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Hoopes, Brother & Thomas

Maple Avenue Nurseries

No. 2.

West Chester, Pa.

Ornamental Department.

SIX MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AWARDED BY UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants, etc.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

Maple Avenue Nurseries,

West (Chester, Pa.

Josiah Hoopes, Abner Hoopes, Geo. B. Thomas,

Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas,

PROPRIETORS.
Advice and Terms.

We again take pleasure in issuing a new and revised edition of our Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Plants, and embrace the opportunity to return thanks for the generous patronage bestowed upon our firm during the past forty-two years of its existence.

Of the well-tested popular species, we aim to keep as large and varied a collection as can be found in any establishment in the country, and no pains are spared to have each tree a perfect specimen and true to name. We regret, however, to be compelled to omit almost every Conifer from the Pacific coast which we described in previous editions, as they have proved entirely unreliable for the Atlantic States. In a few favored localities they succeed, but for the general planter they are a failure. On the other hand, we have retained two species from the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, which are the most valuable acquisitions of later years. We allude to Picea concolor and Tsuga Douglasii. A number of Evergreens that have proven entirely too tender for our climate, as well as some not sufficiently distinct, have been omitted from this edition. Among the additions to our list will be found only those possessing real merit, as it is not our desire to swell the size of our Catalogue with a long list of worthless trees and plants.

Our shipping facilities to the West by the fast freight lines, and to New England and the South by the various steamship lines, are unexcelled in rapidity of transit and low rates of freight charges.

Our terms are net cash, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by Draft on New York or Philadelphia, or Money Order on West Chester, or reference that will be satisfactory.

All Trees and Plants are correctly labeled, and for forwarding by freight or express are packed in bales or boxes in such a manner as to carry safely to any part of the United States and Europe, for which a moderate charge is made, sufficient to remunerate for time and cost of material. But there will be no charge for delivery at the freight and express offices in West Chester.

Purchasers are requested to name the route by which they desire their stock sent, otherwise we will dispatch to the best of our judgment. After delivering to the forwarders, all articles are entirely at the risk of the purchaser; and should any loss or delay occur after shipment, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our Trees and Plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and, in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

We will at all times cheerfully make any reparation in our power for mistakes in filling orders, and in such cases we request an immediate notification of the error, as we desire to conduct our business on a basis that will prove satisfactory to every one.

The following Catalogues will be sent on application, viz.: No. 1.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, pp. 32, three 2-cent stamps. No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., 10 cents.

Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas,
Maple Avenue Nurseries,
West Chester, Pa.
Hints on Transplanting.

The Soil.

The soil intended for a lawn should be ploughed the season previously, and before planting should be stirred as deeply as possible, having given it a good coat of well-decayed manure, or well-pulverized compost.

Should the soil be retentive of moisture, underdraining must be attended to, as it is impossible to grow trees with stagnant water about the roots.

Planting.

Downing very justly said: "Many persons plant a tree as they would a post," and one-half of the failures are in consequence of negligence in this respect. The holes should be dug broader than the roots extend, but not much deeper.

With an attendant to hold the tree, commence filling in the best and finest pulverized soil around the roots; at the same time observing that every rootlet be placed in its proper position, and in contact with the soil, and by all means guard against the roots being matted together. When the hole is partly filled, a bucket of water may be poured in to settle the soil and fill the interstices among the fibres. The hole may now be filled and trodden firmly; indeed this firming process is of the greatest importance. Never plant a tree deeper than it stood in the nursery, excepting dwarf pear trees; the junction of the graft and root must, in them, be directly under the ground.

We have seen a very beneficial effect produced on newly-planted trees, particularly during a drought, by dipping the roots previously to planting in a thin puddle of mud; this adhering to the small fibres tends to keep them moist for a long time.

After planting, the soil around the tree should be mulched with manure, or coarse litter of any kind, to prevent the action of the frost during the winter, and the soil from becoming dry during the summer.

Also be careful to stake the tree firmly, protecting the bark by a piece of matting, in case strings are used in tying.

Pruning.

We have frequently advised purchasers how to prune their trees before planting, but the great majority appear to think it spoils the looks of the tree, and the consequence is they are never able to form a finely-shaped top.

Before the trees are planted, cut all bruised and broken roots off carefully and smoothly, and trim from the branches at least three-fourths of the previous year's growth; the lower branches should be left somewhat longer than those above, and in all cases cut just beyond a bud. Should the tree incline to spread, cut to an inside bud; but if, on the contrary, it is an upright grower, select an outside one. We have
found this to be of great importance. A strong, straight leading shoot is indispensa-
ble to a handsomely-formed tree, and in pruning should be cut well back.

In pruning, as the tree increases in age, a judicious thinning of the branches must
be attended to, always remembering that none should be displaced that will in any
way mar its beauty. The best season for this operation is in the autumn, after the
fall of the leaf, or early in the spring; but never during freezing weather. Some also
adhere to summer pinching. Never prune with a dull knife.

After-Management.

If planted in sod, be careful to keep the ground stirred for at least two or three
feet in all directions from the tree, and top-dress with manure or rich compost
annually.

Casualties.

Roots that are frozen when exposed, rarely recover; care must, therefore, invari-
ably be taken never to unpack during such weather. Should trees arrive during a
freezing spell, they must be placed under cover until after a thaw; and if, from any
cause, the bark appears dry, or shriveled, an excellent plan to resuscitate them is to
bury the whole tree in the ground, after giving a liberal soaking with water.

Trees that have come to hand during the autumn, and are intended for spring
planting, should be laid in trenches, in a slanting position, with the tops inclined
toward the south, thereby preventing the otherwise injurious effects of the sun. A
slight covering of branches or coarse litter on the tops, would also be beneficial.

Our Centennial Medals.

We feel a pardonable pride in the Centennial Medals and Diploma awarded us
by the U. S. Commission, for our display of EVERGREENS and IVIES; and while we
feel confident we could have succeeded equally as well with any other class of plants
in our establishment, we selected the above as the most suitable, on account of their
adaptability for making a fine continuous exhibit from the opening to the closing day
of the great Exhibition. We have been amply compensated by the many compli-
mentary notices received from all parts of the country, that out of the millions of
people who visited the Exhibition, so large a number noticed our display among the
very many attractive features on the Horticultural Grounds.
Coniferae.

(EVERGREENS.)

We would request our customers in ordering to designate what priced tree they wish; the lowest price refers to a medium size, and we grade them up to the highest quotation, which refers to large, fine specimens. Extra sized trees can be furnished of most varieties, price according to size. Purchasers will please bear in mind that the new and rare Conifers are necessarily of small size.

**ABIES.** Fir.

* A. balsamea. **Balsam Fir.** A well-known and popular tree, handsome while young. It is of rapid growth, dark green color, and very hardy.
  
  * var. Hudsonica. **Hudson’s Bay Dwarf Fir.** A very dwarf form of the above species deserving cultivation on account of its compact growth, and dark green tint. It is always reliable.

* A. Cephalonica. **Cephalonian Fir.** A native of Europe, but succeeds admirably here. Its rich dark green color, stiff, erect habit of growth, and peculiar sharply-pointed leaves render it very attractive.

* A. concolor. **Grand Silver Fir.** An elegant large species from the Rocky Mountains. Succeeds well in the Middle States. Leaves long and glossy. Very distinct and rare.

* A. firma. A Japanese species, rare in cultivation, quite hardy and very distinct. It is a lofty tree, with sharp light green foliage. Grows rapidly.

* A. nobilis. **Noble Silver Fir.** From Northern California, where it attains a great height. The foliage is of a rich glaucous green color, and the tree compact and regular in outline. Quite hardy and exceedingly beautiful.

* A. Nordmanniana. **Nordmann’s Fir.** A species to which we can give our unqualified praise, as combining more excellencies than any other evergreen tree. It comes from the Crimea and is entirely hardy, rapid in growth, regular in outline, and of a dark glossy-green color.

* A. Numidica. A beautiful new species found growing with the Mt. Atlas Cedar in Algeria. It forms a compact conical tree with the branches in whorls. Covered with deep glossy-green leaves.

* A. pectinata. **European or Common Silver Fir.** A well-known species of rapid growth, large size, erect form, dark shining-green color, and reasonably hardy with us.

  * var. compacta. **Dwarf Silver Fir.** A very dwarf and compact little evergreen, of a pleasing shade of deep green. It is quite hardy and contrasts strongly with other dwarf evergreens in clumps and masses.

  * var. pendula. **Weeping Silver Fir.** The branches of this curious sport have a twisted drooping tendency, and when properly trained it forms a very handsome specimen tree.

  * var. pyramidalis. **Pyramidal Silver Fir.** One of the most striking Conifers known. The growth is strictly upright, and compact, forming an erect dense pyramid of deep shining green. Hardy and fine.

* A. Pichta. **Siberian Fir.** A rather small-sized tree from Siberia; very compact, dark green color, conical in outline, and hardy in every situation. One of the most desirable of our Firs.
HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS'S CATALOGUE

BIOTA.  EASTERN ARBOR VITÆ.


var. elegantissima.  *Rollisson's Golden Arbor Vitæ.*  It is an upright grower, with all the ends of the branches elegantly tipped with a rich golden yellow hue, retaining its bright color through the extremes of heat and cold; entirely hardy and very conspicuous.

var. falcata nana.  *Dwarf Falcate Arbor Vitæ.*  Not unlike the above, but differing in outline.  It retains its bright hue during winter.  Also from Japan.

var. semper aurea.  *Very Golden Arbor Vitæ.*  A variety introduced from France a few years since, with a decided deep golden tinge to the foliage, somewhat in the way of the *var. elegantissima.*

CEDRUS.  TRUE CEDAR.

C. Deodara.  *Deodar Cedar.*  From the Himalayas, etc.  A remarkably graceful weeping tree, with bright glaucous-green foliage, and a regular outline.  It is not quite hardy here.

C. Libani.  *Cedar of Lebanon.*  Does admirably as far north as Philadelphia, and forms a fine specimen.  It is regularly conical, with rich deep green foliage.  Growth rapid.

CUPRESSUS.  CYPRESS.

C. Nutkaensis.  *(Incorrectly, Thuëopsis borealis.)*  *Nootka Sound Cypress.*  From our northwest coast, forming a tall tree with dark green, slightly glaucous foliage.  It is quite hardy and very desirable at the North.

JUNIPERUS.  JUNIPER.

J. communis Alpina.  *(Canadensis.)*  *Canadian Trailing Juniper.*  A native variety with a spreading habit, very dense and beautiful silvery foliage.  Fine for rock work.


var. Cracovica.  *Cracovian Juniper.*  Similar to the Irish Juniper in growth, with the peculiar yellowish tint of the Swedish form.  It is hardy and very distinctive.

var. Hibernica.  *Irish Juniper.*  One of the most popular Junipers known.  Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.  The growth is very compact and rapid.

var. Suecica.  *Swedish Juniper.*  The foliage of this is of a pale yellowish hue, and the form erect and dense.  It is quite hardy and makes a fine specimen.

J. Neoboriensis.  *A new evergreen sent out by the French nurserymen, growing in a pyramidal form, and producing a fine effect on the lawn.*

J. prostrata.  *(procumbens, repens.)*  *Prostrate Juniper.*  A handsome native species, trailing along the ground in wide circles.  It is very dark in color, a rapid grower, and entirely hardy.  Fine for rock-work.


J. squamata.  *Scaled Juniper.*  A hardy trailing species from the Himalayas.  The delicate glaucous tint pervading every portion of the foliage renders it one of the most beautiful of its class.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.

PICEA. Spruce.

P. alba. White Spruce. A medium-sized native tree, with a compact habit of growth, regular conical outline, and soft glaucous-green color. Entirely hardy and succeeds in most situations. (See cut.)

Picea Alba. (White Spruce.) From a photograph of a specimen 25 feet high in our collection.

P. Alcocquiana. Alcock's Spruce. A newly-introduced species from Japan, which promises to be valuable with us. It forms a large-sized tree, with small deep green-glaucous leaves.

P. Engelmanni. Engelmann's Spruce. A charming native Conifer from the Rocky Mountain chain, succeeding well at the East. Form compact; color light silvery-green. It is undoubtedly hardy.
HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS'S CATALOGUE

**P. excelsa.** Norway Spruce. From Europe. Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline, and perfectly hardy. The following varieties are distinct:

*var. invera.* Weeping Norway Spruce. A remarkably drooping variety, with long branches trailing on the ground. One of the most decided weeping evergreen trees.

*var. pumila glauca.* Silvery Dwarf Spruce. An exceedingly attractive dwarf form, with a decided glaucous tint on the foliage. Similar in growth to the following.

*var. pygmaea. (nana, pumila, minima, etc.) Pygmy Dwarf Spruce.* The smallest form known. It grows about 12 or 18 inches high, and spreads for some distance.

*var. pyramidalis.* Pyramidal Spruce. A very remarkable variety, resembling in its growth the upright habit of the Lombardy Poplar.

*P. obovata.* Ovate Coned Spruce. From Northern Europe, and perfectly hardy here. Resembles the Norway Spruce, but is more slender in all its parts. It is exceedingly handsome.

*P. orientalis.* Oriental Spruce. Almost identical with the above, the main distinction being in the cones. From the coast of the Black Sea. Hardy, but very beautiful.

*P. polita.* Persistent-Leaved Spruce. A new and handsome tree from Japan. Its habit of growth and color somewhat resembles the Norway Spruce, although a distinct species.

*P. pungens.* Colorado Silver Spruce. Known formerly as the *Menzies* Spruce, but from which it differs in many essential points. Hardy, with silvery glaucous leaves.

We have selected a few specimens of this species, with rich silvery tints, and are now grafting a young stock from these. Fine young plants can be supplied at an advanced price.

**PINUS.** Pine.

*P. Austriaca.* Austrian Pine. From Central Europe, growing over 100 feet high. Leaves long, stiff and very dark green. Hardy everywhere, and one of our most valuable Conifers for wind-breaks, belts, etc.

