

BEAUTIFUL HOME SURROUNDINGS



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BEAUTIFUL HOME SURROUNDINGS

If you would have that beauty which is akin to
the divine in Nature, if you would have around
about you the songs of the birds, the scent of
blossoms,— the content and cheer which they
bring — surround yourself with tree and
vine and all these shall be yours



FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

1921

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BY
R. M. WYMAN
THE FRAMINGHAM NURSERY
Framingham, Mass., U. S. A.

FOREWORD

IN publishing this Catalog, it has been our endeavor to heighten its practical usefulness by departing from the usual custom among nurserymen of presenting their stock almost entirely in the nature of a botanical classification. Believing that but few persons (outside of collectors) are interested in, or buy, nursery stock for its scientific significance or value alone, we have arranged the following lists in a way that we feel will be of most genuine aid to the great majority of plant buyers who look upon what they buy as HOME SCENERY — to be ornamental, or serviceable, or both — but who may need a certain amount of experienced suggestion and guidance, first in visualizing and finally in accomplishing the results they have in mind.

For this reason we have classified and herewith present our stock not botanically but as the layman SEES it — according to the artistic or utilitarian purpose or purposes for which each variety is best suited. In the same manner the general directions for planting with which we have amplified these lists — while essentially incomplete and in no way intended as a technical handling of the subject — will, we believe, be welcome and of tangible help.

In short, we have attempted to provide a comprehensive and easily comprehended reference book on the beautification of home surroundings for the average American home-lover — to whom it is respectfully dedicated.

We shall mention our history but briefly. Established more than twenty years ago by the late W. B. Whittier, this firm has made a practice of growing only the best quality of nursery stock in the varieties that have proved to be hardiest and most desirable in this rigorous northern climate. Although now under different management, we have continued to follow along these lines. Consequently, Framingham Nursery Stock is recognized as the standard for America in giving customers a "square deal".

Being of perishable nature, our stock is not guaranteed to live. We do, however, guarantee it to be alive and healthy at time of shipment. All we ask is that reasonable care be taken of it, in helping it through dry seasons, etc. We meet the buyer more than half way in pursuing a policy of giving absolute satisfaction. And such a guarantee from us is far stronger than that of replacement by a firm of lesser reputation.

Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM
MASS.

The General Purposes of Planting

Plantings of deciduous and evergreen shrubs or trees on the average of residential premises or estates may be divided into the following sorts:

Foundation Planting

Screen Planting

(a) *For shutting out unsightly views*

(b) *For seclusion and privacy*

(c) *For protection against wind, etc.*

Shade Planting

Individual Specimen Plantings

Natural Plantings

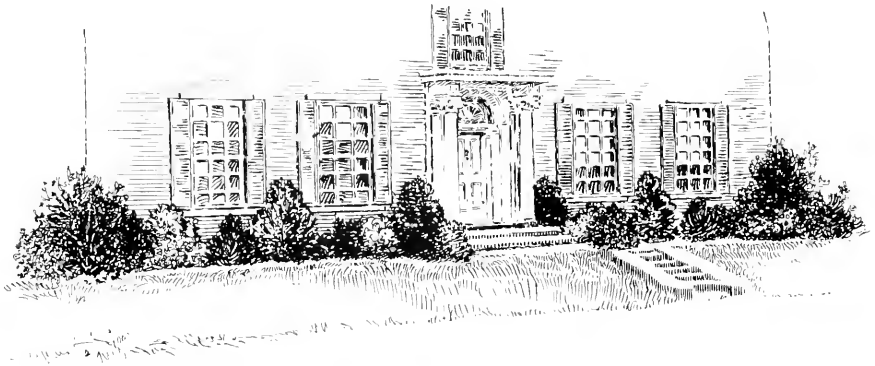
Odd Purposes

Plantings to Attract Birds



Foundation Planting

SINCE bare foundations, sharp angles, and straight lines are the most noticeable features — or rather, faults — of an unplanted home, we will consider this subject first. The purpose in foundation planting is, naturally, to soften and hide the straight, severe, and often unsightly, lines and angles, to bring a pleasing attraction out of the fundamentally commonplace. To accomplish this is really very simple, and results in vast improvement. But, first, one must bear in mind that it is inadvisable to plant tall growing shrubs *under windows*. The place for them is *between windows*. Also that *uniformity* in planting seldom brings the desired softness or artistry of effect. Following are some suggestive sketches which we hope will be of assistance to the reader in visualizing and carrying out these essential points, and others.

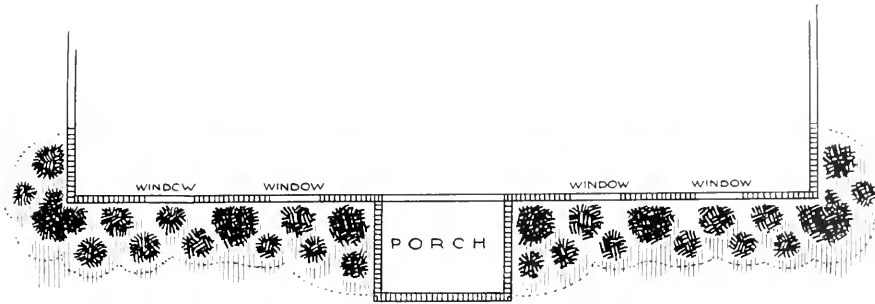


Sketch No. 1

If your window-sills are five feet from the ground (which is about the general average of height) set out shrubs ultimately attaining four feet, but not over five feet in height. In order that this planting shall not be uniform and, consequently, monotonous, take advantage of the spaces between windows to plant *taller shrubs*. Sketch No. 1 illustrates this point.

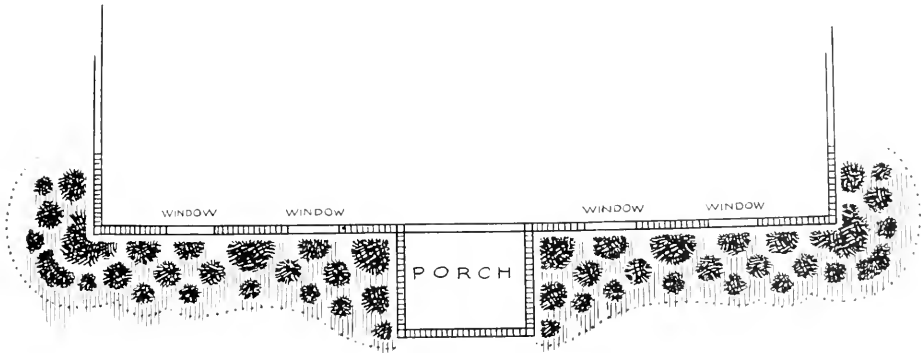
But how is one to determine precisely *what* varieties of shrubs attain certain eventual heights? This, of course, is an important question. But you will notice that the plants listed as for foundation planting in this catalog are arranged according to *ultimate size* to facilitate their selection in properly attending it.

A *double row* of plants always multiplies the beauty and effectiveness of a planting. The best practice is, wherever possible, to stagger the rows, as illustrated in Sketch No. 2.



Sketch No. 2

Where the plants are tallest, the beds should be widest. Therefore the ideal planting-plan for a foundation planting such as is suggested in Sketch No. 1 would be as in Sketch No. 3.



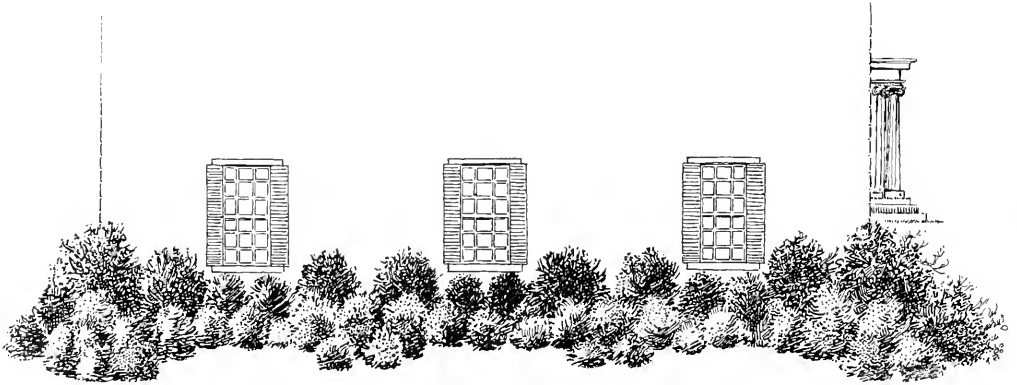
Sketch No. 3

As will be noted, this results in a massing of shrubs about the corners and in the angles between house proper and porch — a very desirable feature. In reaching this effect, shrubs which attain an ultimate height of not over five feet should be planted three feet apart from center to center; larger shrubs, three and one-half to four feet apart. The larger plants should be next to house with smaller plants toward lawn.

“ THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR AMERICA ”

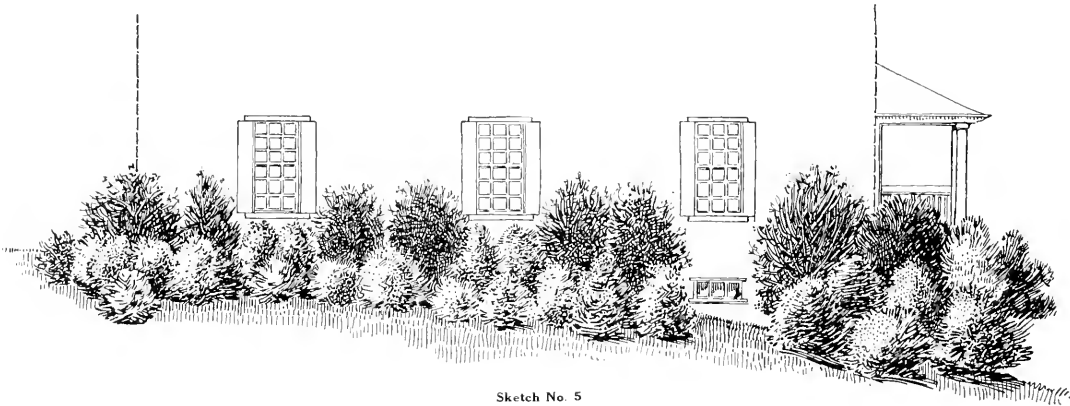
FOUNDATION PLANTING

Turning to pages 7 to 11 we find deciduous shrubs suitable for this purpose grouped according to heights, to bloom (or lack of it), and the color of blossoms, and the blooming



Sketch No. 4

period. Select the colors and blooming periods that you most prefer. But do not select too many kinds. On a border planting of average size (such as the foregoing sketches represent) ten or twelve varieties make a much better showing than do twenty or thirty.



Sketch No. 5

Following the simple rules we have laid down, side of house should be arranged to look about as Sketch No. 4.

Of course where the ground slopes away as in Sketch No. 5, taller shrubs can be used under windows, leaving spaces as required for coal window, cellar bulkhead, etc.

Deciduous Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs for Foundation Planting

7

TO facilitate choice and to permit the buyer to visualize selection so as to apply the simple fundamental rules for successful foundation planting as set forth in the preceding pages, we have listed all plants in the present classification *first*, according to ultimate height; *second*, according to the color of flowers or leaf and fruit effect; *third* according to common or popular name. The botanical name is always to be found, *in italics*, following the common name. Varieties marked with dagger (†) are valuable for sea-shore planting.



Enjoyment of veranda life is easily increased by a foundation planting of small-growing Deciduous Shrubs.

Varieties attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet

WHITE FLOWERS

- Pearl Bush** *Exochorda grandiflora*
Slender. Very showy in May with its profusion of starry flowers.
- Chinese Privet** *Ligustrum ibota*
Spreading. Flowers small but numerous in June and July. Foliage especially pleasing. Prefers partial shade.
- Mock Orange** *Philadelphus coronarius*
Flowers fragrant, creamy-white.
- Single Pure White Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris Frau Bertha Dammann*
Hybrid. Fragrant flowers in late May.
- Single Creamy White Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris Marie Legraye*
Hybrid. Fragrant flowers in late May.
- Double Pure White Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris Mme. LeMoine*
Hybrid. Fragrant flowers in late May.
- Japanese Snowball** *Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*
Large globular heads of pure white flowers in June. Foliage particularly fine.

PURPLE FLOWERS

- Single Reddish Purple Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris Charles X.*
Hybrid. Fragrant flowers in late May.
- Single Rosy Purple Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris Rubra de Marley*
Hybrid. Fragrant flowers in late May.

RED FLOWERS

- Red Weigela** *Diercilla floribunda*
Blooms freely in May and June.
- Single Dark Red Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris Souvenir de Ludwig Spoth*
A hybrid variety of the Common Lilac. Large flowers in late May.

PINK FLOWERS

- Double Rose Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris Belle de Nancy*
Hybrid. Flowers brilliant satin rose in late May. Fragrant.
- Double Pink Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris Wm. Robinson*
Hybrid. Flowers fragrant; late May.

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8 DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Varieties Attaining a Height of 6 to 8 feet, *Continued*

YELLOW FLOWERS

†Fortune's Golden Bell *Forsythia fortunei*

Upright habit. Stems covered with yellow bell-shaped flowers in April. Leaves rich green, turning purple in fall.

†Golden Bell *Forsythia intermedia*

Similar to Fortune's Golden Bell. Blooms more profusely. Branches placed in water indoors in winter soon spring into bloom.

†Drooping Golden Bell *Forsythia suspensa*

Branches drooping. Otherwise similar to Fortune's Golden Bell. Lower branches mat down and when planted on steep banks prevent soil washing.

LAVENDER AND VIOLET FLOWERS

Double Pale Violet Lilac *Syringa vulgaris Michael Buchner*

Hybrid. Fragrant flowers in late May.

Double Lavender Lilac *Syringa vulgaris President Carnot*

Hybrid. Fragrant flowers in late May.

Persian Lilac *Syringa persica*

Branches more slender, leaves smaller than hybrids. Flowers fragrant, pale lavender in May and June.

Rouen Lilac *Syringa rothomagensis*

Similar to Persian Lilac. Fragrant flowers are purple-violet. Free blooming in May.



Without shrubbery to soften its bare foundation lines, even the most carefully planned home loses much in finish and charm

A VARIETY VALUABLE FOR LEAF EFFECT

Chinese Privet *Ligustrum ibota*

Spreading habit. White flowers small but numerous in June and July. Foliage especially rich shade of green. Small blue-black berries in fall.

Varieties Attaining a Height of 5 to 6 feet

RED FLOWERS

Red Japanese Quince *Cydonia japonica umbilicata*

Blooms March and April. Bushy, compact. Branches thorny.

†Japanese Rose *Rosa rugosa*

Foliage glossy dark green. Flowers single and fragrant from June to December. Stems densely covered with slender thorns. Bright scarlet fruit in fall and winter attracts birds.

PINK FLOWERS

Japanese Quince *Cydonia japonica*

Blooms in March and April. Compact and dense. Branches thorny.

Pink Weigela *Diervilla rosea*

Flowers freely in May and June.

Fragrant Honeysuckle *Lonicera fragrantissima*

Fragrant flowers from March to May. Semi-evergreen

Varieties Attaining Height of 5 to 6 feet. *Continued*

YELLOWISH-WHITE FLOWERS

Japanese Oleaster *Elagnus longipes*
Fragrant flowers in April and May. Scarlet fruit ripens in June and July.

WHITE FLOWERS

White Weigela *Diervilla alba*
Blooms freely in May and June.

Japanese Bush Honeysuckle *Lonicera morrowii*
Broad. Leaves dark green. Blooms in May and June. Fruit blood-red.

White Kerria *Rhodotypos kerrioides*
Blooms in May and June. Black berries.

White Japanese Rose *Rosa rugosa alba*
Foliage glossy dark green. Flowers single and fragrant from June to December. Stems densely covered with slender thorns. Scarlet fruit in fall and winter attracts birds.

Bridal Wreath *Spiraea prunifolia flore plena*
Double flowers in May. Branches slender.

Bridal Bower *Spiraea vanhouttei*
Branches arching; leaves dark. Flowers almost completely cover the shrub about Memorial Day. One of the best spring-flowering shrubs.



Note how much more warmly attractive how much more complete a home can be made to look by means of a simple foundation planting!

VARIETIES VALUABLE FOR LEAF AND FRUIT EFFECT

Japanese Rose *Rosa rugosa*
Foliage shiny dark green. Red flowers, single and fragrant, from June to December. Stems covered with slender thorns. Scarlet fruit in fall and winter attracts birds.

Japanese Oleaster *Elagnus longipes*
Fragrant yellowish-white flowers in April and May. Scarlet fruit ripens in June and July.

Japanese Bush Honeysuckle *Lonicera morrowii*
Leaves dark. Bushy habit. White flowers in May and June. Fruit blood-red.

Standish's Honeysuckle *Lonicera standishii*
Small pink flowers in April. Leaves are dark and semi-evergreen.

White Japanese Rose *Rosa rugosa alba*
Flowers white. Otherwise the same as the preceding variety.

