimson-red with black shading, metallic reflex, stamens golden yellow, magnificent coloring.

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

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

Eugene Verdier—Large, very full cup-shaped flower, flesh-pink, shaded yellow and salmon, extra fine.

Faust—Anemone shape, soft lilac guard narrow center petals, flesh shaded chamois.

Felix Crousse—Large anemone ball-shaped bloom, very brilliant red, ruby flame colored center, one of the best reds.

Floral Treasure—Color bright pink, very large and double, exquisitely fragrant, a splendid bloomer.

Gen. Miles—Brilliant light crimson, full globular flower, tall and robust, free bloomer, one of the best.

Gen. Sheridan—Bright crimson tipped white, full double, fine grower.

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

Gloire de Chas. Gombault—Extra full globular flowers, deep fleshy pink collar, surrounding narrow petals of a clear salmon flesh, shaded apricot, with a tuft of very large petals in the center, pink touched carmine, a many colored variety of great beauty.

Gloire de Douai—Large bloom, purplish scarlet.

Grandiflora Carnea Plena—Pale flesh, sulphur center.

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

Madam Emile Galle—Large cup-shaped imbricated flower, soft lilac, center shaded soft flesh and cream, very fresh coloring.

Madam de Verneville—Beautiful formed flower, very broad sulphur white guard petals, very compact center, delicate rosy white, touched carmine; a grand variety.

Madam Geissler—Very large imbricated bloom, glossy silvery pink, edged white, deliciously fragrant, with the odor of the American Beauty rose, a superb variety.

Madam Emile Lemoine—Very large full bloom with tufted center, soft pinkish white, with delicate flesh center, one of the finest varieties grown.

Marie Crousse—Large, very full, globular flower, soft salmoned pink.

PAEONY

PHLOX

PAEONIES (Continued)

Mlle. Renee Dessert—Very large blooms in clusters, fine lilac, with silvery violet reflex, extra.

Mons. Jules Elie—Very large and full globular flower, finest glossy fresh pink, deepening at the base of the petals, reflex, silvery pink, broad overlapping petals, strong vigorous grower and free bloomer, probably the finest and most perfectly formed pink peony in existence.

Modle de Perfection—Large bloom, fresh pink, marbled rose, very fine.

Jenny Lind—Very large, bright pink.

Insignis—Large anemone shaped bloom, broad guard, bright violaceous pink, center petals narrow, soft pink and chamois.

La Sublime—Crimson; fine, full, fragrant.

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

L'Esperence—Very soft pale pink shaded carmine, very fragrant, very early, and a fine bloomer, fine for cut flowers.

Livingstone—Soft rosy pink, silvery reflex; strong, long stems; best late pink.

Nee Plus Ultra—Delicate shell pink, solid clear color, fragrant.

Nobilissima—Very large full bloom, bright deep pink, silvery border.

Prince Imperial—Large bloom, very brilliant purplish scarlet.

Papaveriflora—Very large pink guard, center pure white, with a few carmine stripes.

Prolifera Tricolor—Broad, soft flesh guard petals, center ligulated golden yellow, with a red tuft.

Rubra Superba—Very large and full, dark velvety crimson, the best late dark crimson.

Solfatare—Large pure white guard petals, very full globular center, deep sulphur yellow, a very beautiful variety.

Sarah Bernhardt—Pink guards with salmoned center, very large, and the earliest Chinese peony to bloom.

Triomphe de L'Exposition—Large imbricated bloom of perfect shape, soft fleshy pink with white reflex, carmined center.

The Bride—Creamy white.

We have many other varieties.

Hardy Phloxes

Phlox Paniculata

Aglae Andanson (Medium)—Snow-white, with red eye.

Bridesmaid (Tall)—White, with large crimson-carmine center.

Colibri (Tall)—White, with crimson-carmine center; very late.

Consul H. Trost (Medium)—Pure red, with bright French-purple eye.

Champs Elysees (Dwarf)—Very bright rosy magenta.

Coquelicot (Dwarf)—A fine pure scarlet, with crimson-red eye.

Caran d' Ache (Medium)—Geranium-red, with old rose shadings and white eye; very effective.

Edmond Rostand (Medium)—Reddish violet, shading brighter towards the center, with an exceptionally large, white center.

Eclaireur (Tall)—Brilliant rosy magenta, with large lighter halo.

George A. Strohlein (Medium)—Bright scarlet, with crimson-red eye; does not bleach.