*P. cembra.* Swiss Stone Pine. A handsome hardy species from the Alps, of medium height, regular conical outline, and dark green color. It is very compact, and somewhat slow in growth.

*P. excelsa.* Bhotan Pine. A native of the Himalayas, of large size, with long slender glaucous-green leaves. It is a rapid grower, hardy, and exceedingly beautiful in favorable situations.

*P. mugho. (montana, pumila.) Dwarf Mugho Pine.* An evergreen shrub sporting into a great variety of forms. A native of Central Europe, and perfectly hardy with us. Leaves short, stiff and very dark green.

*P. strobus.* White Pine. An old well-known native tree of rapid growth, and entirely hardy. Leaves rather long, slender, and slightly glaucous. It is an indispensible species.

*P. sylvestris.* Scotch Pine. A rapid growing, very hardy species from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light-green leaves. Very valuable for screens and masses.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.

RETINISPORA. JAPAN CYPRESS.

A new and valuable genus of trees and shrubs from Japan, not distinct from the true Cypress [Cupressus], in a strict botanical classification, but nevertheless very beautiful, quite hardy, and well worthy of a place in the smallest collection.

R. filicoides. Fern-like Retinispora. A very distinct and attractive variety, with broad flatish frond-like branchlets, clothed with deep green foliage.

R. filifera. Thread-like Retinispora. A beautiful form, with delicate, slender branchlets. Leaves small, very sharp-pointed, deep glossy green above, glaucous white below.

R. obtusa. Obtuse-leaved Retinispora. A beautiful and distinct species of undoubted hardiness. It grows from sixty to eighty feet high, with graceful, drooping branches. Leaves glossy green above, with silvery white bands beneath.

R. pisifera. Pea-fruited Retinispora. A small-sized tree, slender in growth, with sharp pointed glaucous leaves. Quite hardy, and one of the most beautiful of Japanese trees.

var. argentea. Silver spotted Retinispora. This is an exceedingly well-marked little evergreen, having the foliage liberally spotted with pure white. Hardy and fine.

var. aurea. Golden Variegated Retinispora. One of the most charming new Conifers belonging to this genus. The golden marking is very pure and quite profuse.

R. plumosa. Plume-like Retinispora. A very compact growing variety, with small bright green leaves, and short, slender branches. It is entirely hardy here, and exceedingly pretty. A rapid grower.

var. aurea. Golden-tipped Plume-like Retinispora. One of the most striking and desirable little plants for this climate. Habit of growth similar to the species, but the tips of the branchlets are of a bright golden-yellow hue. It is entirely hardy, and preserves its color well during winter.

R. squarrosa Veitchi. Veitch’s Retinispora. A very pretty heath-like plant, with sharp-pointed silvery-green foliage, and forming a compact pyramidal tree, several feet in height. Like all the family, it is greatly improved by an annual shearing.

TAXUS. YEW.

T. adpressa. Japan Yew. As a hardy, beautiful, evergreen shrub, this species is unsurpassed. It is invariably healthy and vigorous, with small, roundish, dark green leaves, and a dense habit of growth. Well adapted for cemeteries.

var. stricta. Upright Japan Yew. A new and rare variety of the above, recently introduced from France. It differs from the species in having an erect habit of growth, and is quite hardy.

T. baccata. English Yew. This well-known European species succeeds with us, and in time forms a small bushy tree, with rich, dark, glossy green foliage, and a spreading habit.

var. erecta. (stricta.) Erect Yew. A very popular kind, entirely hardy, with slender branches, densely clothed with quite small foliage. A seedling of the Irish Yew.

var. fastigiata. Irish Yew. A remarkably upright form, very distinct and handsome. The foliage is of the darkest hue, and the plant resembles a deep green column.

var. fastigiata aurea. (Fisher Holmes.) Golden-variegated Irish Yew. Another new and handsome form, with rich yellow marblings and spots on the young shoots. Very rare.
var. variegata aurea. Golden Yew. The rich golden tints in this very pretty plant entitle it to rank as the finest of its class. It is quite hardy, and succeeds in almost any situation.

T. cuspidata. Abrupt-pointed Yew. A small tree from Japan, that has proven entirely hardy with us. It has large, dark, glossy green leaves, and a compact habit of growth. The only Yew that stood the severe winter of 1871-2 uninjured. Very desirable and rare.

THUJA. Western Arbor Vite.

T. occidentalis. American Arbor Vite. A well-known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Luiska occidentalis var. Siberica. (Siberian Arbor Vite.) From a photograph of a specimen 16 feet high, in our collection. [See page 11.]


var. conica densa. Dwarf Dense Arbor Vitæ. An excellent small form, dark green in color, compact in growth, and handsome in outline.

var. ericoides. Heath-leaved Arbor Vitæ. (Booth's.) A curious little abnormal form, with linear sharp-pointed leaves, conical, and very dense. Best of its class.

var. "Geo. Peabody." Decidedly the best of all the variegated Arbor Vitæs. The foliage is richly tinted with deep golden yellow. Hardy, and of strong growth.


var. "Little Gem." A remarkably unique little plant, forming a dense cushion, about 12 or 18 inches in height, of a very dark green color.

var. pumila. Booth's Dwarf Arbor Vitæ. One of the best, forming a dwarf, dense bush, rounded in form, with dark green foliage.

var. pyramidalis. Upright Arbor Vitæ. A remarkably erect form, dark green, compact, and very desirable, and as conspicuous as the Irish Yew.

var. pyramidalis Douglasii. Douglas's Erect Arbor Vitæ. A new and quite distinct form from Waukegan, Ill. It is very erect in growth, quite compact, and of a pleasing deep green color.

var. rotundata. Dwarf Round Arbor Vitæ. A chance seedling originating in our collection; it is very dwarf, deep green in color, and dense in structure, with a peculiar crested appearance.

var. Siberica. Siberian Arbor Vitæ. A well-known popular variety, very dark green in color, and compact in growth. The outline is regularly conical, and its hardiness is unquestioned.

var. "Tom Thumb." Ellwanger & Barry's Heath-leaved Arbor Vitæ. Differs from var. ericoides, in its rounded form and quite slender shoots.

var. Vervæneana. Vervæne's Variegated Arbor Vitæ. A new and remarkably attractive kind, the foliage being beautifully marked with rich golden-yellow spots. Hardy.

TSUGA. Hemlocks.


var. nana. Dwarf Hemlock Spruce. Under this heading we cultivate a number of curious dwarf forms, of different habits of growth. Valuable.

T. Douglasii. Douglas's Spruce. Notwithstanding the form of this species peculiar to the Pacific coast is unreliable here, the Rocky Mountain variety has proven hardy and very beautiful. Color very dark tint of green.

Deciduous Trees.

ACER. Maple.

A. campestre. English, or Cork-barked Maple. From Central Europe, forming a small-sized tree, with rough, corky bark, and a regular rounded outline. Leaves, small, five-lobed, and numerous. Fine for the lawn.
A. colchicum rubrum. An attractive species from Japan, forming a medium-sized tree, with handsome foliage. The young shoots and leaves are brilliant red.

A. dasycarpum. Silver-leaved Maple. A hardy, rapid growing, native tree, of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

var. Wierii laciniatum. Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. One of the best of the cut or dissected-leaved trees, being of a rapid growth it soon produces an effect; by severe pruning it may easily be adapted to small places. Young shoots slender and drooping.

A. Pennsylvanicum. Striped Maple. Formerly known as A. striatum, forming a small, slender tree, with light green bark, striped with dark lines.

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known. Of large size, perfect outline, large deep green foliage, compact in form, and free from insects and diseases. Growth rapid.

var. dissectum. Cut-leaved Norway Maple. A distinct and beautiful form, of small size, with an even, rounded head, and deeply-cut, large foliage.

var. laciniata. Eagle's-Claw Maple. The leaves of this singular variety closely resemble the claws of a bird. A unique and pretty tree.

var. atropurpurea. Geneva Purple-leaved Maple. A new introduction with purplish foliage, the color intensifying as the season advances, although not so dark as the following in early spring.

var. Schwedleri. An exceedingly distinct and beautiful form, with rich dark purplish foliage, not unlike the purple Beech early in the season.


A. rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. A native tree, of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints.

A. saccharinum. Sugar Maple. Another native species, of large size, beautifully rounded form, and remarkably straight trunk, even when young.

For Dwarf Japanese Maples, see Shrubbery, p. 22.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

Æ. hippocastanum. Common Horse Chestnut. A handsomely formed tree of large size, with very attractive flowers, white, spotted with purple and yellow. Native of Europe.

Æ. parviflora. Dwarf Horse Chestnut. From our Southern States, but entirely hardy here. A large shrub with numerous panicles of pure white flowers, blooming in May.

Æ. Pavia. Red Buckeye. A small native tree, or often large shrub; with bright red flowers in May.

ALNUS. Alder.

A. glutinosa. European, or Common Alder. Attains the height of about 40 or 50 feet. A native of Europe, very rapid in growth and hardy.

var. imperialis asplenifolia. Imperial Fern-leaved Alder. A very elegant new variety, remarkable on account of its deeply incised foliage, and slender, graceful mode of growth. Rare.

AMYGDALUS. Almond.

A. communis. Common Almond. A small sized tree, closely resembling the Peach. Native of Asia, growing to the height of 20 or 30 feet. We grow two distinct varieties, viz.: The Hard-shell and the Soft-shell.
BETULA. Birch.

B. alba. White Birch. A medium-sized tree, from Europe, forming an elegant specimen, with drooping branches and white bark.

var. pendula laciniata. Weeping Cut-leaved Birch. In addition to the silvery whiteness of its bark, and graceful drooping branches, the deeply cut fern-like leaves are also especially attractive.
var. pendula Youngi. Young’s New Weeping Birch. A decidedly pendulous form, with long slender branches and twigs. Very beautiful and rare.

var. purpurea. Purple-leaved Birch. A purple-leaved variety of recent introduction, with rich, dark foliage, like the Purple Beech.

B. lenta. Sweet Birch. A large-sized native tree, with dark brown, sweet, aromatic bark, and bright green shining leaves.

Carpinus. Hornbeam.

C. betulus. European Hornbeam. A dense growing species of undoubted hardiness, with smooth gray bark, and Birch-like foliage.

Carya. Hickory.

C. alba. Shellbark Hickory. Perhaps the finest ornamental tree belonging to the genus, but the nuts are larger and the shells thinner than in the other species.

Castanea. Chestnut.

C. vesca. European Chestnut. A large, round-headed tree, valuable for its fruit as well as for the effect it produces on a large lawn. Our plants were grown from selected seed of the very largest size, and are especially fine.

var. Americana. American Chestnut. A native variety, producing smaller but much sweeter and better flavored nuts than the species.

var. Japonica. Japan Chestnut. A variety introduced from Japan, bearing immense nuts, and coming into fruitting condition at a very early age. The trees are dwarf in habit, as hardy as the Spanish, and desirable for the lawn or garden.

We cultivate two very distinct forms of this variety, with extra large nuts, called respectively Numbo and Paragon.

Catalpa. Indian Bean.

C. Bungii. Dwarf Catalpa. An attractive plant, dwarf in habit, rounded, compact form, and large foliage. When grafted on tall stems it makes a beautiful little specimen tree.


C. hybrida. Teas’s Japan Catalpa. Introduced into cultivation by John C. Teas, of Carthage, Mo., who recommends it for compactness and rapidity of growth. It is also said to be remarkably free-blooming, and a desirable shade tree.


C. Canadensis. American Judas Tree. A beautiful small-sized specimen-tree, with heart-shaped leaves, and numerous clusters of reddish-purple flowers, very early in the season.

Chionanthus. Fringe Tree.

C. Virginica. White Fringe. A small native tree, with Ash-like leaves, and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

Cladrastis. Yellow Wood.

C. tinctoria. (Virgilia lutea.) Another small native tree with long racemes of white, pea-shaped flowers at the end of the branches. Very desirable.
CORNUS. Dogwood.

C. florida. Common Dogwood. A small-sized native tree of great beauty when in bloom. Floral covering (incorrectly flowers) large, pure white, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in autumn.

var. pendula. Weeping Dogwood. A decidedly weeping variety, which combines all the good qualities of the parent as stated above. As a single specimen on the lawn it is unique.

var. fl. rubra. Pink-Flowering Dogwood. An exceedingly distinct and attractive variety, with an abundance of bright pink or rose-colored floral-leaves during May and June. One of the finest novelties of later years, and will be universally popular.

Other species of Dogwood will be found under Deciduous Shrubs.

CRATAEGUS. Hawthorn.

C. Oxyacantha alba fl. pl. Double White Flowering Thorn.
C. Oxyacantha rubra fl. pl. Double Red Flowering Thorn.
C. Oxyacantha coccinea fl. pl. Paul's Double Scarlet Flowering Thorn.

The above are all charming little trees when in bloom, and are varieties of the Common White Thorn of Europe.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain.


DIOSPYROS. Date Plum.

D. Virginiana. Common Persimmon. In addition to its abundant crop of fruit, which is sweet and edible after exposure to frost, this native tree is sufficiently ornamental to recommend for planting on the lawn.

D. Japonica. Japan Persimmon. Although not quite hardy at the North, this valuable new fruit-tree will be found reliable further south. The very large size and attractive appearance of the fruit, and handsome aspect of the tree, commend it to all planters.

FAGUS. Beech.

F. ferruginea. American Beech. A large, native tree, with smooth bark, horizontal, spreading branches, and abundant coarsely-toothed foliage.

