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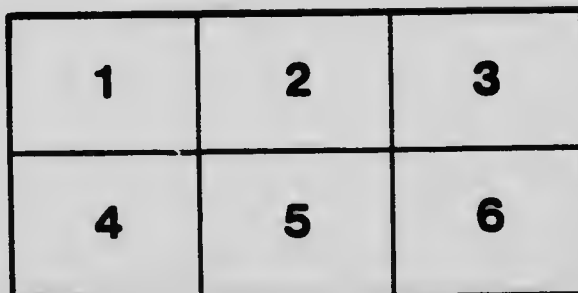
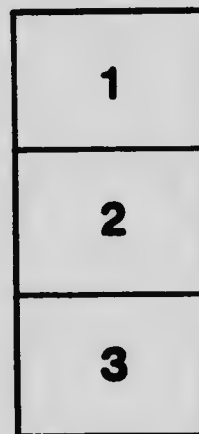
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Rockeries are interesting and pretty and may be had with little expense under suitable conditions.

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THE Art and Science of Landscape Gardening, for here we have both art and science combined, is of paramount importance to every land owner, whether limited to a humble city or town lot, large estate, or the farm. The home surroundings can be vastly improved and values greatly enhanced by a judicious expenditure in landscape work, yielding a hundred fold in actual value besides affording a pleasure to the possessor and the public generally that can not be estimated in dollars and cents. Every beautifier of his grounds is a public benefactor.

The buildings may be ever so plain and even homely, yet with the grounds surrounding them nicely laid out and cared for, they are made charming; on the other hand a building ever so fine, if surrounded by illy designed and kept grounds, the effect is most unpleasant. It is manifest, therefore, that if we would have a really beautiful home we must pay attention to its environment by a correct application of the means and material called for in the art of laying out grounds, and while this fact is so obvious yet how often do we see this important work entrusted to those without taste and having little, if any, experience in this very important work of landscape architecture.

It is not every one who is possessed of the necessary qualifications for this branch of work, for, to meet success, artistic taste must be combined with practical knowledge and experience. The ordinary gardener may plant and prune and cultivate, yet be ignorant of the art of combining, blending and getting the most out of what nature has provided.



A tastefully arranged Rose Garden. For Roses see pages 29-30.



**View showing a bed of Thanberg Barberry backed by a blending of
Ampelopsis Veitchii and Paniculata Clematis**

In landscape work no hard and fast rules can be laid down, as every place presents conditions peculiar to itself, requiring special and independent treatment. As well attempt to lay down a set rule or design for the landscape painter, except it may be said that landscape designing is divided into two general classes—the old style or Formal, also called the Geometrical, and the new style or Natural. These ancient and modern styles have each their admirers, and each has its place in the scheme of beautifying, dependent on local conditions and what is best suited to the circumstances.



**A beautiful landscape with massing of Rhododendrons on one side and Azaleas on the other,
with background of Everg. mns. See page 23.**



A modest arrangement for a town or city lot, showing a group of Thunberg Barberry in the foreground, a Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch, a Kilmarnock Willow to the right, Annuals massed against the house, while at the south side are roses and vines.

The modern style is essentially imitative, attempting to copy and reproduce the best in nature suited to the place, to correct its faults and cover its defects and enhance its beauties, by selecting the most sightly objects and arranging them in the most pleasing manner.

The first object of the landscape architect is to study the surroundings in relation to buildings, elevations and other existing conditions. If there is scope for material changes, it may be necessary in order to obtain the best results to depress some elevations and accentuate others and, if possible to have an artificial or natural lake at a reasonable cost, it is advisable to do so, as it always adds vastly to the beauty and interest of the landscape. Roads and walks are important adjuncts and should be laid out



A drive bordered with a blending of Perennials and Shrubbery.



A good example of the modern lighting effect now so popular



In this, as in other views, it will be observed that the front lawn is kept open and unobstructed.

with regard to utility as well as beauty. By utility we mean they should always lead to some object or for some purpose and not run at random, as is too often the case, and should follow easy graceful curves without being too roundabout.

We now come to the most important feature of landscaping, the point requiring the greatest judgment and knowledge, and wherein most signal failures are made, either through want of experience or the fact that stock is purchased without reference to the requirements of the situation, that is, the proper selection of the nursery stock to be planted, for here the architect has to consider not the present but the future. He is not building for to-day only, but for coming generations. The tree he plants to-day is growing in stateliness and beauty from year to year, becoming more and more "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."



Still another view of open effect in Modern Landscaping.



Street scene showing effect of planting shrubbery between walk and curb.

The most important element in producing a pleasing landscape is a proper blending of trees, shrubs, vines and plants, and here the greatest care has to be exercised, both in the selection and the placing, as this is the finishing touch of the artist and makes or mars it as a finished picture.

The house being the main feature, all planting must be done with reference to its character and position, care being exercised not to obstruct sightly views, unsightly objects must be screened, and principal masses showing irregular outlines so placed as to stretch along rising ground if possible, and so arranged that they will harmonize with the surrounding property.



Here we have the pleasing park effect in street designing, calculated to give a degree of class and privacy attainable in no other way.



The most humble home, however homely, can be made attractive and loveable by a small expenditure of time and money, and the back yard should receive the same consideration as the front, in order to have a harmonious whole.

The best effect of water in the landscape depends on trees and shrubbery as an accompaniment, with its reflected forms, shady recesses and scintillating lights and shadows.

Plantings should be generally in groups and masses, with here and there individual specimens, but with plenty of open lawn for light, air and view.

Projectors of suburban homes would do well to consult the landscape engineer before the erection of buildings, as their location has much to do with the effectiveness of the future embellishment of their surroundings, and much would be gained in every way, for then exposures, soils, drainage, walks, roads, etc., could be taken into consideration, giving results not otherwise possible, and generally at much less expense.

As a large part of the joys of life are afforded through the eye, the more of beauty and grandeur it takes in the more is the observer refined and ennobled, and the beautiful scenes passed in our daily walks are not unfruitful; hence to our neighbor and ourselves it becomes a duty to beautify wherever and whenever possible, and no duty affords greater pleasure in its fulfilling.



Side yard showing shrubbery, etc., between buildings, reaching back to mass plantings in the rear.



A profuse but none the less pleasing and effective planting that appeals to the beholder, not at first sight only, but of which one never grows weary.