Varieties Attaining a Height of 4 to 5 feet

PINK FLOWERS

Pink Deutzia *Deutzia crenata Pride of Rochester*
Double flowers in July. Inside of petals white.

Pink Almond *Prunus chinensis rosea plena*
Bushy habit. Double flowers almost completely cover the stems in May as the leaves are just starting.

Snowberry *Symphoricarpos racemosus*
Blooms in July and August. Bears waxy snow-white berries which remain during the greater part of the fall. Holds its leaves until very late making contrast with the berries. Particularly good for shady places.

10 DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Varieties Attaining a Height of 4 to 5 feet, *Continued*

YELLOWISH-ORANGE FLOWERS

Maule's Japanese Quince *Cydonia japonica maulei*
Blooms in March and April. Dense shrub. Stem thorny.

BLUE FLOWERS

Butterfly Bush *Buddleia variabilis magnifica*
Profusion of large fragrant purplish blue spikes of flowers from August to October. Dies back partly each winter but regains its size quickly. Very showy.

WHITE FLOWERS

Single White Deutzia *Deutzia crenata*
Single blossoms tinged with rose in July.

Snowball Hydrangea *Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*
Bears large round clusters of creamy white flowers throughout the summer. Foliage very fine.

White Almond *Prunus japonica alba plena*
Double flowers about completely cover the stems in May as the leaves appear.

Dwarf Mock Orange *Philadelphus lemoinei*
Loaded with white fragrant flowers suitable for cutting in May and June.

Snow Garland *Spiraea thunbergii*
Foliage feathery. Stems are smothered with thousands of small white flowers in late April and early May.

Lace Shrub *Stephanandra flexuosa*
Branches graceful and arching. Leaves deeply cut. Blooms in June.

CHOCOLATE-COLORED FLOWERS

Carolina Allspice *Calycanthus floridus*
Blooms all summer. Flowers have spicy odor.

VARIETIES VALUABLE FOR LEAF AND FRUIT EFFECT

†**Coral Berry** *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*
Small crimson berries. Fine for shady places. Planted on steep banks, its thickly matted roots prevent soil washing.

†**Regel's Privet** *Ligustrum ibota regelianum*
Spreading habit. Small white flowers. Smooth leaves of deep rich green remaining till late in fall.

Snowberry *Symphoricarpos racemosus*
Small pink flowers in July and August. Bears waxy snow-white berries which remain all fall. Holds its leaves until very late, making contrast with berries. Particularly good for shady places.

†**Siebold's Barberry** *Berberis sieboldi*
Leaves turn brilliant red in fall. Scarlet berries remain on stems late in winter.

Varieties Attaining a Height of 3 to 4 feet

RED FLOWERS

Carmine Weigela *Dierreilla hybrida Era Rathke*
Erect; blooms profusely more or less throughout the summer.

PINK FLOWERS

Blume's Spiraea *Spiraea blumei*
Roundish habit; flowers are in large cones in July.

Fortune's Spiraea *Spiraea callosa*
Leaves purplish at first. Blooms in June.

YELLOW FLOWERS

Double Globe Flower *Kerria japonica flore pleno*
Deep orange yellow double flowers from June to September.

Shrubby Cinquefoil *Potentilla fruticosa*
Blooms throughout the summer.

WHITE FLOWERS

Lemoine's Deutzia *Deutzia lemoinei*
Pure white single flowers in large clusters completely cover the shrub in May and June. Blooms suitable for cutting. Plants good for indoor forcing. Very showy.

A VARIETY VALUABLE FOR LEAF AND BERRY EFFECT

†**Japanese Barberry** *Berberis thunbergii*
Broad bushy habit. Branchlets drooping. Stems very thorny. Leaves small nearly round, turn brilliant red in fall, followed by scarlet fruit which remains on stems the greater part of the winter.

Varieties Attaining Height of 1 to 3 feet

RED FLOWERS

†**Crimson Everblooming Spiraea** *Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer*
Flowers in flat panicles profuse in July and August.

PINK FLOWERS

†**Pink Everblooming Spiraea** *Spiraea bumalda*
Flowers in flat panicles in July and August.

YELLOW FLOWERS

St. John's Wort *Hypericum aureum*
Blooms freely all summer. Withstands shade and drought.

Globe Flower *Kerria japonica*
Foliage bright green. Large flowers all summer long.

Silver-leaved Globe Flower *Kerria japonica variegata*
Leaves variegated with white. Blooms in mid-summer.

Varieties Attaining Height of 1 to 3 feet, *Continued*

BLUE FLOWERS

Lead Plant *Amorpha canescens*
Free flowering in June. Prefers sunny position. Succeeds in rather dry soil.

WHITE FLOWERS

New Jersey Tea *Ceanothus americanus*
Blooms freely from July to September. Valuable for dry sandy soils, but will grow in almost any kind.

Dwarf Deutzia *Deutzia gracilis*
Branches slender, habit nearly globular when mature. Blooms in May and June. Any well drained soil.

Golden Syringa *Philadelphus coronarius aureus*
Compact round shrub when mature. Leaves are bright yellow. The best of the golden-leaved shrubs. Blooms in June.

VARIETIES VALUABLE FOR THEIR LEAF EFFECT

Silver-leaved Globe Flower *Kerria japonica variegata*
Leaves variegated with white. Yellow flowers in mid-summer.

Golden Syringa *Philadelphus coronarius aureus*
The best of the golden-leaved varieties. Fragrant white flowers in June.



An effective grouping of mixed deciduous shrubs about an entrance

PRICES

Owing to seasonal fluctuations in the prices of nursery stock we have discontinued the practice of inserting prices in this general descriptive catalog. The information in this book holds good over a long period and for this reason we recommend its preservation. Seasonal price lists will be mailed you twice a year—March 1st and September 1st. If however you do not receive them please notify us.

“ THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR AMERICA ”

Evergreens for Foundation Planting

Owing to their habit of holding their foliage the year round, Evergreens are becoming more and more popular.

Since most Evergreens attain an ultimate height too great to classify in the same manner as shrubs, we are presenting them in a different way. Although they ultimately attain a large size, their slow rate of growth makes them practical for Foundation Planting.

Almost all of the varieties here listed may be successfully sheared and thus kept from getting too large.

Consequently we list Evergreens not by ultimate height, but by varieties and sizes suitable for various size houses.

Obviously a large house should have larger plants, and more of them, than a medium sized or small house. For that reason, we are listing Evergreens for "Foundation Planting" in three groups:

Group A — Suitable for a Large House.

Group B — Suitable for a Medium sized house.

Group C — Suitable for a Small House or Bungalow.

The rule of distances for planting deciduous shrubs does not apply to Evergreens. The latter should be planted so that the distance *between branches* is from 8 to 12 inches. To enable the amateur gardener to plan the number of Evergreens needed our list gives the average breadth of the plant as well as the height. This breadth measurement is taken near the ground, except in plants that are fan-shaped in which case the widest breadth is given.

Where the larger suggested size is selected for the back row, the larger suggested sizes should generally be used in the other rows.

It is not advisable to plant golden forms next to blue forms. Separate by planting one or two green forms between.

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR A LARGE HOUSE

Back Row — Between Windows — In Corners — And About Angles

			For description see page
Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	5 to 6 feet tall, 18 inches broad	51
		Or 6 to 7 feet tall, 20 inches broad	
Golden Virginia Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana elegantissima</i>	5 to 6 feet tall, 24 inches broad	51
Blue Virginia Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana glauca</i>	5 to 6 feet tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 6 to 7 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	5 to 6 feet tall, 21 inches broad	55
		Or 6 to 7 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Peabody's Golden Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis aurea</i>	5 to 6 feet tall, 24 inches broad	55
		Or 6 to 7 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Pyramidal Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>	5 to 6 feet tall, 14 inches broad	55
		Or 6 to 7 feet tall, 16 inches broad	
Douglas's Pyramidal Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis</i>	5 to 6 feet tall, 21 inches broad	55
		Or 6 to 7 feet tall, 24 inches broad	

Sometimes it is advisable to use even larger trees. In such a case we shall be glad to quote on trees larger than we list here.

Back Row — Under Windows

Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	50
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis argentea</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 27 inches broad	50
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 33 inches broad	

Back Row Under Windows, *Continued*

			Foot-dimensions in inches
Polish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis cracovia</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 16 inches broad	51
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 12 inches broad	51
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis suecica</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 12 inches broad	51
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
Golden Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 18 inches broad	53
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Siberian Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis sibirica</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 27 inches broad	55
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Vervaeke's Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis verraekeana</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 30 inches broad	55
		Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 33 inches broad	

Second Row — Between Windows, in Corners and About Angles

Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	50
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis argentea</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 33 inches broad	50
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 36 inches broad	
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis suecica</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Blue Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana glauca</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 12 inches broad	51
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	53
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	53
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Golden plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	53
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 18 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Peabody's Golden Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis aurea</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 21 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Pyramidal Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 12 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 14 inches broad	
Douglas's Pyramidal Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 18 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Siberian Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis sibirica</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	

Second Row — Under Windows

Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 24 inches broad	50
Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis argentea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 24 inches broad	50
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Golden Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis aurea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 14 inches broad	50
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 16 inches broad	
Polish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis cracovia</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 14 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 16 inches broad	
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 12 inches broad	
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis suecica</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 12 inches broad	
Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus excelsa stricta</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Golden Japanese Juniper	<i>Juniperus japonica aurea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 30 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 36 inches broad	
Thread-branched Cypress	<i>Retinispora filifera</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 28 inches broad	
Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	53
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	

Second Row — Under Windows, *Continued*For description
see page

Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	53
	Or 3	to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	53
	Or 3	to 4 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Golden Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	53
	Or 3	to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Veitch's Cypress	<i>Retinispora squarrosa veitchii</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Siberian Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis siberica</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	55
	Or 3	to 4 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Hovey's Golden Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis hoveyi</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	55
	Or 3	to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Oriental Arborvitae	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	55
	Or 3	to 4 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Globe Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis globosa</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 33 inches broad	55
	Or 3	to 4 feet tall, 40 inches broad	

Third Row

Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 18 inches broad	50
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis argentea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 18 inches broad	50
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Golden Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 12 inches broad	50
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 14 inches broad	
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 7 inches broad	51
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis succica</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 7 inches broad	51
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	
Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus excelsa stricta</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 21 inches broad	51
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Golden Japanese Juniper	<i>Juniperus japonica aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	51
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Savin Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	51
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Mountain Pine	<i>Pinus montana</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 21 inches broad	52
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Dwarf Mountain Pine	<i>Pinus montana mughus</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 30 inches broad	52
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 40 inches broad	
Thread-branched Cypress	<i>Retinispora filifera</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 20 inches broad	53
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 16 inches broad	53
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 16 inches broad	53
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 12 inches broad	53
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Golden Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 16 inches broad	53
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	
Umbrella Pine	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 15 inches broad	53
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Globe Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 27 inches broad	55
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Siberian Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis siberica</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 18 inches broad	55
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Oriental Arborvitae	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 12 inches broad	55
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Globe Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis globosa</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 27 inches broad	55
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Great Laurel	<i>Rhododendron marianum</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	57
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Catawban Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	57
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Hybrid Catawban Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense hybridum</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	57
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 22 inches broad	56
	Or 2½	to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	

Fourth Row

Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus excelsa stricta</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	51
	Or 18	to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Japanese Juniper	<i>Juniperus japonica</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 14 inches broad	51
	Or 18	to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	

Fourth Row, *Continued*

			For description see page
Savin Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Tamarisk-leaved Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 to 15 inches broad	51
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	
Globe-shaped Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana globosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Dwarf Mountain Pine	<i>Pinus montana mughus</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	52
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Golden Thread-branched Cypress	<i>Retinispora filifera aurea</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	53
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 10 inches broad	53
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 12 inches broad	
Globe Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	55
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Dwarf Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata nana</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	54
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Ashberry	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 12 inches broad	56
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 15 inches broad	
Carolina Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	57
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	56
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 22 inches broad	
Drooping Andromeda	<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 inches broad	56
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	
Lily of the Valley Shrub	<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 to 15 inches broad	56
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	
Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans</i>	10 to 12 inches tall, 6 to 8 inches broad	56
Large-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans grandifolia</i>	10 to 12 inches tall, 8 to 10 inches broad	56
Variiegated Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans variegata</i>	10 to 12 inches tall, 6 to 8 inches broad	56
Broad-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans vegeta</i>	8 to 10 inches tall, 8 to 10 inches broad	56

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE

Back Row — Between Windows, in Corners and About Angles

Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	50
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis argentea</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 33 inches broad	50
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 36 inches broad	
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis succisa</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Blue Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana glauca</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 12 inches broad	51
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	53
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	53
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Golden plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	53
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 18 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Peabody's Golden Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis aurea</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 21 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Pyramidal Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 12 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 14 inches broad	
Douglas's Pyramidal Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 18 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Siberian Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis siberica</i>	4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	55
		Or 5 to 6 feet tall, 33 inches broad	

Back Row — Under Windows

Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	50
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis argentea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	50
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Golden Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis aurea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 14 inches broad	50
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 16 inches broad	

" THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR AMERICA "

Back Row — Under Windows, *Continued*For description
see page

Polish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis crecatoria</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 14 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 16 inches broad	
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 12 inches broad	
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis suecica</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 12 inches broad	
Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus excelsa stricta</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Golden Japanese Juniper	<i>Juniperus japonica aurea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 30 inches broad	51
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 36 inches broad	
Thread-branched Cypress	<i>Retinispora filifera</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 28 inches broad	



What a charming, "cozy" effect has been obtained by massing foundation evergreens at each side of the entrance of this home! Note also the use of Vines.

Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	53
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	53
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	53
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Golden Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	53
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Siberian Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis sibirica</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	55
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Hovey's Golden Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis hoveyi</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	55
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Oriental Arborvitae	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	55
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Globe Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis globosa</i>	2½ to 3 feet tall, 33 inches broad	55
		Or 3 to 4 feet tall, 40 inches broad	

Second Row

Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 18 inches broad	50
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis argentea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 18 inches broad	50
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	

Second Row - Continued

Golden Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 12 inches broad	50
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 14 inches broad	
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hebræica</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 7 inches broad	51
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis svecica</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 7 inches broad	51
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	
Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus cæcelsa stricta</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	51
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Golden Japanese Juniper	<i>Juniperus japonica aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	51
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Savin Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	51
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 30 inches broad	
Mountain Pine	<i>Pinus montana</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 27 inches broad	52
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Dwarf Mountain Pine	<i>Pinus montana mughus</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 30 inches broad	52
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 40 inches broad	
Thread-branched Cypress	<i>Retinispora filifera</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 24 inches broad	
Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 16 inches broad	53
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 16 inches broad	53
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 12 inches broad	53
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Golden Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 16 inches broad	53
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	
Umbrella Pine	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 15 inches broad	53
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 18 inches broad	
Globe Arborvitæ	<i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 27 inches broad	55
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Siberian Arborvitæ	<i>Thuja occidentalis siberica</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 18 inches broad	55
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	
Oriental Arborvitæ	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 12 inches broad	55
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	
Globe Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis globosa</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 27 inches broad	55
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 33 inches broad	
Great Laurel	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	57
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Catawban Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	57
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Hybrid Catawban Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense hybridum</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	57
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 22 inches broad	56
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	

Third Row

Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus cæcelsa stricta</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Japanese Juniper	<i>Juniperus japonica</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 14 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Savin Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 16 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Tamarisk-leaved Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 to 15 inches broad	51
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	
Globe-shaped Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana globosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 15 to 24 inches broad	
Dwarf Mountain Pine	<i>Pinus montana mughus</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	52
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Golden Thread-branched Cypress	<i>Retinispora filifera aurea</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	53
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 10 inches broad	53
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 12 inches broad	
Globe Arborvitæ	<i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 16 to 18 inches broad	55
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Dwarf Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata nana</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	54
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Ashberry	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 12 inches broad	56
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 15 inches broad	
Carolina Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	57
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	56
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 22 inches broad	
Drooping Andromeda	<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 inches broad	56
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	

Third Row, *Continued*For description
see page

Lily of the Valley Shrub	<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 to 15 inches broad	56
Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans</i>	Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	56
Large-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans grandifolia</i>	10 to 12 inches tall, 6 to 8 inches broad	56
Variiegated Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans variegata</i>	10 to 12 inches tall, 6 to 8 inches broad	56
Broad-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans vegeta</i>	8 to 10 inches tall, 8 to 10 inches broad	56

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR A SMALL HOUSE OR BUNGALOW

NOTE: The following assortment is primarily for small houses on low foundations. If your house is set on a high foundation, as is sometimes the case with bungalows, the assortment of "Evergreens suitable for a Medium-sized House" will be more desirable. *Vice versa* — if a medium-sized house is set on very low foundations, the following lists will be more suitable.