F. sylvatica. European Beech. Native of Europe, growing from 60 to 100 feet high. Foliage larger and habit more compact than in the preceding.

var. castaneaefolia. Chestnut-Leaved Beech. A new dwarf variety, with foliage remarkably like the Castanea, or Chestnut family.


var. heterophylla. Fern-Leaved Beech. A very handsome form, with charming Fern-like foliage, the leaves being deeply toothed.

var. laciniata. Cut-Leaved Beech. The foliage in this is curiously divided into narrow shreds, and uneven sections, but the effect is pleasing.

var. pendula. Weeping Beech. One of the most effective of drooping trees. The branches are all more or less pendent in character, and the form graceful and especially elegant.
var. purpurea. Purple-leaved Beech. A conspicuous object on the lawn. The foliage is of the deepest shade of purple, and the tree always well formed and handsome. Our stock is grafted from the celebrated "Rivers" variety. A remarkably dark form.

var. purpurea pendula. Weeping Purple Beech. A new and remarkably elegant variety, combining the deep purple color of the preceding with the pendulous habit of the Weeping Beech.

FRAXINUS. Ash.


F. excelsior. European Ash. From Central Europe, forming a large-sized tree, with smooth, deep green leaves, full round head, and of rapid growth.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Embossed Cypress.

G. pendulus. Weeping Deciduous Cypress. From China and Japan. A small tree of an upright conical shape, with the young branchlets all drooping. The foliage is exceedingly graceful and delicate. A conifer with deciduous leaves. Possibly only a distinct variety of our deciduous Cypress.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee Tree.

G. Canadensis. A large native tree, with rough bark, and coarse branches, almost destitute of small branchlets. Leaves small, and similar to the common Locust.

HALESIA. Snow-Drop Tree.

H. tetraphylla. Four-Winged Halesia. A small native tree, with oblong, smoothish leaves, and numerous white bell-shaped drooping flowers.

JUGLANS. Walnut.

J. nigra. Black Walnut. Another native tree of large size, with dark-colored bark, making a fine lawn tree. Fruit spherical and rough. The variety we cultivate is from nuts with very thin shells, that when cracked the kernel may be removed entire, as in the English Walnut.

J. regia. English Walnut. A native of Persia, of very large size, with a lofty spreading head. Bark light gray color. Fruit oval and very fine.

KÆLREUTERIA.

K. paniculata. Panicled-flowering Kælreuteria. A medium-sized tree from China, with a very loose, irregular head, and bearing large panicles of yellow flowers, followed by large bladder-like capsules.

LARIX. Larch.

L. Europea. European Larch. A conifer with deciduous leaves, of regular conical form, slender drooping branches, and soft light green foliage.

var. pendula. Weeping Larch. A picturesque and curious form of the above, with straggling and drooping branches which create a strong contrast with other ornamental trees.

LIQUIDAMBER. Sweet Gum.

L. styraciflua. Bilsted. A large native tree, with rough, corky bark, and shining, deeply-lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.
LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

L. tulipifera. (Erroneously, Yellow Poplar.) One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish-yellow flowers, and an umbrageous head.

MAGNOLIA. Magnolia.

This magnificent family is, indeed, difficult to surpass in the flora of the world. Taking into consideration their rapidity of growth, clean, healthy foliage, beautiful flowers, regularity of form, comparative freedom from insects and diseases, and, lastly, their entire hardiness, we cannot say too much in their favor.

I. American Species.

M. acuminata. Cucumber Tree. From 60 to 90 feet high, with leaves from five to ten inches long. Flowers medium size, greenish-yellow color, and bell-shaped. Growth very rapid and upright.

M. glauca. Sweet Bay. A small tree or shrub, with imperfectly evergreen leaves, smooth above and glaucous-white below. Flowers deliciously fragrant, cup-shaped, and pure white.

var. longifolia. Long-leaved Sweet Bay. Differs from the above in its rather longer leaves, and probably stronger growth. It is equally fragrant.


M. macrophylla. Great Leaved Magnolia. Of medium size, with leaves from 2 to 3 feet long, pubescent and white beneath. Flowers from 8 to 12 inches wide, pure white, and very fragrant. Rare.

M. umbrella. (tripetala.) Umbrella Tree. A small-sized tree of rapid growth, with leaves from 1 to 3 feet long, light green and glabrous. Flowers from 6 to 12 inches wide, and creamy white.

II. Asiatic Species.


M. obovata. (purpurea.) Purple-flowering Magnolia. Resembles the above, but with darker and shorter leaves. The flowers are dark purple without, shaded to white at the apex, and white within.

M. stellata. (Halliana.) Hall's Magnolia. A beautiful new species, with star-shaped, rosy-white, semi-double flowers, blooming early in spring, and very profusely. It is rather dwarf in habit, entirely hardy, and desirable.

III. Hybrids.

M. Lenné. Lenné’s Red Flowering Magnolia. A new variety raised from seed of the M. obovata. The leaves are large like M. conspicua, and the flowers very large, deep reddish purple, and beautiful.


M. Soulangeana. Soulange’s Magnolia. Closely resembles the M. Alexandrina, but perhaps with rather larger and more distinctly marked purple and white flowers. Very handsome.

M. speciosa. Snowy Magnolia. Another variety, differing but little from the above, but with pale and smaller flowers. It is, however, a very fine hybrid and a conspicuous specimen tree.
MORUS. Mulberry.

M. alba. White Mulberry. A small tree, a native of China, with numerous slender twigs, and of very rapid growth. Fruit, pinkish-white color.

var. multicaulis. Downing's Ever-bearing Mulberry. A variety with large black fruit ripening throughout a long space of time. Leaves large and the tree quite ornamental.

var. New American Mulberry. Evidently a form of the above, with large excellent fruit. Hardy, a strong grower, and more reliable than Downing's Mulberry.


var. pendula. Teas's Weeping Russian Mulberry. A remarkable variety, with long decidedly pendulous branches, perfectly hardy, and a rapid grower. One of the best and most reliable of weeping trees.

We also grow a variety under the name of Hick's Everbearing, which is probably a form of M. nigra. It is wonderfully prolific and produces its crops for four months.

NEGUNDO. Box-Elder.

N. aceroides. Ash-leaved Maple. A rapid-growing native tree, with light green twigs and pinnate leaves, of medium size and easily cultivated.

NYSSA. Tupelo.

N. multiflora. Sour Gum-tree. A medium or rather large native tree, with deep green shining leaves changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. It succeeds best in rather moist soil, and forms a fine specimen tree.

PAULOWNIA.

P. imperialis. Very rapid in growth, with enormously large foliage when young, and a profusion of purplish-lilac fragrant flowers. Makes a quick shade.

PERSICA. Peach.

The following collection of ornamental varieties of the Peach show to great advantage when placed in a group. The many-tinted flowers, double as Roses, are rendered more effective by the contrast.

P. vulgaris fl. alba pl. Double White-flowering Peach.

fl. rosea pl. Double Rose-flowering Peach.

fl. sanguinea pl. Double Red-flowering Peach.

fl. versicolor pl. Double Striped-flowering Peach.

Davidiana. Double Willow Leaved Peach. An entirely new form with narrow linear leaves, and an abundance of small double white flowers.

fol. atropurpurea. Blood-leaved Peach. This remarkable variety presents a deep purple hue in early spring, and is adapted for forming contrasts in groups of shrubbery, etc.

pyramidalis. Pyramidal, or Poplar Peach. A tall columnar variety, very distinct and attractive in habit. Fruit reasonably good.
PLATANUS. Buttonwood.

P. orientalis. Oriental Sycamore. A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental, and entirely hardy. Not subject to disease like our native species.

POPULUS. Poplar.

P. Bolleana. Silvery Upright Poplar. A distinct form growing very erect in the way of the following species, but with bright silvery-white foliage.

P. dilatata. Lombardy Poplar. Perhaps the most remarkable fastigiate tree known. Valuable for creating marked effects in large groups.


PRUNUS. Plum and Cherry.

P. avium fl. pl. Double Flowering Cherry. Our large cultivated Cherry, with elegant pure white double blossoms in early spring.

P. pendula. Japan Weeping Cherry. A new weeping tree of the greatest excellence. The long slender branches curve gracefully to the ground, and the numerous pale rose-colored blossoms are very attractive.

P. Mahaleb. Mahaleb, or Perfumed Cherry. A small tree, native of Europe, forming a round, dense head, and producing an abundance of small, very fragrant flowers.

P. Padus. European Bird Cherry. Tree of small size, but unexceptionable shape, bearing a profusion of highly-fragrant, white flowers in long racemes.

PYRUS. Pear, Apple and Mt. Ash.

I. Malus. Apple.

P. coronaria. American Crab Apple. Tree 20 feet high, with large, rose-colored, fragrant blossoms, and fragrant, greenish fruit.

P. malus prunifolia. Siberian Crab Apple. Several varieties, all ornamental both in flower and fruit. Tree of small size.

var. Parkmani. fl. pl. Parkman's Double-Flowering Apple. A new and very ornamental apple, which, during the blossoming period, is literally covered with bright carmine buds, and lighter-colored double flowers.

P. spectabilis. Chinese Crab Apple. Native of China, growing 20 to 30 feet in height, and producing pale, rose-colored flowers of fine size. We cultivate two varieties, one with very pale, almost white flowers, semi-double; and the other with double rose-colored bloom.

P. tenori and P. floribunda. Two recently-introduced varieties of the apple, very distinct and handsome. The former with double flesh-colored, and the latter with single rose-colored flowers in great profusion.

II. Sorbus. Mt. Ash.

P. Americana. American Mountain Ash. A hardy native tree of small size, bearing clusters of pretty white flowers in June, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries in autumn.

P. aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. A small tree, with shining pinnate leaves, and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.
var. pendula. Weeping Mountain Ash. The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendent character, producing a picturesque effect.


QUERCUS. Oak.

Q. alba. White Oak. Undoubtedly the most majestic of all our native species, and invaluable for ornamental purposes in extensive grounds. A well-known Oak.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. One of our finest native trees. Leaves deeply divided, changing in autumn to a brilliant scarlet hue. Quite rapid in growth, forming a large tree.

Q. macrocarpa. Mossy-Cup Oak. Of medium size, and a native of our Western States. Leaves large, very deeply lobed, downy beneath. Bark coryx.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. Another native tree of medium size. Branches spreading and drooping. Form conical. Leaves deeply divided, with pointed lobes.

Q. Phellos. Willow Oak. A native tree of medium size, remarkable for its narrow linear leaves, like those of the Willow.


var. atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Oak. A very distinct and beautiful variety with rich purplish foliage, retaining its color late in autumn. It and the following are decidedly among our most striking ornamental trees.

var. concordia. Golden-leaved Oak. This distinct variety is highly prized in Europe for its beautiful yellow-tinted foliage.

Q. rubra. Red Oak. One of our largest native species, with large deeply cut leaves, of a brilliant red tint in autumn. Tree of fine form and suitable for the lawn or for avenue planting.

RHUS. Sumach.

R. cotinus. Venetian Sumach. Purple Mist. Native of the south of Europe and Asia, and forms a small-sized tree, very ornamental when covered with loose panicles of pale purplish flowers. Also known as the "Smoke Plant."


SALISBURIA. Maiden Hair Tree.

S. adiantifolia. Japan Ginkgo. A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree. Leaves fan-shaped like an Adiantum Fern. Tree of rapid growth, and belonging to the Conifera.

SALIX. Willow.

S. Babylonica. Common Weeping Willow. This well-known weeping tree is from Asia, and grows to a large size. Invaluable for water scenery and low grounds.

var. Salomoni. Salomon's Weeping Willow. A variety of the above with a stronger growth, more glaucous leaves, and apparently larger in all its parts. From France.

S. caprea pendula. Kilmarnock Willow. A variety of the Goat Willow, with decided pendulous branches. When worked standard high it forms a remarkably beautiful small weeping tree.

S. pentandra. Shining-leaved Willow. An English species of small size, noted for its conspicuous, dark-shining leaves, with the appearance of an evergreen.
S. petiolaris. *Rosmarinifolia.* Rosemary-leaved Willow. A shrub, native of this country, with lanceolate, silky leaves, and a rounded head. When grafted standard high, it forms a beautiful specimen.

S. purpurea. American Fountain Willow. A small, slender growing species from Europe. When worked on a tall stem it forms a pretty weeping tree.

**Salix caprea pendula.** (Kilmarnock Willow.) [See page 20.]

**TAXodiæ.** (Bald Cypress.)

*T. distichum.* Deciduous Cypress. Upright and conical in form, growing rapidly, light feathery foliage, and perfectly hardy.

var. pendula. A distinct new form of the above, with decidedly pendulous branches, reaching to the ground.

**TILIA.** Linden.

*T. Americana.* Basswood. American Linden. A large native tree, with large, smooth, heart-shaped leaves. Fine for lawn or street planting.

*T. Europæa.* European Linden. From the middle and north of Europe, and is smaller in all its parts than the preceding, although more dense in form.
var. alba. (argentea.) White-leaved European Linden. One of the most valuable of ornamental trees. Leaves downy-white beneath, and retained until late in autumn. Growth very rapid, outline regular. From Hungary.

var. alba pendula. Weeping Linden. A charming lawn tree, with very graceful drooping branches, and downy-white leaves. It is rapid in growth, entirely hardy, and very conspicuous in a collection.

ULMUS. Elm.

U. Americana. White, or American Elm. A native tree of large size, with spreading head and graceful drooping branches. Very popular in some sections.

U. fulva. Slippery Elm. A native species, with ovate-oblong, downy leaves, forming a small or medium-sized tree. Branches drooping or spreading.

var. pendula. Weeping Slippery Elm. A new and decidedly pendulous variety of a well-known tree. It is noticeable for large healthy foliage and strong growth.

U. racemosa. Corky White Elm. A fine native species often showing corky ridges on the branches. Excellent for lawn use, and forms an attractive avenue.

Deciduous Shrubs.

ACER. Maple.

A. polymorphum. Japan Maple. Of this species we offer several beautiful dwarf varieties, all hardy and reliable. The foliage is of almost every conceivable shape, and the colors embrace the brightest tints of crimson, scarlet, pink, yellow, light and dark green, etc. Imported direct from Japan.

A.MELANCHIER. Juneberry.

