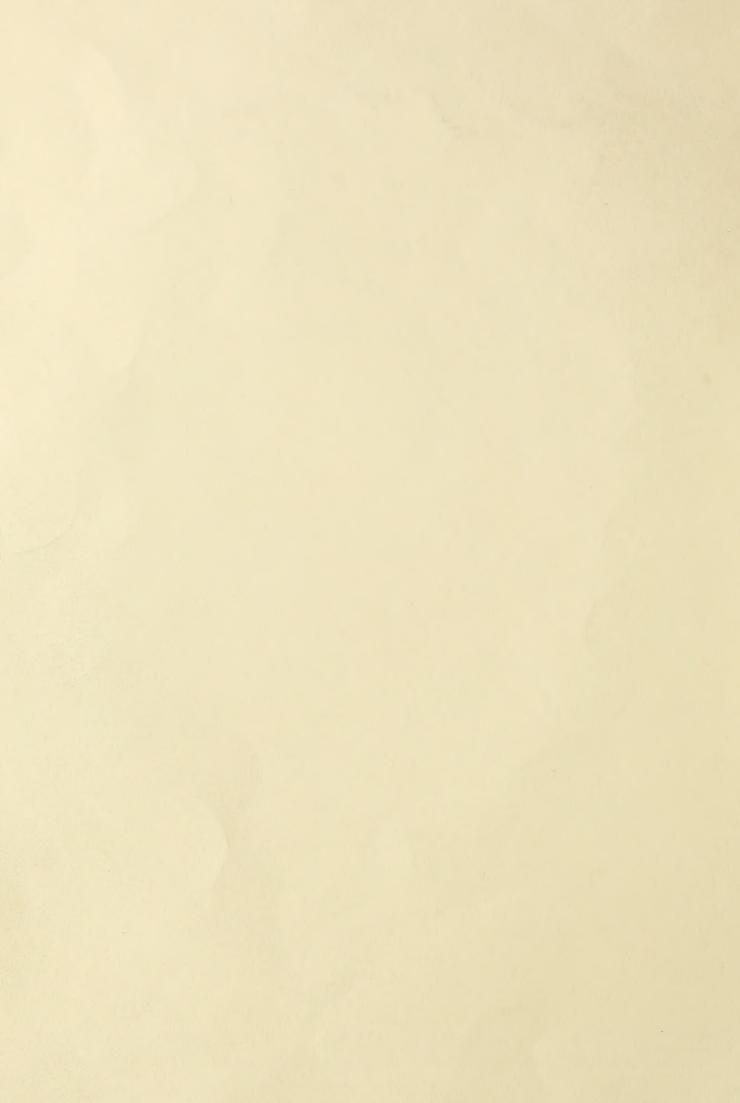
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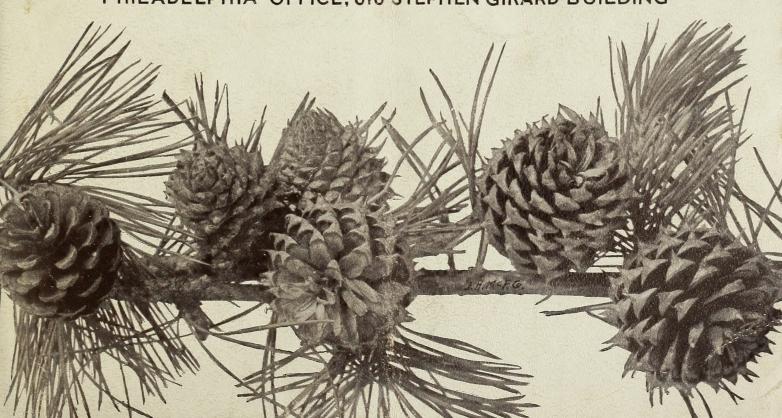


1909

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING



We Want All Who Can to Visit Our Purseries

HIS catalogue can not accurately describe the quality and extent of our stock. It is impossible for it to give more than a suggestion of the delicacy of color, grace and beauty of form, or fragrance of flowers. Our nurseries must be inspected to fully appreciate these qualities. They are open every day excepting the Sabbath, and we want every one who can to visit them, and to make such selections of plants as they may desire.

Location

Our nurseries are located near Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., across the Delaware River from Trenton, N. J. They are quickly accessible from New York or Philadelphia by express trains to Trenton, N. J., over either the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroads. Carriages may be secured at the depots or suburban trolleys at Warren and Hanover Streets. All cars for Yardley, Pa., pass our nurseries, located one and one-half miles distant from the trolley terminus

The popular automobile route from New York to Philadelphia passes within one-fourth mile of our place. Those who can would enjoy this means of visiting us.

PREFACE



WAY from the smoke and gases of cities on the fertile agricultural lands of Pennsylvania, so well suited to the healthy, vigorous growth of plant and tree life, the Glenwood Nurseries were started thirty-seven years ago.

Located midway between Philadelphia and New York City, with shipping advantages that competing rail and water facilities afford, our products are within quick and accessible reach of the East, South and West.

To these natural advantages we have added the experience of years, and have spared no efforts or expense in the culture of our stock. Root systems, so fundamentally necessary to the successful transplanting of a tree, are produced to a degree seldom equaled. Ample space for symmetrical development is allowed each plant. Above all, we exercise a care in digging, packing and grading our products to such a high quality standard that *Moon's Trees* are now best known by the results they have produced in every State in the Union.

We will at all times be found willing to correct mistakes that may occur. While we do not guarantee the growth of our plants, we will, when satisfactory explanations of failure are given, allow concessions to any one that may have suffered an undue proportion of loss with our products.

In purchasing trees and shrubbery, considerations like these count for more than mere economy in price, when obtained at the sacrifice of quality. For weak, diseased or inferior nursery stock means not only loss of money and loss of time in getting results, but disappointment and the danger of contamination to plants you may already have.

Upon the quality of our product and upon the policy of a "square deal" the modest little nursery of thirty-seven years ago, has increased to 400 acres in extent, and now contains almost 2,500 varieties of *Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose*. An assortment of this size, with the other advantages mentioned, appeals to the purchaser of choice Ornamental Nursery Stock, and we invite you to remember *Moon's Trees* when wanting anything in our line.

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

JAMES M. MOON, President HENRY W. COMFORT, Vice-Pres. WM. H. MOON, Sec'y and Treas. Glenwood Purseries

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Office: 616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING, 21 SOUTH 12th STREET



Successful Landscape Planting

In planting a new lawn, or in remodeling an old one, it is best to have an expert acquainted with trees and plants to help in arranging them in the most artistic and effective way. Let us, who have had so much experience in planting lawns, assist in making yours. You will get better results for the money expended and will be saved the expense and disappointment of planting things unsuited for your location and soil.

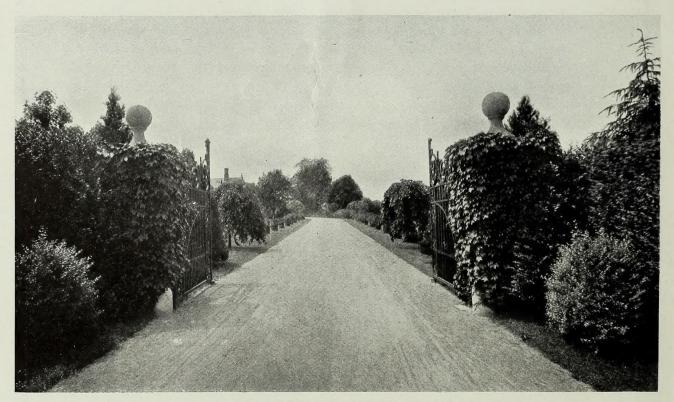
The groupings of flowers and shrubbery, or the location of trees, must be so placed that they will produce a harmonious whole that makes the lawn abound in interest and beauty. At the same time, they must fulfil their mission of giving shade or hiding from view some unsightly object; framing some vista with foliage, making a display of flowers and enhancing the beauty of the place to the owner's satisfaction.

Consult us about planting plans that will help you to get such results. We solicit correspondence with all who contemplate improving and beautifying their grounds, whether it be on the lawn of the modest home or on the larger estates.

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

Landscape Department
21 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Nurseries at Morrisville, Pa.



This entrance has been made beautiful by us



Our Evergreens will produce at once results like this

Coniferous Evergreens

the the

VERGREENS are our great specialty. The soil in our nurseries is splendidly suited to their growth, making possible the production of the best root systems, which minimizes the likelihood of loss from transplanting.

The number of varieties in our collection is probably not exceeded. A catalogue gives no idea of the range and delicacy of coloring that this class of trees possess nor of the difference that exists in form and habit of the numerous kinds. They must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Evergreens are much desired for specimen lawn trees; they are also extensively used for massing, shelter belts, screens, hedges, etc., while the taller varieties form perfect backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of early spring, the berries of autumn, the bright bark and twigs of winter, or the light green, golden or silver-blue growths of smaller evergreens.

Besides the smaller grades, we have hundreds of large handsome specimens 12 to 20 feet high, which we have been years in raising. These will give at once the results purchasers would otherwise be a long while in obtaining. Especially are our specimens of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*) and Green Golden and Silver Retinosporas (*Retinospora plumosa*, *R. plumosa aurea* and *R. squarrosa*), desirable for the immediate effect they will produce.

Varieties marked (L) usually attain at maturity a height of 60 feet. (M) signifies from 30 to 60 feet. (S) from 10 to 30 feet. (D) 4 to 10 feet. (VD) below 4 feet.

Abies · The Firs

The Firs are mostly quick-growing hardy evergreens that are useful in producing natural and wooded effects, as well as in the more attractive decorations of parks and lawns. They mature rapidly and on this account are valuable for planting in connection with slow-growing, longer-lived trees; because they give the prompt effect and are ready to give place to the slow-growing permanent trees when they mature. The soft, deep green needles of most varieties are fragrant with balsamic



ABIES, continued

odors. Much used for grouping, specimens, windbreaks and hedging.

Abies Apollinis. (M) Similar to Nordmann's Fir, but has lighter foliage and is more compact. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 6 to 8 ft. specimen, \$12 to \$30.

A. balsamea. Balsam Fir. (M) An ornamental native of our forests that is very hardy; has dark green needles of pleasant fragrance; grows rapidly when young and does well in moist soils.

				Eа	ch	1	0	10)0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.				\$1	25	\$10	00	\$90	00
3 to 4 ft.				1	50	12	50	100	00
4 to 5 ft.				2	00	17	50	150	00
5 to 6 ft.				2	50	22	50		
6 to 7 ft				3	50				

- A. Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. (See Tsuga Canadensis, page 15.)
- A. Cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. (M) Grecian tree similar to Nordmann's Fir. Broad, handsome habit, makes good specimens. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$4; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., \$5.
- A. Cilicia. (L) A beautiful rare tree with fine dark green leaves that are silvery white beneath.
 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.
- A. concolor. White Fir. (L) It grows rapidly and forms grand specimens. The needles are large and stiff and usually of a silvery glaucous color. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10
- A. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. (See Picea excelsa, page 7.)
- A. firma. Japanese Silver Fir. (M) Odd and rare. Dark lustrous needles. 4 to 6 ft., \$4 to \$5.
- A. Fraseri. Double Balsam Fir. (L) Similar to the well-known Balsam Fir, but of finer habit, with darker foliage and of longer life, quickgrowing. Desirable

growing. De	sira	la	e.		1	Each	1	1	0	10	0
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.						\$0	50	\$4	00	\$35	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	. ,						75	6	00	50	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.						1	00	8	50	75	00
3 to 4 ft											
6 to 8 ft						4	50				

A. nobilis, var. glauca. Noble Silver Fir. (L) Particularly handsome in spring when its color is a silvery blue. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., \$5.

A. Nordmanniana. NordMANN'S FIR. (L) Thick,
dense tree of fine proportions. The needles are wide,
dark green and lustrous,
with a silvery under surface
that sparkles in the sun.
This is one of the prettiest
and best evergreens that
we offer. It is handsome as
a specimen or for grouping.

										E	ach	1	0
3	to	4	ft.							\$3	50	\$30	00
4	to	5	ft.							5	00	40	00
5	to	6	ft.					 \$6	to	10	00		
			ft.										
			ft.,										

A. pectinata. European Silver Fir. (L) Of rapid growth and upright habit. Valued for many purposes and admired for the glossy dark green needles that are silvery white beneath.

					Ea	ch	10)	10	0
3 to 4 ft.					\$1	50	\$12	50	\$100	00
4 to 5 ft.					2	00	17	50		
6 to 8 ft			\$4	to	7	00				

A. Veitchii. (L) A magnificent tree of splendid habit. The needles are dark lustrous green above and silvery white beneath. Hardy and a good grower. 5 to 6 ft., \$5.

Biotas, or Chinese Arborvitæ

These Arborvitæs, introduced from the orient, have proven to be strong growers and handsome specimens. North of New York City they should be planted in sheltered places.

Biota orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. (S) Deep green, soft feathery foliage and pyramidal habit. An openness of foliage and grace of habit make it distinct from the American species. Each 10

var. aurea. Golden Chinese Arborvitæ. (D) A dense, compact evergreen that is yellowish green in the spring and a bright green later in the season. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 for 10. var. aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. (D). Splendid dwarf golden sort. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.



Cedrus · Cedars

These are the true Cedars. They are not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia, excepting in sheltered positions. They grow into beautiful trees. On lawns and public grounds they are very ornamental, and, where possible, we recommend their more general use.

Cedrus Atlantica. (S) A beautiful tree; needles somewhat resemble a Larch. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50. var. glauca. Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar. (S) A rare pyramidal tree with open branches and light bluish foliage. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.

C. Deodora. Deodar, or Indian Cedar. (S) The branches are drooping and graceful, with a silvery light blue foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

Cephalotaxus · Oriental Yews

Beautiful broad, low-growing evergreens, with dark lustrous green foliage. Hardy north of Philadelphia in sheltered places only.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. Forms a round, compact tree that seldom reaches over 8 feet. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x 2 ft. spread, \$2; 4 ft., broad and heavy, \$5.

C. Fortunei. Chinese Yew. More erect than the above. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. x 2 ft., \$2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., heavy, \$5 to \$8.

Cupressus · Cypress

Cupressus Lawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. (S) Drooping branches, soft dark green foliage. Splendid for southern use. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Juniperus · The Junipers and Cedars

A group remarkable for the varied form it embraces. Trees of medium heights down to the smallest dwarfs are included here, while different green, yellow and silvery hues characterize the foliage. Junipers possess remarkable vigor and thrive in bleak and barren situations; in poor, stony soils; in low, damp ground; at the seashore, or almost anywhere. The columnar forms are valued for formal effects, or to break the monotonous outline of other trees; the trailing one for rocky slopes and sandbanks. Also used in groups, borders and for indi-

Juniperus Canadensis. (VD) Spreading open habit. Glaucous green foliage. 1½ to 1½ tt. x 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

var. aurea; syn., Douglasii. Douglas' Dwarf GOLDEN JUNIPER. (VD) A low, spreading form

Border of Evergreens. We can produce such results at once

Juniperus Canadensis aurea, continued

with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in winter. It is very showy as an edging and beautiful in groups and rockeries, or wherever a hardy little golden evergreen is needed.

	Each	10	100
1 ft			
1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 1 00	8 50	70 00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			

- **J. Chinensis, var. aurea.** GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER. (D) Erect habit. Pronounced golden color all the year. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.25; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.50.
- J. Cummunis. (D) Erect form, grayish green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10 for 10.

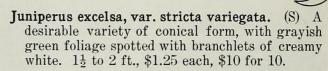
var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. (8) A slender, columnar form, with glaucous green foliage. Very useful in formal plantings, for groupings with other evergreens and for small yards, rockeries and cemeteries.

cite i com a com con con.													
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.								\$0	50	\$4	00	\$35	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.									75	5	00	45	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.								1	00	8	00	70	00
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.								1	50	12	50		

var. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Juniper. (S) Similar in habit to the above, but a taller and more rapid grower; less dense, lighter color, and valued more for formal work.

					Ea	ch	10	100
3 to 4 ft.					\$1	00	\$8 50	\$70 00
4 to 5 ft.								

var. Seucica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. (S) Very hardy; closely resembles J. Hibernica, but has a lighter and greener tint to its foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.



- J. Japonica. JAPANESE JUNIPER. (D) A half-erect half-prostrate form, with soft, glaucous light green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.
 - var. aurea. Golden Japanese Juniper. (D) 3 to 5 ft. specimens, \$10 each.
- J. prostrata, syn., J. procumbens. (D) A broad, low form for bank, rock and natural plantings. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.
- J. Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. (VD) Another spreading form, with deep dark green foliage. Very valuable for rockeries, grouping and borders, making a pleasant contrast to other low-growing trees.

 1½ to 1½ ft.
 50 75
 \$6 00
 \$50 00

 1½ to 2 ft.
 150 12 50
 100 00

var. tamariscifolia. (D) 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. specimens, \$10 each.

J. Virginiana. RED CEDAR. (M) This is a common tree, that grows wild along roadsides and on stony barren places. It is excellent for ornamental purposes; of medium size and pyramidal habit that suit it for tall screens, lawn specimens and formal effects. The somber hue of its foliage and the freedom with which it grows in unfertile places are valuable qualities. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10.

var. elegantissima. (M) An odd golden form of the above. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50.

var. glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. Similar to the above. Beautiful blue glaucous foliage. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

Picea · Spruces

Probably better known and more largely planted than any other family of evergreens. The Spruces are hardy, rapid-growing; reliable in almost any location. They mature quickly and live to a good old age. They make beautiful trees when planted individually, and in groups and collections they are just as effective.

Picea alba. WHITE SPRUCE. (L) Blue grayish needles, otherwise similar to the more familiar Norway Spruce or Picea excelsa. Each 10 100

var. aurea. GOLDEN SPRUCE. (S) 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3; 6 to 8 ft., \$8 to \$10.



Juniperus Canadensis, var. aurea; in our nurseries. This, with the deep green Juniper sabina, are well suited for bedding, mass and natural plantings



Our large Norway Spruce are this size. Prepared for moving, and for moderate cost will give at once the results it takes smaller trees years to produce

Picea Alcockiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. (M) Slender branches and upright growth; needles dark green above, silvery blue beneath. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3 to \$3.50.

P. Englemanni. ENGLEMANN'S SPRUCE. (M) Similar to the familiar Blue Spruce. 6 to 8 ft. specimens, \$12 to \$25.

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. (L) This familiar Spruce is more generally useful than any of the others. It is a rapid grower; does well in moist soils, and withstands the bleak, cold winds of winter. If left untrimmed, they spread out magnificently and make desirable specimens. They make splendid windbreaks and shelter belts. If planted as hedges and sheared, they become impenetrable and as good for this purpose as any evergreen. It is also the cheapest.

vergreen. It is a	also the cheapest.		
	Each	10	100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	1 00	7 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft	1 25	10 00	75 00
4 to 5 ft	2 00	17 50	150 00
5 to 6 ft	3 50	30 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft	5 00	45 00	
7 to 10 ft	\$5 to 10 00		
	. \$7.50 to 12 00		
12 to 15 ft	\$10 to 15 00		
	\$15 to 30 00		

Picea excelsa, var. compacta. (D) Dwarf compact form of the preceding. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

var. conica. (D) Dwarf cone-shaped form. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. very heavy, \$3.50.

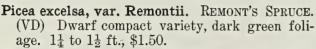
var. elata. (D) Grotesque form, with long, slender awkward branches. 3 to 5 ft., \$3.

var. Gregoryana. GREGORY SPRUCE. Low contorted form, that is dense and compact. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50.

var. inverta. Inverted Spruce. (S) The lateral branches sprawl about in grotesque, contorted forms. Extremely odd, and the unacquainted stop to admire this tree, which to them is a freak of nature. Useful on lawns and does much to break the regular outline of other evergreens.

					Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.					. \$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 5 ft.					. 4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.						
6 to 7 ft.						
7 to 8 ft.						
var. pyran						. (M)
Foliage sim						
nabit suits	it fo	or ind	ividua	al and f	ormal pl	anting.
					Each	10
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.					. \$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft.						
					4.00	





P. orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE. (S) Short, dark rich green needles of finer appearance than those of the Norway Spruce, which it resembles. Its habit is symmetrical and compact, forming a shapely pyramidal tree. It is hardy and one of our best evergreens for groups and specimens.

		Each	10	100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	 	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	 	2 00	17 50	150 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft				200 00
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$				
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{4}$ ft				
6 to 7 ft., spec.				

- **P. polita.** TIGER TAIL SPRUCE. (S) Foliage light green, the numerous branches sprawl about in odd interesting ways. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.
- P. pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. (M) The original form of this now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy

Picea pungens, continued

grower in almost any soil, and makes an ornamental tree of great beauty.

		Ea	ach	10	100
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		 . \$2	00	\$17 50	\$150 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.					
3 to 4 ft					
4 to 5 ft					
5 to 9 ft.					

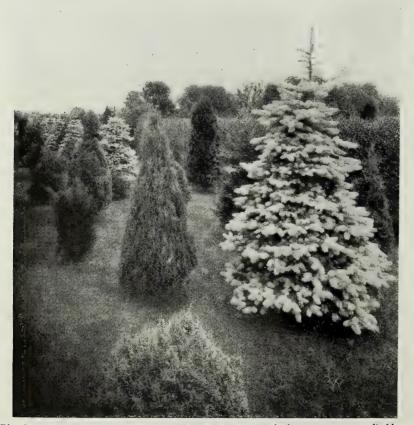
var. glauca. BLUE	Colo	rado Spr	UCE. (1	A). The
familiar Blue Spruc	e.		Each	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft			\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 5 ft., specimen				
5 to 7 ft., specimen	, .	. \$15 to	35 00	

var. Kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. (M) An improved strain of Blue Spruce. A striking light blue in color that makes this one of the finest evergreens in cultivation for individual planting and for color effect nothing equals this.

										10	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.								\$2	00	\$17	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.								5	00		
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			٠					8	00		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.					\$10	0 1	to	15	00		
6 to 8 ft.					\$2	0 1	to	35	00		

Pinus . The Pines

The Pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are natives of lowlands and mountainous regions, and withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected. They are mostly of upright habit, growing rapidly and not particular as to soil. Pines are very ornamental and useful on lawns and public grounds. They are so diverse in character that species may be selected for even the smallest areas as well as for vast estates. In groups, shelter-belts, or as tall screens their value is



Blue Spruce (P. pungens, var. Kosteriana) with an assortment of other evergreens, supplied by us

highly appreciated. We frequently rootprune our Pines so that they develop fine fibrous roots, enabling us to dig and ship them with balls of earth with very little risk in transplanting.

Pinus Austriaca. Austrian Pine. (L)
A tall massive tree, with spreading branches heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A useful species along the coast, and grows equally well inland. Popular for groupings or as specimens.

, ,		Eac	eh.	1	0	10	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.		\$0 7	75	\$5	00	\$40	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.							
4 to 4½ ft.							
41 to 5 ft.		5 (00	45	00		

P. Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. (S) A hardy, slow-growing tree of distinct conical habit. It branches symmetrically and makes fine specimens; also suitable for grouping. The needles are short and grayish blue.

			Each	10
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			. \$2 00	\$17 50
21 to 3 ft.			3 00	

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. (L) In general appearance resembles the White Pine. The long needles are light





Pinus syl/estris

Pinus excelsa, continued

green and droop in graceful fringes from slender branches. It rapidly becomes a tall tree and is very attractive when given room to develop.

			10	
3 to 4 ft.		\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
8 to 10 ft.	\$6 to	8 00		
10 to 12 ft.	\$8 to	12 00		

P. Laricio. Corsican Pine. (M) Hardy rapid-grower with stout spreading branches. Appearance and habit similar to the better-known and popular Austrian Pine. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

P. Mughus. Mugho Pine. (D) This unique alpine species forms a dark, dome-shaped bush, broader

than its height and sometimes almost prostrate. Suitable for lawn specimens or evergreen groups, terraces, rockeries and seaside plantings.

Each 10 1½ to 2 ft. x 1½ to 2 ft.\$2 00 \$17 50 2 to 2½ ft. x 2 to 3 ft. 3 50 30 00

P. parviflora. JAPANESE PINE. (M). 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$4.

var. glauca. The needles are bluisly green otherwise same as above. 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$5.

- P. Ponderosa. BULL PINE. (L) A large rapid-growing tree that resembles the Austrian Pine; but has longer whitish green needles and less symmetrical form. 2 to 3 ft.,\$1 ea., \$7.50 for 10,\$60 per 100.
- P. resinosa. Red, or Norway Pine.
 (L) A very ornamental, hardy Pine, with olive-green needles. Makes a splendid tree and should be more generally used. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

Pinus rigida. PITCH PINE. (M) A very rapid-grower and splendidly suited for poor soils, seaside planting and windy places. Needles stiff and dark green. 1½ to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. (L) A grand old favorite that grows quickly and makes a most useful and beautiful ornamental tree. It withstands hardships, endures sandy soils and barren places. For specimen group or mass planting it is extensively used as well as for shade and shelterbelts. The needles are soft and bluish green.

				Each		10	100	0
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		,		\$1.50	\$13	50	\$125	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.				2 00	17	50	160	00
4 to 5 ft				3 00	27	50	250	00
5 to 6 ft				3 50				



Pinus Mughus, a specimen that went out from Glenwood 8 years ago

TREES

Pinus Strobus, var. nana. (VD) Needles similar to P. Strobus. Habit very low and dwarf. 1 ft. $x 1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft. spread, } \$2 \text{ each, } \$17.50 \text{ for } 10.$

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. (M) A strong-grower with spreading branches and short, stiff bluish green needles. Its rapid growth makes it suited for temporary effects, though it is by no means to be despised for permanent ones. Splendid for mass plantings, screens, shelter-belts and sea-

sno	re	u	se.						Ea	ch	1	.0	10	00
1	t t	0 3	2 ft					٠	\$0	35	\$2	50	\$18	00
3	to	4	ft.						1	50	12	50	100	00
4	to	5	ft.						2	50	20	00	175	00
5	to	6	ft.						3	50	30	00	250	00
6	to	7	ft.						4	00	25	00	300	00
7	to	8	ft.						5	00	45	00	400	00
-					τ.	 		1		. D		/3	r) 0	1

P. Thunbergi. JAPANESE BLACK PINE. (M) 6 to 8 ft., \$5.

Pseudotsuga

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. Douglas Spruce. (L) Looks like the Spruce, but botanically different, The habit is regular and symmetrical, which makes it suited for almost any purpose. The needles are soft and dark green, though sometimes glaucous. Each

2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. \$11 00 \$100 00 125 00 13 50 5 to 6 ft. . . .

var. glauca. Blue Douglas Spruce. (M) The form and habit of this variety is the same as the above. Differing only in the glaucous blue coloring of its needles. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

var. pendula. Weeping Douglas Spruce. (M) 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$7.50.

Retinospora

Sometimes called Japan Cypress, and known botanically as Chamæcyparis. This is usually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints, and because of the pleasing feathery effect of some varieties, affording a very desirable contrast in groups of evergreens. The species generally are of pyramidal habit, vigorous growers that thrive in most soils and seldom attain a greater height than 40 feet. Their coloring is constant and attractive at all seasons. They are useful in all ornamental plantings, and particularly well suited for color contrasts, grouping, formal effects, window-boxes and vases. Occasional shearings render them more compact and brighten their distinct refined and attractive colors. Individual specimens may be grown to splendid proportions, and are at all times distinctive and artistic ornaments to the lawn.

Retinospora filicoides. Fern-like Retinos-PORA. (S) An open form, whose soft, green leaves are borne all along the branches. A

pretty unique little evergreen that should be in all collections. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

R. filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED RET-INOSPORA. (S) A broad, bushy tree with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. The appearance is distinct and attractive. A fine variety for individual or group planting. Is hardy and grows well almost anywhere.

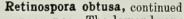
					10	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.			\$2	50	\$22	50
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.			4	00	37	50
$4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$			5	00	47	50

GOLDEN THREADvar. aurea. BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. (D) $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$3.

var. aurea pendula. (VD) A delicate low, broad form of bright golden color. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ft. x 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. spread, \$1.50.

R. leptoclada. (S) Compact habit; nosporas. This specimen dug with a ball of earth and bagged ready to be boxed for shipment Distinct. Attractive. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50.

R. obtusa. Obtuse-leaved Retinospora. (M) Of upright growth, splendid habit. The soft green foliage arranged in flat filaments is rich in ap-



pearance. The lower branches are retained. Suited for specimen planting or for group-

var. erecta. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$3.

var. gracilis aurea. (S) The young green foliage is profusely marked with a bright golden yellow. 3 to 5 ft!, \$3 to \$5.

var. nana. (D) A slow-growing dwarf variety that attains great age. It is popular in Japanese gardens, and attracts much attention here. The deep dark green leaves are arranged in flattened masses that rise above one another, making a dense, heavy foliage and giving it a beautiful individuality.

				10
1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft		\$1	25	\$10 00
1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}				
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		2	50	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$		3	50	

var. nana aurea. (D) Similar in character to the preceding, with a clear golden colored foliage that is bright and fresh all the year. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft. specimens, \$3.50 to \$5.



Note the almost perfect form of our Reti-

Retinospora pisifera. PEA-FRUITED RETINOSPORA. (M) The slender branches are open and graceful, the foliage light green above and silvery beneath. It is one of the best Retinosporas.