The charming beauty and restful effects of water in a landscape are so generally known and appreciated that it is hardly necessary to remind you not to neglect taking advantage of any stream, brook or spring that will render such an adjunct to happiness possible.



Here we have the effect of terracing and planting a steep side hill.

It is a peculiar fact that architects, almost without exception, ignore landscape effects, which do so much to enhance the beauty of their work, and rarely take this feature into consideration in locating buildings; but we believe the time is not distant when they will recognize its value and will first seek the advice of the landscape architect, before determining these matters.

Where possible the main building should be located near the northern boundary of the plot, giving all principal rooms a southern and eastern exposure, with massed plantings on the northern and western boundaries, thus affording protection from the prevailing northwest wintry winds and shielding more sensitive and choicer plants and trees that grace the lawn.

Driveway, also used as a walk from the street or road, should approach the house, and stable or garage beyond, with a graceful curve, from which may branch narrow walks among the shrubbery, etc., to the several points of interest, affording opportunity for plantings in the way of borders of perennials and annuals according to the individual taste.



We here have another rear view showing the effect of terraces sloping right and left alternately, thus making an easy grade and prolonging the ramble.



Join with your neighbors in pulling down the ugly fence; give place to the beautiful Privet, and add to the value of your property.

For divisions between properties or separation from the highway there is nothing more economical and beautiful than a well kept hedge, which nature keeps freshly painted from year to year without cost and is not subject to decay. For this purpose there are many beautiful and useful plants, but all things considered, California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) is probably the best, as it is almost evergreen, retaining its shiny green foliage late in the winter, bears shearing well, may be trimmed to any form or size and is a rapid grower, forming a good close hedge in a short time, and where this is not found sufficiently hardy one of the more hardy varieties of this family may be substituted and will be found almost equally desirable. A close second to the Privet is the Thunberg Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*), a dense, low growing shrub forming an impenetrable hedge, being armed with sharp spines and bearing a profusion of brilliant red berries which remain all winter. This is preferred by many for the reason that it requires little or no trimming and also for the beauty of its autumnal foliage, which is most brilliant. There are many other useful and beautiful plants suitable for hedging, giving a wide range for individual tastes.

Hedging may also be of a more purely ornamental character, for which purposes there are many suitable plants that will give a most striking effect, when in bloom among which are *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, Lilac, Japan Quince, Multiflora Rose and the *Yucca*.

Where there is plenty of room, some of the evergreens are both useful and beautiful, giving protection from the winter winds and breaking the monotony of the winter landscape. Where there is light sandy soil under cultivation such windbreaks are exceedingly necessary to prevent the top soil from blowing away in a dry time, in exposed situations.

Where it is possible to do so, it is sometimes most effective to completely screen the interior from the highway, arranging it so that a sudden turn in the drive brings it into view with all its beauty. We have in mind places of this kind where strangers coming upon it for the first time will stop in open-mouthed astonishment and give expression in such terms as "Oh, isn't this beautiful!" "What a lovely place!" etc., all of which makes the owner feel well repaid for the care and comparatively light expense expended upon it.



Here we see how our factory buildings may be made pleasant and inviting, and calculated to attract the better class of help. Our manufacturers are just awakening to its importance and the future will see it much more extensively practiced. Ampelopsis Veitchii is the vine here used.

Where space is limited, as in the case of an ordinary city or village lot, say 50 x 120 feet, the problem of beautifying that confronts the ambitious owner is one requiring careful consideration and judicious handling, especially where co-operation of neighbors is not possible with a view to a harmonious whole, as surroundings must be taken into consideration, and these are often such as to tax the ingenuity of the most skilled designer; and yet landscape gardening should be used, and is quite as valuable, in connection with the humble home as with laying out grounds of a park or vast estate, and its moral and elevating influence is even more pronounced and valuable for the reason that it comes more in touch with the masses, and its influence is contagious. Let one lot owner "spruce up" and immediately his neighbors begin to "spruce up" also, unless, perchance, they be so unfortunate as to have utterly lost all sense of pride and ambition. Thus the move on the part of one to improve the exterior of his home, however humble, will often improve the tone of the neighborhood, with a corresponding improvement in its sanitary condition. And let it be borne in mind that no improvement is complete unless it takes in the back yard as well as the front, for this is quite as important and will afford as much satisfaction and pleasure, and what is more, may be made profitable, for here beauty may be combined with the practical, and the ground made to produce both luscious fruit and fragrant flower in company with the succulent vegetable, besides affording healthful and pleasurable exercise in caring for them, and no home is truly perfect without all these things.

Such a home will probably average \$3,500 (\$1,000 for lot and \$2,500 for building). One hundred dollars expended for stock and planting is less than 3 per cent. of the above amount, and if judiciously expended, will in two years' time increase the value from 10 to 25 per cent. and increase each year thereafter as trees and shrubbery increase in size and beauty. No other investment yields so great a return in value and satisfaction.

The diagram on page 16 shows a very good corner lot arrangement for a city or village plot, the space between the fruit trees and the line hedge at the back being devoted to small fruits or vegetables.



Evergreens, showing massed effect of varying types.

Evergreens take a prominent place in ornamental planting, giving a cheerful Winter effect when deciduous trees are bare. They are especially useful as windbreaks and for bleak and exposed situations. There are many rare and elegant conifers whose first cost, is amply repaid by the pleasure of possessing a choice permanent specimen, but there is also a long list of inexpensive varieties which will give the greatest satisfaction. The Norway Spruce is elegant in form, rapid growing, and adapted to almost any situation, while the weeping form gives a most unique effect. Nordmann's Fir unites a regular and handsome habit with rich and glossy coloring. Conifers may be planted later in the season than deciduous trees, except the Larches, which are better planted in the Fall. See page 20.



Garden showing Roses both as Standard or Tree and bush form. See pages 29, 30 and 31.



