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## Andorra Nurseries

WM. WARNERHARPER Proprietor
Chestuvit Hill, Phila., PA.

## " THE

When we consider that one of the biggest costs in the production of nursery stock is for the trained labor that goes into the various operations necessary in growing small plants to large salable sizes, for instance the careful training, hand-pruning and frequently transplanting,-then it must be clear that the intrinsic worth of nursery stock is dependent directly on the amount of labor which has been intelligently expended on it.
"THE ANDORRA WAY" of planting wide apart, frequently and carefully transplanting and training produces not only a fine top, but a vigorous compact system of fine fibrous roots which better enables a plant to withstand the shock of transplanting.

Therefore we are confident that discerning buyers in any comparison of our stock with others' will take into account what they are getting in the way of general thrift and fine root systems together with handsome welldeveloped tops. The common practice of listing nursery stock merely by height gives no real measure of whether the stock was grown closely together and never transplanted or whether it was grown

## "THE ANDORRA War"

It often happens that a problem presents itself where large Evergreens, Trees and Shrubs are required which can be satisfactorily transplanted and produce an effect of permanence at once whether as large specimens on lawn or avenue, for high screen and boundary planting, for formal garden or naturalesque plantations for the convenience of those why require

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { EXTRA LARGE EVERGREENS } \\
\text { AND TREES }
\end{gathered}
$$

For successful transplanting, we have marked with an asterisk those varieties which are above the sizes ordinarily offered. We especially invite the inquiries of those who may have in hand such plantings of large trees, as we may be able to offer suggestive lists from our stock if we know better the conditions defining your problem.

## ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

Chestnut Hill
Philadelphia

## ANDORRA NURSERIES

## Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR NURSERIES are extensive, covering a thousand acres of which over six hundred are planted with trees and shrubs. They are easy of access, as Chestnut Hill is the terminus of branches of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia \& Reading railroads, and the Chestnut Hill (City Line) trolley runs from the stations to within three minutes' walk of the Nurseries.

QUALITY.-The trees and shrubs offered are grown in open, unsheltered ground, in a very exposed situation, which insures their hardiness, and on soil admirably adapted for forming robust plants having an abundance of roots. Special attention is called to the fact that our stock is grown a good distance apart in the rows, insuring heavier trees and shrubs than are generally offered.

SHIPPING SEASON opens about March 1 in the spring and August 15 in the fall.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION.-Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the State laws require it.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS

ORDERS.-All orders are accepted subject to the following terms and conditions. Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment.

STOCK SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries will be charged according to the value of the trees chosen.

QUANTITY.-Lots of 5 and 50 will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates respectively.

PRICES given in this list are for the goods f. o. b. here, all packing charges included.

PACKING.-All goods are thoroughly packed, thus avoiding ristr, if delayed in transit. All packing charges are included in our list prices.

FORWARDING.-Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed; but when without instructions, we will use our best jucigment and forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend all herbaceous plants be shipped by express.

RISK.-All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition.

CLAIMS for damage while in transit must be made to the delivering company. Have delivering agent note the damaged condition on the freight bill and present your claim through him promptly.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS.-All goods are guaranteed true to name, full count. up to grade, and in good condition when shipped. Any plant proving untrue to name will be replaced. Claims to receive consideration must be made within five days after receipt of goods. We give no guarantee of the life of stock.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when accounts will be due in 30 days.

Address all orders to

## ANDORRA NURSERIES <br> WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.

Telegraphic Address
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA

## SLCIION OR MO. EACTATURE.



Nursery Entrance and Office.

## EVERGREEN TREES

For many years we have made a specialty of growing Evergreen Trees. Our Nursery soils are particularly well adapted to the formation of the fine fibrous feeding roots, and, at the same time, the soil is of such a consistency that our frequently transplanted trees, with their masses of fiber, retain the soil in compact balls when the trees are lifted for transplanting, and they do this without the soil packing hard as is often the case when evergreens are lifted from heavy clay land.

We want to especially emphasize the importance of the transplanted tree and the frequency with which our evergreens are transplanted in the Nursery. In no other way can the proper system of fibrous roots be obtained, and they are the-all-important item when transplanting the trees you purchase, to secure a satisfactory growth.

Each
10
ABIES Arizonica. Silver-cork Fir. 3 to 4 ft...... . $\$ 5$ to 750
Canadensis. See Tsuga Canadensis.



6 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
The White Fir is one of the finest and hardiest trees of this class. It deserves a place in every collection.
Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft..... $350 \quad 3250$
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ft........................................ . . 450
4250
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. ........................................... 600
5750
4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 750
$4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1000 \quad 8500$
5 to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Specimens......................... $1000 \quad 9500$

* 6 to 12 ft. Fine specimens........ $\$ 15$ to 7500


## ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE

| Ea | 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { riental Arborvitæ. } 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ . . \$ 350 \\ & \text { ft. } \\ & \text { ft. } \\ & \text { ft. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |
| orientalis, var. aurea nana (Dwarf Golden). <br> 18 to 20 in. ..................................... 1 751500 |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{20}$ to $24 \mathrm{in}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }_{2}^{2} 00$ |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{32}^{28}$ to $32 \mathrm{in} .36 \mathrm{in}$. . $\ldots$................................. . . . 5 . $5{ }^{5} 50$ |  |
| orientalis, var. aurea pyramidalis |  |
| 5 6 6 to 6 ft ft... |  |
|  |  |
| orientalis, var. compacta. Compact Chinese Arbor- <br>  |  |
|  |  |
| orientalis, var. conspicua. (Columnar Form). |  |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft..............................}. \dagger$. . 400 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft............................. ${ }^{\dagger} \downarrow . .750$ |  |
| * 8 to 10 ft..................+. $\$ 10.00$ to 1500 |  |
| orlentalis, var. elegantissima. Rollinson's Golden <br>  |  |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$........................... $\uparrow$. ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |
| * 6 to 8 ft. Specimens.......... 87.50 to 1500 |  |
| entalis, var. filiformis; syn., Japonica. Threadbranched Arborvitæ. 3 to $3^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .250$ |  |
|  |  |
| orientalis, var. semperaurescens. Ever-golden Arborvitæa. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. 5 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 32 |
| CEDRUS Atlantica, var. glauca. Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar - 50 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Lebani (cedar of Lebanon). 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft............ 250 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 2250 \\ & 3250 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |
| CRYPTOMERIA Japonica. Japanese Cedar. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
| $3{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. .................................. 3 . ${ }^{\text {a }} 50$ |  |
|  |  |
| ILEX aquifolium. (English Holly). $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to to...................................... 350 |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

Each ..... 10
JUNIPERUS Canadensis. Spreading Canadian Juniper- 12 to 15 in. spread. $\$ 100$ ..... 150
200 ..... $\$ 900$
15 to 18 in. spread ..... 350
18 to 24 in. spread ..... 1750
24 to 30 in . spread ..... 3250
Canadensis No. I. (Purple Winter Color). 15 in. 200 ..... 1850
18 to 24 in ..... 300 ..... 2500
Canadensis. "Vase type." $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft ..... 3250
Canadensis. var. aurea; syn., Douglasi. Douglas'
Golden Juniper. 12 to 15 in . spread ..... $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 00 \\ 1 & 50\end{array}$ ..... 900
15 to 18 in. spread ..... 200 ..... 1500
18 to 24 in. spread. Heavy ..... 2250
Chinensis. Chinese Juniper. 3 ft ..... 200 ..... 1750
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . ..... 350 ..... 3250
$4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft . ..... 500 ..... 4500