\$15 00 20 00

var. aurea. Golden Pea-fruited Retinospora. (S) A bright, golden evergreen with light airy foliage. It holds its color constantly, and is handsome for contrasts in groups or individually as

Ł	specime	n.								\mathbf{E}	ach	10	0
	3 to 4 ft									\$2	50	\$22	50
	4 to 5 ft								i	4	50	40	00
	5 to 6 ft									5	00	45	00
	7 to 8 ft	., spe	cim	ens			\$1	0 1	to	12	00		

R. plumosa. Plume-like, or simply Green Retinospora. (S) Of conical outline with light feathery green foliage. It stands shearing well, and if frequently pruned becomes compact and dense. It is useful in groups, beds, or for vases and window hove

ma winao	w.	-DC)X(es.		E	ach	10	100
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft							\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.							2 00	17 50	150 00
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$							3 00	25 00	
3\frac{1}{2} to 4 ft									

Each . \$5 00 \$45 00 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 7 50 70 00

6 to 7 ft. x 4 to 5 ft.

spread . . . \$7.50 to 10 00 7 to 8 ft. x 5 to 7 ft.

spread . . . \$10 to 15 00

9 to 10 ft. x 5 to 7 ft. spread \$12 to 20 00 12 to 15 ft. x 6 to 8 ft.

spread . . . \$20 to 30 00

These Retinosporas are symmetrical cone-shaped plants, all of them splendidly furnished and as dense and compact as can be.

var. aurea. Golden Retinospora. (S) The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. In character it resembles the R. plumosa. Is especially ornamental. and the soft plume-like golden foliage is particularly bright in spring. It remains a deep yellow even through the winter. When pruned it becomes symmetrical and regular. It is lowbranched and the golden yellow foliage brushes the green grass in beautiful contrasts. A vigorous grower, that is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. It is well adapted for small lawns, and equally appropriate for large areas. For window-boxes, vases or for formal gardening its value is realized.

The above arc unsheared and well suited for hedges and collective plantings.

Each 10 1½ to 2 ft. . . \$1 00 \$8 50 \$75 00 2 to 2½ ft. . . 1 50 12 50 100 00 Retinospora plumosa, var. aurea, continued

2½ to 3 ft. \$2 00 \$17 50 \$150 00 3 to 4 ft. 3 50 30 00 4 to 5 ft. 5 00 45 00

. . 5 00

5 to 6 ft., specimens . \$6 to 7 50 6 to 7 ft., ". \$10 to 12 50 7 to 10 ft., ". \$12.50 to 20 00 10 to 12 ft., ". \$20 to 35 00 10 to 12 ft.,

These are all specimen plants. Dense, compact and symmetrical. The large sizes will make splendid immediate effects.

var. flavescens variegata. WHITE-LEAVED RETI-NOSPORA. (D) Golden in appearance. The habit is dwarf and compact, and its ball-like form makes it a pretty little ornament in many places. We have some handsome specimens.

Each 10 100 . \$1 00 \$8 00 \$75 00 $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft... 1 50 12 50 100 00

spread \$7.50 to 12 00

R. squarrosa, var. Sieboldi. Siebold's Retinos-PORA. (S) Dwarf, compact evergreen, with bluish foliage, changing to a purplish hue in winter, a distinct coloring that is effective in collective plantings. Each

15 00



A specimen of Silver Retinospora (R. squarrosa. Veitchii) at Glenwood (see page 12)



American Arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis) makes splendid hedges, screens or windbreaks. Note also the border of perennials

Retinospora squarrosa, var. Veitchii. SILVER RETINOSPORA. (S) Possesses the merit of R. plumosa, resembles it in character and is useful in the same way. The foliage is feathery, and of a rich silvery glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. One of the most showy and attractive of the class. We have a stock of magnificent trees. See illustration on page 11.

Each	10	100
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., unsheared \$0.75	\$5 00	\$40 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 1 50	12 50	100 00
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 2 00$	17 50	150 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft 2 50	22 50	200 00
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 3 00$	27 50	250 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., very heavy spec. 3 50	32 50	300 00
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., very heavy spec. 4 50	40 00	350 00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., very heavy spec. 5 00	45 00	

Retinospora squarrosa, var. Veitchii, continued Each 5 to 6 ft., very heavy specimens . . \$7.50 to \$10 00 6 to 7 ft., very heavy specimens . . . \$10 to 12 00 10 to 12 ft., very heavy specimens . . . \$35 to 50 00 A few larger specimens will be priced on application.

Sciadopitys

Sciadopitys Verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. (S) A quite hardy, odd, Japanese tree of pyramidal character. Grows slowly to large size. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of umbrella-like tufts of bright green, long, glossy needles.

ieedies.								Each
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		٠						\$4 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.								5 00
3 to 4 ft.								
4 to 5 ft.								12 00

Taxus · Yews

The Yews are slow-growing, generally small trees that do well in most soils. They are highly ornamental and effective as specimens or in groups. Yews withstand clipping well, but they require the protection of sheltered positions in places north of Philadelphia.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. (S) A slow-growing, thickly branched tree, with small dark green leaves. 4 to 5 ft., \$4.

var. aurea. Golden English Yew. 1 to 1½ ft..\$2. var. fastigiata. IRISH YEW. (D) Splendid little cone-shaped tree, that is erect and slender. Rich dark glossy green foliage well suited for group and formal planting. Each \$12 50 Taxus baccata, var. fastigiata aurea. GOLDEN IRISH YEW. (S) In character similar to the preceding with young foliage a brilliant golden vel-

var. repandens. Spreading English Yew. (D) Glossy dark green foliage, with spreading habit that suits it for rock or natural plantings. 1 to 2 ft. spread, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Thuya · Arborvitæ

These highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright habit, do not grow to great heights, and are appropriate for small lawns as well as larger areas. They are generally hardy; grow vigorously in varied soils and are easily transplanted. Their clean, neat, compact appearance and the soft, fern-like foliage, in many cases so brightly colored, make them useful in grouping, bedding, bordering and formal gardening, for cemetery and lawn specimens, for hedges, screens, window-boxes, vases and house decorations.

Thuya gigantea; syn., Lobbi. OREGON CEDAR. (S) On our western coast it is a mighty forest tree. In the East it succeeds best in sheltered locations. It is rare in ornamental plantings, but well suited for them, as it lends variety and interest.

Each \$5 00 \$40 00 60 00 7 50

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ, or WHITE CEDAR. (S) A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. The branches are dense and symmetrical from the ground up. This Arborvitæ should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. For tubs and vases and for formal plantings there is nothing better. They are unapproached as tall hedges to form screens from objectionable objects, or for shelter-belts, or as a blind about clothes-yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

\$15 00 \$2 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{2}$ ft. . . . 3 50 20 00 50 12 50 100 00 15 00 125 00 20 00

var. aurea. George Peabody's Arborvitæ. (S) A distinct golden yellow form that is beautiful as a specimen and highly valued, too, for contrast in foliage effects. Aside from its color, its habits and form are similar to the above

orm are sim	па	Τ .	UU	U1.	ıc	an	ı Oı	е.							Each	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		•												. (\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft															1 50	12 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft															2 00	17 50
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$															2 50	22 50

var. Burrowii. (S) Distinguished by bright golden yellow foliage in spring, which afterwards turns green. 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$3 to \$4.50.

var. Columbia. SILVER TIPPED ARBORVITÆ. (S) 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2.



A sample tree of our American Arborvitæ



A sample Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*) showing the graceful habit and the splendid quality of our specimen trees. Our stock is unsurpassed in every respect

Thuya occidentalis, var. compacta. COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. (D) Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat, attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, house decoration or small, low-growing hedges, giving a pleasing formal effect.

	Each	- 10	100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	. \$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 1 25	10 00	85 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. heavy	. 2 00	17 50	150 00
23 to 3 ft. heavy			

var. Douglasii. (S) Pyramidal habit; dark green attractive foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

var. Douglasii aurea. (S) Pyramidal habit. During spring and summer bright golden in color, thus adding distinction in a collection.

							\mathbf{E}	ach	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.							\$1	.25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.				\$1	50	to	2	00	·

var. Ellwangeriana; syn., Tom Thumb. (D) In many respects it is similar to a Retinispora and seems to be the connecting link between Arborvitæ and that family. It is pretty, hardy, with silvery foliage that closely resembles *T. ericoides* when young, but in winter it does not turn so dark. Its low growth and compact symmetry make it valuable for decorations in small areas and in the front of evergreen beds, or wherever a small evergreen is wanted.

			_
Thuya occidentalis,	var.	Ellwangeriana,	continued

TREES

								10	
1 to 1½ ft.				\$0	75	\$5	00	\$40	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{2}$ ft.									
2 to 21 ft.				1	50	12	50	100	00

var. ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. (D) Appears very much like the preceding, excepting in winter, when this variety changes to a bronzy hue. Both kinds are desirable and should be freely used in all plantings of small-growing evergreens.

var. globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. (VD) Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded almost ball-like form, that makes it useful in groupings, for specimens, vases, or for formal plantings about garden walks, etc.

				Ea	ch	1	0	10	0
3 to 1 ft				\$0	50	\$4	50	\$40	00
1 to 1\frac{1}{4} ft.									
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.									
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. x									

var. Hoveyi. Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ (VD) Resembles *T. compacta*, and is useful in the same way; it differs principally in having a more golden tint in its foliage.

		Ea	ach	10	100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft		. \$1	00	\$8 00	\$70 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., heavy					
2½ to 3 ft., heavy					

Thuya occidentalis, var. intermedia. (D) Round like T. globosa, but not so dense and compact. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.25; $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., heavy, \$3.

var. Little Gem. (VD) A tiny form, for rockeries and fronts of evergreen beds. \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{4}\) ft., \(\frac{3}{1}\).

var. pumila. Dwarf compact form. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. $x 2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimens, \$3.

var. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. (S) Similar to American Arborvitæ, but more dense in habit and finer in texture. It is of the same columnar habit that adapts it to formal planting and suits it for lawn specimens and ever-

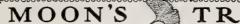
green groups.			
2 to 3 ft	 \$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft	 1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 ft			
5 to 6 ft	 3 00	25 00	

var. Reidii. (D) A broad evergreen similar to most of the other Arborvitæs, though hardy with us, it is well adapted for southern use. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75c. each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 ea.

var. Vervaeneana. VERVAENE'S ARBORVITÆ. (S) The same slender, erect habit and form as *T. occidentalis*. Green and golden colors are prettily mingled in the foliage.

imingled in the 10	0						10	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$					\$1	25	\$10	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft					1	50	12	50
4 to 5 ft., heavy					3	50		
5 to 6 ft., heavy								
6 to 7 ft., heavy			,		7	50		

var. Wareana; syn., Sibirica. SIBERJAN ARBORVITÆ. (S) Of lower growth than the other



Thuya occidentalis, var. Wareana, continued pyramidal forms. The branches are stouter and the dark, rich green foliage more dense. Hardy in coldest places and much in demand for general purposes.

. \$1 25 . 1 75 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . \$10 00 15 00

Thuyopsis

Thuyopsis Standishii; syn., Thuya Japonica. STANDISH'S SITKA CYPRESS. (M) A pyramidal tree of graceful drooping habit, with bright green foliage that looks very much like an Arborvitæ. Hardy and desirable. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

Tsuga · Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. (M) magnificent native tree that grows rapidly in most any soil and is very hardy. If allowed sunlight it will hold its lower branches and remain symmetrically furnished from the ground up, in which condition it makes splendid lawn specimens with a certain elegance and beauty that its slender, graceful branches alone possess. It will withstand wind and exposure, and therefore is suited for shelter-belts and windbreaks as well as in all mass plantings of large evergreens. Hemlocks succeed well in almost any soil, but

Tsuga Canadensis, continued.

prefer most a good loam, that is moist rather than too dry. Hemlocks withstand shearing so well and become so dense and compact when subjected to that treatment that they may be used wherever a small tree is wanted, or in hedges. For this purpose no other evergreen is better adapted because it becomes impenetrable as well as neat and attractive, and may be kept low or allowed to grow into tall hedges or

creens.								Ea	ch	10)	10	0
1\frac{1}{2} to 1\frac{1}{2} ft.								\$0	50	\$3	50	\$25	00
2 to 3 ft								1	25	11	00	100	00
3 to 4 ft								2	00	17	50	150	00
4 to 5 ft								2	50	22	50	200	00
5 to 6 ft								3	50	32	50	300	00
These Hem	lock	25 0	ire	sti	on	g,	hed	วชุม (and t	igorou	s.	They u	vere
lightly sheared, and in regaining their natural form have be-													
come hemilu t	11 00	ich	d	2011	h	370	200	hoe	and a	are hu	chi	hande	nma

Each \$2 50 \$22 50 \$200 00 3 to 4 ft. 32 50

4 to 5 ft. 3 50 300 00 5 to 6 ft. 5 00 45 00

This stock has been sheared into broad, heavy trees of symmetrical form, splendidly suited for specimen planting.

var. Sargentii pendula. SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A flat-topped tree with graceful, weeping, spray-like branches. One of the choicest and most beautiful weeping evergreens. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$5 to \$7.50 each.

T. Caroliniana. Southern Hemlock. (L) 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.



Block of Retinospora (Retinospora plumosa, var. aurea,) page 11, at Glenwood. Every tree a splendid specimen





A spray of Azalea amana. A splendid plant for beds, that grows well in shade or sunny places

Evergreen Shrubs

These "Broad-leaved Evergreens" are being used more and more each year because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape work. Their heavy leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare aspect of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make when in bloom, especially the Rhododendron and Kalmias. Another desirable quality most of them have is such a fondness for shady places that they meet a large demand in beautifying these spots which are usually thought so difficult to adorn. As a rule they transplant easily, are quite hardy, give immediate results and are altogether very satisfactory things to use.

Andromeda

Andromeda Catesbæi. See Leucothoë Catesbæi, page 18.

A. floribunda; syn., Pieris floribunda. A splendid low-growing plant with myrtle-like foliage and spikes of tiny pure white flowers that resemble sprays of lily-of-the-valley; appear in early spring.

Azalea amœna

A bushy, dwarf evergreen with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. Its neat appearance is attractive at all seasons, but in April or May the whole plant is clothed with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers, that hold their beauty three or four weeks. Such beautiful little plants are ornaments anywhere, and are especially desirable for edging drives and walks, for dwarf hedges, groups or for bordering Rhododendron and Kalmia beds. The habit of this Azalea is so dense and compact that it makes splendid low flowering hedges, for which purpose we highly recommend it.

. 10.			100	,		10	
10 to 12 in							
12 to 15 in	. 1 00	8 50	75 00	$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	 2 50	22 50	
15 to 10 in	1.50	19 50	100.00				

We have a grand stock of this Azalea. The plants are all heavy and bushy, with quantities of flower buds that will bloom this year, even if the plants are moved.

Boxwood Buxus ·

The different species vary in height from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green, glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging walks,

for formal gardens, terraces and porches.

Buxus sempervirens. Common Tree Box. This variety is familiar in old-fashioned gardens, where it has slowly developed into a large, broad bush. The small, dark green leaves are always fresh and glossy. It is a strong grower in almost any soil and does well in shaded places. It withstands shearing and may be clipped into artificial forms. Our stock includes some specimens that have been clipped into conical or pyramidal shape, and are very effective in formal plantings and for tubs and vases

planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs

	Each	10	100
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ ft.} \\ 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \end{array} \right\} \textit{Hedging plants} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right.$	\$0.50	\$3 50	\$30 00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\int H^{eaging plants} ()$	75	6 00	50 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft These are all bushy specimens of natural .	1 00	7 50	60 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. specimens of natural.	2 00	15 00	
3 ft form. We have a few .	3 00	27 50	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ft) larger.	4 50	40 00	
3 ft	2.50	20 00	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ft These are clipped.		25 00	
4 II cinto summetrical pura-	3 50	30 00	
4½ ft mids.	4 00		
5 ft)	4 50		

var. arborescens. TALL TREE BOX. A larger growing tree than Buxus sempervirens. It is more open in habit and less formal in appearance. 75 6 00 45 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

var. suffruticosa. DWARF Box. The variety so extensively used for edging walks and now again so popular in all formal and old-fashioned gardens. It grows very slowly and reaches, after many years, a height no greater than 3 to 5 ft. In edging walks set the plants from 2 to 4 inches apart. \$50 00

Euonymus

Upright evergreen shrubs with handsome foliage, that are valuable for many purposes. They grow best in light or sandy soils, a fact that suits them splendidly for seashore plantings. In such locations they also make good hedges. Unfortunately the Japanese varieties sometimes winter-kill in sections much north of Philadelphia, though, if cut back to the ground, they frequently recover and make stronger plants than before.

Euonymus Japonica. Japanese Euonymus. An erect form with glossy green foliage and bright green bark. Makes a good specimen bush, for individual planting. 1 00 2 to 3 ft. var. argentea. Silvery Euonymus. Leaves beautifully variegated with silvery white markings.

with golden yellow. Each

2 to 3 ft.



Pyramidal Box Bush (Buxus sempervirens). We have grand stock of Boxwood this year for lawn, hedges or tub

Ilex · The Hollies

The berried twigs are familiar decorations at Christmas time, but most people do not know what splendid ornaments the trees are in open or collective planting. Their foliage is always beautiful, the flowers small but interesting, and the scarlet fruits are ornamental. The flowers being unfertile in themselves, it is necessary to plant several trees near each other to be sure of berries.

Ilex aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY. Dark, glossy
green, prickly leaves. Erect shapely habit, fond
of sandy soils, though it grows well in other
places.
$3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 ft
var. Hodginsii. Slightly broader leaves than
the above. Otherwise similar.
3 to 4 ft
var. variegata. GOLDEN VARIEGATED - LEAVED

Holly. 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$7.50.

I. crenata. Japanese Holly. Small, dark, attractive leaves. It withstands shearing and may be trained into any desired form. Makes dense, compact low hedges. Splendidly suited for sea-

shore planting. Not	dependably h	nardy n	orth of
New York city.	Each	10	100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft			
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	1 50	12 50	100 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	2 00	15 00	135 00
var. macrophylla.		lar to	above.
Leaves a little large	r.		Each



Flower and leaf of Kalmia latifolia, or Mountain Laurel. A grand plant for shady places or for associating with Rhododendrons

Ilex opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. Thrives best on light sandy soil, though suited for most any lawn not too far north.

2 to 3 ft. \$2 50 \$20 00

Kalmias · Laurel

These flowering shrubs compare well in grandeur with the Rhododendrons. They are very hardy, grow almost as well in swamps as in drier locations, and prefer partly shaded situations, but also thrive in sunny places.

	angustifolia.			
	ous variety, wi	th deep	rose-colore	d flowers
that o	pen early.			Each
2 to	21 ft.			\$1.50

K. latifolia. Mountain Laurel. Bushy shrubs with elongated oblong leaves which are always fresh and glossy, making possible charming foliage effects and cheery landscapes at all seasons. In early spring they bloom profusely. The delicate pink buds, beautiful in themselves, open in large corymbs of pink and white flowers. They bloom after the Rhododendrons and are useful for massing with them or for wooded effects.

We control large mountain areas of these desirable shrubs and are prepared to furnish the native plants in car-loads. We select large, bushy clumps that are lifted with a big ball of leaf-loam, which we carefully preserve about the roots. These shipments arrive in good condition and stand transplanting very well. Write to us for further particulars and prices of these car-load shipments.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbæi; syn., Andromeda Catesbæi. Drooping Andromeda. A valuable small shrub for shady places and wild effects. The oblong leathery leaves change to a beautiful bronze in autumn, and are so much admired that quantities of sprays are collected from the native wood and sold for Christmas decorations. In early spring drooping panicles of small, fragrant, white, wax-like flowers cover it.

Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft. \$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00

Magnolia

Mahonia

Mahonia aquifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. A native plant with handsome prickly foliage that is a deep glossy green in spring and turns to a bright bronze color



Yucca filamentosa, or Adam's Needle. A fine plant for flowering in June and July. Effective in shrubbery planting or in beds

Mahonia aquifolia, continued

in winter. In May little yellow flowers hang along the branches. Very desirable plant for rockeries and shrubbery groups.

Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolium. An attractive evergreen shrub with stiff, spiny toothed shining leaves. White fragrant flowers in autumn.

Rhododendrons

Experience has proved that many Rhododendrons are hardy as far north as Boston. In early summer there are no flowers more gorgeous than these grand shrubs, that are then all aglow with their great masses of bloom. But not only at this season are they attractive, for the heavy shiny green leaves enliven the landscape even in winter. In front of evergreen shelter-belts their glossy foliage

appears to delightful advantage against the more somber hues of the conifers that protect them from the prevailing winds. In groups or masses the varied colors of the flowers blend harmoniously together, and make a brilliant ornament wherever seen.

Rhododendrons do well in moist soils free from limestone, and to obtain success from them no such expensive methods of preparing the ground are required as are sometimes advocated, though they willingly respond to such treatment. In summer a light mulch of cut grass, retains the moisture, and in winter a heavier mulch of leaves protects the roots, and frequently a slight covering is required to shelter the flower-buds and foliage. After each flowering season the dead bloom should be picked to prevent seeding, and allow the energies of the plant to develop flower-buds for the next year.

The Rhododendrons stand without an equal among the flowering shrubs, and, to retain their supremacy, possess the crowning virtue of flowering in all their glory the same season as planted. They may be moved successfully in spring or early fall.

All our Rhododendrons are shipped with balls of earth about their roots, which prevents them from drying out and insures successful growth. They are well budded and will flower this year.

PRICES AND VARIETIES OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES Each		100	PURCHASER'S SELECTION			100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., well-budded \$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., well-budded.	. \$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., well-budded } \dots 2 00$	17 50	150 00	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., well-budded.	. 2 50	22 50	200 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., well-budded 2 50	22 50		•			
$4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft specimens}$ 4 50	40.00					

In addition to the above sizes we have a quantity of other specimen plants 3 to 5 feet high at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 each. Write for fuller particulars about these.

(It is possible that early sales will soon reduce our assortment of varieties, and purchasers will do well to name a second choice, that no delay may occur in filling orders.)



HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, continued

†Abraham Lincoln. Rosy red. One of the best	†Giganteum. Red.
sorts.	Gomer Waterer. Best pink.
‡†Album elegans. White.	*H. H. Hunnewell. Crimson.
†Album grandiflorum. White; large flowers	†H. W. Sargent. Crimson.
*Anna Parsons. Violet-red.	*John Waterer. Crimson.
†Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red; fine.	†Lady Armstrong Pale rose.
**B. W. Elliott. Deep rose.	†Lady Claremont. Rosy scarlet.
†Boule de Neige. Pure white; low grower.	†Marshall James Brook. Crimson.
†Caractacus. Purple-crimson.	†Michael Waterer. Scarlet-crimson.
†Chas. Bagley. Cherry-red.	*Mrs. Milner. Scarlet.
†Chas. Dickens. Deep scarlet.	†Minnie. Blush-white, large chocolate spots.
†C. S. Sargent. Crimson. †Delicatissimum. Blush-white.	*Old Port. Wine-red.
†Duchess of Bedford. Crimson.	†Parson's grandiflora. Wine-red
**Edward S. Rand. Bright scarlet.	*President Lincoln. Reddish purple.
†Everestianum. Rosy lilac; strong, hardy	‡†Roseum elegans. Rose; small hardy grower.
grower.	‡Roseum grandiflorum. Red.
	plants of. ** Denotes varieties that we have only 2- to $2\frac{1}{2}$
rect plants of. I Denotes varieties that we have only 12	- to 2-reet plants and 2- to 22-reet plants of. # Denote

varieties we have 4- to 4½-feet plants of.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. A form of our southern native Rhododendron with beautiful, large rosepurple flower-trusses. One of the hardiest kind. Each 10 \$12 50

20

Rhododendron Catawbiense alba.	A desirable white-flowered form of the above.	Each	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		\$1 50	\$12 50

R. maximum. Great Laurel. A native shrub that is beautiful among our mountainous regions in June and July, when its great white (sometimes rosy pink) flower masses appear in full bloom along the roadsides or on banks of streams. The landscape artist uses them in much the same way that nature does; for covering banks, for groups or masses in shady situations, as an undergrowth in wooded places or for planting beside drives and paths, nothing is more pleasing. The heavy, glossy green leaves make a magnificent setting for the large showy flowers.

We are in a position to supply *Rhododendren maximum* from 2 to 7 ft. in height in car-load lots. We dig these with large balls of leaf-loam that are carefully preserved about their roots. These arrive in good condition and withstand transplanting especially well. Upon request, further particulars and prices of car-load shipments will be cheerfully given.

DWARF RHODODENDRONS

These low-growing plants are splendid for use where a dwarf evergreen shrub is required, and well adapted for planting in the front of beds of larger Rhododendrons or with azaleas. Their flowers come in midsummer after other Rhododendrons have gone and when little else is in flower; on this account alone they ought to be more generally planted.

Prices on all the varieties \$1.50 each or \$12.50 for 10

ferrugineum. Pink or carmine flowers.

Hirsutum. Pale red. Does not dislike limestone soils.

Myrtifolium. Myrtle-Leaved Rhododendron. Purplish flowers.

punctatum. Pale rose and spotted.

Wilsonianum. Pinkish.

Yucca filamentosa · Adam's Needle



What "Moon's Trees" did in a city backyard. Photographed six months after planting



As can be seen here, the Sugar Maple is hard to beat as an avenue tree for the city or suburbs

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

OTHING can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the assortment that we have listed will be found the varieties best adapted for street and avenue planting; the kinds that will give the coolest shade for lawn and park use; species of rapid growth to produce quick effects; those with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit;

with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit; large and dwarf-growing sorts. Our collection includes trees adapted for all locations, climates and soils. All have been grown with care to make them straight, stocky, well headed and supplied with fibrous roots. They have been frequently transplanted and are prepared for moving. Where trees are wanted in large quantities we may be able to offer greater inducements on some varieties, so that we solicit correspondence from persons who contemplate purchasing in such numbers. That the unacquainted may have an idea of the height to which each tree may be expected to grow, we have marked the varieties as follows:

(L) designates trees growing to 60 feet or over at maturity. (M) from 30 to 60 feet. (S) 20 to 30 feet (D) 10 to 20 feet. (VD) less than 10 feet.

Acer · The Maples

Maples are planted, perhaps, more largely than any other tree. They are hardy and well adapted to almost every soil; are attractive, vigorous growers, and remarkably free from the attacks of injurious insects. Their shade is cool and dense, and for this they are indispensable in all lawn, park or avenue plantings. In autumn the brilliant coloring of their leaves is everywhere commented upon. The Silver Maple (Acer dasycarpum) and the Ash-leaved Maple (Acer Negundo) are the most rapid-growing, but for permanency the Sugar Maple (Acer saccharinum) and the Norway Maple (Acer platanoides) are usually preferred. The other varieties are more or less distinct and each useful in its place.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S

TREES



]	Enc]	h	10	100
3 to 4 ft.				. \$	0 5	50	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.								
5 to 6 ft.						75	6 50	
6 to 7 ft.					1 (00	8 00	

A. circinatum. VINE MAPLE. (D) A small tree or shrub with round leaves that turn a gorgeous orange and scarlet in autumn. Fruit rose-color.

								10
2 to 3 ft.			٠		٠	٠	. \$0 75	\$6 00

A. Colchicum, var. rubrum. RED MAPLE. (S) A rare, medium-sized tree that is bright red in May and again when the young growth appears in August.

Each 10 100

n August. Each 10 100 7 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$13 50 \$125 00 8 to 9 ft. 1 75 15 00

A. dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. (L) This Maple may be seen along the streets of almost every town or village. It is a most reliable grower in all sections and matures so rapidly that it is sought for quick effects. The leaves are deeply cut and their silvery under surface is beautifully displayed.

Each 10 100

var. Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. (M) The leaves are cut more deeply than those of its parent, the Silver Maple. It grows more rapidly and is distinguishable by its slender branches that droop gracefully. A desirable quick-growing lawn tree.

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. . . . \$1 50 \$12 50 18 to 24 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal. . \$7.50 to 10 00

- A. Monspessulanum. Montpelier Maple. (D) An interesting shrubby tree, with foliage that remains green for a long while. Thrives in poor, dry soils. \$2 each.
- A. Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE, or BOX ELDER.

 (L) A rapid-growing tree of irregular spreading form, whose leaves resemble those of the Ash. Improved by close pruning. It withstands cold and dryness.

and dryness.

6 to 8 ft..........\$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal... 1 25 10 00

12 to 14 ft., 3½ to 5 in. cal.,

low, broad head...\$5 to 10 00

low, broad head . . \$5 to 10 00 24 to 28 ft., 5 to 7 in. cal. . \$12.50 to 15 00

A. Pennsylvanicum; syn., striatum. Moose-wood. (S) Green bark, striped with white.

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. (M) A handsome tree of large growth, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches and having broad, deep green leaves that cast a cooling Acer platanoides, continued

shade. Strong, compact and vigorous. It is one of the best ornamental trees and is popular in all lawn, park, cemetery and street planting.

	Each 10	100
8 to 10 ft \$1	25 \$10 00	\$90 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal 2	00 17 50	160 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal 2	250 22 50	200 00
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal 3		
Prices of larger trees upon ap	plication.	

var. Geneva. Purple Maple. Holds its purple coloring all season. A new variety reported as being the best purple Maple.