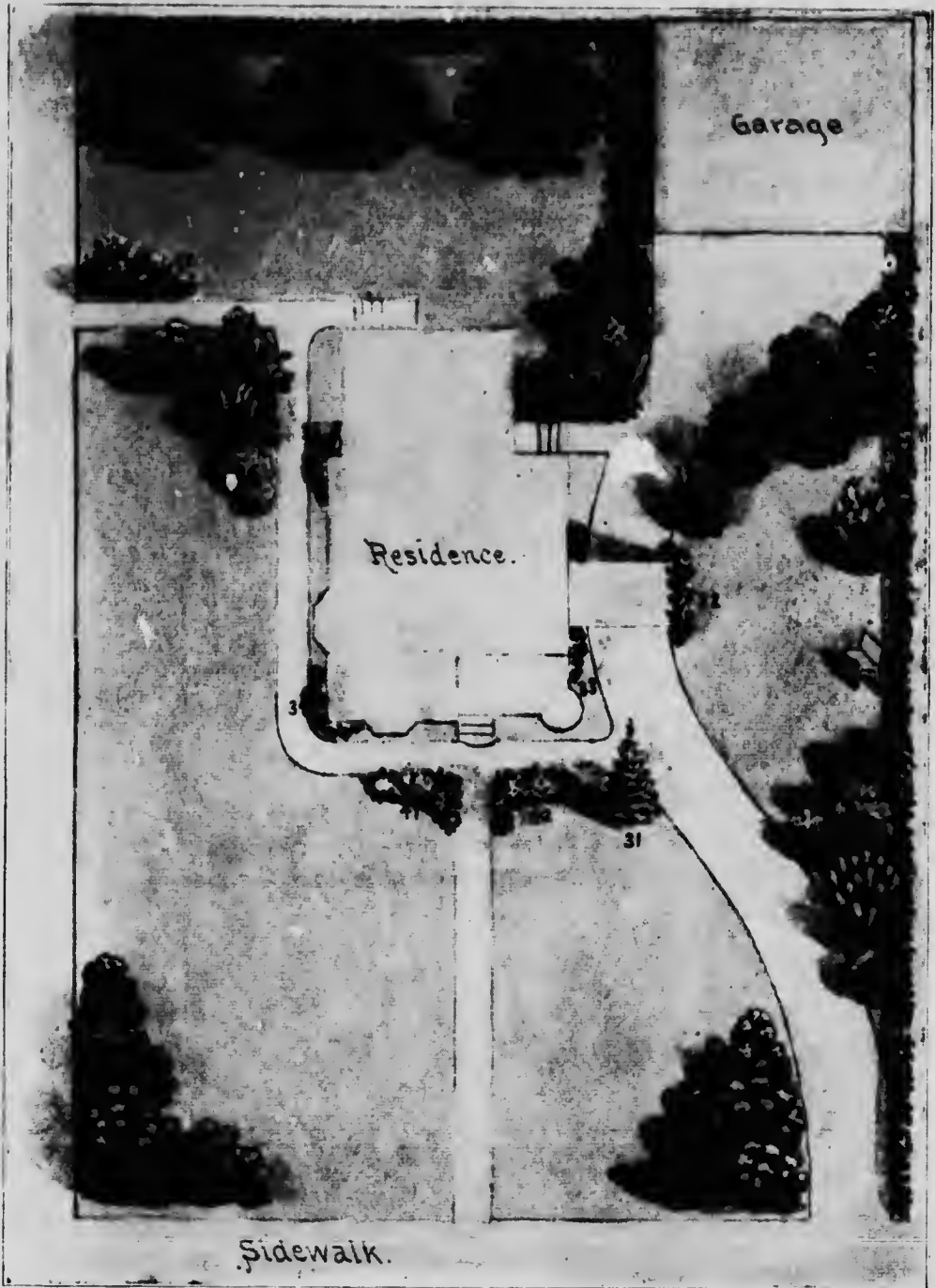
A Garden of Hardy Perennials Showing Group of Paeonies in the Foreground. See pages 26-27.

There are three invincible reasons why the garden of hardy perennials is better than a garden of annuals or bedding plants. First: It is cheaper to maintain because you do not have to buy new seeds or plants every year. Second: It gives flowers from March to November, whereas annuals do not bloom before July, and bedding plants are cut off by the first frost. Third: You avoid all the back-breaking, time-consuming pattering work of raising seedlings.

But there is a more fundamental reason. Among the hardy perennials are some of the noblest plants that have been dear to the hearts of garden lovers for untold centuries. The Paeony has larger flowers than the rose, borne upon a handsomer bush, with greater freedom from insect enemies, and large clumps have been known to remain in one spot for half a century. The stately spires of the Foxglove dominate the border for a fortnight, and give way to the lovely blue spikes of the Larkspur. German Iris, although not the largest of the Irises, has the widest range of color, and is, on the whole, the most satisfactory species. From the earliest Primroses to the late Phlox and Japanese Anemone, there is not a day in the hardy border without new developments of surpassing interest. Hollyhocks are the stateliest plants for the back of the border, and Oriental Poppies are the largest of their glorious tribe. Everybody wants these, whether he is a beginner or an old timer. These and a few others are the plants you want to select to be your life-long friends.



Walk bordered by Perennials. See page 26.





What to Plant

A Choice Selection of Specialties
to Beautify the Home Surroundings



A neat arrangement for a small front lawn. View unobstructed.



IN the following pages will be found a carefully selected list of hardy trees and shrubs that will thrive under ordinary conditions and give satisfaction, having been thoroughly tested over a wide range of country. In the extreme North or South it might be necessary to substitute in some cases.

In the limited space and scope of this booklet it is not possible to give plantings suitable for every part of our vast country with its varying conditions and climate, and the planter should carefully study local conditions and select those varieties best suited to them, and if not competent to do so, submit the matter to some one who is, otherwise disappointment and loss will most surely follow.

TREES



Aralia spinosa.

Angelica Tree, or Hercules Club. (*Aralia spinosa.*)

A singular looking, small sized tree with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in midsummer. Very useful to give a tropical effect to gardens and for odd looking clumps for background.

Catalpa—Bungei.

A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a great bush, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few, if any, that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stalk of one of the tree species, 5 or 6 feet high, it makes a handsome standard tree, with a very dense and symmetrical globular head, without trimming.

Catalpa—Speciosa.

This medium to large tree, with its tropical-like foliage and its pyramids of white flowers, is worthy a place in every collection.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.

A medium sized, hardy ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses. Flowers large, fragrant and beautiful.

Beech, P. Purple.

A variety of European beech with large, smooth, very dark leaves. The best purple lawn tree known.



Weeping Beech

Beech, Weeping.

Large, dark green leaves; twisting and tortuous spreading branches; a unique weeping tree.

Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping.

This fine tree excels all others in its tall form and graceful beauty, its upright center trunk covered with white bark, its drooping branches and pendent leaves increasing its attractiveness. It is hardy and thrifty in all locations.

Cherry, Japanese Weeping.