Hermine (Dwarf)—The dwarfest variety in our collection, never exceeding ten inches in height; pure white flowers of good size, early, unequalled for bordering; a perfect little gem.

Le Prophete (Dwarf)—Bright violet-rose, large light halo and bright rose eye; fine.

Pantheon (Tall)—Bright carmine rose.

Siebold (Tall)—Bright vermillion-red, overlaid with orange scarlet; crimson-red eye.

Von Hochberg (Tall)—The ideal crimson Phlox.

Vesuvius (Medium)—One of our new seedlings; pure red, with bright purple eye; a dazzling color.

Von Lassburg (Medium)—The purest white in cultivation, individual flowers larger than any other white.

Jules Cambon—Brilliant reddish purple, with exceptionally large, pure white center; very attractive.

Many other varieties.

Hardy Perennial Plants

A FINE PERENNIAL GARDEN

The following collection embraces the most desirable varieties. They are all showy, of easy cultivation and the flowering season is from May to November. By a careful selection a continuous display of flowers may be had the entire season. If you desire we can make selection for you.

Achillea, The Pearl—Has very showy heads of pure white, double flowers, on strong, erect stems; 2 feet high; blooming constantly.

Alyssum, Golden Tuft—A fine border plant, not over 12 inches high, which bears numerous clusters of bright yellow flowers in May, similar in shape to the well-known Sweet Alyssum.

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

Aquilegia, Columbine—These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flowers. The latter form a showy crown well above the clear cut leaves. All the species like partially shaded, well-drained soil. One of

the best plants for rock-work, or growing under trees.

Astilbe, Spirea—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather-like flowers.

Michaelmas Daisies—Tall, leafy perennials, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce.

Alpine Asters—A rich purple.

Italian Starwort—Light blue.

Nevadensis (A. Coccineus)—Red, yellow center.

Nevadensis (A. Lilacinus)—Lilac.

New England Aster—Bush purple.

Bocconia Cordata (Plume Poppy)—Stately, growing from 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August.

Boltonia (Asteroides)—Tall, 4 feet or more in height, with white, aster-like flowers in broad heads during August. A handsome plant for borders and masses.

Boltonia (var. Latisquama)—Aster-like flowers in a broad head; rosy purple; free blooming, showy and fine; 5 feet; July to October.

HOLLYHOCK

Campanula, Bellflower (Hare-bell)—A lovely, hardy little perennial, widely planted everywhere for its delicate sprays of drooping white bells and their delightful fragrance. The leaves are a rich dark green; the plant vigorous, soon forming fine clumps which bloom early in the spring; largely forced in winter.

Coreopsis (Tickseed)—Showy and valuable free flowering perennials. Produces bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season.

Chrysanthemum (Hardy Pompon)—This class of beautiful plants is now so universally popular for out-door bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grow from 2 to 3 feet high.

Daisy, Shasta—Large snowy-white flowers, 4 inches across; in bloom all summer; a good cut-flower variety.

Delphinium (Larkspur)—The hardy Larkspurs are one of the most important and most satisfactory plants in the herbaceous garden, and should be planted extensively, even in the smallest garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late in the fall, if the precaution is taken to remove the flower stems before they can produce seed.

Desmodium (Penduliflorum)—A beautiful Japanese perennial, with clover-like foliage and long, pendulous racemes of rosy-purple flowers. The stems are 4 feet long, and in early autumn are literally loaded with the flowers. Very hardy and showy, and a fine plant for growing in front of shrubbery.

Dianthus (Sweet William)—The old-time favorite, growing 1½ to 2 feet high, and bearing during May and June a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white.

Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)—A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated. Flowers in April or May.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Long bell-shaped flowers, on stems 3 to 4 feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

Funkia (Day Lily)—A superb autumn flower, having broad, light green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet-shaped, pure white flowers, that possess a delightful, though delicate fragrance.

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—A showy plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower stems, producing daisy-like blossoms 2 to 3 inches across, of gorgeous colors; blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.

Gypsophila Paniculata (White Veil Flower)—Two to three feet in height and most graceful in effect, with list-like white flowers that are popular for cutting, as they give an air

ACHILLEA, THE PEARL

GAILLARDIA

of grace and harmony to any arrangement. Blooms July to September.

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

Hibiscus (Militaris)—Strong growing, 4 to 6 feet high, with white, blush, or pale rose flowers, with purple eye; blooming in August and September.