Back Row — Between Windows, in Corners, and About Angles

Polish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis creacria</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 16 inches broad	51
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i>	Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 18 inches broad	51
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis suecica</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 12 inches broad	51
Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 15 inches broad	51
Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	Or 3 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	53
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 18 inches broad	53
Golden Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 30 inches broad	53
American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 15 inches broad	55
Peabody's Golden Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis aurea</i>	Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 18 inches broad	55
Douglas's Pyramidal Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis</i>	3 to 4 feet tall, 15 inches broad	55
Pyramidal Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>	Or 4 to 5 feet tall, 12 inches broad	55

Back Row Under Windows, and Front Row Between Windows, in Corners, and About Angles

Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 18 inches broad	50
Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis argentea</i>	Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	50
Golden Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 12 inches broad	50
Irish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i>	Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 14 inches broad	51
Swedish Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis suecica</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 7 inches broad	51
Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus excelsa stricta</i>	Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 10 inches broad	51
Thread-branched Cypress	<i>Retinispora filifera</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 21 inches broad	53
Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 24 inches broad	53
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 16 inches broad	53
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 20 inches broad	53
Golden Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 12 inches broad	53
Umbrella Pine	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 15 inches broad	53
Siberian Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis siberica</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 18 inches broad	55
Oriental Arborvitae	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 21 inches broad	55
Great Laurel	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 15 inches broad	57
Catawban Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 24 inches broad	57

Back Row, etc., *Continued*

For description

Hybrid Catawban Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense hybridum</i>	2 to 2½ feet tall, 24 inches broad	57
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Or 2½ to 2½ feet tall, 22 inches broad	56
		Or 2½ to 3 feet tall, 27 inches broad	



A simple but permanently attractive foundation planting of evergreens.

Front Row—Under Windows

Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus creedsa stricta</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Japanese Juniper	<i>Juniperus japonica</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 14 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Savin Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Tamarisk-leaved Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 to 15 inches broad	51
Globe-shaped Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana globosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Dwarf Mountain Pine	<i>Pinus montana mughis</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	52
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Golden Thread-branched Cypress	<i>Retinispora filifera aurea</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 10 inches broad	53
Plumed Cypress	<i>Retinispora plumosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 10 inches broad	53
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 12 inches broad	
Globe Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	55
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Dwarf Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata nana</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	54
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Ashberry	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 12 inches broad	56
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 15 inches broad	
Carolina Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	57
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 inches broad	
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	56
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 22 inches broad	
Drooping Andromeda	<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 inches broad	56
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 15 inches broad	
Lily of the Valley Shrub	<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	12 to 15 inches tall, 12 to 15 inches broad	56
		Or 15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	
Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans</i>	10 to 12 inches tall, 6 to 8 inches broad	56
Large-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans grandifolia</i>	10 to 12 inches tall, 8 to 10 inches broad	56
Globe-shaped Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana globosa</i>	15 to 18 inches tall, 15 to 18 inches broad	51
		Or 18 to 24 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches broad	
Broad-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet	<i>Euonymus radicans vegeta</i>	8 to 10 inches tall, 8 to 10 inches broad	56

Screen Planting

The planting of shrubs and trees around one's place can be made to do much more than beautify. For instance, possibly there is an unpretty view from some of your windows, or porch — a cut-away embankment, an unkempt vacant lot, or the service yard of a neighbor's place with its attendant flapping line of clothes on wash-days. Or perhaps your neighbor is a bit careless and permits refuse to collect in his back yard. If so, the vista from your windows may be something like that shown in sketch No. 6.



Sketch No. 6

How much more pleasing the view would be if by planting Framingham Nursery stock you were to make it resemble something like Sketch No. 7.



Is there anything attractive in this back yard with its flapping wash? The harmony of surroundings is completely spoiled.

Such a screen is made up very similarly to the way we have already suggested for Foundation planting; using for the back (or *outside*) row any of the very tall growing shrubs listed on Page 26; with possibly a tree or two to give it point; see Page 28. In the next row (nearer your house) and on the ends of the back row, fairly tall or medium shrubs

may be used. And, as is often desirable, in front of this a third row of medium or small shrubs to further soften the lines and break all possible monotony on your side of the screen.

This presents an opportunity to use shrubs with fine foliage or bark colorings, as well as flowering shrubs.



Sketch No. 7

A screen of Evergreens is also very good for this purpose, and possesses the added advantage of blocking the view the whole year round, as is shown on Sketch No. 8.



Yet observe how easily and effectively a service-yard may be screened in summer and winter with Framingham evergreens.

Evergreens suitable for this purpose will be found on Page 29.

Or perhaps, in your own back yard -- while you do not allow refuse to collect -- your own clothes yard is exposed to public view. In such case you can improve matters immensely by putting in a shrubbery screen similar to the one suggested in Sketch No. 7

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or by planting a one-row screen of dense columnar Evergreens. The latter has two advantages — First, being evergreen, the effect lasts all year round; even winter's harshest touch cannot lessen it. Second, narrow Evergreens like these do not take up much land space. These columnar Evergreens are presented on Page 29.



Sketch No. 8

Planting for Seclusion and Privacy

While serving a slightly different purpose, shrubbery screens planted to bring greater seclusion and privacy to a home should be planned and handled in much the same manner as that which we already have suggested for the Screen Plantings described in the foregoing paragraphs.

Your house may be close to your neighbor's. From the windows of the house next door one can look into your windows, or vice-versa. Lights from the other house or from the street may annoy you on summer evenings. You have not the feeling of seclusion you would most enjoy.

Sketch No. 9 illustrates the remedy.

See pages 26 and 28 for the shrubs suitable for screening as above.

This planting (of deciduous varieties) is very similar to that shown in Sketch No. 7 — the taller shrubs being nearest your neighbor's and the smaller shrubs toward your own house. The use of deciduous shrubs for a planting such as this is especially good if you go

away for a portion of the Winter and are at home a considerable part of the Summer, when the leaves are on. But, if like most of us, you spend more time in your house during the Winter months, when the leaves are off, and are on your vacation during the greater part of the Summer season, the more genuinely serviceable type of screen for you to plant would be one of Evergreens, as depicted in Sketch No. 10.

The effect of fallen snow on an Evergreen screen of this kind is always attractive and cheery. Moreover, if the spot to be planted is North or West of your house, such a



A handsome screen of deciduous trees and large shrubs serving both to beautify and to shut out the view of a neighbor's back yard.

planting will make a very efficient wind-break and provide welcome protection against the driving snow. This type of screen is also effective in shading out possible annoyance from street lights etc., all the year round. See page 29 for such evergreens.

About many homes are shade trees so arranged at the side or rear of house that they could be made into very inviting spots for lunches, teas, suppers, and little parties during the hot summer weather — were it not for the fact that they are more or less open

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to public gaze. Here is an opportunity, then, to utilize such spots by surrounding them with a shrubby border screen, evergreen hedge, or evergreen border.



Sketch No. 9

Shrubby border-screens are discussed on pages 26 and 28.

Evergreen hedges are discussed on page 34.

Evergreen borders are discussed on pages 29 and 31.



Sketch No. 10

But whatever of this material is used, the result will be approximately like sketch No. 11.

Such a treatment will afford an artistic and usefully secluded nook, screened off from everybody outside.



Sketch No. 11

Piazzas, also, can very easily be made more attractive, useful, comfortable and secure against public vision, the glare of lights, and the attacks of wind or weather, by planting any of the Vines listed and described on pages 40 and 41.

Note general planting directions on page 58 — but first of all bear in mind this most important of all rules: — that it is better not to plant at all than to plant cheap inferior stock from some unknown source and be led into disappointment, waste of time and loss of money. The infinite care taken in raising Framingham Nursery stock assures the highest possible quality at a fair price.

Plants for this purpose are here classified as in preceding lists: — (1) according to *ultimate* height, (2) by color of flower, etc. (3) by common name. Individual heights given in each case indicate size in which plants are now ready for delivery. Dagger(†) signifies suitability for sea-shore planting.

Varieties Attaining a Height of 15 to 25 feet

(These varieties should be planted 6 feet apart with smaller shrubs as classified under Foundation Planting for front rows.)

PURPLE FLOWERS

False Indigo *Amorpha fruticosa*
Foliage feathery. Very dark violet purple flowers in spikes 2 to 3 inches long in June, make a very handsome shrub.

YELLOW FLOWERS

Siberian Pea *Caragana arborescens*
Flowers in June. Bark dark green and foliage very neat. Fruit in small green pods like pea-pods.

Cornelian Cherry *Cornus mascula*
Dense habit. Foliage glossy. Very attractive in March and April with its yellow flowers, and again in the fall with shining, scarlet, edible fruit.

WHITE FLOWERS

White Fringe *Chionanthus virginica*
Foliage large, dark green. Flowers in large panicles 4 to 6 inches long, in May and June, make a very showy shrub. Black grape-like fruit.

Blue Dogwood *Cornus alternifolia*
Very graceful; branches in whorls. Flowers in late May and early June. Dark blue berries find great favor with birds. See page 44.

Silver Bell *Halesia carolina*
Spreading habit. Beautiful, large bell-shaped flowers profusely borne in May give a very distinctive effect.

Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana*
Foliage large, silvery on under-side. Clusters of white flowers in May followed by red fruit turning black in autumn. Attracts birds.

VARIETIES VALUABLE FOR FRUIT EFFECT

White Fringe *Chionanthus virginica*
Foliage large, dark green. White flowers in large panicles 4 to 6 inches long, in May and June, make a very showy shrub. Black grape-like fruit.

Blue Dogwood *Cornus alternifolia*
Very graceful, branches in whorls. White flowers in late May and early June. Dark blue berries find great favor with birds. See page 44.

Cornelian Cherry *Cornus mascula*
Dense habit. Foliage glossy. Very attractive in March and April with its yellow flowers and again in the fall with shining, scarlet, edible fruit. Attracts birds.

Spindle Tree *Euonymus europaei*
Inconspicuous white flowers. Foliage dark, turning crimson in autumn. Scarlet-orange fruit. Attracts birds. See page 43.

†**Staghorn Sumac** *Rhus typhina*
Picturesque native shrub. Branches hairy. Large cones of deep brick red fruit covered with crimson hairs. Attracts birds.

Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana*
Foliage large, silvery on under side. Clusters of white flowers in May, followed by red fruit turning to black in autumn. Attracts birds.

Varieties Attaining Height of 10 to 15 feet

(These shrubs should be planted 5 feet apart. Plant smaller shrubs as listed under Foundation Planting for front rows.)

WHITE FLOWERS

†**Groundsel Tree** *Baccharis halimifolia*
Fluffy flowers in September makes this shrub appear as covered with cotton.

Bailey's Dogwood *Cornus baileyi*
Tall and comparatively narrow. Blooms nearly all summer. Branches dark red, particularly effective in winter. White berries in fall. Attracts birds.

†**Gray Dogwood** *Cornus paniculata*
Creamy white flowers in July. White berries in autumn. Attracts birds.

European Red Osier *Cornus sanguinea*
Blooms in July. White berries in autumn. Attracts birds.

†**Arrow-wood** *Viburnum dentatum*
Flat flower clusters in June followed by black fruit. Attracts birds.

†**High-bush Cranberry** *Viburnum opulus*
Flat clusters of flowers in June followed by red berries. Attracts birds.

WHITE FLOWERS, (continued)

†**Amoor River Privet** *Ligustrum amurcense*
Small flowers followed by a few black berries in autumn. Tall and rather narrow. Attractive foliage. Makes a fine hedge. See page 33.

Sheep-berry *Viburnum lentago*
Flowers creamy white and very fragrant. Foliage light glossy green. Fruit bluish black. Attracts birds.

Common Snowball *Viburnum opulus sterilis*
Round masses of creamy white flowers in early June.

PURPLE FLOWERS

Smoke Bush *Rhus cotinus*
Attractive round leaves. Large numbers of misty-looking grayish purple flowers appear like a cloud of smoke in early June.

Hungarian Lilac *Syringa josikaea*
Glossy dark leaves. Flowers appear in late June, after other lilacs have faded.

- VARIETIES VALUABLE FOR BARK, LEAF AND FRUIT EFFECT**
- Bailey's Dogwood** *Cornus baileyi*
White flowers nearly all summer. Branches dark red, very effective in winter. White berries attract birds.
- Pink-fruited Spindle Tree** *Euonymus alata*
Fruit pink, opening so as to show its red seeds. Very showy. Attracts birds.
- †**English Privet** *Ligustrum vulgare*
Small white flowers followed by large clusters of shiny black showy fruit. Valuable hedge plant. See page 32.
- Purple-leaved Plum** *Prunus pissardi*
Insignificant pink flowers. Valuable for its deep purple leaves which retain their color until late in the fall.
- †**Buckthorn** *Rhamnus cathartica*
Foliage dark green, branches spiny. Attractive small black fruit. Good hedge plant. See page 32.
- Carolina Buckthorn** *Rhamnus caroliniana*
Leaves dark green turning to yellow orange and red. Red berries turn black in fall. Attracts birds.
- †**Smooth Sumac** *Rhus glabra*
Bark smooth. Very striking in autumn with its deep brick red seeds and crimson leaves.
- †**Arrow-wood** *Viburnum dentatum*
Flat white clusters of flowers in June followed by black berries which attract birds.
- Sheep-berry** *Viburnum lentago*
Flowers creamy white and very fragrant. Foliage light glossy green. Fruit bluish black. Attracts birds.
- †**High-bush Cranberry** *Viburnum opulus*
Flat white clusters of flowers in June followed by red berries. Attracts birds.

Varieties Attaining Height of 6 to 10 feet

(Should be planted about 4 feet apart with smaller shrubs as listed under Foundation Planting, for front rows).

RED FLOWERS

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica grandiflora rubra
A variety of the well known honeysuckle. Flowers are red with orange yellow center in June. Small red fruits somewhat showy.

PINK FLOWERS

†Common Hydrangea

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Large cone-shaped flowers are white early in August, turning to deep pink shortly afterward.

†Tartarian Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica
Profusion of small flowers in June. Light red fruit.

Large-flowered Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica grandiflora rosea
Similar to preceding. Flowers larger.

Rosa Acacia

Robinia hispida
Beautiful rose colored flowers in May and June. Very fine when in bloom.

YELLOW FLOWERS

†Common Barberry

Berberis vulgaris
Golden Yellow flowers in June and brilliant red berries in autumn.

†Siberian Dogwood

Cornus sibirica
Small flowers in June. Large handsome leaves. Blood red stems contrast well against snow.

Burning Bush

Euonymus alata
Flowers small in May and June. Wood corky. Smooth foliage turns into a mass of flame in fall. Bears a few red berries. Very symmetrical.

†Green-twigged Golden Bell

Forsythia viridissima
Abundant flowers in early May. Bark, green.

Yellow Flowered Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica albida
Blooms May and June.

†Fragrant Sumac

Rhus aromatica
Small flowers in early May. Leaves aromatic, turning deep crimson in fall.

PURPLE FLOWERS

Common Lilac

Syringa vulgaris
Large flowers abundant in May. Leaf heart-shaped, dark green.

WHITE FLOWERS

Button Bush

Cephalanthus occidentalis
Dense creamy-white flowers from July to September.

†Silky Dogwood

Cornus sericea
Flowers in June and July. Blue berries in October. Stems reddish.

American Red Osier

Cornus stolonifera
Flowers in June. Blood red stems attractive against snow.

Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora
Large loose clusters of flowers in May.

White Tartarian Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica grandiflora alba
Flowers in May and June.

Elderberry

Sambucus canadensis
Broad flat clusters of flowers in June and July, followed by black berries in September from which a fine wine can be made. Berries attract birds.

WHITE FLOWERS

- Golden Elderberry** *Sambucus nigra aurca*
Similar to preceding. Leaves golden yellow. Good for dusty places.
- Common White Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris alba*
Large flowers abundant in May. Leaves heart-shaped, dark green.
- †**Blueberry** *Vaccinium corymbosum*
Small urn-shaped, waxy flowers sometimes tinged with pink. Blue-black edible berries in July. Brilliant scarlet leaf effect in autumn.
- Single Japanese Snowball** *Viburnum tomentosum*
Flowers 2 to 3 inches broad in June. Fruit red turning to black.

