Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
Season of '92-'93

Descriptive Catalogue
OF
Trees, Shrubs, Vines
AND
Evergreens

Thomas Meehan & Sons
Nurserymen
Germantown, Phila., Pa.
CONTENTS.

Chrysanthemums .......................... 32
Dahlias ...................................... 32
Deciduous Trees .................................... 4
' Shrubs ........................................ 14
Evergreen Trees and Shrubs ......................... 23
Fruits ............................................... 30
Hardy Herbaceous Plants ......................... 35
" Ornamental Grasses .......................... 39
" Rhododendrons ............................. 39
Hedge Plants ................................... 39
Peonies ......................................... 39
Perennial Phlox .................................. 39
Vines and Climbers ............................ 39
Weeping Trees .................................. 42

INDEX OF COMMON NAMES.

A
Antisida .............................. 27
Ailantus ...................... 27
Akebia ........................................... 27
Alder ........................................... 17
Althea .......................................... 17
Ampelopsis .................. 27
Arctostaphylos ............................... 27
Arbor-Vitae .............................. 33
Ash .................................................. 8


B

Balsam Fir ................................... 14
Beech .......................................... 14
Berberis ........................................ 21
Birch ............................................ 6
Bird Cherry .................................... 7
Botany ........................................... 5
Bladder Nut .................................. 13


C

Caylarch .................................... 13
California Jasmine .............. 18
Catalpa ........................................ 23
Ceanothus ...................... 23
Cedar of Lebanon ......................... 24
Cephalotaxus .................. 24
Cedrus ........................................ 24
Chaste Shrub ...................... 21
Chimonanthus ..................... 15
Chinese Arbor Vitae .............. 15
" Cypress ................................... 9
" Yew ........................................... 25
Chip Quinault ......................... 7


D

Daphne .......................................... 16
Dahlia ........................................... 16
" Holly .......................................... 18
" Shrubs ........................................ 18
" Trees ......................................... 14


E

Elder ........................................... 13
Empress Tree .................................. 13
Evergreen Eucalyptus ......................... 22
" Trees & Shrubs .............................. 22
Exochorda ............................... 23


F

Flowering Almond .................... 14
" Apple ....................................... 11
" Ash .......................................... 9
" Cherry ....................................... 7
" Currant ...................................... 19
" Grape ........................................ 23
" Peach ....................................... 6
" Plum .......................................... 18


G

Golden Bell .............................. 11


H

Hardy Azaleas ...................... 18
" Herbaceous Plants ......................... 18
Hawthorn ..................................... 13
Heath ............................................ 24
Hedge Plants ...................... 30
Hemlock ....................................... 23
Hickory ......................................... 6
Hibiscus ....................................... 17
Honeysuckle ............................... 29
Hop Tree ....................................... 11
Hornbeam ..................................... 26
Hovea ............................................ 9
Huckleberry ......................... 21
Hydrangea .................................... 28
Ivy .................................................. 4


J

Japanese Maple ...................... 18
" Peaches ..................................... 19
" Snowball ..................................... 18
" Yew ............................................ 28


L

Lemon ........................................... 13


M

Magnolia ..................................... 10
Mahonia ........................................ 13
Maiden Hair Tree ....................... 10
Maple ........................................... 13
Mint ............................................. 13
Mock Orange ......................... 15
Moonseed ....................................... 22
Mountain Laurel ....................... 25
Mulberry ....................................... 12
Nectar Tree .................................... 12
Neviusia ........................................ 12
Norfolk Sound Cypress .......... 12
Norman's Fir ............................... 12
Norway Spruce ............................... 12


O

Osage Orange ...................... 10
Pachystia ........................................ 10
Passion Flower ...................... 12


P

Pawpaw ........................................... 6
Pecan ............................................ 12
Perennial Phlox ..................... 12
Persian Yellow Rose ............. 12
Persimmon ............................... 12
Phellodendron ..................... 12
Pine ............................................ 30
Plane ............................................ 6
Podocarpus ......................... 28
Poplar ........................................... 11
Privet ........................................... 8
Prickly Ash .................................... 12


R

Red Berried Elder .............. 13
Red Cedar ............................... 13
" Flowering Dogwood ............... 13
Redbud ........................................ 13
Refusinora ............................... 13
Rhododendrons ..................... 13
Rhodotypos ......................... 13
Rose ............................................ 12
" Acacia .................................... 13


S

Sassafras ................................... 9
Scotch Broom .............................. 17
Sea Buckthorn ............................. 17
Shellbark ...................................... 6
Siberian Pea ............................... 11
Silk Tree ...................................... 25
Silver Fir ...................................... 16
Small Tree ..................................... 21
Snowy Mespilus ...................... 15
Sophora ......................................... 12
Sour Gum ....................................... 12
Spice Bush .................................... 12


T

Tamarisk ....................................... 4
Tartarian Honeysuckle .......... 12
Tree Andromeda ....................... 12
" Box ............................................ 24
" Pyony ....................................... 18
Trumpet Flower ...................... 12
Tulip Tree .................................... 10


U

Umbrella Pine ............................... 12


V

Viburnum ..................................... 21
Virginia Creeper ...................... 17
Wax Myrtle ................................... 18
Weeping Trees ...................... 12
White Fringe ............................... 15
Wild Grape ............................... 12
Willow .......................................... 13
Wisteria ........................................ 12


X

Xanthoceras ................................ 22
Yellow Locust ...................... 12
" Wood ...................................... 12


Y

Yew ............................................ 25
Yellow ............................. 15


Z

Zelkova ........................................ 11
Preface to Twenty-fifth Edition.

In presenting this edition of our catalogue to our patrons and the public, we are pleased to be able to say that it will be found even better than the last, so many new and desirable trees and shrubs having been added to the list. The descriptions, except in the cases of perhaps some of the very newest things, are from notes taken with the specimens before us, so that their accuracy may be relied on. For this reason as well as that we are careful as to the accuracy of our names, many public gardens and libraries keep copies of our catalogue for reference.

We have to keep adding to our acres continually as our business increases. Three acres originally held all we had. We now have seventy-five, and all within the city limits of Philadelphia; and our collection of 750 kinds of trees, shrubs and vines, for which we received the Centennial award in 1876, has grown to nearly double by this time.

A great deal of the success of transplanting trees and shrubs comes from their possessing an abundance of good roots and the care in handling them. While young we transplant our stock frequently, and as we use care in digging and packing it is rare, indeed, that any complaints of our stock are received. On the contrary, letters like the following, from a patron two hundred miles from here, are often received:

"The car with evergreens and other shrubs arrived safely, and I write to tell you how very pleased I am with all you have forwarded me. I never have seen more vigorous, healthy, fine trees sent to any one, and I trust they will all thrive and grow well for me. It will certainly not be your fault if they do not."

The attention of our customers is requested to the following:

Customers are advised to always have a box, which is charged for at cost, as accidental delays of many weeks do not then hurt the stock, and freight charges are less on boxed goods than on baled.

Parties are requested to state the mode of conveyance by which they desire their goods forwarded. In the absence of this, we forward to the best of our judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the goods are shipped, unless for our own mistakes.

We desire to be notified at once of any errors that may occur in filling orders, so that they may be rectified, and that our customers may be fully satisfied in their dealings with us. For the convenience of those living at long distances, packages of small articles will be sent free by mail at the full retail prices.

Post Office Orders Payable at Station G, Philadelphia.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our stock. They should take the train at Ninth and Green Streets, Philadelphia, for Chestnut Hill, getting off at Walnut Lane Station; or at Broad and Filbert Streets, getting out at Carpenter Street Station, to either of which our nursery is quite close.

This catalogue is sent free to all of our customers, and to others on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.
DESI RABLE NEW OR RARE TREES,
SHRUBS, &c.

SPECIAL PRICES:—WHEN LARGE QUANTITIES OF TREES OR SHRUBS ARE REQUIRED
WE ASK TO BE GIVEN A LIST OF WHAT WILL BE NEEDED, WITH THE SIZES WANTED,
THAT WE MAY MAKE A SPECIAL PRICE ON IT.

Andromeda arborea. Sorrel Tree. When the name of Andromeda is met with it
usually suggests a shrub, as nearly all are of low, shrubby growth. But this one is a
tree, and at the same time one of the prettiest of all. The white racemes of flowers
are produced, in early Spring, even on quite small specimens, and in the Autumn the
foliage turns to a brilliant scarlet. Price, $1.25.

Azalea calendulacea. Those who have been fortunate enough to see this superb
Azalea in its native wilds in Virginia and North Carolina, where its lovely flame
colored flowers light up the landscape, know what a beautiful shrub it is. It has
always been scarce in cultivation, but, fortunately, we have been able to get a good
supply of it. Price, 75 cents.

Berberis Thunbergii. This fine new shrub, has been deservedly extolled by horticultur-al writers of the past few years. It
is unlike most other Berberries in this,
that it is of a spreading, bushy nature,
which fits it admirably for hedging.
It has the small, neat leaves that most
of them have, and it excels them all in
its berries, which are of a brilliant
scarlet. The foliage also turns to a
depth red color in the Fall. For a single specimen there is nothing prettier, and for a
low-growing, bushy, ornamental hedge, it is unexcelled. Price, 50 cents each. Hedg-ing plants, 12 to 18 inches, $12 per 100.

Castanea Japonica. Japan Chestnut. As a medium sized ornamental and useful
fruiting tree we think this Chestnut will take front rank. The foliage is much smaller
than either the native or Spanish, and is very pretty. It commences to fruit when
quite young, the nuts being very much larger than the Spanish, and equal to it in
flavor. Price, $1 each.

Cercis Japonica. This Japan shrub, though now fairly well known, is better appreciated
every day. It is the Japanese representative of our native Judas tree, and, we must say,
it is much prettier than our own. It is more of a shrub than a tree. About the first
of May it is covered with deep rose colored flowers, a dozen or more in a bunch,
on the bare stems, no leaves being out then. It has the peculiarity of flowering every
Spring from branches many years old, as well as from new wood. The foliage is of a lustrous green all Summer. Price, 75 cents each. See illustration.

Cornus florida flore rubro. Red-flowering Dogwood. We have described this beautiful tree in its place at page 7 in the body of the catalogue, but cannot refrain from praising it again, for it is one of the choicest introductions of late years. Its large red flowers are conspicuously beautiful. Price, $1.50 each. See colored plate.

Cornus florida pendula. Weeping Dogwood. This fine weeping tree has now been before the public for some years, and as the specimens set out have now attained some size and show their great beauty, the demand for it increases every year. Whether it be in Summer, when in full flower and foliage, or in Winter, when but its bare branches are to be seen, it is always a pleasing object. Price, $1.50 each. See illustration, page 23.

Glyptostrobus pendula.—Chinese Weeping Cypress.—This weeping tree is a much-admired one wherever seen. In general growth it is much like the Deciduous Cypress. That is, it grows tall, while spreading hardly at all. The small leaves are closely pressed to the stems, and the slender limbs have a drooping character, which is considered to be the chief charm of the tree. Price, $1 each.

Ligustrum Japonicum tricolor. Tricolor-leaved Privet. Among the many new privets which have appeared within the past few years, this is the only good tri-colored one we have seen. It is a variety of the well-known Japan, or California one, as it is called, and, like it, is almost evergreen. The foliage is a mixture of yellow, white and green, the yellow predominating, giving it a golden hue. It makes
a highly ornamental hedge, as well as a pretty specimen. Price, 50 cents each. Plants for hedging, 8 to 12 inches, $10 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, $15 per 100.

Magnolia Frazeri (auriculata). We take great pleasure in offering this scarce and beautiful tree to our patrons. Although known for many years to be one of the most desirable of all Magnolias, by the few fortunate enough to possess a specimen; it has been almost unknown in collections, because of its great scarcity. It has been our good fortune to propagate it to some extent, enabling us to offer it in this way for the first time. In growth it is of stately form, growing rapidly into a large-sized tree. The foliage is large and handsome. But it is its flowers which give it such great claims to distinction. Besides being of large size, they are of a canary yellow color and deliciously fragrant, almost, if not quite as much so as the famed Swamp Magnolia, glauca. They expand, too, later than some of the more early kinds, and open one after the other, keeping up a display for some time. It gives us great satisfaction in being able to offer and recommend it to our customers. Price, $2 each.

Pterostyrax corymbosum. This is a new tree of much beauty and quite distinct from any other hardy one grown. It forms an open headed small tree. The leaves are round and large; but best of all are its long racemes of white flowers, in June. Price, 75 cents each.

Pinus densiflora. Japanese Pine. This Pine has proved with us one of the fastest growers of all we have. The growth has some resemblance to the Austrian, in being of a heavy character, but the foliage is of a livelier green. Price, $1 each.

Pyrus baccata Parkmanni. Customers are generally wary of new things, and it is right they should be, for newness is no recommendation by itself. But this double flowering apple possesses merit which will content every one who buys it. Towards the close of April it is freely covered with the loveliest rosy pink flowers imaginable. When in the bud, they are even prettier than when expanded, being about two inches long, and hanging in clumps of about four flowers each. The leaves are of a shining green color. Price, $1.00 each.

Rosa Wichuriana. This is a new rose, which is well suited where a hardy one of low growth is required, being of a spreading nature and quite hardy. The foliage is small, shining green, not unlike the old microphylla. The flowers are white, single, and borne in clusters. Price, 50 cents each.

Syringa rubra insignis—Red-flowered lilac. We have tried very many new lilacs as they have been introduced. But few have proved much better than the common one. We except the rubra insignis, for this is truly a good, distinct sort. Before the buds open they are of a bright red. They are lighter when expanded, but still much darker than the ordinary one, and the flower spikes are of a much larger size. Price, 75 cents each.

Styrax Japonica. This is a Japan species of more tree-like growth than our native sorts. It is the most beautiful of all the family. The flowers are white, bell-shaped, on long stems, produced abundantly, and drooping from the branches. It flowers in June, making a most attractive display. Price, $1 each. See illustration, page 20.
Viburnum reticulatum. This beautiful large shrub proves to be almost evergreen here, and in some localities it will probably be entirely so. The leaves are very large. Heads of white flowers come in May, and are of much beauty, then clusters of berries follow which ripen in early August, being at that time of a bright red color. Price, $1 each.

Vitex agnus-castus. When people return from their summer travels, in September, the dearth of flowering shrubs on the lawn is always noticeable. In this vitex—chaste shrub, as it is called—there is one at least that blooms and pleases them. It bears panicles of lilac blue flowers, which are much appreciated, and the foliage is nicely scented. See illustration. Price, 50 cents.

Paeonies. Single and Double. Within a few years past there has been a revival in the demand for these grand old flowers. And well they deserve this attention, for there is nothing approaches the gorgeous display they make when in flower. It must be remembered, too, that while an old flower, there have been great improvements made in them. Double flowers, perfect globes in themselves, and of almost all colors now exist; and in single blooming kinds there are great numbers, many of them rivalling Oriental poppies. We have an unsurpassed collection, which we offer as follows: **PRICE**, 60 cents each, $5.00 for 10.

**SINGLE FLOWERING.**

- Abrupolis, pink.
- Catulus, purple.
- Collina, cherry rose.

**DOUBLE FLOWERING.**

- Cabrera, purple crimson.
- Delia, white.
- Formosa, white.
- Globosa, flesh
- Harpasus, white.
- Labolas, purple rose.
- Leonora Bramwell, silvery rose.
- Maria Kelway, blush and yellow.
- Maxentius, crimson.
- Princess Beatrice, pink and yellow.
- Plutarch, light crimson.
- Phormis, purple.
- Raphael, cherry.
- Saturnalia, lilac rose.
- Stentor, pink.
- Vittata, large rose.
Deciduous Trees.

Prices.—The prices quoted are for what are known as the usual planting sizes, and we assure our customers that we will endeavor to give them the full worth of their money. In a large retail nursery where trees from an inch or so to ten or twelve inches in circumference, and from six to twenty feet high, are in constant demand, prices will naturally be proportionately advanced. When such selections are desired, we will do our best to give the full worth of the additional price.

ACER. Maple.

Maples are deservedly popular trees. For street or avenue planting the larger sorts are invaluable, doing well in almost all soils and situations. The beautiful leaved Japanese sorts are now well known, and are admirably suited for massing in beds or groups on the lawn.