Each 10

var. pyramidalis nana. Small erect-growing form.

5 to 6 ft. \$2 00

A. Pseudo-platanus. Sycamore Maple. (L) A broad, handsome tree that grows quickly; has larger, darker leaves than the other Maples.

Each 10 100 10 to 12 ft., 1\frac{3}{4} to 2\frac{1}{4} in. cal.\frac{3}{1} 50 \frac{512}{2} 50 \frac{5100}{2} 00 12 to 14 ft. 2 to 2\frac{1}{2} in. cal.\frac{2}{2} 200 17 50 160 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. 2 00 17 50 160 00 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 3 00 27 50 20 to 24 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., \$5 to \$8 each.



The Sugar Maple as a lawn tree. We have many perfectly developed specimens but little smaller than this one



Acer Pseudo-platanus	purpurea.	The	under	sur-
face of the leaves is	purplish red	, oth	erwise	simi-
lar to the preceding.	•			Each
0 1 70 81				h =

_	_		Pacu
8 to 10 ft		 	\$1 50
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to	2 in. cal.	 	1 75
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to			

A. rubrum. RED or SCARLET MAPLE. (L) A native species with fine rounded head, beautiful red blossoms and fruits in spring. Gorgeous autumnal foliage. Thrives in low or damp places.

Each \$10 00 \$80 00 17 50

A. saccharinum. Sugar or Rock Maple. (L) Much used for shade in lawn or park plantings. It is pyramidal in form and thrives in almost any soil; with age it grows into a straight, symmetrical tree of grand proportions. This Maple has a brilliant autumn coloring, neat and attractive habit and is used in solitary or group planting. It makes a handsome avenue tree and is popular for that purpose. We have a splendid stock of young thrifty trees.

Each 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in cal. \$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00 12 to 14 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. cal. 2 00 17 50 150 00 12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. 2 50 20 00 175 00 14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal. 3 00 25 00 225 00

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. (D) Shrubby tree, valuable as an undergrowth. Each \$6 00

A. Tartaricum Ginnala. Siberian Maple. (D) A graceful shrub with handsome leaves that turn a beautiful red in early autumn. It is very useful for foliage effects and splendid for mass and bank plantings. Individually it makes a neat little tree. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00 6 to 8 ft. 1 25 10 00

Japanese Maples

Beautiful little trees valued in all landscape work. Especially adapted for planting in front of evergreen borders, in groups for color effect, or individually in prominent places. They are reliably hardy in all but the coldest sections of the United States, transplant easily and mature quickly.

Acer polymorphum. (D) This is the parent of most of the other varieties. It is the tallest grower and as hardy as any. The small green leaves are not cut so deeply as those of some kinds. It has bright green foliage in spring and summer, and in fall the leaves are often of different shades, some scarlet, some yellow, and some trees have both tints upon their foliage. But whatever the color is, there is a gorgeous showing.

. 0			racn .	10
2 to 3 ft.			\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.			2 00	17 50
5 to 6 ft.,	bushy specimens	\$5 to	8 00	
6 to 8 ft.,	bushy specimens	\$6 to	10 00	

NAMED VARIETIES OF JAPANESE MAPLES

Aconitifolium. A green variety with large deeply cut leaves.

3½ to 5 ft., specimen

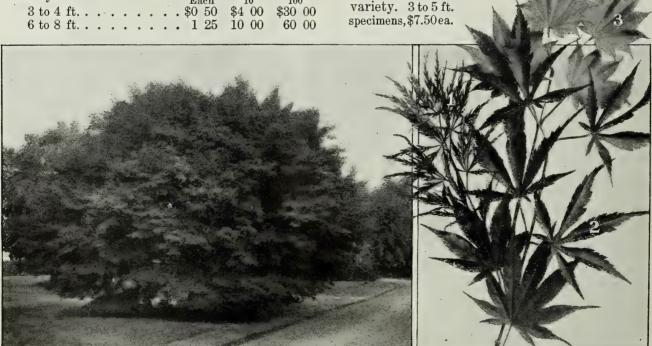
Aureum. Especially pretty in early spring, with golden yellow leaves. A desirable kind. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$2.50 each

Atropurpureum. (D) A blood-leaved sort that holds its dark coloring throughout the season.

Atrosanguineum crisp-

um. A purple-leaved

 $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$ \$2 50 . . . \$3 to 4 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.



On the left, Japanese Maple (Acer polymore hum). We have many specimens. On the right, leaves of Japanese Maple—1, Atropurpureum dissectum; 2, Atropurpureum: 3, Aureum



The European White Birch (Betula alba) is a fine lawn tree, also suited for group or woods planting. Note the attractive white bark in winter.

habit,
and as
Each
\$2 00
3 50
0 each
0 each

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnuts

Æsculus Hippocastanum. Horse-Chestnut. (M) Ornamental trees for shade and avenues. In May quantities of beautiful spikes of white flowers appear from among the deep green foliage. 6 to 8 ft. 1 50 12 50 8 to 10 ft. 2 00 15 00 var. alba flore plena. A form of the above with attractive double white flowers.

6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

Each

Æsculus octandra; syn., A. flava. YELLOW BUCK-EYE. (M) Flowers yellow. A strong and more rapid grower than either of the preceding.

Each 10 100 5 to 6 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00 \$70 00 6 to 8 ft..... 1 50 13 50

Ailanthus

Ailanthus glandulosa. CHINESE SUMAC, TREE OF HEAVEN. (L) A lofty, rapid-growing shade tree, with feathery tropical-looking foliage. It withstands the smoke and gases of city streets.

10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal. . \$1 25 \$10 00 \$75 00 12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. . 1 50 12 50 90 00

Alnus · Alders

Alnus cordata. (S) A round-headed tree with bright autumn foliage. Each A. glutinosa. European or Common Alder. (M) Each 10 \$6 00 \$50 00

MOON'S

Alnus incana. Speckled Alder. (L) A rapidgrowing tree in moist or dry soils. Leaves oval or ovate, finely toothed, dark green above, pale Each 8 to 10 ft. \$0 75 \$5 00 14 to 16 ft., 1\frac{3}{4} to 2\frac{1}{2} in. cal. . 1 75 15 00 \$125 00 var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Speckled Alder. (M) Leaves deeply cut, the lobes long and narrow. Each

Andromeda

Andromeda arborea; syn., Oxydendrum arborea. SORREL TREE. (D) A very ornamental little tree with handsome foliage that turns a brilliant crimson in autumn. Panicles of small white flowers resembling those of a lily-of-the-valley are borne in July. Each

\$12 50 \$100 00 3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 00 17 50

5 to 6 ft. 2 50

Betula · The Birches

The Birches are distinguished for their elegant, graceful appearance, slender branches, light airy foliage, and for the silvery white bark of some of the species. They endure a wide range of climatic conditions and thrive not only in moist locations, but do well even in high, dry or stony places.

Betula alba. European White Birch. (M) A quick-growing tree that after a few years develops a beautiful white bark, that makes it attractive and prominent in any landscape. It is very hardy, grows anywhere and can be planted individually, though most attractive in clumps or colonies. Each

\$7 50 \$50 00 20 00 175 00

var. fastigiata. Pyramidal White Birch. (M) Of compact, pyramidal habit, with silvery white bark.

6 to 8 ft. 1 25 10 00

var. laciniata pendula. WEEPING CUT-LEAVED WHITE BIRCH. (M) At an early age this tree acquires a very graceful drooping habit and silvery white bark. The foliage is deeply and delicately cut. This tree is deservedly popular in lawn plantings.

\$12 50 17 50

var. pendula Youngii. Young's Weeping BIRCH. (S) An odd, attractive tree with singularly contorted branches.

5 to 7 ft. \$2.50 each

var. purpurea. Purple Birch. (M) Purple leaves and white bark.

B. lenta. SWEET, BLACK, or CHERRY BIRCH. (M)

Each

Betula lutea. Yellow Birch. (L) A shapely, handsome lawn tree with bronze-colored bark. It is a strong, robust forest native, suited for landscape planting in almost all locations.

10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., cal. \$1 25 \$10 00 \$80 00

B. nigra; syn., rubra. RED BIRCH. (L) The familiar Birch, with torn and ragged bark, that can often be seen along the banks of streams. It is a graceful, moisture-loving tree that should be in all lowland plantings.

Each \$5 00 6 to 8 ft. \$0.75 \$40 00 8 to 10 ft. 1 00 7 50 16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., branched to ground . . . 4 50 40 00 50 00

B. papyrifera. Paper, or Canoe Birch. (L) Very white bark and loose, graceful heads when older.

4 to 5 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

var. populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. (S) Seldom in cultivation. Each

10 to 12 ft. \$12 50 . . \$1 50

Carpinus · Hornbeam

Carpinus Americana; syn., Caroliniana. American Hornbeam. (S) A bushy tree or shrub, with leaves and bark resembling Beech.

\$6 00 \$50 00 7 50

C. Betula. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. A strong, compact grower, with stiff twiggy branches. Valuable for shady places and for hedges.

Each

The Catalpas

These are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees that flower showingly in July. Their leaves are large, glossy and heart-shaped. The long beans of some of the varieties are odd and interesting. They do well in exposed situations and meager soils. Popular in commercial and ornamental plantings. The Catalpas grow rapidly, giving quick results. As an ornamental flowering tree for midsummer they are not easily surpassed.

Catalpa Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. (D) A curious dwarf tree, with a globular head measuring 8 to 10 feet in diameter. It is effective for lawn and terrace decorations. Quite hardy, most distinct and desirable for lawn planting. We offer some magnificent large specimees.

3 to 4 ft., bush form \$1 50 \$12 50

3 to 4 ft., bush form \$1 50 \$12 50

Tree form, small heads . . . 1 25 10 00

Tree form, strong, 2-yr. heads 1 75 15 00

Tree form specimens, with heads 4½ to 6½ ft. in diam-

eter, see illustration . \$5 to 8 50

C. hybrida. Teas' Japan Hybrid. (L) Large rapid-growing hardy tree that is beautiful with abundant flowers in June or July.

100 1,000

2-yr., trans., 2 to 4 ft. . . . \$7 50 \$50 00 12 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal. . \$2 ea.

C. ovata; syn., Kæmpferi. Japanese Catalpa. (S) Very hardy, holds its leaves a long while. Fragrant white flowers in large panicles.

2-yr., trans. 2 to 4 ft. . . . \$7 50 \$50 00 6 to 8 ft. . 75c.ea., \$6 for 10

C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. (M) Especially ornamental in June when laden with a profusion of white flower panicles. Its strong, quick-growing habit, ability to thrive in dry or moist soils, and its large handsome leaves, making it a tree of the first order for lawn and street plantings.

6 to 8	ft				\$0.75	\$6 00	\$50 0
8 to 10							
10 to 12	ft., 2	to 3	in.	cal.	2 00	15 00	
12 to 14							



Catalpa Bungei. A sample of the size and quality of our \$5 to \$8 trees

Celtis

Celtis occidentalis. NETTLE TREE, or HACKBERRY.

(L) A highly ornamental native tree that is similar to the elm. The leaves are ovate, smooth or nearly so.

5 to 6 ft. \$1 00 \$7 50 \$60 00

Cerasus · The Flowering Cherries and Ornamental Plum

At the beginning of summer these trees are buried under a wealth of bloom, which is strung all along the branches. They have a good dense foliage, so that the taller kinds make good shade trees.

Cerasus Americana; syn., Prunus Americana. WILD PLUM. (D) April and May. Profusion of white flowers; fruit yellow. Attractive autumn foliage.

C. Avium, var. rosea pendula. Japanese WeepIng Cherry. (D) A compact, weeping tree, that
makes a beautiful lawn specimen, and is so
small that it can be used in very limited areas.
The drooping branches almost meet the ground,
and when in May they are hung with innumerable delicate pink flowers, there is nothing that
surpasses it in beauty. At other seasons the
foliage is good and the tree altogether sightly.

C. Chinensis, var. alba plena. Double White Chinese Cherry. (M). Desirable in assorted plantings.

4 to 5 ft. \$1 00 \$7 50



Cladrastis

Cladrastis tinctoria; syn., Virgilia lutea. YELLOW WOOD. (S) A pretty little tree, with smooth, light bark and graceful branches, that bear drooping racemes of sweet-scented white wistaria-like flowers in June.

				Ea	ch	1	0	100
5 to 6 ft				\$1	00	\$7	50	\$60,00
6 to 8 ft								
8 to 10 ft.				1	50	12	50	

Cornus · Dogwood

SEE, ALSO, SHRUBS

Cornus florida. White Dogwood. (D) Of inestimable value in landscaping. The white petaled flowers cover the tree in early spring. The deep crimson autumn leaves rival in brilliancy the scarlet oak. For planting in quantity with shrubs, for screens, or under and among larger

Cornus florida, continued

trees, nothing is finer. A hardy tree and good grower in almost any soil.

		Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft				\$18 00
3 to 4 ft., bush	form	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft., bush	or tree form	1 00	7 50	60 00
5 to 6 ft., tree	form	1 25	10 00	75 00
6 to 7 ft., tree	form	1 50	12 50	90 00
7 to 8 ft., tree	form	1 75	15 00	

 var. pendula
 (D)
 A weeping form of the preceding, with similar flowers.
 Each
 10

 3 to 4 ft.
 \$1.75
 \$15.00

 4 to 5 ft.
 2.00
 17.50

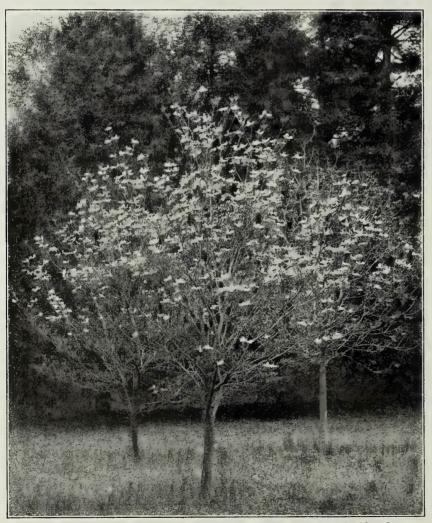
 4 to 6 ft., heavy specimens.
 \$3.50 to 5.00

var. rubra. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (D) Possesses the many good qualities of *Cornus florida* and resembles it in all but the flowers, which are a beautiful shade of pink.

					_			1	
3 to 3½ ft.						. \$1	50	\$12	50
4\frac{1}{2} to 5 ft.									

Fagus · The Beeches

These are among the most attractive, ornamental trees for lawn or park plantings. They are also useful for high screens or as specimens. Hardy, and rarely subjected to insect ravages. The



White Dogwood (Cornus florida). Planted by us on the grounds of the New Jersey State Hospital, at Trenton. For prices, see above

deep dark red leaves of the purple variety, the delicately cut foliage of the Fern-leaved, and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use. The stout, contorted branches, laden with glossy foliage; a remarkably fine tree for specimen planting.

Fagus sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. (L) A compact, long-lived tree. The foliage is dense and darker green than the American Beech. The dead leaves hang all winter and make this one of the very best trees for screens and hedges to shut off unsightly objects. It is also appropriate for individual planting.

Each 10 106

4 to 5 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00 \$90 00

5 to 6 ft. 2 00 17 50 150 00

6 to 7 ft. 3 00 25 00

7 to 8 ft. 3 50 30 00

8 to 10 ft. 4 00 37 50

10 to 12 ft., \$5 to \$7.50 each

var. heterophylla. FERN-LIKE BEECH. (S) Deep delicately cut foliage.

2½ to 3 ft. . . . \$1 50 \$12 50

2½ to 3 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 17 50 var. pendula. WEEPING BEECH.

Beautiful weeping habit. Each

3 to 4 ft. \$1 50

4 to 5 ft. 2 25





The American White Ash (Fraxinus alba) is a long-lived, cheap, quick-growing lawn or avenue tree. Our larger sizes, see prices below, will, in three or four years, produce the results shown here

Fagus sylvatica, var. purpurea. I		
PER BEECH. (L) A strong, vigo		
beautiful purple leaves in the sp		
through the summer until they	become	almost
green.	Each	10

green.			Each	10
3 to 4 ft.		 	 \$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 5 ft.		 	 1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft.		 	 2 00	17 50
var. purpu BEECH. (D)	١.			
3 to 4 ft		 	 	\$2 each
var. Rivers	ds its			
the summer				Each
5 to 6 ft.		 	 	. \$2 50
6 to 7 ft.		 	 	. 3 00
var. Rivers	-			
4 to 5 ft		 	 	\$3 each

Fraxinus . Ash

Quick-growing inexpensive shade trees that naturally make handsome symmetrical specimens that are suitable for almost all landscape work, especially lawn and avenue planting. In the fall the foliage turns a brilliant yellow.

Fraxinus alba. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. (L) This grand old native is quick in growth, with mas-

Fraxinus alba, continued

sive trunk and broad, spreading limbs. It is valued for timber, shade or street planting. See illustration, that shows how well it is adapted to street planting.

8 to 10 ft., light \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00 12 to 14 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal. 1 50 10 00 75 00 14 to 16 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. 1 75 12 50 100 00 14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal. 2 50 20 00 175 00

F. excelsior. European Ash. (M) Taller and more rounded than the American, with larger darker leaves, which remain on the tree late into the fall. It thrives in moist grounds.

Each 6 to 8 ft. \$0.75 \$5.00 \$40.00 12 to 14 ft., 1\frac{3}{4} to 2\frac{1}{2} in. cal. 1 50 10 00 75 00 14 to 16 ft., 2\frac{1}{4} to 2\frac{3}{4} in. cal. 1 75 12 50 100 00 var. aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED ASH. A novelty. Attractive on account of its golden color, or contrasts and variety.

var. pendula. Weeping Ash. (D) An odd tree with low head of long, horizontal and drooping branches. Makes a unique appearance when planted individually about the lawn.

8 to 10 ft., strong 3-yr. heads . . \$2 50 \$20 00 10 to 12 ft., very heavy heads . . . 5 00

F. Ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. (S) A small ornamental tree that bears great masses

Fraxinus Ornus, continued of fringe-like flowers in June, filling the air with a sweet fragrance.

10 to 12 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

F. nigra; syn., sambucifolia. BLACK ASH. (L) Good foliage and broad open heads make this a desirable shade tree.

10 to 12 ft., 1\frac{1}{4} to

1\frac{3}{4} in. cal. \cdots \frac{\$1\$}{50} \frac{\$12\$}{50} \frac{\$90\$}{00}

Gleditschia

Gleditschia triacanthus. Honey Locust. (M) A hardy well-known tree with strong thorns. Its neat attractive habit suits it for lawn planting and its ability to withstand shearing enables it to be used for strong hedges.

5 to 6 ft. . . \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00 6 to 8 ft. . . . 75 6 00

var. inermis. ThornLess Honey Locust. Otherwise it is similar to the above.

Each 10 100
5 to 6 ft. . . \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00

Gymnocladus

Gymnocladus Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. (M) An odd tree of medium size, with narrow, pyramidal head. Its branches are blunt and twig-

less, and the feathery bluish green foliage gives it a tropical aspect. Has white flower panicles that are followed by large seed-pods. Is remarkably free from the ravages of insects. Withstands well adverse conditions; is ornamental and desirable.

8 to 10 ft. \$1 00 \$7 50 \$60 00 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal. 1 50 12 50 100 00 12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. 2 00 15 00

Juglans . The Walnut

Some of these are quite ornamental, especially our familiar native the **Black Walnut**. It is hard to transplant, but a grand tree when established. The **Butternut**, or **White Walnut**, is also a good shade tree. For prices of these two walnuts, see Nut Trees, page 78.

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata. Japanese Varnish Tree. (D) A small attractive tree with showy panicles of yellow flowers in July. Grows easily almost anywhere.

amost anywhere.	Each 10 100
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	. \$0 50 \$4 00
4 to 5 ft	. 75 5 00 \$40 00
5 to 6 ft	



Almost before snow goes the Oriental types of Magnolia clothe themselves with a wealth of flowers as gorgeous as this. For description of varieties and prices, see page 31

Larix · Larch

Larix Europæa. European Larch. (M) A quick-growing tree with light green needle-like leaves in very early spring. In the fall they turn yellow.

L. leptolepsis. JAPANESE LARCH. (M) Habit similar to the familiar one above. Hardy and desirable.

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. (M) A native tree of rapid growth. It is of medium height, has a narrow pyramidal head, is hardy and grows well in either dry or damp soil. The bark is corky, and the beautiful glossy green star-shaped leaves make a cooling shade in summer, but in autumn its foliage varies from bright red to the darkest crimson.

low-branched . . . \$4 to 5 00



Liriodendron

Liriodendron tulipifera.								
most soils. Has clean,								
dense. After attainin		e tree	e flowers	s freely	in June,	, producing	numerous	creamy
yellow fragrant tulip-l	ike flowers.					E	ach 10	-100

chow iragiant tump-like howers.		10	
6 to 8 ft	. \$1 00	\$7.50	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft	. 1 25	10 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal	. 1 50	12 50	

The Magnolias

Their lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrant, richness of foliage and stately, tropical aspect place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. Planted in groups, their spring inflorescence is grand beyond description; as lawn specimens or against an evergreen foil, their large, glossy foliage and shapely outline make them beautiful anywhere. They thrive in any good soil, but like best one that is warm, rich and moderately moist. Plant in spring to insure best results.

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree. (M) A symmetrical lawn or avenue tree, with handsome foliage. Yellowish green flowers in June and scarlet cucumber-shaped seed-vessels later.

											1	
-5	to 6	ft.					2		\$1	00	\$8	00
6	to 8	ft.							1	50	12	50

M. glauca. (S) The native "Sweet Bay" of our swamps, whose fragrant white flowers in June are much admired. Its glossy laurel-like leaves are almost evergreen.

are armost	C v	C1	81	CC	11.				E	ach	10	0
2 to 3 ft.									\$1	25	\$10	00
3 to 4 ft.												

M. Thompsoniana. (S) Large leaves and fragrant white flowers.

3 to 4 ft. . .

ORIENTAL SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

These varieties retain their lower branches more than American sorts, thus assuming bush-like proportions. They flower earlier and more profusely.

Magnolia conspicua; syn., Yulan. Chinese White Magnolia. (D) A conspicuous and beautiful plant about the middle of April, when it is literally covered with white, slightly fragrant cuplike flowers. One of the best and showiest Magnolias.

ingnonas.								1	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.						\$1	00	\$8	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.						1	50	12	50

M. hypoleuca. (L) A tall tree with leaves 8 to 14 inches long, silvery on their under surface. Cupshaped fragrant flowers in May and June that are 6 to 7 inches across. Partially hardy in New England. Splendid for warmer climates.

						E	ach	1	.0
5 to 6 ft.			۰			\$2	50	\$22	50

M. Kobus. Thurber's Magnolia. (S) One of the hardiest kinds. It has an even symmetrical de-

Magnolia Kobus, continued

velopment, branching from the ground up, and splendid shining green leaves that are attractive all season. In May fragrant white flowers appear and last longer than those of *M. conspicua*.

												- E:	ich –	1	0
2	to	3	ft.					٠				\$1	25	\$10	00
5	to	6	ft.,	ver	У	bus	sh	y	٠			4	00	35	00
6	to	8	ft.,	ver	v	bu	sh	y				5	00		

M. Lennei. Lenne's Magnolia. (S) This remarkable tree blooms in May and frequently again in late summer. Its flowers are dark rose without and pearly white within. It is a strong grower, that makes a grand display when in flower.

								10
3 to 4 ft.				v		\$1	50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.								
8 to 10 ft.						5	00	

M. Soulangeana. Soulange's Magnolia. (S) Among the hardiest and finest of the foreign varieties. The large purple and white flowers, borne a little later than those of the Conspicua, are attractive anywhere.

10 accident	, .	-	J	• • •	 	•				E	ach	1	.0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.										\$1	50	\$12	50
4 to 5 ft.					•		۰		٠	2	50	20	00

var. Alexandrina. Blooms a few days earlier. Otherwise similar to the above.

M. Speciosa. (S) Flowers smaller and later than M. Soulangeana, otherwise the same.

							10	
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$.				٠	. \$1	50	\$12	50
9 ft., specimens								

M. Stellata; syn., Halleana. HALL'S JAPANESE MAGNOLIA. (VD) Dwarf and bushy. It blooms earlier than any other variety and its semi-double, white, star-like flowers are delicate and fragrant. Its many splendid qualities adapt it for specimen planting, when a small tree is required.

		Each	10
2 to 3 ft.		. \$1 50	\$12 50
	bushy specimens \$7.50 t		



Morus · Mulberries

Morus nigra, var. Tatarica. RUSSIAN MULBERRY. (S) Bears large crops of small fruits. Grows in any soil, endures neglect and abuse.

var. Tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING MUL-BERRY. (D) Requires but two or three years to develop into a handsome weeping tree that will ornament any lawn. The pendulous branches sweep the ground in shining lengths. One of the best weeping trees in cultivation. \$12 50

22 50

Nyssa

Nyssa sylvatica; syn., N. multiflora. Sour Gum. (M) A native tree, especially liked for gorgeous scarlet coloring of its foliage in early autumn.

Each \$8 00

Paulownia

Paulownia imperialis. Empress Tree. (M) This is an odd-looking tree, with immense leaves that often measure 18 inches across, and in June bears long panicles of purplish flowers. If cut back to the ground each year, the roots send up rapid-growing branchless trunks that produce a unique and tropical effect.

Persica · Peach

Little trees that wrap themselves in rich clouds of fragrant bloom early in spring. They mature rapidly and resemble the fruit-bearing peach.

Persica vulgaris, var. alba plena. Double White-FLOWERING PEACH. (D). 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 var. foliis purpureis. Purple-leaved Peach.(D). var. rosea plena. Double Pink-flowering. (D).

2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 50 cts. each var. sanguinea plena. Double Red-flower-ING. (D). 50 cts. each 2 to 3 ft. .

Phellodendron

Phellodendron Amurense. Chinese Cork Tree.
(M) A tropical-looking tree with long pinnate foliage, similar to that of an Ailanthus. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts, grows rapidly when young, forms a low, round head. Withstands heat and drought. It is valued as a specimen and also makes a splendid avenue tree.

2-yr. transplanted, Each 100

3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 75 \$6 00 12 to 14 ft., 2\frac{1}{4} to 3 \$7 50. \$50 00 50 00

1.000

in. cal. 2 50 20 00 12 to 14 ft., heavy

specimens. \$3 50 to 5 00

Platanus · Plane or Buttonwood

The Platanus is among our tallest trees, grows rapidly into massive proportions, is hardy and remarkably free from disease. It is a great favorite for streets, parks or lawns, does well in most soils, withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities and thrives near the seashore.

Platanus occidentalis. Buttonwood. (L) Our grand native sort, which grows to majestic size and is so conspicuous in winter with its graywhite bark.

10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal. . . . \$1 50 \$12 50

var. Suttneri. White variegations in leaves. 12 to 14 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. cal. \$2 each

P. orientalis. Oriental Plane. (L) Similar to preceding but a cleaner tree and a better grower. It is popular in all landscape work, and especially suited for street trees in city and suburban localities.

\$7 00 6 to 7 ft. \$0.75

var. foliis argentea variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED BUTTONWOOD OF PLANE.

10 to 12 ft, \$2 each var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Plane or Button-WOOD.

Populus · The Poplars

These trees grow fast, are quickly effective and cheap. They thrive in almost any soil and withstand well the smoke and gases of city streets. Where guick shade or temporary effects are desired, poplars are much used.

Populus alba, var. nivea. WHITE, or SILVER POP-LAR. (L) A rapid-growing tree, with leaves that are silvery white on their under surface. This variety does not sucker. Each

var. Bolleana. Boll's Poplar. (L) In habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, but leaves are silvery white beneath.

Each \$7 50 15 00 20 00

Populus monilifera; syn., deltoides. CAROLINA POPLAR. (M) Heart-shaped leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Withstands well conditions under which many trees die. Largely planted in cities, and for quick effect about new buildings. It is a sure and rapid grower.

Each . . . \$0 75 \$5 00 \$40 00 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal. 1 00 7 50 12 to 14 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal. 1 25 10 00 18 to 20 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal. 2 00 17 50 60 00 75 00

P. nigra, var. fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. (L) A tall, columnar form, that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. It branches from the ground, and is much used where a tall hedge is wanted as a screen. Especially valued for formal effects. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Widely planted. See illustration.

Each 6 to 8 ft. \$0 75 \$5 00 \$40 00

8 to 10 ft. 1 00 7 50 50 00 10 to 12 ft. 1 25 10 00 80 00 P. trichocarpa. (M) A rapid growing new variety, with heavy glossy leaves that have a silvery under surface.

Each . \$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00 6 to 8 ft. . . 12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. 1 75 15 00

Prunus

For trees sometimes described under this head, see Cerasus. For the shrubby varieties of Prunus, see page 53.

Pterocarya

Pterocarya stenoptera; syn., Sinensis. (M) Rapid-growing tree with long compound leaves. It is rare and interesting.

4 to 5 ft. \$0.75 \$6.00

Pyrus · Flowering Crab Apples

Hardy little flowering trees, that bloom abundantly in spring. Their double fragrant flowers are always enthusiastically remarked

Pyrus baccata. SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB. 4 to 5 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

P. coronaria. SWEET-SCENTED CRAB. (S) May.

P. Ioensis, var. Bechteli. Double-Flowering Crab. (S) Bears masses of double rose-like flowers of delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance.