VARIETIES VALUABLE FOR BARK, LEAF OR BERRY EFFECT

- †**Red Chokeberry** *Aronia arbutifolia*
Red berries and crimson leaves in autumn. Attracts birds. See page 43.
- Black Chokeberry** *Aronia melanocarpa*
Black berries in fall. Attractive to birds. See page 43.
- Bush Aralia** *Aralia pentaphylla*
Beautiful dark green, five-lobed leaves which remain on spiny stems late in fall. Inconspicuous yellowish green flowers.
- †**Common Barberry** *Berberis vulgaris*
Golden yellow flowers in Spring. Crimson berries which attract birds remain on stems in fall and most of the winter. Foliage red in fall.
- †**Purple-leaved Barberry** *Berberis vulgaris purpurea*
Similar to Common Barberry. Leaves purple. Fruit purple.
- Siberian Dogwood** *Cornus siberica*
Small yellow flowers in June. Large handsome leaves. Bark is brilliant red during winter. Fine contrast against snow.
- †**Silky Dogwood** *Cornus sericea*
White flowers in June and July. Blue berries in October. Stems reddish.
- American Red Osier** *Cornus stolonifera*
White flowers in June. Blood red stems attractive against snow.
- Yellow-stemmed Osier** *Cornus stolonifera lutea*
Bright red stems make it very showy after leaves fall. Contrasts well against red stemmed varieties.
- Burning Bush** *Euonymus alata*
Small yellow flowers in May and June. Smooth leaves turn brilliant red and orange hues in fall, making a mass of flame. Bears few red berries. Very symmetrical grower.
- Winter Berry** *Ilex verticillata*
Very bushy. Branches upright. Foliage light green. Holds its scarlet berries until midwinter. Attracts birds. See page 44.
- Chinese Cherry** *Prunus tomentosa*
Stems covered with small pink blossoms in May before leaves appear. Small edible cherries borne in abundance. Attracts birds. See page 43.
- †**Fragrant Sumac** *Rhus aromatica*
Small yellow flowers in early May. Aromatic leaves turn dark crimson in autumn.
- Elderberry** *Sambucus canadensis*
Broad flat clusters of white flowers in June and July. Black berries in September from which a fine wine can be made. Attracts birds. See page 44.
- Golden Elderberry** *Sambucus nigra aurca*
Similar to the preceding. Leaves golden yellow. Valuable for dusty places
- †**Ninebark** *Spiraea opulifolia*
Shaggy bark. Most rapid growing shrub we list. Valuable for quick results.
- †**Golden Ninebark** *Spiraea opulifolia aurca*
Similar to preceding. Leaves yellow. Good for dusty places.
- †**Blueberry** *Vaccinium corymbosum*
Urn-shaped white flowers, tinged with pink in June. Bluish black edible berries in July. Brilliant scarlet fall leaf coloring.

Deciduous Trees for Screen Plantings

The two following varieties are the best for this purpose. Although not long lived they are rapid growing and give quick results.

It is often advisable to plant these trees between small evergreens planted for screen purposes. By the time the evergreens have grown large enough to be effective, these trees have come to the end of their usefulness and can be removed.

- Carolina Poplar** *Populus deltoides*
Pyramidal in form. Bark grayish green. Foliage heart-shaped, bright green. Also valuable for shade. See page 39.
- Lombardy Poplar** *Populus fastigiata*
A tall tree. Branches grow upright and form a narrow tree giving very little shade. We grow this variety leaving the lower branches on, thus making a tree which will make a screen near the ground as well as near the top. Leaves light green.

Evergreens for Screen Planting

29

This purpose requires the use of the larger sizes (5 to 6 feet or 6 to 7 feet, or even larger in the back row) for quick effect. Sizes listed under "Foundation Planting" may also be used here for the front rows, making a border planting.

American Arborvitae See page 55.	<i>Thuja occidentalis aurea</i>	Red Cedar See page 51.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Pea-fruited Cypress See page 53.	<i>Retinispora pisifera</i>	Austrian Pine See page 52.	<i>Pinus austriaca</i>
Golden Pea-fruited Cypress See page 53.	<i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i>	Jack Pine See page 52.	<i>Pinus bsraricata</i>
Golden Plumed Cypress See page 53.	<i>Retinispora plumosa aurea</i>	White Pine See page 53.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Balsam Fir See page 50.	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	White Spruce See page 51.	<i>Picea alba</i>
White Fir See page 50.	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Engleman's Spruce See page 52.	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>
Frazer's Fir See page 50.	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Norway Spruce See page 52.	<i>Picea ozeclsa</i>
Douglas' Fir See page 50.	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>	Colorado Green Spruce See page 52.	<i>Picea pungens</i>
American Hemlock See page 55.	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Koster's Blue Spruce See page 52.	<i>Picea pungens kosteriana</i>



A field of evergreens at the Framingham Nurseries. In foreground are smaller kinds suitable for foundation and border planting. In background some of the columnar varieties listed below.

Evergreens for Service-yard Screens

American Arborvitae Narrow cone or column. Densely branched. Thrives in ordinary soils.	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Peabody's Golden Arborvitae A variety of the preceding with yellow foliage.	<i>Thuja occidentalis aurea</i>
Pyramidal Arborvitae Very narrow cone or column. Dense and compact. Foliage rich dark green which does not change appreciably in winter.	<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>

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Wind Breaks

Following along this subject, we naturally reach the more specific use of shrubbery for Wind Breaks.

Are the cold, penetrating winds of Winter permitted to rush with unbroken force against your house from the north and west? If so, it may be that not infrequently you are forced to inconvenience and considerable unnecessary expense in keeping your home at a comfortable temperature. Also the snow is apt to be blown about the house in ungainly, troublesome drifts, covering paths and giving a generally forlorn, bleak appearance to the entire place — something as is pictured in Sketch No. 12.



Sketch 12

If such is the case, it is entirely unnecessary. There is a very simple but certain preventive available. Plant a high hedge, or *Wind break*, of Framingham Evergreens, as shown in Sketch No. 13.



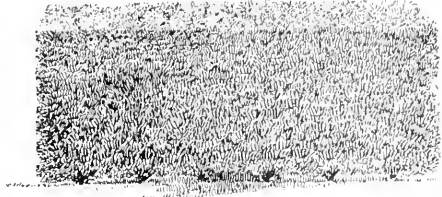
Sketch 13



Sketch 14

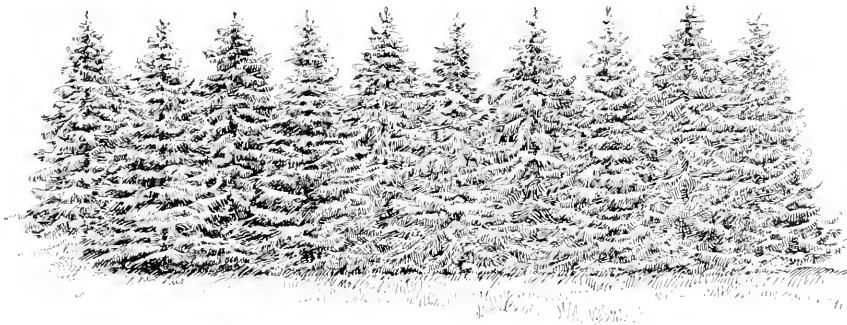
If a close, dense hedge is desired, plant the Evergreens in a single line so that their branches intermingle as in Sketch No. 14.

Or, if you prefer a more informal Windbreak, plant the Evergreens in a staggered row as in Sketch No. 16.



Sketch 15

This type of Windbreak should be sheared smooth once a year.



Sketch 16

It is really astonishing what an amount of improvement can be effected by following either of these suggestions for Windbreak planting. The house is kept snugger and more comfortable, and the surrounding grounds comparatively free of troublesome snow drifts.

The most satisfactory windbreaks are made from Evergreens, as they retain foliage all winter long. On account of the fact that deciduous trees and shrubs lose their leaves in the Fall, their value for windbreak purposes is so small that we shall not discuss them in this connection.

Windbreaks may be made in either of two ways.

1. An informal planting, preferably of at least two staggered rows. Trees should not be trimmed, but left to grow naturally. The varieties mentioned on page 29 for Evergreen Screen Plantings are suitable for this purpose.
2. Large hedges. This makes a closer windbreak and is more suitable for small house lots. The following varieties are best for this purpose. Should be planted very close so that the branches intermingle.

Norway Spruce

Picea excelsa

Broad pyramid, graceful. Rapid growing, attains 75 feet. Foliage dense, dark green. Very successful in cold climates.

5 to 6 feet, tall, should be planted 2 feet apart center to center.

6 to 8 feet tall, should be planted 2½ feet apart.

8 to 10 feet tall, should be planted 3 feet apart.

American Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis

Narrow cone or column. Densely branched. Thrives in ordinary soils.

5 to 6 feet tall, should be planted 24 inches apart center to center.

6 to 7 feet tall, plant 24 inches center to center.

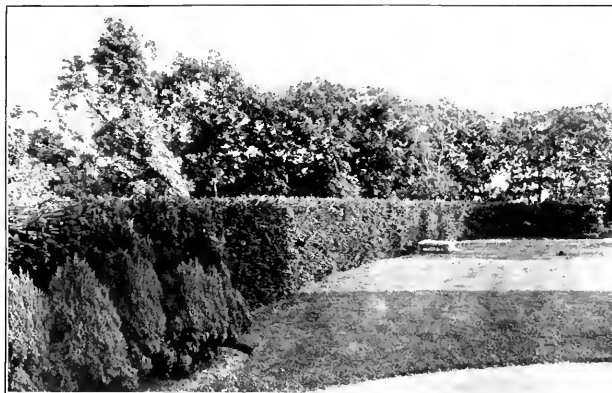
7 to 8 feet tall, plant 27 inches apart center to center.

Protective Plantings

People who live near a school house invariably experience the annoyance of having the children walk along the edges of their lawns and wearing away the grass. Or where a house is on a much-used street, not only children but the grown-up passers by are more than frequently guilty of the same thing. In such cases the use of wire wickets or other such devices generally proves but temporary in its effect. A hedge is the proper remedy.

A hedge may be either formal or informal, as illustrated in Sketches No. 17 and No. 18.

Hedges — formal and informal — can be made of the deciduous shrubs below and on Page 34; or of the Evergreens, described on Page 34. Varieties marked with dagger (†) are suitable for seashore planting.



This sturdy evergreen hedge of Norway Spruce does much to give privacy, dignity, and distinction to the estate on which it is planted.

Hedges

Deciduous Shrubs for Hedges

†Japanese Barberry

Berberis thunbergii
Small, slow-growing, spreading; branchlets drooping. Makes a dense round, broad hedge, which, on account of its thorns is never molested by dogs or children. Leaves small, round, turning scarlet in autumn. Bears quantities of crimson berries which remain until late winter. Attracts birds. Can be trimmed into any shape. Should be planted every 12 inches.

†Cockspur Thorn

Crataegus crus-galli
Handsome dark glossy leaves. Stout thorns 2 inches and more in length. Makes a positive barrier to trespassers. Should be planted every 24 inches.

California Privet

Ligustrum ovalifolium
The best known of all hedge plants. Leaves dark green and shining. Makes a tall narrow hedge which can be made broader by severe pruning. Somewhat tender, but worth planting on account of its great beauty.

†Chinese Privet

Ligustrum ibota
The hardiest and most graceful of all privets. Makes a broad hedge of medium height and withstands shearing perfectly. Plant every 12 inches.

†Regel's Privet

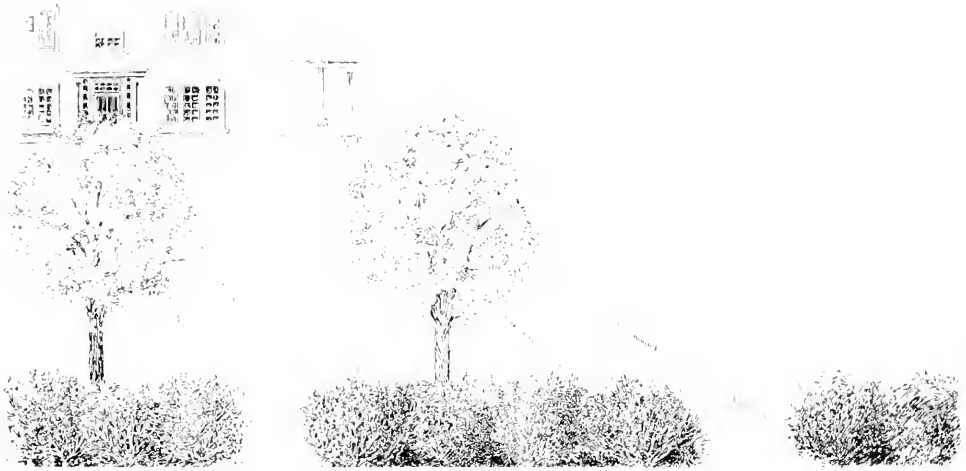
Ligustrum ibota regelianum
Similar to the preceding but broader and shorter. Plant every 15 inches.

†English Privet

Ligustrum vulgare
Makes a broad, tall hedge. White flowers in June followed by large clusters of shiny black berries. Plant every 12 inches.

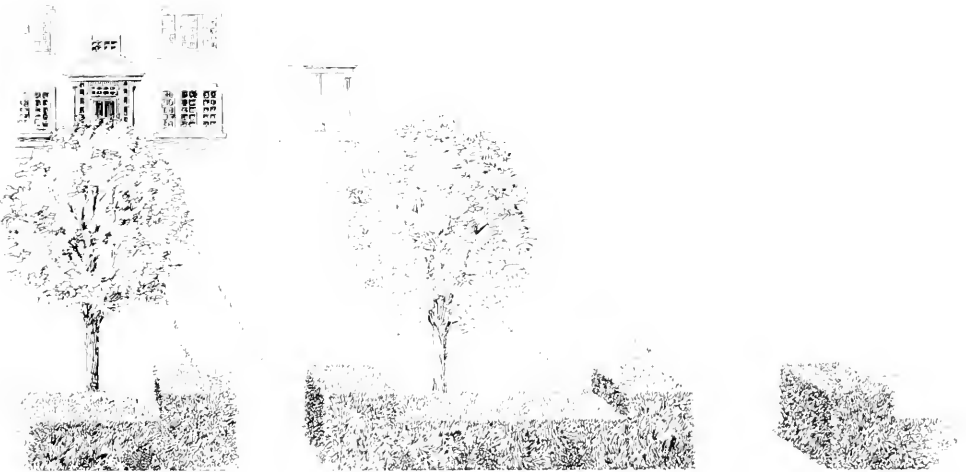
†Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica
Foliage dark green. Branches spiny. Attractive small black fruit. Plant every 18 inches.



Sketch No. 17

INFORMAL HEDGE, the shrubs left to grow naturally.



Sketch No. 18

FORMAL HEDGE, made by trimming the tops and sides.

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HEDGES

Flowering Shrubs for Hedges

- Japanese Quince** *Cydonia japonica*
Pink flowers in March and April. Compact and dense. Branches thorny. May be allowed to grow large or can be kept small by pruning which does not affect the bloom. Plant 15 or 18 inches apart.
- Maule's Japanese Quince** *Cydonia japonica maulei*
Similar to preceding. Flowers yellow orange. Plant every 15 inches.
- Red Japanese Quince** *Cydonia japonica umbilicata*
Similar to Japanese Quince. Flowers red. Plant every 15 inches.
- Lemoine's Deutzia** *Deutzia lemoinei*
Pure white single flowers in large clusters. Completely cover the shrub in May and June. Grows up to four feet tall and four feet broad. Makes a round hedge which needs very little trimming. Plant every 18 inches.
- Japanese Rose** *Rosa rugosa*
Foliage glossy dark green. Flowers single red, fragrant June to December. Stems densely covered with slender thorns. Large bright scarlet fruit in fall and winter attracts birds. Especially adapted to seashore planting. Plant every 15 to 18 inches.
- White Japanese Rose** *Rosa rugosa alba*
Similar to preceding. Flowers white. Plant every 15 or 18 inches.
- Everblooming Spiraea** *Spiraea bumalda*
Covered with pink flowers in flat panicles in July and August. Makes a low hedge which cannot be trimmed smooth without hurting the bloom. Plant every 18 inches.
- Crimson Everblooming Spiraea** *Spiraea bumalda* *Anthony Waterer*
Similar to the preceding. Flowers crimson. Plant every 18 inches.

Evergreens for Hedges

- American Arborvitae** *Thuja occidentalis*
Narrow cone or column. Densely branched. Makes a tall hedge ultimately, but can be kept back for years, if desired, by shearing.
3 to 4 feet, plant every 15 inches.
4 to 5 feet, plant every 20 inches.
5 to 6 feet, plant every 25 inches.
- Siberian Arborvitae** *Thuja occidentalis siberica*
Broad cone. Very dense and bushy. Foliage dark steel-gray green. Extremely hardy on a wide range of soils. Makes a broad hedge of medium height which withstands hard shearing.
2 to 2½ feet tall, plant every 14 inches.
2½ to 3 feet tall, plant every 18 inches.
3 to 4 feet, plant every 24 inches.
- Globe Arborvitae** *Thuja occidentalis globosa*
Low, slow-growing, dense, globe-shaped. Foliage bright green; bronze in winter.
15 to 18 inches, plant every 15 inches.
18 to 24 inches, plant every 18 inches.
- Norway Spruce** *Picea excelsa*
Broad pyramid, graceful. Rapid growing but may be kept comparatively small, if desired, for many years by shearing. When it does finally grow tall it is valuable as a windbreak.
2 to 3 feet, plant every 15 inches.
3 to 4 feet, plant every 20 inches.
- Irish Juniper** *Juniperus communis hibernica*
Very narrow column. Dense. Foliage light grayish green. Makes a tall and very narrow hedge.
3 to 4 feet, plant every 12 inches.
4 to 5 feet, plant every 15 inches.

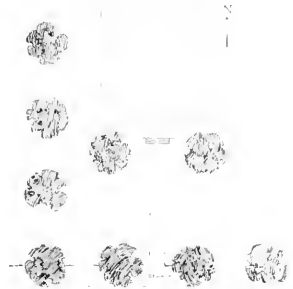
After the necessary foundation, screen, and protective plantings have been properly accomplished, it is generally discovered that a bit of shade about the house, at various points on the lawn, would be welcome. The inviting presence of well-formed Shade Trees is always an appreciable addition to the dignity and impression of any grounds; and such trees grow to become almost as well known friends.