* 6 to 7 ft. ..... $\$ 6$ to $\$ 750$
Chinensis, var. albo-variegata. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . ..... 1850 ..... 3250
 ..... 4250
* 7 to 10 ft . ..... - . $\$ 10$ to 2500
A grand, hardy variety.
Chinensis, var. Pfitzeriana. 22 to 24 in. ..... 250
2000
${ }_{2}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 3250
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . ..... 3750 ..... 3750 ..... -. 450 ..... 4250
* 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
Chinensis, rar. femina Reevesii. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 200 ..... 18 อั0
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 2750
4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 400* 5 to 6 ft500
Chinensis, var. virginalis. Dwarf. 1 ft ..... 200
17 ..... 50
Chinensis, var. virginalis aurea. 1 ft ..... 1750
communis. Common Upright Juniper-
2
$3_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
to
$2^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$ ft. ..... 17 ..... 750
4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 3250
communis, var. Hibernica. Irish Juniper-$200 \quad 1850$
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft .
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2250
communis, var. oblonga. 3 ft ..... 3250
communis, var. Suecica. Swedish Juniper-

excelsa, var. stricta. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 900
$\begin{array}{lll}25 & 10 & 00 \\ 00 & 17 & 50\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\frac{1}{2} & \text { to } \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 \frac{1}{2} & \text { to } \\ 2 & \\ \mathrm{ft} & \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$5022503250
$\begin{array}{lll}\frac{2}{5} & \text { to } 2 \frac{1}{2} & \mathrm{ft} . \\ 5 & \text { to } 6 & \mathrm{ft} . \\ 5 & \text { to } 8 & \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$ 5 to 8 ft. -. $\$ 6.00$ to 15 ..... 2250
Fortunei. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft ..... 3250
Japonica. Japan Juniper. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{f}$ ..... 3250




IMPORTANT-We want to especially emphasize the importance of the transplanted tree and the frequency with which our evergreens are transplanted in the Nursery. In no other way can the proper system of fibrous roots be obtained, and this is the all-important item to secure a satisfactory growth when transplanting the trees you purchase.


## SCREEN AND WOODLAND PLANTING

Almost every property has some need of a heavy planting. For a boundary screen, a windbreak, a woodland effect, or to refurnish where the trees are thinning out. For these purposes the White Pines and Hemlocks, together with Tulip Tree, Red and Sugar Maples, Red, Chestnut and Black Oaks, will give good planting combinations, supplying trees of lasting qualities, rapid growth and much beauty in form and foliage. Such plantings are particularly needed in the sections where the chestnut blight is taking out one of our most popular forest trees, and where the need for re-foresting is imperative.

Along the edges of all such plantings, and in the open spaces through the woodland, much beauty can be obtained by fringing the taller plantings with the dwarfer trees and strong-growing shrubs. For this purpose the following will be found desirable: The White and Pink-flowering Dogwoods, Sorrel Tree, Tataricum Maple, Japan Dogwood, Red Bud, Cornus Mas the native Viburnums, Huckleberry, Shining Sumac. Rhododendrons, Laurels, native Azaleas, and other shrubs of like character.

## ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE

RETINOSPORA ericoides. Heath-like Japan Cypress-Each10$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2
$* 3$
$*$
to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$
to 4 ..... $+ \$ 100$
.+ .150 ..... $\$ 850$ ..... 1000 ..... 2250
filifera. Thread-branched Japan Cypress-


3250
3750 ..... 5500 ..... 7000 filifera, var. aurea. Golden Thread-branchedJapan Cypress. 12 to 15 infilifera, var. aurea. Golden Thread-branchedJapan
o 20 in.1350
18 to 20 in
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... $\$ 3$ to 400
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.
$4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. ..... 150 ..... 300 ..... 350
lycopodioides. Club-moss Japan Cypress-
4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 500$
obtusa. Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress-

$\begin{array}{lll}2 & \text { to } 2 \frac{1}{2} & \mathrm{ft.} \\ 2 \frac{1}{2} & \text { to } 3 & \mathrm{ft} \\ 3 & \text { to } 3 \frac{1}{2} & \mathrm{ft.} \\ 4 & \text { to } & 4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \\ 5 & \text { to } 6 & \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$ ..... 250 ..... 300 ..... | 3.50 |
| :--- |
| 4 |

2 to $2^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$
2 to $2^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$2250
leptoclada. Thuya-like Japan Cypress-2250
27503250
750
750

* $6 \frac{1}{2}$ to 10 ft . Specimens7250
obtusa, var. compacta. Compact Obtuse-leavedJapan Cypress. $1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. . . .150
200 2 ft . 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 4004
5 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.500600
obtusa, var. Crippsi. Golden. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . ..... 1503 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.3504 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.500
obtusa, var. magnifica. 3 to 4 ft ..... $\$ 5$ to 750
obtusa, var. nana. Dwarf Obtuse-leaved JapanCypress. 1 ft

* 4 to 6 ft . Specimens -. $\$ 15$ to1250
1850385
$450 C$575$135($
obtusa, var. nana aurea. Dwarf Golden Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . .+\ldots 200$2 ft .25050$2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.1853 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Specimens- $+\$ 12.50$ to 1000
pisifera. Pea-fruited Japan Cypress. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2003 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.350
4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.400500235$2_{2}^{1 \frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$.200
ETINOSPORA pisifera, var. aurea. Golden Pea-fruited Each 10 Japan Cypress. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. $\begin{array}{lll}2 \frac{1}{2} & \text { to } 3 & \text { ft. } \\ 3 & \text { to } 3 \frac{1}{2} & \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ 3 & 5 & 50 \\ 00 & 22 & 50 \\ 27 & 50\end{array}$ 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft $350 \quad 3250$
 * $\tau$ to 16 ft . Specimens ........ . . $\$ 10$ to 6000
plumosa. Plume-like Japan Cypress-




* 6 to 7 ft . Specimens .................. $\$$. $\$ 750$
plumosa, var. aurea. Golden Plume like Japan
Cypress. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . Bushy.............. 100
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy.....................
850

3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Pushy .................................. . . . . 3 . 00 2750
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. Specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350 3250
4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. Specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400 3750
$5 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Specimens . . . . . . . ............... $500 \quad 4750$
$6 \frac{1}{2}$ to 7 ft. Specimens ......................... 750 7000

* $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ft. Specimens ............... $\$ 10$ to 1500
* 9 to 12 ft . Specimens . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 20$ to 3500
plumosa, var. flavescens. 15 to $18 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .$. .. $150 \quad 1250$

plumosa, var. sulphurea. 15 to 1 S in.......... $\uparrow$.. $150 \quad 1250$
2 ft. ............................................... . . 2001500
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 2250