2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 3 to 4 ft.

Pyrus Parkmani. PARKMAN'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (D) A beautiful little tree, to be planted singly or in clusters about the lawn. At the close of April it sends forth clusters of dark rose-colored buds that open into beautiful little rosy white flowers of exquisite fragrance. Each 10 \$7 50

P. spectabilis. CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (S) One of the best, bearing in May fragrant white flowers that are coral-red when only in Each

var. rosea. CHINESE DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING Crab. (S).

P. Toringo. DWARF CRAB. (D) White or blush flowers in spring; small yellow fruit and bright foliage in autumn. Each 3 to 4 ft. \$0.75 \$6.00



Lombardy Poplars (*Populus nigra* var. *fastigata*) relieve the monotonous out-line of other trees. When planted closely they make splendid screen s



Quercus · The Oaks

"Strength, Solidity, Durability are Symbolized in the Oaks"

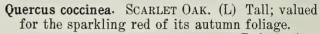
These grand trees, possessing so many virtues, do not grow slowly, as it is often supposed. Their great vigor and hardihood enable them to withstand the drought of hillsides and the caustic influence of sea spray. Their broad, spreading heads make them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. The brilliant autumnal coloring of some species is everywhere commented upon. Our Oaks are frequently transplanted, and when thus cared for are not difficult to establish.

Quercus alba. White Oak. (L) This well-known grand old forest tree is unsurpassed for ornamental purposes. We have a splendid stock.

icitour par poscor	The mane a spicinara stocks							
		Each	10	100				
6 to 8 ft		\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00				
8 to 10 ft		2 00	17 50	160 00				
10 to 12 ft., $2\frac{1}{4}$ to	23 in.							
cal		2 50	22 50	200 00				
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{3}{4}$ to	3½ in.							
cal		3 50	32 50	300 OÒ				

Q. bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. (L) Thrives well in either wet or dry situations. It is one of the best-growing and most desirable Oaks in cultivation.

ation.										Ea	ch	1	0
6 to 8 ft.										\$1	50	\$12	50
8 to 10 ft.	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•		•	2	00	17	50



			Eacn	10
6 to 8 ft.			. \$1 50	\$12 50
10 to 12 ft.,	2 to 3	in. cal \$2.50	to 3 50	

Q. macrocarpa. Mossy Cup Oak. (L) Of massive open growth, with large heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark. The cups of the large acorns are curiously fringed, as with gray moss. Among the noblest of all the species.

									10	
6 to 8 ft.						. (\$1	50	\$12	50
8 to 10 ft.										
12 to 14 ft										

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. (L) A tree of especial grace and beauty; it is the most popular of all

Oaks; unsurpassed as lawn specimens, admired for avenues, and withstands well the unnatural conditions of our cities. As the tree grows the branches droop, giving it a peculiarly beautiful and characteristic outline. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, flaming to orange and scarlet in the fall. We have a large stock of these desirable trees that have straight trunks, good heads, and have recently been transplanted.

Each 10 100

transplanted.	Es	ich	1	.0	10	0
6 to 8 ft	\$1	00	\$7	50	\$70	00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$						
in. cal		50	12	50	100	00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$						
in. cal.		00	17	50	150	00
12 to 14 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	0	- 0	20	00		00
in. cal		50	20	00	175	00
14 to 18 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3		= 0	90	50	200	00
in cal		5 0	34	50	500	UU
14 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal	5	00	15	00	400	00
Larger trees, \$7.50 to	15	00	40	00	400	00
Larger trees, \$1.50 to	10	00				

Q. pedunculata, var. Concordia. GOLDEN OAK. (S) Beautiful golden yellow foliage. 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50 each var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL OAK. (A) A narrow columnar tree of dense, compact habit. Splendid for small areas and formal plantings. The dark green leaves remain green until long after frost.

6 to 7 ft. \$2.50 each

Q. Phellos. WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. (L) A symmetrical, round-headed, fast-growing tree, of medium size, that is uncommon and ornamental. Prefer moist soils.

			acn	
8 to 10 ft.		\$2	00 \$1	17.50
10 to 12 ft.,	$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{3}{4} \text{ in}$. cal 3	00 2	25 00



Pin Oak (Quercus palustris), see above for prices and description





Quercus Prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. (L) Of tall, vigorous growth, with leaves shaped like a chestnut.

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. \$2 00 \$17 50 12 to 14 ft., 2¼ to 2¾ in. cal. 2 50 22 50 \$200 00 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 3 00 25 00

Q. Robur. ENGLISH OAK. (M) A spreading, long-lived tree, with leaves that are dark green and smaller than those of our native species. Well adapted for lawns and public grounds.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. (L) A large native tree, with deeply cut bright green leaves. It is a good grower and not particular about the soil. In autumn the foliage turns a rich, purplish crimson, that is scarcely surpassed in brilliancy by any other tree. This Oak is one of the fastest growing varieties; it makes a splendid lawn or shade tree and possesses the characteristics required of an avenue tree.

Robinia · Locust

Robinia Pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. (L) A familiar tree of rapid growth that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers, and very ornamental. Its growth is rapid. The timber is so durable that it is valued for commercial purposes.

Salisburia

Salisburia adiantifolia. GINKGO, or MAIDENHAIR TREE. (M) Recently this tree has sprung into great popularity, and it merits the praise it receives. It is remarkable as a deciduous member of the Pine family, with odd-shaped leaves that resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern. But its value lies in the fact that it is immune from the ordinary attacks of insects and withstands so well the unnatural conditions of our cities. It is highly ornamental on lawns or public grounds and useful for street planting. Of medium height, pyramidal in growth, sparsely branched and of characteristic irregular outline. A highly decorative tree of the first order.

Salix · The Willows

A large family which embraces varied forms, and includes some of our commonest and most ornamental trees. They are hardy throughout the temperate zone. Willows will grow almost anywhere and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and waterways, as is commonly supposed. They mature so quickly that they are very satisfactory to plant for quick effects. The golden barked varieties are especially interesting and attractive in winter when the leaves have left their brilliant branches.

Salix alba; syn., regalis. (M) Upright habit, strong grower and very hardy; slender light gray branches, and narrow silvery gray leaves. The bush forms are well suited for quick-growing mass plantings or for wet soils. The tree forms are better for individual planting.

S. Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. (M) This is the well-known Weeping Willow, whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully and sway to the lightest breeze. Makes an admirable shade tree and grows well in wet or dry places. We have an unusually fine stock of this popular weeping tree, this year. The illustration on page 36 gives but a faint idea of its beanty.

Salix Babylonica, var. annularis. RING-LEAVED WILLOW. (M) It possesses the same weeping habit as the above. The leaves are darker green and curled exactly like a ram's horn. A desirable, attractive and interesting tree.

var. dolorosa. Wisconsin Weeping Willow. (L) A strong-growing form, very similar to the above, but considered hardy further north.

S. Caprea. Goat or Pussy Willow. (S) A quick-growing shrubby tree, which is pretty in the first warm days of spring with a multitude of small fur-like catkins along its branches.

 3 to 4 ft.
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Salix Caprea, var. pendula. KILMARNOCK WILLOW.
(D) A curious umbrella-shaped form with sil-
very gray leaves. Our stock has been grafted
on stems 4 or 5 feet high and makes attractive
little trees, covered in spring with soft fur-like
catkins. Each 10
1-yr. heads \$1 00 \$7 50

S. elegantissima. Thurlow's Weeping Willow.
(L) Similar to S. Babylonica, equally strong grower but more hardy. In our nurseries we have found this Willow a wonderfully rapid and stalwart grower. As soon as its many merits are better known, we think this tree will be planted more than S. Babylonica.

Each . \$0 75 \$5 00 \$40 00 1 00 7 50 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal. 1 25 10 00 75 00

S. incana; syn., rosmarinifolia. Rosemary Wil-Low. (D) A handsome odd-looking tree or bush with rounded head, slender twigs and small silvery leaves. Each

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., bush form . . . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 4 to 5 ft., bush form . . . 50 Tree form top grafted . . 1 00 50 4 00 35 00 7 50

6 to 8ft., broad heavy heads 2 50

Salix pentandra. BAY, or LAUREL-LEAVED WIL-
LOW. (S) Has narrow, dark green glossy leaves,
that shine conspicuously in the sunlight. A
strong grower at the seashore, along water edges
or high ground. It is much used, and the bush
form that we offer makes desirable screens and
the tree-shaped plants are valued as specimens.

\$2 00 \$15 00 3 to 4 ft., bush form . . . \$0 25 4 to 5 ft., bush form . . 4 00 30 00 12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal., 2 00 17 50 150 00 tree form

S. Russian. GOLDEN. (S) Strong, hardy grower with golden twigs tinted with red at the ends. similar to S. Britzensis. Each 3 to 4 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 4 to 5 ft. 50 3 50 25 00 1 00 8 to 10 ft.

S. vitellina, var. aurea. (M) Grows into a massive, low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden yellow bark that is particularly bright in the leafless months of winter. It makes a fine specimen with a personality that other trees do not possess. Each \$20 00 4 00 30 00 5 to 6 ft., 50

> var. aurea pendula. (M) The branches are more weeping than the above, otherwise similar.

4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00 6 to 8 ft. . . 75 5 00 40 00 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal. . . 1 00 7 50

12 to 14 ft., 13 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal. . 1 50 12 50 100 00

var. glauca. (S) A tree we brought from Europe several years ago. It has slender branches and small narrow green leaves that are silvery beneath. The bark is slatish gray. A good tree or large bush for mass and natural plantings.

Each 10		
3 to 4 ft \$0 35 \$2 50		
4 to 5 ft 40 3 50	30 00	
5 to 6 ft 50 4 00	35 00	
8 to 10 ft., heavy,		
bushv 1 00 7 50	50 00	

Sophora

Sophora Japonica. JAPAN PAGODA TREE. (S) Small shining green leaves. In August, when there are few other flowers, this is showy with clusters of creamy white bloom. The wood of young twigs is olive-green.

			Ea	ach	1	0
2 to 3 ft			\$0	50	\$4	00
3 to 4 ft., bushy						
4 to 5 ft., bushy						-

var. pendula. WEEPING JAPAN PA-GODA TREE. Aside from weeping habit, similar to above.

6 to 8 ft., good heads \$3 each



Weeping Willow (Satix Babylonica, page 35), Thurlow's Weeping Willow (Salix elegantissima) is similar. See description above

MOON'S

TREES



Sorbus · Mountain Ash

Sorbus (Pyrus) aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. (M) A tree of neat habit with attractive compound leaves. Flat corymbs of white flowers in May, succeeded in July by showy clusters of orange-red berries that hold a long time.

var. pendula. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH.

var. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. (M) Is similar in habit to the above and has leaves shaped like those of an oak tree.

Taxodium · Cypress

Taxodium distichum. Deciduous, or Bald Cypress. (L) Grows rapidly and thrives well in damp or dry soils. Very beautiful when in full leaf, with its fleecy, light green, cheerful foliage. It is a remarkable tall, narrow-headed tree, of conical outline that is popular for ornamental specimens and formal planting.

var. pendula. Weeping Cypress.

Tilia · Linden, or Lime

Tilia Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASS-WOOD. (L) A rapid-growing native that develops into a large, broad open-headed tree. The large, heart-shaped leaves cast a dense shade. It is hardy and grows in almost any soil. In spring it has small yellow flowers that fill the air with fragrance. One of the best shade trees for lawn planting. Also desirable for street and avenue. See illustration.

Tilia argentea; syn., tomentosa. SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. (L).

10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. \$2 50 \$20 00 var. pendula. Weeping Silver Linden.

T. platyphyllos. BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (L) The head of this tree is not so open as that of the American species, leaves the same size, but rough. The small flowers open at least a week earlier in spring. In other respects it possesses characteristics similar to all Lindens.

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. \$1 75 \$15 00 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2¼ in. cal. 2 50 20 00 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 3 00 27 50

var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Linden. (M). 5 to 7 ft. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each

T. vulgaris, var. rubra. European Linden. (L) Appearance of this variety is very similar to T. platyphyllos. The leaves are smaller and the bark of the branches is dark red and attractive in



The American Linden (Tilia Americana) is popular for almost all purposes. Our 12- to 14-foot trees listed on this page will give at once the results shown here



Ulmus · The Elms

In landscape planting the Elm is generally useful. It is of massive proportions, long-lived and the branches spread into graceful arches that support a drooping fringe of twigs. The heads are so open that electric wires do not injure them, a desirable feature of all street trees. It is extensively used for wide lawns, parks or public grounds, over which they cast their cooling shade.

	Americana.				
famil	iar tree, whic	h arches m	any Ne	w En	gland
	ts, grows wel				
	th and especia			nsurp	assed
for u	rban and subu	rban planti	ng.		

	\mathbf{Each}	10	100
6 to 8 ft	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
8 to 10 ft	. 1 25	10 00	90 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal.	1 75	15 00	140 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal.	2 50	22 50	200 00
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal.	3.50	30 00	

U. campestris.				
imposing and				
riety. Holds	its leaves	a long	ger time	than the
American vai	iety.		Each	
8 to 10 ft			\$1 78	\$15 00

Ame	rica	11 V	arı	eı,	у.								$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{z}}$	ach_	1	.0
8 t	io 10	ft.											\$1	75	\$15	00
12 t	o 14	ft.,	21	to	3	in.	cal.						3	00	27	50
														50		
770 *	ant	arci	tic.	2	01	1+0		C	ΩT	DE	TAT	1	Ento	יו דפט	Er	70/1

var. antarctica aurea.	GOLDEN	ENGLISH	ELM.
(S).			
8 to 10 ft		Ф	2 anah

8 to 10 ft											. \$2	each
var. Suberosa.	E	NG	LISI	ı C	OF	K	В	AI	RK	E	LM.	(M).
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$	to	31	in.	cal					\$4	to	\$5	each.

Ulmus pedunculata.	Α	hardy	European	sort.	
0 to 10 ft				φ1 O	_

var. Wheatleyii.	GUERNSEY,	or	CORNIS	н Егм.
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal		Each \$3 50	\$30 00
var. Dovaei. (M)	Upright vis	gore	ous grov	
well adapted for s				10
6 to 8 ft			. \$1 50	\$12 50

var. Huntingdoni. Huntingdon Elm. (L) One of the best Elms for any purposes. Fine shade

tree.	\	Ea	ach	10
8 to	10 ft	. \$1	25	\$10 00
	14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal			

var. pendula. Camperdown Elm. (D) Its branches grow horizontally into crooked, contorted shapes; covered with handsome. dark green leaves. Splendid for specimen planting.

			$-\mathbf{E}$	ach	1	.0
5 to 6 ft., with good heads			\$1	75	\$15	00
5 to 6 ft., with heavy heads			3	00		



Who would know that this planting hides an objectionable object from view? We can produce similar results almost immediately at very little cost



Just a bit of landscape made beautiful with "Moon's Trees and Shrubs"

Deciduous Shrubs

HETHER planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of individual shrubs, which are allowed space for symmetrical development, and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen some unsightly object or to destroy the strong, stiff

lines of foundation walls. At the edges of the lawn, along walks and drives, or in distant corners, a collection of shrubs may be gathered together that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of spring until frost comes to destroy the flowers. Shrubs with purple and yellow leaves should be added, to give character and contrast to the planting. When the leaves have gone, the brilliant fruits of other species and bright, conspicuous bark of certain shrubs add variety and interest to the monotony of winter.

The assortment we offer includes varieties suited to every purpose, and our strong, well-rooted plants produce immediate effects that are not possible with smaller and lighter sizes.

Special prices will be made on Shrubs in large quantities. Shrubs that usually grow over 12 feet are marked (L); from 8 to 12 feet (M); from 6 to 8 feet (S); 3 to 6 feet (D), and 3 feet and below (VD).

Æsculus

Æsculus parviflora; syn., Pavia macrostachya. DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. (L) July. A broad, large shrub of great beauty. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

Amygdalus · Almonds

Amygdalus communis, var. alba flore pleno. WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. (D). 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00 var. rosea flore pleno. PINK-FLOWERING AL-MOND. (S) 3 to 4 ft. . \$0.50

AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier botryapium. JUNEBERRY. (L) April. Suited for wild effects, also for partially shaded places and for shallow, rocky soils.

Andromeda

Andromeda Mariana. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY SHRUB. (D) A neat little plant with bright green leaves, valuable in groups and at the front of shrubberies. In early spring it is fragrant with small, waxy white flowers. . . . \$0 50 \$4 00 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. .



A Barberry Hedge (Berberis Thunbergii). One of the best general-purpose shrubs in commerce. See opposite page for description and prices

Aralia

Aralia Japonica. CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. (L) Straight thick branches armed with sharp thorns. Similar to A. spinosa, described below.

A. pentaphylla; syn., Acanthopanax pentaphyllum. (M) Splendid for rocky banks, slopes and mass plantings. Slender, prickly branches. Shining green leaves. Luxuriant, lustrous foliage until late autumn.

Each 3 to 4 ft. 35 2 5020 00

A. spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. (L) A native with stout, thorny branches. Leaves 1 to 3 ft. long. Very ornamental but odd. Grows quickly in any soil. Enormous flat clusters of white flowers in August.

AZALEAS

Among the most gorgeous and best flowering plants in cultivation. They are useful in all landscape work, and can be employed in bedding or massing, and particularly in connection with Rhododendrons and Kalmias, or wherever a natural effect is desired. The native kinds grow well in heavy moist soil; all are partial to shady places. After the flowering season is over remove the seedpods to increase the next season's bloom.

Azalea amœna. The handsome little evergreen variety which is fully described and listed among "Evergreen Shrubs," on page 16. This variety is also very suitable to associate with Deciduous Shrubs in beds and borders.

Azalea arborescens.	FRAGRANT	WHITE A	AZALEA.
(M) Flowers white	tinged with	rose and v	ery fra-
grant. A good nati		Each	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft			

A. calendulacea. FLAME AZALEA. (S) May and June. Almost scentless but gorgeous with a multitude of large orange-yellow or fiery red flowers that last a long time.

A. mollis. Chinese Azalea. (D) This little plant is literally covered with bloom in April or May. The flowers are rather larger than those of some other Azaleas. The bloom shows a multiplicity of colors in shades of red, yellow and white.

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., heavily budded . \$1 00 \$7 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., tree form . . . 2 00 17 50

A. nudiflora. PINXTER FLOWER, or WOOD HONEY-SUCKLE. (S) A native fond of moist places and beautiful in May with pinkish white flowers.

Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$0.75 \$6.00

A. Pontica. GHENT AZALEA. (D) April. This species is unequaled for brilliancy and variety of color. The habit is very similar to A. mollis; the flowers not quite so large or perfect; the colors possibly a little more delicate. An especially pretty sort to plant among beds of Rhododendrons and other Broad-leaved Evergreens.

A. Vaseyi. Southern Azalea. (S) Rosy white flowers. April.

A. viscosa. WHITE AZALEA. (S) June and July. Fragrant white flowers, shaded with rose. Grows



BACCHARIS

Bush. (M) September. Desirable for autumn and winter effects because of the beautiful crop of cotton-like seed vessels that cover it when so little else is attractive. Grows rapidly anywhere, and is especially suited for seaside planting.

			La(*D	1	.U	16) ()
3 to 4 ft	۰		. \$0	35	\$3	00	\$20	00
5 to 6 ft., heavy				60	5	00	35	00
6 to 7 ft., heavy								

Benzoin

Benzoin odoriferum; syn., Lindera Benzoin.

SPICE BUSH. (M) March and April. As soon as frost goes the leafless branches are clothed with small yellow flowers, succeeded later by scarlet berries. Splendid shrubs for mass effects in natural plantings and well adapted for planting in wet or moist soils.

WE	0 01	mor	ıoı	1 2	OH	ъ.			Ea	ch	1	0	10	00
-3	to 4	ft.							\$0	50	\$3	50	\$25	00
4	to 5	ft.				٠				75	5	00	35	00

BERBERIS . THE BARBERRIES

A valuable group of small shrubs, admired for their foliage and brilliant fruits that cling along the leafless branches at a time when few other shrubs are attractive. They can be grown in dry and sandy soils, as well as in other places. The dense habit, slender thorny branches and ability to withstand clipping make the Barberries invaluable for low hedges and boundaries. They are much admired for the front of shrubberies, for groups and wherever small shrubs are desired. Plant in spring or fall.

	hackadata. A			
	sort with hands	ome dark	green	foliage.
It is one	of the best.	Each	10	100

B. ilicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. (S) May. A splendid variety with almost evergreen foliage.

B. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Japanese Barberry.

(S) May. Invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Will grow just about anywhere, and has handsome foliage of tiny bright green oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the fall. The slender, graceful branches which are protected by small thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early autumn well into the winter. Be sure to have some of these Barberries on your lawn.

			100	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	\$0.25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$120 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 30	2 50	18 00	150 00
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$. 40	3 00	25 00	200 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft	. 50	4 00	30 00	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. x 2	to			
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., heavy.		4 00	35 00	

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. (S) May. An erect sturdy grower with light green prickly leaves. Clusters of golden yellow flowers; later dark red berries that last throughout the winter.

								100	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.				\$0	20	\$1	50	\$12	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.					25	2	00	15	00

var. purpurea. Purple Barberry. (S) May. Habit similar to the above. The foliage is dark purple throughout the season and on this account is one of the very best shrubs for foliage contrast.

				E E	ach		10	100)
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.				\$0	20	\$1	50	\$12	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.					25	2	00	15	00
2 to 3 ft					35	2	50	18	00

Callicarpa

Callicarpa Japonica. (D) August. Similar to the familiar *C. purpurea*; not dependable as far north, but a better grower. Equally ornamental.

C. purpurea. (D) August. Slender branches gracefully laden with tiny pink flowers and later with a multitude of violet-colored berries. Valuable for late season effects and mass plantings.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. ALLSPICE, or SWEET SHRUB.

(M) June. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Chocolate-colored flowers of delicious fragrance hide themselves among the broad lustrous foliage. Thrives in open or shaded places.

Each 10 100

Caragana

Caryopteris

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. (D)
September. Valued most for the lateness of its blue flowers.

1 to 1½ ft. \$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00

Ceanothus

Ceanothus Americana. New Jersey Tea. (S) June. Panicles of tiny white flowers, good foliage. Useful for massing in dry soil and shady places.

Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis. Button Bush. (S) July to September. Ball-like clusters of white flowers. Bright glossy foliage. Hardy, strong grower. Splendid for groups and masse in moist soil and at water edges.

2 to 3 ft. . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

CERCIDIPHYLLUM

Cercidiphyllum Japonica. (L) A shrub or small tree with handsome leathery foliage that is especially ornamental. Turns bright yellow and scarlet in fall

nu scarie	U I	11	1a	11.					Each	1	10
4 to 5 ft.			٠						\$0.7	5 \$5	00
8 to 9 ft.											

Cercis · Judas, or Red Bud

Very early in spring the leafless branches and twigs of these small trees or shrubs are clothed in a thick mist of delicate deep pink flowers. Planted among other early-blooming trees they produce fine effects, or as single specimens are beautifully attractive. Their radiant flower masses are followed by glossy foliage.

Cercis Canadensis. AMERICAN RED BUD. (L) Small, rapid-growing, round-headed tree or bush.

											10	
3	to	4 ft.					\$0	50	\$3	50	\$30	00
5	to	6 ft.						75	6	00	50	00
6	to	8 ft.					1	00	7	50	60	00
		10 ft										

Chionanthus

Colutea

CORNUS · THE DOGWOOD

Dogwoods are strong growers in almost any soil, and are hardy from the warmer parts of Canada southward. They thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in the open ground. While the bush forms are not remarkable for their flowers, they are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of the bark, which is very attractive in the leafless months of winter. Particularly suited for mass planting.

Cornus alba, var. Gouchaulti aurea.	(M)	Varie-
gated foliage, red branches.		
3 to 4 ft		
var. Sibirica. Red Siberian Do		
Bright red branches. Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft \$0 25 \$	2 00	\$18 00

Cornus alternifolia.	(L)	Distinct	habit,	blue ber-
ries. 2 to 3 ft			\$2 50	

C. florida. For description and prices, look among trees, page 28.

Cornus glabra.	(M)	White	e fruits,	dark red	bark.
2 to 3 ft			Each . \$0 25	\$2 00	100 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft			. 35	3 00	22 50
C. Mas; syn., m					

C. sanguinea. (M) May or June. Greenish white flowers, followed in the fall by small black berries. The purple or dark blood-red branches are beautiful in winter.

Each 10 100

C. sericea. SILKY CORNEL. (M) June and July. Dull red branches, leaves covered with silky down; fruit clusters light blue in late fall.

C. stolonifera; syn., alba. RED OSIER DOGWOOD.

(M) May. Spreading habit, dark red bark and white berries.

Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft......\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 var. aurea. Golden-Twigged Dogwood. (M) Conspicuous with bright yellow bark in winter; splendid for contrast effects.

CORYLUS

Corylus Americana. American Filbert, or Hazel-Nut. (M) Useful in wild or natural plantings.

3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00

C. Avellana. European Hazelnut, or Filbert.

(L) Strong-growing habit, with dark rough leaves and edible fruits.

4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00

VARIETIES OF CORYLUS AVELLANA. These are just as ornamental as the parent form, the fruit larger and of better quality.

C. Maxima, var. purpurea. Purple Hazelnut. We have no hesitancy in recommending this grand shrub as the best purple-leaved one in cultivation. It is comparatively immune from the attack of insects and throughout the season, even until fall, its rich purple foliage retains the color.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster Simonsii. (D) June. Desirable for its small, handsome, half-evergreen foliage.

						Each	1	10	100
3 to 4 ft.					. 9	\$0.50	\$3	50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.		_		_		60	5	00	40.00

Cratægus · Thorn

The thorns are strong, hardy growers in almost any soil or climate. They are particularly bright and attractive when the autumn foliage changes to brilliant colors. They flower abundantly in May and June, and are fragrant and showy. Some varieties have very ornamental fruits which make pleasing fall and winter decorations. Most kinds are capable of being sheared and may be trained into thick, dense hedges, which their thorns make almost impenetrable.

Cratægus coccinea. SCARLET THORN. (L) A useful, hardy native with white flowers in April or May, succeeded later by scarlet fruits.

					Ea	ch	1	.0	10	00
4 to 5 ft.					\$0	75	\$5	00	\$35	00
5 to 6 ft.					1	00	6	00	50	00
6 to 8 ft					1	25	9	00		

C. Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. (M) Well known in all English gardens, and popular here. Bears clusters of single white, fragrant flowers in May and later scarlet fruit.

 var. alba flore pleno.
 Double White Haw

 THORN. (D).
 Each 10

 3 to 4 ft.
 \$0 50 \$3 50

 5 to 6 ft.
 75 5 00



Foliage and berries of the Dogwood

CYDONIA

Cydonia Japonica; syn., Pyru		JAPAN
QUINCE. (M) March and Ap	pril. Each	10
2 to 3 ft	\$0 50	\$3 50

CYTISUS

Cytisus Laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIR	v. (L) Bright
in early summer, with graceful rac	emes of golden
wistaria-like flowers.	Each 10

												1	
5	to	6	ft.							\$0	75	\$5	00
												7	

DAPHNE

Daphne Mesere		alba.	(D) Ma	arch. Fra-
grant white f			Ea	ach 10
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			\$0	50 \$3 50
var. rubra. (D) Red fl	owers, o	therwis	e as above.
				ach 10
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.			\$0	50 \$3 50

DEUTZIAS

A family of profuse-flowering shrubs, generally hardy and well adapted to most soils. Useful for shrubberies, groups or specimens, and the smaller kinds are also desirable for forcing.

Deutzia crenata, var. candidissima. Double White Deutzia. (M) June. A vigorous grower with double white flowers borne in panicles.

			Ea	ch	10	100
3 to 4 ft			\$0	35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft				50	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy						
6 to 7 ft., heavy						

var. rosea plena. Double Pink Deutzia. (M) June. The flowers are tinged with soft pink. Exceedingly dainty and beautiful.

									10	
2 to 3 ft.					\$0	25	\$2	00	\$15	00

var. Pride of Rochester. (M) Last of May. Equally as robust as the above, with larger panicles of bloom. Double white flowers with under side of petals rose.

1	-			Lacn	10	100
3 to 4 ft				\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy				50	4 00	35 00

var. Watereri. (L) Single, pink, bell-shaped flowers.

owers.				Ea	ich	1	.0	100
3 to 4 ft.				. \$0	35	\$3	00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft.,	heavy				75	5	00	40 00

var. Wellsi. (M) June. Double white flowers, tinged with pink.

Each 10 100

5 to 6 ft., heavy \$0 75 \$5 00 \$40 00

D. gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. (D) May. An old-fashioned dense shrub, blooms in shaded as well as sunny places. Single, pure white flowers.

					10	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		٠		. \$0 35	5 \$2 50	\$18 00

Deutzia gracilis, var.	rosea. (D)	May.	Single,
pink flowers.	Each	10	100
$1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft. } \dots$			\$15 00
2 to 21 ft	50	-3.50	

var. venusta. (D) May. Long spikes of single pure white flowers that closely resemble those of an azalea.