The location of the house in respect to the street governs to great extent the placing of Shade Trees.

Where the house is on the north side of the street and close to it, Sketch No. 19 illustrates a good plan to follow in setting out shade trees: —

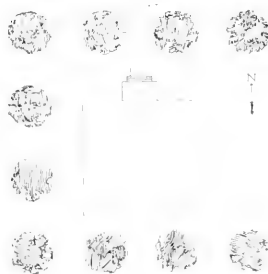


Sketch No. 19



Sketch No. 20

The row of trees on the west side block out the tiring rays of the afternoon sun. Where the house is some distance from the street, trees near the house will shade it while trees near the street not only dignify and dress the grounds, but afford comfort to passers by as well as providing a partial screen against dust, etc., as in Sketch No. 20.



Sketch No. 21

When the house is on the south side of the street, an arrangement such as in Sketch No. 21 is good.

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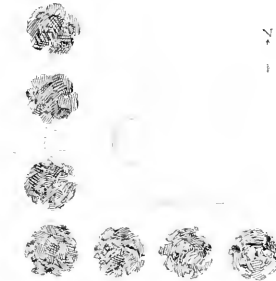
SHADE PLANTING

The row of trees next to the street, although not shading the house, shades the side walk, acts as a dust screen, and also gives the house a good setting — as in Sketch No. 22: —



Sketch No. 22

When the house is on the east side of street, Sketch No. 23 (as follows) applies: —
 If the house is on the west side of street, the same general plan as laid down in Sketch No. 23 applies — but reversed to correspond with change of position.



Sketch No. 23

Other trees may be added on the north and east (or west if house is on west side of street) which, while not shading the house, will balance the planting, further dress the grounds, as well as shade the lawn.

Shade trees are listed and discussed on Pages 37 and 39. In selecting, all that is necessary to do is to consult the rule of distances given there, in relation to the spaces to be planted.

These trees should be planted from 30 to 40 feet apart. If trees are already planted on part of your street, conform to the distances between the trees already planted.

Where trees are to be planted about the house, they may be planted as near as 20 feet apart. The distance apart should be partly determined by the parts of the house or lawn you desire to shade. By planting 20 feet apart immediate shade is provided. As trees grow larger, every other one may be removed.



The cool, inviting shade of the Sugar Maple.
Trees like this grow to be real friends.

Shade Trees

*Varieties marked with a star are those best suited for street planting.

Silver Maple *Acer dasycarpum*
Foliage light green, silvery beneath; most rapid-growing
Maple, hardy; largely used for street planting.

Red, or Swamp Maple *Acer rubrum*
Excellent habit. Scarlet flowers in early spring; dense
foliage, gorgeous color in autumn.

***Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*
A large, handsome tree, with round, spreading head;
broad, dark green foliage; very hardy. Especially
adapted for street and seashore planting.

***Sugar Maple** *Acer saccharum*
Excellent street and shade tree, upright and dense
growth; foliage turning bright yellow and scarlet in
autumn. Does well in almost every soil.

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Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*
Large tree of regular outline. Blooms in May; flowers white, tinged with red, growing in panicles 8 to 10 in. long; very showy.

Double White-flowering Horse Chestnut
Aesculus hippocastanum flore plena alba
Double flowers; white and pink, in larger panicles than the *Hippocastanum*; bears no fruit.

Red-flowering Horse Chestnut *Aesculus rubicunda*
Very desirable and attractive variety; the foliage is dark; flowers red; highly ornamental.

European White Birch *Betula alba*
Graceful tree, with spray-like branches and silvery bark; very effective in winter; assumes an elegant, drooping habit.



A street well planted with a variety of shade trees. Few things will do more to improve the appearance and value of residential real estate.

Photo by courtesy of the House Beautiful Pub. Co., Inc.

Weeping Cut-leaved Birch *Betula alba laciniata*
One of the most popular of the weeping trees. Foliage deeply cut, drooping in the most picturesque manner; silvery white bark; vigorous growth

Black Birch *Betula lenta*
Trunk dark reddish brown; young bark aromatic, with agreeable flavor; handsome round-headed pendulous branches when older; attractive in spring, with its long staminate catkins; leaves heart shaped.

Yellow Birch *Betula lutea*
Resembles the preceding; bark is silvery gray or light orange; leaves hairy along the veins beneath; one of the most valuable forest trees in the northern states. A blaze of gold in autumn.

Canoe, or Paper Birch *Betula papyrifera*
Ornamental tree, with very white trunk and loose, graceful head when older; leaves large and handsome.

Western Catalpa *Catalpa speciosa*
Tall and hardy; well adapted to forest and ornamental planting; white flowers. Similar to those of the Chinese catalpa.

American Beech *Fagus grandifolia*
A magnificent tree; large, spreading growth; symmetrical; smooth gray bark attractive in Winter.

Purple-leaved Beech *Fagus sylvatica purpurea*
A purple-leaved variety of the preceding.

European Beech *Fagus sylvatica*
Choice and beautiful tree; retains foliage very late; excellent for screen.

White Ash *Frazinus alba*
Well-known native variety, with straight, clean trunk; soft, mellow green foliage when young.

Rivers' Purple Beech *Fagus sylvatica purpurea riversi*

The finest of all purple-leaved trees; compact, symmetrical growth; crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer.

***Tulip Tree, or Whitewood** *Liriodendron tulipifera*

A large tree; smooth bark; glossy, light green, fiddle-shaped leaves; branches spreading. The flowers are Tulip-like, of a greenish-yellow color, blotched with orange.

Silver Poplar *Populus alba*

From Europe. Rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves glossy above and white as snow beneath. Flourishes in any soil.

Gray Poplar *Populus alba canescens*

A broad-leaved variety; the young shoots are very gray and woolly. Useful for foliage effects in large plantings.

Carolina Poplar *Populus deltoides*

A popular tree where shade is wanted quickly; pyramidal in form; bark gray-green; foliage heart shaped, and of a bright green color; very valuable for shade.

Lombardy Poplar *Populus fastigiata*

A well-known, upright and extremely rapid grower; leaves bright, pale green, lighter beneath; indispensable in landscape gardening; as it tends to relieve the ordinary monotonous outlines of most other trees; largely used for screen purposes.

Simon's Poplar *Populus simonii*

A strong tree, with large, glossy leaves like Balsam Poplar. A distinct, quick growing variety; valuable for windbreaks and seashore planting.

White Oak *Quercus alba*

One of the noblest trees of the Northern States. Beautiful park tree; foliage assumes a violet-purple color in the fall.

***Scarlet Oak** *Quercus coccinea*

Especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall color. Grows well in dry situations. Leaves are large and feathery.

***Pin Oak** *Quercus palustris*

Peculiarly handsome tree when young; used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the fall, finely divided. Drooping branches. Grows rapidly and prefers somewhat moist soil. Fibrous rooted and transplants well. Superb lawn tree.

Red Oak *Quercus rubra*

A broad tree of rapid growth; large, rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall. Deservedly popular.

European Mountain Ash *Sorbus aucuparia*

Fine tree, bearing clusters of scarlet berries from July to winter, making it very attractive.

Oak-leaved Mountain Ash *Sorbus quercifolia*

Pyramidal habit; Oak-like leaves, green above and woolly underneath.

***Crimean Linden** *Tilia dasystyla*

Leaves tough and leathery; dark, glossy green above and pale beneath, with tufts of brown hairs on the axils of the principal veins; bright yellow bark in winter.

***European Linden** *Tilia europaea*

Very fine pyramidal tree of large size, having large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable.

***Small-leaved European Linden** *Tilia europaea parvifolia*

Of slower growth, leaves small, thin, cordate, green above, silvery beneath, with tufts of rusty hairs in the axils of the veins. Blossom very sweet scented.

***American Elm** *Ulmus americana*

Lofty and spreading, with drooping branches. Most common and beautiful of the Elms.

***English Elm** *Ulmus campestris*

Round-topped and sometimes open-headed tree. Often used for avenues. Foliage dark green, remaining several weeks longer than that of the American, and is more delicately cut.

PRICES

Owing to seasonal fluctuations in the prices of nursery stock we have discontinued the practice of inserting prices in this general descriptive catalog. The information in this book holds good over a long period and for this reason we recommend its preservation. Seasonal price lists will be mailed you twice a year—March 1st and September 1st. If however you do not receive them please notify us.

Piazza and Pergola Plantings

In the creation of attractive piazza "cozy-corners," back or front yard arbor-ways, and the simpler forms of garden pergolas, the plants listed under this classification comprise varieties suitable for the most effective, practical results. In planting, a trellis of some kind is always necessary for the plants to train upon. Piazza trellises can be very easily and inexpensively constructed of wire or painted laths — the simpler the better, as it is desirable



A Piazza "cozy corner"—giving seclusion, beauty, comfort and protection against summer dust.

to keep the trellis-work as unobstrusive as possible. In planning the construction of arbors, it is of course largely a matter for personal taste and judgment in conjunction with the exigencies of existing conditions such as available space, location, etc. always bearing in mind, however, that until the plants are fairly well along in growth, the base trellis-work must be sufficiently fine to permit speedy climbing.

Vines and Other Climbing Plants

Actinidia*Actinidia arguta*

A strong growing Japanese vine with rather large leaves. Flowers white with purple center. Fruit is yellow edible, of sweet flavor.

Trumpet Vine*Bignonia radicans*

A hardy, high climbing plant bearing large scarlet-orange trumpet shaped flowers in August. Foliage handsome dark green.

Japanese Clematis*Clematis paniculata*

One of the best vines. Luxuriant grower. Blooms profusely in summer; flowers are white, medium size, fragrant. Perfectly hardy. Grows well on a trellis.

Hybrid Large-Flowering Clematis, all varieties.

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh,
Flowers double white, sweet-scented.

Clematis Henryi,
Free blooming. Flowers large, creamy white.

Clematis Jackmanni,

Flowers velvety purple.

Clematis Madam Baron Veillard,
Flowers crimson.

Clematis Madam Edouard Andre,
Flowers unique tint of soft pink.

Chinese Honeysuckle*Lonicera brachypoda*

Foliage dark green and remains until very late. Flowers yellow and crimson colored, fragrant.

Hall's Honeysuckle*Lonicera brachypoda halliana*

Vigorous grower. Fragrant, yellow and white flowers from midsummer until frost.

Purple Wistaria*Wistaria chinensis*

Hardy, fast-growing. Foliage compound, pale green. Long clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers in May.

White Wistaria*Wistaria chinensis alba*

A white-flowered variety of the preceding

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. A fine old variety. Flowers single, large, pink. Free blooming.

Crimson Rambler. The foliage is rich, dark green; the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson, partly double flowers which remain on a long time.

Doctor Van Fleet. Flesh pink, very fine. One of the best of the new climbing roses.

Dorothy Perkins. This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing rose. It has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty, sometimes fifty or sixty. The flowers are large for a Rose of this class, very double, and sweetly scented.

Dorothy Perkins Red Excelsa. Very double crimson-maroon flowers in large trusses. Of same habit as the above and holds its foliage better than the Crimson Rambler.

Hiawatha. Glowing ruby-crimson, single flowers, with petals shading to pure white at the base. This delightful new Rambler has evoked much favorable comment.

Pink Rambler (Euphrosyne). Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, from which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine.

Lady Gay. The flowers — in large, loose clusters — are of a delicate cherry-pink color, fading to soft tinted-white. The effect of a plant in full bloom, with the combination of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and deep green foliage, is indeed charming. It is perfectly hardy.

Queen of Prairie. Bright rose-color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated.

Silver Moon. Silvery pink, yellow stamens. One of the better new roses.

Tausendschon. A recent introduction which comes to us very highly recommended, making growth in a season of over ten feet, which are almost devoid of thorns. It bears its flowers in immense clusters; in color a soft pink when first opening, changing to a carmine-rose on the reverse as they fully expand.

White Rambler (Thalia). Flowers are in the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaiä). Flowers medium size, cup-shaped, nearly full, sweet-scented; blooms in large clusters; color very light yellow. Of the class and habit of the famous Crimson Rambler.

Individual Specimens

The day has now gone by when single specimen trees scattered here and there over the lawn were considered in good taste.

On large estates groups of several specimens may be planted in carefully selected spots. On small estates however, especially on suburban lots, the lack of space precludes such grouping. In such case, interesting specimens should be made into border or screen plantings, giving each tree or shrub more space than ordinarily used, so that it may develop its individual characteristics unhampered.

The most interesting specimens are to be found among evergreens. Almost all the evergreens listed on pages 50 to 57 are interesting for their individual characteristics.

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INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS

Among deciduous trees suitable for specimen plantings are the varieties listed under "Shade Plantings" and the following sorts which are valuable for their flower or leaf effect.

- Flowering Cherries** *Cerasus varieties*
The following cherries are recent introductions from Japan and have not yet acquired a common name.
- Cerasus japonica flora plena alba*
Foliage heavy and vigorous, handsome. Flowers are white and double in May.
- Cerasus japonica flora plena rosea*
Similar to the preceding. Flowers are pink and double in May.
- Cerasus japonica hisakura*
An improvement on the preceding.
- White-flowering Dogwood** *Cornus florida*
Native. Habit irregular; top open and spreading. Usually attains about 20 ft., sometimes 40 ft. Large showy white flowers in May before the leaves appear. In autumn the grayish green foliage turns to dark red, which with the brilliant red berries make it one of the most beautiful trees of the fall season.
- Red-flowering Dogwood** *Cornus florida rubra*
Similar to the preceding. Flowers deep rose. 3 to 4 ft.
- Carriere's Hawthorn** *Crataegus carrieri*
Foliage glossy dark green. Flowers in May. Fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to the tree until late in the winter.
- Scarlet-fruited Thorn** *Crataegus coccinea*
Native. Large foliage. White blossoms in May followed by scarlet fruit.
- Washington Thorn** *Crataegus cordata*
White flowers in May and June. Beautiful fall coloring of foliage. Bright red fruit.
- Cockspur Thorn** *Crataegus crus-galli*
Foliage glossy green turning to brilliant orange and scarlet. White flowers in May and June. Its numerous long strong thorns make this plant admirable for large hedges where a positive barrier is desired.
- Common Hawthorn** *Crataegus oxyacantha*
The celebrated English hedge plant. Flowers pure white, sweet scented, in May, followed by scarlet fruit.
- Double White Hawthorn** *Crataegus oxyacantha flore plena alba*
A variety of the preceding with small double, white flowers.
- Paul's Scarlet Thorn** *Crataegus oxyacantha flore plena coccinea*
Similar to the preceding. Flowers large, scarlet crimson, very double.
- Weeping Beech** *Fagus sylvatica pendula*
A picturesque tree with long drooping branches. The longer limbs spread horizontally. Rich luxuriant foliage hangs down in masses.
- Weeping Purple Beech** *Fagus sylvatica purpurea pendula*
Similar to the preceding. Leaves purple.
- Maidenhair Tree** *Ginkgo biloba*
Native of Japan. Medium size. Clean, straight trunk. Foliage resembles the Maidenhair Fern.
- Varnish Tree** *Kaelreuteria paniculata*
From China. Large leaves. In July produces a mass of showy orange-yellow flowers, followed by curious seed vessels.
- Golden Chain** *Laburnum vulgare*
A small tree deriving its name from the long chains of golden blossoms in June.
- European Larch** *Larix europaea*
Pyramidal tree. Terminal branchlets drooping. Foliage light green — similar in size and shape to Spruce foliage. Bears cones.
- Alexander's Magnolia** *Magnolia alexandrina*
Large, light pink, waxy flowers early in May. Large dark leaves.
- Soulangé's Magnolia** *Magnolia soulangeana*
One of the hardiest and most popular Magnolias. Flowers in April, white inside, pink outside. Foliage dense and glossy.
- Showy-flowered Magnolia** *Magnolia speciosa*
Resembles the preceding. Flowers are smaller, later of appearance and deeper in color.
- Hall's Magnolia** *Magnolia stellata*
Dwarf habit. Spreading branches. Blooms earlier than other Magnolias, producing double pure white fragrant flowers, petals long and narrow.
- Flowering Crab** *Malus flaribunda*
Flowers rose or rosy red, appearing with the leaves, in great abundance. Very showy. Fruit very small, ornamental in autumn.
- Crimson Crab** *Malus flaribunda atrosanguinea*
Profusion of crimson flowers.
- Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab** *Malus flaribunda ioensis*
One of the best. Double, fragrant, delicate, pink flowers, resembling small roses.
- Scheidecker's Crab** *Malus flaribunda scheideckeri*
Double, bright rose flowers. Exquisite.
- Parkman's Crab** *Malus parkmani*
Irregular habit. Carmine colored, semi-double blossoms on pendulous stems.
- Japanese Tree Lilac** *Syringa japonica*
One of the remarkable tree lilacs from Japan. Flowers creamy white in July.

INDIVIDUAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Any of the shrubs listed for foundation planting and for screen and border planting are suitable for this purpose. Merely give more room than usual.

In planting trees, shrubs and vines about a place, it is well to bear in mind those varieties which, on account of their seeds and fruit, attract the birds; and it is advisable to include some of these sorts in your planting. Birds play an important part in the economy of nature and are an attractive feature of home surroundings.

Persons interested in Game Preserves, should give attention to the varieties listed below as attractive to game birds. The subject of Game Preserves is too large to present in detail here. We shall be very glad to give special detailed information however to persons interested.



A screen of mixed deciduous shrubs, specially selected to attract birds, surrounding a rose and perennial garden. Old-fashioned charm in an entirely new-fashioned setting.

Home gardeners who have had crops damaged by such birds as crows and sparrows can gain protection by planting nearby the varieties of shrubs upon which those particular bird-pests feed, and thus keep them away from the garden itself.

Below we give a list of those trees, shrubs and vines which are fruit-bearing and furnish food for birds; also a list of the birds which feed on the various kinds. The descriptions of the plants will be found in this catalog, on pages referred to below.

Service Berry *Amelanchier canadensis*
Attracts birds Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 20, 25.

Virginia Creeper *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*
See page 46. Attracts birds Nos. 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 25.

Japanese Barberry *Berberis thunbergii*
Common Barberry *Berberis vulgaris*
Purple-leaved Barberry *Berberis vulgaris purpurea*
See pages 28 and 29. Attract birds Nos. 1, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 25.

Bittersweet *Celastrus scandens*
Japanese Bittersweet *Celastrus paniculatus*
See page 46. Attract birds Nos. 2, 9, 14, 16, 17, 25.

Burning Bush *Euonymus alata*
Spindle Tree *Euonymus europaea*
Pink-fruited Spindle Tree *Euonymus buxifolia*
See pages 26 and 27. Attract birds Nos. 2, 6, 16, 17, 25.

Blue Dogwood *Cornus alternifolia*
Bailey's Dogwood *Cornus baileyi*
Gray Dogwood *Cornus paniculata*
Cornelian Cherry *Cornus mascula*
European Red Osier *Cornus sanguinea*
Silky Dogwood *Cornus sericea*
Siberian Dogwood *Cornus sibirica*
American Red Osier *Cornus stolonifera*
Yellow-stemmed Osier *Cornus stolonifera lutea*
See pages 26, 27 and 28. Attract birds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25.

Common Juniper *Juniperus communis*
Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*
See page 51. Attract birds Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25.

European Mountain Ash *Sorbus aucuparia*
Oak-leaved Mountain Ash *Sorbus quercifolia*
See page 39. Attract birds Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 17, 18, 25.

Bayberry	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Meadow Rose	<i>Rosa blanda</i>
See page 45. Attracts birds Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25.		Swamp Rose	<i>Rosa carolina</i>
		Wild Rose	<i>Rosa lucida</i>
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Japanese Climbing Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Carolina Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	Shining-leaved Rose	<i>Rosa nitida</i>
See page 27. Attract birds Nos. 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 17, 21.		Sweet Briar Rose	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
		Red-leaved Rose	<i>Rosa rubrifolia</i>
Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Japanese Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	White Japanese Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa alba</i>
See pages 26 and 27. Attract birds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25.		Prairie Rose	<i>Rosa setigera</i>
		Memorial Rose	<i>Rosa wichuriana</i>
		See Page 45. Attract almost all of the birds listed below.	
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Arrow-wood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Golden Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra aurea</i>	Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
See page 28. Attract birds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25.		Sheep-Berry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>
		High-bush Cranberry	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	See pages 26 and 27. Attract birds Nos. 2, 4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25.	

KEY TO THE BIRDS

The following is a list of the birds which feed upon the fruits of the shrubs listed above. The numbers correspond with those in the list of plants.

1 Blackbird	6 Crow	11 Junco	16 Quail	21 Thrasher
2 Bluebird	7 Finch	12 Kingbird	17 Robin	22 Thrush
3 Catbird	8 Grosbeak	13 Oriole	18 Sparrow	23 Vireo
4 Cedarbird	9 Grouse	14 Pheasant	19 Swallow	24 Warbler
5 Chickadee	10 Jay	15 Phoebe	20 Tanager	25 Woodpecker

Natural Plantings

Where the home grounds are very extensive, it is often desirable to give some part of it up to a Natural Planting. This is done by planting those things which are native to the immediate regions. Varieties that are not native, but which have similar characteristics, may be used. These plantings should be made of irregular clumps made up of several plants of a kind — rarely more than two kinds in a group. The grouping of such a planting requires thorough study of the surroundings.

The following lists enumerate varieties suitable for such a purpose in New England. A dagger (†) indicates those varieties suitable for sea-shore planting.

Shrubs

Common Barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	American Red Osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
See page 28.		Thrives in damp places. See page 28.	
†Sweet Pepper Bush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginica</i>
Rich green foliage. Spikes of creamy-white fragrant flowers during the greater part of summer. Thrives in wet places.		One of our best native shrubs. Strong growing. Showy yellow flowers appear after the ripening of the leaves in November.	
†Sweet Fern	<i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i>	Yellow-stemmed Osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera lutea</i>
Fern-like, dark green aromatic foliage. Brownish flowers. A very low growing plant which thrives on barren and rocky soil.		Prefers damp soil. See page 28.	
†Gray Dogwood	<i>Cornus paniculata</i>	†Winterberry, or Black Alder	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Good for damp places. See page 26.		See page 28. Prefers damp soil.	

Shrubs (Continued)

- †Bayberry *Myrica cerifera*
Low, spreading. Thrives in sandy places, and near the seashore. Foliage dark green, nearly evergreen, aromatic. Flowers are inconspicuous, followed by white or grayish waxy berries.
- †Fragrant Sumac *Rhus aromatica*
See page 27.
- †Smooth Sumac *Rhus glabra*
See page 27.
- Staghorn Sumac *Rhus typhina*
- Wild Roses *Rosa species*
Several of the species listed below are native to America. Others, although native elsewhere, have similar general characteristics.
- Meadow Rose *Rosa blanda*
The slender red branches are almost thornless; foliage oval, pale green; flowers are large, bright rose-colored, single; blooms in May.
- Swamp Rose *Rosa carolina*
The tall-growing Wild Rose, with single pink flowers during the summer months; its bright red fruit is very showy.
- †Wild Rose *Rosa lucida*
A dwarf native variety, with stems thickly covered with prickles; foliage dark green, shining above; flowers single, rosy pink about two inches across; does well on poor soil.
- Japanese Climbing Rose *Rosa multiflora*
A Japanese variety of rapid growth, forming a round, drooping shrub when standing alone; its proper place, however, is mixed with other shrubbery; its single, pure white flowers are produced in great quantities, followed by an equal number of small scarlet fruit in winter.
- †Shining-leaved Rose *Rosa nitida*
The branches are completely covered with straight prickles and bristles; foliage bright green, glossy; flowers are highly colored bright pink.
- Red-leaved Rose *Rosa rubrifolia*
Upright grower, with slender purplish branches, covered with glaucous bloom; foliage bluish green, tinged with red, and is very effective as a red foliage shrub; flowers scarlet in June.
- †Sweet Briar Rose *Rosa rubiginosa*
The well-known Sweet Briar with highly scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers, and quantities of bright fruit. Blooms in June.
- Prairie Rose *Rosa setigera*
Large single flowers of deep rose-color. It is a climber, and when trained over a veranda makes a beautiful display.
- Memorial Rose *Rosa wichowiana*
Used extensively for covering embankments and stonework; it creeps rapidly over the surface, forming a mat of dark foliage; flowers are pure white, borne in clusters and fragrant.
- †Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*
See page 28.
- †Golden Elderberry *Sambucus nigra aurea*
See page 28.
- Willow-leaved Spiraea *Spiraea salicifolia*
Small shrub bearing light pink or white flowers in long dense panicles in June and July. Prefers wet places.
- Hardhack *Spiraea tomentosa*
A small native shrub with few stems surmounted by large deep pink or purple spikes of flowers in July and August. Grows naturally in sandy upland soil.
- Withe-Rod *Viburnum cassinoides*
Fairly large shrub. Foliage smooth, turns to brilliant colors in fall. White flowers in flat clusters 3 to 5 inches broad in June and July. Round fruit, pink at first, turning to black.
- †Arrow-wood *Viburnum dentatum*
Prefers moist soil. See page 26.

Evergreens

- †Balsam Fir *Abies balsamea*
- †Common Juniper *Juniperus communis*
See page 51.
- †Golden Common Juniper *Juniperus communis aurea*
See page 51.
- †Red, or Virginia Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*
See page 51.
- †Golden Virginia Cedar *Juniperus virginiana aurea*
See page 51.
- †Blue Virginia Cedar *Juniperus virginiana glauca*
See page 51.
- White Spruce *Picea alba*
- †Jack Pine *Pinus divaricata*
See page 52.
- †White Pine *Pinus strobus*
See page 52.
- American Yew *Taxus canadensis*
See page 54.
- American Arborvitae *Thuja occidentalis*
See page 53.
- American Hemlock *Tsuga canadensis*
See page 53.
- Globe-shaped Hemlock *Tsuga canadensis globosa*
See page 53.

NATURAL PLANTINGS

Vines

Valuable for trailing over rocks and stone walls.

Virginia Creeper

Ampelopsis quinquefolia

A vigorous high climbing vine of rapid growth. Foliage rich crimson in autumn.

Trumpet Vine

Bignonia radicans

A hardy, high climbing plant bearing large scarlet-orange, trumpet shaped flowers in August. Foliage, handsome dark green.

Roxbury Waxwork Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens

A native climber with glossy leaves. Orange fruit in clusters hangs on stems all winter.

Japanese Bittersweet

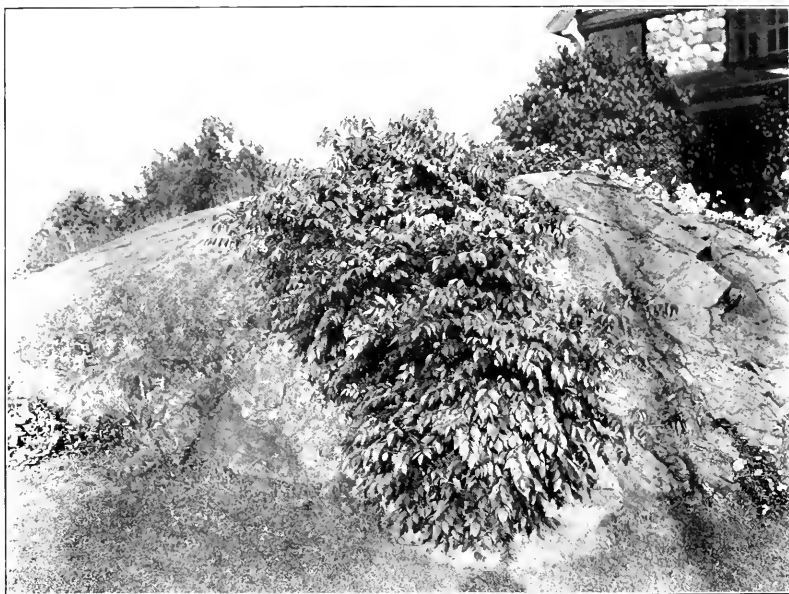
Celastrus paniculatus

A Japanese variety similar to the preceding; fruit crimson

Wild Clematis

Clematis virginiana

Native. Rapid growing. White flowers in August followed by feathery white seeds which are very decorative.



A bare rocky place made attractive by the planting of a Trumpet Vine

Trees

Red, or Swamp Maple

Acer rubrum

See page 37.

Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum

See page 37.

Black Birch

Betula lenta

See page 38.

Yellow Birch

Betula lutea

See page 38.

Canoe, or Paper Birch

Betula papyrifera

See page 38.

American Beech

Fagus grandifolia

See page 38.

Silver Poplar

Populus alba

See page 39.

White Oak

Quercus alba

See page 39.

Scarlet Oak

Quercus coccinea

See page 39.

Pin Oak

Quercus palustris

See page 39.

Red Oak

Quercus rubra

See page 39.

American Elm

Ulmus americana

See page 39.

Plants for Odd Purposes

Bank Plantings to Prevent Soil Washing

SHRUBS

Should be planted 3 feet apart.

Coral Berry

Symphoricarpos vulgaris

Small crimson berries. Grows up to 5 feet in height. Fine for shady places. Its thickly matted roots prevent soil washing.

Drooping Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa

Branches drooping. Stems covered with yellow bell-shaped flowers in April. Leaves rich green, turning purplish in autumn. Attains a height of eight feet. Lower branches mat down, thus preventing soil washing.

VINES

Should be planted every 18 or 24 inches.

Chinese Honeysuckle

Lonicera brachyopoda

Foliage dark green, nearly evergreen. Flowers yellow and cream-colored, fragrant.

Hall's Honeysuckle

Lonicera brachyopoda halliana

Vigorous grower. Fragrant yellow and white flowers from mid-summer until frost.



A retaining Wall planted on outside with Large-Leaved Evergreen Bittersweet, with deciduous shrubbery (Forsythia Fortuna) on inside. Note the luxuriant mass effect where otherwise the vista would be harsh and unattractive.

For Covering Masonry or Brick Walls

Evergreen Bittersweet

Euonymus radicans

Half shrub, half vine. Planted in the open it grows upright, generally conical in shape. Planted against a wall, it clings and climbs making a close flat covering. Leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Evergreen.

Large-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet

Euonymus radicans grandiflora

Similar to the preceding. Leaves larger. More rapid grower. Bushier, does not lie flat to a wall, but makes a bushy covering.

Variiegated Evergreen Bittersweet

Euonymus radicans variegata

Similar to Evergreen Bittersweet, but leaves variegated with yellow, white and pinkish tints

Ground Covers for Shady Places

Oftentimes a portion of one's lawn is so shaded that grass does very poorly. In such a place, a low growing ground cover plant is desirable. For this purpose, the two following species are best.

Japanese Spurge

Pachysandra terminalis

Low-growing evergreen plant. White flowers on short spikes. Its bright green foliage makes a beautiful carpet. Should be planted 6 to 12 inches apart. The closer they are planted, the quicker the result.

Trailing Myrtle

Vinca minor

A handsome trailing plant with evergreen foliage. Showy bright blue flowers borne freely in early spring and at intervals throughout summer and fall.

“ THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR AMERICA ”

Roses

We have in no way attempted to cover this subject in its entirety, or as relative to the complete planning and planting of formal or informal flower-gardens. Rather, realizing that the occasional decorative rose-bed is generally a much more practical source of beautification and gratification on the average residential grounds than the garden of larger dimensions might be, we have presented suggestions most applicable to this specific use



The borders of mixed deciduous shrubs at the entrance to this formal rose garden lend a very desirable touch of privacy and seclusion.

of decoration. In planning such beds, it is important that species such as are listed here should be planted in beds separate from any other sorts of shrubs; that is, while for artistic effect it is sometimes desirable to mix the Rose varieties or colors in single beds, for best results they never should be mixed with other plants or shrubbery. Wild sorts, suitable for this purpose, will be found under "Natural Plantings".

Hardy June Roses

In this list we have best varieties of the good old sorts, that do best in our New England climate and are always in demand on account of their hardiness and beautiful bloom, although their period of blooming is short.

American Beauty. Large, red, beautiful of form, and very double. The fragrance is delightful resembling La France.

Fisher Holmes. H.P. May be briefly described as an improved General Jacqueminot; the flowers are fuller and more freely produced. A very valuable sort.

Frau Karl Druschki, or Snow Queen. H.P. A pure paper-white, free-flowering, large size; a remarkably handsome plant, with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth; the bloom is perfect in form, on nice long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color and general finish.

General Jacqueminot. H. Ch. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent hardy habit; forces well. One of the best known and most popular red roses grown.

Harrison's Yellow. A. Golden yellow, medium-sized semi-double; generally has nine leaflets; a freer bloomer than Persian Yellow, but not so hardy.

Louis Van Houtte. Red, shaded crimson; large, full, fine form; fragrant.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. H.P. Silvery pink; fragrant; fine foliage; vigorous; exquisite in bud. This rose has no superior.

Margaret Dickson. H.P. A magnificent rose; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance; fragrant; foliage large, dark green. Very vigorous.

Mrs. John Laing. H.P. Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing; flowers continuously in open ground.

M. P. Wilder. H.P. Of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; cherry-carmine, much like a light-colored Marie Baumann; very fragrant. It resembles the Alfred Colomb in wood, form and foliage, but excels that variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. Continues to bloom long after other hybrid perpetuals are out of bloom.

Hardy June Roses, *Continued*

Paul Neyron. H.P. Deep rose; very large, very full; somewhat fragrant; free-blooming; the wood is nearly smooth, the foliage tough and enduring; somewhat tender; the growth is upright. Largest variety known; very desirable for the garden.