Acer campestre, European Cork Maple. A small sized, round-headed tree, with handsome, neat foliage and corky bark...........................$ 50

Acer dasyacarpum, Silver Maple. One of the best of trees where large size, quick growth and light foliage are required........................... 50

var. Weirii. Weir’s Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A remarkable and beautiful tree of drooping habit and, finely divided leaves. As a single specimen on a lawn, it could not be dispensed with. 75

lætum (Colchicum rubrum), A Japanese tree of spreading growth and rounded form. The young growth of wood and foliage is of a brilliant red; the mature leaves of a rich shining green. The bark is light and striped.................. $1 00

Acer macrophyllum, Oregon Maple. A tree of large growth and large, dark green foliage. $1 00

Acer obtusatum. A species of moderate growth, from Southern Europe.................. 75

Acer platanoides, Norway Maple. A large, handsome, round headed tree, with large, numerous dark green leaves. Invaluable for street planting, and one of the best to plant on a lawn to place seats under.......................... 75

var. laciniatum, Cut-leaved Norway Maple. This variety has deeply lobed and sharp-pointed leaves.......................... $1 00

var. Reitenbachii. A variety with dark purple leaves, which retain their color through the season.......................... $1 00

var. Schweidleri. This has young foliage of bright purplish crimson, changing to a purplish green in the older leaves.......................... $1 00

Acer Japonicum aureum, Golden-leaved Japan Maple. A most beautiful variety, the foliage being shaded with gold and green. This, with its good habit of growth, makes it a most desirable species.......................... $3 00

Acer polymorphum, Japan Maple. A small sized, shaggy growing tree, with small, deeply lobed foliage, of bright green, changing to a purplish hue in autumn.......................... $1 00

Acer var. atropurpureum, Blood-leaved Japan Maple. (See cut.) A bushy shrub, with dark purple, deeply cut leaves. The young growth is of a brilliant crimson. As a bushy shrub of brilliant foliage it cannot be dispensed with........... $1 50

var. lætum. Another interesting variety from Japan. The young growth is a deep red, changing to a shining green.......................... $1 00

var. pinnatifolium atropurpureum, Cut-leaved Japan Blood-leaved Maple. A striking variety, with finely dissected blood leaves, and long, slender, fern-like growth.......................... $2 00
Acer var. roseo marginatum. (See cut.) In this variety the growth is slow, but its small leaves, with their rosy pink margin, make it a particularly distinct sort............................... $2 00

Acer polymorphum roseo marginatum.

Acer pseudo-platanus, European Sycamore Maple. A well-known tree of large, spreading growth and dark green leaves.......................... 50

var. Douglassii. With smaller and more pointed leaves than the parent type........... $1 00

var. purpureum, Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple. The purple is on the underside of the leaf; the upper surface is green.................. $1 00

var. tricolor. A beautiful variety, with foliage distinctly marked with white, red and green. $1 00

rubrum, Red or Scarlet Maple. A tree of large size, conspicuous for its red blossoms in spring, and its still redder leaves in autumn......... 75

saccharinum, Sugar Maple. Of stately growth and fine habit. Its reddish yellow leaves in the fall cause it to be largely planted. One of the best park and avenue trees........ 50

var. nigrum, Black Sugar Maple. Of rougher bark and more spreading outline than the former........................................... 75

spicatum, Mountain Maple. A low growing, shrub-like species, with good sized leaves, flowering when but three feet high............. 75

striatum, Striped Maple. A medium sized tree, of good shape, and beautifully striped bark. The latter feature renders it of much value when the foliage falls........................................... 75

Tataricum, Tartarian Maple. A small sized, distinct looking species, from Southern Europe................................. 75

var. Cinnala. Of still smaller size than the preceding........................................... $1 00

tauricum. A dwarf Maple; distinct.................. 75

trilobatum (monspeosulanum). A medium sized European tree, with lobed leaves................................. 75

ACACIA. Mimosa Tree.

Acacia julibrissin. A pretty, low-growing tree, with feathery foliage............................... 50

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

The magnificent foliage and large, handsome spikes of flowers, make these trees justly celebrated. The double sorts are valued by many because of producing no seeds.

Æsculus glabra, American Horse Chestnut. A quick growing large sized tree, with reddish wood and yellowish white flowers.......................... 75

hippocastanum, European Horse Chestnut. This magnificent large sized tree, free from all insects as it is, has no superior as a lawn tree. In spring its profusion of white panicled flowers make it a striking object................................. 75

var. alba plena, Double flowered White Horse Chestnut. The flowers are very double, making of this a distinct and beautiful variety........................................... $1 25

var. rubra plena, Double flowered Red Horse Chestnut. Equally as desirable as the foregoing........................................... $1 25

rubicunda, Red flowering Horse Chestnut. This has large, handsome red flowers, tinged with yellow in the centre, and dark green leaves................................. $1 25

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

Ailanthus glandulosa. This thrives in poor ground as well as in better situations, and makes a large tree. The disagreeable odor of the flowers is confined to the male trees.......................... 50

ALNUS. Alder.

The European Alder is useful where a quick growing large sized tree is required. The cut-leaved variety is a very handsome tree.

Alnus firma. A Japanese sort, with large catkins of flowers and green leaves................. 75

glutinosa, European Alder. Quick growing, erect; likes a moist situation................................. 50

var. laciniata imperialis, Cut-leaved Alder. A large tree of good shape, with deeply laciniate foliage; well adapted for a lawn. $1 00

maritima. A more shrub-like sort than the foregoing, with large foliage.......................... 75

Oregona, Oregon Alder. A distinct species........................................... $1 00

serrulata. A bushy form, growing best in wet places.......................... 50

AMELANCHIER.

June Berry, Snowy Mespilus, &c.

Amelanchier Botryapium. A small tree, bearing snow white blossoms in early spring, followed by pleasant tasting fruit, sometimes called Indian Cherry................................. 75

alinfolia (nana). A dwarf form of much beauty, flowering when less than a foot high.......................... 50

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

Amygdalus Persica. Double flowered white, crimson and rose. These are among the most valued of early spring flowers.......................... 50
Amygdalus var. purpurea, Blood-leaved Peach.
The leaves are blood-red in spring, and keep of a
dark shade all summer.................. 50

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree.
Andromeda arborescens. The only "tree" of all Andromedas. It bears racemes of white
flowers of uncommon beauty, and in autumn the
foliage turns to a brilliant scarlet. A distinct and
beautiful tree................................ $1 25

ANONA. Pawpaw.
Anona triandra. A small sized tree, having bright
green leaves, and bearing edible fruit somewhat
resembling the banana.......................... 75

ARALIA. Hercules Club.
Aralia spinosa. A singular looking small-sized
tree, bearing panicles of white flowers in
August. The stems are very prickly. Does well
in mixed clumps.............................. 50

BETULA. Birch.

Birches possess a character peculiarly their own;
of quick growth, light branches, small leaves and airy
appearance, nothing can take their place in landscape
work. In addition, nearly all have beautiful, peculiar
looking bark, and the trees thrive in even the poorest
soils. In some species the colored bark does not show
until the trees are about six years old.

Betula var. fastigiata, Upright Birch. This has
a close, compact, upright growth, quite unusual in
Birches, besides its white bark................ $1 00

" var. lacinata, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.
(See cut.) This is beyond question the most est-
temed of weeping trees. It is of slender, yet
vigorou growth, drooping, with finely dissected
leaves, and white bark........................ $1 00

" var. pendula Youngi, Young's Weeping Birch. This forms pendulous heads of much
beauty, and is quite distinct from the pre-
ceding one................................... $1 50

" var. purpurea, Purple-leaved Birch. The
purple foliage of this tree, with its purple and
white bark, make it unusually distinct....... $1 00

" costata. This is an erect growing tree, from
the Amo River. The leaves are larger than with
most Birches. Distinct....................... $1 50

" lenta, Sweet or Cherry Birch. A noble,
spreading tree, of large and shapely growth. 75

" lutea, Yellow Birch. A large, upright tree,
with some of the characteristics of the preceding,
but with peculiar yellow bark, which alone would
distinguish it................................... 75

" nana, Dwarf Birch. A low-growing, distinct
native sort, making but a large bush........ $1 00

" papyracea, Canoe or Paper Birch. A shape-
ly tree, with handsome foliage and beautiful
white bark; not exceeded by the famed English
White.............................. 75

" populifolia, Poplar Birch. This is known as
the American White Birch, and is largely
planted........................................... 75

" rubra, Red Birch. The shaggy red bark of this
species is what gives it its distinction. It is much
sought after by planters....................... 75

BUMELIA.

Bumelia lacinata. A small native tree, with
spiny branches and shining leaves.............. 75

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

Carpinus Americana, American Hornbeam 50

" Betulus, European Hornbeam 50

These grow thick and bushy, with branches close to
the ground, and are admirably suited for planting for
screens and hedges. They will grow in the shade where
nothing else will.

CARYA. Hickory.

Hickories are among the most useful of our native
trees. The Pecan and Shellbark are well known for
their well-flavored nuts, and for timber many are invalu-
able. All grow to a very large size.

Carya alba, Shellbark Hickory. The nuts are only
excelled by the Pecan, while the wood has no
superior........................................ 75

" amara, Bitternut Hickory. The nuts are very
bitter, but the wood is of the greatest use in com-
merce........................................ 75

" aquatica, Southern Hickory.................. 75

" microcarpa, Small-leaved Hickory......... 75

" oliveriformis, Pecan Nut. This heads the list
for the quality of its nuts..................... 75

" porcina, Pig Nut Hickory. The nuts are of no
value, but its timber is equal to the best...... 75
Carya sulcata, Large Fruited Hickory. But little inferior to the Shellbark in the quality of its nuts, which are also very large. 75

" tomentosa, White Hickory. Also of much value for timber purposes. 75

CASTANEA. Sweet Chestnut.

Castanea Americana, American Chestnut. This leads all the sorts in the quality of its nuts and its valuable timber. 50

" Japonica, Japan Chestnut. In general appearance this is like the Spanish, but the fruit is larger and produced when the tree is quite young. $1.00

" pumila, Chinquapin. This grows in shrub shape, producing small nuts of excellent quality. 75

" vesca, Spanish Chestnut. A large, spreading tree, bearing very large nuts. 75

CATALPA.

Catalpas have very large, tropical looking leaves, and bear large panicles of white and purple flowers in July. The wood is hard and durable.

Catalpa bignonioides, Catalpa. A rapid growing, spreading tree, bearing large panicles of flowers, often a foot long. 50

" var. aurea, Golden-leaved Catalpa. A slow growing variety, with golden foliage. 73

" var. nana, Dwarf Catalpa. Grows into a flat-headed bush of thick growth. A novel form. 73

" Kaempferi, Japan Catalpa. A small tree, flowering early, bearing cream-colored, purplish flowers. 75

" speciosa, Western Catalpa. An upright, fast growing species, flowering earlier than the others, and much esteemed for forestry planting. 50

CELTIS. Nettle Tree.

Celtis occidentalis, Nettle Tree. An uncommon looking tree, of fantastic, spreading growth, elm-like leaves, and corky bark. 50

" pumila, Dwarf Nettle Tree. A dwarf form of the above. 75

CERASUS. Cherry.

Neither flowering nor weeping cherries can be dispensed with in ornamental gardening; the former are needed for their large, double, early flowers, and the latter for various situations where weepers are so suitable.

Cerasus avium alba plena, Double-flowering Cherry. The flowers of this are particularly large, double and handsome. 75

" Padus, European Bird Cherry. Whether in spring, when full of its racemes of white flowers, or when full of its ripe fruit in August, there are but few nicer things on a lawn. It can be grown as bush or standard. 75

" Pennsylvanica, Wild Red Cherry. A medium sized native tree, remarkable for its red wood and fruit. 75

" pumila pendula, Dwarf Weeping Cherry. Grafted standard high, this makes a twiggy, close head of slender branches, unlike any other tree. $1.00

Cerasus ranunculoides. This has small, pretty double white flowers, and grows in bush shape, as Morellos do. 75

" serotina, American Bird Cherry. The well-known "Wild Cherry," useful medicinally for its bark and fruit, as well as for its beauty as a lawn tree. 50

" var. pendula, Weeping Wild Cherry. (See cut page 22.) A new weeper of great merit, combining with the flowers and fruit of the ordinary form, a graceful pendent habit. New and distinct. $3.00

" rosea pendula, Japan Weeping Cherry. A very fine pendulous tree, having slender branches which fall gracefully to the ground, and rose-colored flowers. $1.50

" Sieboldii rubra plena, Siebold’s Double-flowering Cherry. This has large semi-double flowers; white, tinged pink. $1.00

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. Katsura.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. A newly introduced tree from Japan, of great beauty and extremely rapid growth, which we take pleasure in illustrating. The leaves are heart-shaped, dark green above and silvery green beneath. The leaf stalks are dark red, a tint of the same color is in the veins, which, with the dark brown of the young bark, gives most unusual attractions. While of upright habit, there is no stiffness of growth, such as often accompanies such an outline. It is perfectly hardy, free from diseases, and a valuable addition to our list of trees. In Japan it is called Katsura, and it is believed to belong to the Magnolia family. (See cut on back of cover.) $1.50

CERCIS. Judas Tree, or Red Bud.

Cercis Canadensis, American Judas Tree. A small sized tree, somewhat round-headed when given full room, bright green leaves, and bearing a profusion of pink flowers very early in spring. 50

" Japonica, Japan Judas. Not so large as the foregoing, making only a large shrub, but its foliage is a very bright green and its flowers dark rosy pink. It is remarkable for flowering when but a foot high. 75

CLADASTRIS.

(Virgilia lutea) Yellow Wood.

Cladastis tinctoria. A small sized, round-headed native tree, with compound leaves, and racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented flowers in June. $1.00

CORNUS. Dogwood.

Cornus florida, White or Large Flowering Dogwood. (See cut next page.) Although this beautiful small tree is justly esteemed for its large, showy flowers in spring and its deep scarlet berries and foliage in the fall, we believe it will yet be more called for, though the present demand be large. 75

" var. flore rubro, Red-flowering Dogwood. (See colored plate, frontispiece.) We have much pleasure in offering this valuable new red flowering variety. The common sort often has flowers
Coronaria.

(White-Flowering Dogwood.)

**Coronaria var. pendula**, Weeping Dogwood. (See cut page 24.) This now well-known weeper, which was found wild in Maryland, is one of our introductions. As with the common one it also has handsome flowers, scarlet fruit and foliage in the fall, together with a pendulous growth, which soon reaches the ground. It differs from almost all other weepers in having an upright central shoot from which pendulous side branches emerge as it grows. (The three together—the weeper in the background—form a beautiful group)........ $1.50

**CYTISUS. Laburnum.**

**Cytisus Laburnum.** A small sized tree, with shining green leaves, and racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.................... 75

**DIOXYRO. Persimon.**

**Diospyros Kaki**, Japan Persimon. A small sized tree, bearing large fruit of excellent quality. Hardy south of Philadelphia, and grown in tubs in the North.......................... $1.00

**Virginia**, American Persimon. A tree of large size, bearing fruit liked by many persons after being well frosted........................... 50

**DIMORPHANTHUS.**

**Dimorphanthus Mandshurica.** A new tree, closely approaching the Aralia.................. $1.00

**FAGUS. Beech.**

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage; the pendulous habit of the weeping; finely cut leaves of the fern-leaved; the purple of the blood-leaved; light bark of the American as contrasted with the English; make an array of good points not easily equaled by the varieties of any other tree. The foliage, though dying when winter comes, often remains on until spring returns.

**Fagus Americana**, American Beech. Well known for its large size, compact growth, and whitish bark........................................ 75

"**sylvestica**, European Beech. Its dark green foliage, bushy growth, and the ease of transplanting, make this a favorite in all plantings.... 75

"**var. asplenifolia**, Fern-leaved Beech. With finely divided, fern-like foliage, and twiggy, well-formed habit, it is universally popular..... $1.00

"**var. heterophylla**, Cut-leaved Beech. While the leaves are much divided, they are not so fern-like as the preceding; still it is a desirable and good variety.................. $1.00

**Fagus sylvestria pendula.**

(Weeping Beech.)