Among trees of drooping habit there is none more beautiful than this. Its beauty consists not only in its graceful, pendulous habit, but its copious production of beautiful flowers, with which its branches are covered during the blossoming season, producing a most charming spectacle. The foliage, too, is handsome and healthy. It is equally suited to both large and small places, but should be given plenty of room to display its beauty. No other drooping tree of recent introduction is so meritorious. Can be furnished in both white and rose-flowering.

Dogwood.

White and red flowering Dogwood are fine small growing trees of spreading, irregular form. Flowers are begonia-shaped, about three inches across, produced before the leaves and just as the Chinese Magnolia flowers are fading, thus are valuable for maintaining a succession of bloom for the lawn or garden. One of the most valuable lawn trees and should be planted in pairs, showing the contrasting colors. Autumnal foliage brilliant and beautiful.

Elm, American.

This well known tree ranks among the very best for avenue or park, especially in deep or wet soil. It grows rapidly and makes tough branches, rarely being damaged by wind or snow. Its spreading head, drooping branches and stately growth give it the name of the "Monarch of the Forest."

Elm, Camperdown.

This old favorite is the largest of the "umbrella-topped" trees; foliage large, growth spreading and pendent. It produces dense shade and is the best arbor tree for lawns.

Forsythia, or Silver Bell.

A small tree bearing beautiful bell-shaped pure white flowers similar to the Snowdrop, but much larger. Blossoms early. Grown in shrub form it is

Flame Tree, or Red Bud.

A pretty low-growing, round-headed tree, the branches of which are clothed with a profusion of drooping flowers before the foliage appears. Color is red and beautiful. They flower at the same time as the Chinese Magnolia, and when planted near together the effect is most striking.

Laburnum, or Golden Chain.

A native of Europe with smooth, shining foliage attaining the height of 20 feet. The name of Golden Chain alludes to the length of drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which Cowper elegantly describes as "rich in streaming gold." They appear in June.



Weeping Cherry

Linden.

The American and European Lindens are our best large-leaved shrub trees. Specially adapted to lawn planting. Foliage is dense, and when in bloom their fragrance is delightful.

The Lindens are all beautiful, and merit more notice than they receive. They possess many valuable qualities.



Magnolia Soulangeana

Probably one of the most showy and popular of the Chinese varieties.

Magnolia.

A class of valuable and beautiful trees because of their fine foliage, luxuriant appearance and fragrant flowers. They are the best lawn trees in our collection where climate is suitable.

American.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A magnificent native tree with large pointed leaves 6 to 9 inches long; blossoms green and yellow, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; fruit resembles a green cucumber.

Chinese Varieties.

These are the dwarf growing, large flowering varieties, of which the best are **Speciosa** and **Soulangeana**, white with purple-red centers, and **Conspicua**, pure white.

Maple, Japanese.

These slow, low-growing dwarfish trees are general favorites, on account of their dense, compact and graceful growth and brilliant, beautifully cut foliage, varying in color from brightest yellow to deep blood-red. Unsurpassed for lawn decoration. Autumn colorings are gorgeous.



Norway Maple

Maple, Norway.

The dense, dark foliage, compact, strong habit of growth, its freedom from attacks of insects, combine to make this the very best street or lawn tree for all situations. The oldest trees known are still young in appearance.

Maple, Silver-Leaved or White.

A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver.

This is one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-Leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deep and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface.

Mulberry, Weeping.

This weeping tree is without doubt the best for general planting of all small lawn or cemetery trees. Its willowy, pendent branches are covered with large, light green, deeply lobed foliage. The tree is hardy and thrives in a variety of soils.

Thorn, Double Flowering.

Thorns are classed as leaders, and grow more popular every year. Dense and low in habit, showy in flower, resembling masses of miniature roses. Hardy and adapted to all soils. Especially valuable for small grounds. Flowers white and scarlet.

EVERGREENS



Pyramidal Arborvitae

Arbor Vitae, American.

A beautiful native tree, commonly known as White Cedar. Very handsome and desirable as single specimens, but especially valuable for screens and hedges. One of the easiest of the evergreens to transplant, and in every way desirable.

Arbor Vitae, Golden.

This is one of the most beautiful of the Arbor Vitae species, retaining its handsome golden tint the year round. One of the best of the golden variegated evergreens.

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal.

This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitae is the most erect and compact of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Perfectly hardy.

Pine, Austrian.

Very robust; hardy and spreading; long, stiff, dark green leaves; rapid in growth. Highly recommended for seashore planting.

Pine, Dwarf Mugho.

A small, compact grower, usually forming a picturesque dwarf bush; dense deep green.

Spruce, Colorado Blue.

This variety of Spruce was found in the Rocky Mountains, and wherever planted has given the greatest satisfaction, thriving well in all conditions of climate, proving entirely hardy; universally esteemed as the most beautiful of all evergreens. It will make a very large tree, but the best specimens are grown from quite small trees from the nursery.

DESIRABLE TREES TO PLANT

A LIST OF TREES RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES



Magnolia Soulangiana.



Norway Spruce.



Chinese Magnolia.



Weeping Mountain Ash.

For Streets, Roads and Wide Avenues.—American Elm, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver Maples, Carolina Poplar, Pin Oak.

For Driveways through Lawns and Parks.—Norway Maple, Salisburia or Ginkgo, Tulp Tree, Magnolia, Catalpa Speciosa, American and European Lindens.

Single Specimens of Large Growth.—English and Rivers' Beech; Pines, particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping; English and Purple-Leaf Elms; American, European and White-Leaf Lindens; Norway, Purple Norway, Sycamore and Cut-Leaf Maples; Horse Chestnuts; Austrian and Scotch Pines; Norway and Colorado Spruces.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth.—Imperial Cut-Leaf Alder, Fern-Leaf and Weeping Beech, Catalpa Bungei, Purple Birch, Laburnum, Chinese Magnolias, Oak-Leaf Mountain Ash, Prunus Pissardi, Flowering Thorns, Hemlocks, White Pines, Siberian Arborvitae, etc.

Strong-Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit.—Lombardy and Boileau Poplars.

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations.—American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars and Willows.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls of Poor Soil.—Silver-Leaf and Ash-Leaf Maples and Poplars.

Best Trees for Windbreaks.—Norway Spruce (evergreen), Carolina Poplars and Silver Maples.