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

Lemoinei Lemoine's Delitzia (D) May A

D. Lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. (D) May. A popular bush with snow-white flowers borne abundantly along the slender branches.

var. compacta. (D) May. Similar to the above but of a more compact habit.

D. scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. (S) June. Clusters of single, white bell-shaped flowers.

Dirca

Dirca palustris. Leatherwood. (S) March. Yellow flowers. Good for moist places.



The flowers of all of the varieties of *Deutzia crenata* are similar to these; the principal difference being in the color of them. Deutzias are one of the best flowering shrubs

DIERVILLA · THE WEIGELAS

An important group, indispensable for ornamental plantings. They thrive in any soil, are strong growers and generally hardy. When young of upright habit, growing with age into more graceful shrubs. Useful as specimens, and desirable for groups or masses. In May or June the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers, borne all along their branches, and some varieties flower sparingly through the summer.

Diervilla	floribu	ında, v	ar.	Lavallei	. (M)	June.
Deep cr	imson	flowers	that	last for	a long	while.
				Each	10	100

3 to	4 1	ft.							\$25	
									30	

D. florida; syn., rosea. (S) May or June. A strong symmetrical grower with good foliage. Blooms profusely, some flowers are delicate pink, others rose and some few almost white.

						10	
3 to 4 ft	٠.			 \$0	35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft							

var. amabilis. (S) May or June. Flowers similar to the above, habit more open.

						10	
2 to 3 ft.				. \$	0.25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.							
					00	- 00	00 00

var. candida. (M) June. Erect grower with white flowers.

var. Isoline. (M) June. White flowers that turn slightly pink with age. $_{\rm Each}$ $_{10}$ $_{\rm too}$

var. nana variegata. (M) June. The silvery variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent shrub for color contrast. Bears innumerable pale pink flowers and is highly desirable. It will grow almost anywhere.

				10	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft			\$0.35	\$2 50	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy			50	4 00	30 00

var. versicolor. (M) June. The leaves are attractively margined with silvery markings. One of the best variegated shrubs. Flowers greenish white, changing later to crimson.

D. Japonica, var. rubra; syn., Hortensis rubra.

(M) June. Light crimson flowers. A robust, rapid grower.

4 to 5 ft., heavy \$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00 6 to 8 ft., heavy 1 00 7 50

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS

These flower at the close of May and occasionally through the summer. They bloom as lavishly and grow as vigorously as the parent forms, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet.

Abel Carriere. Rose carmine, yellow spot on throat.



Diervilla, or Weigela. These are familiar flowers in old gardens; those of the different varieties are all similar in shape. They differ in size and color

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS, continued

Conquete. Pink flowers larger than those of any other kind; fine foliage, and one of the strongest and most rapid growers.

Desboisi. Deep rose-colored flowers.

				F	Each	1	.0	10	00
3 to 4 ft.				· \$0	0 35	\$3	00	\$25	00
4 to 5 ft.					50	4	00	30	00
5 to 6 ft	haa	3737			75	5	00	40	00

Duchartre. Large flowers; dark red.

				Ea	ıch	1	.0	10	00
4 to 5 ft.				\$0	35	\$3	00	\$25	00

Eva Rathke. The best red-flowered kind; almost a continual bloomer. Each 10 100



4 to 5 ft.

5 to 6 ft., heavy . .

MOON'S

25 00

40 00

3 00

5 00

TREES

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS, continued

Gustave Mallet. Light pink, bordered with	white.						
One of the best new sorts. Each 10	100						
2 to 3 ft	20 00						
5 to 6 ft., heavy	20 00						
Hendersoni. Compact habit, pink flowers.							
Each 10	100						
3 to 4 ft	\$30 00						
Stelzneri. Rosy pink flowers that are very similar							
to the well-known variety, D. florida.							
Each 10	100						
2 to 3 ft \$0 25 \$2 00	\$18 00						
$3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft.} \dots 35 3 \text{ 00}$							
4 to 5 ft 50 4 00							
5 to 6 ft., heavy 75 5 00	40 00						
Symondsii. Rose and white flowers, beautifully							
contrasted. Each 10 3 to 4 ft	100						
3 to 4 ft	\$25 00						
5 to 6 ft., heavy 75 5 00							
Van Houttei. Clear carmine flowers;	profuse						
bloomer. Each 10	100						
2 to 3 ft							

ELÆAGNUS

Elæagnus Angustifolia. OLEASTER. (L) June. An open bush with silvery leaves and fragrant yellow flowers followed by yellow fruits.

E. longipes; syn., edulis. Japanese Oleaster, Silver Thorn. (D) May. Silver leaves. Profusion of scarlet berries in July.

E. umbellata. (M) The flowers are yellowish white and fragrant, the fruit scarlet and showy. It ripens later than E. parviflora.

Euonymus

A large group of evergreen and deciduous shrubs that show a wide diversity of character. For the evergreen species, see chapter on Evergreen Shrubs, page 17.

Euonymus Bungeanus. (M) Rapid grower with yellow fruits. Bright autumn foliage; splendid for mass effects.

E. elatus. CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. (M) Scarlet foliage in autumn and bright red berries in the fall.

> E. Europaeus. European Burning Bush. (L) May. Most attractive in autumn when covered with orangescarlet seed vessels.

8 to 4 ft. . . \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

EXOCHORDA

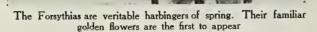
Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL
BUSH. May. A hardy Chinese
shrub of rare merit, with
slender branches and small
leaves. Most beautiful in
bloom when covered with
fragrant clusters of pure
white, starry flowers that are

sometimes an inch in diameter. Admired in all collections and especially adapted for individual planting.

Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft. . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 6 to 8 ft., heavy 1 00 7 50 50 00

FORSYTHIA . GOLDEN BELL

Familiar hardy shrubs that burst into bloom as winter is leaving. The bright golden yellow, starlike flowers wrap themselves along the naked



MOON

TREES

FORSYTHIA, continued

branches in a wealth of bloom that is especially bright and cheerful at such an early season. The "Golden Bells" grow easily, attain a height of 8 feet, and are ornamental in leaf as well as flower. They are useful for almost any purpose, but indispensable in groups and masses.

Forsythia fortunei. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. (M) Erect branches and handsome broad, dark green leaves.

aves. Each 10 100 3 to 4 ft. . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00 4 to 5 ft. . 50 4 00 30 00 6 to 8 ft.,

heavy . . 1 00 7 50

F. intermedia. (L) April. Slender, erect or arching branches, narrow leaves and vigorous grow-

Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft. . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00 5 to 6 ft., heavy . . 75 5 00 40 00

F. suspensa. (M) Characterized by the graceful drooping habit. Frequently planted by itself and for covering arches and trellises.

2 to 3 ft. Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00 35 3 00 20 00 3 to 4 ft. . 5 to 6 ft., heavy . . 6 to 8 ft., 75 5 00 40 00 heavy. . 1 00 7 50 50 00

F. viridissima. (M) April. Erect shoots, spreading branches and bright, glossy green, narrow leaves.

100 Each 10 \$2 00 \$18 00 3 50 25 00 var. variegata. (M) Similar to the above, with variegated leaves. Each \$20 00 2 to 3 ft. \$0.35 \$2.50 3 to 4 ft. . . . 3 50 50

Halesia

Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree

Halesia diptera. (L) June. A southern variety, not reliably hardy north of Philadelphia; beautiful with its fragrant white flowers. Each

H. tetraptera. (L) Drooping branches laden in early spring with fragrant, white flowers resembling Snowdrops. Grows in most any good soil and in shaded places. Is useful, though not reliably hardy north of New York.



Hibiscus, or Althea. In July and August when little else is in flower these bloom abundantly. There are many colors in our large assortment of varieties. For descriptions and prices, see page 48

Hamamelis

Hamamelis Virginica. WITCH-HAZEL. (L) October. A strong grower in any soil, but succeeds best in moist places. Remarkable for small, odd yellow flowers that open just as its leaves are brightening, with autumn tints. Hardy in Canada. Valuable for massing and wild effects.

Each \$3 50 \$25 00 4 to 5 ft. 60 4 00 30 00

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

Althea, or Rose of Sharon

Familiar shrubs, deserving of more popularity than they receive. Altheas will grow almost anywhere from Ontario southward, and their abundance of bloom comes at an almost flowerless time,from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, continued

character and grow about 12 feet in height. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens for hedges. Altheas are one of the best deciduous hedge plants, forming a thick, stout bush, when properly sheared and trained.

See below, names and descriptions of some of the best varieties, with sizes that we can supply.

Prices of Hibiscus, except where otherwise noted

						Ea	ich	1	LO '	100
2 to 3 ft.						\$0	25	\$2	00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.										
4 to 5 ft.							50	3	50	25 00
5 to 6 ft.					۰		75	5	00	35 00
6 to 7 ft.	•	٠	٠			1	00	7	50	40 00

VARIETIES OF HIBISCUS, or ALTHEAS

Alba plena. White with cherry-red center. 6 to 7 ft. Alba simplex. Single white, with cherry-red center. 4 to 5 ft.

Amaranthus. Reddish purple. 3 to 4 ft. Amplissima. Rosy red; early bloomer. 2 to 3 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

Ardens. Purplish blue. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

Boule de Feu. Double red. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. Carnea plena. Flesh color. 4 to 5 ft.

Double Rouge. Very double; dark red. 3 to 4 ft.

Duc de Brabant. Large, dark rose; free blooming. 4 to 5 ft.

Duc de Bretegne. Shaded rose, nearly pink. 3 to 4 ft.

Duchesse de Brabant. Similar to Duc de Brabant; reddish lilac. 4 to 5 ft.

Folia variegata. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs, but not conspicuous in flower.

\$2 00Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$0 25 \$18 00 35 3 00

Grandiflora superba. White, shaded to pink and carmine. 3 to 4 ft.

Joan of Arc. Pure white; very double. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Lady Stanley. White, shaded rose, 4 to 5 ft.

Leopoldii plena. Dwarf; early bloomer; white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Monstrosa. Very large; white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

Pæoniflora. White, with cherry-red center; very floriferous. 4 to 5 ft.

Purpurea simplex. Single purple. 4 to 5 ft.

Totus albus simplex. Large, single, pure white. 2 to 3 ft.

Van Houttei. White, with red center. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

Hippophae

Hippophae rhamnoides. See Buckthorn. (M) A hardy shrub that endures exposure and the unfertile soils of sandy and barren places.

Each \$2 00 \$15 00 . \$0 25

HYDRANGEA

No class of shrubs is better known than the Hydrangea, because they include some of the most showy flowering plants that are found in cultivation. They grow easily, have no insect enemies, and, with the exception of the Hortensis varieties, are reliably hardy. A crowning feature is that they bloom during the comparatively flowerless months of July and August.

Hydrangea arborescens. (S) June and July. A bushy plant from our native woods, with corymbs of white flowers in June and July. It is the most hardy of Hydrangeas, and particularly desirable for planting in shady places.

Each 100 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 5 00 4 to 5 ft., heavy 75

H. hortensis, var. Mariesi. (S) Large handsome foliage. Flat heads of violet-blue, sterile flowers.

var. monstrosa. (S) Blue, larger flowers than the familiar H. Otaksa, mentioned below.

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 4 years . . . $\overset{\mathrm{Each}}{\$0}$ $\overset{10}{\$0}$ $\overset{100}{\$4}$ 00 $\overset{100}{\$30}$ 00

var. Otaksa. (S) June to August. The pink or blue Hydrangea so frequently seen in tubs and vases, heavily laden with numerous large round flower-heads.

Hydrangea hortensa, var. Thomas Hogg. June to August. Similar to the above, with large white flowers. Each

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 4 years \$0.50 \$4.00 \$30.00 H. paniculata. (M) August to September. Foliage and habit similar to the better-known Great-

panicled Hydrangea. Flowers in loose open clusters. Splendid for shrubberies.

Each . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 50 4 00 3 to 4 ft.

var. grandiflora. GREAT-PANICLED HYDRANGEA. (M) From July to September there is no shrub more showy than this favorite Hydrangea, whose branches are bent beneath the weight of the huge white flower clusters; as the season advances the flower panicles change to tints of pink and red. Always dependable.

\$2 50 \$15 00 3 50 25 00 3 to 4 ft. . . . 50 3 to 4 ft., tree form

We have excellent shipping facilities at Trenton, New Jersey, where we get the benefits of quick service and low rates afforded by competing freight and express companies

Hydragea quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. August. Flat flower clusters in August and gorgeous foliage in autumn. These features together with the interesting shape of leaf and attractive habit make this Hydrangea one of the best deco-

acive sili abs				Ea	eh	1	0	10	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.				\$0	50	\$4	00	\$30	00
2 to 3 ft					75	5	00	40	00
3 to 4 ft		٠	٠.	1	00	7	50		

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. (D) July to September. A stiff dense shrub that bears abundant vellow flowers at a time when little else is blooming. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts; grows well in moist, stony ground and shaded places. A small plant, useful at the front of shrubbery borders.

H. Kalmianum. (D) Hardy and suited to dry or exposed positions. Bright attractive foliage.

Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

H. Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. (VD) June until frost. A low, creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden yellow flowers. Well suited for shrubbery and perennial beds.

erennial beds. Each 10 100 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

Ilex verticillata. BLACK ALDER, or WINTERBERRY. (S) A very hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Most ornamental in autumn and winter when covered with brilliant red berries. \$0 50 \$3 50 2 to 3 ft. . .

Jasminum

Jasminum nudiflorum. YELLOW JASMINE. (S) February or March. Hardy only in sheltered places north of Philadelphia; admired for its yellow flowers in the first warm days of spring. 2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

J. officinale. JESSAMINE. Not quite so hardy as the former, but it is popular in the South, where its fragrant white flowers blossom in summer.

KERRIA, or CORCHORUS

Shrubs with tender bright green branches that are ornamental even when divested of leaves. They grow in almost any soil, and do well in open or shaded places. All varieties have attractive foliage, and are invaluable at the front of shrubberies or in groups by themselves. Orange-yellow flowers are borne abundantly in May and sparingly through the summer. All the winter-killing that these plants will receive south of New York City is not apt to hurt them much. It is unfortunate that persons further north cannot depend upon these grand shrubs for mass and border plantings.

Kerria Japonica (simplex). (S) Single flowers. Very floriferous. Each var. argentea variegata. (S) A desirable silvery variegated form, useful for contrasts. var. flore pleno. GLOBE FLOWER. Similar to K. Japonica in appearance with double rosette-like flowers. owers. Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00



Hydrangeas at Glenwood. This is the common dependable sort (Hydrangea paniculata, var, grandiflora), whose white flowers deepen to pinkish tints as autumn advances. For prices see page 48

Ligustrum · Privet

A group of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the California Privet, some most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soil, and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubbery borders and masses their good qualities can be appreciated as well as in the hedges by which they are best known. They are seldom attacked by insects; withstand shearing and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial shapes.

Ligustrum Amurense. Amoor Privet. (L) More hardy than the California Privet. Erect habit; small leaves that are dark lustrous green and remain until long after snow comes. On this account, if for no other reason, they would be desirable. Fine for hedges, mass plantings and general use.

Each 10 100 1.000 2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 \$100 00

L. ciliatum; syn., medium. (M) Spreading habit. One of the hardiest kinds. Drops its leaves early, revealing an abundance of black berries.

L. Ibota. (M) June and July. Arching habit, narrow leaves and fragrant white-flower clusters. Reputed as being the hardiest of all Privets. Also a good hedge plant and splendid shrub for decorative purposes on any lawn. Foliage turns a dark red in the autumn.

Each 10 100 1,000 2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00 \$120 00 3 to 4 ft. . . . 50 3 50 25 00 175 00

var. Regelianum. (S) Similar to the above; branches more dense and twiggy; they droop gracefully and give this variety a distinctly attractive appearance. In autumn the foliage turns a bright red. This plant is unexcelled for shrubbery borders and masses; park plantings and hedges.

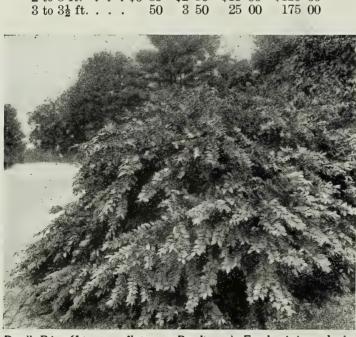
edges. Each 10 100 1,000 2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00 \$120 00 3 to 3½ ft. . . . 50 3 50 25 00 175 00

California Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium L)

Widely known as a hedge plant; it is a vigorous grower anywhere, endures the unnatural conditions of cities and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. The half-evergreen, glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it an ornamental shrub that is generally useful. Not reliably

dy north of Boston. F	Each	10	100	1,000			
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft \$0			\$4 00	\$25 00			
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{2}$ ft		75	5 50	30 00			
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	25	1 00	7 00	40 00			
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft	35	1 25	9 00	50 00			
3 to 4 ft	50	3 50	15 00	75 00			
5 to 6 ft., tree form							
heads 2 to 3 ft.							
broad 1	00	7.50	60 00				

L. ovalifolium, var. aurea variegata. (M) A form with golden variegated leaves.



Regel's Privet (Ligustrum Ibota, var. Regelianum). For description and prices



GLENWOOD NURSERIES



Lonicera · Honeysuckle

A varied genus that includes vines and shrubs. For the vines, see page 65. The bush varieties are in demand for shrubbery groups and borders. They are hardy and grow easily. Their fragrant flowers are admired in spring, but another attraction is the brilliant fruit that follows in the summer and fall.

Lonicera Alberti. Siberian Honeysuckle. (D) June. Half-trailing shrub, with tiny leaves and deliciously fragrant, violet-blue flowers.

L. fragrantissima. (M) April. Small creamy white flowers of a delightful fragrance, borne in profusion. The deep green foliage is retained until winter. Makes a handsome specimen.

L. Morrowi. Japanese Honeysuckle (M) May. An open bush with crooked branches, dark green leaves and small white flowers. The red fruit is especially ornamental and lasts a long while.

L. Standishii; syn., Sinensis. Standish's Honeysuckle. (M) Its attractions are fragrant early flowers, red berries and half evergreen foliage.

L. Tatarica (rubra). TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.
(S) May. A useful old-fashiondd shrub with slender, upright branches. Small, fragrant pink, crimson or blush flowers, followed by attractive red or orange-yellow berries. See illustration.

 2 to 3 ft.
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var. alba. (S) White flowers alone distinguish it from the above.

var. grandiflora. (S) Double pink flowers.

L. xylosteum. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. (M) May. A shapely, erect bush, with distinct dull green leaves. Inconspicuous yellowish white, fragrant flowers.

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0

 2 to 5 ft.
 \$0

 3 to 4 ft.
 \$0

 4 to 5 ft.
 \$0

 3 to 4 ft.
 \$0

 4 to 5 ft.
 \$0

 3 to 4 ft.
 \$0

 4 to 5 ft.
 \$0

 5 to 4 ft.
 \$0

 6 to 5 ft.
 \$0

 7 to 5 ft.
 \$0

 8 to 5 ft.
 \$0

Myrica

Philadelphus

Mock Orange, or Syringa

Well-known shrubs of strong, vigorous habit, that will grow almost anywhere. They are desired for individual planting and for all shrubbery effects. Almost immune from insect enemies and always dependable.

Philadelphus Billardii. (S) June. Blooms a week or two later than other kinds. Is desirable for extending the season.

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00



Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera Tatarica). Prices and descriptions



The flowers of the familiar Mock Orange, or Philadelphus, are similar in all varieties. There are botanical differences, and some are more fragrant than others. The variety grandiflorus pictured here is one of the best

Philadelphus coronarius. GARLAND MOCK ORANGE.						
(S) May. A vigorous, hardy old favorite of erect,						
compact habit. Fragrant early white flowers.						
2 to 3 ft						
var. foliis aureis. Golden Mock Orange. (S)						
Flowers sparingly, but is admired for the golden						
foliage, which is bright throughout the summer.						
A desirable edging to shrubberies.						
Each 10 100						
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00						
14 to 9 ft 50 3 50 30 00						
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 50 3 50 30 00						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers.						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1½ to 2 ft \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 P. grandiflorus. (M) May or June. Forms a large						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1½ to 2 ft \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 P. grandiflorus. (M) May or June. Forms a large spreading bush with graceful, drooping branches;						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1½ to 2 ft \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 P. grandiflorus. (M) May or June. Forms a large spreading bush with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1½ to 2 ft \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 P. grandiflorus. (M) May or June. Forms a large spreading bush with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub.						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1½ to 2 ft \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 P. grandiflorus. (M) May or June. Forms a large spreading bush with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub. Each 10 100						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1½ to 2 ft \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 P. grandiflorus. (M) May or June. Forms a large spreading bush with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub. 2 to 3 ft \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1½ to 2 ft						
P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1½ to 2 ft						

P. inodorus. Scentless Mock Orange. (M) June.

P. Ketelerii. (M) May or June. Fragrant double

4 to 5 ft., heavy \$\frac{\text{Each}}{\text{\$\frac{10}{5}\$ to 6 ft., heavy 50}} \frac{\text{Each}}{\text{\$\frac{10}{5}\$ 00}} \frac{\text{\$\frac{100}{\$\frac{25}{5}\$ 00}}}{\text{\$\frac{25}{5}\$ 00}}

 $\begin{smallmatrix} 10\\2&50\end{smallmatrix}$

100 20 00

Almost identical with the above.

white flowers.

52

Philadelphus laxus. (L) Strong grower, lar	\mathbf{g} e						
fragrant flowers; very desirable. A new v	a-						
riety of unusual promise. Sometimes the flower	rs						
are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.							
Each 10 16	0						
2 to 3 ft	00						
3 to 4 ft 50 3 50 25	00						
var. Mont Blanc. (S) June. Upright growth							
small leaves and fragrant flowers.							
Each 10 100							
2 to 3 ft	00^{-}						
3 to 4 ft 50 4 00 30	00						
P. Nepalensis. (M) June. Leaves slightly tint	ed						
with yellow. Each 10 100	0						
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	00						
2 to 3 ft	00						
P. nivalis. (S) June. Small white flowers of e							
ceptional purity. Each 10 100							
2 to 3 ft \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20	00						
4 to 5 ft 50 4 00 30	00						
P. pubescens. (L) June. Large handsome leaves							
and scentless flowers. Each 10 100							
2 to 3 ft	00						
3 to 4 ft 35 3 00 25	00						

Photinia

Photinia						
	s, succee					
bright	autumn f	oliage.	Usefu	ul for 1	iatura	l and
	owing ma	-	_		Each	
4 to 8	ft			\$1	0 50	\$3 50

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S Rhamnus Caroliniana. Indian Cherry. (L).

P	oten	til	la
1	Otti	CII.	LU

Potentilla fruticosa.	SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. (D)
All summer its low-s	preading branches are bright
	and narrow, fuzzy leaves.
Grows in dry or wet	t soils and stony places.

							Each		
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.				5			\$0.35	\$2	50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.					٠		50	3	5()

Prunus

Prunus besseyi. WESTERN SAND CHE	RRY, or	Rоску
Mountain Dwarf Cherry. (S).	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., heavy	. \$0.75	\$5.00

P. Pissardi. Purple-Leaved Plum. (L) A little
tree with dark purple leaves that keep their lus-
trous coloring even through the summer and
fall. Small pinkish white flowers cover it.

								$-\mathbf{E}\varepsilon$	ıch	1	.0
4 to 5	ft.							\$0	75	\$5	00

P. triloba. Double-flowering Plum. (M) May. A strong-growing, hardy shrub, with delicate pink, double flowers and slender branches. Very ornamental.

										Est	re.	1	17
3	to	4	ft.							\$0	50	\$4	00

Ptelea · Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata. (L) June. Bright shining foliage, clusters of white flowers succeeded by an abundance of ornamental seed-vessels that cling tenaciously for a long while. Suited for mass plantings.

var. aurea.	Goi	LDEN	Нор	TREE.	(L) Jui	ne.
				Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft				. \$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft						

Pyrus

CHOKE BERRY. (L) May. Pyrus arbutifolia. Clusters of small white flowers, succeeded in August by bright red berries that remain until winter. Bright crimson autumn foliage.

4	to 5	ft.			•			50	4	00	30	00
2	to 3	ft.									\$20	

P. floribunda. FLOWERING CRAB, or RED CHOKE BERRY. (L) Flowers white tinted with red, borne in abundance.

Each 4 to 5 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

Rhamnus

A group of large-growing shrubs or trees that are well suited for mass and border plantings, especially in public grounds where subjected to abuse. Grows in city atmosphere and in partial shade. Have ornamental berries in the autumn.

			10	100
5 to 6 ft	\$	0 75	\$5 00 8	840 00
R. catharticus.		(L)	June and	July.
Often used for	hedges.	Each	10	100

often us	ed fo	or h	edg	ges.	Each	ì	10	100	
2 to 3 f	t				 \$0.20	\$1	50	\$12 00	
								20 00	
5 to 6 f	t				 50	4	00	30 00	
6 to 7 f									

Rhodora

Rhodora Canadensis. (D)	April.	Showy ros	e- and
purple-colored flowers.		Each	10
1 to 1½ ft		\$0.75	\$6 00

Rhodotypus

Rhodotypus kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. (S) A highly desirable shrub for almost any purpose, growing in all soils and succeeding as far north as Massachusetts. Resembles the Kerria in leaf and appearance. The graceful branches bear single white flowers in May and sparingly through the summer. Black berries follow in the fall.

					E	ach		10	10	()
2 to 3 ft.					*0	35	\$2	50	\$20	00
3 to 4 ft.						50	3	50	25	00

Rhus · Sumac and Mist Tree

The old-fashioned Mist Tree, or Smoke Bush (R. Cotinus), is familiar on many old-time lawns; but the sumacs until lately have not been extensively used. They are splendid subjects for mass plantings and natural effects, because they are hardy, strong growers and possessed of beautiful foliage. The leaves of the cut-leaved sorts are as delicate as ferns. In autumn they all turn most gorgeous colors.

Rhus Cotinus. MIST, or SMOKE TREE. July.

2 to	0 8	3 ft				0	۰	 		\$20 00	
3 to	o 4	l ft.	 •	۰	۰	٠		50			

R.	Cotinoides.	Cı	TTIE	AM	t We	00D.	(L).		Each
	5 to 7 ft	٠							. \$1 00
D	olahra was		Taci	ni	nta	Ct	T/D T T3 A	TTTT	STITLE

ic. glavia,	vai.	1ac	шта	ica.	(701	-1,12	AVED	DUMAU.
(M).								! Each	10
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ f	t							\$0 35	\$2.50
2 to 2\frac{1}{2} f	t		_					60	5 00

					-	-			 	
R.	hirta.	(L).							Fach	
		19 ft				-			Each \$1.25	

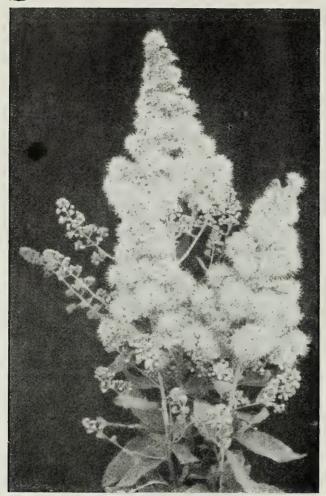
R.	Typhina.	STAGHORN SUMAC.	Each	10
	3 to 5 ft.		. \$0 50	\$4 00

var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumac. (L) This is one of the prettiest kinds.

						Each	10
4 to 6 ft						\$0 75	\$5 00

R. semilata	a, var.	Osbeckii.	CHINESE	SUMAC.	(M).
				T 1	7.0

										aen –		
5 to 6	6 ft.	٠		٠	٠	٠		٠	, \$(75	\$6	00



Spirea Douglasi. The Spireas Billardi, Salicifolia and Tomentosa have similar flowers. They are conspicuous as summer-flowering shrubs and are especially desirable in mass and natural plantings

Ribes . Flowering Currants

Prized for their wealth of fragrant, small bright flowers in early spring, and for their hardiness.

Ribes aureum. MISSOURI GOLDEN, or BUFFALO CURRANT. (S) May. Golden yellow flowers.

3 to 4 ft. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10 R. Gordonianum. Gordon's Currant. (S) May.

Roses

The bush Roses described on page 62 are frequently used in shrubbery groups and borders, and always show to advantage in such collections, especially in beautiful Japanese Sweetbrier Rose, Rosa rugosa. Look for it on page 62.

Rubus

Rubus odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. (M) A strong, hardy native shrub that is highly valued for wild and mass plantings. Also for banks and steep terraces, where it takes root and spreads rapidly. Endures shaded places.

Sambucus · Elder

Shrubs of strong growth and easy cultivation, that are ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage. Excellent for masses; desirable for wild effects and valuable for shaded places.

Sambucus Canadensis. Common Elder. (M)
White flowers in June. Edible black berries in
July and August. Each 10 100

S. nigra, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. (S) May. Attractive throughout the season, and gives a tone of contrast in all plantings. Probably the most showy golden-leaved shrub, retaining its color all summer. In winter its yellow twigs show brightly too.

var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. (M).

S. racemosa, var. plumosa aurea. Fern-like golden foliage.

4 to 5 ft., heavy 75 cts. each

SPIREA

Indispensable shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited to almost every purpose.

Spiræa argentea; syn., canescens. (M) June to August. Panicles of white bloom; useful in the lower and wilder portions of the lawn.