$4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Specimens ................... . . 450 4250
$* 5 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Specimens ............... $\$ 6$ to 750
squarrosa. Squarrose-leaved Japan Cypress-
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. ...................................... . . . 100
850
2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 1350
$2_{2}^{1}$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 2250
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ...................................... . . 350 3250
4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. Specimens ...................... . . 500 4750
5 to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Specimens . . . . . . . . . $\$$. $\$ 6$ to 750
* 7 to 18 ft . Heavy Specimens... $\uparrow$. $\$ 10$ to 7500

This is excellent stock; exceptionally broad, bushy and low-branched.
IADOPITYS verticillata. Umbrella Pine. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ft....... $200 \quad 1850$
2 ft. .............................................. . 300 2750
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. .................................................... 350 3250
3 ft. ................................................. 500 4500
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. . ....................................... 750 . 7250
$4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft . Specimens. . . . . . . . $\$ 12.50$ to 1500

* 6 to 8 ft . Specimens. ....... $\uparrow$.. $\$ 17.50$ to 2500


## ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE

$2_{3}^{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ......................... $\$ 2.50$ to 350
3 to 4 ft. .............................. $\$ 5$ to 1000

* $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft . Specimens ....... $\$$. $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
baccata, var. erecta. Erect English Yew-

baccata, var. erecta aurea. Erect Golden English

18
2250
3250
1850
2500
3250
2.50 to 1000

3 to 4 ft. . . ................................ . . $\$ 4$ to 750
baccata, var. fastigiata. Irish Yew. 21 $\mathrm{ft} . . . .4 .{ }_{2} 50$



* 4 to 6 ft . Specimens ......... $\$ . \$ 10$ to 1500
baccata, var. fastigiata aurea. Golden Irish Yew-
${ }_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
250
2250
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . Specimens ........... $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
* 5 to 6 ft . Specimens ........ $\uparrow$. $\$ 12.50$ to 1500
baccata, var. fruticosa lutea. Yellow Fruited-
Yew. 4 to 5 ft............................ 750
baccata, var. gracilis pendula. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . $\$ 3.50$ to 500
4 to 5 ft. . . . .................... + . $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
6 to 7 ft . Specimens ........... $\$ 12.50$ to 1500
* 8 to 9 ft . Specimens . . . . .... $\uparrow$. $\$ 17.50$ to 2000
baccata, var. repandens. Spreading English Yew-

baccata, var. Washingtoni aurea. Washington's Golden
English Yew. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
 4 to 5 ft. Specimens ......... $\uparrow$. $\$ 10$ to 1500 Canadensis (Canadian Yew). 12 in.............. 100 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . + . . 175 24 in. ................................................. . . 250
Canadensis, var. aurea. Golden Canadian Yew-
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . ................................ $\$ 5$ to 10
cuspidata. Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew-


LARGE SIZES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TAXUS | cuspidata, var. brevifolia. 12 to 15 in........ $\uparrow$. $\$ 200$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . Specimens $\ldots . . . . . . .4 . . \$ 4$ to 500 |  |
|  |  | 3250 |
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| THUJO | S borealis, var. latifolia glauca. Glaucous Sitka Cypress. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . ................... 350 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 5 to 10 ft . Specimens .......... $\leqslant \$ 5$ to 1500 |  |
| THUYA |  |  |
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|  |  | 850 |
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|  |  | 1250 |
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|  |  | 2250 2750 |
|  |  | 3250 |
|  |  | 3750 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 1150 |
|  |  | 1500 |
|  |  | 2000 |
|  |  | 3250 |
|  |  | 3750 |
|  |  | 4750 |
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|  |  | 1650 |
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Each 10
THUYA occidentalis, var. Rosenthalis. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ft................ $\$ 150 \quad \$ 1350$

occidentalis, var. Tom Thumb. 12 to 15 in....... $150 \quad 1350$
occidentalis, var. spiralis. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft............... $350 \quad 3250$

* 5 to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ...................................... 4254000
occidentalis, var. Vervæneana. Vervæne's Arborvitæ-

occidentalis, var. Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ-

occidentalis, var. Wareana aurea-

TSUGA Canadensis. Hemlock. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} .+$. . per $100, \$ 60$. . 75

Canadensis, var. gracilis. 6 to 7 ft............t.. $750 \quad 6500$
Canadensis, var. Sargenti pendula. Weeping Hemlock. $1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 2 ft............................. 350 3250 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft . Specimens............. + . $\$ 5$ to 1500
Caroliniana. Southern Hemlock-
$1_{1 \frac{1}{2}}$ to 2 ft .
250
2350
Mertensiana. Western Hemlock-
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
200
Sieboldi. Japanese Hemlock-



A Block of Box Bush and Evergreens.

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS



ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICEBUXUS Japonica; var. Fortunei Japanese Box-Each
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . .$\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 1500$ $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft . ..... 2500
Japonica, var. aurea. Golden Japanese Box-
12 to 15 in 150 $\$ 13$ ..... 50 $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. SPECIAL ..... 16
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 7.50$ to 1000
Japonica, var. rotundifolia. Round-leaved-
2 ft ..... 250
23503250
3 ft . Broad and bushy ..... $\$ 5$ to 750
4 to 5 ft . Bush shape ..... $+ \$ 7.50$ to 1000
5 to $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Heavy pyramids. + . \$10.00 ..... 00
00
Japonica, var. rotundifolia glauca. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 50
latifolio. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . Pyramids.4500
sempervirens. Andorra-Grown-
10 to 12 in. ................. . per 100, $\$ 35 \ldots \quad 50$
12 to 15 in. Extra bushy . . . per 100, $\$ 40$. . 75 ..... 400 ..... 600
$1^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. Extra bushy ........ . per 100, $\$ 100$ ..... 1850 ..... 150 ..... 150 ..... 1250 ..... 1250
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Extra bushy ..... 0
4250
3 ft. Extra bushy5750
$3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Extra bushy ..... 6500

* 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Specimens } \\ & \text { * } 6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} \text {. Specimens }\end{aligned}$ ..... -. $\$ 10$ to 5000 ..... $\$ 50$ to 15000 ..... $\$ 50$ to 15000
sempervirens. Pyramids. Andorra-grown-
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Extra bushy ..... 350
3 ft . Extra bushy30004000
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. Extra bushy5500
* 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Specimens ..... 7000
* 5 to 8 ft . Specimens ..... $\uparrow . . \$ 15$ to 4500
sempervirens. "Globe-shaped"-
18 to 20 in. .....  . 2502350
20 to 22 in. ..... 3350sempervirens. Standards. Andorra-grown-1 ft . stems, 12 to 15 in. heads............ . . . 2001850
2850${ }_{2} \mathrm{ft}$ stems, 18 to 20 in . heads.................... 44003750
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. stems, 28 to 32 in . heads.. $\uparrow . . \$ 7.50$ to 1500sempervirens, var. angustifolia variegata-
4 to 5 ft . Specimens ..... $\$ 6$ to 750
5 to 6 ft . Specimens ..... $\$ 10$ to 1500
sempervirens, var. arborescers. Tall Tree Box-
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 300
28503250
* $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft .4.. 350
sempervirens, var. argentea marginata. Silver-tipped
Box. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
3 ft .13504250
$3^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$.7000
* 5 to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 10$ to 1500
sempervirens, var. Decussata-
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 7.50$ to 1250
sempervirens, var. Handsworthi. 2 ft ..... 150
3 ft .-1350
2350
3250
* 4 to 6 ft . $\$ 5$ to 1500


Specimen Boxwood (Buxus Sempervirens) at Andorra.
Showing a few of our specimen Box in bush form. These illustrated are from four to five feet in height and about same in breadth.