A. rotundifolia. Dwarf Juneberry. A dwarf shrub from 2 to 4 feet high, producing numerous pure white flowers, succeeded by sweet edible fruit. Well worthy of cultivation.

AMORPHA. False Indigo.


ARALIA. Angelica-tree, etc.

A. Japonica. Japan Hercules's Club. A large shrub with stout prickly stem and pinnate leaves. Flowers in huge clusters, yellowish-white. Valuable for centres and backgrounds of groups.

AZALEA. False Honeysuckle.

A. amæna. A dwarf hybrid form, quite hardy, producing in early spring a great profusion of rosy red flowers. A bed planted thickly with these produces a very showy effect.

A. arborescens. Smooth Azalea. Of tall growth, producing numerous very fragrant rose-colored flowers in June. A native mountain shrub, much more showy than our common Azalea, and with larger bloom.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.

A. calendulacea. Flame-colored Azalea. Another native mountain species of great excellence, with a profusion of large bright orange-colored blossoms, mostly changing to flame-color. It is entirely hardy, and not difficult to cultivate.

A. Pontica. Pontic Azalea. Our collection of Ghent Azaleas raised from this species embraces flowers of every shade of white, pink, orange, yellow, crimson, etc. They are all hardy, and especially desirable for groups and masses.

A. Vaseyi. Vasey's Rhododendron. Although having deciduous leaves, and with the general aspect of an Azalea, this elegant new native shrub is a true Rhododendron. It is from the mountains of North Carolina, is entirely hardy here and takes kindly to cultivation. The flowers vary from pink to deep rose-color, and the foliage changes in autumn to deep crimson.

BERBERIS. Berberry.

B. vulgaris. European Berberry. An upright spiny shrub, with pendulous yellow flowers and red berries.


B. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Berberry. A very handsome compact plant, entirely hardy, and forms valuable hedges of low growth.

CALYCANthus. Carolina Allspice.

C. glaucus. Sweet-scented Shrub. A native bush, bearing very large, double, purple, fragrant flowers. Leaves glaucous-white beneath. The best species belonging to the genus.

Caragana. Siberian Pea Tree.

C. Siberica. Siberian Caragana. A small tree or large shrub, bearing numerous yellow pea-shaped flowers. Hardy and very desirable.

CASTANEA. Chestnut.

C. pumila. Chinquapin. A miniature Chestnut tree in all its parts, forming a large round bush, and bearing a plentiful crop of small sweet nuts.

Ceanothus. Red-root.


C. occidentalis. A native shrub, with ovate-oblong leaves, and white flowers arranged in spherical heads, resembling those of the Buttonwood Tree.

Cercis. Judas-tree.

C. Japonica. Japan Judas-tree. Not so vigorous in growth as our native species, but more compact in form, with a great profusion of bright rose-colored flowers. One of the best large shrubs we possess.

Citrus. Orange, Lemon.

C. acuminata. **Southern Pepper-Bush.** A large-sized shrub, bearing long racemes of fragrant white flowers, late in summer. Native of the mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, etc., and quite hardy at the North.

C. alnifolia. **Alder-leaved Clethra.** A medium-sized native shrub, with racemes of fragrant white flowers. Desirable.

**Clethra.** **White Alder.**

**C. arborescens.** A large-sized shrub, with yellow pea-shaped flowers early in the season, followed by large, inflated seed-pods.

**C. laciniata.** A stratified shrub, with deep reds and purples in autumn and winter, and orange and yellow in the fall.

**C. paniculata.** A shrub with single red flowers, but its fruit is smaller and not as showy as the other species.

**C. purpurea.** A shrub with dark purple flowers and fruit, forming a beautiful massing in autumn.

**COLUTEA. Bladder Senna.**

**C. arborescens.** A large-sized shrub, with yellow pea-shaped flowers early in the season, followed by large, inflated seed-pods.

**C. Americana.** **American Hazel Nut.** A shrub from 4 to 8 feet high, producing a profusion of small finely flavored nuts.

**C. Avellana.** **European Hazel Nut.** A large shrub, very valuable for massing, and especially desirable for its fine fruit.

**C. americana.** A shrub with small leaves,开着淡黄色的小花。它的果实在秋季成熟，为园林景观增色不少。

**C. Avellana.** **European Hazel Nut.** A large shrub, very valuable for massing, and especially desirable for its fine fruit.

**var. fol. laciniata.** **Cut-leaved Hazel.** A striking and valuable variety with the foliage deeply laciniated or divided. Makes a fine contrast with others of the group.

**var. fol. purpurea.** **Purple-leaved Hazel.** A very conspicuous variety, with large, rich, purple foliage, valuable for massing with other shrubs.

var. fl. alba. WHITE-FLOWERING JAPAN QUINCE. A variety of the above with pale blush flowers in profusion.

DESMODIUM. Tick-Trefoil.

D. penduliflorum. Although mostly an herbaceous plant, the strong growth and bushy habit of this charming species cause it to be classed with the shrubs. In late summer, the plant becomes a mass of drooping pink flowers, and is one of the most ornamental features of the shrubbery.

DEUTZIA. Deutzia.

D. crenata. SCALLOPED-LEAVED DEUTZIA. Like all the genus, this plant is of Japanese origin, perfectly hardy, and produces myriads of drooping white bells.

var. fl. pl. DOUBLE FLOWERING DEUTZIA. The double white flowers are delicately margined with pink. One of the most desirable hardy shrubs.

var. candidissima. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA. A snow-white flower that is especially beautiful, as well as valuable for bouquets, baskets, etc.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DEUTZIA. A form resembling the species in growth and flower, but having the foliage plentifully sprinkled with minute dots and markings of white.

var. "Pride of Rochester." A valuable seedling that originated in the Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.; with fine large panicles of double white flowers, blooming earlier than others.

D. Fortunii. FORTUNE'S DEUTZIA. A new introduction, with dark green foliage and large white bloom.

D. gracilis. SLENDER-GROWING DEUTZIA. Of small size, light green foliage, and delicate, graceful white flowers. Fine for forcing.

D. parviflora. SMALL-FLOWERED DEUTZIA. A very desirable novelty of small size, compact form, handsome foliage, and a great profusion of delicate small pure-white flowers. Should be in every collection.

DIERVILLA. Weigela.

D. Abel Carrière. One of the best of the newer hybrid Weigelas, with deep rose flowers in great profusion.

D. amabilis alba. LOVELY WHITE WEIGEILA. Flowers white, changing to light-blush at maturity. Strong growth.

D. candida. PURE WHITE WEIGEILA. One of the most valuable kinds. Flowers abundant, snow-white at maturity.

D. Eva Rathke. A beautiful new variety of vigorous growth, producing abundantly a crop of bright red flowers. It is a decided acquisition.

D. Loymansi aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED WEIGEILA. A very strong growing variety with rich golden-tinted foliage, forming a fine contrast in a group. An excellent novelty.

D. multiflora floribunda. FREE-FLOWERING WEIGEILA. A remarkably distinct form, producing an abundance of small, bright crimson flowers throughout the season.

D. rosea. ROSE-COLORED WEIGEILA. One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose.

var. nana variegata. DWARF VARIEGATED ROSE WEIGEILA. An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct, and unaffected by the sun.
D. rubra. Light Red-flowering Weigela. Growth like the above, but with light red flowers.

**DIMORPHANTHUS.**

D. Manshuricus. A tall, strong-growing shrub resembling the Aralias. Excellent for introducing into large groups or backgrounds of masses.

**DIRCA. Leatherwood.**

D. palustris. Moose-wood. A peculiar native shrub, very hardy, with light yellow flowers early in spring. Fibrous bark remarkably tough, and used by the Indians for thongs.

**EUONYMUS. Spindle Tree.**


E. Europaeus. Burning Bush From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens. Of large size, with rosy-red pods.


E. verrucosus. (E. nanus monstruosus.) A handsome dwarf shrub, with peculiar warty bark, and producing an abundance of showy fruit in autumn.

**EXOCHORDA. Exochorda.**

E. grandiflora. (Syn. Spiraea grandiflora.) A rare and exceedingly handsome shrub, producing in spring numerous pure white flowers. Hardy and desirable.

**FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.**

F. Fortunii. Fortune’s Forsythia. A new species from Japan, with very distinct dark green leaves, golden-yellow flowers and upright form.


F. viridissima. Very Green Forsythia. Not so straggling as the above, but with similar flowers.

**HIBISCUS. Althaea.**

A large-sized shrub from Syria, of easy cultivation. The following varieties constitute a beautiful show when in bloom, and exhibit a contrast surpassed by few of our really hardy plants. They are especially fine for hedges and screens.


- bicolor. Double white with red stripes.
- carnea pleno. White, tipped with pink.
- Comte des Flandres. Bright maroon.
- Duchesse de Brabant. Deep crimson.
- elegantissima. Bright pink, prettily striped.
- "fleur blanche." Pure white, single flower. Fine.
- Jeanne d’Arc. Pure white, very flat, and superior to any double white known.
- pæoniflora. Large double pink. Very beautiful.
- ranunculæflora. White with maroon centre.
- sanguinea. Dark crimson.
- "Violet clair." Clear violet.
- seedlings. Mixed colors, fine for screens.
HIPPOPHŒ. Sea Buckthorn.


HYDRANGEA. Hydrangea.

H. Hortensia. Garden Hydrangea. Hardy with us in the shade; foliage large, flowers greenish, changing to white, and finally a bright rose color.

var. "Otaksa." New, from Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than the species. Growth vigorous and attractive.

var. ramis-pictis. Purple branched Hydrangea. One of the most valuable new plants. Shoots with a rich reddish-chocolate colored bark, immense heads of pink flowers, and large dark-green foliage. The root is entirely hardy, and in good soil the growth is exceedingly vigorous during summer.


H. paniculata grandiflora. (deutziafolia.) Large Panicled Hydrangea. The finest shrub of recent introduction, and especially beautiful. Flowers in very large panicles, pure white; and the plant is entirely hardy.

HYPERICUM. St. John's-wort.


ILEX. Holly, etc.


ITEA. Itea.

I. Virginica. Native Itea. A low shrub, found wild in low, moist soil. It blooms in simple dense racemes; flowers, pure white.

KERRIA. Corchorus.

K. Japonica. Japan Corchorus. An old cultivated plant, with numerous double yellow flowers; bark, light green.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

L. Ibota. A new hardy plant with narrow lanceolate leaves of a light green color, and numerous slender shoots. It will undoubtedly prove to be a great acquisition either for specimens or for hedging purposes.

L. ovalifolium. Californian Privet. A native of Japan, of rapid growth, with bright green leaves. Excellent for hedging.

var. variegata aurea. Golden Variegated Privet. An elegant new form with distinct yellow markings, standing the sun well. It is entirely hardy, a vigorous grower, and makes a pretty hedge.

L. Sinensis. Chinese Privet. A very distinct and attractive species, with a peculiar whitish or frosty appearance on the bark and foliage. Leaves faintly bordered with white bands.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

The following species are all erect shrubby plants. The climbing vines belonging to this genus will be found under the heading of "Vines."

L. Alberti. Trailing Honeysuckle. An exceedingly pretty little dwarf shrub, with long trailing branches, narrow linear leaves, and small pink flowers.
HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS'S CATALOGUE

L. fragrantissima. EARLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Especially valuable on account of its early blooming, mostly in advance of any hardy shrub. Flowers very pale creamy-white.

L. Tartarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Of large size, from Tartary. Flowers rose colored, abundant.

var. alba. WHITE FLOWERING TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Similar to the preceding, but with nearly pure white flowers.

var. rubra grandiflora. GREAT RED-FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE. The finest of the family. Of strong growth; flowers very abundant, deep rose color, and very attractive.

MAAKIA.

M. Amurense. An attractive new large shrub, or rather small tree, with compound leaves and numerous racemes of drooping fragrant flowers. Decidedly an acquisition.

MYRICA. BAYBERRY.

M. cerifera. WAX-MYRTLE. Quite a large shrub, with delightfully fragrant lanceolate leaves. Found growing in sandy soil, on or near the seashore, etc.

PÆONIA. PEONY.

P. Moutan. TREE PEONY. A native of China, and quite hardy here, although a slight protection is beneficial in preserving the buds from injury.

PHILADELPHUS. SYRINGA.

P. cordifolius. A very stout growing species with light ash-colored bark, large foliage, and beautiful white flowers.

P. coronarius. COMMON MOCK ORANGE, or SYRINGA. A rapid growing, large shrub, with large white fragrant bloom.

var. dianthaeformis plenus. CARNATION-FLOWERED SYRINGA. A superb large double flowering variety, with a pleasant fragrance.

var. folius aureus. GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA. One of the most satisfactory and popular of shrubs, with golden tinted foliage.

P. inodorus. SCENTLESS SYRINGA. A vigorous shrub with very large snow-white flowers, but possessing no fragrance.

var. grandiflorus. LARGE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. Similar to the above but a stronger grower and with larger flowers. It is a valuable shrub for massing.

P. nanus. DWARF SYRINGA. A very diminutive little species scarcely exceeding 18 inches high, with small leaves and flowers.

P. nivalis fl. plena. This is one of the finest varieties in cultivation. Flowers quite double, pure white and fragrant.

P. rosea fl. pl. A very desirable shrub with perfectly double white flowers, resembling Roses; of large size, and good form.

P. sanguineus. RED TWIGGED SYRINGA. A native species, with long, dull red branches, and numerous medium-sized white flowers.

P. Satzumanni. A distinct form with large toothed foliage and large flowers. Growth very strong and upright.

PRUNUS. PLUM AND CHERRY.

P. Japonica multiplex. (Erroneously, Amygdalus pumila.) DOUBLE DWARF ROSE ALMOND. A beautiful little shrub, with a great profusion of very double flowers, like small Roses. Color light rose or pink.
P. Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. One of the most valuable introductions of later years. Foliage and young shoots, rich dark purple in color. Hardy and a fine grower.