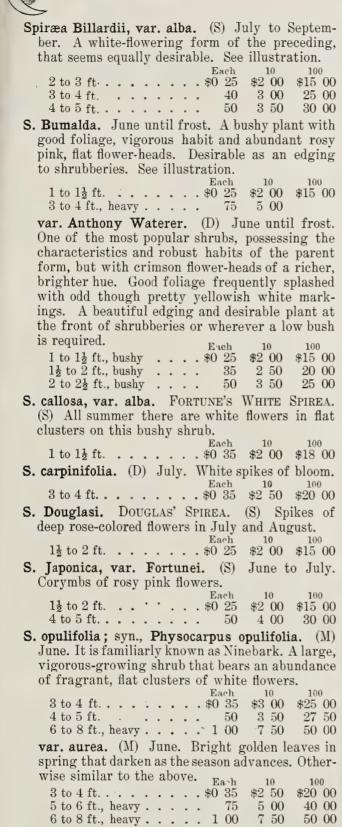
54

Spiræa Billardii. (M) July to September. Sparsely twigged; erect branches, crowned with narrow dense spikes of bright pink flowers. A strong grower; useful in shrubberies. This variety will also be found suitable for moist places and wild or natural plantings. See illustration above.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MOON'S

TREES



S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. (M) Early May. A hardy old-fashioned erect shrub that is still popular. As the leaves are opening small snow-white double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. The little leaves color brilliantly in

Each

50

. . \$0 35

10

3 50

100

\$20 00

25 00

Spiræa Reevesiana.	(M) La	ast of May.	Beautiful
clusters of white flo	rets wh	ich bend th	e branches
gracefully and cov	er them	completel	y. Similar
to S. Van Houttei.	See illu	stration.	

						10	
2 to 3 ft					\$0.35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy.					50	3 50	25 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy.					75	5 00	35 00
var. flore pleno.	Γ)ou	bl	е	flowers	alone	distin-
guish it from the	ab	ov	е.		Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft					\$0.35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy.							
. rotundifolia. (M))	Ju	ne	Э.	Distin	ct and	hardy,
* 1 1 1 (4		-			7177		

S. rotundifolia. (M) June. Distinct and hardy, with white flowers and roundish leaves, remaining fresh until late in the fall.

*	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft	. \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
S. salicifolia, var. alba. W	ILLOW-I	LEAVED	SPIREA.
(S) June to September.			
fond of wet ground, but			
where. Useful for mass	ses and	wild	effects.
White. See illustration.	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft	. 35	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	. 50	3 50	30 00
(0)	T., 1.,	4- 0	4 1

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIREA. (S) April and May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small white flowers that crowd along its slender branches and shine as snow through the light green feathery foliage. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading in autumn with brilliant tones of orange and scarlet.

Each 10 100



Spiraa Van Houttei. A most graceful and beautiful shrub with a wealth of lovely flowers in May. Spiraa Reevesiana is very similar

3 to 4 ft.

autumn.

2 to 3 ft..

MOON'S TREES	
O_{-1} I_{-1} I_{-1} I_{-1} I_{-1} I_{-1} I_{-1} I_{-1} I_{-1}	

Spiræa tomentosa.	HARDHACK.	(S) July	to Sept.
Flowers in deep p	oink panicles	. Valued	for low
places and wild eff	fects. $_{ m Eac}$	eh 10	100
2 to 3 ft	\$0	25 \$2 00	\$15 OO

S. Van Houttei. (M) May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit, with handsome foliage. The profusion of bloom weighs the slender branches and covers the bush with a beautiful canopy of white. Desirable from any standpoint. See illustration.

CC	; LL	ıu	DOLG	ation.			Ea	cn	1	0	10	Ю
2	to	3	ft.,	heavy			\$0	25	\$2	00	\$15	00
3	to	4	ft.,	heavy				50	3	50	25	00
4	to	5	ft.,	heavy				75	5	00	35	00

Staphylea

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. (S) A thick shrub, with graceful branches and small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern, and turns bronze-red in late summer and autumn. In June, small, inconspicuous fragrant flowers line the branches.

								10	
2 to 3 ft.				. \$0	25	\$2	00	\$18	00
3 to 4 ft.									

Stuartia

Styrax

Symphoricarpus

Small native shrubs that are much used in shaded places and open masses. They grow well in almost any soil, are quite hardy and very ornamental, especially so when covered with berries in fall and winter. They grow 3 to 6 feet in height, have small leaves and slender branches.

Symphoricarpus Hyerii. A white-fruited variety we obtained from France. It has better and more lasting foliage than the other sorts.

S. racemosus. Snowberry. July and August. Small red flowers succeeded by abundant white berries.

erries. Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00

S. vulgaris; syn., rubra. CORAL-BERRY. July. Similar in character to the above; useful in the same ways. Purplish red berries in autumn. See illustration below.

var. variegatus. The leaves are variegated with golden yellow and green.

SYRINGA · THE LILACS

The Lilac among shrubs is like the maple among trees, "the most common and most indispensable." In many dooryards the neglected Lilacs continue to bloom with a fragrance and beauty that is surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old-fashioned gardens, their popularity increases: no shrubbery mass is complete without them. They are hardy, robust plants that do well and flower abundantly with little care. The large collection we offer embraces tall and low-growing shrubs; kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks.



Symphoricarpus vulgaris, var. rubra. Coral-berry. One of the best shrubs for shady places. See above

Syringa Chinensis, syn., Rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC (M) May. A hybrid variety of merit. Has arching branches and large, loose, reddish purple flower-plumes that are variable in color. The narrow leaves differ from any other Lilacs.
3 to 4 ft \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00 var. alba. (M) A white-flowering variety of the above, with the same general characteristics. It looks very similar to the old-fashioned com-
mon white Lilac. 2 to 3 ft
leathery leaves. It is quite hardy, and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are
through blooming. Each 10 100 5 to 6 ft., heavy \$0 75 \$5 00 \$40 00 6 to 7 ft., heavy 1 00 7 50 50 00
S. Josikæa. CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC. (M) Late in May. A distinct type of tall growth with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers.
3 to 4 ft 50 cts. each S. Pekinensis. (L) June. Small narrow leaves,
S. Pekinensis. (L) June. Small narrow leaves, vellowish white flowers. 6 to 8 ft., heavy \$1 each
S. Persica, var. alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Has
slender arching branches and narrow leaves, a
profuse bloomer Each 10 2 to 3 ft
S. villosa. (S) A distinct type with late rosy pink flowers in large panicles. The foliage resembles that of the Chionanthus (White Fringe) and the plant is very bushy. 1½ to 2 ft
S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. (M) May. The well-known old-fashioned Lilac so often seen in gardens. It is hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. The medium large panicles of bluish purple flowers are very attractive and useful for house decorations. 2 to 3 ft

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS

var. alba. Common White Lilac. (M) May.

Its general character is similar to the above.

7 50

Each

. \$0.50

\$3 50

3 to 4 ft., heavy clumps . . 1 00

Flowers white.

3 to 4 ft. . . .

These flower abundantly, and their sweet fragrance scents the air about the second week in May. They grow to be 6 to 8 feet in height. See below names and descriptions of some of the best varieties, with sizes that we can supply.

Unless otherwise noted, prices of all the varieties of Syringa vulgaris will be as follows:

							Ea	ach]	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	-					٠	\$0	35	\$3	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.								50	4	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.								75	6	00
3 to 4 ft							1	00	7	50



Lilac (Syringa). The flowers of all varietes are similar, differing principally in size, color and form

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS, continued **Abel Carriere.** Double, very large, pale blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft.

Alphonse Lavelle. Large panicles of double violetblue flowers. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Belle de Nancy. Double white flowers that are tinged with purple. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

Charles X. A strong grower with loose trusses of reddish purple flowers. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Large panicles of single pure white flowers. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Insignis rubra. Buds dark red, opening into rosy purple flowers. One of the best. 3 to 4 ft.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Semi-double pure white flowers in medium-sized clusters. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Madame Lemoine. Fine double white variety. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Michael Buchner. Large panicles. Pale lilac. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.

Ranunculæflora flore pleno. An uncommon variety with double pale blue flowers.

4 to 5 ft. \$0 75 \$5 00

Rubra de Marley. Single, rich rosy purple flowers that are borne abundantly. Resembles the common purple lilac and is very desirable.

					-Ea	ch	1	LO
3 to 4 ft.	 				\$0	50	\$4	00
3 to 4 ft.,								
5 to 6 ft.								

Souvenir de Ludwig Spæth. The single flowers are dark purple and distinct from other kinds. 2½ to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.



TREES



Tamarix · Tamarisk

Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth; clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red, they are hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders and valuable for seaside planting.

Tamarix Africana.	May.	The	first	to	flower.
Sea-green foliage.	E				
$3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft.} \dots$	 \$0	35	\$2 5	0	\$18 00

T. Gallica. (L) May to July. Lighter green foliage and later in flower than Africana.

VIBURNUMS

In this group are included the Snowballs, which give in spring the same showy effect produced by Hydrangeas in the fall. Viburnums are especially hardy; grow quickly and are particularly free from the attacks of injurious insects. They are invaluable in shrubbery borders; desirable as specimens and useful in all plantings.

Viburnum cassinoides. WITHE-ROD. Very hardy. Flowers creamy white. Well suited for moist places and shrubbery borders.

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. (L) May. A hand-some native shrub, with glossy green leaves and white flowers that ripen into black berries.

 1½ to 2 ft.
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V. lantana. WAYFARING TREE. (L) May and June. White flower-clusters succeeded by red fruits that later turn to black. Good foliage and desirable for dry places and limestone soils.

deep green leaves, similar to V. dentatum, but blooming a few weeks later. Each 10 100 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00 2 to 3 ft. . 35 3 00 25 00

V. Opulus; syn., Oxycoccus. High-bush Cranberry. (M) May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Valued for the brilliant red berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter.

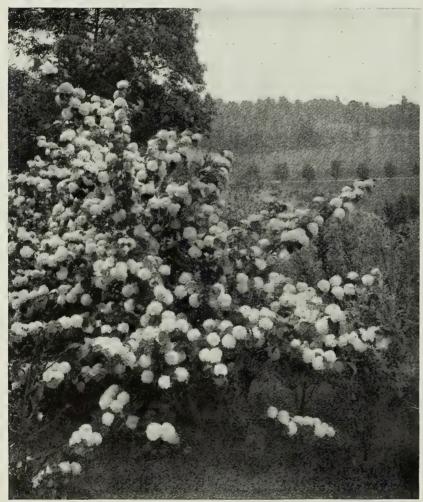
2 to 3 ft. . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 4 to 5 ft., heavy . . 75 5 00 40 00 5 to 6 ft., heavy . . 1 00 7 50 50 00

V. Opulus, var. nana. DWARF CRANBERRY BUSH. (D) Very low-growing. Suitable for the fronts of shrubberies and as an edging. Each 10 100

6 to 10 in., bushy . . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 ar. sterile. GUELDER ROSE.

var. sterile. GUELDER ROSE. (M) May. The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere and always flowers so abundantly. Closely resembles *V. opulus*, but does not have the ornamental fruits.

	Ea	ch	1	0	100		
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	\$0	25	\$2	00	\$15	00	
3 to 4 ft.,							
heavy		50	3	50	25	00	
4 to 5 ft.,							
heavy		75	5	00	35	00	
neavy		io	0	00	00	00	



Japan Snowball (Viburnum plicatum). A neat habit and the fact that this Snowball is almost immune from insect pests has made it surpass the old-fashioned Snowball (Viburnum Opulus, var. sterile) in popularity. It is a grand sight in bloom, whether as individual plant or in the shrubbery border. (See page 59)

Viburnum Sieboldi. SIEBOLD'S VIBURNUM. (M) Pyramidal clusters of white flowers.

V. tomentosum. SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. (S)
May. An elegant shrub with beautiful dark
green leaves. White flowers, borne in flat clusters, followed by decorative red berries, that
later change to black.

Each 10 100

var. plicatum. JAPAN SNOWBALL. (S) May. One of the best ornamental shrubs, similar in habit to the above. It bears abundant white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in the deep green leaves.

Each 10 100



Viburnum tomentosum, or single Japan Snowball. Excepting for the flowers this variety cannot be distinguished from the Viburnum plicatum. In the fall the foliage turns a bright crimson

Hardy Garden Roses

The beauty of the Rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys, and the demand for hardy garden Roses, is annually increasing. In old-fashioned gardens, in borders, along garden walks, or on arbors, the sweet perfumes of blooming Roses is a source of constant delight to all who grow them. We make a specialty of Roses for garden and home planting, and our assortment has been made up especially for that purpose and includes only such varieties as will thrive under home conditions and have proved satisfactory in such places.

Prices of Roses. The prices of our Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea, Moss, Damask, Penzance, year plants, from 6-inch pots. All varieties marked thus (†) we can supply in unpotted stock that is just as good, but will take longer to get started, at 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

The list here offered comprises a general assortment of this ever-popular class of hardy Roses. The varieties listed cover all the desirable and distinct shades, and are superior in size, hardiness, vigor, and productiveness. As far as possible, varieties are on their own roots, but it is necessary to bud some kinds on other stock. In planting budded stock, great care should be taken to have the "bud" at least 2 inches below the surface, so the stock will not "sucker up."

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, globular.

Alfred K. Williams. Carmine-red; full and perfect form.

†Anne de Diesbach (Glory of France). Carmine; large, hardy and fragrant.

†Baron de Bonstetten. Dark velvety red; large, fragrant flowers.

†Baroness Rothschild. Rich satiny pink; magnificent.

Charles Lefebvre. Velvety crimson; very large. R. B. Cant. Deep crimson, with dark shading.

Captain Hayward. Bright crimson-carmine; a distinct shade and very fragrant.

†Clio. Flesh color with rosy pink center; fine form.

Duke of Edinburgh. Bright crimson; large and double.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich crimson shaded with dark maroon.

†Fisher Holmes. Rich velvety crimson.

Francois Michelon. Deep rose, reverse of petals silvery.

†Frau Karl Druschki. Fine white; large, perfect and fragrant; strong grower.

†General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson; old time favorite.

Gloire de Margottin. Dazzling scarlet.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, highly perfumed. †John Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; cupped and well formed.

Louis van Houtte. Red; one of the best.

†Mabel Morrison. Pure white, flushed pink in autumn.

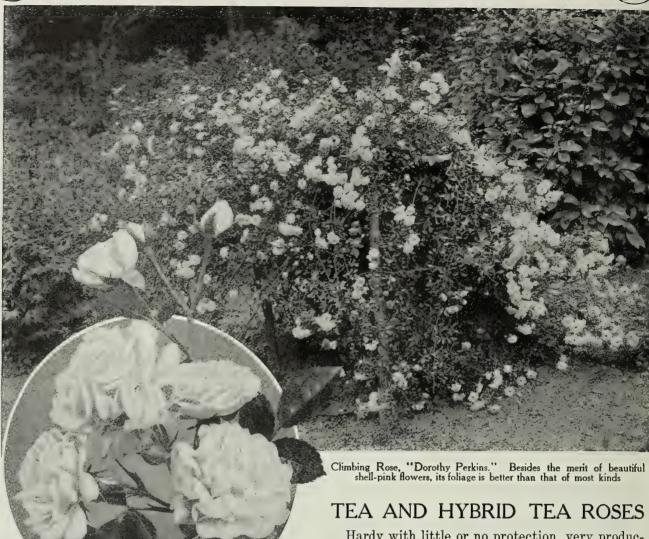
Madame Gabriel Luizet. Fine satiny rose.

†Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused carmine.

Marchioness of Lorne. Rich rose, shaded with carmine.

†Margaret Dickson. One of the finest white hybrids. †Marie Bauman. Bright carmine; large, perfectly formed.

†Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine; large bloom, vigorous grower.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

†Madame Victor Verdier. Rich cherry-red.

†Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink; large, full.

†Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded to pale flesh.

†Paul Neyron. Very large, deep rose; full and double; a favorite.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, with black shadings.

Rhodocanachi. Rose, shaded pink; full and very fragrant.

Tom Wood. Large cherry-red flowers.

†Ulrich Brunner. Bright cerise-red; large and full.

†Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine; large, showy.

Hardy with little or no protection, very productive, and, as a rule, with brilliant colors and delightful fragrance.

Belle Siebrecht (Mrs. J. W. Grant). Brilliant pink, fine form, prolific bloomer.

Captain Christy. Large double buds of deep flesh color; constant bloomer.

Etoile de France. Velvety crimson, center red; bloom large.

Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur-yellow; fine form. Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright rich scarlet, very showy; lavish bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, tinted with lemon center.

Killarney. Flesh white to pink, buds long and pointed; bloom large.

La France. Clear satiny pink; large and full. Liberty. Brilliant crimson; very floriferous.

Madam Abel Chatenay. Carmine-rose, shaded with salmon; free bloomer.

Madam Jules Grolez. Bright china-rose; large and full.

Prices of Roses. The prices of all our Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea, Moss, Damask, Penzance, Noisette and Austrian Roses is 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100, for strong two-year plants from 6-inch pots. All varieties marked thus (†) we can also supply in unpotted stock that is just as good, but will take longer to get started, at 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.



TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Maman Cochet. Deep rose-pink, beautiful in bud and flower.

Marie Van Houtte. Center yellow, petals tipped with rose; large and full; a continual bloomer.

Mildred Grant. Silvery white; blooms of enormous size lasting a long time in good condition.

Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson, fine long buds; very attractive.

Reine Marie Henriette. Deep cherry-red; a good climbing variety.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Flesh shaded white; flowers large and full.

Sunset. Deep apricot-yellow; good size and free bloomer.

Viscountess Folkstone. Creamy pink; very floriferous; a grand rose.

White Maman Cochet. White, fine in bud.

MOSS ROSES

The beauty of this type of Roses consists largely in the delicate mossy covering surrounding the bud. Large and extremely hardy.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large and full. Beautifully mossed and very fragrant.

Crested. Pink, finely crested; very distinct.
Crimson Globe. Deep crimson; large and full.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose, foliage often variegated.

DAMASK ROSES

Cabbage (Common Rose). Rosy pink, large and full. †Madame Plantier. Pure white; very hardy and reliable. Profuse bloomer in June. A favorite for cemetery use.

PENZANCE, BRIER ROSES

Lady Penzance. Fragrant foliage and flower. Beautiful copperish yellow.

Lord Penzance. Very fragrant. Flowers ecru with tones of lemon-yellow in the center.

NOISETTE ROSES

Although this group requires more protection than the Hybrid Perpetuals they are of considerable importance as they bloom freely throughout the year. The flowers are borne in clusters and are of good form.

Coquette des Alpes. White shaded with carmine. Coquette des Blanches. Pure white.

AUSTRIAN, OR YELLOW ROSES

These require little or no pruning. Simply remove any dead and useless wood.

†Persian Yellow. Very showy bright yellow flowers of medium size.

†Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun). The new hardy yellow Rose. Flowers full and globular; very fragrant.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Baby Rambler; syn., Dwarf Crimson Rambler,
Norbert Levavasseur. A compact new dwarf
variety that does not exceed 18 inches in height,
covered with a wealth of crimson flowers that
last a long time.

Hermosa. An old-time favorite that bears bright pink flowers and blooms persistently.

MEMORIAL, or EVERGREEN ROSES

Roses of this family are of a trailing habit, very hardy and recommended for covering walls, rocks, rough ground or for any purpose for which a creeping Rose is desired. They are much used for mass plantings, to produce wild, natural effects.

Manda's Triumph. Large, abundant clusters of medium double, pure white flowers. Each 2-yr., strong field-grown \$0 35 \$2 50

South Orange Perfection. Clusters of small double flowers, pink in the bud, changing to white as they open.

Each 10 100

1-yr. field-grown \$0 20 \$1 50 2-yr. strong field-grown . . . 35 2 50 \$18 00

Universal Favorite. Vigorous variety with a profusion of immense double flowers of beautiful rose-color.

Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. Beautiful small glossy evergreen foliage. A grand trailer over all sorts of places. Fragrant, single waxy white flowers are borne profusely in June.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. Well known and popular. A strong, rapid grower that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small double crimson flowers in great profusion. There is nothing finer for trailing over verandas, walls, pillars, etc.

2-yr. strong field-grown . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00 2-yr. potted 50 4 00 35 00 Extra-strong, potted 75 6 00

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Rich creamy white flowers, sometimes blush. A vigorous grower, blooming abundantly and persistently almost until frost.

Prices of Roses. The prices of all our Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea, Moss, Damask, Penzance, Noisette and Austrian Roses is 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100, for strong two-but will take longer to get started, at 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued Dawson. Considered by some to be as valuable as the Crimson Rambler. Large clusters of semidouble bright carmine flowers. Strong grower. 2- and 3-yr. strong field-grown. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00 Dorothy Perkins. A splendid sort with beautiful shell-pink flowers, full, large and double. The trusses often contain 30 or 40 individual flowers. Bright foliage that keeps fresh better than most kinds do. Each 1-yr. 2- and 3-yr. 35 2 50 18 00 Lady Gay. Similar in habit to Crimson Rambler; owers rose-pink. Each 10 2-yr., field-grown \$0 50 \$4 60 flowers rose-pink. Multiflora Japonica. See under Bush Roses. Philadelphia Rambler. Similar to the Crimson Rambler, deeper and brighter in color. 2-yr., potted \$0 50 \$4 00 Pink Rambler. Similar to the other Ramblers but has pink flowers. Each 2-yr, field-grown. . . \$0 35

Pink Roamer. Trailing habit; pink flowers. 2-yr., strong field-grown . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00

Queen Alexandra. A new sort that resembles the well-known Crimson Rambler, but is lighter in color. Dior. Each 10 100 2-yr., strong field-grown . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00 Royal Cluster. Double white, medium size, prolific bloomer. 2-yr., strong field-grown 35 2 50 Ruby Queen. Deep ruby-red. Each 2 50 White Rambler. Perfectly hardy, strong vigorous grower, with white flowers. Each 2-yr., field-grown \$0 35 \$2 50 Yellow Rambler. Large clusters of good-sized deep yellow flowers, fading to a creamy white as the flower matures.

BUSH ROSES

These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings, as well as in groups by themselves.

Lucida. Single, bright pink flowers in June. Attractive red branches and plump red fruits in winter. Each

2 to 3 ft., 2-yr. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00 Multiflora. Covered in June with very fragrant clusters of small semi-double flowers. Valuable in shrubbery borders and to produce a wild

> Each 3 to 4 ft., 3-yr. . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00

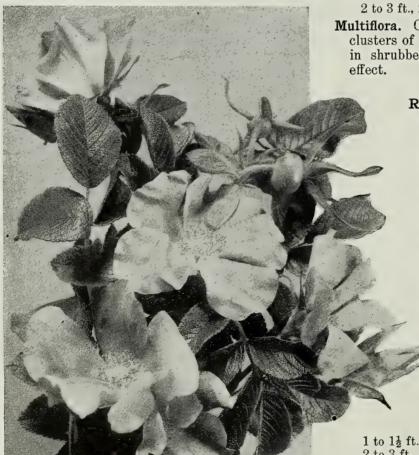
Rosa rugosa. Japanese Rose. A splendid bush or shrub with an attractive appearance almost all the year. The foliage alone would make it a valuable lawn plant even if it did not have other desirable qualities, because the rich, dark green wrinkled leaves are handsome even until late in the fall. In May pretty single pink or white flowers are dotted among the beautiful leaves. After the first burst of bloom has passed an intermittent display is kept up until frost. Meanwhile the

first-born flowers have ripened into tiny tomato-like seed-vessels of gorgeous scarlet color. This Rose grows very easily and is a magnificent thing to mass in shrubbery borders or to plant in beds by itself, or for use in almost any kind of landscape

25 00

Setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. Single deep rose-colored flowers. A splendid sort for natural planting. It blooms lavishly in June. Each \$1 50

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 1-yr. \$0 20 3 to 5 ft., 2- and 3-yr. . . 35 2 50 18 00



Rosa rugosa, a splendid Bush Rose, for colony or group planting. All summer the single flowers shine from a setting of beautiful dark green leaves and later give place to bright red seed-vessels that look like tiny tomatoes



Wistarias There is little difference in the flowers of the various sorts excepting in color. See page 66

Ornamental Vines

Climbing Vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff bold angles of new buildings and give shade and flowers over porches and trellises. They are cheerful and cooling in climbing over bowers and summer-houses, and wild and natural in running over trees and stumps. In shaded places and beneath old trees where grass will not grow, they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly neglected places and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

ACTINIDIA arguta. A vigorous, rapid-growing Japanese vine, with glossy leathery leaves and greenish white flowers, succeeded by greenish yellow fruits. Fine for covering arbors, trellises, walls, and to produce wild effects.

flowers and handsome foliage. It is a strong, rapid grower and desirable plant. Remarkably free from insect enemies, and excellent for trellises, slow buildings, fences and the like.

 1½ to 2 ft., 1-yr.
 .
 .
 \$0 25
 \$2 00
 \$12 00

 3 to 5 ft., 2-yr., strong
 .
 .
 35
 2 50
 20 00

 Potted plants
 .
 .
 .
 50
 4 00

AKEBIA quinata. It is a hardy, quick-growing vine that is graceful and handsome. Has small, five-lobed half evergreen leaves and fragrant purplish brown or chocolate-colored flowers.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER.

A hardy native vine of strong rapid growth. The large handsome leaves are deeply cut into five lobes, hence the name "Five Finger" is often given to it. In autumn, the foliage turns a beautiful rich crimson. Berries blue, produced in ample panicles. An excellent vine for arbors, fences, trellises, walls and for running up trees and over stumps. A handsome and graceful species.

Graceful species.

| 1½ to 2½ ft., 1-yr. | \$0 20 \$1 50 \$12 00 Potted plants | \$50 4 00 |
| Var. Engelmanni. | Practically identical with A.

var. Engelmanni. Practically identical with A. quinquefolia. It clings a little more tenaciously to a support, and grows a little more strongly.

1½ to 2½ ft., 1-yr. \$0 20 \$1 50 \$12 00 \$15

var. muralis. Resembles A. quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni, but is more slender and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves that are whitened beneath.

Each 10 100

3 to 5 ft., 2-yr. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 Potted plants , 50 4 00

Ampelopsis tricolor; syn., heterophylla elegans.

Leaves resemble in shape those of grapes and are curiously spotted with tints of pink, white and green.

Each 10 100

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 1- and 2-yr. . . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

A. Veitchii; syn., tricuspidata. Japanese, or Boston Ivy. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is a quite hardy rapid grower. The leaves are strung thickly and overlap one another in a mat of fresh shining green that turns a brilliant red in autumn. It is the most popular Ivy for covering buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities.

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A strong, hardy-growing tropical-looking vine with handsome light green leaves 8 to 12 inches across. It will give a quick dense shade, and is much used on arbors and trellises. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe.

Strong potted plants . . . \$1 00 \$7 50 \$60 00

BIGNONIA. TRUMPET VINE. These are familiar strong-growing vines, with deep, rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers in early summer. They are very desirable for covering summer houses, training over arbors and to climb over trees, rocks and rustic bridges. Bignonias will grow in almost any soil and are hardy, except in the coldest climates. We offer the two varieties that follow.

B. grandiflora. TRUMPET VINE. July. The orangered flowers are larger and earlier than *B.* radicans, and it is a more bushy grower.

B. radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. July to September. Our native species with deep scarlet flowers. It is a familiar old-fashioned vine that clings tenaciously and grows rapidly to tall heights.

2-yr. and 3-yr. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

C. scandens. BITTERSWEET. A native vine that is especially ornamental in fall and winter, with brilliant orange and scarlet fruits.

CLEMATIS

Familiar vines that flower profusely and are in demand for covering porches, trellises and arbors, and to climb over posts and fences. From a long list of varieties we have selected the following as the most desirable.



Clematis Henryi. See description below

Clematis paniculata. It is a strong, luxuriant grower, with light green foliage that is handsome in itself. At the close of August innumerable star-like flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white. We recommend it for planting anywhere around the house and for covering posts, fences, walls and stumps.

Potted plants \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS

Extra-strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100

Duchess of Edinburgh. Pure white, double flowers.

Henryi. Large, creamy white and handsome. See illustration above.

Jackmani. Next to *C. paniculata*, this is the most popular variety, with rich royal-purple flowers two inches across, borne abundantly in June and occasionally afterwards.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Rose.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Deep, rich crimson, large flowers.

Romona. Very large, deep sky-blue flowers. A desirable new sort.

Ville de Lyon. Bright red. Well-formed flowers and very good variety.

DOLICHOS Japonica. JAPANESE KUDZU VINE. An extremely rapid-growing vine that has been known to make 40 to 60 feet of growth a year. It is an especially desirable thing for quick effects and useful for hiding unsightly objects. The leaves are large and handsome.

Potted plants \$0 50 \$4 00

MOON'S

EUONYMUS radicans. CREEPING EUONYMUS. An evergreen species with small glossy leaves. Grows slowly to a height of 20 or 30 feet. Clings tenaciously to walls or rocks, for which it makes a splendid cover. Easily kept under control and on this account suited for low walls.

						10	
3 to 1 ft.					\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12 00
$\overline{1}$ to 2 ft.							
2 to 3 ft.							

var. variegata. Differs from the above in that it has pretty creamy white markings on the leaves that make it valuable for contrasts.