**Fagus sylvestria pendula**, Weeping Beech. (See cut.) This, while distinctly a weeper, has a twisted, odd growth, just the thing to break the sameness which too many "straight, well proportioned trees" give to a place............... $1.00

"**var. purpurea**, Blood-leaved Beech. Where a large growing tree of dark foliage is required, this will always be in demand. From early spring until late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black,—there is always a rich purple foliage........................................ $1.00

**FRAXINUS. Ash.**

All of this family have much the same general growth: light airy foliage and good shape, but there are great distinctions in foliage, bark, etc.
**Fraxinus Americana.** White Ash. A good-sized tree, with straight trunk and feathery foliage. 75

**var. aucubaeolia.** Aucuba-leaved Ash. The foliage is golden-blotched, the variegation being permanent through the summer. 75

**var. Boscii.** A new variety, with woolly shoots and dark, glossy foliage. 75

**var. spectabilis.** With large, thick, shining green leaves. 75

**anomal.** This is a rare species from Utah. The foliage is unlike an ash, being broader than usual, and it has square stems. 1.00

**elonga Japonica.** This makes rather slim branches, and has finer foliage than many other sorts. 1.00

**excelsior.** European Ash. More spreading than the American, and with generally a smaller trunk. 50

**var. aurea.** Golden-barked Ash. A peculiar tree on account of its twisted growth and yellow bark. 1.00

**var. aurea nana.** Dwarf Golden Ash. A small sized variety of the foregoing. 75

**var. heterophylla.** Cut-leaved Ash. This is a quite distinct sort, with fine cut foliage. 75

**var. jasplade.** Stripéd-bark Ash. This and similar trees with peculiar bark, are much appreciated when bare of foliage in winter. 75

**var. pendula.** Weeping Ash. 1.25

**var. pendula aurea.** Golden Weeping Ash. This has golden, the preceding, green, bark. Both form large, spreading heads; making excellent arbors. 2.25

**var. salicifolia.** Willow-leaved Ash. Foliage narrow, wavy. Tree of quick growth. 75

**Oregon.** Oregon Ash. This is a large native tree, with a quite dark bark, and leaves not so fine as many others. 1.00

**Ornus.** Flowering Ash. A small sized tree, bearing fringe-like, greenish white flowers in June. 75

**platycarpa.** Water Ash. A Southern species, forming a low-growing tree in the Northern States. 75

**quadrangulata.** Blue Ash. A distinct, fast growing sort, with square or four angled stems. 75

**sambucifolia.** Black Ash. This forms one of the largest trees of all the Ashes. 50

**viridis.** Green Ash. Not so large a tree as the last, but quite desirable. 50

**GLEDITSCHIA.** Honey Locust.

**Cleodistacia monosperma.** Water Locust. A small sized tree, native of the South. 75

**sinensis.** Chinese Honey Locust. A distinct, small sized tree. 75

**triacanthos.** Honey Locust. A rapid growing tree, with light foliage and strong spines. 50

**var. Bujot pendula.** Weeping Honey Locust. 1.50

**GLYPTOSTROBUS.**

**Chinese Weeping Cypress.**

**Clytopestrobus sinensis pendula.** A fast growing coniferous tree, resembling the Douglas Cypress, but pendulous; foliage much finer. 1.00

**GORDONIA.** Loblolly Bay.

**Gordonia Lasianthus.** This species is not so hardy as the next, but it lives out in Philadelphia, with protection. 1.25

**pubescens.** Franklin Tree. A small sized tree of exceeding beauty. The leaves are of a shining green; flowers large, white, with yellow stamens, and sweet scented; very scarce. 2.50

**GYMNOCLADUS.** Kentucky Coffee.

**Cynnoclus Canadensis.** This, though of irregular growth when young, becomes a tree of good shape in time. It has stiff, blunt shoots, with feathery foliage, and quite rough bark. Bears large, thick brown pods of seed in the fall. 50

**HOVENA.**

**Hovenia dulcis.** A new Japanese tree, with large leaves, and corymb of white flowers in July, followed later by fruit which is said to be edible. 1.50

**IDESIA.**

**Idesia polycarpa.** A new tree, having very large leaves and long reddish leaf stalks. 2.00

**JUGLANS.** Walnut.

**Juglans cinerea.** Butternut. Well known for its quick, clean growth, smooth bark, and nuts, which, however, contain but little "meat." 50

**nigra.** Black Walnut. A majestic native tree, with fine foliage and bearing nuts of commercial value. 50

**regia.** English Walnut or Madeira Nut. A spreading tree of large size, well known and esteemed for its fine flavored nuts. 75

**var. prepartiens.** A dwarf sort, which bears fruit when the tree is quite young. 1.00

**KOELREUTERIA.**

**Koelreuteria paniculata.** A small tree from China, bearing pinnate leaves, and large panicles of yellow flowers, in July. A very ornamental tree. 75

**LARIX.** Larch.

**Larix Europæa.** European Larch. An elegant, rapid growing coniferous tree, of pyramidal growth, and drooping branches. 50

**Kæmpferi.** Japan Larch. Broad foliage and reddish wood. 1.00

**LAURUS.**

**Laurus Benzoin.** Spice Wood. This has bright green leaves, and scarlet berries in the fall, both of spicy fragrance. 50

**Sassafras.** This has peculiar, deep green foliage, which turns to a deep yellow in the fall. Well known for its aromatic bark and roots. 50

**LIQUIDAMBAR.** Sweet Gum.

**Liquidambar styraciflua.** A stately tree, with star shaped leaves, which change to a deep crimson in the fall. It has also corky bark. 75
LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

Liriodendron integrifolia, Entire Leaved Tulip Tree. One of the largest and fastest growing native trees. ........................................ 75

" tulipifera, Common Tulip Tree or Tulip Poplar. Like the preceding one it is fast growing and of large size. Its large, tulip-like flowers, of a yellowish white color, are very handsome. 75

MACLURA. Osage Orange.

Maclura aurantiaca. The deep green leaves, round-headed growth and large seed balls, make this a really ornamental tree. It is much used for farm and division hedges. ......................... 50

MAGNOLIA.

It is hardly possible to say enough in favor of Magnolias. The richness of their fresh green foliage and the splendor of their bloom, stand unequalled among trees and shrubs. The majority of them flower before the leaves appear in spring. About many old residences it is not unusual to see specimens twenty feet high, on which the expanded flowers will be so thickly set that hardly a twig can be seen. All have fragrant flowers to some degree, but the glauca surpasses them all in this respect. All the shrub forms can be grown as standards, if desired, by cutting away all but one stem.

Magnolia acuminata, Cucumber Tree. One of the largest growing of the species. It forms a fine pyramidal-shaped tree. The flowers are yellowish white, medium sized, appearing in June. The fruit when green resembles a small cucumber, but when ripe it is of a deep scarlet. 75

" Alexandrina. Of shrub-like growth, with white, shaded with pink flowers. $1.00

" cordata. A smaller tree than the foregoing, but resembling it in some particulars. $1.00

" conspicua, Chinese White Magnolia. A highly prized species, on account of its large white flowers, which come before the leaves in spring. 75

" Frazeri (auriculata). A rare native tree, with large ear-shaped leaves and large yellowish white flowers of delightful fragrance. $2.00

" glauca, Sweet White Magnolia. Everywhere esteemed for the delicious fragrance of its white flowers, which are produced through May and June. $1.00

" gracilis. A shrub-like kind, flowering early in the season. Flowers dark purple, lighter within. 75

" Lennei. Flowers, cup-shaped, dark rose, lighter within; shrub-shaped. Blooms in May. $1.00

" Norbertiana. One of the shrubby growing sorts, having reddish purple flowers. $1.00

" macrophylla. A superb species, of medium height and rounded growth. The leaves are of immense size, often two feet in length. The flowers are also very large, sometimes ten to twelve inches in diameter. Its tropical appearance—a character all possess to more or less extent—its leaves, flowers, and scarlet fruit, make it most effective. $1.00

Magnolia purpurea, Purple Magnolia. A large shrub-like species, producing light purple blossoms very early in spring. 75

" Soulangeana. Large glossy foliage, hardy, vigorous grower, perhaps the best of what are called shrub magnolias. Flowers large, white, with purple inside. 75

" speciosa. Resembling the Soulangeana in most respects, but the flowers come later, thus prolonging the blooming season. 75

" stellata (Halleana). A dwarf species, with small leaves and bush-like growth. The flowers are white, semi-double, quite fragrant, and, perhaps, the earliest of all to appear in spring. $1.50

" Thurberi. A bushy species, of regular outline, and pretty, neat foliage. The flowers are white, and appear early in spring. It does not flower so freely as others, in our experience. $1.50

" tripetala, Umbrella Tree. One of the most esteemed and useful trees. It forms a small, or at most a medium sized tree; has large, fresh green looking foliage; large white flowers, and brilliant scarlet fruit in August. It has also clean, smooth bark. ......................... $1.00

MORUS. Mulberry.

Morus alba, White Mulberry. A round-headed, fair sized tree, bearing pinkish white fruit. Leaves much used for silk-worms. ......................... 50

" Downingi. Downing’s Everbearing. Large leaves and strong growth, dark red or black fruit, which does not ripen all at once as most do. 50

" Japonica, Japan Mulberry. The foliage of this is more shining and deeply lobed than the others. The fruit is black. $1.00

" rubra, American Red Mulberry. A strong grower, with large leaves, and bright red fruit. 50

NEGUNDO. Box Elder.

Negundo Californicum, California Ash-leaved Maple. A small sized tree, from the Pacific coast. 75

" fraxinæfolium, Ash-leaved Maple. A native tree, with much the appearance of a Maple in growth, but with leaves of an Ash. ......................... 50

NYSSA. Sour Gum.

Nyssa multiflora. One of the most ornamental of trees. During the summer the foliage is of a most shining green. In the autumn, this changes to a flaming red or scarlet. The growth is somewhat pendulous. 75

OSTRYA. Ironwood.

Ostrya Virginica. A small sized tree, with elm-like foliage. 75

PALIURUS. Christ Thorn.

Paliurus aculeatus. Small foliage and spiny shoots. 75

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

Paulownia imperialis. A magnificent tree, of large proportions and tropical appearance. Sometimes the leaves are eighteen inches in diameter. The flowers are blue, trumpet shaped, and deliciously fragrant. 75
PAVIA. Buckeye.

Pavia flavus, Yellow Buckeye. Grows to large size. It has pale green, downy leaves and yellow flowers........................... 75

" Lyoni. A sort with large, deep green leaves and yellowish white flowers, blotched rose inside, with projecting stamens. $1 00

PHELLODENDRON.

Chinese Cork Tree.

Phellodendron amurense. Makes a large, spreading tree. A rapid grower, having pinnate foliage, and bearing clusters of dark berries in the fall, not unlike loose clusters of grapes. It deserves to be more largely planted than it is. $1 00

PLANERA.

Planera cuspidata. A small tree, with elm-like foliage .......................... 75

PLATANUS. Buttonwood, Plane.

Platanus occidentalis, American Plane. A fast growing tree, of large dimensions; generally known in cultivation............................... 50

" orientalis, Oriental Plane. Similar to the above in general appearance. Both of these are being largely planted along avenues and in situations not cramped for room. They are thought to be well suited for street trees in large cities, as they are entirely free from worms and other insects.......................... 50

POPULUS. Poplar.

Trees of very quick growth, flourishing well in almost all situations.

Populus alba, Silver Poplar. Foliage, dark green above, silvery beneath. Very ornamental, especially when young.......................... 50

" var. Balsamea. A variety differing from the parent in its pyramidal growth; not unlike a Lombardy Poplar. $1 00

" angustifolia. A native species, with long narrow leaves.......................... 50

" balsamifera, Balsam Poplar. Glossy foliage and strong, rapid growth.......................... 50

" crispa. The bark of this kind is furrowed. 75

" Eugenie. Pyramidal growth and yellowish green leaves.......................... 75

" fastigiata, Lombardy Poplar. This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. It is largely used in planting.......................... 10

" grandidentata. Large and serrated leaves, on long slender branches.......................... 50

" monilifera, Carolina Poplar. Of good form and robust growth, and desirable where a very large tree is required.......................... 50

" var. Van Ceertii, Golden Poplar. The foliage has a decided golden tint, which lasts throughout the season.......................... 75

PETLEA. Hop Tree.

Petleia trififolia. A small sized tree, with clustered flowers and hop-like seeds.......................... 50

PYRUS. Crab and Mountain Ash.

Pyrus aucuparia, European Mountain Ash. A small-growing tree, with ash-like foliage, and bunches of bright red berries.......................... 75

" var. laciniata, Cut-leaved Mountain Ash. Like the foregoing, but with attractive cut-leaved foliage.......................... 75

" var. nana, A dwarf variety, bearing flowers and berries when quite young.......................... 75

" coronaria, Sweet-scented Crab. A small sized native tree, famous for its fragrant flowers 75

" malis flexilis. This is a species in demand for its clusters of beautiful small scarlet fruit 75

" var. floribunda. A dwarf sort, bearing a profusion of quite small red berries.......................... 75

" var. Toringo, Japan Apple. These trees have quite small apples, yellow, borne in clusters. $1 00

" var. spectabilis, Chinese Double-flowering Apple. Double white, fragrant flowers.......................... 75

QUERCUS. Oak.

On account of a reputed slow growth, which reputation comes from the old world, Oaks have not been so extensively planted as they deserve. The fact is, they are not at all slow growing, being equally as fast as most other trees. Our own country is rich in Oaks and of these we are pleased to offer every species that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, some making the largest trees, others most desirable bushes. For avenue planting they are very effective, and in many other situations they will be found most desirable trees to plant. (See cut next page.)

Quercus alba, White Oak. One of the largest of American trees, with pale green foliage and white furrowed bark.......................... 75

" aquatica, Lowland Oak. A Southern species, with leaves varying from entire to laciniate. Does not make but a small bushy tree, North.......................... $1 00

" Bannisteri, Scrub or Shrub Oak. Grows to but a few feet in height. It is odd to see acorns on a three-feet oak bush.......................... 75

" bicolor. A massive native species, with large green leaves, and loose bark.......................... 75

" Catesbii. From the South. The leaves are finely divided. It makes but a bush in the North.......................... 75

" cerris, Turkey Oak. There is a resemblance to the English, but the dusty looking, brownish shoots and other characters easily distinguish it.......................... 75

" cinerea, Upland Willow Oak. This has some resemblance to the Willow Oak, but does not make such a large tree in the North.......................... 75

" coccinea, Scarlet Oak. This is the well known sort that so enriches the autumn landscape with its brilliant scarlet leaves.......................... 75

" dentata (Daimio). Japan Oak. A rich addition to our list of Oaks. The leaves are very large, larger than any other sort, the stems are of a brownish color. In May the yellow flowers, in long aments, make it attractive in a way no other oak is; small trees but a few feet high, flower profusely.......................... $1 50

" falcata, Spanish Oak. In contradiction to its name it is a native species, and one of much beau-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quercus heterophylla. A rare native species, with much divided leaves. $1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>imbricaria.</strong> Laurel Oak. A beautiful kind, with entire, laurel-like leaves, which turn in the autumn to a rich carmine color. $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lobata.</strong> A Pacific coast species, which has proved hardy here. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lyrata.</strong> Lyre-leaved Oak. A rare native sort, with small, lyre-shaped leaves, and bearing acorns entirely enclosed in a mossy-looking cup. $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>macrocarpa.</strong> Mossy Cup Burr Oak. One of the most beautiful of oaks. The leaves are very large, also the acorns, the latter enclosed in a fringed, mossy cup. An attractive feature is its furrowed, corky bark. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nigra.</strong> Black Jack Oak. A medium-sized tree, with large, shining green leaves. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>obtusiloba.</strong> Post Oak. Forms a spreading, round-headed tree. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>olivæformis.</strong> Approaching the Mossy Cup in general character, but distinct, and rare in cultivation. $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>palustris.</strong> Pin Oak. (See cut.) An oak distinguished from all others by its peculiar beauty. The leaves are deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows, the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. It is also easily transplanted. But few persons have an idea of its great beauty when well developed. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. compacta.</strong> A compact variety of the above. $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>palustris-imbricaria.</strong> A Hybrid Oak. $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pannonica.</strong> Hungarian Oak. This has pretty foliage of the order of the English, and it forms a very handsome tree. $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phellos.</strong> Willow Oak. So named on account of its willow-like leaves, so peculiar in an oak. It makes a tall, shapely and airy tree. $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prinoides.</strong> Dwarf Chestnut Oak. This is one of the dwarf sorts, growing but four to six feet high. It has shining, chestnut-like, entire leaves. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prinus.</strong> Rock Chestnut Oak. There is no prettier one than this. The leaves are more like a chestnut than an oak, and the tree grows to beautiful proportions. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. laciniata.</strong> Cut-leaved Chestnut Oak. $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>robur.</strong> English Oak. This differs in foliage and appearance from our native sorts. It has spreading, graceful habit when matured. A very fast growing sort. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. crispa.</strong> Crisped leaved. $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. concordia.</strong> Golden leaved. Golden-tinted foliage. $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. fastigiata viridis.</strong> Grows upright like a poplar. $1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.) 10 years growth; 20 ft. high.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quercus var. Hartwissiana.</strong> Foliage of a wavy outline. $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. Louetta.</strong> The leaves are long and lanceolate. A beautiful variety. $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. pectinata.</strong> Foliage finely divided. $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. rubicunda.</strong> The leaves are reddish purple. $1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quercus var. Thomasii. Distinct from the species in form and leaf. $1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. tricolor.</strong> Foliage white and green, with shade of yellow. $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>var. variegata.</strong> Leaves of a clear variegation. $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rubra.</strong> Red Oak. One of the largest and fastest growers of all. The young shoots are reddish, as are the leaf stems when matured. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tinctoria.</strong> Black Oak. The foliage is variable, in some trees almost entire, in others much divided. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>undulata.</strong> A rare native species, foliage somewhat resembling the scarlet. $1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROBINIA. Locust, Acacia.

Robinia hispida, Rose Acacia. This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose colored flowers in early June. The branches resemble a moss rose... 50

Psued-acacia, Yellow Locust. A fair sized tree, with feathery foliage, bearing racemes of yellowish fragrant flowers. Its timber is hard and valuable... 50

viscosa, Viscid Locust. Delicate rose-colored flowers, in short racemes. Very showy when in bloom... 50

SALISBURLIA.

Maiden Hair Tree. Gingko.

Salisburia adiantifolia. A Japanese tree of large size and rather erect growth. The leaves resemble the Maiden Hair Fern, hence its name. One of the most beautiful of ornamental trees... $1.00

SALIX. Willow.