P. Sinensis f. pl. (Erroneously, Amygdalus pumila alba.) Double Dwarf White Almond. Similar to the first named, but with pure snow-white flowers. Not a true Almond, although popularly so called.

P. triloba. Double flowering Plum. Of recent introduction from China, with pretty semi-double pink flowers, closely set along the branches, forming a compact spike.

RHODOTYPUS. - RHODOTYPUS.

R. kerrioides. Kerria-like Rhodotypus. A rare shrub from Japan, developing late in summer, numerous pure white flowers.

RIBES. Currant.

R. aureum. Missouri Currant. A native shrub, with yellow flowers, having a delightful spicy fragrance.


SAMBUCUS. Elder.


var. flora pleno. Double-flowering Elder. The individual flowers in the large flat cyme are all double, creating a pretty effect.

S. pubens. Red-berried Elder. Grows to a large size, with warty bark, leaves downy beneath, and brilliant red berries. A showy native shrub, entirely hardy, and desirable.

SPIRÆA. Meadow Sweet.

S. ariæfolia. One of the best of the family, having large panicles of elegant white flowers, very profuse bloomer.


var. bullata. Dwarf Crisp-leaved Spiræa. An exceedingly curious little novelty from Japan, growing only a few inches high, and bearing numerous pink flowers late in the season.

S. Bumalda. In the way of S. callosa, and perhaps a variety of it. Foliage lanceolate; flowers in clusters, rosy-pink. Habit dwarf and compact.

S. callosa. (Fortunii.) Fortune's Spiræa. A choice species; flowers in flat-tish umbels, bright pink, and very showy.


var. rosea superba. A very desirable form with bright rose-colored flowers and blooming freely most of the season.

S. chamaædrifolia. Germander-leaved Spiræa. A low bush, with scolloped leaves, and umbels of small white flowers.

var. aurea. **Golden-leaved Nine Bark.** Very conspicuous from the golden-yellow hue of its foliage; of strong growth.

*S. prunifolia.** **Plum-leaved Spiraea.** Very distinct, with numerous small double white flowers, blooming early.

*S. Reevesi. (lanceolata.) Reeves's Spiraea.** One of the most ornamental. Showy. Flowers pure white, in umbels, and very numerous.

var. fl. pl. **Double-flowering Reeves's Spiraea.** A perfect gem where it succeeds properly. Each individual flower is as double as a Ranunculus, and very conspicuous.

*S. salicifolia.** **Common Meadow Sweet.** Very erect lanceolate leaves; panicles of flowers dense, pure white.

*S. Thunbergi. Thunberg's Spiraea.** A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves, and small white flowers. Unsurpassed for forcing in pots.

*S. tomentosa.** **Hardhack.** A native shrub, with very woolly leaves on the under side, and dense panicles of rose-colored flowers.

*S. trilobata.** **Three-lobed Spiraea.** A very free-flowering shrub, compact in growth, with numerous small white clusters of flowers.

*S. ulmifolia.** **Elm-leaved Spiraea.** A compact bush, with round corymbs of white flowers resembling down.

*S. van Houtti. Van Houtte's Spiraea.** One of the most attractive of the newer Spiraeas, blooming freely and entirely hardy. Flowers pure white.

**STAPHYLEA. Bladder-nut.**

*S. Bumalda.** One of the best hardy shrubs for our climate. The numerous racemes of white bells during spring are especially graceful and beautiful.

*S. pinnata.** **European Bladder-nut.** A tall shrub with pinnate leaves, and drooping clusters of white flowers, followed by large inflated pods containing the bony seeds.

*S. Colchica.** A comparatively new and rare species of smaller growth, more compact in habit, and a greater profusion of pure white flowers than the preceding.

**STEPHANANDRA.**

*S. flexuosa.** A new shrub valuable for the beauty of its foliage, although the flowers are inconspicuous. Leaves fern-like in outline.

**STUARTIA.** **Stuartia.**

*S. pentagyna.** A beautiful native shrub belonging to the Camellia family, with oblong-ovate leaves, and large cream-colored flowers. From the mountains of North Carolina, etc. Not difficult to cultivate, and highly ornamental.

**STYRAX.** **Styrax.**

*S. Japonica.** **Japanese Styrax.** A large shrub or small tree, with numerous drooping panicles of pretty white flowers. Quite rare in cultivation, but especially showy.

**SYNPHORICARPUS. Snowberry.**

*S. racemosus.** **Snowberry.** A medium-sized native shrub; flowers small and numerous; berries abundant; snow-white.

*S. vulgaris.** **Indian Currant.** Beautiful from the profusion of its bright red coral-like berries.

var. variegata. Foliage plentifully sprinkled with clear yellow markings, otherwise as the above.
**SYRINGA. LILAC.**

S. Emodii. **CHINESE LILAC.** A distinct late-blooming species from China, with reddish flowers and peculiar leaves. Hardy and fine.

- var. variegata. **VARIEGATED CHINESE LILAC.** A new form of the above, with immense foliage, beautifully marbled and blotched with yellow and pale green.

S. Japonica. **JAPAN LILAC.** A fine novelty, attaining the size of a tree, with large deep-green glossy foliage, and immense clusters of elegant fragrant flowers late in the season. It is undoubtedly one of the best acquisitions of later years.

S. Josikea. **CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC.** A conspicuous species, of upright growth, with dark shining foliage and rich purple flowers. Blooms after the common species.

S. ligustrina Pekinensis pendula. **NEWweeping LILAC.** An exceedingly graceful new shrub from the mountains of Pekin. When grown as a standard it forms a charming little weeper, especially during the blooming period.

S. Persica. **PERSIAN LILAC.** Medium sized shrub, with small lanceolate leaves, and purple, fragrant flowers.

- var. alba. **WHITE-FLOWERING PERSIAN LILAC.** Similar to the species, excepting in the color of the flowers, which in this is almost white.

- var. laciniata. **CUT-LEAVED LILAC.** Foliage deeply laciniated, presenting a pleasing appearance. Flowers delicately small.

S. villosa. **HAIRY-LEAVED SYRINGA.** A new species from Japan, with foliage resembling the White Fringe, and large trusses of rosy-pink flowers, being remarkably distinct from any other of the family.

S. vulgaris. **COMMON LILAC.** Large shrub, with larger leaves and flowers than the above. Flowers bluish-purple.

- var. alba. **COMMON WHITE LILAC.** Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

- var. Alphonse Lavallée. **A new double lilac, of a distinct shade of rosy-pink.**

- var. Ambroise Verschaffelt. **Fine large trusses of bright rose-color.**

- var. Amethyste. **Another fine novelty, with numerous large panicles of purplish-lilac, turning blue with age.** A great bloomer.

- var. Béranger. **Purplish-lilac panicles of large size.**

- var. Bertha Dammon. **A new reddish-lilac variety.**

- var. Charles X. **Large panicles of reddish-purple flowers.**

- var. corulea superba. **Large trusses of clear blue.**

- var. Dr. Lindley. **Purplish-lilac, in large panicles.** Very fine.

- var. flora plena. **One of the first double varieties, and one of the most deserving.** Bright lilac.


- var. Gloire de Lorraine. **Lilac and red.** Flowers large and fine.

- var. Gloire de la Rochelle. **Beautiful deep lilac color.**

- var. Goliath. **A conspicuous reddish-blue tint, of large size.**

- var. insignis. **Reddish lilac, conspicuous and fine.**

- var. Jean Bart. **Another handsome novelty, with perfectly double flowers of a rich claret-rose color when developed, but dark red in bud.**

- var. Langius. **A delicate shade of lilac, with fawn tint.**

- var. La Tour d’Auvergne. **A new double variety of free-blooming habit, pale rosy-lilac in color.**

- var. Lavanensis. **Beautiful, delicate, rosy lilac.** Large truss.

- var. Le Gaulois. **A beautiful new double lilac, with extra large clusters of bright red flowers.** It is decidedly a great acquisition.
var. Léon Simon. A splendid novelty just introduced into our collections, producing large clusters (or thyrse) of flowers 12 inches long, very compact, perfectly double, bluish color, and light coral tint in bud.

var. Mathieu de Dombasle. A handsome double lilac flower, and large truss.

var. Mme. Lemoine. A new and entirely distinct lilac with fine double flowers of the purest white. Truss very compact, 10 inches long. This is one of the finest introductions of late years.

var. Mme. Moser. Pure white, large truss and flower.

var. Maxime Cornu. A novelty with fine trusses of double pinkish-lilac flowers.

var. Monsieur Lepage. An elegant new variety with very large flowers. Color lilac-blue, whitish outside, in striking contrast to the fundamental tint.

var. nigricans. Very deep purplish-lilac.

var. Président Massart. Large trusses of purplish-lilac, when fully open.

var. Princess Marie. A new snow-white variety, blooming very freely. Strong grower with fine large healthy foliage.

var. Prof. Stockhardt. Large panicles of lavender-colored flowers.


var. rosea grandiflora. Large, deep rosy-purple. A fine variety.


var. "Rubra de Marly." Similar in growth to the species. Flowers purple. The variety used by the Parisian florists for forcing.

var. rubra insignis. Large clusters of reddish-lilac flowers.

var. Saugeana. One of the Persian group, with reddish-purple bloom.

var. Souvenir de la Spath. Certainly the most distinct and beautiful variety so far introduced. Panicles immense and very compact. Florets very large, deep purplish-red. Vigorous.

var. valletiana. Pale lilac or lavender, of fine size.


var. Ville de Troyes. Large fine trusses of rosy-lilac flowers.

var. Virginal. Very large panicles of pure white flowers.

var. Virginité. A beautiful novelty with the same tint as the rose "Souvenir de la Malmaison." Flowers very double and striking.

TAMARIX. TAMARISK.

T. Gallica. (Africaana.) FRENCH TAMARISK. A tall, graceful shrub, with small foliage, and small, rosy-purple flowers.

T. tetrandra. The most beautiful of the genus, blooming late in summer. Pale pink.

VIBURNUM. ARROW ROOT.

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. Leaves heart-shaped, covered beneath with a mealy pubescence. Flowers white.

V. macrocephalum. LARGE-HEADED VIBURNUM. Very scarce and showy. Conspicuous for its very large heads of snow-white flowers in early summer.

V. opulus. CRANBERRY TREE. Large native shrub, with Hydrangea-like flowers, and large, red, acid fruit.
OBNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.

var. sterilis. SNOWBALL. GUELDER ROSE. A common, well-known large shrub, with balls of pure white, sterile flowers.

V. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.

XANTHOCERAS.

X. sorbifolia. A beautiful small tree, or large shrub, with foliage resembling the Mt. Ash. The numerous long racemes of almost white flowers remind one of the Wistaria.

Evergreen Shrubs.

AUCUBA. AUCUBA.

A. Japonica. THE GOLD DUST TREE. Hardy at the North on the north side of buildings in the shade. Foliage very beautifully spotted over with golden yellow.

A. macrophylla dentata. LARGE TOOTH-LEAVED AUCUBA. Desirable for its fine, large dentate foliage, rich dark glossy green in color. Hardy, if well-protected.

BUXUS. BOX.

B. sempervirens. COMMON TREE BOX. A shrub of the largest size, succeeding well in the shade. Foliage deep green.

var. argentea. SILVER VARIEGATED BOX. The ovate leaves are conspicuously marked with white bands.

var. aurea. GOLDEN VARIEGATED BOX. The ovate leaves in this are irregularly marked with yellow.

var. myrtifolia. MYRTLE-LEAVED BOX. Forms a regular cone, with rather small obovate leaves. Desirable.

var. suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. The common variety used for edging. It makes a pretty, globular specimen.

var. thymifolia. THYME-LEAVED BOX. Very small lanceolate leaves; habit compact; growth slow.

B. Sinensis. CHINESE BOX. A native of China, with large foliage, greatly diversified in the various kinds.

The following are all distinct and quite handsome:

var. angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED CHINESE BOX.

var. latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED CHINESE BOX.

var. longifolia. LONG-LEAVED CHINESE BOX.

var. rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED CHINESE BOX.

EUONYMUS. SPINDLE TREE.

E. Japonicus. JAPAN EUONYMUS. Hardy in protected situations. Leaves leathery and glossy.

var. argenteus. SILVER VARIEGATED EUONYMUS. Foliation distinctly marked with white.

var. "Duc d'Anjou." A new and attractive French variety, with prettily tinted foliage, and of quite rapid growth. One of the best novelties in this department.

E. radicans. TRAILING EUONYMUS. A dwarf, vine-like plant, with evergreen leaves. Fine for partial shade.

var. variegata. WHITE VARIEGATED TRAILING EUONYMUS. A decided acquisition. The plant is of a creeping character, with small, ovate leaves, distinctly marked with pure white stripes and blotches.
KALIFIA.  AMERICAN LAUREL.

K. latifolia.  CALICO BUSH.  A large shrub, with ovate lanceolate leaves, bright shining green, and large, light rose-colored flowers.

MAHONIA.  Ashberry.

M. aquifolium.  HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA.  A beautiful Holly-like shrub with erect racemes of golden-yellow flowers.

M. Bealii.  JAPAN MAHONIA.  Much larger than M. aquifolium, with fine large leaves, beautiful racemes of yellow flowers, and clusters of dark purple fruit.

YUCCA.  Adam's Needle.

Y. filamentosa.  THREADY ADAM'S NEEDLE.  A tropical-looking plant, with long, narrow leaves; the flower-stalk rising from the centre, bearing numerous creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers.

Vines.

AKEBIA.  Akebia.

A. quinata.  JAPAN AKEBIA.  A newly-introduced vine from Japan, with pretty foliage, and clusters of purplish, fragrant flowers.  Very handsome, hardy and desirable.

AMPELOPSIS.  Ampelopsis.

A. quinquefolia.  VIRGINIAN CREEPER.  A native plant, of vigorous growth, with digitate leaves, turning rich crimson in the autumn.  Frequently called American Ivy.