Flowering Trees.—Almond, rose, white; Magnolias, white and purple; Judas Trees, Peach, pink and white; Laburnum, yellow; Fringe Tree, white and purple; Lindens; Cherry, white; Catalpa; Thorns, pink, scarlet, red, white.

Cut-Leaved Trees.—Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees.—Beech, Birch, Elm, Prunus, Maple and Sycamore.

Weeping or Pendulous Trees.—Ash, Beech, Birch (Cut-leaved and Young's), Cherry (Dwarf and Japanese), Crab, Cypress, Dogwood, Elm (Camperdown), Linden (White-leaved), Maple (Wier's), Mountain Ash (European), Mulberry (Teas'), Willow (Bairdiana, Kilmarnock, New American and Wisconsin).



Kilmarnock Willow.



Irish Juniper.



dbl.-Flowering Almond.



dbl.-Flowering Plum.

SHRUBS



Azalea Mollis

Azalea.

Arborescens. Large and spreading; handsome dark green foliage and white or rosy blossoms late in summer. Hardy and of easy culture.

Calendulacea. Yellow and flame-colored flowers late in May; very showy.

Mollis. Dwarf habit, with fine trusses of bright red and yellow flowers. Very effective massed or in beds, or in borders with other flowers. Very hardy; one of our most valuable shrubs.

Althea.

Vast improvements have been effected in this variety, and in consequence its old time popularity has been revived. It can now be supplied in a great variety of colors, and also in *tree form*, which shows off its large brilliant flowers to great advantage, making a very striking object for the lawn.

Barberry.

Thunbergii.

One of the most effective plants in autumn, after most other deciduous shrubs are bare. Its small oval leaves then assume superb crimson hues, and the slender branches droop beneath their load of bright red berries, which hang on till late in winter. The bush is very thorny, and one of the best plants for low ornamental hedges.

Cornus, or Dogwood.

These are fine, large growing shrubs for planting singly, in groups or for massing, being distinguished for their elegant variegated foliage or their bright colored barks.

Deutzia.

A hardy class of plants of fine, rather dwarf habit, luxuriant foliage and greatest profusion of attractive flowers, rendering them the most desirable of flowering shrubs. The most popular

are *Pride of Rochester*, producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose; *Gracilis*, or *Slender Branched*, a charming species with pure white flowers and fine for pot culture; *Lemoine*, the newest and perhaps the finest of the family, the branches being entirely covered with pure white flowers of exquisite form.

Exochorda.

Grandiflora.

A rare and beautiful shrub from China. Hardy and easily transplanted; of compact growth, and can be trimmed in dwarf form if desired. Pure white flowers, somewhat resembling the *Syringa*, but appearing on longer and lighter spikes. Blooms about the time of Lilacs and Rhododendrons.

Filbert, Purple-Leaved.

A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark, purple leaves; distinct and fine. It is to shrubs what Purple Beech is to trees. Color good all the season.

Hydrangea.

Paniculata Grandiflora.

This is undoubtedly the best and most effective shrub for all locations, and the *tree form* of this well known, late blooming shrub, as it attains age, becomes conspicuous and beautiful beyond description.

Arborescens Sterilis.

This variety of Hydrangea is taking the place in public favor held by *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*. It is perfectly hardy and of easy culture. The flowers are purer white, large, borne in as great profusion, and remain well into the winter.



Purple-Leaved Filbert



Forsythia Suspensa

Forsythia, Golden Bell.

Fortunei, Golden Bell. Upright growth, deep green leaves, showy yellow flowers in spring.

Suspensa. Weeping Golden Bell. Similar to Fortunei, but with drooping branches; profuse yellow flowers.

High Bush Cranberry.

Both ornamental and useful. Berries resemble cranberries; esteemed for sauce, tarts and jams. Berries hang on the bush until late in the fall.

Lilac.

These old-time favorites have again sprung into wonderful popularity, and justly so, as remarkable improvements have been made in both form and coloring, and they are now one of our most attractive classes of large growing shrubs.

Rhododendron.

It is useless to dwell upon the beauties of this magnificent evergreen shrub. All are familiar with its broad, glossy, dark-green foliage and superb trusses of showy flowers of gorgeous tints and colors.

Culture.—They flourish best in peaty soil and, like azaleas, are most effective when grouped. In preparing a bed, if possible, locate it where it will be partly sheltered from the intense heat in summer and from cutting winds in winter. The bed should be prepared with old sod, old manure and sand or, better still, if obtainable, good leaf mould, which prevents the fine hair-like roots from drying out in hot summer weather, from which cause many plants are lost. Pinch off all seed pods after flowering.

Snowball, Japan.

Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. These can also be supplied in tree form and are very effective.



Rhododendron

Spireas.

Anthony Waterer.

A dwarf shrub of great beauty. Its broad flat heads of red flowers continue in perfection many months. *Bumalda* (pink) and *Callosa Alba* (white), have the same form and the three make a beautiful combination.

Thunbergii.

A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers; one of the best. Blooms early; effective for grouping.

Van Houttei.

The best white Spirea. The annual growth is long and abundant and covered in June with a wealth of pure white blossoms in a perfect cascade of bloom. Perfectly hardy. Should be in every collection.

Sumach, Cut-Leaved.

A hardy shrub of moderate size, with large beautiful, fern-like leaves, milky white on under side, changing to a brilliant scarlet in autumn.

Weigela.

These are among the finest of the Japanese flowering shrubs, forming large symmetrical bushes with a drooping tendency, covered in June and July with large trumpet-shaped flowers of varying colors, while some have variegated foliage.



Sumach

CLIMBING VINES



Boston Ivy

Ampelopsis Veitchii.

Boston or Japan Ivy.

This variety has found great favor throughout this country. It may be seen as a carpet of green on brick and stone walls through the summer months. It adheres without nailing.

Aristolochia Sipho.

Dutchman's Pipe.

A rapid growing climber, with large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped yellow and brown flowers. Perfectly hardy and grows 20 feet or more in a season, making a dense shade.

Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.

A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in August.



Clematis Paniculata

Clematis.

Henryii—One of the finest perpetual hybrids; of robust habit and free bloomer; flowers large, white and showy.

Jackmanni—Large, intense violet purple and remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars in lawn or garden, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, or cultivation in pots the Clematis has no rival.

Paniculata.

A vine of rapid growth, suitable for covering trellises with glossy green. The small white flowers cover the plant in autumn with a "sheet of bloom."

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

A strong variety, almost evergreen, holding its foliage until late in January. The flowers are pure white and yellow, very fragrant, and cover the vines from July to December. The best of all the honeysuckles.