Each
10
BUXUS sempervirens, var. myrtifolia. Myrtle Leaf-

sempervirens, var. suffruticosa. Dwarf Edging


CHAMEDAPHNE Calyculata. Leather Leaf-
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. clumps
$150 \quad 1250$
COTONEASTER horizontalis. 10 to 12 in................... 50 400
microphylla. 10 to 12 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50.500
Wheeleri. 10 to 12 in.................................... . . 50 400
CRATÆGUS Pyracantha. Evergreen Thorn-
1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . ................................ . $\uparrow$. 150 1250
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Heavy cilumps ................... 350
Pyracantha, var. Lelandi. Leland's Thorn-
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
100
850
ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE
Each ..... 10
DAPHNE Cneorum. 2-year $\$ 075$ ..... $\$ 600$
EUONYMUS radicans and variegata. See Trailing Plants.
Japonica. Japan Euonymus. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft ..... 50 ..... 350
Japonica, var. argentea. Silver-leaved. 2 ft ..... 75 ..... 500
Japonica, var. aurea. Golden-leaved. 2 ft. ..... 75 ..... 600
Japonica, var. aurea variegata. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft ..... 50 ..... 350
ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. 1 ft.. \&..per 100, \$75. . 100 ..... 850
 ..... 1850 ..... 2250
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.

* 3 to 4 ft . Specimens ..... +. . $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
crenata, var. buxifolia. Box-leaved-
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy ..... 3000 ..... 5000
* 4 to 5 ft . Specimens20003000
$\begin{array}{ll}2 & \mathrm{ft.} \\ { }_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} & \mathrm{ft.} \\ 3 & \mathrm{ft.}\end{array}$ ..... 250
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . ..... - $\$ 1250$ to 1000
crenata, var. latifolia. Broad-leaved JapaneseHolly. 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.$3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\uparrow$. $\$ 6$ to 7505 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\uparrow$. $\$ 10$ to 1500
crenata, var. microphylla. Small-leaved Japanese
Holly-
12 to 15 in. Bushy $\ldots .$. ...per $100, \$ 75 \ldots 100 \quad 850$
15 to 18 in. Bushy .... . . .per 100, $\$ 100$. . 150 ..... 1350
2 ft. Bushy ..... 2350
$2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ft. Bushy $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.$* 3$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Heavy specimens. . $\uparrow . \$ 7.50$ to 1500
KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel-

LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi. Drooping Andromeda-
12 to 15 in. Clumps..... . . . per 100, \$60.. 100 ..... 850
15 to 18 in. Clumps. . . . . . . . per 100, \$75. . 150 ..... 1250
18 to 24 in. Clumps......t.. per 100, $\$ 125$. . 200 ..... 1500
2250
MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly leaved-
15 to 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 100 , ..... \$40. . 75 ..... 500
18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 100,
per 100, $\$ 85$. . 150 ..... 1000
Japonica. Japanese Mahonia-
${ }_{2} \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . ..... 1250
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3^{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2500
repens. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . ..... 750
OSMANTHUS aquifolium. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft ..... 2250
PACHYSANDRA terminalis ..... 25 ..... 200


Rhododendrons at Andorra.

## RHODODENDRONS

## Hex HYBRID VARIETIES-ANDORRA-GROWN

Our offering of Rhododendrons consists of many thousand plants, in fifty varieties, and in a range of sizes from one to five feet. These are acclimated-Andorra-grown stock-in the hardiest varieties. They are grown in open, unsheltered ground, with northern exposure, and the wind-swept hills of Andorra are not kind to anything of a tender nature, so that you may depend upon Andorra-grown Rhododendrons being of the hardiest, and supplied with excellent balls of fibrous roots.
RHODODENDRONS, Catawbiense Hybrids Assorted. Our se- Each
lection of varieties-


Album. White. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.


Album elegans. Blush white-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2^{1 \frac{1}{2}} \text { to } 2{ }_{2} \frac{\mathrm{ft}}{} \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& 175 \\
& 1500 \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
2 & \text { to } \\
2 \frac{1}{2} & \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \\
\mathrm{ft} .
\end{array} \\
& 225
\end{aligned}
$$Album grandiflorum. Blush white-

2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 225

* $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 3$ to 5002000Album novum. White-$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft .$\$ 2.50$ to 350Alex. Dancer. Light scarlet-2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.3503250
Amphion. Rose pink. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 200 ..... 17502 ft . ..................................... . . 2502350
ALL GOODS F. O, B. HERE AT LIST PRICE
Each ..... 10
$\$ 250$ ..... $\$ 2250$
RHODODENDRONS, Anna Parsons. Red. 2 to $2_{2}^{1} \mathrm{ft}$.
Atrosanguineum. Dark scarlet-
1500
15 to 18 in ..... 175 ..... 2250
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 350 ..... 350 ..... 3250 ..... 3250
Blandyanum. Rosy crimson. 2 ft ..... 225 ..... 2000
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.50$ to 750* $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft . Specimens. . . . . $\$ 10$ to 1500
Boule de Neige. White. 18 to 20 in.... 175 ..... 1650
24 to 26 in . ..... 250 ..... 2350
28 to 30 in. ..... 3250
Candidissimum. White. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
$\sum_{2 \frac{1}{2}}^{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1750 ..... 3250
Caractacus. Purple crimson. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }_{2} 75$ ..... 1500
* $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . Specimens $\$ 3.50$ to 7502000
Charles Bagley. Bright red. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{I}_{2} 00$ ..... 17502250
Charles Dickens. Scarlet. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.. ..... 1750
2 ft . ..... $\begin{array}{r}200 \\ 250 \\ \hline\end{array}$ ..... 2250
A
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 3.50$ to 1000
C. S. Sargent. Crimson. 18 to 24 in.... 250 ..... 2250
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 3250
Daisy Rand. Deep crimson. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2250
Delicatissimum. White. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 1500
2 ft . ..... 2000
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2850
* 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
2250
2250
Everestianum. Rosy lilac. 15 to 18 in... 175 ..... 1500
18 to 20 in . ..... 1850
20 to 24 in. ..... 2250 ..... 3250
* 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. Heavy
F. D. Godman. Crimson. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft....... 250 ..... 2350
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft
1750
General Grant. Rosy-scarlet. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
2250
2 ft.
$* 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$
$*$ 2
3
7 ..... 3250
Giganteum. Rosy crimson, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .... 175 ..... 1500
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 2250
* 3 ft . ..... 4750
Hannah Felix. Light red-
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... $\$ 5$ to 7503250
Henry Probasco. Deep Carmine. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{L} 50$ ..... 2250
Herbert Parsons. Lilac. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . 250 ..... 2250


ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE

RHODODENDRONS, Parson's grandiforum rubrum. Deep pink-


* 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . .......... $\$ 5$ to 1000

President Lincoln. Crimson. 2 ft......... 250 50 22
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. .................................. . . 35053250

* $3^{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. .................. $\$ 5$ to 1000
purpureum crispum. Purple crimped-
A
$2^{1 \frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 . 250
13.9
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
purpureum elegans. Purple. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . $200 \quad 1750$

* 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
purpureum grandiflorum. Purple-
* 3 to 4 ft . .................. $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
roseum elegans. ('Truc.) Clear pink-

R
A
roseum elegans. Good rose. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{C} .150 \quad 1350$
2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 225
2000

* 3 to 5 ft . Specimens $\quad . . . \$ 7.50$ to 2500

roseum superbum. Clear rose. $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .2252000$

* 3 to 4 ft . ..................... . $\$ 5$ to 1000

R
Sefton. Dark maroon. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$
$200 \quad 1850$
2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
2350
O
W
N

## NATIVE SPECIES-ANDORRA-GROWN

Catawbiense. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft...per 100, $\$ 125$. . $150 \quad 1350$
2 ft. ...................per 100, $\$ 150 . .200$ 1850
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ...................per 100, $\$ 200 . .250 \quad 2250$

* 3 to 4 ft . Specimens .... $\$ 3.50$ to 1000

Catawbiense, var. alba. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{fl} . . . .{ }^{2} .$. . 175
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
$250 \quad 2250$
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. . ............................. . . $350 \quad 3250$
maximum. Great Laurel-


* LARGE SIZES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT



## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendrons, to secure the best effects, should be planted in combination with other things. If along the woodland or in heavy boundary plantings, the Hemlock, the White Pine, the Dogwood, native Viburnums and plants of like character tend to break up the monotony of heavy masses of Rhododendrons of the same form and texture; and, where the plantings are more confined, as about the base line of buildings, and in nooks and corners of the garden, the Dogwood, the Cornus mascula, Kalmia, ferns of different varieties, stronger-growing perennials, and last, but not least, the hardy little shrub, Abelia rupestris all can be used to secure most pleasing effects.

The great decorative value of Rhododendrons is now fully recognized, every year increasing their popularity, and among evergreen shrubs none are so largely planted or give such general satisfaction. The magnificent coloring of the huge clusters of flowers in almost every shade of color gives them first place among evergreen shrubs, and one must not lose sight of the great decorative value of the rich, dark green foliage, attractive not only in summer, but during the bleak months of winter.

In a Rhododendron planting the importance of securing Americangrown stock of the hardiest type cannot be over-estimated. We carry over thirty thousand plants, in fifty varieties, most carefully selected, and our stock, grown on open, unsheltered hills, with northern exposure, insures absolute hàrdiness. Rhododendrons will thrive in any but a limestone or heavy clay soil; the ideal treatment being a light, sandy loam, well mixed with woods earth. Visit Andorra during the latter part of May and the early days of June, when our great fields of Rhododendrons are in full bloom.

## TRANSPLANTING ITS IMPORTANCE

"Transplanting" is replanting or root-pruning for the purpose of preparing the trees for the purchaser who does the final planting. The Andorra Way does it so frequently and so skillfully that larger and better developed specimens can be satisfactorily used for immediate and mature results. (Ordinary nursery transplanting is not "The Andorra Way").

## The Andorra Way

is to grow, train and frequently transplant Trees and Shrubs so that unequalled specimens are produced which give quick, satisfactory effects.

Many desirable trees, seldom prospering under ordinary handling, succeed readily by The Andorra Way. Superb Tulip trees, robust Lindens, quick growing Pin Oaks, and sturdy Norway Maples, are here in transplanted large sizes, to make landscapes of beauty in months rather than in years.

The best shrubs admirably supplement the best deciduous trees in the Andorra Way. To see them all at the nursery, any time in the year, is worth while. Write if you cannot come. Our experience and unmatched stock are at your command.


## Specimen Norway Maples in Wide Rows. DECIDUOUS TREES

Large trees have been in demand for many years as purchasers wish quick results. In a great measure the difficulty has been to secure a large tree that would grow as satisfactorily as those of smaller size, the difficulty having been that the Nurseries did not transplant their trees as they came to a larger size, and, therefore, failed to have them supplied with fibrous feeding roots when they were sent out.

Appreciating the demand for a perfect tree in a large size we have for years devoted great care and large sums of money transplanting trees in unusually large nursery grades, and our customers can depend absolutely upon receiving, with any of the large sizes offered in this list, a soot system which makes it practical and desirable to secure the large sizes and get immediate results.

Measurements are given as follows: Height is taken before digging, from the surface of the ground to the top branches, where they round off to form the top; diameter of stem, or caliper, is taken 6 inches above the ground, above the collar. Measurements are expressed thus: 10 to 12 ft. (height), $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. (caliper).
ACER campestris. European Cork Maple- Each 10100
7 to 8 ft . Bushy ................. $\$ 250$ \$22 50
8 to 10 ft . Bushy .................. 350 3250
dasycarpum. Silver Maple. 8 to 10 ft . . $1100 \quad 7 \quad 50 \quad \$ 5000$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $1^{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . .{ }_{2} 50 \quad 1000 \quad 8500$
10 to 12 ft ; $1^{\frac{3}{4}}$ to $2^{2}$ in. .......... $2001500 \quad 10000$
A rapid grower for immediate effects.
dasycarpum, var. Wierii laciniatum. Wier's
Cut-leaved Silver Maple-
8 to 10 ft .
10 to 12 ft 2 to 1 . 5
12 , 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in ........... 250
17500
Specimens. 4 to 5 in... $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
Negundo. Ash-leaved Maple. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .100 \quad 750 \quad 5000$
8 to 10 ft ; $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. cal. ......... $150101000 \quad 8500$

* 10 to 14 ft .; 3 to 5 in . . $\$ 3.50$ to 750

Pennsylvanicum. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 100 \quad 850$

## ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE

|  | noides. Norway Maple- Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACER | 8 to 10 ft . ; 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} . \times . . . . . . \$ 1$ | $\$ 900$ | \$75 00 |
|  | 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}. ; 1^{1}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . .4 . .150$ | 1350 | 8500 |
|  | 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 1^{3} \frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. . . ..+ .175 | 1650 | 13500 |
|  | 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2{ }^{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . .+. .200$ | 1850 |  |
|  | $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . \dot{9}$. . . . . . . . . . 250 | 2250 | 20000 |
|  | 12 to 14 ft . ; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . . .+$. 350 | 3000 | 27500 |
|  | 12 to 14 ft . ; 23 to 3 in. . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 400 | 3750 | 32500 |
|  | 14 to 16 ft . ; $3 \frac{1}{4}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . . .4 .500$ | 4750 | 40000 |
|  | 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft}$. ; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . \times . . . . .600$ | 5000 |  |
|  | * 14 to 16 ft .; $3 \frac{3}{4}$ to $4 \mathrm{in}. \mathrm{...t.}$. | 6000 |  |
|  | * 14 to 16 ft . ; $4 \frac{1}{4}$ to 5 in . . $\$ 10$ to 2000 |  |  |
|  | * 14 to 20 ft . ; $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in. . $\$ 25$ to 5000 |  |  |
| platanoides, var. purpurea. Schwedler's Purple Maple - |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1500 | 13500 |
|  | 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}$. ; $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to $2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .2{ }^{2} 50$ | 2250 | 20000 |
|  | 10 to 12 ft ; ; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .3 .350$ | 3250 |  |
|  | 12 to 14 ft ; 234 to 3 in. $.1 . \ldots . .5500$ |  |  |
|  | 14 to 16 ft . ; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in. $\$ 7.50$ to 1000 |  |  |
|  | * 16 to 20 ft . 5 to 10 in . $\$ 25$ to 15000 |  |  |
| Purple Maple- <br> 5 to 6 ft. ........................... . 100 S 50 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | pseudo-platanus. European Sycamore <br> Maple. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}_{\mathrm{i}} ; 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $1^{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{in}$. $150 \quad 1250$ <br> 10 to 12 ft ; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}. \ldots . . . .{ }_{2}^{2} 00 \quad 1750$ <br> 12 to 14 ft .; $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in. ......... $350 \quad 3250$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | pseudo-platanus, var. purpurea. Purple Sycamore Maple |  |  |
| 12 to 14 ft ; 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ......... 500 <br> * 14 to 16 ft .; 4 to $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in.. $\$ 7.50$ to 1000 Broad-headed specimen trees. |  |  |  |
| rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple- |  |  |  |
|  | 8 to 10 ft . ; $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .1500$ | 1250 | 11500 |
|  |  | 1750 | 160.00 |
|  |  | 2250 | 20000 |
|  | saccharinum. Sugar Maple- |  |  |
|  | 10 to 12 ft . ; $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .1500$ | 1250 |  |
|  | 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}$. ; $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $12 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .{ }_{2}^{2} 00$ | 1750 | 13500 |
|  | 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft}$. ; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. . . . . . . . . 250 | 2250 | 20000 |
|  | 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft}$. ; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .3350$ | 3250 | 30000 |
|  | 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft}$. ; $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in. $\cdots . . .1500$ | 4500 |  |
|  | * 14 to 16 ft ; 3 to $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . \$ \$ 5$ to 750 |  |  |
|  | * 14 to 25 ft . ; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. . $\$ 10$ to 5000 |  |  |
|  | spicatum. Mountain Maple. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .100$ | 750 |  |
|  | Tataricum, var. Ginnala. Tartarian Maple- |  |  |
|  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 350 | 2500 |
|  | 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 | 1350 | 8500 |
|  | 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 | 2000 |  |
|  | Tataricum, var. rubrum. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . 75 | 500 | 4000 |
|  | 5 to 6 ft . . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 | 2000 | 12500 |

## Japanese Maple

| ACER palmatum, var. aureum. Golden Japanese <br> Maple. 2 ft.................... . . $\$ 200$ <br> $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. <br> * 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. .......................... 350 <br> palmatum, var. filicifolium. 7 to $9 \mathrm{ft} . . . .1000$ <br> * polymorphum, 3 to 6 ft . Heavy. $\$ 2.50$ to 350 <br> polymorphum, var. atropurpureum. Bloodleaved Japan Maple. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} .+$. . 150 <br>  <br> * 3 to 5 ft. Specimens. Bushy and well furnished . ...... $\$ 3.50$ to 1500 <br> polymorphum, var. atropurpureum dissectum. Weeping Cut-leaf Blood- <br> leaved. $1^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft} . . . . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. <br> 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Specimens. $\uparrow$. $\$ 3.50$ to 1000 <br> Tall standards, 4 to 5 ft . stem <br> and broad heads............ $\$ 15$ to 2500 <br> polymorphum, var. atropurpureum nig-rum- <br> * 5 to 8 ft . Specimens ...... $\$ 20$ to 3500 <br> polymorphum, var. dissectum. Cut-leaf <br> Weeping Japan Maple. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \uparrow$. . 250 ${ }_{2}^{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ \$ 7.50$ to 1500 | 10 $\$ 18$ $\$ 18$ 22 32 32 50 50 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ÆESCULUS Hippocastanum. European Horsechestnut. 8 to 10 ft . ; $\frac{1}{4} \frac{\mathrm{in} . . .}{} 175$ 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $2_{4}^{\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} .} . . . . .{ }_{2} 50$ 12 to 14 ft .; $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2^{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{in}$. . ....... 350 $* 14$ to 16 ft .; 3 to 7 in.... $\$ 5$ to 3500 | 1500 2250 3250 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 10000 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Hippocastanum, var. alba flore pleno. Double White-flowered Horse-Chestnut. 8 to $9 \mathrm{ft} ; 1 \frac{3}{4}$ to $2 \mathrm{in} . . .200$ <br> 9 to 10 ft . ; $2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. <br> $\therefore \dot{\$}$ to $25{ }_{2}^{50} 00$ <br> * 11 to 20 ft .; 3 to 6 in . . . $\$ 5$ to 2500 <br> Hippocastanum, var. rubicunda. Redflowered Horse-chestnut- <br> 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . ; 1 \frac{3}{4}$ to to $2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .{ }_{2} 50$ <br> 10 ft.; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in. . .................. 350 <br> * 12 ft .; 3 to 4 in. .......$+ \$ 5$ to 1500 parviflora. See Shrubs. | 18 23 50 50 | 17500 |
| AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven10 to 12 ft ; $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 2 in. ......... 1000 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . .$. . 125 | 850 1000 | 6000 7500 |
| ALNUS glutinosa. European, or Black Alder10 to 12 ft .; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. ......... 100 <br> 10 to 12 ft .; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ......... . 150 <br> Imperialis asplenifolia. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. .... 75 <br> incana. 10 to 12 ft .; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . . . .$. . 150 <br> incana, var. laciniata. 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. . . 150 | $\begin{array}{r} 850 \\ 1250 \\ 500 \\ 1000 \\ 1250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}65 & 00 \\ 85 & 00 \\ 35 & 00 \\ 75 & 00\end{array}$ |


| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AMELANCHIER Canadensis. Shad Bush- $3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }$ | \$3 50 | \$25 00 |
|  | 500 | 4000 |
| ANDROMEDA. See Oxydendron. |  |  |
| Aralia Japonica. Chinese Angelica Tree- |  |  |
|  | 500 |  |
|  | 750 |  |
|  | 1000 |  |
| pentaphylla. See Acanthopanax spinosaspinosa. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 150 | 1000 | 6000 |
| BETULA alba. European White Weeping Birch- |  |  |
|  | 7 10 10 00 | 5000 |
|  | 1850 | 65 ט0 |
| alba, var. laciniata pendula. Weeping Cutleaved White Birch. 6 to 8 ft .100 | 850 |  |
| alba, var. purpurea. Purple foliage- <br> 6 to 7 ft . .......................... . 150 | 1350 |  |
| Ienta. Sweet Birch. 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. . 100 <br> 8 to 10 ft . <br> Iutea. Yellow Birch. 8 to 10 ft.......... 150 | 1350 | 10000 |
| papyrifera. Paper, or Canoe Birch- <br> 8 to 10 ft. . ....................... . . 150 | 1000 | 6000 |
|  | 1850 | 10000 |
| populifolia. American White Birch- $8 \text { to } 10 \text { ft. }$ |  |  |
|  | 1350 | 10000 |
| nigra; syn., rubra. Red Birch. 7 to 8 ft .150 <br> 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 200 <br> * 14 to 16 ft . Specimens.... $\$ 3.50$ to 500 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 18 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 7500 |
| CARAGANA. (Siberian Pea Tree.) 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .100$ Standards in varieties. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \nmid$. . 250 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 850 1250 | 6000 10000 |
|  |  |  |
| Betulus. European Hornbeam2 to 3 ft. Heavy 3 to 4 ft . Bushy <br> 7 to 10 ft . Bushy $\$ 3.50$ to 1100 | 600 850 | 5000 6500 |
| CARYA alba. (Hickory.) 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. | $5{ }^{5} 00$ |  |
|  | 1350 |  |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$................... 350 | 3250 |  |
| vesca. Spanish Chestnut. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft...}$. | 750 |  |
| CATALPA Bungei. Bunge's Catalpa. Standards- 250 22 50 |  |  |
|  | 2250 |  |
| speciosa. Western Catalpa. 7 to 8 ft. 100 |  |  |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. , $1^{\frac{1}{2}-13_{4}^{3}}$ in............... 150 | 1000 | 7500 |
| CEDRELA Sinensis. Chinese Cedrela- | 1000 |  |


| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CELTIS occidentalis. Nettle Tree. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 1 \frac{1}{9}$ to 10 ft ................... |  |  |
| CERASUS Avium, var. alba plena. Double White- <br> * flowering Cherry. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . .350$ |  |  |
| flowering Cherry. 6 to 7 ft... 250 |  |  |
| Avium, var. rosea pendula. Pink Weeping <br> Japan Cherry. 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .350$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| serotina. Wild Black Cherry- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sieboldi, var. rubra plena. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . .150 \quad 1350$ CERCIS Canadensis. Red Bud, American Judas- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 |  |
|  |  | 50 |
|  | 750 10 |  |
| Japonica. See Shrubs. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 5 to 6 ft........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300 | 2750 |  |
| 7 to 8 ft . Specimens.............. 350 3 3250 |  |  |
| * 8 to 12 ft . Specimens....... $\$ 5$ to 1000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 350 3250 |  |  |
| cornus. See, also, Shrubs. |  |  |
| florida. White Dogwood- |  |  |
|  | 750 |  |
|  | 1000 | 80 |
|  | 1250 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 8 to 10 ft . Standards . . $\$ 3.50$ to 500 |  |  |
| florida. var. flore rubro. Red-flowered |  |  |
| Dogwood. 3 to 4 ft........... ${ }^{2}{ }_{3}{ }^{5} 00$ | 2000 27 50 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . Bushy $\ldots . . . . . . . . .+. .3350$ | 3250 |  |
| * 6 to 7 ft . Specimens ........t. 500 | 4500 |  |
| * 7 to 8 ft . Specimens ........t.. 7 50 |  |  |

The Red-flowered Dogwood offered here are a handsome lot, grown well apart, frequently transplanted, now perfect, symmetrical specimens, which will lift with their entire root system. The Red-flowering Dogwood is one of the most beantiful of ornamental trees, being a distinct contrast to the native white Dogwood in its spring bloom and retaining all the desirable characteristics of the parent plant; hardiness, rich fall-coloring foliage and fruit.
florida, var. pendula. Weeping Dogwood* 10 to 12 ft . Rare ... $\uparrow$. $\$ 10$ to $\$ 1500$

Kousa. Japan Dogwood. Rare-

* 7 to 8 ft ...........................

ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
FAGUS sylvatica, var. grandidentata. 6 to 7 ft. . \(\$ 350\) \\
8 to 9 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500 \\
sylvatica, var. pendula. Weeping Beech- \\
5 to 6 ft . \\
10 to 12 ft . \\
 \\
sylvatica, var. purpurea. Purple Beech- \\
sylvatica, var. purpurea major. Large \\
Leaf. 6 to \(7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .\). \\
* 8 to 12 ft. .................... \(\$ 5\) to 1000 \\
sylvatica, var. Riversi. Rivers' Blood- \\
leaved Beech. 5 to \(6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .\). . 350 \\
* S to 10 ft . \\
10 to \(12 \mathrm{ft} . \cdots, \ldots . . . . . . . . .\).
\end{tabular} \& 10

$\$ 12$
22
22
32
50
50
50 \& 100 <br>

\hline FRAXINUS Americana. White Ash. 7 to $S$ ft. . 100 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 10 to 12 ft . ; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in............. 200 12 to 14 ft . ; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . .250$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
750 \\
10 \\
1350 \\
13
\end{array}
$$ \& $\$ 50$

75
7500
12500 <br>

\hline | ornus. Flowering Ash. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .100$ |
| :--- |
| 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \quad . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |
| viridis. Green Ash. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 100$ |
| 8 to 10 ft .; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .150$ |
| 10 to 12 ft .; $1^{\frac{3}{4}}$ to 2 in . ......... 200 | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
850 \\
20 \\
900 \\
9 \\
13 \\
13 \\
13 \\
50
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 6500

10000 <br>
\hline GLEDITSCHIA aquatica. Water Locust. 5 to 6 ft . 50 7 to 8 ft . .......................... . . 100 \& 400
800 \& 3500
7500 <br>

\hline | triacanthos. Honey Locust. 4 to 5 ft . . 50 |
| :--- |
|  | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
4 & 00 \\
7 & 50 \\
10 & 00
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 2500

5000
7500 <br>

\hline | GYMnocladus Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree |
| :--- |
| 8 to 10 ft . ; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ........ 150 |
| 10 to 12 ft .; $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. ......... 175 |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ........ 200 | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1250 \\
15 & 00 \\
18 & 50
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 85

12500
12500
150 <br>
\hline HALESIA tetraptera. Snowdrop Tree5 to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. ........................... . . 100 \& 900 \& <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
500 \\
1350 \\
1850
\end{array}
$$ \& 3500 <br>

\hline | regia. English Walnut- |
| :--- |
| 3 to 4 ft . |
| Sieboldiana. Japan Walnut- |
| 5 to 7 ft . |
| c. . 100 |
| * 8 to 10 ft. . ............................. . 200 | \& $\begin{array}{rr}900 \\ \\ S & 50 \\ 17 & 50\end{array}$ \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

An Avenue of Sweet Gums (Liquidambar), at Andorra.
KELREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree-
Each
10
100
7 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1$ 75 \$16 50
8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 2250

* 10 to 12 ft. Heavy ................ . $350 \quad 3250$
LARIX Europæa. European Larch. 3 to 4 ft. . . 100 750
$\$ 5000$
Kæmpferi pyramidalis. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . 150
1250
leptolepsis. Japanese Larch. 4 to 5 ft . .