													1(
34	to	1	ft.		E.				\$0	20	\$1	50	\$12	00
ĩ	to	2	ft.				٠			25	2	00	15	00

HEDERA Helix. ENGLISH IVY. A familiar evergreen vine, with thick dark green foliage. It grows in almost any soil and is fond of shady places. The young and immature wood sometimes winter-kills in localities north of New York, but it is not so much the cold as the bright late winter suns that kill it. Much used to cover buildings, rocks, trunks of trees, trellis work, graves, and as an evergreen carpet beneath

trees in places where grass will not grow. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,

1-yr.,field-

grown . \$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 3 to 5 ft., 3-

yr., heavy field-grown . 25 2 00 15 00 4 to 5 ft., heavy

potted plants 35 2 50 20 00 5 to 7 ft., heavy

potted plants 50 4 00 30 00

JASMINUM. The two varieties described on page 49 are sometimes trained over arbors, trellises and used as vines are used.

LONICERA · Honeysuckle

Favorite vines with flowers of delicious fragrance. Strong, rapid growers in any soil or location. They are well adapted for all trellis work, for climbing over arbors and verandas, for training to posts and along fences. They are beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in wild and natural ways. The vines take root where they touch the ground; this habit suits them for creeping over dumps and unsightly places, and for retaining soil on slopes and banks. They withstand shade and make a ground cover in places where grass will not grow.

Lonicera Belgica. MONTHLY FRA-GRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Red flow-

*S. Each 10
1½ to 2½ ft., 1-yr. . \$0 25 \$2 00
12 to 2½ ft., 2 50 ers.

Lonicera flava. YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE.

					Ea	en	10	
3 to 5 ft., 2- to 3-yr.		٠			\$0	25	\$2 (00

L. Heckrotii. Persistent bloomer. Red flowers, with yellow throat.

3 to 4 ft., 2- and 3-yr. \$0 25 3 00

L. Hendersonii. Yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

Each 2 to 4 ft., 1- to 2-yr. \$0 25 Potted plants 35 3 00

L. Japonica, var. aurea reticulata. GOLDEN HON-EYSUCKLE. The leaves, netted with golden yellow, are beautiful in themselves and are valuable for color contrasts with other kinds. It is a good hardy grower, with fragrant cream-colored flowers.

Each \$1 25 \$10 00 2 00 15 00 3 00

var. brachypoda. EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. This variety is very similar in appearance to the well-known Hall's Honeysuckle. It is a strong grower and desirable sort with yellow

flowers. The leaves turn a copperv hue in late autumn and last

until almost spring.

Each 2 to 4 ft., 1-yr. . . \$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 3 to 5 ft., 2- to

3-yr., heavy. 25 2 00 15 00 Potted plants . 35 3 00 25 00

var. Chinensis. The leaves are reddish green, often with purplish veins beneath. In winter the foliage turns to a beautiful bronze hue and lasts well on toward spring. The profusion of buds are tinted with pink and open into very fragrant white and pink flowers. This is one of the best varieties for every purpose. Each 10

2 to 3 ft., 1-yr. . . \$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 3 to 5 ft.,2- and

3-yr., heavy. 25 2 00 15 00 Potted plants . 35 3 00 25 00

var. Halliana. HALL'S HONEY-SUCKLE. The most popular variety. Glossy light green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit and a wealth of white and buff flowers, succeeded by occasional bloom until frost.

3 to 5 ft., 1-

and 2-yr., strong . \$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 Potted plants,

heavy vines. 35 3 00 25 00

L. sempervirens, var. fuchsioides; syn., L. punicea. SCARLET TRUM-PET HONEYSUCKLE. Differs



Honeysuckle Always desirable and always de-pendable

MOON'S	TREES
Lonicera sempervirens, continued widely from the Japanese forms and is brilliant in bloom with its clusters of tubular scarlet flowers that continue all summer. Bluish green leaves. A very pretty and desirable sort. Sto 5 ft., 3-yr	VITIS cordifolia. FROST, or WINTER GRAPE. Small black Grapes. Valued for natural effects, running over trees, etc. 2 to 3 ft
and scarlet berries. 3 to 5 ft., 3-yr	1½ to 2½ ft
Potted plants	
LYCIUM Chinense. Matrimony Vine. A hardy plant that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender drooping branches, bears pink and purple flowers from June until September and are succeeded in winter by scarlet and orange fruits. Grows anywhere and is on this account a good plant to withstand abuse and neglect.	Strong-growing vines that wrap themselves tightly about any support and are valued most for covering bowers, porches and training over tree trunks. In May they bear abundant, dense, drooping clusters of pea-shaped flowers similar in shape to those of a sweet pea, and occasionally a lighter crop follows in August.
3 to 4 ft	Wistaria Chinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. The common variety, which flowers so profusely in May. Flowers pale blue, fragrant. It withstands
PERIPLOCA Græca. SILK VINE. Dark green, silky leaves. Small purple flowers in July. 2 to 3 ft., 1- and 2-yr	the smoke of cities; grows anywhere. $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ROSES. The Crimson, White and Yellow Rambler Roses, as well as the Dawson, Multiflora, Prairie Queen and Setigera varieties, are splendid climbers and no vines are more beautiful than these, as they climb and ramble over any support given them. Particularly valuable for covering old walls, or for hiding unsightly places in the garden. See page 61.	var. alba. A beautiful white-flowering form of our common Wistaria, that possesses the stronggrowing, hardy qualities of its parent. 2 to 3 ft
SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. 2½ to 3½ ft	2 to 3 ft
VINCA minor. PERIWINKLE A familiar evergreen creeper that bears blue flowers in early spring and is common as a carpet in shady places or on rockeries and graves.	great improvement. 3-yr., strong \$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00 W. multijuga. Loose-Cluster Wistaria. Panicles of deep purple bloom often 3 feet long.
1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr \$0 10 \$0 75 \$4 00 \$25 00	One of the most artistic of the group.

POTTED VINES

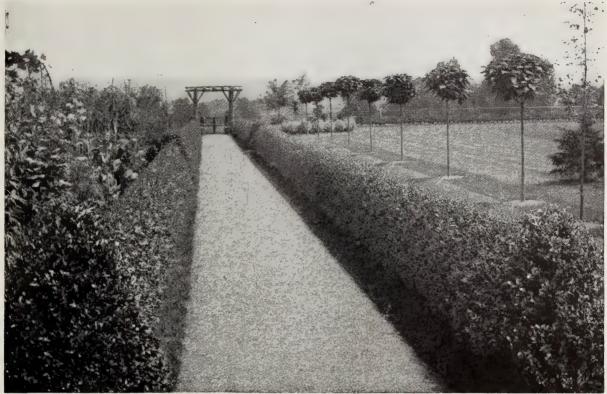
15 1 00 6 00 50 00

This year we shall carry a larger stock of Vines in pots than we ever have done before. There is practically no loss in planting these and then when in the summer it is too late to plant field-grown stock, these may be safely planted out.

Five or more plants will be furnished at the price per 10, 25 or more at the price per 100

Strong potted plants

2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00



Hedge of California Privet, photographed two years after being planted by us. We have a grand stock that will give just as quick results

Hedge Plants

The value of hedges in ornamental planting is realized. The beauty of living plants is greatly to be preferred to the stiff and measured lines of fences. Annual trimming and occasional weedings and cultivation are all the care that established hedges require, and with age they increase in density and beauty, instead of rotting away with time. Evergreen hedges, fresh and green at all seasons, retain their beauty and serve the purpose for which they are intended, even in winter. They should be trimmed either in May or August and may be kept at any desired height. They increase in density and branch out at the ground, making a thick, almost impenetrable wall. As screens to unsightly objects and as windbreaks for exposed places, there is nothing better. Deciduous hedges grow more rapidly and are less expensive. They require the same care, and should usually be trimmed in winter. The flowering hedges are most showy with their long lines of bloom, and the thorny plants serve best for defensive purposes.

Below we attempt to classify the uses for which hedges are generally put, and give each classification a number, then, in the list of hedging plants that follows, the different varieties are preceded by numerals that indicate the classification that they may be suitably used in. For instance, all varieties preceded by the numeral 1 are good plants for ordinary hedges. Some varieties are useful under several classifications.

- 1, Ordinary Hedges, such as property boundaries. Usually of medium height and dense, thick habit.
- 2, Defensive Hedges. Used as fences to keep trespassers off and to turn stock. Plants with thorns usually preferred.
- 3, SCREENS. Used to hide objectionable objects, clothes-yards, kitchen doors, etc.
- 4, WINDBREAKS. Used to shelter vegetable gardens and shut out the wind from other places. Evergreens almost always used for these purposes.
- 5, FLOWERING HEDGES. Almost all the flowering shrubs are suited for this purpose; we name only the best.
- 6, EDGING. Low hedges to edge walks with, to border cemetery lots and similar places.



EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

- 5,6 Azalea amœna, page 16.
- 1,6 Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box), page 17.
 - 6 Buxus suffruticosa (Dwarf Box Bush), page 17.
- 6 Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly), page 18.
- 1,3,4 Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce), page 7.
 - 4 Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine), page 8.
 - 4 Pinus Strobus (White Pine), page 9.
 - 4 Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine) page 10.
 - 1,3 Retinospora plumosa (Green Retinospora), page 11.
 - 1,3 Retinospora plumosa, var. aurea (Golden Retinospora), page 11.
 - 1,3 Retinospora squarrosa, var. Veitchii (Silver Retinospora), page 11.
- 1,3,4 Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ), page 13.
 - 1,6 Thuya compacta (Compact Arborvitæ), page 14.
 - 6 Thuya globosa (Globe Arborvitæ), page 14.
 - 6 Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce), page 15.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

- 1,2 Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry), p. 41.
- 1,2 Berberis vulgaris (Common Barberry), page 41.
- 1,2 Carpinus Americana (American Hornbean), p. 26.
- 1,2 Carpinus Betula (European Hornbean), page 26.
- 2 Cratægus coccinea (Scarlet Thorn), page 43.
- 2 Cratægus Crus-Galli (Cockspur Thorn), page 43.
- 3,5 Deutzia, in variety, page 44.
- 1,2,3,4 Fagus sylvatica (European Beech), page 29.
 - 1,3,5 Hibiscus (Althea), in variety, page 48.
 - 5 Hydrangea paniculata, var. grandiflora, page 49.
 - 1,3 Ligustrum Ibota, page 50.
 - 1 Ligustrum Ibota, var. Regelianum, page 50.
- 1,2,3,6 Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet), p. 50.
 - 2 Rhamnus catharticus (Buckthorn), page 53.
 - 5 Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose), page 62.
 - 5 Spirea, in variety, page 54.
 - 3,5 Syringa (Lilac), in variety, page 56.
 - 5 Viburnum plicatum (Japan Snowball), page 58.

Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

There are few things more effective in landscape work than this class of plants. They are strong, rapid growers in almost any soil. During the close of summer they come into bloom and are most showy and ornamental with their large flower-plumes. The Arundos are straight and erect, the Grasses slender and graceful. Both are excellent for bedding; each is equally well suited for mixed plantings of any kind. They annually increase in beauty and give so much satisfaction that we do not hesitate recommending them for more extensive use.

ARUNDO Donax. Great Reed. A tall, bamboolike plant, with long, green narrow leaves, well suited for planting along water edges and for borders and the lawn. It also looks well in shrubbery plantings. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Eulalia Japonica, var. Zebrina. A beautiful Grass for summer and autumn effects

Arundo Donax, var. variegata. A beautiful variegated form; it is valued almost anywhere; has creamy white and green leaves. 25c.ea., \$2 for 10.

BAMBUSA. BAMBOO. These odd and interesting plants from the semi-tropics have been found hardy here and are decorative in many places. A slight winter protection is desirable, but not entirely necessary. We offer the varieties Aurea, Metake and Simoni. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

PAMPAS. Grows 9 to 12 feet high. Sends up a great lot of silvery flower-plumes. Very similar to the Pampas Grass. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. Japan Rush. A beautiful, tall, swaying grass, with narrow green leaves and a conspicuous silvery white midrib. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; strong clumps, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

E. Japonica variegata. The long narrow leaves are striped with a band of white. A graceful and beautiful plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

E. Japonica, var. Zebrina. Similar to the above, save that stripes of yellow run across the leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

6YNERIUM argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. Grows 8 to 10 feet high in a season and is most ornamental with its long silvery plumes; needs slight protection. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Just a city yard made beautiful with our Shrubs and Perennials

Hardy Perennial Plants

It is no wonder that these grand Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Flowers continue to increase in popularity, because there is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom; and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers in July and August, these little plants may be depended upon to make a grand display. These perennials are not fastidious about the soil they have to grow in, though many of them, of course, have a preference. Year after year they reappear and flower abundantly requiring scarcely any attention.

A planting of perennials affords a display of bloom from earliest spring until after frost comes in the fall and gives the owner flowers that may be cut at any time for house and table decoration. This class of flowers look well almost anywhere, but are especially suited for border plantings, either by themselves or in connection with shrubbery groups; they are also effectively used when planted along garden walks, walls or fences, in rockeries and innumerable places that will suggest themselves. We have added a good many varieties to our stock during the past year, and offer now a selection of what we believe to be the most generally desirable kinds. A number of other sorts, however, are carried in stock, so that persons wanting varieties not catalogued here will do well to write to us concerning them.

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS. Except where otherwise noted, the price is 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

- ACHILLEA millefolium roseum. Rosy Milfoll. All summer and on into fall there are heads of rosy red flowers on stems about 18 inches high. The foliage is cut deeply.
- A. Ptarmica fl. pl., "The Pearl." 2 feet. In July it is covered with a profusion of small pure white double flowers.
- AGROSTEMMA Coronaria. MULLEIN PINK. Rough silvery leaves. Bright crimson flowers in June and July on stems 2 to 3 feet long.
- ALYSSUM saxatile, var. compactum. GOLDEN TUFT. An excellent low-spreading plant for the rockery or border with flat heads of yellow flowers in May and June.
- **ANEMONE Japonica, var. alba.** A splendid late-flowering perennial 2 to 3 feet high.
 - var. Queen Charlotte. Large rose-like flowers of beautiful silvery pink color.
 - var. rosea superba. Free-flowering; rose-colored.

- ANTHEMIS tinctoria, var. Kelwayii. HARDY MARGUERITE. A bushy plant about 18 inches high, with a continuous show through the summer of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers.
- **AQUILEGIA Californica hybrida.** An assorted type of the popular Columbine.
- A. Canadensis. Native Columbine. Bright red and yellow. Splendid in perennial beds and for natural plantings.
- A. chrysantha. Columbine. Growing to about 18 inches to 2 feet. From May to July, bright with fragrant golden yellow flowers.
- A. flabellata nana alba. Dwarf Japanese variety with white flowers.
- A. nivea grandiflora. Fine pure white sort.
- A. vulgaris. European Columbine. Violet-blue.
- ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. A very low-spreading plant completely covered with pure white flowers in April and May.
- ASTER Novæ-Angliæ. A showy autumn plant about 4 feet in height with bluish purple flowers. A good plant for sylvan and natural plantings. var. Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Light reddish purple.
- A. White Queen. Free-flowering white sort. One of the most showy kinds.

- BAPTISIA Australis. FALSE INDIGO. Spikes of dark blue flowers, about 2 feet high in June and July. A splendid strong-growing plant with deeply cut foliage.
- BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. An improved strain in which we have both white and pink flowers.
- BOCCONIA cordata. During July and August this tall perennial (6 to 8 feet) is at its best, with large, loose terminal panicles of creamy white flowers. It is a splendid thing to use in shrubbery borders and in connection with smaller plants of any kind.
- BOLTONIA asteroides. FALSE CHAMOMILE. A strong-growing plant, 3 to 5 feet, that is covered during the summer and early autumn with hundreds of small white flowers. The Boltonias are the most showy herbaceous plants in their season.
- **B. latisquama.** The flower is a very pale pink; in other respects similar to the above.
- CALIMERIS incisa. A border plant that produces daisy-like lavender flowers, with yellow centers from July to
 - crata. A low-growing carpet plant, with large saucer-shaped flowers of rosy crimson color.

September.

- CAMPANULA carpatica.

 Compact tufts about
 10 inches high. Flowers blue, lasting
 all summer.
- var. alba. White-flowered form of the above.
- C. medium calycanthema. Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells. Blue, white and rose.
- **C.** persicifolia. Blue and white star-shaped flowers with deep chalice, in cluster on spikes about 2 feet high at the first of June.
 - var. alba. White flower. Otherwise similar to the above.
- C. pyramidalis. CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. The most conspicuous Campanula when weighted in September with 4- to 5-foot spikes of blue flowers.
- C. rapunculoides. Graceful spikes 3 feet high, loaded in June and July with blue bell-shaped flowers.
- CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus. Blue Spirea, or Verbena Shrub. A shrubby plant valued for its wealth of blue flowers that come in September.
- CASSIA Marilandica. A desirable, shrubby looking plant 3 to 4 feet high, with panicles of bright yellow flowers in July and August.
- CEPHALARIA alpina. Delicate sulphur-yellow flowers in July and August. A rare plant that frequently attains a height of 6 feet.



Hardy Chrysantheniums. (See page 71)

CERASTIUM tomentosum. The common name, "Snow-in-Summer," is descriptive of this little plant that is almost hidden beneath white flowers in June and July.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum, "Triumph." MOONPENNY DAISY. A strong grower, about 3 feet, with a profusion of large daisy-like flowers with white petals and yellow centers. From July to October.

C. King Edward VII. An elegant novelty, with abundant large, pure white, perfect formed flowers, like large daisies.

C. hybridum. Shasta Daisy. Large, white daisy-like flowers; blooms continuously during summer and fall.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

We offer an assortment of hardy Pompon varieties. They flower profusely in October, and are not injured by early frosts, and, therefore, gay and beautiful after everything else in the garden has been killed. They are excellent for cut-flowers and bouquets. Sure bloomers and satisfactory growers that attain a height of about 3 feet. They should be included in all orders for plants of perennial character.

VARIETIES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Danizula. Rosv pink.

Eagle d'Or. Fine golden yellow.

Gold Finch. Rich golden yellow, with tiny red stripes.

Gold Nugget. Golden, inner petals tinted with red. Miss Julia Bronze.

Sunset. Scarlet-bronze.

Tennyson. Pure yellow.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. A shrubby plant 2 to 3 feet high that blossoms during August and September. Deliciously fragrant, bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue color.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. A splendid flower for cutting and showy in the garden, with graceful habit and rich golden yellow blooms that come the last of June and continues on to autumn. Grows 2 feet high.

C. rosea. August and September. Small pink flowers. A low border and rockery plant.

DELPHINIUM Chinense. A hardy Larkspur 2 feet in height, with long flower-spikes of white and blue shades from July until September.

D. formosum. LARKSPUR. An old-fashioned garden favorite with large spikes of dark blue flowers. Grows 4 to 5 feet high.

plant flowering from May to July, and growing 12 to 18 inches high. It is well known. The plants we offer are of assorted colors.

D. plumarius. HARDY PINKS. These are old-time favorites that require little attention and flower



Digitalis gloxiniæflora

Dianthus Plumarius, continued

bountifully each year. They are valued for edging, also in rockeries or wherever a low plant is needed. We offer assorted colors.

DICENTRA spectabilis; syn., Dielytra. BLEED-ING HEART. Long graceful racemes of pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June. An old-fashioned favorite that deserves its popularity.

DIGITALIS gloxiniæflora. FOXGLOVE. A splendid strain of familiar old-fashioned plants, that grows 3 to 4 feet high and flowers in June.

D. grandiflora. Pale yellow flowers.

D. maculata superba. Dwarf; with yellow flowers a few weeks later than the other kinds.

D. monstrosa. A curious form with rose-colored flowers.

ECHINOPS ritro. GLOBE THISTLE. Flowers deep metallic-blue. 3 feet.

var. sphærocephalus. Pale blue, globe-shaped flowers.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA HOLLY. An excellent border plant with amethyst-blue flowers from July to September. 2 feet.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. WHITE SNAKEROOT. Dense flat heads of white flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet high from August to October.

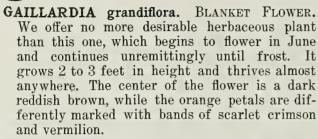
E. purpureum. A tall rank-growing native with rosy purple flowers in August and September.

FUNKIA cœrulea. PLANTAIN LILY. Large handsome leaves; spikes of blue flowers in July and August. Valuable for individual as well as collective planting.

F. Thos. Hogg. White variegated leaves.

F. undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage; purple flowers.

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS. Except where otherwise noted, the price is 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100



GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. Delicate panicles of white flowers in July.

G. paniculata. BABY'S BREATH. A favorite loose open plant 3 to 4 feet high that is laden in August and September with tiny pure white flowers that are especially delicate and suitable for bouquets, etc.

HELIANTHUS. HARDY SUNFLOWER. Strong growers; succeeding anywhere. Useful in connection with shrubbery borders; in clumps by themselves as well as all herbaceous plantings. They grow 4 to 5 feet high and in August and September bear golden-yellow flowers.

H. meteor. Double orange-yellow flowers.

H. mollis grandiflorus. Beautiful lemon-yellow flowers.

H. multiflorus, flore pleno. Double, hardy sunflower. A profusion of yellow dahlia-like flowers.

IELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. A continual bloomer from early summer until late in the season. Abundant, deep golden-yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter, borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high.



Japanese Iris. See opposite page

Heliopsis scabra major. ORANGE-FLOWER. A desirable herbaceous plant, which bears very large flowers of a beautiful deep golden-yellow color. Begins to flower early in the season and continues the entire summer. Valued for cutting.

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE A tiny plant remarkable for the large flowers that it produces very early in the spring; sometimes even before the snow goes.

30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Yellow Day Lily. A profusion of large, fragrant yellow lilies during August and September. Grows 3 feet high.

HESPERIS matronalis. SWEET ROCKET. Showy terminal spikes. Pink flowers in June and July. Shrubby habit. 3 to 4 feet.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Grows but $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high and forms a compact tuft of foliage. Spikes loaded with bright coral-red flowers. July and August.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos, var. Crimson Eye. A woody plant often 5 feet in height. It is fond of moist places, although it grows well in drier soils. In September it bears large, single flowers with crimson centers, and pink or white outer petals. It is a beautiful plant in bloom and especially suited for mixed borders.

HOLLYHOCKS. Hollyhocks are so well known that they do not require describing. Their value in perennial borders and for interspersing among shrubbery is realized. We offer the double fringed Allegheny Hollyhocks in assorted colors, also distinct varieties in red, white, pink, maroon and salmon colors. Also a single-flowering variety of yellow color.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. June until frost. A low, creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden-yellow flowers. 1 to 1½ feet.

25 cts. each. \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

IBERIS sempervirens. HARDY CANDYTUFT. A dwarf plant with evergreen foliage valued as a ground cover or in a rockery. Pure white flowers in April and May.

IRIS

Sometimes known as "Flags" and often spoken of as "Fleur de Lis." Popular herbaceous plants that come up year after year, and each season stronger and more floriferous than the previous. They grow in clumps and do well in almost any soil; are desirable in borders and shrubbery and are beautiful in beds and groups by themselves, and for planting along water edges. The flowers embrace a variety of colors and innumerable tints of blue, yellow and white. Those of the German forms are not so delicately colored, nor are they so large as the flowers of the Japanese varieties. They bloom the latter part of May and are through flowering the last of June, when the Japanese Iris are brilliant with their wealth of flowers. Both are needed to give a continuous effect from May to July.



GERMAN IRIS (Iris Germanica) 15 cts. each, \$12.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

Adonis. The earliest to flower; royal purple. Albino. Pale lavender, tinged with purple.

Britannica. Blush. Chameleon. Delicate blue.

Charlotte Patty. Golden yellow, lower petals lightly veined with blue.

Chas. Dickens. Upper petals light violet-blue, lower veined and tipped with bluish purple.

Fairy Queen. Upper petals white, lower veined with blue.

Florentina alba. White and fragrant.

Garrick. Upper petals light blue, lower violet-blue.

General Grant. Light chocolate color. Gigantea. White, fringed with lilac.

Herant. Blue.

Madame de Brabant. Blue.

Othello. Upper petals bronze-yellow, lower purple. Pallida. The darkest blue we have.

Pauline. Light blue, lower petals slightly darker.

Pecatum. White, fringed with lilac.

Queen of Gypsies. Upper petals chocolate-brown,

lower ones bluish yellow.

Violette. Pale blue, lower petals tinted with purple. William III. Lavender. Distinct and desirable.

> JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kampferi) 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

Artus. Lilac.

Doshiska. Bluish white, dark veined.

Emperor. Purple.

Merian. White, striped with blue.

Sultana. Blue petals, splashed with white and light center.

U-ji-no-holons. White.

White Empress. White, with blue veins.

Yomo-no-umi. A splendid white variety.

IRIS Sibirica. Flowers in May and June on stems about 3 feet long. Bright lilac-blue flowers. Is useful for cutting and good for masses, especially along water edges.

var. alba. White, veined with lilac.

var. orientalis. Rich violet-blue flowers borne in lavish profusion.

LATHYRUS latifolius. EVERLASTING, or PEREN-NIAL PEA. Climbs to 8 or 10 feet in height, and produces clusters of large, rosy red, pea-shaped flowers the entire summer. Useful for cutting.

LAVENDULA vera. THE COMMON LAVENDER. With familiar aromatic foliage and fragrant blue flowers in July and August. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

LIATRIS. BLAZING STAR, or GAY FEATHER. During July this plant is aglow with long spikes of rich rosy purple flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

LINUM perenne. FLAX. 1½ feet. Graceful foliage. Large, blue and white flowers through the entire season.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. From August to October. The bright scarlet flowers are among the most brilliant in the hardy border, growing 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

var. Oueen Victoria. Dark bronzy foliage and

brilliant scarlet flowers.

var. syphilitica. A strong grower with light blue flowers.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. LONDON PRIDE. An especially desirable perennial, with brilliant heads of orange-scarlet flowers from July to September. 3 feet high.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia. CREEPING JENNY. Valued for planting under trees where grass will not grow.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Rose Loose-STRIFE. Valued in all perennial borders and most soils. Grows about 3 feet high, and from July to September is bright with spikes of rosecolored flowers.

MONARDA didyma splendens. Bergamot. Bright scarlet flowers on spikes 2 to 3 feet high during July and August.

var. fistulosa alba. WILD BERGAMOT. White flowers.

MYOSOTIS palustris. FORGET - ME - NOT. grower, bearing a profusion of small pale blue flowers all summer. A general favorite.

ENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE. A showy border plant with different colored flowers that bloom all summer.

var. Fraseri. Beautiful rich yellow.

var. fruticosa major. A wealth of bright flowers throughout the summer.

PAPAVER nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. Cupshaped flowers, on stems about a foot high, vary in color through different shades of white, yellow and red. The plant makes splendid little tufts of fern-like foliage upon the ground. June to October.

var. orientale, "Mammoth." A gorgeous oriental poppy with large flowers of glowing scarlet borne in May on stems 3 to 4 feet high.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. BEARD-TONGUE. Is a showy thing from June to August with spikes 3 to 6 feet high, of brilliant scarlet color.

P. digitalis. A border and rockery plant, with spikes of long purple-white flowers in June and July. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

P. pubescens. Bright rosy purple. July and August. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

PEONIES

These old time favorites are being planted more than ever before. Their great flowers are perfectly formed and are often as fragrant and as delicately colored as a rose. They grow best in a rich, deep soil and sunny position, but will thrive in partially

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS. Except where otherwise noted, the price is 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

TREES

PEONIES, continued

shaded places They are admired in all herbaceous borders, for planting among shrubbery, and are valued in beds or groups by themselves. Grow about 2 feet high, and flower in May and June.

Excepting where otherwise noted, the price for strong divisions is 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100

Andre Lauris. Rose; late to flower.

Auguste Lemmonier. Blood-red, darker shadings. August Miellez. Rose, center yellow-rose. Baron de Rothschild. Violet-rose.

Candidissima. Creamy white, center sulphur-yellow. Decaisne. Claret.

De Lachie. Purplish crimson.

Duchess de Nemours. Sulphur-white; desirable

Duke of Wellington. White, with creamy center. Faust. Delicate light pink.

Festiva alba. Creamy white, occasionally spotted with carmine. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Festiva maxima. The largest and finest white variety, with small scarlet flecks in the center of the flower.

General Bertrand. Rose, center salmon-rose. Grandiflora rosea. Carmine.

Humei alba. Guards flesh, tipped white, blush center. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Jeanne d'Arc. Rose, center sulphur-yellow. La Tulipe. Flesh pink, shaded to ivory-white. Louis Van Houtte. Cherry-red, with lighter center. Madam Breon. Rose-pink, changing to yellow. Madame Carlot. Light rose, abundant bloomer. Madame de Verneville. Creamy white with rose

Madame Lemoine. Rose; a fine sort. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Peonies in bloom. Our stock includes a splendid assortment of the best varieties

Potsii. Deep rose; late flowering.

Prolifera tricolor. Pinkish white, with darker center. Raphael. Large, garnet-red.

Rubra Triumphans. Dark carmine, with conspicuous yellow stamens.

Souvenir de L'Exposition universelle. cherry. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Van Dyck. Light rose.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS. These are the oldfashioned favorites which come into bloom about ten days earlier than the other sorts. They are abundant and sure bloomers. We offer both red and white varieties.