Salix alba, White Willow. A European sort, with light-colored leaves. Grows to a good size... 50

annularis, Curled, or Ring Willow. The leaves curl, forming rings. A pretty tree... 50

Babylonica, Weeping Willow. Too well known to need description. Like all willows it need not be confined to damp situations only... 50

var. Salamoni. More vigorous and upright than the common sort, while retaining much of its weeping habit... 75

candida, Silver-leaved Willow... 50

caprea, Goat Willow. A really ornamental species when its catkins are expanded in early spring... 50

var. pendula, Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. Now regarded as an indispensable ornamental tree... $1.25

cordata vestita. A native species valued in the West for its timber... 50

Forbyana, A much valued sort for baskets... 50

Japonica, Japan Willow. This has broad, shining green leaves and is quite ornamental... 50

myricoides. A species, with greenish yellow bark... 50

pentandra, Laurel-leaved Willow. One of the best for its foliage, which is of a broad shining nature... 50

purpurea. A useful sort for tying purposes... 50

var. pendula (New American). A weeping form, which makes a graceful tree. Grafted on tall stems... $1.00

rosmarinifolia, Rosemary Willow. The foliage is very small. This is often grafted standard high, forming pretty, bushy heads... $1.00

Russelliana. Another sort much used for tying. Valuable... 50

Sieboldiana, A Japanese species, with bright shining leaves... 50

Villarsiana. This has yellow wood, and almost white leaves... 50

vitellina, Golden Bark Willow. This has golden bark, making it much planted for its beauty in winter time... 50

SOPHORA.

Sophora Japonica. A small sized tree, with dark green foliage and bark, and racemes of cream colored, pea-shaped flowers... 75

violacea. Similar to the above, but with violet colored flowers... 75

STAPHYLEA. Bladder Nut.

Staphylea Bumalda, Japan Bladder Nut. A valuable small tree, bearing sweet-scented sprays of white flowers early in May... 75

colchica, Asiatic Bladder Nut. A small tree of shrub-like growth, having clusters of white flowers... 75

trifolia, American Bladder Nut. Flowers not so conspicuous as the two others, but still beautiful. Bladder-like pods of seeds succeed the flowers... 50

STUARIA.

Stuartia pentagynea. A beautiful, low growing tree, compact and with handsome leaves. Flowers white, with purplish centre... $1.50

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress.

Taxodium distichum. The delicate feathery foliage of this sturdy tree, its rapid growth, and its beauty when in full leaf, find for it a place in every collection... 50

TILIA. Linden.

Tilia Americana, American Linden. A quick growing and very large tree, with ample foliage, and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for park and avenue planting... 50

Europaea, European Linden. Smaller leaves, but more twiggy growth than the preceding... 50

var. argentea, Silver-leaved Linden. It makes a very thick round-headed growth. The leaves are of a silvery whiteness underneath... $1.00

var. aurea, Golden-barked Linden. The golden yellow twigs of this variety give it great beauty... $1.00

var. laciniiata rubra. This is a beautiful and distinct sort. Its cut leaves and red twigs are what give it its character... $1.00

ULMUS. Elm.

Elms are of much use in landscape planting. While mostly of large growth, there is a spreading, pendent habit shared in by no other tree. For avenue planting as well as for single specimens they are much used.

Ulms Americana, American Elm. A tree of lofty growth, and sweeping, drooping branches... 75

var. campestris, English Elm. This has smaller leaves than the preceding... 75

var. montana, Scotch Elm... 75

var. monumentalis fastigiata. This variety grows singularly upright, the branches crowding each other in their upward growth. The foliage grows very close to the stems, giving the tree a very old appearance... $1.00

var. purpurea, Purple Elm. The purple in this, while not so pronounced as in some other things, is enough to give it value as a purple-leaved tree... $1.00
**AMORPHA.** Indigo Shrub.

Amorpha canescens

" fruticosa

Amorphas have dense panicles of bluish purple flowers in June. The Canescens is rather lighter in color than the other. Both flower after most of the spring flowering shrubs are over.

**AMYGDALUS.** Flowering Almond.

Amygdalus nana. Pink. 35

" alba. White. 35

The Flowering Almonds could be the least spared of any of our early spring flowers. They are in bloom by May 1st.

**ANDROMEDA.**

Andromeda calyculata 50

" Mariana 50

" racemosa 50

These Andromedas are native shrubs, blooming about the end of May, bearing beautiful racemes of white flowers. The flowers of Mariana are larger than the others and are tinged with red. These should not be overlooked in planting.

**AZALEA.** Wood Honeysuckle.

Azalea amoen. An Evergreen species 50

" arborescens, Large Growing Azalea 50

" mollis, Japan Azalea 50

" pontica, Ghent 1.25

" nudiflora 50

" viscosa 50

These are among the most valued of shrubs. The Mollis and Pontica are from Japan and Asia, and both are indispensable for their large and beautiful flowers of varied colors. The A. amoen. is a dwarf evergreen species, with small leaves and pink flowers. It is planted in beds, separately, with other Azaleas or with Rhododendrons. The other three are natives. Nudiflora flowers before its foliage is expanded, but Arborescens and Viscosa do not bloom before the middle of June, or later. All three have white or pinkish flowers. Arborescens has large flowers, with purplish, projecting stamens.

**ZANTHOXYLON.** Prickly Ash.

Zanthoxylon fraxineum. A low sized tree, with pinnate leaves, yellowish flowers and prickly branches. 75

**ZELKOVA.**

Zelkova crenata. An elm-like tree of fair size. Rare in cultivation. 75

---

**Deciduous Shrubs.**

Prices.—The size furnished will vary somewhat as the shrub may be rare or common, but will be about from two to three feet; and in all cases good, satisfactory plants will be supplied. Larger, selected specimens charged for according to size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMORPHA. Indigo Shrub.</th>
<th>BERBERIS. Berberry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amorpha canescens 35</td>
<td>Berberis dulcis 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; fruticosa 35</td>
<td>&quot; Thunbergii, Japan Berberry 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANDROMEDA.</strong></td>
<td>&quot; vulgaris, Common Berberry 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andromeda calyculata 50</td>
<td>&quot; purpurea, Purple Berberry 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mariana 50</td>
<td>For their scented yellow flowers, dark red fruit, and neat growth, Berberries are prized. All have small, neat leaves, especially the Thunbergii, which is also admired for its close compact growth. The flowers come about the 20th of May, and the fruit becomes ornamental in July, continuing up to winter time. All make good ornamental hedges, and are very hardy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; racemosa 50</td>
<td><strong>CALYCANTHUS.</strong> Sweet Shrub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AZALEA.</strong> Wood Honeysuckle.</td>
<td>Callicarpa purpurea. A shrub bearing small, light purplish flowers in May, followed by handsome bluish purple berries in the fall, thickly set along the stems. 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea amoen. An Evergreen species 50</td>
<td><strong>CALYCANTHUS.</strong> Sweet Shrub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; arborescens, Large Growing Azalea 50</td>
<td>&quot; floridus, Sweet Shrub 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; mollis, Japan Azalea 50</td>
<td>&quot; occidentalis, Western Sweet Shrub 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; pontica, Ghent 1.25</td>
<td>There is no better known garden shrub than this. It is the &quot;Shrub Bush&quot; so well known everywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; nudiflora 50</td>
<td><strong>CARAGANA.</strong> Siberian Pea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; viscosa 50</td>
<td>Caragana arborescens. A very hardy, tall growing shrub; not unlike the Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers in bunches of two to three, in May. 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CEANOTHUS.</strong></td>
<td><strong>CEANOTHUS.</strong> Americana 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus Americana 50</td>
<td>&quot; multiflora 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; multiflora 50</td>
<td>These have spreading panicles of white flowers, flowering profusely; the Multiflora in May, the America in June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CEPHALANTHUS.</strong> Dw't Buttonwood</td>
<td><strong>CEPHALANTHUS.</strong> Dw't Buttonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalanthera occidentalis. A too much overlooked native shrub. The flowers are in round, white heads; the stamens giving them a fuzzy appearance. It flowers late in July, when flowering shrubs are scarce. 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CERASUS.  
Cerasus pumila. A Dwarf Cerasus, with white flowers.  35

CHIMONANTHUS.  
Chimonanthus praecox. A rare Chinese shrub, having the peculiarity of producing its purplish-yellow flowers the first few sunny days of winter. Of remarkably pleasing odor.  50

Cimonanthus Virginica. (White Fringe.)

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.  
Chimonanthus maritima.  50

" Virginica (see cut).  50

One of the most ornamental of shrubs, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers in early June, succeeded by fruit of a purplish color, hanging like loose bunches of grapes. Maritima differs chiefly in having larger, dark-green leaves.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.  
Clethra acuminata.  50

" alnifolia.  50

There are no more valuable shrubs than these, flowering as they do in August, when flowering shrubs are scarce. The Alnifolia has erect spikes of white flowers, while those of Acuminata are drooping. Both have a spicy scent.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna.  
Colutea arborescens. A large shrub, with delicate foliage, bearing yellow, pea-shaped blossoms in early June, followed by bladder-like pods.  35

COMPOTONIA. Sweet Fern.  
Comptonia asplenifolia. A native shrub, with fern-like pretty foliage and brownish heads of flowers.  35

CORCHORUS. Kerria.  
Corchorus Japonica.  35

" variegata.  30

Well known, old time shrubs, having yellow flowers. Japonica is sometimes used to cover arbors, as it makes long shoots. Variegata has neat, variegated leaves. Blooms middle of May.

CORNUS. Dogwood.  
Cornus alba. Red twigged Dogwood.  35

" alternifolia  35

" Mas, Cornelian Cherry  50

" sanguinea, English  35

" variegata.  35

" sericea, Silky  35

" stricta, White-Fruited  35

(NOTE.—For Cornus florida, pendula and rubra, see Trees, pages 7 and 8.)

Dogwoods afford a rich variety to the planter. Alba and Sanguinea are valued for their red wood; Alternifolia, Sanguinea and Stricta for their pretty growth, flowers and berries. Mas flowers as soon as the frost goes in early April; and in August is clothed with large, red fruit of exceeding brilliancy, hence its name, "Cornelian Cherry." Other Dogwoods bloom in May.

CORYLOPSIS.  
Corylopsis spicata. A new shrub, bearing small racemes of yellow flowers in early May.  81 00

CORYLUS. Hazel.  
Corylus avellana. Common Hazel.  35

" lacinia, Cut-leaved  50

" purpurea, Purple-leaved  75

" columna, Filbert.  50

" pontica.  50

" rostrata, Native Hazel.  35

Hazels are valued for their catkins of flowers in early spring, as well as for their nuts. The Filberts bear much larger nuts. The leaves of the purple are of a deep, dark red color, almost black.

COTONEASTER.  
Cotoneaster acuminata.  50

" baccarialis  50

" floribunda  50

" graanatensis  50

" obtusa  50

" simmondi.  50

" uva-ursi.  50

" Wheeleri.  50

Cotoneasters are very neat looking shrubs, having small leaves, white flowers, and bright colored berries in the fall. South of Philadelphia they approach an evergreen character.

CRATAEGUS. Hawthorn.  
Crataegus arborescens. Large Growing Hawthorn.  35

" coccinea, American White Thorn.  35

" cordata, Washington Thorn.  35

" crus-galli, Cockspur Hawthorn.  35
Hawthorns are so well known, they hardly need a description. The sweet scent of their blossoms applies to those of our country as well as to those of Europe. All have white or whitish flowers, except the Double Rose and Rubra splendens, the latter a rosy crimson. The flowers appear the latter end of May, bright red fruit succeeding.

**CYTISUS.**

**Cytisus capitatus.** A small shrub, bearing white, pea-shaped flowers in June. 35

**DAPHNE.**

**Daphne Mezereum.** Pink Mezereum... 50

" alba. White " 50

Daphnes are erect growing, small shrubs, with neat green leaves, and flowers clustered along the stems. It is, perhaps, the earliest flowering shrub of all, and the blossoms are exceedingly fragrant.

**DESMODIUM.** *(Lespedeza.)*

**Desmodium Japonicum.** White. 50

" penduliflorum. Pink 50

These are new shrubs, covered in autumn with a mass of pea-shaped flowers at the end of the shoots. They die to the ground every winter, but come up stronger than before in spring. New and very desirable, as at the period of blooming there are but few other flowers out.

**DEUTZIA.** *(See cut.)

**Deutzia crenata.** White.......................... 35

" plena. Double Pink... 35

" " Plena. White.. 35

" Fortuni. White ................... 35

" gracilis. White................... 35

" Pride of Rochester. Double white tinged rose 35

" scabra. White....................... 35

Well known shrubs for their general usefulness in shrubbery plantings. Cracalis is a dwarf sort, of slender, but perfectly hardy growth. It flowers in the latter part of May, while the others do not until the middle of June.

**DIERVILLA.**

**Diervilla sessilifolia.** 50

" trifida. 50

Two native shrubs, but rarely seen in cultivation. Both have heads of greenish yellow flowers, which appear in July and August.

**DIRCA.** Leatherwood.

**Dirca palustris**. 50

A native shrub, with neat foliage, clusters of white flowers and supple shoots.

**ELEAGNUS.** Silver Thorn.

**Eleagnus hortensis,** Oleaster... 35

" longipes, Japanese " 35

" parvifolius, Silver Thorn 35

Shrubs with neat silvery foliage and handsome marbled red berries. The flowers are yellowish white, sweet-scented, and come in May. Silver Thorns make pretty hedges.

**EUONYMUS.** Strawberry Bush.

**Euonymus Americanus,** American Burning Bush. 35

" atropurpureus, American Burning Bush 35

" Europæus, European " 35

" albus, White Fruited " 35

" variegata, Variegated Leaved Burning Bush... 35

" nanus, Dwarf Burning Bush... 50

" latifolius, Broad-leaved " 35

These shrubs are valued for their flame-colored seed pods in the fall. The names, Burning Bush and Strawberry Tree, come from its bright colored seed pods. The *Nana* is a new very dwarf sort, of slender growth and foliage.

**EXOCHORDA.**

**Exochorda grandiflora.** A beautiful flowering shrub, being clothed in May with a profusion of pure white flowers. 75

**FORSYTHEA.** Golden Bell.

**Forsythia suspensa.** 35

" viridissima. 35

The golden blossoms of these shrubs are the first of those of spring. The *Suspensa* has a somewhat drooping habit. They are very pretty grown as standards.
FOthergilla.

Fothergilla alnifolia. A native shrub, but quite scarce in cultivation. It bears small heads of white flowers in May........................................ 50

GENISTA. Scotch Broom.

Genista scoparius. The well known Scotch Broom of Europe, bearing yellow blossoms in May in great profusion................................. 35

Hibiscus syriacus Comte de Flanders. Double Purple........................................ 33

Hibiscus syriacus variegata. Purplish Pink, single, foliage variegated ................ 50

Hibiscus syriacus alba. Double White ........................................ 35

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea arborescens. White........................................ 50

" " flavescens. Light Pink........................................ 50

" " paniculata. White........................................ 50

" " grandiflora. Large White trusses. (See cut)....................... 50

" " quercifolia. White........................................ 50

" " Thunbergii. Violet........................................ 75

HALESIA.

Snowdrop Shrub, or Silver Bell.

Halesia diptera........................................ 50

" " tetrapetra........................................ 50

" " Meehani........................................ 50

Hibiscus syriacus. Rose of Sharon.

Hibiscus syriacus alba. Double White ........................................ 35

" " boule de Feu. " Violet Red 35

" " cœrulea. " Blue........................................ 35

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel.

Hamamelis Virginica. This deserves much more notice than it has received. It forms a large flat-headed growth, and the last thing in fall it is covered with curious yellow flowers................................. 50

Hibiscus syriacus variegata. Purplish Pink, single, foliage variegated .... 50

" " flore plena. Double Rose, foliage variegated............... 50

HIBISCUS. Althaea. Rose of Sharon.

Hibiscus syriacus alba. Double White ........................................ 35

HIBISCUS. Althæa. Rose of Sharon.

Hibiscus syriacus alba. Double White ........................................ 35

Hibiscus syriacus. Comte de Flanders. Double Purple........................................ 33

Hibiscus syriacus variegata. Purplish Pink, single, foliage variegated .... 50

Hibiscus syriacus alba. Double White ........................................ 35

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. (See cut)....................... 50

HIPPOPHÆA. Sea Buckthorn.

Hippophaea rhamnoides. A plant of stiff growth and silvery foliage........................................ 50

Hibiscus syriacus. Double Purple........................................ 33

Hibiscus syriacus alba. Double White ........................................ 35

Hibiscus syriacus variegata. Purplish Pink, single, foliage variegated .... 50
Arborescens and Quercifolia are both natives. The first has corumbas of white flowers and large green leaves, flowering about June 25th. The latter also has white flowers, which appear about July 1st, and very large leaves. The Paniculata grandiflora has large heads of white flowers. Its magnificent appearance when fully expanded in August, makes the demand for it very great. It is pretty as a shrub or as a standard.