A. Roylii.  ROYLE'S NEW AMPELOPSIS.  A splendid novelty, with very large foliage, changing in the autumn to deep purple.  Growth rapid.

A. Veitchii.  VEITCH'S AMPELOPSIS.  JAPANESE IVY.  A recent introduction from Japan, entirely hardy, with small foliage, turning brilliant red in the autumn.  It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

A. variegata.  Variegated-leaved Ampelopsis.  A slender, although rapid grower, with small foliage, plentifully striped and dashed with pure white and pink.

CELASTRUS.  Staff Tree.

C. scandens.  CLIMBING CELASTRUS.  A twining vine, with ovate leaves and greenish flowers; but with orange-colored pods, and brilliant scarlet seed coverings.

CLEMATIS.

This is beyond doubt the handsomest class of vines for covering arbors, trellises, etc., that has yet been introduced.  The colors of the flowers vary from white to deep purple, and in size from the little fragrant white flammula to the large Japanese varieties.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.

LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES.


Enchantress. Double white, the centre flushed with rose. Large and distinct.

Gem. Deep lavender blue, blooming frequently during the season.


Henryi. A large showy single white flower. One of the most reliable.

Jackmannii. (Jackman.) Deep violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance. Perhaps the best variety for general cultivation.

Lanuginosa candida. Large single white flowers, blooming freely.


Madame Grange. Crimson violet, tinted with red in the centre.

Ramona. Deep rich lavender, very large, and blooming all the season.

Sir Garnet Wolseley. Bluish or light lavender, with distinct purplish bar.

Velutina purpurea. A very distinct and pretty flower, blackish-mulberry tin.

SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

C. coccinea. A Southern native species, quite hardy here. Bright scarlet with yellow tips.

C. crispa. Another pretty Southern vine, with pale-blue, bell-shaped flowers.

C. flammula. Flowers are very abundant, in large clusters of small pure white, very fragrant flowers.

C. paniculata. One of the newer introductions, and a decided acquisition. It is a rampant grower, and bears a profusion of large panicles of snow-white, star-shaped flowers late in summer.

C. vitalba. The "Traveler's Joy" of Europe. A rampant grower, with large clusters of fragrant creamy-white bloom.

C. viticella. A graceful climber with numerous lilac or blue bells. Very hardy and desirable.
HEDERA. Ivy.

H. hibernica. (Irish Ivy.) Large foliage, hardy; strong grower.

var. marginata. A new French variety, with distinct variegation. It is certainly one of the best of the fancy Ivies.

JASMINUM. Jessamine.

J. nudiflorum. Naked-flowering Jessamine. Blooms very early in the season; a few warm days being sufficient to open its golden-yellow flowers.


LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

L. brachypoda. New Japan Evergreen Honeysuckle. Especially valuable for its remarkably vigorous growth and numerous white and yellow fragrant flowers.

var. aurea reticulata. Golden-veined Honeysuckle. A newer form, with elegantly veined and nettled foliage. Succeeds well in every situation here.

L. Fraseri. Fraser's Honeysuckle. Broad oval leaves, hairy beneath; with clusters of handsome orange or yellow flowers.

L. Halliana. Hall's New Japan Honeysuckle. A new kind, and probably a mere form of L. brachypoda, with pure white, exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is undoubtedly a great acquisition.


L. Japonica. Evergreen Honeysuckle. An old favorite, holding its leaves mainly through the winter. Flowers red, yellow and white; variegated; sweet scented.

L. periclymenum var. Belgicum. Monthly Dutch Honeysuckle. Blooms throughout the season; flowers exceedingly fragrant, red and yellow color.

L. sempervirens. Red Coral, or Red Trumpet Honeysuckle. A common native vine, appropriate for trellises and rock-work. Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped.

var. flavo. Yellow Coral Honeysuckle. A mere form of the above with pretty yellow tubular flowers in clusters.

PASSIFLORA. Passion-Flower.

P. incarnata. An herbaceous vine, with large three-lobed leaves, and attractive flesh-colored flowers.

P. lutea. A smooth, slender vine, native of the Western States, with small three-lobed leaves, and very small greenish-yellow bloom.

PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine.

P. Graeca. Grecian Silk Vine. A valuable, hardy, vigorous growing vine, with rich, velvety, purple flowers, beautiful foliage, and silky tufted seeds.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA. Climbing Hydrangea.


TECOMA. Trumpet Flower.

T. grandiflora. Great Trumpet Flower. A splendid climber, with large, showy, pale orange-colored flowers, pendulous from the ends of the branches.
T. radicans. American Trumpet Vine. Has much smaller flowers than the above; long, tubular, dark orange-scarlet color.

T. Thunbergi. Thunberg's Trumpet Flower. A new and distinct species, with deep green, crimped, glossy foliage, and pale orange, large flowers.

VINCA. Periwinkle.

V. major. Greater Periwinkle. The largest of a genus of trailing evergreens; leaves large, ovate, deep green. Flowers large, pale blue.

var. elegantissima. Is merely a form of the above, with yellow splashes and stripes on the foliage. Excellent for vases, rock-work edgings of beds, etc.

V. minor. Lesser Periwinkle. Much smaller in all its parts than the foregoing, with very dark green, shining leaves, and purplish-blue flowers.

var. fl. alba. White-flowering Periwinkle. Similar to the species in growth, but with white bloom.

var. fl. rosea plena. Double Rose-flowering Periwinkle. Forms little rosettes of purplish rose-colored flowers.

WISTARIA. Wistaria.


var. alba. White-flowering Chinese Wistaria. Differs from the above merely in the color of its flowers, which in this is pure white.

var. fl. pl. Double-flowering Wistaria. This new variety is considered to be one of the finest introductions of later years. The individual flowers are very double; otherwise as the species.

W. frutescens. American Wistaria, or Glycine. Not so rampant a grower as the above, and with shorter, denser, and darker blue flowers.


Hedge Plants.

Whether for defensive or ornamental purposes, a well-kept hedge forms one of the most attractive features about a residence. A defensive hedge, to answer every requirement, should be of rapid growth, hardy, adapted to all soils, bear the shears with impunity, and be well supplied with sharp, strong thorns. Such essentials, we believe, are contained in the Osage Orange, more fully than in any other plant used for this purpose.

For ornamental hedging, the Evergreens must take precedence, combining, as they do, a cheerful verdure all the year round, rapidity of growth, compactness of form, and a perfect disregard of the shears. "Evergreen hedges may very properly be divided into two distinct classes, which, in the planting, selection of varieties, and after-management, differ very essentially from each other: first, those intended strictly for shelter, or to conceal unsightly objects; and, secondly, the true ornamental hedge. The former require less care, and are intended mainly for the unfrequented portion of the grounds, and very frequently need no attention, excepting an occasional clipping of the stronger branches, and a heading-in of the taller plants. "What is needed more particularly in a screen or barrier to break the force of storms is a strong growing, hardy species that is not easily affected by the wind, and such we find in the hardier class of Pines and Spruces."—(Hoopes's Book of Evergreens.)
Among deciduous trees and plants, are very many that are admirably suited for hedge plants; and, lastly, flowering shrubs, with their annual wealth of bloom, form exceedingly attractive screens and barriers.

As a general rule of guidance, we offer the following brief hints on their management: After thoroughly working the soil, at least six feet wide, and as long as the hedge is to extend, open a trench through the middle of the strip, and with a careful person to hold and range the plants, let one or more assistants thoroughly pulverize and fill in the soil about the roots.

Before setting, dip each plant in a thin puddle of mud, and place them from 15 to 18 inches apart, in the row, except Osage Orange, California Privet and Pyrus Japonica, which should be but 9 inches.

For prices and sizes of Hedge plants see Special List.

Hardy Perennials.

Under this heading we group a choice collection of hardy plants, any of which will be sure to give entire satisfaction to all lovers of flowers. Good light garden soil is sufficient for the majority of the species, and a slight coat of long strawy manure during winter will be all the protection they need. Many species show to great advantage on a rockery, and all make a beautiful show when grouped together in a bed.

Achillea millefolium rubrum. Reddish flowers.
A. tomentosa. Dense woolly foliage, and yellow flowers.
Amsonia salicifolia. Bright blue flowers in terminal clusters.
Anthemis tinctoria. Chamomile. Pale yellow flowers, and blooming all the season.

Aquilegia. "Columbine" In variety, very desirable, hardy, and beautiful.
Arenaria stricta. Small dwarf plant, pure white, for rock-work.
Asclepias tuberosa. "Butterfly Weed." Bright orange bloom.
A. incarnata. Beautiful flesh-colored bloom.
Astilbe Japonica. Numerous panicles of pure white flowers.
Betonica officinalis. Heads of bright scarlet flowers.
Boltonia latisauqua. Resembles an Aster, with purplish flowers.

Campanula. Several distinct species. Hardy and very attractive, white and blue bells.
Cassia Marylandica. "Wild Senna." Three to four feet high, shrub-like, with yellow flowers.
Centaurea declinata. About 12 or 15 inches high, with purplish bloom.
Cerastium oblongifolium. Flowers pure white, fine for rock-work.

Chrysanthemums. One of the finest of florist's flowers. Our collection is very rich in the three classes of Pompone, Chinese and Japanese varieties.
Coreopsis. Two species. Tall plants with golden bloom.
Delphinium. "Larkspur." Several beautiful varieties.
Dicentra eximia. A rare native species with pink bloom.
Dictamnus fraxinella. 1 to 2 feet high. Pale purple flowers in early summer.
Eupatorium ageratoides. Bears corymbs of white flowers.
E. aromaticum. Large clusters of pure white bloom.
Geranium. Three hardy species of easy culture in open air.
Helenium Bolanderi. A California Sunflower, very handsome.
H. autumnale. Blooms in September, bright yellow.
Helianthus. Three species. Flowers yellow and very showy.
Hemerocallis. Several elegant species. Yellow and orange bloom.
Hibiscus Moscheutos. Very large white or pink flowers. Plant 4 or 5 feet high.
Iris Germanica. "German Flag." Many beautiful colors, assorted. Also several botanical species of merit, including I. Siberica and varieties.
Lychnis chalcedonica fl. pl. Bright scarlet and double, blooming in clusters.
Lysimachia clethroides. Beautiful white flowers.
Lythrum roseum superbum. Long spikes of purple bloom.

Nymphaea odorata.

Opuntia Rafinesquii. (Cactus.)

Nymphaea odorata. "Water Lily." Pure white, very fragrant.
Genothera fruticosa major. Numerous bright lemon-yellow flowers.
Opuntia Rafinesquii. A hardy trailing Cactus, very showy. Large yellow bloom.
Pachysandra procumbens. Very dwarf, blooms early, white.
Paeony. Several elegant Belgian varieties.
Pardanthus Chinensis. "Blackberry Lily." Flowers orange color.

P. lutea. Small roundish leaves, and very small greenish-yellow bloom. Native.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. Very tall, long racemes of bright scarlet flowers.

P. digitalis. Large showy bell-shaped pale flowers.

Phlox maculata hybrida. "Garden Phlox." An elegant variety imported from the best European collections. All colors named.

Passiflora incarnata.

P. lutea.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi.

P. digitalis.

Phlox maculata hybrida.

Phlox stellaria. About 18 inches high, bright blue.


Polemonium reptans. Corymbs of pale-blue flowers.

Phlox stellaria.

P. subulata.

Plumbago Larpentæ.

Polemonium reptans.

Rhexia Virginica. Flowers bright reddish-purple.

Rudbeckia. Four species. Mostly tall, with golden-yellow flowers during summer.

Salvia lyrata. Pale-blue flowers in spikes.

Saxifraga crassifolia. Hardy, blooms very early, flowers pink. Leaves succulent.

Sedum. "Stone Crop." Hardy little succulents, pretty on rock-work, etc. Yellow and pink bloom. Several kinds.

Silphium laciniatum. Deeply cut leaves, and large yellow flowers on tall stems.

S. perfoliatum. Several feet high, flowers bright yellow.

Solidago. "Golden Rod." Several bright species.

Spiraea aruncus. "Goat's Beard." Three or four feet high, with large panicles of small white bloom.

S. lobata. "Queen of the Prairie." Flowers deep peach-blossom color, in panicles.

S. palmata. A showy species, with bright rose-colored bloom.


S. venusta rosea. Flowers bright rose color, very attractive.

Thalictrum aquilegiafolium. Attractive foliage, in large panicles of pale lemon-colored flowers.
**Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Etc.**

T. flexuosum. Two to three feet high. Yellow, fringe-like flowers.


Tricyrtis hirta. Tall Japanese plant, with curious spotted bloom.

Veronica. A fine species, with spikes of deep-blue flowers.

Viola odorata. "Sweet-scented Violets." All the choice varieties are kept in stock.

V. striata. Tall creamy-white flowers, with occasional stripes.

V. variegata. Curiously striped flowers. Quite showy.

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**Ornamental Grasses.**

**Eulalia Japonica.** Green foliage. Growth strong. Fine for groups.


" " zebrina. Striped crosswise. Entirely distinct.

" " gracillima univittata. A remarkably graceful and delicate new form, with long, slender, narrow curving foliage. Color bright-green with a distinct whitish midrib.

**Erianthus Ravennæ.** A tall-growing hardy grass, with white plumes.

Gynerium argenteum. (Pampas.) Rather tender; requires protection.


Phalaris arundinacea picta. (Ribbon-grass.) Dwarf creeping habit.

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**Bulbs and Tubers.**

**CLASS I. HARDY BULBS.**

All bulbs enumerated in this class should be planted in the autumn to insure good results. The soil should be rich, light and thoroughly drained. Dig deeply and pulverize perfectly. In planting, set the bulbs from two to six inches deep, depending upon their size, and envelop each in pure sand.