Hibiscus (Crimson Eye)—Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Blooms very profusely, the plants being covered all summer with a wealth of most beautiful, attractive flowers.

Hollyhocks—Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, etc. The Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained and will repay in quality and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection in the winter will be beneficial.

Hyacinthus (Candicans)—A magnificent yucca-like plant producing in July and August, a flower stem 3 to 4 feet high, covered with from 20 to 30 pure white, pendent, bell-shaped flowers.

Iberis Sempervirens (Candytuft)—Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants, beautiful with flowers very early in spring; good for cutting.

Iris Germanica (German Iris)—This group blooms in May with wonderful combinations of coloring; leaves broad sword-like. We have an assortment of the best sorts.

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

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)—The Forget-Me-Nots are familiar flowers of many gardens, hardy, easy to grow, with bloom sprays of exquisite blue.

Papaver (Poppy)—Nothing can equal these in gorgeous effect, and, whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers, rich brilliant colors, and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

Platycodon (Chinese Bell-Flower)—A valuable perennial, forming a dense branching bush of upright habit, 1 to 2 feet high, with neat foliage. From the middle of July until late September it bears a constant succession of handsome, large bell-shaped, deep blue flowers. Succeeds well in any ordinary soil.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow)—A distinct, tall-growing, hardy perennial, from 6 to 7 feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double, rich golden-yellow; 2 to 3 inches in diameter; borne on long, smooth stems, forming for the tall plant a solid head of bloom.

Salvia (Meadow Sage)—A handsome species of the well-known Sage, with a profusion of crimson flowers in August and September.

Stokesia Cyanea—A grand large flowered, hardy perennial, growing 18 to 24 inches high, and covered with centaurea-like flowers of a beautiful lavender-blue shade, and often 4 to 5 inches across. Of earliest possible culture, flourishing wherever given an open, sunny exposure. As a single specimen plant, used in mixed borders or in large masses by itself, it is equally valuable, and by its use, some

JAPAN IRIS

GERMAN IRIS BORDER

very effective planting may be worked out. Blooms from July to October continuously.

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

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks 3 and 4 feet high are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting

Crocus—These are delicate and tasteful in form and varied and gay in color. Until the flowering of the Hyacinth, and through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather, the garden depends almost alone upon the Crocus for its brightness. Plant the bulbs in autumn about 3 inches apart and cover with 2 inches of soil. Cover in fall with a little straw or coarse manure to keep the bulbs from being thrown out by frost.

Freesia (*Refracta Alba*)—Bears clusters of pretty white flowers of the most delicious fragrance. Early spring.

Galanthus (Snowdrop)—This is the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant, snow-white, drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in some sheltered spot, and the flowers will surprise you before the snow is all gone.

Hyacinths—Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost. Flowers may be produced by placing the bulbs in a glass filled with water or placed in pots or boxes in soil; colors, blue, red, white, with various shades.

Jonquils—Sweet scented, yellow. It is one of the early blooming bulbs.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

LILIES. *Lilium*

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all the other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Plant in groups of five or six, or in large beds.

Lilium Auratum (Gold Band or Lily of Japan)—Flowers very large, delicate ivory-white, thickly dotted with rich, chocolate-crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

Lilium Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, pure waxen white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular.

Lilium Longiflorum—Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped; very fragrant.

Lilium Melpomene—Flowers large and abundant; rich blood-crimson; heavily spotted.

POPPY

Lilium Tigrinum (Double Tiger Lily)—Orange-scarlet, with dark spots.

Lilium Speciosum—White, shaded with rose, spotted red.

Lilium Speciosum Album—White, with a slight rose tint on the ends of the petals.

NARCISSUS

Some varieties bloom as early as the Crocus. The flowers assume many forms and present many charming combinations of white, gold, primrose, orange, sulphur and pure yellow. Some are quite fragrant; all are very hardy, except the clustered Polyanthus. Double and single.

TULIPS

These are the most glowingly brilliant and effective of all the early spring flowers. Plant them thickly and lavishly in the fall, and they will award you with abundant cheer during the cold dull months of early spring. Colors many. Double and single.

Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

Dahlias—These showy and pretty flowers are becoming very popular and justly so. The Dahlia is one of the showiest of all fall flowers, commencing to flower in July, they are a perfect bloom until stopped by frost. Flowers are most perfect and of beautiful form. Dahlias are divided in classes as follows: Cactus, Decorative, Show, Fancy, Pompon, Single, Collarette and Seedling; each class is comprised of a number of different varieties. Colors numerous. Before freezing weather, dig and store in frost-proof cellar.