**HYPERICUM.** St. John's Wort.

Hypericum aureum ........................................ 35
   " ascyron ............................................. 35
   " calycinum ......................................... 35
   " Kalmianum ........................................ 35
   " patulum ............................................ 35
   " prolificum ......................................... 35

All Hypericums have yellow flowers. They commence flowering in early July, continuing on until fall. Aureum, Calycinum and Patulum have very large flowers, and bright green foliage. They are very desirable for fall flowering.

**ILEX.** (Prinos.) Deciduous Holly.

Ilex decidua ............................................. 50
   " monticola .......................................... 50

These are uncommon in cultivation. They are prized for their red berries in fall.

**ITEA.**

Itea Virginica. A very pretty native shrub, not at all common, bearing heads of white flowers in June .................................. 50

**INDIGOFERA.**

Indigofera dosua. A shrub from Nepal, bearing rosy, pea-shaped flowers in June, in small spikes ........................................ 50

**LIGUSTRUM.** Privet.

Ligustrum buxifolium, Box-leaved Privet. 35
   " myrtifolium, Myrtle-leaved " .................... 35
   " ovalifolium, Japan or California " 35
   " tricolor, Golden Variegated Japan " 50
   " Stauntoni ...................................... 35
   " vulgare .......................................... 50

Privets have always been esteemed for their neat foliage and flowers and for ornamental hedging, and this has strengthened since the introduction of the Japanese species, as this one excels all others for the purpose. It has larger leaves than others, and they are of a bright shining green, and the shrub itself is of compact growth and is almost evergreen. The Tricolor is destined to become popular, as it stands the sun well and forms a good bush. The young growth is a beautiful golden yellow and green, changing to a clear white and green as it develops. It is entirely hardy.

**LONICERA.** Bush Honeysuckle.

Lonicera Ledebouri ...................................... 50
   " Orientalis .................................... 35
   " Philomela .................................... 35
   " Sibirica ...................................... 35
   " Tatarica, Tartarian Honeysuckle .............. 35
   " " grandiflora, Large Fl. " .................... 50
   " Xylosteum, Fly Honeysuckle .................... 35

Bush or Shrub Honeysuckles are old-time favorites in gardens. They have a well shaped, pretty growth, bear an abundance of small flowers, which are succeeded by bright berries. Excepting Ledebouri, which flowers in June, they bloom in May. Ledebouri has reddish orange flowers, the others, though distinct from one another, have white or pink ones. Grandiflora has large pink colored blooms, and is distinct and good, probably the best.

**MAGNOLIAS.** (See Trees.)

**MYRICA.** Wax Myrtle.

Myrica cerifera. A native shrub, bearing small seeds covered with a wax-like substance .......... 50

**NEVIUSIA.**

Neviusia Alabamensis. A recently introduced shrub from Alabama, quite hardy, bearing fringed white flowers in the latter part of May ...... 75

**PAVIA.** Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

Pavia parviflora. This is really an indispensable shrub, flowering about the middle of July, bearing long spikes of yellowish white flowers, the rose-colored stamens projecting from them. It forms a regular, though rather flat head, from which ascend numerous flower spikes .......... 75

**PÆONIA.**

Pæonia Mouton, Tree Peony. Pink flowered $1.00

This makes a good sized bush in time, as it does not die down in winter as the garden variety does. The flowers are very large.

**PHILADELPHUS.** Mock Orange.

Philadelphus Columbianus ....................... 35
   " coronarius .................................... 35
   " Cordonianus .................................. 35
   " grandiflorus (specissima) ................ 35
   " Zeyheri .................................... 35

Mock Oranges are often called Syringas, and are well known and appreciated for their sweet-scented white flowers in June. Coronarius has the most perfume, though all have more or less, and Cordonianus is rather later flowering than the rest.

**POTENTILLA.** Shrubby Cinquefoil.

Potentilla fruticosa. A useful shrub, flowering throughout the summer. Flowers yellow ... 35

**PRINOS.**

Prinos verticillatus. This is a deciduous holly. It bears red berries, as hollies do, which are beautiful in late fall .................. 60

**PRUNUS.** Plum.

Prunus Americana, Wild Plum .................. 50
   " myrobalana, Myrobalan Plum ................ 35
   " " acutifolia .................................... 50
   " " Pissardi, Purple-leaved Plum ............ 50
   " " spinosa flore pleno, Double Flowering Shoe ........................................ 75
   " " triloba, Double Flowering Plum .......... 50

The above are all used for ornamental purposes. The Myrobalan forms a good sized shrub and bears small
white flowers in May. *Acutofilia* has cut-leaves, rendering it of additional value. *Pissardi* is one of the finest purple-leaved shrubs there is. It is a dark purple from first to last. No other tree keeps up its purple until the leaves drop, as this one does. Every one should have it. *Tribia* is the well known Double Pink Flowering Plum.

**PTEROSTYRAX.**

*Pterostyrax corymbosum* ........................................ 75
  " hispidum ........................................ 75

Japanese shrubs, with large handsome leaves and creamy white, sweet-scented flowers.

**PYRUS.** Japan Quince.

*Pyrus arbutifolia*, Choke Berry ................................ 50
  " floribunda, Japan .................................. 50
  " Japonica, Japan Quince, Fire Bush ............... 55
  " " alba, Pink ...................................... 50
  " " nivalis, White .................................... 75
  " " cardinalis, Scarlet ................................ 50
  " " variegata, Variegated ................................ 50
  " " Mauie ........................................... 50
  " " rivularis ........................................ 50
  " " sinensis ........................................ 50

The red flowers of the *Pyrus Japonica* are a welcome sight to all in early spring, and the varieties are welcome additions. These shrubs make excellent hedges.

**RHAMNUS.** Buckthorn.

*Rhamnus Carolianus*, Car. Buckthorn, 35
  " catharticus, Common .............................. 35
  " " Wichelli ........................................ 35

Buckthorns are at their best when the berries are ripe, in the fall. *The Carolina*, with its shining green leaves and scarlet berries, is particularly ornamental. Being of a stiff growth, hedges are sometimes made of them.

**RHODOTYPUS.**

*Rhodotypos Kerrioides*, A new Japanese shrub, bearing large white flowers in May. The foliage is plaited, and the whole shrub a good addition to our list. ........................................ 50

**RHSUS.** Sumach.

*Rhus aromatico* ........................................ 50
  " " copallina ....................................... 50
  " " cotinus, Mist Shrub .......................... 50
  " " glabra .......................................... 35
  " " laciniata, Cut-leaved Sumach .................. 75
  " " Osbecki, Chinese ................................ 75
  " " trilobata ........................................ 50
  " " typhina, Stag's Horn Sumach .................... 35

Sumachs, generally, are of odd growths. The foliage of all turns to a scarlet in the fall; the cut-leaved is a much sought for variety, the foliage both when green and when changed to scarlet being much admired. Osbecki bears large panicles of light flowers in August.

**RIBES.** Flowering Currant.

*Ribes aureum*, Yellow Flowering Currant ........... 35
  " " nigrum, Black Utah .......................... 35
  " " floridum, Wild Black ............................ 35

*Ribes Cordonianum* .................................................. 35
  " " sanguineum, Crimson Fl. Currant ............. 50
  " " albidum ........................................ 50

Flowering currants are much prized for their pendant bunches of flowers, the prevailing color of which is yellow. *Cordonianum*, however, is crimson and yellow, and Sanguineum red.

**ROSA.** Rose.

*Rosa Arkansana* .................................................... 35
  " arvensis, White .................................. 35
  " " Ayshirea, Ayshire Rose, White ................ 35
  " " blanda ........................................... 35
  " " Boursaultii, Bourssault Rose, Crimson ...... 35
  " " canina, Dog Rose, Pink .......................... 35
  " " Carolina, Carolina Rose, Pink .................. 35
  " " cinnamomea, Pink ................................ 35
  " " gymnocaarp ...................................... 50
  " " lucida, Pink ...................................... 35
  " " rugosa rubra (Kamtchatica), Russian Rose, Red Crimson .................. 50
  " " " alba, White .................................... 50
  " " " rubiginosa, Sweet Briar, Pink ................ 35
  " " rubrifolia ......................................... 35
  " " " setigera, Wild Prairie Rose, Pink .......... 35
  " " " villosa, Light Pink ............................ 35

Excepting the Bourssault, which is partly double, these are all single roses. The *Persian, Rugosa* and *Villosa*, flower about the 25th of May, the rest follow until about the 1st of July, when most are over. But then the handsome fruit follows, the *Cinnamomea, Villosa* and *Rugosa*, being especially fine. The *Rugosa* has beautiful hardy green leaves, and its flowers often measure four inches in diameter, resembling somewhat a shell in shape.

**NEW HARDY MONTHLY ROSE.**

"Madame Geo. Bruant."

This promises to be the forerunner of an entirely new and popular race of roses, having for one of its parents the beautiful Japan Rose, *Rosa rugosa*, and the Tea *Sombreuil* for the female parent, by which it gets its sweet and ever-blooming character.

We believe we are the first to offer this pleasing novelty in this country. Price, $1.00 each.

**RUBUS.** Flowering Bramble.

*Rubus fruticosus*, Double Flowering Bramble .......... 35
  " " laciniatus, Cut-leaved Bramble ............. 35

**SAMBUCUS.** Elder.

*Sambucus Canadensis*, Elderberry .................. 35
  " " racemosa, Red Berried Elder .................. 35
  " " variegata, Variegated Elder .................. 35

**SPIRAEA.**

*Spiraea Bumalda*. Pink flowers, variegated leaves .................................................. 50
  " " Billardi, Pink flowered, panicled heads .. 35
  " " callosa, Pink ................................. 35
  " " " alba, White flowered, flat heads ........... 35
  " " " superba, White " pink centre ............... 50
  " " carpinifolia, White flowered, panicled heads .................................................. 35
So next, although the list of Spiræas is large, all are distinct from each other in flower and habit of growth, and there is not one of them but is worthy of cultivation. We have marked them Pink and White, but in color there is quite a variation in shades. The first to flower is **Thunbergii**; next, **Prunifolia** and **Reevesii**, **Billardi** and **Paniculata** flower about the middle of June, while **Callosa**, **Alba** and **Salicifolia** are about the latest of all. **Bumalda**, **Callosa and Lavigata** are new, and really good additions. A group composed of the whole or part of the list would have a very striking effect.

### Spiræa chamaedrifolia.
White, bunched heads along the branches

**crenata.** White, bunched heads along the branches

**Hookeri.** White, bunched heads along the branches

**lævigata.** White, bunched heads

**opulifolia.** White, flat heads

**aurea.** White, flat heads

**paniculata.** Pink, paneled heads

**prunifolia.** White, arranged along the branches

**Reevesii.** White, arranged along the branches

**Reevesii, Double.** White, arranged along the branches

**Regeliana.** Pink, paneled

**salicifolia.** White

**sorbus.** White

**Thunbergii.** White, arranged along the branches

**tomentosa.** Pink, paneled

**Syringa.** Lilac.

### Syringa Amurensis. White

**Emodi.** White

**Japonica.** White

**Josikaea.** Lilac

**oblata.** Purple

**Persica.** Purple

**alba.** White

**Rothmagensis.** Reddish Purple

**vulgaris.** Purple

**alba.** White

**Ambrose Verschaffelt.** Light Purple

**Charles X.** Purple

**Dr. Stockhardt.** White, very fine

**Cloie de Moulins.** Purple

**plena.** Dark Lilac

**Principa Marie.** Purple

**rubra insignis.** Deep reddish purple

**vallettiana.** Dark purple

**villosa.** Lilac

The well known Lilac needs no introduction or recommendation. Every garden has it, and every new garden will need it. There are three types of lilacs in the above list. First the old lilac familiar to us all. **Oblata**, **Viligaris**, and all the varieties of the latter are in this list. Next are the Persian type. Of this there are the **Rothmagensis** and the **Persian**, purple and white. These flower at the same time as ordinary lilacs, but the foliage more resembles a privet than a lilac. The flowers are more abundant and the clusters looser than the others. The third class embraces sorts with handsome foliage and flowers, but having no resemblance to ordinary lilacs in either way. The flowers too, come later; some are white, in large clustered heads, appearing in early June. The sorts comprise **Amurensis**, **Emodi, and Japonica; and Josikæa and Villosa**, with lilac-colored flowers. Of the old kinds spoken of, **Rubra insignis** is particularly fine, having large heads of reddish purple flowers. It is undoubtedly the best of the dark colored lilacs. **Oblata** flowers very early, and its foliage changes to a russet

### StyraX.

### StyraX Americana

**grandifolia**

**Japonica.**

These shrubs have been and are scarce in cultivation, as they are not readily propagated. All have white flowers, and blooming profusely in June are much admired. The white flowers are not unlike those of the Silver Bell, hanging on long peduncles along the branches. **Japonica** is especially fine, the growth more tree-like and its flowering more profuse. The blooms are larger than the others, and exceedingly white. (See cut)

### Symphoricarpus. Snowberry.

**Symphoricarpus occidentalis.** White-fruited

**racemosus.** White-fruited

**vulgaris.** Red-fruited

**variegata.** Variegated Leaved

These are valued for their ornamental berries in the fall and winter.

### Syringa. Lilac.

**Syringa Amurensis.** White

**Emodi.** White

**Japonica.** White

**Josikæa.** Lilac

**oblata.** Purple

**Persica.** Purple

**alba.** White

**Rothmagensis.** Reddish Purple

**vulgaris.** Purple

**alba.** White

**Ambrose Verschaffelt.** Light Purple

**Charles X.** Purple

**Dr. Stockhardt.** White, very fine

**Cloie de Moulins.** Purple

**plena.** Dark Lilac

**Principa Marie.** Purple

**rubra insignis.** Deep reddish purple

**vallettiana.** Dark purple

**villosa.** Lilac

The well known Lilac needs no introduction or recommendation. Every garden has it, and every new garden will need it. There are three types of lilacs in the above list. First the old lilac familiar to us all. **Oblata**, **Viligaris**, and all the varieties of the latter are in this list. Next are the Persian type. Of this there are the **Rothmagensis** and the **Persian**, purple and white. These flower at the same time as ordinary lilacs, but the foliage more resembles a privet than a lilac. The flowers are more abundant and the clusters looser than the others. The third class embraces sorts with handsome foliage and flowers, but having no resemblance to ordinary lilacs in either way. The flowers too, come later; some are white, in large clustered heads, appearing in early June. The sorts comprise **Amurensis**, **Emodi, and Japonica; and Josikæa and Villosa**, with lilac-colored flowers. Of the old kinds spoken of, **Rubra insignis** is particularly fine, having large heads of reddish purple flowers. It is undoubtedly the best of the dark colored lilacs. **Oblata** flowers very early, and its foliage changes to a russet
red in the fall. *Ambroise Verschaffelt* is also a decided improvement. *Amurensis* and *Japonica* are quite new, and as yet but little disseminated, but they will be in good demand.

**TAMARIX.** Tamarisk.

*Tamarix Callica* .............................. 50

" Indica ................................. 50

" tetrandra ............................ 50

Good sized shrubs, of rather loose growth, bearing pinkish flowers in July and August. The leaves being very small, they escape injury in high winds, which fits it for sea-coast planting, for which purpose it has proved admirably adapted.

**VACCINIUM.**

*Vaccinium corybosum*, Blueberry ..... 50

" vacillans, Huckleberry ............................... 50

*Corybosum* grows to a large shrub. Its beautiful white flowers in early spring are much admired. *Vacillans* is not so large. It also has white flowers. Both have edible fruit.

**VIBURNUM.** Snowball.

*Viburnum acerifolium*, Maple Leaved Viburnum .............................. 35

" dentatum, Arrow Wood .............................. 35

" Japonicum latifolium, from Japan .............................. 50

" Lantana, Way-faring Tree .............................. 35

" lantanoides, Hobble Bush .............................. 35

" Lentago, Sweet Viburnum .............................. 35

" macrocephalum, from Japan .............................. 75

" Nepalensis .............................. 75

" nudum .............................. 50

" cassinoides .............................. 50

" opulus, Common Snowball .............................. 85

" nana, Dwarf Snowball .............................. 75

**Viburnum oxycoccos**, Cranberry Bush .............................. 35

" phlebotrichium, from Japan .............................. $1.00

" plicatum, Japan Snowball .............................. 50

" prunifolium .............................. 35

" reticulatum, from Japan .............................. 1.00

There are but few shrubs possessing more desirable qualities, and, at the same time, so different from another as the *Viburnums*. The most of the native sorts, such as *Acerifolium*, *Prunifolium*, *Nudum*, &c., when in bloom resemble hawthorns, both in look and scent. Those marked "from Japan" are comparatively new, with handsome foliage and white flowers, and will add much to our list of valuable shrubs. Everybody knows the common Snowball. The *Plicatum*, or "Japan Snowball" is a better one. Distinct in every way, of upright, bushy growth, with plaited leaves and a large number of pure white heads of flowers, it stands unrivalled among shrubs. *Opulus nana*, quite a dwarf, may become useful for bordering paths or beds. It does not grow over six or eight inches high and is extremely bushy.