Kudzu Vine

Kudzu Vine.

Dolichos Japonicus. Quick growing vine, with large bean-like leaves and pinkish violet pea-shaped flowers. Late in summer. In the North the plant dies to ground in the winter, but in the South it becomes woody and permanent. It is highly recommended by our best known landscape architects and horticultural writers.

Wistaria.

Chinensis (Blue Wistaria).—A very strong grower, after once established, that climbs high and twines tightly. It blooms very profusely early in the summer, and again more sparingly later in the season.

There is also a **White Flowering** variety which is equally beautiful.

A List of the Best Shrubs and Vines

WITH COLORS OF FLOWERS

Althea—Double Flowering, red, white, purple and blue.

Barberry—Purple-Leaved, yellow blossoms, red berries.

Thunbergii, dwarf, red berries.

Calycanthus—Maroon, very fragrant.

Cydonia Japonica—(Japan Quince), scarlet.

Currant—Yellow and crimson.

Cranberry—High Bush, white flowers, red berries.

Deutzia—Crenata, Fl. Pl., pink.

Double flowering, white.

Gracilis, dwarf, white.

Lemoine, white.

Pride of Rochester, white tinged with rose.

Elder—(Sambucus) Variegated, foliage white.

Aurea, light yellow, golden foliage.

Eleagnus—Longipes, flowers creamy, fruit red.

Exochorda—Grandiflora, white.

Forsythia—Viridissima, Fortuneii and Suspensa, yellow.

Hydrangea—Otaksa and Red Branch, rose.

Paniculata Grandiflora, white.

Thomas Hogg, white.

Honeysuckle—White, yellow and pink.

Tartarian, red, pink and white.

Kerria Japonica—Variegated and Single, white and yellow.

Lilac—Common Purple and White.

Charles X, reddish-purple.

Josikea, lavender.

Persian, white and purple.

President Grevy, blue.

Tree (Japonica), creamy white.

Purple Fringe—or Smoke Tree, reddish-purple.

Prunus—Triloba, rose.

Pissardi, reddish-purple leaves, flowers white.

Sumach—Cut-Leaved, fern-like foliage.

Spiraea—Anthony Waterer, red.

Aurea (Golden), cream; yellow foliage.

Billardi and Douglas, rose-pink.

Bumalda, pink.

Callosa Alba, white.

Prunifolia, double white.

Reevesi, white.

Thunbergii, dwarf, white; feathery foliage.

Van Houttei, white.

Strawberry Tree—Euonymus, red and white fruited.

Snowball—White.

Syringa—(Philadelphus), white.

Waxberry—or Snowberry, white and red fruited.

Tamarix—African, pink.

Weigela—Amabilis, pink.

Candida, white.

Desboisii, dark pink.

Eva Rathke, brilliant crimson.

Floribunda, dark maroon.

Hortensis Nivea, pure white.

Rosea, rose.

Variegated-Leaved, pink.

White Fringe—White.

Xanthoceras Sorbifolia—White.

Climbing Vines.

Aristolochia Sipho—Dutchman's Pipe.

Ampelopsis—Veitchii.

Virginia Creeper.

Akebia Quinata—Purple.

Tecoma—Radicans (Trumpet Flower), red.

Celastrus—Scandens or Bitter Sweet, red berries.

Cinnamon Vine—White.

Matrimony Vine—Chinese, purple, scarlet berries.

Clematis—Large Flowering:

Jackmanni, purple.

Henryi, white.

Mad. Edouard Andre, red.

Small Flowering:

Coccinea, red, and Crispa, lilac color.

Paniculata fine white flowers, late.

Virginica and Flammula, white flowers, July.

Honeysuckle—Aurea, golden-leaved.

Belgica, Monthly Fragrant, red and yellow.

Chinese Twining, white.

Halleana or Hall's Japan, white and yellow.

Scarlet Trumpet, scarlet.

Yellow Trumpet, yellow.

Ivy—English.

Wisteria—Chinese Purple.

Chinese White.

Magnifica, blue.

Deciduous Shrubs and Vines.

Variegated Foliage and Season of Flowering.

Variegated or Colored Foliage—Althea Variegated, Filbert, Barberry, Corchorus, Dogwood, Elder (Golden), Eleagnus Longipes, Prunus Pissardi, Syringa Variegated, Weigela Variegated.

Shrubs that Flower Early—Almonds, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilacs, Exochorda, Prunus Triloba, Snowball, Spiraea, Tree Paeonia, Wistaria.

Midseason—Akebia, Clematis, Clethra, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elder, Eleagnus Longipes, Honeysuckle, Lilacs; Paeonias, herbaceous; Rhododendrons, Snowballs, Spireas, Syringa, Weigela, Wistaria.

Late—Althea, Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Shrubs whose Flowers are succeeded by Ornamental Fruit—Barberry, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony Vine, red berries; Dogwood (Red-Branched), white berries in September; Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry), red berries in August; Elder, purple fruit in August; Eleagnus Longipes, deep orange red berries, very showy; Highbush Cranberry; Strawberry Tree, red fruit; Mahonia, bluish berries in July.

HARDY PERENNIALS



Achillea

Achillea.

Red Yarow—Finely cut leaves, bright red flowers.

The Pearl—Small double white flowers in July. Valuable for cutting.

Aquilegias.

These plants bloom freely early in the spring and summer, and produce beautiful, curiously formed and variously colored flowers. Among the very best hardy perennials. They are quite at home under the spray of a fountain or by the waterside.

Delphinium (Larkspur).

A bold and attractive group of perennials, with long stout spikes of flowers varying from pale silvery to deep indigo blue. No plant can possibly produce a finer effect than these for several weeks during summer.

Digitalis (Foxglove).

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shaded places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy.

Hollyhock.

This rival of the rose is an old-time favorite. It is of strong, vigorous growth; most ornamental. Well adapted for growing next to buildings or fences or for creating effects where tall, showy and graceful plants are needed. All colors.



Japanese Iris

Iris.

German—These are very showy and ought to be more generally planted in herbaceous borders.

Japanese—The large Orchid-like flowers appear after the German varieties have gone, and vary in color from pure white to dark blue and variegated; well adapted to low, moist spots.

Phlox, Hardy.

This glorious family of hardy perennials is the most widely known and popular of all garden plants. No perennial is more worthy of culture or more satisfactory in every situation or more effective, either as individual plants, borders, or grouped in masses.