LILY

Address all correspondence to C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport, Ind., Marion County, except those pertaining to landscape and engineering.

GENERAL INDEX

Achillea 59	Dewberries 26	Ornamentals 29
Acacia 40	Desmodium 60	Ornamental Shrubs 40
Adam's Needle 62	Dogwood 31	Osage Orange 51
Ailanthus 30	Dogwood 42	
Althea 40	Elm, American 31	Paeonies 57-58
Almond 41	Elm, Weeping 37	Perennial Plants, Hardy ...59
Alyssum 59	Eleagnus 43	Persimmon 21
Ampelopsis 48	Elder 43	Pears 14
Anemone 59	Evergreen Shrubs 51	Pears, Summer 14
Apples 7	Evergreens 38-40	Pears, Autumn 15
Apples, Summer 7-8	Exochorda 43	Pears, Winter 15
Apples, Autumn 8-9		Peaches 15-18
Apples, Winter 9-12	Forget-Me-Not 61	Phlox 58
Apples, Crab 13	Fir 39	Pine 39
Apricots 21	Foxgloves 60	Plum, Flowering 45
Arbor Vitae 38-39	Forsythia 43	Plum Purple Leaved 36
Aristolochia 48	Fringe Tree 47	Plums 18
Asters 59	Gaillardia Grandiflora 60	Plum, European 18
Asparagus 28	Gooseberries 26	Plum, Japan 18-19
Ash 30	Golden Glow 61	Plums, Native 19
Azalea 41	Grapes 23	Platycodon 61
		Poplar 36
Barberry 41	Hardy Vines 48	Poppy 59-61
Barberry, Hedge 51	Halesia 43	Privet 45
Beech 30	Hedge, Deciduous 51	Purple Fringe 45
Begonia 49	Hibiscus 61	
Bellflower 60-61	Honeysuckle Bush 43	Quince 21
Birch 30	Honeysuckle 50	
Birch, Weeping 37	Honey Locust 51	Raspberries 24
Blackberries 26	Hollyhocks 61	Red Bud 36
Bleeding Heart 60	How to plant 29	Rhododendron 51
Blanket Flower 60	Hyacinthus 61	Rhubarb 28
Boltonia 59	Hyacinths 62	Roses 52-56
Box 51	Hydrangea 44	Rudbeckia 61
Bocconia Cordata 59		
Bulbs and Tubers for Spring planting 63	Iris 61	Salisburya 36
Bulbs, Hardy for Fall plant- ing 62	Ivy, English 50	Salvia 61
Buckthorn 42	Japan Quince 44-51	Silk Vine 50
	Juniper 39	Snowberry 46
Candytuft 61	Koeleruteria 31	Snowball 46
Catalpa 30	Kerria 44	Spirea 46
Caragana 42	Kentucky Coffee Tree 31	Spruce 40
Calycanthus 42		Stokesia Cyanea 61
Celastrus 49	Larch 31	Strawberries 27
Cephalanthus 42	Larkspur 60	Sumac 46
Chrysanthemum 60	Lilies 63	Sunflower 61
Cherry, Flowering 30	Lilacs, Double 45	Sweet William 60
Chestnut 22	Linden 31	Sycamore 36
Cherries 20	Locust, Honey 34	
Chestnut, Horse 30		Tamarix 47
Cinnamon Vine 49	Mahonia 45	Trees 30
Clematis 49	Maple 35	Thorn 36
Coreopsis 60	Matrimony Vine 50	Tritoma 62
Columbine 59	Maderia Vine 50	Tulip Tree 37
Colutea 42	Magnolia 34	Tulips 63
Crab, Flowering 31	Mock Orange 47	
Currants 25	Mountain Ash 35	Vines 48
Current, Flowering 42	Mountain Ash, Weeping ...37	
Cypress 34	Mulberries 22	Walnuts, Black 22
Cypress, Japan 39	Mulberry 35	Walnuts, Japanese 22
		Weeping Trees 37
Dahlias 63	Narcissus 63	Weigela 47
Day Lily 60	Nut Tree 22	White Veil Flower 60
Daisies, Michaelmas 59		Willow 37
Daisy, Shasta 60	Oak 36	Willow, Weeping 38
Deutzia 42	Olive 35	Wistaria 50
Desmodium 42		Yucca Filamentosa 62

Rockery

What our shrubs did for this back yard they will do for yours