**VITEX.** Chaste Shrub.

*Vitex agnus-castus*. This is a valuable summer flowering shrub, bearing numerous panicles of lilac blue flowers in August. Not often seen, but deserves to be in every collection .............................. 50

*Weigela floribunda*. (Crimson Weigela.)

*Weigela amabilis*. Light Rose .............................. 35

" variegata, Light rose, foliage variegated .............................. 35

" arborea versicolor, Dark Rose .............................. 35

" candida, White .............................. 75

" Desboissi, Deep Rose .............................. 35

" floribunda, Crimson .............................. 85

" Crœnewegenii, Dark Rose .............................. 31

" hortensis nivea, White .............................. 35

" rosea, Rose .............................. 35

It would be extremely hard to get along in the ornamentation of grounds without *Weigelas*. The rose-colored ones are magnificent when in bloom. *Flori-
bunda is crimson, with projecting white stamens, quite distinct and valuable. Hortensis nivea and Candida are white, the former rather spreading, the latter erect in growth. All flower about the end of May, and Floribunda and Hortensis nivea also occasionally through the summer.

XANTHOCERAS.

(See cut.)

**Xanthoceras sorbifolia.** A rich acquisition from China, and destined to become an extremely popular shrub. The foliage is not unlike the Mountain Ash. The flowers are white, of a red dish hue at base, produced in terminal racemes in numerous clusters. It blooms profusely, even quite small plants, the flowers expanding with the leaves in early spring. $1.00

---

**Weeping Trees.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash, Fraxinus excelsior pendula</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Fraxinus excelsior pendula aurea. Golden Barked</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Fraxinus excelsior lenticifolia pendula</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These form wide heads, in time allowing of the use of seats under them if desired, or they can be pruned to form more compact tops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beech, Fagus sylvatica pendula</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This has the shining green leaves of the ordinary sort, with an odd, irregular, weeping growth. It is a striking object either in summer or winter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birch, Betula alba laciniata. Cut-leaved</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Youngii</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Cut-leaved Weeping Birch is now known far and wide for its graceful weeping habit, white bark, and pyramidal growth. The most popular weeper of all, Youngii does not make an upright growth; it is grafted on stems from four to six feet high, when it forms thick, round heads, but does not grow any taller. Although comparatively new, it is very popular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cerasus serotina pendula</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; pumila</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two first named are beautiful and new, and among the best of weeping trees, forming fine drooping heads. The Pumila pendula makes a shrubby head of small, twiggy branches.
Chinese Cypress, Cryptostrobus pendula.................. $1.00

A beautiful tree, with pendulous habit, and much of the gracefulness of the Deciduous Cypress.

Dogwood, Cornus Florida pendula, (See cut).................. $1.50

This weeping Dogwood is one of our own introductions. Its pendulous habit, upright leader, large white flowers, and scarlet fruit and foliage in the fall, place it in the foremost rank of weepers.

Elm, Ulmus fulva pendula.............................. $1.00

This has wide spreading branches of a drooping nature, and forms a good sized tree.

Hornbeam, Carpinus Betulus pendula $1.00

A pendulous variety of the English Hornbeam.

Laburnum, Cytisus Laburnum pendula........................ $1.00

Larch, Larix Europæa................................. 50

Linden, Tilia Parmentieri.............................. 1.50

This is a decided acquisition to the list of weepers, being distinct and of bold growth.

Maple, Acer dasycarpum Weiri................. 75

This is the Weir's Cut-leaved, than which a prettier or more useful tree does not exist.

Oak, Quercus robur pendula.................. $1.00

Planera, P. Richardi

Willow, Salix Babylonica.................. 50

Salamoni........................................... 75

caprea pendula, Kilmarnock...................... 1.25

purpurea pendula, New American............... 1.00

Babylonica is the common Weeping Willow.

Salamoni resembles it a good deal, but is hardly as pendulous. Caprea pendula is the well known Kilmarnock Willow, and Purpurea pendula is a new Weeper of merit.

Evergreens.

Prices.—While nice trees of all will be furnished at prices given, selected specimens can be had which have received extra care in pruning and transplanting, the price depending on rarity and size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABIES. Spruce.</th>
<th>Abies Douglasii, Douglas Spruce................. $1.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abies Alba, White Spruce.......................... $5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Alcoquiana, Alcock's Spruce .................. 1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Canadensis, Hemlock &quot; .......................... 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Caroliniana, Carolina Hemlock ................ 1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; excelsa, Norway &quot; ............................ 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; invera, Pendulous &quot; ........................ 1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Orientalis, Oriental &quot; ........................ 1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; polita, Japan &quot; ............................... 1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; pungens, Colorado Blue &quot; ...................... 2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the Spruces on the above list, the Norway is the most used, on account of its hardy character and sturdy growth. The Oriental resembles it to some extent, but has darker and finer foliage. There are none surpass the Hemlock in beauty of outline and general good points. The Dougias and the Colorado Blue are of the hardy Colorado form. They are both known as most beautiful trees. The Carolina Hemlock is rare, and though resembling in some degree, is quite distinct from the ordinary kind.

**ANDROMEDA.**

Andromeda Catesbœi................. 75

There are many Andromedas, but these two are of the evergreen class. Both have bright green foliage, and that of Catesbœi turns to a bright red in the fall and winter. The flowers are white, sweet-scented, appearing very early in spring.

**ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.** Bearberry.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. A prostrate evergreen, with copper-colored leaves and small white flowers. Excellent for planting under trees, covering rock work, and for winter effect........ 50

**AZALEA.**

Azalea amoena. A beautiful evergreen Azalea, bearing numerous small, purplish-red double flowers in May. A most desirable shrub. Beautiful for massing with Rhododendrons........ 50

**BIOTA.** Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

Biota Orientalis, Common Chinese...... 50

" aurea, Golden "........ 75

" elegantissima, Rollinson's Gold-eru.......... 75

The Common Chinese is noted for its upright, rapid growth and deep green foliage. Aurea has golden foliage and a rounded, slower growth. Elegantissima has its tips golden, the rest green. This section of Arbor-Vitæ does better in the South than the American.

**BUXUS.** Box.

Buxus sempervirens, Dwarf Box........ 25

" aborescens, Tree "........ 50

" rotundifolia, Round-leaved Box........ 50

**CALLUNA.** Scotch Heath.

Calluna vulgaris. A low-growing evergreen, with small white flowers in July........ 50

**CEDRUS.**

Cedrus Deodara, Deodar Cedar........ $1.00

" Libani, Cedar of Lebanon........ 1.00

These beautiful evergreens are hardy in this latitude, but further North should have a sheltered place.

**CEPHALOTAXUS.**

Cephalotaxus Fortunii. A small growing, distinct, hardy Chinese shrub. In appearance not unlike the Yews, but having broader foliage, and not such a compact habit. It is extremely hardy and should be more planted........ $1.00

**CUNNINGHAMIA.**

Cunninghamia lanceolata. This choice tree thrives well where other trees will give it a little shelter in winter time............... 75

**CUPRESSUS.** Cedar, Cypress.

Cupressus Lawsoniana, Lawson's Cypress 50

" lutescens......... 75

" stricta viridis 75

" thyoides, White Cedar........ 50

" variegata, Variegated Cedar........ 1.00

The Lawson's Cypress and its two varieties are extremely beautiful evergreens. They are quite hardy here, but better for being set among other trees for protection in colder places.

**CRYPTOMERIA.**

Cryptomeria Japonica. Like the above named tree, this needs setting in a sheltered place, speaking for this latitude............... 75

**DAFNE.**

Daphne cneorum. A choice, low-growing Daphne, bearing its sweet-scented, rosy-white flowers in great profusion, for several weeks of midsummer............... 75

**ERICA.** Heath.

Erica stricta, Purple........ 50

" vagans capitata. White........ 50

These are compact little evergreens, blooming profusely in July and August.

**EUONYMUS.**

Euonymus Japonicus........ 50

" aureus........ 50

" variegatus........ 50

These shrubs have broad, shining leaves and are well suited for sheltered positions about dwellings.

**ILEX.** Holly.

Ilex aquifolium, English Holly........ 75

" cornua, Japan........ 75

" opaca, American........ 75

The American Holly is hardy almost everywhere, but in this locality the Japan and the English will thrive only when well sheltered.

**JUNIPERUS.** Juniper, Cedar.

Juniperus Chinensis, Chinese Juniper 50

" communis, Native........ 50

" aurea, Golden........ $1.00

" pendula, Weeping........ 75

" Hibernica, Irish........ 50

" prostrata, Trailing........ 50

" sabina, Savin........ 50

" tamariscifolia........ 75

" suecica, Swedish........ 50

" compacta........ 75

" stricta........ 50

" Virginiana, Red Cedar........ 50

" Waukegan, Trailing........ 50

Of these the Prostrata, Sabina, Tamariscifolia and Waukegan are trailing, the rest are
upright, and all distinct from one another. The Aurea is a very pretty, slow-growing, dwarf variety.

**KALMIA. Laurel.**

Kalmia angustifolia.

" latifolia.

These Laurels thrive well in almost all situations, the flowers of Angustifolia are dark pink. Latifolia has rose pink, crinkled buds, which change to a creamy white when expanded, rose-colored dots encircling the petals. Both flower in June.

**LIBOCEDRUS.**

Libocedrus decurrens. A California evergreen of much beauty. It does best when given some shelter in winter. $1.00

**MAGNOLIA.**

Magnolia grandiflora, Large flowered Magnolia. This requires protection north of Philadelphia. $1.00

**MAHONIA.**

Mahonia aquifolia, American. 50

" Japonica, Japan. 75

These are valued for their bright, shining foliage and yellow blossoms. They do well under the shade of large trees. The leaves of the Japan are larger than the American, and are of a yellowish green color.

**PACHYSTIMA.**

Pachystima Canbyi. A compact, low growing evergreen, with leaves like a small myrtle 75

**PICEA. Fir.**

Picea appolonica 50

" balsamea, Balsam Fir 50

" Cephalonica, Cephalonian 1 50

" ciliacea 1 50

" concolor 2 00

" firma, Japan Fir 1 50

" Frazeri, Frazer's " 1 00

" grandis 2 00

" lasiocarpa 1 50

" nobilis 2 00

" Nordmanniana, Nordman Fir 1 50

" pectinata, European Silver " 75

" Pichta, Siberian " $1.50

" pinsapo 1 50

Firs are among the best of evergreens, growing to a large size, and having foliage soft to the touch. Nordmanniana, Pectinata, Pichata and Balsamea form a hardy and beautiful group.

**PINUS. Pine.**

Pinus Austriaca, Austrian Pine 50

" Banksiana 75

" Benthamiana 50

" cembra, Swiss Pine $1.00

" contorta 75

" Coulteri 75

" densiflora, Japan Pine 1 00

" edulis, Pinyon " 1 00

" excelsa, Himalayan " 75

" Jeffreyi 50

Of the strong growing, hardy pines, doing well in almost all situations, we would name the Austriaca, Densiflora, Excelsa, Laricio, Mitis, Pungens, Resinosa, Rigid and Strobus. The Excelsa is a magnificent Pine, with long, light green, silvery foliage. Densiflora and Resinosa are very fast growers, hardy, rare and beautiful. The Magnus is the dwarf bush Pine, much called for for situations where a low growing, spreading evergreen is required. Cembra is a most valuable sort. It does not grow fast nor to be a large tree, so that it suits where no other one would. Of silvery green foliage and pyramidal outline, it is a most beautiful sort.

**PODOCARPUS.**

Podocarpus Japonica, Japan Yew. A hardy evergreen, of upright growth, in form not unlike the Irish Yew. $1.00
PRINOS. Ink Berry.

Prinos glaber. A native shrub, with neat, green foliage, and bearing dark berries in the fall. 75

RHODO ENDRON.
Mountain Laurel.

Rhododendron maximum.............. 75
  punctatum.......................... $1.00
  Vaseyi............................. 1.00

(A full list of named hybrids is given further on.)

Maximum is the Northern species, with purplish pink flowers. Punctatum comes from the mountains of North Carolina. It has small, rosy red flowers, and foliage of lesser size than the foregoing. Vaseyi is a new one, differing from an Azalea only in botanical features. It is really deciduous, but we have kept it here to be under the head of Rhododendrons.

RETNISPORA. Japan Cypress.

Retinispora ericoides................ 50
  filifera............................ 75
  leptoclada.......................... 75
  obtusa.............................. 50
  " nana............................... 75
  pisifera............................ 50
  plumosa............................. 50
  " aurea.............................. 50
  " compacta.......................... 75
  " variegata......................... 75
  " squarrosa......................... 50
  " glauca............................. 75

These Japanese evergreens have proved to be amongst the hardiest of all, standing unjured our severest winters. While all are good, we look on Filifera, Obtusa, Pisifera, Plumosa, Aurea, Squarrosa as particularly desirable. The golden tint of the Aurea and the silvery green of the Squarrosa place them in the front rank. In winter the Glauca has a remarkable purplish color. As the best color is on the young growth, frequent shearing is desirable; this also keeps them compact and in good shape.

SCIADOPTYS. Umbrella Pine.

Sciadopitys Verticillata. A remarkably beautiful, very hardy Japanese evergreen, with dark shining green foliage, arranged in whorls of umbrella like tufts. Grows slowly while young. It is extremely rare, and should be in every collection. (See cut) $3.00

TAXUS. Yew.

Taxus adpressa, Japanese Yew.... $1.00
  " baccata, English.................. 75
  " elegantissima, Golden........... 1.00
  " fastigiata, Irish............... 1.25
  " nana, Dwarf..................... 1.50
  " stricta, Erect.................. 1.00
  " Canadensis, American......... 1.75
  " cuspidata....................... 1.00

The upright growth of the Irish Yew makes it much sought for for planting. The English is more bush-like, while the American has a low, spreading habit. Adpressa and Cuspidata are Japanese sorts of much beauty, and quite hardy.

THUJA. Arbor-Vite.

Thuja gigantea, Pacific Coast Arbor-Vite 75
  occidentalis, American.......... 50
  " aurea, George Peabody........ $1.00
  " ericoides, Heath Ieaved........ 50
  " filifolia, Form................ 75
  " globosa, Globe.................. 75
  " Hoopesii......................... 50
  " horizontalis..................... 50
  " Hoveyi................................ 50
  " Little Com, Dw’f Arbor Vite 1.00
  " Meehan, Meehan’s Golden Arbor-Vite........ 1.00
  " pumila, German Globe Arbor-Vite........ 75
  " pyramidalis...................... 50
  " Sibirica, Siberian Arbor-Vite.... 50
  " variegata........................ 75
  " spiralis........................... 75
  " Tatarica.......................... 50
  " Tom Thumb, Dwarf Arbor-Vite.... 50
  " Victoria, Silver-tipped Arbor-Vite........ 1.00

Among the larger growing of these are the Gigantea, Occidentalis, Aurea, Meehan, Pyramidalis, Spiralis and Victoria. The dwarf forms are Globosa, Hoopesii, Hoveyi, Pumila, Sibirica and Tom Thumb, all with a more or less rounded outline. The Little Com is a complete dwarf, only about an inch of growth a year being made.
The Aurea and Meehani have golden foliage, while that of Victoria is silver.

**THUOPSIS. Nootka Sound Cypress.**
Thujopsis borealis ........................................ 75
  " dolobrata ........................................ 75

**ULEX. Furze.**
Ulex Europæa. A prickly, odd plant from Europe, which bears yellow flowers ............... 50

**YUCCA. Adam's Needle.**
Yucca angustifolia ........................................ 75
  " filamentosa ........................................ 50
  " var. præcox ........................................ 50
  " gloriosa ........................................ 75

These plants have bayonet-like leaves, and a scape 5 to 6 feet high, bearing panicles of large white flowers. The Præcox blooms a week or ten days earlier than the others.

---

**Vines and Climbers.**

**Prices.**—Whenever extra selected plants are required the prices will correspond to what are sent. For the prices quoted, nice, satisfactory stock will be furnished.

**ACTINIDIA.**
Actinidia polygama. A Japanese vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white, purple-centred flowers .................................................. 50

**AKEBIA.**
Akebia quinata. Of extremely rapid growth, "five-fingered" leaves, plum colored, sweet-scented flowers, which appear in early May: 35

**AMPELOPSIS.**
Ampelopsis bipinnata ........................................ 35
  " Roylii ................................................ 35
  " Veitchii, Japan Ivy ................................ 33
  " Virginica, Virginia Creeper ...................... 35
  " laciniata, Cut-leaved .............................. 33

The Japan Ivy is the best vine there is for covering dwelling-houses, being a bright-green in summer, changing to a crimson scarlet in autumn. The Virginia Creeper is needed for coarser walls, as are all the others.

**ARISTOLOCHIA.**
Aristolochia Sipho, Dutchman's Pipe ................ 75
  " tomentosa ........................................ 50

These are rapid growing native vines, producing an abundance of large green leaves. Sipho has yellowish brown, pipe-shaped flowers. Those of tomentosa are purple.