Poppy, Oriental.

All the perennial Poppies are perfectly hardy. The single, large perennial Poppies are a great addition to the herbaceous border, and are of greater value among shrubbery, as they tend to relieve and lighten up the usual dark and sombre character of clumps of shrubbery. Flowers very large, five or six inches across.

Tritoma Pfitzerii.

A stately plant, throwing up spikes of scarlet and yellow flowers from July till November, commonly known as "Red Hot Poker," "Flame Flower," "Torch Plant," etc. They do well in any soil or situation. Showy and desirable.

They are perfectly hardy if slightly protected during the winter, although the roots can be taken up in the fall and put in a box of soil or sand in the cellar and planted in the spring.

Yucca Filamentosa.

An interesting and tropical appearing plant, which will endure any of our northern winters, and is therefore valuable for those localities where flowering plants are scarce. It is an ever-green perennial, throwing up in the middle of summer flower stalks 3 ft. in height, bearing a profusion of creamy white bell-shaped blossoms. One of the most beautiful plants for the lawn.

PAEONIA

One of the chief points in favor of the Paeonia is its hardiness. In the severest climate the plants require no protection. Their vigorous habit, healthy growth, freedom from disease and insects are in favor of their cultivation. When the paeonia is once planted, all that is necessary has been done; it requires no further care, and each succeeding year adds to its size and beauty.

The foliage is rich and glossy, and of a beautiful deep green color, making the plants highly ornamental even when they are not in flower. The paeonia can be planted either singly, on the lawn, or it can be used to excellent advantage to plant as a border line between lots. A large bed makes a most magnificent appearance. The paeonia is the flower for the many, and a selection of sorts will give continuous bloom from May to July, and in every shade of color from pure white to dark purplish crimson. Their firm, glossy foliage ranks with the Rhododendron, while in color and fra-



Herbaceous Paeonia



grance they approach the Rose. They do best in deep rich loam, rather moist, but will endure almost any soil. The plants are gross feeders and will repay liberal treatment; a quantity of cow manure should be worked into the bed before planting, and a top dressing should be put over the plants in November, this being forked into the soil in spring. They need plenty of water while in bloom. The crowns should be set two inches below the surface. The longer they are left undisturbed the better.

Peonies should be planted in the fall, October or November. They will then become established and make a much better start than if planted in the spring. Our advice is **Do Not Plant Peonies in the Spring**. Nearly any place or soil is adapted to the growth of Peonies, except they do not want to be in wet ground. They are very effective as a foreground for shrubbery, in rows for a background for the lawn, as a screen for the walls of buildings, or lattice work of porches, or in beds by themselves. They also make a pretty border for walks and drives. After the flowers are gone the foliage remains attractive throughout the summer.

Fringe Leaf Paeonia (*Paeonia Tenuifolia*).—A remarkable and strikingly beautiful variety with delicate fern-like foliage and double scarlet-crimson flowers, very brilliant and satiny.



Fringe Leaf Paeonia

HEDGES



Thunberg Barberry Hedge

To screen unsightly objects from view, to mark lines of boundaries, hedges are most useful, and with little attention, very ornamental.

For permanent year-around effect evergreens are desirable, and the best sorts for the purpose are American Arborvitae, Hemlock, Norway and other Spruces. These can be allowed to grow at will or kept in any desired shape by shearing.

Among deciduous shrubs for ornamental hedges the Privet is exceedingly popular, having a foliage of great beauty and permitting shearing to an extent that would ruin most plants. But in certain situations and for certain uses there is another even better, the Berberis Thunbergi, which for a low hedge has no equal. This beautiful species from Japan, with round drooping habit, spoon-shaped leaves of fine brilliant green in summer, take on in autumn and early winter the most glowing colors of any shrub or tree—crimson, orange, bronze and green, with all the intermediate shades, blended in the foliage of a single bush, the effect being most extraordinary and beautiful. After the leaves fall the branches are seen to be loaded down with scarlet-crimson berries, and these often hang until spring, presenting a most beautiful object, and is also of great value to plant as "cover" where quails or other game birds are protected, as they feed greedily on its seeds. For a hedge 3 to 4 feet high it is the very best of all plants, being impenetrable, as it is thickly set with spurs. No other plant so fully meets every requirement of a hedge, combining beauty in all seasons, hardiness, compact growth, impenetrability, and ease with which it is kept in proper form.



California Privet Hedge

We urge all intending to plant hedges to thoroughly prepare and enrich the soil, if of poor quality. We grow large quantities of these standard plants and will make very reasonable quotations.

ROSES

J. B. Clark (Hybrid Tea).

An intense scarlet rose, shaded blackish crimson, color like the sheen of a plum, often 7 in. in diameter. It has created a great sensation throughout the United States and Europe. Flowers borne freely the first year, on long, stiff stems; fragrance very sweet. Hardy even in Canada.

Clio.

This is a grand addition to our list of white or blush hardy garden roses. The flower is perfection in form, with fine broad petals; color delicate satiny blush, with a light shading of rosy-pink at the center. It is doubtful if this beautiful rose will ever be outclassed by one of its color.

Earl of Dufferin.

One of the finest roses of recent years; red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flowers, finely formed, vigorous grower. One of the very finest dark roses.

Frau Karl Druschki or (Snow Queen).

This exquisite rose is the only absolutely pure white rose ever introduced. Of German origin. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and a most vigorous grower. Although we have many so-called white roses, it is a fact that before the introduction of *Frau Karl Druschki* we had no pure snow-white hardy rose.



Gruss an Teplitz



Killarney

General Jacqueminot.

This lovely rose is seldom omitted from any collection, and will ever be a favorite. Its clear, rich, brilliant crimson-scarlet color, elegant form and free flowering habit combine to captivate the heart. Perfectly hardy.

Gruss an Teplitz.

A splendid sort; bright clear crimson; very sweet; flower fine form; very showy; a free bloomer.

Killarney.

A very beautiful coral pink Hybrid Tea Rose. Free in growth, producing strong hardy shoots which are crowned with buds. A great favorite for winter flowers and worthy the high place it has attained. Needs protection in severe climates. The flowers are lasting, remaining clear and bright to the last. Delicate Tea Rose fragrance.

Madam Caroline Testout.

A grand rose of the LaFrance type, but larger and finer in shape, and noted especially for its bright, vivid rose color. Very valuable as a forcing plant. Fine healthy foliage. One of the best for open ground planting.