P. alba plena, syn., mutabilis. White. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

P. atrorubra plena. Dark red. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10. \$12 per 100.

P. Moutan. Japan Tree Peonies, These are dwarf shrubs that flower earlier than the herbaceous Peonies. The flowers are large and beautiful. We offer assorted colors. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

P. tenuifolia. The earliest Peonies to bloom. Rich crimson, single flowers in abundance, that are gorgeous as oriental poppies. Grows about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and has dark, deeply cut odd foliage. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PHLOX

Familiar plants in old dooryards, and valuable in all hardy borders. They grow in any soil, and range in height from 1 to 4 feet, and flower continuously from June until October. The flowers are borne in clusters at the top of each shoot. There is a wide range of colors among them, and

we offer an assortment of the most desirable

Prices of all Phlox 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

donis. Deep pink, individual flowers smaller; similar to Aurora Borealis. Adonis.

Athis. Deep pink. Flower heads not as good as some others.

Aurora Borealis. Orange-red; good flower

Crepuscle. Pale lavender, with light halo in Splendidly formed heads, individual flower large.

Faust. White, with pink center, similar to Richard Wallace.

General Brent. White, with pale lavender

Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white, late-flowering. Dark red, similar to Aurora J. H. Slocum.

Borealis. Lothair. Salmon-red, crimson. Desirable sort.

Ornament. Dwarf grower; pale pink, with a crimson eve.

Peachblow. Blush. Rendatler. Magenta.

Richard Wallace. White, with pink center. Familiar old-fashioned kind.



Phlox. For mid-summer bloom there is little else that is better. See also opposite page

PHLOX, continued

The Pearl. Pure white, splendid heads. A tall grower and desirable sort.

Phlox subulata. Moss, or Mountain Pink. A-low-growing, half-creeping evergreen, that is buried in very early spring beneath a multitude of little flowers. It is a splendid thing for a ground cover in barren places, for rockeries, graves and bedding. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100. var. alba. White.

var. rosea. Bright rose color.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. A splendid summerflowering perennial with long spikes of showy soft pink flowers, valued for bouquets. 4 feet. var. denticulata. Flower-spikes more loosely covered with bloom than the above. 2 to 3 feet.

PLATYCODON grandiflora. BALLOON-FLOWER, or CHINESE BELLFLOWER. Resembles the campanula in appearance, and blooms continuously from June until October. Grows about 2 feet high. The flowers are 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Usually a deep blue, sometimes white.

PRIMULA elatior. OXLIP. Low-growing, free-flowering with yellow blossoms in early spring.

P. veris. ENGLISH COWSLIP. A favorite, low-growing plant, whose flowers include a wide range of colors. We offer a fine strain.

P. vulgaris. ENGLISH PRIMROSE. Fragrant, canary-yellow.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. June. Flowers resemble asters and vary in color from white to shades of pink, red and purple. Feathery foliage. 3 ft.

P. uliginosum. GIANT DAISY. Large white daisylike flowers from July to September. 4 to 5 feet. RUDBECKIA. GOLDEN GLOW. From July to September the tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow dahlia-like flowers.

R. Newmani. July to October. Fine for cutting. Orange-yellow flowers. 3 feet.

SALVIA azurea. MEADOW SAGE. A Rocky mountain species that grows about 3 feet high and produces sky-blue flowers in late summer.

SAPONARIA caucasica flore pleno. BOUNCING BET. White flowers all summer and fall.

SEDUM spectabile. Brilliant Stonecrop. A stout, heavy-looking plant with broad, oval, light green leaves; rose-colored flowers.

STOKESIA cyanea. Familiarly known as the Cornflower Aster. Grows 18 to 24 inches high, and from July until October it bears large double lavender-blue flowers.

SYMPHYANDRA Hoffmanni. Drooping campanula-like white flowers in July and August. 2 ft.

TRITOMA Pfitzerii. The everblooming Flame Flower, or Red Hot Poker, grows 3 to 4 feet high, and sends up stiff stems of orange-scarlet flowers.

TROLLIUS Europæus. GLOBE FLOWER. Bright yellow flowers that resemble buttercups on stems about 2 feet high from May until August. Good for the flower-border or for partially shaded, well-drained places.

TUNICA saxifraga. A low border or rockery plant, that bears light pink flowers all summer.

VERONICA spicata. Speedwell. Continuously through the summer this plant, about 18 inches high, produces spikes of bright blue flowers.

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS. Except where otherwise noted, the price is 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100



Hardy Fruits

APPLES

Strong selected trees, 35c. ea., \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

EARLY APPLES

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Yellow, tender and of fine flavor.

Fourth of July. Medium size. White, yellow and red striped; flesh white.

Red Astrachan. Very early; crimson, streaked with yellow; juicy.

Townsend. Red striped; good for eating or cooking. Williams Early Red (Williams Favorite). Large, oblong, red, rich and excellent. A good bearer.

Yellow Transparent Pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy and good.

AUTUMN APPLES

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Deep crimson; flesh snowy white. Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; rich and delicious. Good

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, striped with red. Among the best

Maiden Blush. Yellow with red cheek. Fine for cooking. Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). Streaked with red and yellow; tender and juicy. Good for cooking. Smokehouse. Crisp and juicy. A good eating variety.

Wealthy. White, yellow and red stripe; flesh white.

WINTER APPLES

American Golden Russet (Sheepnose). High flavored and spicy. Profuse bearer and good keeper.

Bismarck. Yellow; flesh tender. Bears when young and

is very hardy.

Baldwin. Large, deep red; productive and desirable. Bellefleur. Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and splendid for eating

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Bright red and juicy. Valued for commercial purposes.

Dominie (Wells of Ohio). Red and yellow striped. A good bearer.

Grimes Golden. Fine grained and rich flavor. Jonathan. Yellow and red striped; flesh white.

King of Tompkins County. Large red; productive and good for cooking or eating.

McIntosh. Yellow streaked crimson. Tender and juicy. Nero. Red; very productive.

Northern Spy. Pale yellow, striped with red. Good keeper and a splendid Apple of excellent flavor.

Seek No Further (Westfield). Tender and of rich flavor. Medium size.

Smith's Cider. Popular, late-keeping red Apple; prolific bearer.

Stamen Winesap. Larger and more prolific than the

common Winesap.
Sutton Beauty. Yellow striped with crimson. Subacid. A good market variety.

Wagner. Red; flesh firm.

Winesap. A fine red winter Apple that is productive. York Imperial. Large red Apple of agreeable flavor.

DWARF APPLES

35 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Their habit suits them particularily for small yards and limited areas. Their fruit is similar in quality to the standard sorts. They commence bearing much younger.

Baldwin McIntosh Northern Spy Wealthy

Yellow Transparent

CRAB APPLES

35 cents each, \$3 for 10

Hyslop. Beautiful in flower; large dark crimson fruit. Martha. Yellow, shaded with red. A prolific bearer. Transcendent. Sept. Large, yellow and red; productive. Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty). Small; golden yellow. September.

APRICOTS

50 cts. each, \$4 per 10

Harris. Large, golden yellow fruits. Early in July. Moorpark. First of August. Firm, juicy; fruit of darker color than the above.

Nicholas. Agreeable flavor, prolific bearer. July.

CHERRIES

Strong, selected trees, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100

Black Eagle. Large, black; tender and highly flavored. Black Tartarian. Big, dark red or black Cherry; of splendid flavor.

Downer's Late Red. Sweet and delicious. Not liable to rot in wet weather.

Early Richmond. A very productive pie or sour Cherry that is prized for cooking and preserving.

English Morello. A late red, sour variety that is val-

ued for culinary purposes.

Governor Wood. Large white Cherry, shaded with red; sweet and delicious.

Mercer. Dark red, sweet; good shipper and not liable to be wormy.

Montmorency. Large, red, tart fruit; very prolific and desirable.

Napoleon. A large, sweet, white Cherry with red cheeks. Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large, dark color; fine rich flavor. Windsor. Large, dark red, late and sweet.

Yellow Spanish. Yellow with red cheek. Firm, juicy and delicious.

MULBERRIES

For prices and descriptions, see page 32.

NECTARINES

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Downton. White, with red cheek; highly flavored.

PEACHES

Strong, selected trees, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

Alexander. July and August. Greenish white, spotted with deep red; firm, sweet and juicy; clingstone; very productive.

Belle of Georgia. August and September. Freestone; white: excellent flavor.

Chairs' Choice. August. Yellow, good quality, freestone. Champion. August. Firm, white, freestone Peach that is rich, sweet and juicy.

Crawford's Early. August and September. A large, yellow Peach of splendid quality; strong grower and prolific fruiter.

Crawford's Late. Last of September. Large, yellow freestone. Peach of best quality. A prolific bearer and a most popular variety.

Crosby. September. Medium-sized, yellow with streaks of carmine; of good quality and hardiest variety known.



PEACHES, continued

September. A very large, yellow freestone Peach, that is rich, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower and splendid sort for eating or preserving.

Ford's Late. White. October, freestone. Very produc-

tive. Good flavor.

Fox Seedling. September. Reliable freestone; good bear-

ing and market variety.

Globe. October. Large, golden yellow, with red cheek, sweet and luscious flavor; a desirable freestone variety.

Lemon Cling. September. Large; yellow; rich flavor;

excellent for preserving.

Mountain Rose. August. Large, red freestone Peach, with white flesh. Rich, juicy and sweet. One of the best early varieties.

Morris White. September. Firm, medium size, white,

sweet and juicy.

Oldmixon Free. September. Large, yellowish white, freestone, of excellent flavor and productive.

Reeves' Favorite. September. Large, yellow, with fine, red cheek; delicious, juicy; splendid sort.

Stephen's Rareripe. September. Large, handsome white Peach of finest quality; a regular bearer.

Stump the World. September. Large freestone; white, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent quality.

White Heath. Cling. Last of September. Greenish white. Luscious flavor.

PEARS

Strong selected trees, 50c. ea., \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100 SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. September. A popular variety with large, yellow fruit; sweet and juicy. Excellent for eating or preserving. A prolific bearer and a strong grower.

Clapp's Favorite. September. Large, pale yellow with crimson cheek; fruit fine-grained and good for eating. Should be picked early and ripened indoors.

Doynne d'Ete. July. Yellow, shaded red. Koonce. July. Yellow fruit; good quality.

Osband's Summer. August. Medium-sized.; yellow, with reddish brown cheek.

Wilder. August and September. Yellow, fine-grained and probably the best early market variety.

AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. Late October. Large, russet-yellow; excellent flavor and a prolific bearer.

Beurre Bosc. September and October. Large, russet, highly flavored and delicious.

Flemish Beauty. September and October. Large, greenish yellow, sweet and juicy.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Late September. Large, yellow with dark red cheek; good-tasted.

Manning's Elizabeth. August. Medium size, excellent

flavor and very productive.

Seckel. September and October. A little brown Pear, exceptionally sweet and juicy.

Sheldon. October. Large, russet and red; rich, melting and juicy; fine flavor.

Worden-Seckel. September and October. Resembles the old-fashioned Seckel Pear; is equally good and large.

WINTER PEARS

Beurre Clairgeau. September. Large, yellow, shaded with crimson, juicy and sweet-flavored.

Duchesse de Bordeaux. Large, yellow, with russet cheek, sweet and good keeper.

Kieffer. Very vigorous and productive, even when young; fruit large and yellow; a good keeper.

Lawrence. November. Rather large, yellow Pear, of splendid rich flavor.

DWARF PEARS

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Bartlett. September. Familiar large, yellow Pear, that is splendid for eating or cooking.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. October. Large, greenish yel-

low Pear; rich and juicy; desirable sort.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. October. Large, greenish yellow with red cheeks; juicy and good-tasted.

Seckel. September and October. A little brown Pear exceptionally sweet and juicy; delicious for eating.

PERSIMMONS

American. Our native species which bears so abundantly, 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

PLUMS

35 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Bradshaw. August. Large red; valuable for market. German Prune. September. Dark purple, agreeable flavor and valued for drying.

Gueii. Late August. Large blue fruit; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. Good freestone variety.

Imperial Gage. Middle of August. Good size, freestone;

greenish in color, sweet and juicy.

Lombard. Last of August. Violet-red, yellow flesh, agree-

able flavor, vigorous and bountiful fruiter.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Late September. Greenish with red cheek. Yellow, juicy flesh.

Shippers' Pride. Large, bluish purple, good tasted and valuable commercial sort.

Shropshire Damson. Last of September. Medium-sized, dark purple variety, valued for preserving

Yellow Gage. August. Medium-sized; yellow, rich and juicy.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance. August. Large red, yellow flesh; sweet and rich. Valued for cooking and eating.

Burbank. August. Good-sized, red; valuable domestic sort. Flesh sweet, rich and yellow.

October Purple (Purple Egg). Large, purple; flesh yellow and sweet.

Satsuma. August. Good quality, vigorous habit; purple and red.

Wickson. September. Dark red, good size, agreeable flavor; very productive.

QUINCES

50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Champion. October. Large and productive; splendid for

cooking and a good keeper.

Meeches' Prolific. Productive, large yellow, and one of the best for domestic purposes.

Orange, or Apple. September. Large, handsome fruit of good quality. A popular sort.

Reas Mammoth. Large and productive; by many considered the best in cultivation.

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BLACKBERRIES

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Eldorado. Sweet; melting and rich; good bearer. Erie Early, hardy and productive. Large, sweet fruit of excellent quality.

Lawton. A productive, good variety.

Rathbun. Heavy bearer; extra-large, of good quality. Snyder. Berries medium-sized, sweet and good. derfully productive.



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Cherry. Large, scarlet, of excellent quality; productive. Fay's Prolific. Large, deep red. Good commercial variety. **Pomona.** Bright red, good keeper, few seeds, nice quality. Versailles. Large, red, and of excellent quality; fine

White Grape. White; sweet, and good for table use.

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Selected, 2-year vines; 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

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Moore's Early. Black, very early; in other respects similar to Concord.

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Nick Ohmer. A fine sort with large berries of delicious

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per 1,000.

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INDEX

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Abies 3, 4	Bocconia	Cornus 28, 42, 43	Flowering Peach 32
Acanthopanax 40	Boltonia	Corylus 43	Flowering Raspberry . 54
Acer	Boston Ivy 64	Cotoneaster 43	Forget-me-not
Achillea 69	Bouncing Bet 75	Cowslip	Forsythia 46,47
Actinidia 63	Boxwood 17	Crab-apple, Flowering . 33	Foxglove 71
Adam's Needle 21	Bridal Wreath 55	Crab Apples 76	Fox Grape 66
Æsculus 25, 39	Buckeye 25	Cranberry 58	Fraxinus 29, 30
Agrostemma 69	Buckthorn 53	Cratægus 43	Frost Grape 66
Ailanthus 25	Burning Bush 46	Creeping Jenny 73	Fringe Tree 42
Akebia 63	Butternut 78	Cucumber Tree 31	Fruits 76–78
Allspice 41	Button Bush 42	Cup and Saucer 70	Funkia 71
Alders 25, 26	Buttonwood 32	Cupressus 5	Gaillardia 72
Almond, Flowering 39	Buxus 17	Currant, Flowering 54	Gay-feather 73
Alnus 25, 26	California Privet 50	Currants 78	Giant Daisy 75
Althea 47, 48	Calimeris 70	Cydonia 44	Ginkgo 35
Alyssum 69	Callicarpa 41	Cypress 5, 15, 37	Gleditschia 30
Amelanchier 39	Callirhoë 70	Cytisus 44	Globe Flower 49, 75
Amoor Privet 50	Calycanthus 41	Daisy 70, 75	Globe Thistle 71
Ampelopsis 63, 64	Campanula 70	Daphne 44	Golden Bell 46, 47
Amygdalus 39	Candytuftl72	Day Lily	Golden Chain 44
Andromeda . 16, 18, 26, 39	Canterbury Bells 70	Deciduous Shrubs . 39–59	Golden Glow
Anemone 69	Caragana 41	Deciduous Ornamental	Golden Tuft 69
Angelica 40	Cardinal Flower 73	Trees 22–37	Gold Flower 49, 72
Anthemis			Gooseberries 78
	Carpinus	Delphinium	
Apples	Caryopteris 41, 70	Deutzia	Grape, Frost 66
Apricots	Cassia	Dewberry	Grapes
Aquilegia 70	Catalpa 26, 27	Dianthus	Great Laurel 21
Arabis 70	Ceanothus	Dicentra	Great Reed 68
Aralia 40	Cedar 5, 6, 7, 13	Dielytra	Groundsel Tree 41
Arborvitæ 13–15	Cedrus 5	Diervilla 45, 46	Guelder Rose 58
Aristolochia 64	Celastrus 64	Digitalis 71	Gymnocladus 30
Arrow-wood 58	Celtis 27	Dirca	Gynerium 68
Arundo 68	Cephalotaxus 5	Dogwood 28, 42, 43	Gypsophila72
Ash 29, 30, 37	Cephalanthus 42	Dolichos 64	Hackberry 27
Asparagus 78	Cephalaria 70	Dutchman's Pipe 64	Halesia 48
Aster 70, 75	Cerastium 71	Echinops 71	Hamamelis 47
Azalea 16, 40	Cerasus 27	Elæagnus 46	Hardy Perennials 69-75
Baby's Breath 72	Cercidiphyllum 42	Elder 54	Hardhack 56
Baccharis 41	Cercis	Elm 38	Hawthorn 43
Balloon-flower 75	Chamæcyparis 10-12	Empress Tree 32	Hazelnut 43
Bamboo 68	Chamomile, False 70	English Cowslip 75	Hedera 65
Bambusa 68	Cherry, Flowering . 27, 53	English Daisy 70	Hedge Plants 67, 68
Baptisia 70	Cherries 76	English Ivy 65	Helianthus 72
Barberry 41	Chestnuts 78	Erianthus 68	Heliopsis 72
Basswood 37	Chimney Bellflower 70	Eryngium 71	Helix 65
Bayberry 51	Chinese Angelica 40	Eulalia 68	Helleborus 72
Beard-tongue 73	Chinese Arborvitæ 4	Euonymus 17, 46, 65	Hemerocallis 72
Beech 28, 29	Chinese Bellflower 75	Eupatorium 71	Hemlock 15
Bellflower 70, 75	Chinese Cork Tree 32	Evening Primrose 73	Hemlock Spruce 15
Bellis 70	Chinese Sumac 25	Evergreen Shrubs . 16-21	Hercules' Club 40
Benzoin 41	Chionanthus 42	Evergreen Trees 3-16	Hesperis 72
Berberis 41	Chittam Wood 53	Everlasting Pea 73	Heuchera 72
Bergamot 73	Choke Berry 53	Exochorda 46	Hibiscus 47, 48, 72
Betula 26	Christmas Rose 72	Fagus 28, 29	Highbush Cranberry 58
Bignonia 64	Chrysanthemum 71	False Chamomile 70	Hippophaë 48
Biota 4	Cinquefoil 53	False Indigo 70	Holly 18
Birch 26	Cladrastis 28	Filberts	Hollyhock 72
Bittersweet 64	Clematis 64, 71	Filbert 43	Honeysuckle 51, 65, 66
Black Alder 49	Clethra 42	Fir 3, 4	Honey Locust 30
Blackberry	Columbine 70	Flag 72, 73	Hop Tree 53
Black Locust 35	Colutea 42	Flax	Hop Vines
Bladdernut 56	Coral-berry	Flame Flower 75	Hornbeam
Bladder Senna 42	Corchorus 49	Fleur-de-lis 72, 73	Horse-chestnut
Blanket Flower 72	Coreopsis	Flowering Almond 39	Horse-radish
Blazing Star	Cork Tree 32	Flowering Cherry . 25, 53	Hydrangea 48, 49, 66
Bleeding Heart 71	Cornelian Cherry 43	Flowering Crab-apple 33	Hypericum 49, 72
Blue Spirea 41, 70	Cornflower Aster 75	Flowering Currant 54	Iberis
	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	1 10 WOLLING CHILDRING 1 1 01	

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Iceland Poppy 73	Moss Pink 75	Primrose 73, 75	Spruce 6-8, 10
Ilex 18, 49	Mountain Ash 37	Primula 75	Staphylea 56
Indian Cherry 53	Mountain Laurel 18	Privet 50	Stephanandra 56
Indigo, False 70	Mountain Pink 75	Prunus 33, 53	St. John's Wort 49
Iris 72, 73	Mulberry 32, 76	Pseudotsuga 10	Stokesia
Ivy 64, 65	Mullein Pink 69	Ptelea 53	Stonecrop
Japanese Bittersweet . 64	Myosotis 73	Pterocarya 33	Strawberries 78
Japanese Ivy 64	Myrica 51	Pyrethrum	Stuartia 56
	National Fig.		
Japanese Maples 24,25	Nectarine 76	Pyrus 33, 44, 53	Styrax 56
Japanese Varnish Tree . 30	Nettle Tree 27	Quercus 34, 35	Sugar Maple 24
Japan Cypress 10-12	New Jersey Tea 41	Quince	Sumac
T D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D			
Japan Pagoda Tree 36	Nuts 78	Quince, Flowering 44	Sunflower
Japan Quince 44	Nyssa 32	Raspberries 78	Sweet Gale 51
Japan Rush 68	Oak 34, 35	Raspberry, Flowering 54	Sweet Gum 30
Jasmine 49	Enothera 73	Red Bud 42	Sweet Rocket
Jasminum 49	Oleaster 46	Red-hot Poker 75	Sweet Shrub 41
			Sweet William 71
Jessamine 49	Orange-flower 72	Red Cedar 6	
Judas Tree 42	Oregon Cedar 13	Retinospora10-12	Symphoricarpus 56
Juglans 30	Oriental Plane 32	Rhamnus 53	Symphyandra75
Juneberry 39	Oriental Yew 5	Rhododendron 19-21	Syringa 51, 52, 56–57
Juniper 5, 6	Ornamental Reeds and	Rhodora 53	Tamarisk 58
Juniperus 5, 6	Grasses 68	Rhodotypus 53	Tamarix 58
Kalmia 18	Ornamental Vines . 63 66	Rhubarb78	Taxodium 37
Kentucky Coffee Tree . 30	Osmanthus 19	Rhus 53	Taxus 12, 13
Kerria 49, 53	Oxlip	Ribes 54	Thorn 43
			IIIUIII
Koelreuteria 30	Oxydendrum 26	Robinia 35	Thuya 13-15
Kudzu Vine 64	Pagoda Tree 36	Rock Cress 70	Thuyopsis 15
	Damaga CO		milia 90
Larch 30	Pampas 68	Roses 54, 59 62, 66	Tilia 38
Larix 30	Papaver	Rose Loosestrife 73	Tree of Heaven 25
Larkspur 71	Paulownia 32	Rose of Sharon 47, 48	Tritoma 75
Lathyrus 73	Peach	Rosy Milfoil 69	Trollius
Laurel 18, 21	Peach, Flowering 32	Rubus 54	Trumpet Vine 64
Lavender	Pear	Rudbeckia 75	Tsuga
			m is m
Lavandula 73	Pearl Bush 46	Salisburia 35	Tulip Tree 31
Leatherwood 44	Pecan	Sage 75	Tunica 75
Leucothoë 18			Ulmus 38
	Pentstemon	Salvia	
Liatris 73	Peonies 73, 74	Salix 35, 36	Umbrella Pine 12
Ligustrum 50	Pepper Bush 42	Salt Bush 41	Varnish Tree 30
Lilac 56, 57	Periploca 66	Sambucus 54	Vegetable Roots and
Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub 39	Periwinkle 66	Sand Cherry 53	Plants 78
Lime 37	Perennial Pea 73	Saponaria	Verbena Shrub 70
Linden 37	Persica 32	Sassafras 37	Veronica
Lindera 41	Persimmon 77	Sciadopitys 12	Viburnum 58, 59
Linum 73	Phellodendron 32	Schizophragma 66	Vinca
		g II II	77:
Liquidambar 30	Philadelphus 51, 52	Sea Holly 71	Virgilia 28
Liriodendron 31	Phlox 74, 75	Sedum 75	Virginia Creeper 63, 64
Lobelia 73	Photinia 52	Shasta Daisy 71	Vitis 66
			777-1
Locust 30, 35	Physocarpus 55	Sheep Laurel 18	Walnut 30
London Pride 73	Physostegia 75	Shrubby Cinquefoil 53	Walnuts 78
Lonicera 51, 65, 66	Picea 6, 7, 8	Siberian Pea Tree 41	Wax Myrtle 51
Loosestrife 73	Pie-plant 78	Silk Vine 66	Wayfaring Tree 58
Lychnis 73	Pin Cherry 27	Silky Cornel 43	Weigela 45, 46
Lycium 66	Pine 8–10, 11	Silver Bell 47	White Cedar 13
Tyclum	11116		
Lysimachia 73	Pink	Silver Thorn 46	White Fringe Tree 42
Lythrum 73	Pinus 8–10	Small Fruits 77, 78	White Kerria 53
Magnolia 18, 31	Pinxter Flower 40	Smoke Bush 53	White Snakeroot 71
Makania			Wild Dlum
Mahonia 18, 19	Plane 32	Snowball 59	Wild Plum
Maidenhair Tree 35	Plantain Lily 71	Snowberry 56	Willow 35, 36
Maple	Platanus 32	Snowdrop Tree 47	Withe-rod 58
		Chartin gramman 71	
Marguerite 70	Platycodon	Snow-in-summer 71	Winterberry 49
Matrimony Vine 66	Plum	Sophora 36	Winter Grapes 66
Meadow Sage 75	Plum, Flowering 27, 53	Sorbus 37	Wistaria 66
Meanw sage 10		C 1 M	
Milfoil 69	Plume Grass 68	Sorrel Tree 26	Witch Hazel 47
Mist Tree 53	Plum, Wild 27	Sour Gum 32	Wood Honeysuckle 40
Mock Orange 51, 52	Poppy.*73	Speedwell	Yellow-wood 28
Manage 01, 02	D1 00 00		
Monarda 73	Poplar 32, 33	Spice Bush 41	Yew 5, 12, 13
Moonpenny Daisy 71	Populus 32, 33	Spirea 54-56	Yucca 21
Morus 32	Potentilla 52	Spirea, Blue 41	
		*	

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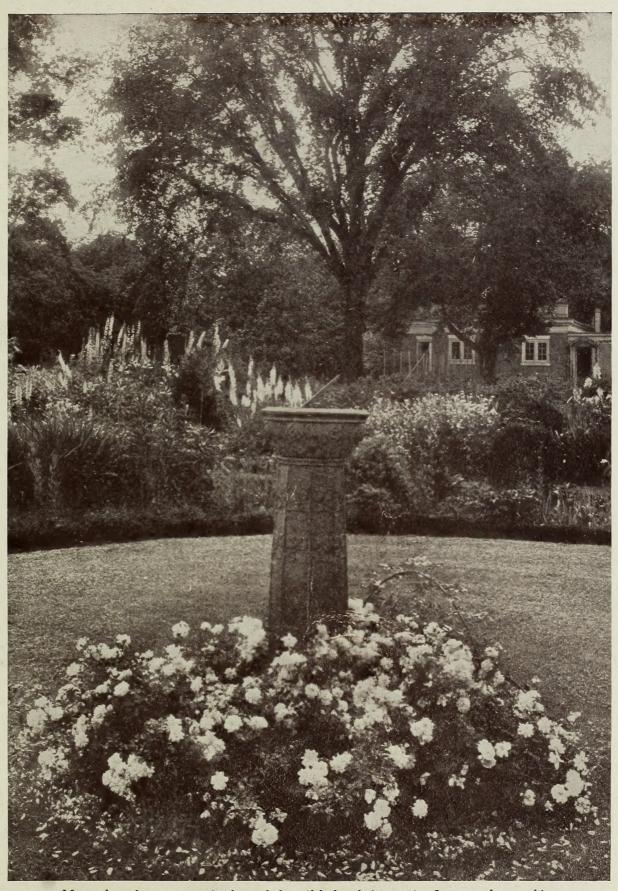
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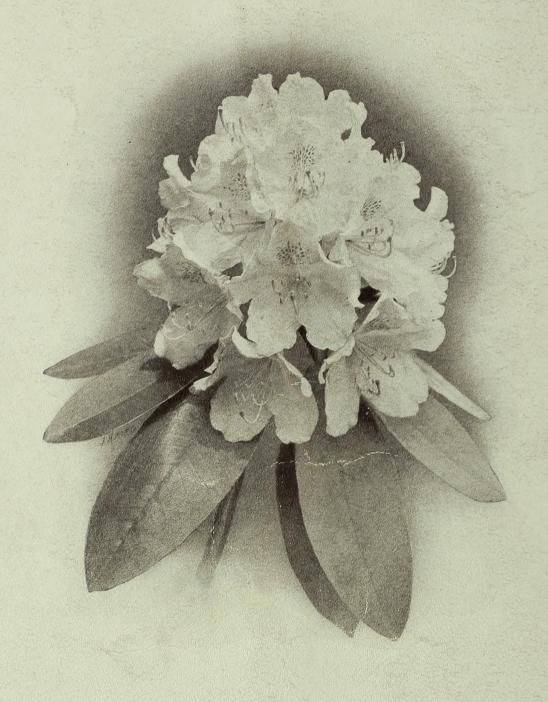
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