**BERCHEMIA.**
Berchemia volubilis. A native, but rare vine, having shining green leaves, and making a quick growth .................................................. 50

**BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine.**
Bignonia capreolata, Evergreen Trumpet Vine ........................................ 50
  " grandiflora, Chinese Trumpet Vine ............... 50
  " radicans, Common " " ................................ 35
  " Thunbergii, Crimson " " ................................ 35

Capreolata is evergreen, and the blossoms are light orange. The Chinese has large yellowish crimson flowers; Radicans scarlet, and Thunbergii crimson. Capreolata clings with tendrils; the rest as ivy does.

**CELASTRUS. Staff Vine.**
Celastrus articulata ........................................ 35
  " scandens ........................................ 35

Large growing climbers, which bear orange capsules fruit in late fall.

**CLEMATIS. Virgin’s Bower.**

FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF
CLEMATIS,
SEE PAGE 31.
DECUMARIA.

**Decumaria barbarae.** A beautiful native climber, with thick, smooth green leaves, of the greatest utility for climbing purposes, yet, strange as it is, it is almost unknown in cultivation. It is closely related to the Hydrangea, and by some writers has been called "American Climbing Hydrangea." It clings as Ivy does. The flowers are white, fragrant; produced in cymes, or heads. 75

DIOSEOREA. Chinese Yam.

**Dioscorea batatas** 35

DOLICHOS.

**Dolichos Japonicus.** A strong growing, large leaved vine, which for rapidity of growth has no equal. Strong plants will run fifty feet a season. It dies to the ground every fall, but shoots up from the root again in the spring 75

**EUONYMUS. Climbing Euonymus.**

**Euonymus radicans** 35

*" variegata"........................ 35

GELSIMIUM. Carolina Jasmine.

**Celsimium sempervirens** 50


This beautiful climber of the Southern forests is quite hardy in this latitude. Flowers yellow.

**HEDERA. Ivy.**

**Hedera Helix,** English Ivy 35

*" taurica," Russian Ivy 35

Planted on the north or east side of buildings, Ivies do very well here. It is the bright sun and light in winter that kills them.

**HYDRANGEA. Climbing Hydrangea.**

**Hydrangea scandens.** A vine from Japan, with shining green leaves and white flowers, in loose clusters in June. It must have something to cling to before it will run, being like the common Ivy in this respect. 75

**JASMINUM.**

**Jasminum nudiflorum,** Yellow Jasmine 35

*" officinale," White " 35

The Yellow Jasmine flowers in early spring, often before the frosts of winter have hardly left us.

**LONICERA. Honeysuckle.**

**Lonicera Belgica,** Monthly Honeysuckle 35

*" brachypoda," Japan " 35

*" aurea reticulata," Golden " 35

*" flava," Yellow " 35

*" fuchsioides," New Scarlet " 75

*" Halleana," Hall's Japan " 35

*" Magnevillei, " 35

*" sempervirens," Scarlet Coral " 35

*" sinensis," Chinese " 35
Where shade as well as sweet odor is the object, the 
Japanese, Halleana and Chinese are usually 
planted, the others not growing so dense. The Chinese 
flowers about the 10th of June, followed closely by the 
Japanese, then by Halleana. The latter blooms a 
long while and with extreme profusion. Fuchsoides 
is a new sort, with handsome foliage and brilliant scarlet 
flowers.

LYCIUM. Washington’s Bower.

Lycium barbary. A very pretty climber, often 
planted about doorways. It bears greenish-purple 
flowers and orange-colored berries............ 35

MENISPERMUM. Moon Seed.

Menispermum Canadense. A native vine, 
bearing clusters of small yellow flowers....... 35

PASSIFLORA. Passion Flower.

Passiflora incarnata......................... 35
South of Philadelphia this variety is hardy, but here 
and further North it needs a little mulching to carry it 
safely through the winter. The vine dies to the ground 
every fall, but comes up again in the spring. Flowers, 
white, with purple centre.

PERIPLLOCA. Silk Vine.

Periplaca græca. A beautiful vine, having bright 
green leaves, and loose bunches of star shaped, 
purple flowers of much beauty............... 50

SCHIZOPHRAGMA.

Schizophragma hydrangeoides. A new 
vine resembling the Hydrangea Scandens, but 
quite distinct......................... 75

SMILAX.

Smilax hispidum.......................... 35

VITIS. Grape.

Vitis heterophylla variegata, Variegated 
Grape........................................ 35
" incisa................................... 35
" indivisa.................................. 35
" riparia, Flowering Grape................. 35
The Flowering Grape has no fruit, but is planted for 
its delicious fragrance when in bloom. Heterophylla 
variegata has beautiful foliage, and blue berries in 
fall.

WISTARIA. Glycine.

Wistaria frutescens, American Wistaria 50
" alba, White 75
" magnifica, 50
" multijuga, Japan 75
" sinensis, Chinese 50
" alba, Chinese White 75
" plena, Double 75

Wistarias are famed for their beauty and fragrance 
when in flower. The Chinese flowers first, and when in 
full bloom, about the 1st of June, is a magnificent sight. 
The American and Magnifica come next, in 
about two weeks later. The latter bears a larger bunch 
than Frutescens. Multijuga has clusters of 
flowers two to two and a half feet long.

SELF CLIMBERS.

Of the above mentioned vines, the Ampelopsis, 
Bignonia, Decumaria, Euonymus, Hedera, Hydrangea and Schizophragma are 
self-climbers, attaching themselves to walls as ivy does.

Hardy Azaleas.

These beautiful plants are becoming well known in connection with the Rhododendron, 
mixed with which they are often planted. They thrive well under the same treatment as the 
latter, though doing well in any fairly good situation. Of the Ghent, our collection consists of 
naerly all colors. The Mollis is a new species from Japan, having larger flowers and blooming 
before the Ghent. The chief colors in cultivation are red and yellow. When planted in partial 
shade, the flowers last longer than when in the full sun.

We offer an assortment 1 to 2 feet at $1.25 each; $10 per 10.
Hardy Rhododendrons.

Prices.—12 to 18 inches, without flower buds, $1 each; with buds, $1.50; 18 to 24 inches, without buds, $1.50 each; with buds, $2.

Rhododendron.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Album elegans</td>
<td>A large white, of fine shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor</td>
<td>Dark purplish lilac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Bagley</td>
<td>Bright red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyaneum</td>
<td>Bluish purple, large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delicatissimum</td>
<td>Clear white, tinted pink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everestianum</td>
<td>Rosy lilac. Very good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloriosum</td>
<td>White, shaded velvet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. W. Sargent</td>
<td>Crimson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Armstrong</td>
<td>Pale rose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnie</td>
<td>Bluish white, lilac in the bud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Milner</td>
<td>Crimson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspicuum</td>
<td>Good creamy white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictum</td>
<td>Clear white, orange spotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpureum grandiflorum</td>
<td>Large purple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseum elegans</td>
<td>Fine rose.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rhododendrons do well in almost all situations, provided the soil is deep, cool and moist. Where these conditions do not exist naturally, they may be produced by digging out the soil four feet deep, filling in two feet with stones, sticks and rubbish, and finishing with good, light soil. The sorts offered are among the hardest of all, standing our winters very well. It is, however, time well spent to fill in forest leaves about the plants for the winter. It keeps frost out of the ground, breaks the wind, and keeps the sun from the foliage, all of which benefit the plants at that period.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

Assorted colors............. 30 cents each. $2.50 per 10

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Besides its use for forcing for winter, and for planting in the open garden, it is an excellent plant for shady places in woods or under trees. Strong plants, $1.00 per 10; $7.00 per 100.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

We have a very good assortment of these desirable plants, and should be glad to select a good variety for our customers, at $2.50 per 10.

Hedge Plants.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The following varieties of Evergreens, running in sizes from 12 to 24 inches, can be planted about 12 inches apart in the rows; but the larger ones, from 2½ to 3½ feet high, must be set about 18 inches apart. They should be given a severe pruning when planted; it tends to bushiness, making the shapening of the hedge an easy matter afterwards; and as the roots have less top to supply, the check from transplanting is sooner overcome.
For short ornamental hedges deciduous shrubs are used; these should be planted from 12 to 18 inches apart, according to the size. A good pruning will also benefit them, and make them bushier at the bottom.

For defensive hedges, the Osage Orange and Honey Locust are mostly used. These should be planted in double rows, each row 6 inches apart, and the plants 10 inches apart in the rows. By setting two rows, the plants can be alternated, making a much thicker and more protective hedge.

While all of the above make beautiful hedges, we think the California Privet takes the lead for a short, ornamental, deciduous hedge.

### EVERGREENS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Arbor-Vitæ</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-18 in</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2½ ft</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-3½ ft</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Siberian</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ft</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ft</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemlock Spruce</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2½ ft</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½-3 ft</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norway</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½-2 ft</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DECIDUOUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Althæs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Berberry, Common</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple-leaved, 1½-2 ft</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MISCELLANEOUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Box Edging</strong>, per running yard</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Periwinkle</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE CLEMATIS.

The Clematis, always a great favorite, because of its usefulness for purposes where vines are required, as well as for the beauty of its flowers, has gained even a firmer foothold than before, within a few years past, and chiefly because of the great strides made in the production of kinds with large and handsome flowers. It is now a good many years ago since the magnificent Jackmanni was introduced, and, though unequalled yet in its general usefulness and large purple flowers, there are other kinds of different colors which command universal admiration. And it must not be forgotten that these large flowered ones do not end their display with the one course of flowers, but have occasional blossoms at intervals throughout the season.

The small flowered section, represented by the flammula and Virginiana are in demand always, for their rapid growth and clusters of flowers.

### LARGE FLOWERED.

- Albert Victor, deep lavender, with pale bars.
- Jackmanni, deep violet purple.
- Miss Bateman, white, dark red anthers.

Prices, extra large, two and three year old, @ $1.00 each. Strong, one year old, @ 75 cents each.

### SMALL FLOWERED.

- Flammula, white, very sweet scented.
- Vitalba, white, feathery clusters.

### PRICE.

35 cents each.
Hardy Ornamental Grasses.

Arundo donax variegata, Var. Bamboo...  50
Eulalia Japonica, Japan striped Grass....  50
 Zebrina, " " " .....  50
Pampas Grass..........................  50
The Eulalias are beautifully striped, and are entirely hardy. They grow four to five feet high, and form large clumps. The Pampas Grass can be left out in winter if the roots are covered with leaves. The Bamboo grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, and as a center to a bed of Cannas or similar plants, it is very effective.

Chrysanthemums.

We have a fine assortment of these popular and beautiful plants. They can be wintered out of doors by covering with a few leaves, but where sheltered they do not need this.

25 cents each; $2.00 per 10.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia blooms from mid-summer until frost, and there is no more useful flower than it, nor one that requires less care. A deep, damp soil suits them. Our collection is kept up by adding the best from time to time.

25 cents each; $2.00 per 10; distinct kinds.

Miscellaneous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canna, in variety</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladiolus, assorted</td>
<td>10 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tritoma</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberose</td>
<td>50 cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Pearl</td>
<td>75c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus multiflorus plenus</td>
<td>Double sunflower. This is a great acquisition to hardy plants. The golden yellow flowers are double, and are borne in great profusion in the autumn. 25 cents each; $2.00 per 10; distinct kinds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

The single blooming dahlia has always been a favorite flower, from the time of its original introduction from Mexico. For some years past the beautiful double blooming kinds have been almost solely grown, and, certainly, their many handsome kinds entitle them to a prominent place in ornamental gardening. But the public taste of late is calling for the single blooming ones. It is said that as bedding plants they are superior to the others, as the flowers are not so heavy, hence keep erect, and thus the better display their charms. We offer the following as the best of the newer ones:

Acquisition, crimson, scarlet bars. Negress, rich crimson.
Alphonso, pale sulphur yellow. Scotch Lassie, buff, striped rose.
Madame Carnot, buff, striped crimson.
Mr. Ainslee, scarlet. Victoria, white, margined dark velvet.
Mrs. Hewitt, maroon, edged scarlet. White Queen, fine white.

PRICE, 25 cents each. $2.00 for 10.
Hardy Ferns.
Price, 30 cents each; $2.50 per 10.
Evergreen sorts are marked (E).

Adiantum pedatum, Maiden Hair Fern.
Antigamma rhizophylla, Walking " (E)
" pinnatifida

Asplenium ebeneum, Ebony Spleenwort. (E)
" Filix-fœmina.
" Thelypteroides, Silvery "

Aspidium acrostichoides, Christmas Fern. (E)
" cristatum
" marginal, Marginal " (E)
" Novembersense, New York " (E)
" spinulosum.
" Thelyptera, Lady "
Cystopteris fragilis, Bladder "
Dicksonia pilosiscula, Mountain "
Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive "
Osmunda Claytoniana, Flowering "
" cinnamomea, Cinnamon "
" regalis, King "
Polypodium hexagonopterum.
" vulgar.
Pteris aquilina, Brake "
Woodsiota obtusa, Rock Polypod "

Ferns might be used in gardens much more than they are, for not only are they beautiful in summer, but many of them are evergreen, affording something green for rock work and other places in winter time. Ferns like shade, but at the same time must have some air. Damp, shady places, are the ones they prefer, and as such spots do not suit many plants, ferns are especially valuable for the purpose.

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS.

Standard Apples.
Price, 35 cents each. Extra Sizes, 50 and 75 cents.

Baldwin. A well-known market kind. The fruit is crimson striped and of a rich saccharine acid flavor. Winter.

Ben Davis. A Western apple, becoming popular in the East on account of its fine bearing qualities. The fruit is yellowish, splashed with red, of sub-acid flavor and fair quality. Winter.

Cornell's Fancy. A very beautiful apple, waxen yellow, shaded crimson, of a juicy sub-acid flavor. Fall.

Early Harvest. One of the best of early varieties. The fruit is bright straw colored, of an agreeable tart quality. July.


Esopus Spitzenburg. The Spitzenburgs are somewhat delicate in growth and do not do as well in every location as some others. The flavor is rich and peculiar, and so much appreciated that people willingly give 50 cents per barrel more for them in Philadelphia market. Fruit yellowish, striped red. Winter.

Fallawater. The immense size of the fruit and other good qualities make this a favorite. Flavor pleasant tart. Winter.

Fall Pippin. A large, yellowish, rich, aromatic fruit, well known in collections. October.


Cravenstein. A superb German apple, as much esteemed here as it is in the Fadderland. Productive and satisfactory. Bright yellow splashed and marbled with red, of high flavor. September and October.


Hubbardston Nonsuch. This excellent apple is one of the standard kinds in Western New York and succeeds well everywhere. Yellow and red splashed, sweet mingled with acid. Winter.

King of Tompkins Co. A much planted kind, regular and early bearing. Yellowish, juicy, with an agreeable aromatic flavor. Winter.

Lady. A small red rosy apple, popular as a dessert fruit. Winter.

Maiden's Blush. There is no more popular apple in its season than this. It is of a bright straw color shaded with crimson, and pleasant acid flavor. August and September.

Northern Spy. One of the best of winter apples. Large, showy, greenish yellow in color, and sub-acid flavor.

Primate. Greenish white, crimson shaded, sub-acid. August to October.

Porter. A yellow oval, medium-sized apple, easy to grow and an early bearer. It is one of the most popular apples in its season. Fruit large, bright yellow, of rich flavor. September.

Red Astrachan. Undoubtedly the best early apple of large size and for table use. Everybody wants this beauty who has for early fruit. The color is deep crimson, streaked with yellow, with partly tart flavor. July to August.

Rhode Island Creeping. One of the most popular of apples, on account of its productiveness and good quality. Dark green. Early Winter.

Ridge Pippin. An exceedingly popular, well-known apple, bearing well and regularly and a good keeper. Fruit yellowish, juicy, mild aromatic flavor. Late Winter.

Ruxby Russet. The well-known “Russet.” Keeps until June.

Smith's Cider. This is becoming more popular every day on account of its regular and abundant bearing and good keeping qualities. It is yellow shaded with red, juicy and pleasant acid flavor. Winter.

Swaar. Of the largest size and particularly fine flavor. Light golden color, dotted brown. Winter.

Smoke House. Also of the best quality and productive. Yellow shaded, crimson. Good for cooking or eating. September to February.

Sweet Bough. A very popular early apple with old-fashioned people, and quite good enough yet for the average man. Color yellow, partly tart. July to August.

Twenty Ounce. Very large fruit, greenish yellow, splashed purple. Sprightly sub-acidic flavor. Winter.

Tetofsky. A hardy Russian apple, getting to be largely planted. Yellow, striped red, tart. August.


Winesap. Dark red; rich, high flavor. Winter.

White Doctor. An excellent sort for either cooking or eating fresh. Fruit large, greenish yellow, Sub-acid. September and October.

Yellow Bellefleur. As well-known as any sort there is. Fruit large, pale lemon, at its best when quite ripe. Tart. Winter.

Yellow Transparent. A newly introduced early apple of decided merit. It is yellowish white with hou and white within; bears when but three or four years old, and ripens early in July. Price, 75 cents each.