Madam Gabriel Luizet.

A fine satiny rose, inlaid with silvery-rose, heightened at the center. One of the most beautiful roses grown. A strong, sturdy grower.



Rosa Rugosa showing single and double flowers, also fruit

Margaret Dickson.

Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of fine substance; fragrant; a very beautiful variety; foliage very large, dark green.

Mrs. John Laing.

This lovely satiny-pink rose proves to be a most desirable variety. It is large and of fine form and flowers continuously, is deliciously fragrant, and valuable for forcing or garden culture.

Paul Neyron.

Flowers of immense size; one of the largest roses grown and one of the finest; color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty. It is a strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.

Baby Ramblers.

Ever-blooming Dwarf Crimson Ramblers.

In this variety we have the wonderful Crimson Rambler reproduced in dwarf or bush form, with this added quality that the Baby Rambler is a ceaseless bloomer. Indoors it may be kept in flower all the year round, and out-of-doors it blooms continuously from June till after late frosts. In addition to the foregoing these may be had in pink and white, known as Pink Baby and White Baby Ramblers. Very desirable for bedding and borders.

Richmond.

One of the most valuable and sensational of American introductions of recent years. Free blooming, flowers rich red on long stems, making it a strong rival of American Beauty.

Rosa Rugosa.

A rare and valuable species of rose, quite distinct from any of the familiar garden varieties in foliage, flower and fruit. It is a particularly attractive bush, covered with a dense mass of large, glossy, aromatic leaves which have a peculiar wrinkled appearance. The large single flowers as well as the double are very showy, fine pink-red or white, and are followed by bright scarlet fruit as large as small crab apples.

Climbing or Pillar Roses.

Dorothy Perkins—Small, double bright flowers in profuse clusters; very hardy and strong growing.

Excelsa—The color is intense, clear crimson-maroon, with tips of petals tinged scarlet. Flowers large, double, thirty to forty on a stem, and almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright blossoms; this, with its nearly evergreen foliage, makes it a grand pillar rose.

Flower of Fairfield—It is a sport from the famous Crimson Rambler, but more brilliant and lasting than the old favorite. It flowers profusely the first year, is a vigorous grower, and when in bloom supersedes anything else by the wonderful display of brilliant crimson clusters of blossoms. Starts blooming in early spring, and continues till late autumn.

Lady Gay—Beautiful rose-pink and very free flowering.

Tausendschon—Large flowers produced in clusters; color a delightful shade of soft pink. A distinct acquisition.



Excelsa

Other Fine Roses.



Ulrich Brunner.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Alfred Colomb, carmine crimson.
 Anne de Diesbach, pink.
 Baron de Bonstetten, velvety maroon.
 Caroline de Sansal, flesh color.
 Coquette des Alps, white and blush.
 Coquette des Blanches, white, often blush.
 John Hopper, rose and carmine.
 Jules Margottin, carmine rose.
 La France, silvery rose.
 La Reine, rose.
 Louis Van Houtte, crimson maroon.
 Madam Plantier, white.
 Mad. Geo. Bruant, white.
 Persian Yellow, bright yellow.
 Pierre Notting, deep crimson and violet.
 Rugosa Rubra, deep rose with violet.
 Soleil d'Or, golden yellow, shaded deep red.
 Ulrich Brunner, cherry red.
 Victor Verdier, bright rose with carmine.
 Vick's Caprice, pink, striped white and carmine.

MOSS.

Comtesse de Murinais, white, created red.
 Princess Adelaide, pink.
 Salet, red.

CLIMBING.

American Beauty, crimson.
 Ballimore Belle, white.
 Jules Margottin, carmine.
 Queen of Prairie, pink.

EVERBLOOMING TEAS.

American Beauty, crimson.
 Bon Silene, carmine.
 Catherine Mermet, pink.
 Clothilde Soupert, pearly white.
 Duchess of Albany, deep pink.
 Gloire de Dijon, salmon.
 Hermosa, rose.
 Marechal Niel, yellow.
 Meteor, rich dark crimson.
 Niphotos, white, tinged yellow.
 Perle des Jardins, canary.
 Papa Gontier, rose, shaded yellow.
 Safrano, saffron and apricot.
 Sunset, saffron.
 The Bride, pure white.

Best Fruits for the Home Garden.

We are often asked: "What are the best fruits for my garden?" The following list will answer the question:

Apples (Summer)—Early Harvest, Astrachan, Yellow Transparent.
 (Fall)—Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush.
 (Winter)—Baldwin, Nonesuch, King, McIntosh, Red Spy, Greening, Sutton Beauty, Spitzenburg, Tolman Sweet, Wealthy, Yellow Bellflower.
Pears—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Angouleme, Kieffer's Hybrid (for canning), Sheldon, Seckel, Lawrence.
Cherries (Dark)—Tartarian, Schmidt's, Windsor.
 (Light)—Napoleon, Gov. Wood, Spanish.
 (Sour)—Olivet, Richmond, Montmorency.
Plums (Japan)—Abundance, Burbank.
 (European)—Bradshaw, Grand Duke, Lombard, Monarch, Reine Claude, German Prune.
Peaches (Ripening in the order named)—Waterloo, Alexander, Hale's Early, Early Crawford, Elberta, Stump, Crosby, Late Crawford, Stevens' Rareripe, Salway.
Quinces—Orange, Rea's Mammoth, Champion.
Apricots—Early Golden, Moorpark, Montgamet.
Grapes (Black)—Moore's Early, Campbell's Early, Concord, Worden.
 (Red)—Agawam, Brighton, Delaware, Salem.
 (White)—Moore's Diamond, Niagara, Winchell.
Currants (Red)—Cherry, LaVersailles, Fay's, Perfection.
 (White)—Grape, White Dutch.
 (Black)—Lee's Prolific, Champion.
Raspberries (Red)—Columbian, Cuthbert, Marlboro, St. Regis.
 (Black)—Cumberland, Gregg, Mam. Cluster, Ohio.
 (Yellow)—Golden Queen.
Blackberries—Rathbun, Agawam, Erie, Snyder.
Gooseberries—Industry, Downing, Pearl, Columbus.
Asparagus—Colossal, Palmetto.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Linnaeus, Victoria.



Burbank Plum Tree



WILLOW

SYRINGA

HYDRANGEA P.

SPIREAEVANHOUTE

FORSYTHIA