For pot culture, give good drainage in a four or five inch pot, and use a soil composed of rotted sods, bar sand, and decomposed manure. About one-third of the bulb
should be above the surface of the soil, and the base must rest upon pure sand. Allow them to remain cool and moist in a dark place until the roots have almost filled the pots. Gradually give them heat and light, and water sparingly at first. From one to five or six bulbs may be used to a pot, according to size.


**Bulbocodium vernum.** "Spring Meadow Saffron." Blooms very early. Four to six inches high. Pale violet.

**Convallaria majalis.** "Lily of the Valley." An old garden-plant, with numerous small, fragrant white bells. Likes shade.

**Crocus.** One of the earliest of our spring flowers. Several colors assorted.

**Crown Imperial.** A tall plant with clusters of large drooping showy bells near the summit. Blooms early in spring.


**Hyacinths.** Single and Double. Named varieties and assorted colors. Undoubtedly one of the finest of hardy bulbs.

**Jonquils.** Bloom early. Flowers yellow, and delightfully fragrant. Dwarf.

**Leucojum aestivum and vernum.** "Summer and Spring Snowflakes." White bells with green tips.

Lilium. The Queen of bulbs. The following Lilies are all hardy, bloom freely, and are easily grown.
L. auratum. "Golden banded Lily." Large, white, with maroon spots, and yellow bands down the centre of each petal.
L. Canadense. Native, yellow spotted.
L. candidum. "Old Garden Lily." Pure white and very fragrant.

L. longiflorum. Long, funnel-shaped, pure white, fragrant.
L. longiflorum floribunda or Harris. A new variety of the above, producing from four to eight flowers to a stem. A grand improvement.

L. speciosum roseum. (L. lancifolium.) A fine Japan species. White, with rose-colored spots. Large flowers.
L. speciosum album. A variety of the above, with pure white bloom.
L. umbellatum. Bright red, with small black spots. Very distinct.

Narcissus. An old garden flower, of various tints of yellow and orange. Several varieties, named.
Scilla. Small, early flowering bulbs, bright or deep blue in color. Two kinds.

CLASS II. TENDER BULBS.

Caladiums. Plants with arrow-shaped leaves, elegantly variegated. Suitable for pot-culture only.
Cannas. Strong-growing plants, unexcelled for subtropical bedding. Several splendid varieties-named.
Colocasia esculenta. Robust plant, with enormous leaves. Requires plenty of water and a rich soil.
Dahlia. We offer a complete collection of both large and small flowering kinds.
Gladiolus. Summer blooming bulbs of every imaginable color. A choice set of named as well as mixed kinds.
Oxalis. Greenhouse bulbs, requiring very little heat. Excellent for baskets, etc.
Tritoma. Often called "Red-hot Poker plant," in allusion to its large orange-scarlet spikes of flowers.
Tuberoses. "Double Italian." Very popular for its spikes of creamy-white fragrant flowers. The "Pearl," a newer variety, is dwarfer in growth.
Roses.

As the Rose has always held the foremost rank in the entire list of cultivated plants, and fairly earned the title of the "Queen of Flowers," we have, in accordance with the popular demand for the past forty-two years, made its cultivation a prominent feature in the floral department of our establishment. We cannot say that we grow every variety known, neither have we the least ambition so to do; but, in justice to ourselves, we desire to state that the list we offer to our customers assuredly embraces all the desirable qualities that any one can justly expect in these lovely flowers. Every new variety that promises to be valuable is put on trial as soon as it is introduced, and, if found wanting in any of the requisite essentials, it is dropped at once to make room for others that we know to be superior.

CLASS I.—HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

There can be no question as to the superior value of this group of hardy Roses. They embrace all the requisites of perfection, except the one quality of being ever-blooming, and even in this they are not entirely deficient, as some varieties flower occasionally during the autumn months. The numerous kinds, especially of recent introduction, embrace some of the greatest acquisitions to the flower garden, being of the largest size, rich in color, and of delightful fragrance. A strong soil is absolutely necessary to grow them in perfection, and frequent applications of liquid manure early in the season will prove highly beneficial.

This class is the Remontant of the French growers.
Abel Carrière. (E. Verdier, 1875.) A vigorous grower. Flowers rich velvety-maroon, shaded with violet; large, full, and of fine form. One of the best dark Roses.

Alfred Colomb. (Lacharme, 1865.) This fine variety is only exceeded in popularity by its parent, Gen. Jacqueminot. It is quite a free grower, with handsome foliage, and a free bloomer. Flowers brilliant clear red, large and full, with a perfect globular form.

Anna Alexieff. (Margottin, 1859.) Growth vigorous; fine for massing. Bright rose color, large, full, and a free bloomer. Excellent habit.

Anna de Diesbach. (Lacharme, 1858.) Sometimes known as the Glory of France. Of vigorous growth, and forces well. Color, clear carmine rose, large and cupped. Seedling from La Reine.

Baronne de Bonstetten. (Liébaut, 1871.) Very deep red and crimson, in the way of M. Boncenne, but larger, fuller, and of more vigorous growth.

Baronne Prévost. (Desprez, 1832.) One of the finest old varieties, of very robust growth, and an abundant bloomer. Beautiful pale rose, large and full.

Baronne de Rothschild. (Perret, 1867.) Syn. Mme. la Baronne de Rothschild. A robust grower, and especially desirable, but difficult to propagate. Beautiful clear pale rose, tinted with white. Very large and double.

Black Prince. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1866.) Dark crimson, cupped, large, full, fine shaped. One of the best very dark Roses, although only medium in growth.

Blanche Lafitte. (Pradel, 1851.) Belongs to the Hybrid Noisette class, in the way of Coquette des Blanches, but with larger, darker foliage, and a stronger grower than the latter. Flowers pale pink and white, and of good shape.

Captain Christy. (Lacharme, 1874.) A beautiful, large, full Rose, very tender flesh-colored. Best of its tint. Moderate grower.

Caroline de Sansal. (Desprez, 1849.) A fine grower and free bloomer. Color, pale flesh, prettily shaded; large and full, with a flattened surface. One of the finest old varieties.

Charles Lefèbvre. (Lacharme, 1861.) This fine Rose grows vigorously, and blooms freely. Bright crimson with a purplish centre, large, very double and of good form. A seedling from Gen. Jacqueminot.

Charles Margottin. (Margottin, 1865.) Vigorous growth; brilliant carmine with fiery-red centre, large, full and very sweet.

Climbing Jules Margottin. (Cranston, 1875.) A very vigorous sport from the old Rose, Jules Margottin. Bright cherry-rose, fine form, and freely produced. One of the best Pillar Roses.

Climbing Victor Verdier. (G. Paul, 1871.) Another excellent Pillar Rose of strong growth, with showy rosy carmine flowers, large, full and abundant.

Comtesse de Sereny. (Lacharme, 1875.) Vigorous grower and fine foliage. Flesh-color, tinted with pale rose, very large, full, free and excellent. Blooms freely, late in the season.

Coquette des Alpes. (Lacharme, 1887.) A free grower and abundant bloomer. Almost pure white, medium size, good form. Belongs to the Hybrid Noisette class. One of the very best of the whites.

Coquette des Blanches. (Lacharme, 1872.) Similar to the above, but of a purer white. Habit of growth more compact. Also a Hybrid Noisette.

Countess of Oxford. (Guillot père, 1870.) Bright carmine red, shaded, very large, full and of fine form. One of the best of its color, and of good growth.

Crown Prince. (W. Paul & Son, 1880.) Growth vigorous; flowers bright purple shaded with crimson, very large and double. A free bloomer, and said to force well under glass.
**Duchess of Albany.** (Wm. Paul & Son.) A very beautiful new Rose in the way of *La France*, but larger in size, and deeper in color. A first-class variety for forcing under glass.

**Duke of Edinburg.** (W. Paul & Son, 1868.) Of free growth and bloom. Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded with maroon, large and full.

**Earl of Dufferin.** (A. Dickson, 1883.) Velvety crimson shaded with maroon, large, full, and finely formed. Blooms continuously during summer.

**Fisher Holmes.** (E. Verdier, 1865.) A strong grower, with beautiful large brilliant reddish scarlet flowers, shaded with deep velvety crimson, full and of excellent form.

**François Levet.** (Leect, 1881.) Grows vigorously, and blooms abundantly, especially during autumn. Color, clear pale rose, medium size.

**Géant des Batailles.** (Nérand, 1846.) An old Rose of only moderate growth, and inclining to mildew, but the flowers are unsurpassed in brilliancy. Intense dazzling scarlet-crimson, large, full, and very sweet.

**Général Jacqueminot.** (Rousselle 1853.) Unquestionably the most popular Rose for cut flower work in the entire list. Very vigorous grower, and free bloomer. Brilliant crimson, large, not full, but producing splendid buds.

**General Washington.** (Granger, 1861.) Moderate growth, and wonderfully free bloomer. Color, bright reddish crimson, large, very full, with a flattened form. Very desirable.

**Gloire de Margottin.** (Margottin père, 1888.) One of the most brilliant red roses in cultivation. Large, full, and handsomely formed.

**Gloire Lyonnaise.** (Guillot fils, 1885.) White, slightly tinted with yellow. New color. Novelty.

**John Hopper.** (Ward, 1892.) An excellent variety of vigorous growth, with large, full, rose-colored flowers, crimson centres. Raised from Jules Margottin.

**Jules Margottin.** (Margottin, 1853.) A standard old variety, of good quality. Strong growth; bright cherry-red, large, full, and blooms freely.

**La Reine.** (Laffay, 1843.) A valuable, vigorous old Rose. Color, rosy pink, tinted with lilac, very large and full, and blooms freely.

**Lord Bacon.** (W. Paul & Son, 1884.) Deep crimson shaded with scarlet and velvety black. A free bloomer.

**Louis Van Houtte.** (Lacharme, 1869.) Only a moderate grower. reddish scarlet and amaranth, shaded, large and full, beautiful globular form.

**Mabel Morrison.** (Broughton, 1878.) The finest white Hybrid Perpetual Rose in cultivation, of robust growth, and free blooming habit. Flowers pale pink in autumn. A sport from Mme. Rothschild, but purer in color.

**Mme. Charles Wood.** (E. Verdier, 1861.) A fine grower and free bloomer all through the season. Bright crimson, very large, mostly full, and very effective for bedding.

**Mme. Gabriel Luizet.** (Lébaud, 1878.) Delicate pale pink, large and full. One of the very best of its peculiar color.

**Magna Charta.** (W. Paul & Son, 1870.) This grand Rose is a strong grower, a very free bloomer, and has magnificent foliage. Color bright pink, suffused with carmine. Very large, full and of excellent form.

**Marshall P. Wilder.** (Ellwanger & Barry, 1884.) Cherry-carmine, very free bloomer. New.

**Maurice Bernardin.** (Granger, 1861.) A strong-growing seedling of Général Jacqueminot, and quite a free bloomer. Light crimson, large and full.

**Merveille de Lyon.** (Pernet, 1883.) A remarkably fine white variety, some-
times tinted with satin-rose. Very large, full and cupped. A robust grower and free bloomer.

_Paeonia._ (Goubaut, 1841.) An excellent old Rose, of vigorous growth. Fine reddish-crimson, large, full, and freely produced.

_Paul Neyron._ (Levet, 1878.) Raised from Victor Verdier, and a vigorous grower. Probably the largest flower belonging to this class. Color, dark rose, fine form and habit.

_Pierre Notting._ (Portemer, 1863.) Growth strong. Very dark red, shaded with violet, large and full, with a globular form. Good habit.

_Pride of Waltham._ (W. Paul & Son, 1881.) One of the best of the newer Roses. Of vigorous growth, and excellent habit. Delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose. Large and full.

_Prince Camille de Rohan._ (E. Verdier, 1881.) A fine old Rose. Crimson-maroon, very rich and velvety. Large and full. Vigorous growth.

_Ulrich Brunner fils._ (Levet, 1889.) A seedling from Paul Neyron, of strong growth, with bright cherry-red flowers, very large and full. In all respects a remarkably fine Rose.

_Vick's Caprice._ (Vick.) Decidedly distinct, as each satiny-pink petal is prettily striped with white and bright carmine. A good grower and free bloomer.


_White Baroness._ A distinct sport from Baronne de Rothschild, with pure white flowers, large and full. A robust grower.

_Xavier Olibo._ (Lacharme, 1891.) Of only moderate growth, but a fine Rose for forcing. Velvety blackish-red, shaded with amaranth, large and full.

**CLASS II.—EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.**

We group together under the one general heading of Ever-Blooming, all varieties that flower freely throughout the season. It comprises the Teas, Bourbons, Bengals or Chinas, Noisettes, and Polyanthas, together with all their numerous intermediate forms and hybrids. As a rule they are not entirely hardy in the Northern States without protection, but the dwarfer kinds are readily preserved by cutting the entire plant down in the autumn to within six or eight inches of the ground, and covering with long strawy stable manure. The exquisite buds produced by some of the varieties, and the delightful fragrance of others, especially the Teas, render them very popular for house-plants. They are also especially desirable for planting closely in beds, when they will present a mass of flowers all the season. The Noisette class are adapted for pillars and verandas, being naturally strong growers with beautiful fragrant flowers.

_American Beauty._ (Bancroft, 1838.) Although strictly a Hybrid Tea, this elegant Rose is usually classed among the Hybrid Perpetuals, owing to its vigorous growth. Very large, double, bright carmine-red. Fine for forcing.

_Ana Marie de Montravel._ (Vie. Rambouix, 1879.) A desirable little Polyantha Rose, of moderately rapid growth, with small double pure white flowers in abundance.

_Bon Silène._ (Hardy, 1889.) One of the very best varieties for cut-flower work. Color, bright rose, delicately tinted with fawn, sometimes quite light. The buds are large, rounded, and deliciously scented. A free grower and bloomer.

_Bridesmaid._ A very valuable new Tea Rose, a sport from the Catherine Mermet. It is a charming, clear bright pink in color, and much superior to its well-known parent. It forces very well under glass, and is already very popular with our florists.