Persian Yellow. A. Bright yellow; small, nearly full, well formed; small foliage, faintly scented like the sweetbrier; seven leaflets; the wood is chocolate-brown in color, armed with numerous brown thorns; it is the finest of all hardy yellow roses. It must not be closely pruned.

Prince Camille de Rohan. H.P. Very deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; habit somewhat spreading; shy in autumn. A good rose of splendid color but a moderate grower.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Brilliant cherry-red, very effective in color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; vigorous, hardy, resists mildew. One of the best for forcing and open-air culture.

Ever-blooming Bedding Roses

Of late great attention has been given to the roses by all the leading rosarians in both Europe and America. As a result a class of ever-blooming roses has been developed that are valuable.

Heretofore we have had roses that gave an abundance of blossoms in June and a few at intervals throughout the season. Now it is possible to have an abundance in July, August and September as well as in June.

There are hundreds of these varieties, such as Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Gruss an Teplitz, already quite generally and favorably known. Some of these sorts like all hybrids have a delicious perfume while some are odorless.

We recommend our patrons—and we cannot do it too strongly—to try these few sorts that we now offer, then they will be prepared to judge intelligently of their worth and to order more largely the following season.

VARIETIES

Baby Dorothy (Pink Baby Rambler). P. Clear brilliant pink and very freely produced. Vigorous.

Baby Rambler. A cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus. It is as free blooming as the latter and of the same color as the former. It is very vigorous and quite hardy; foliage is of a beautiful, deep, glossy green. It flowers in large clusters.

Baby Rambler White. Like the above, differing only in that it has white flowers.

Columbia. Most pleasing brilliant rose pink, perfect form, fragrant, vigorous and free blooming. New.

General MacArthur. Bright crimson; large, full, free, highly perfumed; very fine.

Gruss an Teplitz. Flower is quite double, with the deepest possible shade of crimson scarlet, approaching crimson maroon in the older flowers. Its habit of growth makes it one of the finest Bush Roses for outdoor planting, being very free and vigorous; nicely colored, with a strong tea fragrance.

Hadley. Deep velvety crimson, does not fade. Enormous flowers perfectly formed and sweet scented. New.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson. The plants are strong and thrifty, with healthy dark green foliage. Blooms continually. The flowers are of good size and fine form and retain their intensity of color until petals fall. Very fragrant.

Jessie. P. Flowers in huge clusters of bright cherry-crimson which does not fade. One of the best dwarf bedding roses.

Juliet. Outside gold, inside rich rosy red. Excellent.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Delicate creamy white deliciously fragrant. As a cut flower it has few equals, blooming continuously from early spring till fall.

Killarney. An exquisite rose. The bush is strong and upright, with beautiful, deep, bronzy-green foliage. The color of the flower is deep, brilliant shell pink, of the most exquisite shades; large buds, long and pointed; blooms profusely throughout the season.

Killarney, White. Same as Killarney except color is pure white.

La France. Flowers large, silvery peach; buds long; very free flowering; fragrant.

Los Angeles. Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with gold at base. Long pointed buds open into perfectly formed flowers. Very fragrant. New.

Madame Caroline Testout. H.T. Flowers large, very double; silvery rose; free bloomer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H.T. Flowers coppery-orange in open bud, pinkish fawn when fully open.

Mrs. W. C. Miller. Soft pearly blush, rosy salmon outside.

Radiance. Carmine rose, tinged with copper. Very large and fine.

Sunburst. Brilliant yellow orange.

Description of All Evergreens

Suitable for Foundation, Screen, Border, or Windbreak Plantings

Whether or not heretofore listed under these separate classifications and their various ramifications.

FIR — *Abies*

Balsam Fir

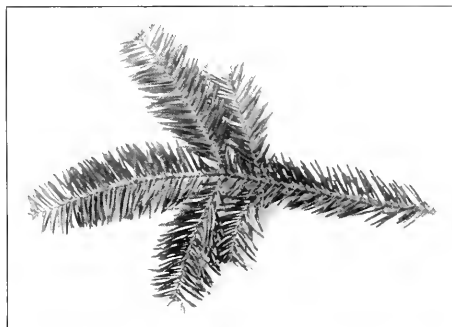
Abies balsamea

Slender pyramidal form. Foliage dark green, silvery beneath. Thrives best in moist soil, but does well on fairly dry soil. Ultimate height 50 to 80 ft.

Dwarf Hudson Bay Fir

Abies balsamea hudsonica

Dwarf form of the preceding. Compact. As broad as tall. A very interesting plant.



Fir Foliage

Frazer's Fir

Abies frazeri

Similar to Balsam Fir, but is suitable farther south than the Balsam. Foliage richer and darker. Ultimate height about 50 feet.

White Fir

Abies concolor

Native to Rocky Mountains. Foliage long and broad; color variable from light yellowish green, to dark green and silvery blue. Best of all Firs. Vigorous and rapid grower. Withstands great heat and drought.

Dwarf Frazer's Fir

Abies frazeri prostrata

A sport from the preceding. Broader than tall, tops as flat as a table. Foliage lighter than Frazer's Fir and a new distinctive dwarf plant which originated here. Obtainable only at Framingham Nurseries.

Japanese Fir

Abies brachyphylla

Broad symmetrical tree when mature. Attains about 75 feet. Foliage light green. Very handsome.

Veitch's Silver Fir

Abies veitchii

Makes a tall symmetrical tree attaining about 80 feet. Foliage dark green and glossy, silvery on under side. One of the most beautiful firs when young as well as when old.

Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga taxifolia

Attains 100 feet. Beautiful when small, majestic when large. Leaves dark bluish green.

JUNIPER OR CEDAR — *Juniperus*

Chinese Juniper

Juniperus chinensis

Broad pyramid. Branches slender. Leaves pointed and spreading; medium green to grayish green in color. Should be sheared each year in June for best effect.

Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper *Juniperus chinensis argentea*

Similar to the preceding. Foliage dark grayish green, sometimes even bluish. Terminal leaves occasionally white. Should be kept sheared.

Golden Chinese Juniper

Juniperus chinensis aurea

Medium pyramid. Foliage like Chinese Juniper except that on outside and at top it takes a bright yellow color.

Chinese Trailing Juniper

Juniperus chinensis recurva squamata

Very attractive. Long trailing branches are covered with many branchlets of bluish green foliage. If given room will often in a few years make a nearly circular mass of foliage several feet across and not over 10 or 12 inches in height. Excellent for Rock Gardens.

Pfitzer's Juniper

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana

Irregular shape. Branches horizontally spreading; branchlets slightly drooping. Grows as broad as tall. Foliage rich green, slightly grayish. Particularly beautiful.

JUNIPER OR CEDAR *Juniperus* —Continued

‡Common Juniper

Juniperus communis

The common type often seen in pastures. Habit spreading, branches slightly ascending, twice as broad as tall. Foliage varies from light green to bluish green, with a purplish cast in winter. Valuable for Natural Plantings and Rock Gardens. See page 45.

‡Golden Common Juniper

Juniperus communis aurea

Golden form of preceding. New foliage bright yellow turning to bronze yellow in winter. Good for Natural Plantings and Rock Gardens.

Polish Juniper

Juniperus communis crevaria

Narrow pyramid or column. Somewhat dense. Foliage light green, somewhat grayish.

Irish Juniper

Juniperus communis hibernica

Very narrow column. Very dense. Foliage grayish. Fine for formal effects. Makes a good tall, narrow hedge. See page 34.

Common Trailing Juniper

Juniperus communis procumbens

Similar in habit to Chinese Trailing Juniper. Foliage purple-green. Good for Rock Gardens.

Swedish Juniper

Juniperus communis suecica

Nearly similar to the Irish Juniper. Tips of branchlets slightly drooping.



Juniper Foliage

Greek Juniper

Juniperus cretica stricta

Broad pyramid. Compact symmetrical. Foliage somewhat bluish. Dwarf.

Japanese Juniper

Juniperus japonica

Irregular spreading fan shape. Broader at top than at bottom. Foliage rich green.

Golden Japanese Juniper

Juniperus japonica aurea

Similar in form to the preceding, but spreads wider. Foliage bright yellow, turning to dull yellow in winter.

‡Savin Juniper

Juniperus sabina

Spreading fan-shaped habit, seldom erect. Foliage dark green, turning rich bronze green in winter.

Tamarisk-leaved Juniper

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia

Dwarf. Roughly globe-shaped, densely branched. Foliage handsome dark shade of green.

‡Red or Virginia Cedar

Juniperus virginiana

Often seen in native state on sandhills along the Atlantic Coast. Upright, narrow column. Foliage varies from light green to dark green, grayish green and bluish green. Thrives in dry sandy soil. Not desirable north of Massachusetts.

‡Golden Virginia Cedar

Juniperus virginiana elegantissima

Similar to preceding. Foliage golden bronze.

‡Blue Virginia Cedar.

Juniperus virginiana glauca

Similar to Red Cedar. Foliage bluish gray.

Globe-shaped Red Cedar

Juniperus virginiana globosa

Form roughly globose. Foliage bright green. Japanese effect. Rare.

SPRUCE — *Picea*

‡White Spruce

Picea alba

Native. Upright, compact, long-lived. Attains 70 feet. Foliage silvery green. Will stand severe pruning. Useful as a hedge or windbreak. See page 30.

Norway Spruce

Picea canadensis

Broad pyramid, graceful. Rapid growing, attains 75 feet. Foliage dense, dark green. Very successful in cold climates. Used extensively for hedges and windbreaks. See page 30.

DESCRIPTION OF ALL EVERGREENS

SPRUCE — *Picea* (Continued)

Weeping Norway Spruce

Picea excelsa inverta

Foliage same as the upright Norway Spruce. Habit is irregular. Branches and sometimes the leader are pendulous. Interesting Japanese effect.

Englemann's Spruce.

Picea engelmanni

Broad pyramid. Attains 100 feet. Branches densely arranged. Foliage somewhat bluish. Keeps very symmetrical without pruning. Slow grower. Useful for windbreaks. See page 30.

Gregory's Dwarf Spruce.

Picea excelsa gregoryana

A very dwarf form of Norway Spruce. Odd and interesting, very rare. Should be seen to be appreciated. Prices upon application.

Pyramidal Norway Spruce

Picea excelsa pyramidalis

Similar to Norway Spruce. Branches more upright, making slender tree.

Maxwell's Dwarf Spruce

Picea excelsa marwelli

Dwarf Norway Spruce

Picea excelsa pumila

Both varieties are rare, odd, and interesting. Should be seen to be appreciated. Prices upon application.

Tiger-tail Spruce

Picea palata

Broad, dense, pyramid. Branches stout, needles stiff and sharp. Slow growing.

†Koster's Blue Spruce

Picea pungens kosteriana

An improved form of the Colorado Blue Spruce. Foliage is much bluer. Fine effect when planted individually or in groups.

†Colorado Green Spruce

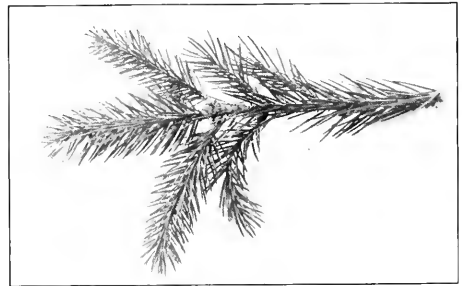
Picea pungens

Slow growing, symmetrical. Needles stiff and sharp; light green. Valuable for seashore planting or for windbreaks. See page 30.

†Colorado Blue Spruce

Picea pungens glauca

A form of the preceding, but foliage is distinct blue. Fine specimen tree attaining 100 feet.



Spruce Foliage.

PINE — *Pinus*

†Austrian Pine

Pinus austriaca

Broad, pyramidal, symmetrical. Attains 100 feet. Foliage long, dark green. Vigorous grower. Thrives in any ordinary soil and location and is particularly good near the seashore.

Scotch Pine

Pinus sylvestris

Tall, rapid growing tree attaining a height of 70 feet. Foliage bluish green.

†Jack Pine

Pinus strobus

Upright, somewhat irregular habit. Foliage handsome medium green. Attains height of 70 feet. Thrives on dry and poor soils. Rapid grower. Valuable for screen plantings. See page 20.

†Mountain Pine

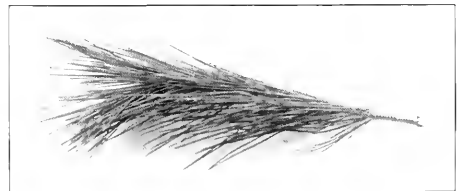
Pinus montana

Broad rounding cone. Branches upright. Needles short and very handsome. Useful for bank plantings or in the rock garden.

†Dwarf Mountain Pine

Pinus montana mughus

Low, dense, dwarf, branches spreading, branchlets upright. Considerably broader than tall. Densely covered with needles varying in color throughout for entire range of green tints and shades. Valuable for single specimens and also for bank plantings and for the rock garden. Particularly handsome. Extremely hardy. Thrives on any soil except a wet one. Adapted to seashore planting.



Pine Foliage.

PINE - *Pinus* (Continued)**Red Pine***Pinus resinosa*

Upright, broad rounding pyramid. Attains 70 feet. Stems reddish. Foliage very long; light green. Very hardy and thrives on poor soil. Subject to no dangerous disease or insect enemy.

A tree which is becoming more popular on its merits.

Japanese Umbrella Pine*Scadopyg. (C. C. C.) data*

One of the most beautiful of evergreens. Medium pyramid, compact. Needles long, glossy light green, grow in whorls. Very bushy, and thrives in any ordinary soil.

White Pine*Pinus strobus*

One of the best of our native evergreens. Attains 400 feet. Foliage long light silvery green. Useful as single specimens or as groves.

JAPANESE CYPRESS - *Retinispora***Thread-branched Cypress***Retinispora filifera*

Broad cone. Foliage bright green, slender, string-like, drooping, graceful.

Golden Plumed Cypress*Retinispora plumosa aurea*

Similar to preceding. Foliage yellow, particularly on the sunny side.

Golden Thread-branched Cypress*Retinispora filifera aurea*

A golden form of the preceding. Broader and rather flat.

Veitch's Cypress*Retinispora squarrosa veitchii*

Broad cone. Foliage bluish-gray. Very dense. Requires shearing each June. Should be planted in sheltered position and not in full sun.

Pea-fruited Cypress*Retinispora pisifera*

Medium cone. Foliage light green, feathery, slightly drooping at tips.

Golden Pea-fruited Cypress*Retinispora pisifera aurea*

A yellow form of the preceding.

Plumed Cypress*Retinispora plumosa*

Medium cone. Foliage light green, soft, plume-like, feathery. Looks best if sheared slightly the last of June.



Cypress Foliage

YEW - *Taxus*

This is a family of low, slow-growing evergreens. While the English varieties are a trifle tender here, the American and Japanese varieties are among the hardiest of evergreens.

English Yew*Taxus baccata*

Upright in habit. Foliage rich dark green. Should be planted in sheltered positions away from the direct glare of the sun.

Golden English Yew*Taxus baccata aurea*

A variety of English Yew. Foliage somewhat yellow in summer, darkening in fall and winter.

Dwarf English Yew*Taxus baccata nana*

Dwarf, round, nearly globose. Branches small and numerous. Leaves very small. Needs shelter.

Erect American Yew*Taxus canadensis erecta*

Similar to the preceding. Branches upright, forming a vase shaped plant. Deeper winter color, and withstands sunny positions better than the American Yew.

DESCRIPTION OF ALL EVERGREENS

YEW — *Taxus* (Continued)

American Yew

Taxus canadensis

Prostrate, branches wide spreading. Terminal branchlets long, slender and drooping. Bark brown. Foliage deep green. Branchlets die back somewhat during winter if planted in sunny positions, therefore, it should be planted in partial or complete shade. Red waxy berries.

Japanese Yew

Taxus cuspidata

Irregular habit spreading to upright, sometimes fan shaped. Slow growing, nearly globe-shaped when mature. Foliage similar to English Yew in color.

Dwarf Japanese Yew

Taxus cuspidata nana

Exceedingly slow growing, globe-shaped when mature. When young habit is irregular, varying from fan-shaped to globe-shaped and flat round mats. The breadth is in every case somewhat greater than the height. Exceedingly hardy. Keeps its deep rich green the year round.

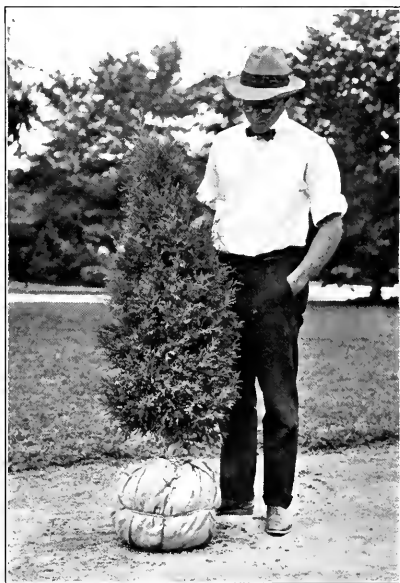
Siebold's Yew

Taxus sieboldi

A new and distinctive variety to be found only at Framingham Nurseries. Leaves are longer than on any other Yew. Exceptionally rich glossy green. Varies in habit from broad symmetrical pyramid to dense globe, and to irregular spreading form. The hardiest of all. Persons interested should visit the nursery and select the type which suits them at which time prices will be quoted.