Belmont, Colvert, Mann, Sutton, Walbridge, White Pippin.

**Crab Apples.**

Even as ornamental trees, nothing exceeds the Crab, either in flower or fruit. For cider, vinegar, or preserving, they have great utility, and a few trees should be in every garden. The old Siberian and the Golden are yet in great demand. Among the newer ones, the Transcendent and Montreal Beauty are large and hand some.

*Price, 50c. each; larger size 75c.*

- **Golden:** Golden yellow.
- **Hewes' Virginia:** Yellow and red.
- **Hyslop:** Deep crimson.
- **Montreal Beauty:** Yellow and red.
- **Soulard:** Greenish yellow.
- **Siberian Red:** Red.
- **Yellow:** Yellow.
- **Transcendent:** Red and yellow.

**Apricots.**

The Apricot is among the most delicious fruits we have. It should be treated like the Plum for currulio. It does very well trained as a vine would be along a wall, so that a tree can often be grown where there would not be room for it otherwise. Its golden yellow fruit is much valued, and the tree thrives very well hereabouts.

*Price, 50c. each. Extra size, 75c.*

- **Breda**
- **Early Golden**
- **Hemskirk**
- **Moor Park**
- **St. Ambrose**

**Asparagus.**

Strong roots per 100. $1.25

**Blackberries.**

The well-known varieties of blackberries which we enumerate below are yet so esteemed for general planting that we have not yet discarded any of them for newer sorts, though there are many of the latter before the public.

*Price, 75c. per 10. $5.00 per 100.*

- **Dorchester**
- **Kittatinny**
- **Lawton**
- **Snyder**
- **Wilson's Early**

**Cherries.**

The Cherry is a popular fruit because of its adaptability to almost all soils, though preferring a dry one to any other. Cherries are divided into three sections—Heart, Bizarren, and Duke and Morello. In the Heart section are such well-known sweet kinds as the Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Downer's Late, Elton and Governor Wood. Among the Bigar-
reus, or hard fleshed cherries, are the Cleveland, Napoleon, Rockport, Holland and Yellow Spanish. The Dukes and Morellos embrace those with tart fruit, though the Dukes are much less tart than the Morellos. Mezel, Windsor and Smith's are new varieties of decided merit.

We name some of the best of our collection.

**Price, 50c. each. Extra size, 75c. and $1.00 each.**

**Black Tartarian.** This is a popular kind in all parts of the country. Black.

**Butner's Yellow.** A favorite sort with transparent fruit.

**Coe's Transparent.** A reliable sort, one of the best; sweet and fine. Pale amber.

**Cleveland Bigarreau.** Red and yellow.

**Downer's Late.** A very good late Heart cherry of rather large size. Red.

**Early Purple.** The earliest of all our cherries, ripening long before the famed May Duke. Purple.

**Early Richmond.** Perhaps the most largely planted of all cherries on account of its hardiness and productiveness. It is the earliest of all the Morello, or Pie Cherries. Deep red.

**Elton.** Yellowish red.

**English Morello.** A dwarf-growing sort and reliable bearer. Ripens late and keeps a good while. Almost black.

**Governor Wood.** Vigorous and productive, and always in demand. Every one wants one in his collection. Light yellow, shaded red.

**Holland Bigarreau.** A large and valuable fruit, though as yet not so well known as some others. Dark red.

**Kentish Morello.** A "Pie Cherry," resembling in many respects the Early Richmond. Dark red.

**Late Duke.** On account of its late ripening it is the most esteemed on the list. Dark red.

**May Duke.** Everybody still asks for this one, though it is not the earliest, as some suppose. Dark red.

**Mezel.** A French Bigarreau, large, dark brown fruit.

**Montmorency.** A new dark red Morello, with more sweetness than most Pie cherries have.

**Napoleon Bigarreau.** This sort is esteemed wherever planted. The fruit is large and sweet, and large crops of it are borne. Pale yellow, red check.

**Ohio Beauty.** Another sort found to do well wherever planted. Red.

**Rockport Bigarreau.** Pale red.

**Royal Duke.** One of the largest and finest of its class, ripening after May Duke. Dark red.

**Smith's Bigarreau.** A choice sort of good repute among large growers. Fruit large, black; flesh dark, rich flavor, small stone. Good.

**White Ox-Heart.** An esteemed old sort, noted for its firm flesh. White.

**Windsor.** One of the best. Large, dark red, heart, firm flesh. Late.

**Yellow Spanish.** A very beautiful and popular Cherry, bearing juicy and delicious fruit. Light yellow.

---

**Spanish** ................................................. 75

**Japan** .................................................. $1.00

**Currants.**

The **Black Currant** makes excellent tarts and preserves. For general purposes the **Red** and the **White Dutch** continue popular. The **Cherry** and the **Versailles** have larger berries and bunches, and are very desirable. **Fay's Prolific** is as large as **Versailles** and a longer bunch.

**Price, $1.50 per 10.**

**Black Napes**

Cherry

Red Dutch

VERSAILLES

White Versailles, 25c. each.

White Dutch

Fay's Prolific, 30c. each, $2.50 per 10.

**Figs.**

The **Fig** does very well here, if bent over and covered with earth in winter, as **Raspberries** are done, or protected from very severe weather in some other way. It is an excellent plant for tubs, to winter in cellar.

**Price, 75c. each.**

**Filberts, or Hazel.**

**Common Hazel** ......................................... 35

**Filbert** .................................................. 50

**Gooseberries.**

Many plant the common **Cluster** and the **Houghton** Gooseberries yet, as they are very productive. But for

---

**American** ........................................... 50

**Chinquapin** .......................................... 75

---

New Gooseberry, "Industry."
larger size the Smith's Improved, a white one, and the Industry, a red one, are far superior. The latter is of the English race, and if it keeps clear of the mildew that English kinds generally suffer from, it will be very valuable.

Cluster and Houghton........... $1.50 per 10
Smith's Improved................ 1.50 " 10
Industry (see cut), 35c. each.... 3.00 " 10

Grapes.

Although there are numerous new grapes continually added to the list, Concord is still more largely planted than any other sort, it is such a healthy grower and productive variety. Still, there are better flavored ones, as well as those of a different color, and those who have room for them will want to plant a variety.

Among newer ones, the Berckmans is one of the best for those who want an improvement on the Delaware. It is at least equal in flavor, and of much more vigorous growth. Niagara and Empire State are new white ones.

Price, 35c. each. Extra size, 50c., except where otherwise priced.

Agawam (Rogers 15). Red.
Barry (Rogers 43). Black.
Berckmans. A valuable new grape, combining the quality of the Delaware, with the vigor of the Clinton. Red,..................... 75
Black Eagle. A fine table sort, ripening with Concord. Black.
Clinton. This is esteemed as a late grape; at its best after most other sorts are over. Black.
Concord. Black.
Delaware. Popular on account of its excellent flavor. Red.
Duchess. This takes rank as one of the sweetest of White Grapes, and it succeeds fairly in most all localities. Early. White.
Empire State. A new White Grape, hardy and productive, and producing large bunches of excellent flavor................. 75
Hartford Prolific. Too well known as a reliable early sort to need describing. Black.
Iona. Late. Red.
Lady Washington. A hardy and productive sort, with large and good fruit. Late. White.
Linley (Rogers No. 9). By some, this is thought to be the best Red Grape in cultivation. It is certainly a very valuable sort. Red.
Martha. This, although one of our oldest White Grapes, is indispensable yet. It is reliable, and of excellent flavor. White.
Massasit (Rogers No. 3). A fine flavored variety, almost as early as the Hartford. Red.
Moore's Early. This proves to be an excellent early grape, with large bunches and berries. Ripens with Hartford. Black..................... 50
Niagara. A new kind, of hardy, healthy character, and excellent flavor. White..................... $1.00

Pocklington. Although hardly as sweet as some White Grapes, it is so valuable in every other respect that everyone wants it. Late. White.
Prentiss. This is now well-known as a sweet and pleasant flavored Grape. Late. White.
Sales (Rogers No. 53). Perhaps the most esteemed of all Rogers' seedlings, being an excellent sort in every way. Red.
Wilder (Rogers 4). An excellent Grape, ripening with the Concord. Black.

Hickories.

Price, 75 cts. each.
Pecan Nut
Shellbark

Mulberries.

The Downing is an improvement on ordinary kinds. The fruit is larger and is not so soon over, from whence comes its name, Everbearing. The Japan is said to have very large fruit.

American Red.......................... 50 cts.
Downing's Everbearing................ 50 "
Italian................................. 50 "
Japan.................................. 75 "

Nectarines.

Price, 50 cts. each.
Pawpaw.

Price, 50 cts. each.
Peaches.

Peaches do well in all situations, except low, damp ones, and even in these they succeed for a time. It is a mistaken idea some have that they do not thrive in this district.Few fruits give more satisfaction for the time it lasts than a peach tree.

Price, 25 cts. each.

Alexander Early. One of the earliest, and very good. July.
Amsden's June. Very similar to the above. July.
Crawford's Late. Much the same as the ones above, but later. Last Sept.
Hale's Early. A standard early sort. Middle Aug.
Mountain Rose. Large, reddish fruit, excellent sort. Early Sept.
Morris White. An esteemed old sort; still of the best. Middle Sept.
Oldmixon. Large, White and Red. Succeeds Crawford's Early.
Salway. An English sort, of great merit; large yellow. Late Oct.

Troth's Early. Well-known in market as a good red, early sort. Early Aug.


Ward's Late. A fine late Peach. Succeeds Crawford's Early. Late Sept.

Pears.

There are but few fruit trees give more satisfaction than pears. They take but little room to grow, always bear more or less, and have troubles from but few insects or diseases. No one would regret planting any of those we offer, but for a half-dozen we should incline to select them in the following order: Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre d' Anjou, Howell.

Standard Pears.

Price, 75 cts. to $1.00 each, according to size and age. Extra sized trees of some varieties, $1.50 to $2.00 each.

Bartlett. Deservedly the most popular of all pears, bears young and abundantly. Sept.


Beurre d' Anjou. One of the best winter pears known, both for flavor and keeping qualities. Winter.

Beurre Clairgeau. While not of the very best quality, it is good; and bearing early and having such handsome-looking fruit make it a favorite sort. Oct., Nov.

Beurre Superfin. A very good pear, which should be better known. Productive, juicy and melting. Oct.

Clapp's Favorite. A splendid large pear, of excellent quality, ripening three weeks before the Bartlett. Requires gathering ten days before ripening on the tree, and close watching to tell just when it is ripe. Middle of August.

Doyenne Bousock. Large and good. Sept.

Flemish Beauty. Still valued as a reliable sort, old as it is. Sept., Oct.

Howell. This is gaining in public favor. It is of good size, good flavor, and waxy-yellow color, doing well everywhere. Oct.

Kieffer. A place in collections is being found for this pear. It is variable in quality, sometimes very good, at other times not so good, but it bears young, always abundantly, and is beautiful. Oct.

Lawrence. Well-known as a reliable sort, of excellent flavor. Early Winter.

Seckel. Everywhere recognized as the standard of excellence in the pear. Sept., Oct.


Tyoan. Valued for its earliness as well as for its good qualities. Aug.

Vicar of Winkfield. Still in demand for its productivity and usefulness for the kitchen, and when in perfection an excellent winter fruit.

Dwarf Pears.

The most of these Pears are described above, in the list of Standards.

Price, 50c. Large sizes, 75c. to $1.

Bartlett. Sept.

Beurre d'Anjou. Winter.

Clapp's Favorite. Middle of Aug.


Persimmon.

The Japan Persimmon is a very different fruit from the common one. It bears fruit of large size and excellent flavor, and on young trees. Many are growing them as tub plants, as oranges are, but they live out doors as far north as Philadelphia, with a little protection in winter.

Price, $1.50 each.

Plums.

Since it has been shown that the curculio insects can be destroyed by jarring them from the trees, plum culture is much easier than it was. Those who thus attend to their trees about flowering time raise all the fruit they need.

Price, $1.00 each.


General Hand. Purple.

German Prune. Golden yellow. Late.


Imperial Drop. Greenish yellow. Late.

Jefferson. Golden yellow, purplish cheek.

Lombard. Violet red.

Prunus Simoni. Chinese Plum. This is a recent introduction, with bright vermilion colored fruit of great beauty. Pronounced a great acquisition, but it has not yet fruited with us. $1.50.

Reine Claude. Greenish yellow.

Smith's Orleans. Reddish purple.

Washington. Dull yellow.

Yellow Egg. Yellow.

Quince.

The quince needs good, moist, cool, well-drained soil to grow in. The borer is troublesome at the base of the stem if not attended to, but with close watching can be prevented from doing any injury.

Price, 50 cents each; extra sized 75 cents.

Angers. The popular common sort.


Meech's Prolific. A popular new sort, 75c.

Orange. Extensively cultivated for market.

Raspberries.

Raspberries are often said to run out, but with attention to enriching the ground, keeping the soil cool, and cutting off of weak canes, to strengthen the others, the good old kinds are as good yet as many of the
newer ones. Although generally unnecessary, some think it pays to cover the canes in winter, either by tying with straw, or bending down and covering with a few inches of earth.

The Catawissa is worthy of more attention than received, as it bears in August a fine crop of fruit.

Price, $1.00 per 10; $6.00 per 100.

Brinckle's Orange. The best yellow in cultivation.

Caroline. Yellow. Canes very hardy.

Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson.

Catawissa. Valued for its fall-bearing character, which is brought about or aided by cutting down the canes in spring. Crimson.

Gregg. We grow this for those who like our native black raspberries. This is an improved sort, and prolific bearer.

Herstine. Perhaps the best flavored of all; but the canes need protection in the winter. Crimson.

Philadelphia. Well-known as always reliable. Dark red.

Rancocas. A good bearer, and reliable hardy red sort.

Prolific. Similar in character to the Philadelphia.

Reliance. Rather large, productive and hardy.

Turner. A very hardy kind, which character makes it the favorite in the West. Red.

Rhubarb.

Strawberries.

Per single root........................................... 25

Longfellow.

What may be thought of a certain kind of strawberry depends very much on soil and situation. Still, some are nearly always good, and as such we would name, Sharpless, Captain Jack, Cumberland, and Charles Downing. Belmont has made a good name where tried.

Price, Ordinary Runners, $1.00 per 100, except where noted.

Albany Seedling
Bidwell
Boyden
Belmont. $2.00 per 100 (from pots, $3.50 per 100).

Charles Downing
Crescent
Captain Jack
Cumberland Triumph
Downer's Kentucky
Longfellow
Sharpless

We have also on trial the following European sorts at 75 cts. per 10.

Eleanor
King of the Earlies
Marguerite
Sir Charles Napier
Sir Joseph Paxton

Pot-grown Strawberry Plant.

Strawberry Plants from Pots.

We again desire to call attention to the great superiority of the potted plants over the ordinary runner. While runners set in September give no fruit until the second season following, potted plants set at the same time, give a good crop the next June. Even when not set until spring, plants from pots give some fruit the same season, besides making much stronger plants for the following year than runners planted at the same time.

Price, from pots, $3.50 per 100.

Walnut.

English.................................................. 75c. to $1.00

Black.................................................. 50 to 75c.
Meehans’ Monthly

A MAGAZINE FOR EVERY GARDEN LIBRARY

GARDENING derives its chief pleasure from the wide scope of intelligence it involves. A real lover of gardening is usually one of the best informed on general topics in the whole community. Meehans’ Monthly devotes its energies to the cultivation of this general intelligence, and the publishers endeavor to make it of such a character that no one who has a library of any pretension can afford to be without it.

It is an octavo magazine of 16 pages, with a colored plate made by L. Prang & Co., of Boston, of a wild flower of some portion of the United States; with a chapter on wild flowers, and others on the more intelligent features of general gardening. Illustrated with numerous wood cuts. Issued monthly.

Price, $2.00 per year; $1.00 for six months, in advance.

Conducted by THOMAS MEEHAN
Formerly Editor of the “Gardeners’ Monthly,” and the “Flowers and Ferns” of the U. S.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Publishers
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA

GARDEN AND FOREST

1892—Fifth Year.

Devoted to the scientific, practical and beautiful in Horticulture, Landscape Art and Forestry. Its contents are original throughout, of the highest literary character, and include descriptions of new plants, information and advice for indoor and outdoor planting and cultivation, descriptions of country seats, parks and rural scenery, with vigorous editorial discussions of all subjects embraced in the scope of the paper.

No more important work can be named for American readers.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The engravings afford a rich variety of remarkable or rare trees, flowers, shrubs and landscapes.—V. Y. Evening Post.

It is doing an extremely useful work for Horticulture in America.—Thomas Meehan.

Published weekly. Conducted by Professor C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University. Subscription price, $4.00 a year. In club with Meehans’ Monthly, $5.00. Single copies, 10 cents each. Send for sample copy. Address,

Garden and Forest, Tribune Building, New York.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND
EVERGREENS

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS
GERMANTOWN, PHILA., PA.