_Catherine Mermet._ (Guillot fils, 1869.) Another very desirable variety for
forcing under glass. Flesh-color, beautifully shaded, large, full, and of elegant form, with a fine fragrance. It is a free grower, and profuse bloomer.


Chromatella. (Coquerel, 1842.) Sym. Cloth of Gold. A superb climbing Noisette, especially adapted to the Southern States. Flowers very large and double, bright golden yellow. The true variety is scarce in collections.

Clotilde Soupert. (Soupert & Notting, 1890.) A beautiful new Polyantha Rose. White shaded with pink. A free-grower, and an exceedingly free-bloomer, making a very desirable and showy variety for outdoor bedding.

Cornelia Cook. (Cook, 1855.) A grand Rose when cultivated successfully. Of the largest size, perfect form, and pure white, occasionally with a slight tint. Does finely under glass. From Devoniensis.

Devoniensis. (Foster, 1838.) A very popular old variety, and one of the best for general culture. Color, pale yellow to creamy white, large and full, with a fine fragrance.

Duchess of Edinburgh. (Nabonnand, 1875.) An elegant dark variety, either for culture under glass or in the open ground. Probably a Bengal, although introduced as a Tea. Color, deep crimson in bud; large and full flower. Blooms freely.

Empress of China. (Jackson & Perkins, 1893.) A valuable novelty, blooming continuously all the season, and forming shoots six to eight feet long in one year. As a climber it is superior to the Prairie class, being entirely hardy, and a free-bloomer in the autumn. Color, rosy-red or pink; slightly fragrant; medium size.


Gloire de Dijon. (Jacotet, 1853.) One of the most valuable old varieties, and especially so for forcing. Very vigorous in growth, forming a good climber. Color, yellow, shaded with salmon, very large and full. A superb bud. Useful at the South in the open air.

Hermosa. (Menchesau, 1849.) This beautiful old Rose is almost too well-known and appreciated to need a description. For bedding it is unsurpassed, and is quite hardy. Rosy-pink; an abundant bloomer.

Jeanne Drivon. (Schwartz, 1883.) A desirable Polyantha Rose, very small and double, white edged and shaded with pink. Distinct and beautiful. Fine for cemeteries.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (Lambert & Reiter, 1893.) Pure white with a very pale lemon tint in the centre. A grand new Hybrid Tea for forcing under glass. Flowers of large size, full, and are produced in great abundance.

La France. (Guillot fius, 1857.) A Hybrid Tea with a hardy constitution. Moderate grower, but abundant bloomer. Pale peach color with rose centre, large and full, forming exquisite buds. Fine for forcing purposes.

La Princesse Véra. (Nabonnand, 1876.) One of the newer varieties that may be extensively planted, both under glass and in the open ground. Pale flesh with a coppery tint. Large and double. Makes an elegant bud as well as perfect flower.

Letty Coles. (Keynes, 1877.) A beautiful variety, forming charming buds in the forcing-house, of a pretty rose color. It is a vigorous growing sport from Mme. Willermoz.

Luciole. (Guillot, 1887.) A valuable forcing Rose, blooming freely, and growing vigorously. Very sweet; bright rosy-crimson, with yellowish tints, large and full. Forms charming buds.
Mme. Caroline Testout. (Pernet-Ducher, 1891.) An elegant Rose of recent introduction, belonging to the Hybrid Tea class. The color is clear pink, and the fragrance very pronounced. It is in the way of La France, but a superior variety.

Mme. Cusin. (Guillot, 1882.) A pretty pink tint shaded with crimson. Grows thrifty, and blooms very profusely. An excellent Rose.

Mme. de Watteville. (Guillot, 1884.) Salmon-white, bordered with bright rose. Large and full. Elegant long buds; vigorous grower.

Mme. Hoste. (Guillot, 1888.) A vigorous Rose, with large perfect flowers and superb buds. Color, bright clear yellow. A charming Tea Rose.


Mlle. Augustine Guinoisseau. (Guinoisseau, 1890.) Sometimes known as "White La France." Almost pure white, with simply a slight tint of flesh-color. In all other respects, the same as its parent, La France.

Mlle. Cécile Brunner. (Vee. Ducher, 1880.) One of the most desirable in the class. Flowers small and neatly formed, very double, and pleasantly fragrant; bright rose with salmon yellow centre. It is very valuable for bouquets and cut-flower work.

Maréchal Niel. (Pradel, 1864.) This superb Climbing Rose retains its popularity for cut-flowers when forced. Flowers large and full, rich deep yellow, with a delightful odor. The buds are all that could be desired.

Marion Dingee. (Dingeon & Conard Co., 1892.) An exceedingly valuable Rose for outdoor bedding, as it blooms continuously all summer long. Color, bright crimson, large and full.


Mignonette. (Guillot, 1881.) An attractive little Polyantha Rose, blooming in clusters. Color, soft rose, changing to white; quite small size and very abundant.

Niphetos. (Bougère-Breton, 1843.) One of, if not the most popular Rose for forcing under glass. A vigorous grower and very free bloomer, producing exquisite pure white, long-pointed buds. Flowers large and fine.

Papa Gontier. (Nabonnand, 1833.) A valuable variety for forcing under glass, of excellent quality and very prolific. Color, dark crimson with rosy carmine centre.

Pâquerette. (Guillot, 1875.) A pretty bedding variety of the Polyantha group, displaying a mass of pure white miniature flowers, the entire season. Growth moderate.

Perle d'or. (Rambaux, 1894.) Another charming little Polyantha Rose, with Nankeen-yellow flowers, and orange centres. Flowers numerous and well-formed, in large clusters.


Reine Marie Henriette. (A. Levet, 1878.) A very free-growing climber, belonging to the Tea class. Flowers large and full in the way of Gloire de Dijon. Color, bright cherry-red. Excellent.

Safrano. (Beauregard, 1830.) A very popular old Rose for forcing under glass, chiefly valued for its exquisite apricot buds. Blooms freely and grows vigorously.

Senator McNaughton. (Hill, 1894.) A very beautiful novelty, originating as a sport from Perle des Jardins. It differs from its parent in being almost pure white, with the faintest tint of lemon in the centre. It is a profuse bloomer, and forces easily under glass.
Solfatare. (Boyau, 1843.) Although long cultivated, this charming Noisette is still held in the highest repute, especially at the South. It is a vigorous grower and free bloomer. Large and full, fine sulphur-yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. (Béuze, 1843.) This justly popular old variety is a good grower and bloomer, especially in the open air. Flowers large and very double. Clear flesh-color with blush edges.

Souvenir de Wootton. (Cook, 1889.) A fine Hybrid Tea of native origin. Color, bright crimson, blooms freely, forces readily, and is an excellent sort for florists' use.

Sunset. (Henderson, 1884.) A well-marked sport from Perle des Jardins, producing flowers of a rich shade of saffron and orange, prettily blended. Large, full and double, with handsome buds. Altogether a fine Rose for forcing or open air culture.

The Bride. (May, 1887.) A beautiful pure white sport from Catherine Mermet; very double and of good shape, and forces well. This is decidedly one of the most valuable introductions of latter years. It is also a remarkably free bloomer. New.

William F. Bennett. (Bennett, 1885.) A beautiful Hybrid Tea Rose, with remarkably rich velvety-crimson buds and flowers. Fine for forcing under glass.

CLASS III.—MOSS ROSES.

When well-grown the Moss Roses are among our most valuable decorative plants, but as too often seen when destitute of proper culture, they become weak and produce miserable blooms. No class requires or deserves a richer soil than this. In regard to pruning, it should always be thorough, so as to induce a strong growth of young wood, consequently a bountiful supply of luxuriant foliage and large rich flowers. The greater portion of the Moss Roses are only annual bloomers, but a few really good kinds are known as "Perpetual," and bloom occasionally during the autumn.

As a rule they are all quite hardy and will survive without protection, although a liberal mulch of long strawy manure in the autumn will prove highly beneficial as a protection to the roots during winter.

Blanche Moreau. (Moreau-Robert, 1881.) A desirable novelty in the Perpetual section. Pure white, large, full, and of perfect form, the buds and flowers produced in clusters, and well furnished with deep green moss. Excellent.

Comtesse de Murinais. (Vibert, 1843.) An excellent perpetual white Moss Rose, large and double, of free growth, and flowering abundantly during autumn. Probably the best of its color. The buds are beautiful.

Crested or Cristata. (Vibert, 1827.) Properly a Hybrid China, with superb large crested buds. Of clean, moderate growth, hardy constitution and free-blooming habit. Flowers large and full, beautiful rose-color. Only budded plants furnished.

Gloire des Mousseuses. (Vibert, 1852.) A dwarf and moderately good grower, with luxuriant foliage. Flowers very large and double, pale rose-colored, and very attractive.

Luxembourg. Very strong-growing variety, well mossed, with large, very double, deep crimson flowers. An attractive old Rose.


Princesse Adélaïde. (Laffay, 1854.) An excellent standard variety. Vigorous grower and abundant bloomer. Medium size, full, pale rose-color.

Raphaël. A fine autumnal bloomer, of moderate growth, with luxuriant foliage, and very mossy. Color pale rose, very large and double.
Salet. (Lacharme, 1854.) A free-flowering Perpetual Rose and very popular. Bright rose, with blush edges, full, globular, medium size, blooming in clusters and quite mossy.

CLASS IV.—CLIMBING ROSES.

These are mostly Prairie Roses, and are highly valued for their rampant growth, and profuse bloom during early summer, although not perpetual flowering. They are all entirely hardy, and are not particular as to the quality of the soil, but to ensure strong growth, an annual dressing with manure is of great benefit. Due care must be taken that the long rambling shoots are properly and regularly trained, otherwise they soon present a ragged appearance. A moderate amount of pruning is necessary, merely to remove imperfect twigs and to keep the strong-growing branches within the prescribed limits. They bloom generally in immense clusters, and, with the exception of Gem of the Prairie, possess no fragrance.

Baltimore Belle. (S. Feast, 1843.) One of the most desirable Climbing Roses. Flowers very distinct, almost white, with a faint pink tint, and a strong, healthy grower.

Gem of the Prairies. (Burgess, 1865.) Differs from all the others of its class in possessing a fine fragrance. Color, bright violet crimson, large and very double. A decidedly good climber.

Greville. Syn. Seven Sisters. A popular old Rose, producing large clusters of bloom, the individual flowers being very different in color, and varying from light to dark red.

Queen of the Prairies. (S. Feast, 1843.) Perhaps the most popular of the Climbing Roses. It is a very vigorous grower, with ample, healthy foliage, and produces large trusses of bright red flowers, with occasional white stripes on the petals.

CLASS V.—ROSA ALBA, WHITE ROSES.

Although blooming but once in the season, this class has been heretofore too much neglected, but their merits richly deserve a place in any well-kept garden. They are
all quite hardy, and bloom profusely during the month of June. The following is the only variety we offer at present:

Mme. Plantier. (Plantier, 1835.) A very vigorous grower and most profuse bloomer. Flowers fully medium in size, pure white, and very double. It is very popular for cemetery planting, requiring little care after being once established. Beautiful ornamental hedges are constructed of this variety, its dense habit of growth fitting it well for that purpose.

CLASS VI.—AUSTRIAN ROSES.

Highly popular on account of the color of the flowers, which are yellow of various tints in the different species. They are entirely hardy, and bloom during the month of June only. In spring remove all dead wood and prune back the vigorous shoots, so as to induce more flowering buds. Fertilize the soil liberally, and stir the surface early in the season to promote active growth. We offer only budded plants, owing to the impossibility of growing them on their own roots.

Harrison's Yellow. (Harrisoni.) A slender but vigorous grower, with distinct golden-yellow flowers. Blooms profusely, and entirely hardy.

Persian Yellow. (Willock, 1833.) A free grower, producing long slender shoots, with small bright green foliage. Flowers medium in size, double and very attractive, blooming freely on the wood of the previous year.

CLASS VII.—RUGOSA ROSES.

A species of Japanese plants of easy culture, entirely hardy, with large single flowers. Some of the newer hybrids have conspicuous double blooms, but are not so showy as the species. Are very handsome in the shrubbery border with glossy leaves, and large bright red seed-pods in autumn.

Rugosa rubra. This is the single flowering species with large deep red blooms.

Rugosa alba. Similar to the foregoing with pure white flowers.

Mme. Georges Bruant. (Bruant, 1888.) Pure white, large and double, and produced in clusters. It is very distinct and valuable.

CLASS VIII.—SWEET BRIER ROSES.

This is the Rosa rubiginosa of botany, and is indigenous to Great Britain, although naturalized in many places in the United States. It is of value to the florist on account of the rich spicy fragrance of the foliage, added to a hardy constitution. Foliage small and dense.

Office and Grounds of Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, West Chester, Pa.
Exochorda grandiflora

Although introduced into cultivation as early as 1845 by Mr. Fortune, who found it in China, this valuable and elegant shrub has never been abundant in this country, owing to the difficulty experienced in reproducing it from cuttings. Being closely related to the Spireas, it was at first supposed to be a member of that genus, but subsequent research has proven its right to a distinctive title. It is much larger in size than the Spireas, usually attaining a height of 10 or 12 feet, with a profusion of slender branches densely clothed with light glaucous-green leaves, and during early summer when it is literally covered with pure milk-white flowers, it may be said to resemble an immense ball of snow. Throughout the middle states it has proven entirely hardy and reliable in any good garden soil, and is beyond a doubt one of the most effective shrubs in our entire list. Recognizing the great importance of the Exochorda for belts and masses, we have succeeded in growing a stock of several thousands strong healthy plants which we offer in two sizes,—3 to 4 and 4 to 5 feet high; all annually pruned, and once or twice transplanted, which we can recommend with the greatest confidence to our customers. We are now prepared to fill all orders for this desirable shrub at as equally low prices as are usually charged for the common and mostly inferior species so prevalent in collections.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,
Maple Avenue Nurseries,
WEST CHESTER, PA.