Yew Foliage



The Framingham way of preparing Evergreens for shipment. At the left, the tree dug with compact ball of earth protecting the roots. At the right, the ball of protecting earth securely tied in burlap — now ready for packing in cases or on motor trucks.

ARBORVITAE — *Thuja***American Arborvitae***Thuja occidentalis*

Narrow cone or columnar. Densely branched. Commonly used in hedges, and as single specimens. Thrives in moist soil and also somewhat dry soils. Does not like real wet soil.

For use as a hedge, see page 31.

Pyramidal Arborvitae*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*

Very narrow cone or column. Densely branched. Foliage rich, dark green which does not change appreciably in winter. Excellent for formal effects, and for screens. See page 29.

Peabody's Golden Arborvitae*Thuja occidentalis aurea*

Similar to the preceding; foliage is of intense yellow color.

Douglas's Pyramidal Arborvitae*Thuja occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis*

Narrow cone. Foliage arranged in a very interesting manner.

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae*Thuja occidentalis hoveyi*

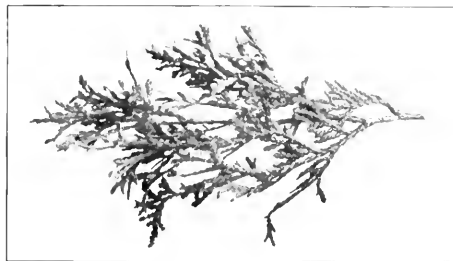
Oval shape, very dense, foliage tinged with golden yellow.

Vervaeke's Arborvitae*Thuja occidentalis vervaekeana*

Broad cone. Dense. Foliage variegated with yellow, giving the plant a light golden tinge. Valuable for hedges near dusty roads.

Globe Arborvitae*Thuja occidentalis globosa*

Low, slow growing, dense, globe-shaped. Foliage bright green; winter color bronze. Valuable for low round hedges. For hedges of this variety see page 31.



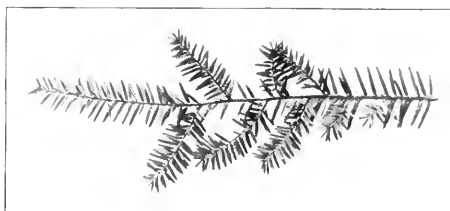
Arborvitae Foliage

HEMLOCK — *Tsuga***American Hemlock***Tsuga canadensis*

Broadly pyramidal tree attaining 70 feet. Densely branched. Branch tips pendulous. Very beautiful and graceful. Thrives exceptionally well in shade of larger trees. Does well almost anywhere except extremely bleak situations. Valuable both as a single specimen and as a hedge plant. See page 29.

Globe-shaped Hemlock*Tsuga canadensis globosa*

Similar to the preceding, but shows no tendency to grow upright. Nearly perfectly globe-shaped. Very compact.



Hemlock Foliage

Owing to seasonal fluctuations in the prices of nursery stock we have discontinued the practice of inserting prices in this general descriptive catalog. The information in this book holds good over a long period and for this reason we recommend its preservation. Seasonal price lists will be mailed you twice a year — March 1st and September 1st. If however you do not receive them please notify us.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

A sub-group of evergreens, with leaves approaching in size and shape the leaves of deciduous shrubs. The habit is in most cases similar to that of deciduous shrubs. Many varieties have strikingly beautiful flowers.

Ashberry*Berberis aquifolium*

Shrubby in habit. Leaves glossy, holly-like. Yellow flowers in May. Should be planted in a sheltered position out of the sun.

Simon's Rose Box*Cotoneaster simonii*

Small, upright. Leaves oval, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, glossy, deep green. White flowers followed by red berries.

Evergreen Bittersweet*Euonymus radicans*

Small shrub which if planted in the open, will grow into a dense pyramid. If planted near a wall, it will trail up over it, with branches lying flat against the wall. Leaves small dark green. Hardy. A good border plant.

Large-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet*Euonymus radicans grandifolia*

Similar to the preceding. Leaves large, oval. Will make a dense round bush, or will trail up walls making a very bushy covering. Rapid growing. A good hedge plant. Red and orange fruit.

Variiegated Evergreen Bittersweet*Euonymus radicans variegata*

The same as Evergreen Bittersweet excepting that its leaves are variegated with yellow, white, and pinkish tints.

Broad-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet*Euonymus radicans vegeta*

Low, spreading, trailing, slow growing. Leaves nearly circular, dark. Bears a large quantity of showy red and orange fruit. Will trail slowly up walls.

Prostrate Rose Box*Cotoneaster horizontalis*

Low spreading shrub with almost horizontal branches. Leaves less than a half inch long, round, dark green. Flowers pinkish white followed by scarlet berries. If planted against a rock or wall, it will trail up over it.

Sheeps Laurel*Kalmia angustifolia*

Small shrub. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, narrow, light green on top, pale underneath. Covered in late June and July with purple and crimson clusters of flowers.

Mountain Laurel*Kalmia latifolia*

Shrub with large, glossy leaves. Covered with large clusters of white flowers tinged with pink in middle June. Hardy. Thrives in ordinary soil. Prefers partial shade.

Drooping Andromeda*Laurothoe catesbaei*

Small upright shrub with arching branches. Desirable for both foliage and flower. Leaves heavy, glossy green in summer, changing to purplish red during winter. Flowers creamy white and abundant. Very hardy and desirable.

Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub*Pieris floribunda*

Round, compact, dwarf. Blooms in early Spring, bearing flowers resembling Lily-of-the-Valley.

RHODODENDRONS

Not in limed soil

Rhododendrons are the most beautiful of all plants. Their deep green leaves, often glossy, are very striking. Rhododendrons grow broad, bushy and dense, making large rounding clumps when mature. The flowers range through many colors and are often very large.

Rhododendrons will thrive in any soil that will grow good vegetables, but will not grow on a lime soil. Although they like plenty of water they should not be planted where surface water collects. They do best when planted in partial shade such as on the north side of buildings and under trees. For the first two or three years they should be protected in winter by sticking pine boughs in the ground and slanting the boughs over the plants or by making a frame around them and covering the top and sides of the frame with burlap. Mulching the ground is beneficial. Pinch off all flowers as soon as they begin to wilt to insure next season's bloom.



Rhododendrons in bloom at the Framingham Nurseries

RHODODENDRONS**Carolina Rhododendron** *Rhododendron carolinianum*

One of the most beautiful and hardy broad-leaved evergreens. Compact in growth, attains height of four to six feet. Dark green leaves slightly bronzed in winter. Flowers vary from pale to deep pink and are very numerous. Is not particular as to soil and situation.

Catawban Rhododendron *Rhododendron catawbiense*

The parent species of most of our Hybrid Rhododendrons. Native, very hardy. Thrives in wet or dry soil, in sunny or shady positions. Needs no protection. Leaves large, dark. Large round clusters of flowers of various tints of pinkish purple to lilac purple in early June.

Adam's Needle *Yucca filamentosa*

Low plant never over two feet high. Made up of bunches of leaves 18 to 24 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, pointed. Bears large white flowers on a three-foot stem in late June and early July. Tropical appearance, but very hardy.

Hybrid Rhododendrons *Rhododendron catawbiense hybridum*

These plants are similar in habit to Catawban Rhododendron. Leaves vary in a minor way. These hybrids prefer a fairly rich, well drained soil. They need a lot of water during dry spells, but do not flourish where surface water accumulates. Flowers are large, generally 4 to 6 inches across, and are of many colors. These plants should be ordered by the color of blossom desired. The following is a list of the colors we have in stock.

White	Pale lavender
Blush white	Deep lavender
Pink	Purple
Magenta Pink	Red

Great Laurel *Rhododendron maximum*

Largest growing of all Rhododendrons. Very large leaves. In July bears medium sized clusters of pinkish white flowers. Very hardy. Withstands the sun, but takes on better leaf color in partial shade.

We are very careful that our Evergreens (as with all our stock) are packed and shipped in such way as to arrive in perfect condition. No plant that hasn't a thick, heavy mass of vigorous rootlets, ready to catch hold and work, is allowed to leave the nursery.

The Mechanical Side of Planting

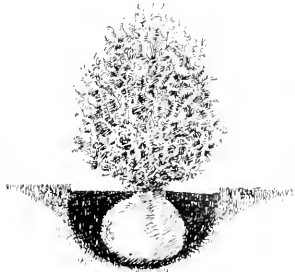
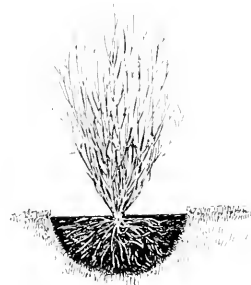
Whether trees, shrubs, evergreens, or vines, Framingham Nursery stock has the beauty, hardiness, and vitality so necessary to successful planting in this severe northern climate. Every plant is thoroughly acclimated before being sent out. Our soil is perfect and our growing methods correct. We are very careful that our stock is packed and shipped in such way as to arrive in perfect condition. No plant that hasn't a thick, heavy mass of vigorous rootlets, ready to catch hold and *work*, is allowed to leave the nursery.

Except where noted to the contrary, all stock listed in this catalog will thrive well in ordinary garden soil. See that soil is at least eighteen inches in depth. After bed is laid out, spade up and well pulverize. Soil for Evergreens should contain decayed vegetable matter, leaf mold, etc. Presence of this *humus* improves the color of plant. It can be obtained in any woods nearby. Mix it well with the soil. Or old rotten manure will serve the purpose. Manure should be used very carefully however. It can be used in the soil in two ways: — (1) by burying a layer two or three inches below point that roots set to. (2) by putting it on top and gradually raking it in. Never allow it to touch any part of the plant — roots, stem or branches. If used, take care that it is well rotted. Green, it has a burning effect.

Quite the most important point to be observed in all plantings is to make sure that, after the soil has been well broken up, it is mixed through the root system *and well packed in* around the roots so that no air holes remain to dry out the roots. It is always well to dig hole considerably larger than is actually required and throw back enough soil to make it about the size necessary for the roots. This makes sure that the surrounding earth is pulverized, and allows the roots to penetrate readily. It makes a great difference in the successful growth of the plant. After plant is set in hole, tread the earth in with foot or poke it in around the roots with a stick.

Deciduous Shrubs

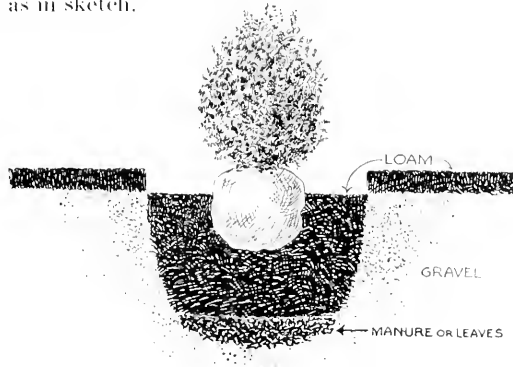
These have spreading roots. Shake and spread them out well. Place plant in hole so that top earth is about even with the surface mark (plainly visible, where the top of the ground has been previous to transplanting), putting in soil shovelful at a time and packing in well as above. Use water as directed for "Trees".



Evergreens

Evergreens are shipped to you with a burlap protecting the ball of earth still remaining about their roots. Remove burlap. Place in prepared hole to depth depicted here. Fill hole two-thirds full and tread in firmly. Now pour in all the water that ground will absorb, fill in rest of hole with earth, and tread down firmly.

Where the soil is gravelly, it is practically necessary to dig an especially large hole and fill in with loam as in sketch.



A layer of well-rotted manure or rotted leaves at the bottom will help hold moisture. The new loam should be trampled down well before setting the plant.

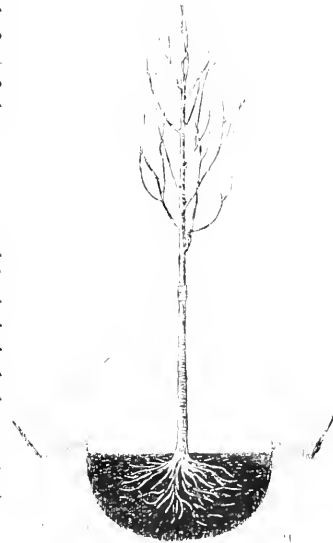
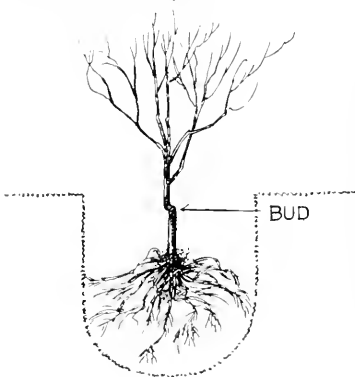
Whether deciduous or evergreen, do not pour water *on top* of soil around plant immediately after planting. Wait a day or so before watering again. After plant has "taken hold" however, it is very important that it be kept *well watered*. This does not mean simply sprinkling it. Pour the water around the roots in liberal quantities and often. Scant sprinkling is often worse than no water at all.

Trees

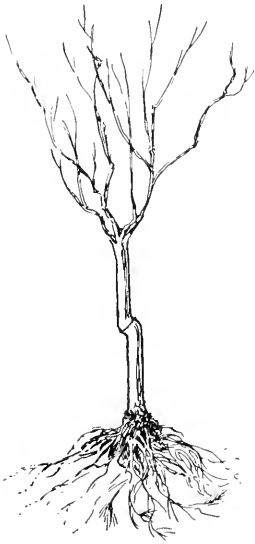
Place in hole so that the old surface mark is buried an inch or two, no more. Throw in earth, taking care to tread it and poke it in around *and under* the roots while this is being done. When two-thirds full turn hose into hole and give it all the water it will absorb. Fill in rest of hole and tread firmly. If necessary, rope the tree to stakes (as here) to keep it from blowing. Be sure to protect its bark with burlap so that rope will not chafe and damage it.

Roses

On hybrid roses that have been "budded" be sure to bury the "bud" about two inches. Other than hybrid roses, or those grown on their own roots, should be buried just a little deeper than the earth marks on their stems, indicating where they were buried before being transplanted.



It is an easy matter to determine whether a rose has been "budded" or grown on its own roots. Those grown on own roots look something like this →→



Those which have been "budded" look like this.

←← You will notice a ring where the "bud" has grown onto the root stem.

PROPER PLANTING SEASONS

Framingham Nursery stock, both of evergreen and deciduous variety, may be successfully transplanted in the Spring, from the time that the frost is out of the ground (which in New England usually averages about April first) until the buds burst, late in May.

In the Fall, evergreens should be set out from the first of August until early November. Deciduous trees and shrubs may be planted for a Fall period beginning the latter part of September and continuing until the ground freezes. The extent of this Fall planting season depends largely upon climatic conditions; as, of course, frost comes and the winter sets in much earlier in some sections than in others.

Framingham Nursery Delivery Service

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Framingham Nursery stock may be delivered in three ways: by freight, express, or motor truck. Owing to the congested condition of transportation facilities so prevalent during recent months, and which may well be predicted to continue for an uncertain period, customers will find our motor truck service the most completely satisfactory of the three methods. Our own trucks make delivery anywhere within a radius of sixty miles of Framingham. This service costs but little more than freight, is less expensive than express, and much more speedy and dependable than either. Another point which favors those who make



use of this service comes in the fact that when stock is shipped by freight or express, our responsibility as to its fresh and perfect condition must naturally cease upon delivery to the transportation companies. While, when delivered direct by motor truck, our responsibility does not end until the stock is delivered on your grounds.

In ordering, please be sure to specify which of these three methods you wish used in making delivery — freight, express, or motor truck.

“ THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR AMERICA ”

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To the Reader

WE ask your indulgence for again calling attention to the essential incompleteness of the material contained in the foregoing pages. Our book is in no way intended as a technical work of reference. It has been compiled along such radically new and different ideas of classification and presentation from those followed in the usual Plant Catalog, that—thus being what we believe to be the first of its kind, and having been created upon no pattern or guiding precedent other than our own ideas and ideals of what would be most genuinely *helpful*—it is only a natural consequence if the result as here presented falls short of that perfection of completeness which we hope to develop from year to year in future editions. If it simply serves to carry a practical suggestion or two for the further beautification and comfortizing of your home and its surroundings, and at the same time facilitates the putting of such suggested improvements into effect, its mission will have been fulfilled. Should you at any time, however, desire more detailed information on any of the subjects touched upon here, please let us know. Many a person neglects setting out necessary shrubs and trees because selection and planting seem a difficult task. Let us help you over any such possible uncertainties and delays. We are always, and gladly, at the service of the home-beautifier who wishes to obtain the most thoroughly suitable plants for each specific need, together with the very best results from every expenditure made.

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FRAMINGHAM
MASS.

MCGRATH-SHERRILL PRESS
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