| 150 |
| :--- |
| 250 |
| 150 |

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum. 6 to 7 ft . Fine. . 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . ;{ }_{2}^{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. Fine. $\uparrow$.. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2^{\frac{1}{4}}$ to $2^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ 150
1250
8500
300
2250
2750

* 12 14 ft. $300-3750$
16 to 20 ft . Specimens also
LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. 4 to 5 ft .

|  |  | 5 | 50 | 40 | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 00 | 8 | 50 | 75 | 00 |
| 1 | 50 | 10 | 00 | 90 | 00 |
| 1 | 75 | 16 | 50 | 150 | 00 |

MAGNOLIA. Native Sorts-
acuminata. Cucumber Tree-

$$
\begin{equation*}
5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 100 \tag{750}
\end{equation*}
$$

glauca. Sweet or Swamp Magnolia-
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }_{2}^{2} 00 \quad 1850$

* 4 to 5 ft.
2850
* 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350 3350
grandiflora. Evergreen Magnolia-
* 4 to 5 ft . .......................
hypoleuca 5 to 6 ft........ 30
macrophylla. Great-leaved Magnolia-

tripetala. Umbrella Tree. 6 to 7 ft .... 1-50 7 to 8 ft. .......................... 20021750 10 to 12 ft. .......................... 250 2250


NEGUNDO. See Acer.
NYSSA sylvatica. Sour Gum. 2 to 3 ft........ $100 \quad 900$

OSTRYA virginica. Ironwood. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .1501250$

## SPRING AND FALL PRICE LISTS

This Price List is revised semi-annually so as to conform to our actual stock records and is published for the convenience of large users of nursery stock. We are not jobbers, but the largest nursery growing high-class stock for discriminating buyers.


| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULUS alba, var. Bolleana. Bolle's Poplar- <br> 10 to 12 ft . | \$15 00 |  |
| * 12 to 14 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 | 2000 |  |
| monilifera; syn., Carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. \& to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. . . . 75 | 500 |  |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 850 | $\$ 7500$ |
| nigra, var. fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar10 to 12 ft . ; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $1^{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{in}$........... . . 125 | 1000 |  |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft}. ; 2^{2}$ to $2_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .15150$ | 1350 | 12500 |
|  | 1850 | 15000 |
| $* 16$ to 18 ft. ; 3 to $3 \frac{1}{4}$ in.......... 350 $20 \mathrm{ft}. ; 3 \frac{3}{4}$ to 4 in. Specimens . . . 500 | 3250 |  |
| PRUNUS. See, also, Cerasus. <br> Pissardii. Purple Plum- <br> 5 to 6 ft . Specimens ........... 150 <br> triloba. Flowering Plum. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{F}$ | 1250 |  |
| PTELEA trifoliata. Hop Tree. 4 to 5 ft . ..... 35 3 00 |  |  |
| PYRUS. See, also, Shrubs. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| floribunda. Flowering Crab. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .150$ | 1350 |  |
| floribunda, var. atrosanguinea. 5 to 6 ft .150 | 1350 |  |
| * 7 to 8 ft . Specimens . . . . . . . . . 750 | 6000 |  |
| lœnsis, var. Bechtel. Bechtcl's Double flowering Crab. 3 to 4 ft . $\uparrow$.. 175 | 1650 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . Heavy .............. 250 | 2250 |  |
| Parkmani; syn., Halliana. Parkman's Crab. 3 to 4 ft. .................. . 100 | S 50 |  |
| Scheideckeri (Double-flowered) - <br> 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \quad . . .$. ..................... . . 100 | 850 |  |
| * 6 to 8 ft . Specimens . . . . . . . . . 750 | 6500 |  |
| spectabilis (Chinese Double-flowering Crab.) 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft................}$.150 | 1350 |  |
| Toringo (Dwarf Crab). $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . \mathrm{L} 50$ | 1350 |  |
| * 7 to 8 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . + . 750 | 6500 |  |
| Quercus (Oaks). See Page 38. |  |  |
| RHUS glabra. Smooth Sumac. 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . 75 | 500 | 3500 |
|  | 600 | 5000 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125 | 750 | 6000 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 1250 | 8500 |
| glabra, var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumac- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  | 3000 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.125 | 750 |  |
| 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \times . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ . ~ 150 ~$ | 1250 |  |
| Osbecki. Osbeck's Sumac. 4 to 5 ft. ... 75 | 600 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 850 |  |
| Osbecki, var. laciniata. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .100$ | 750 |  |
| typhina. Staghorn Sumac. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . 50 | 400 | 3500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 850 | 60.00 |
| typhina, yar laciniata. (Cut-leaved)- 75 | 600 | 4000 |
|  | 750 | 6000 |




TAXODIUM distichum. Deciduous Cypress-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& 5 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB APPLE

One of the most ornamental of recent introductions and a flowering Apple deserving of a place in every garden. Planted as a specimen or in the border with other strong-growing shrubs, it makes an ideal tree. It is of good growth, with dark, rather glossy, foliage and beautiful double flowers of delicate blush, or shell-pink color and highly fragrant. See page 37.

ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE


## European Linden.

Few trees are as deserving of their popularity as the small-leaved European Linden. While not the most rapid it is a good grower-very symmetrical-clean stems, and most attractive dark foliage.

TILIA Americana. American Linden or Bass- Each 10 wood. 7 to 9 ft.; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. . $\$ 150$ $\$ 1250$
8 to 10 ft . 2 to 24 in . ......... 200
10 to 12 ft .; $2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .250$ 10 to 12 ft .; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. . ........ . 350

* 12 to 14 ft . $3 \frac{1}{4}$ to 4 in. 4 . . $\$ 5$ to 1000
argentea; syn., tomentosa. Silver-leaved Linden-
7 to 8 ft ; $1 \frac{13}{4}$ to 2 in . ........ 250 22 $50^{-} \quad 20000$
8 to 10 ft ; $2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ......... $350 \quad 3250$
10 to 12 ft . ; $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in . Spec... 5004000
* 12 to 14 ft . $; 3 \frac{1}{4}$ to 4 in.... $\$ 6$ to 1000
argentea, var. pendula. Weeping Silver
Linden-
* 10 to 12 ft ; $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in. cal. $5-\mathrm{yr}$.
heads . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000
platyphyllos. Large-leaved Linden-
8 to 10 ft ; $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. ........ $150 \quad 1250$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ........ $200 \quad 1750$
vulgaris; syn., Europæa. European Linden-
8 to 10 ft ; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} . \quad . . . . . .200$
10 to 12 ft .; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ......... 350
* 12 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to 5 in . . $\$ 5$ to 1500
vulgaris, var. rubra (Red-twigged Linden) -
8 to 10 ft . $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in .
1850
3250
17500
27500
* LARGE SIZES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT


A Block of American White Elm at Andorra.

ULMUS Americana. American Elm-
Each
8 to 10 ft . ; $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. . . . . . per $100, \$ 100 . . \$ 125$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 200
12 to 14 ft.; $2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250

12 to 14 ft .; $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in...................... . . . 500 campestris. English Elm-

8 to 10 ft . ; $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $1_{2} \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ..per $100, \$ 125 . .150$
10 to 12 ft.; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in. ..................... 275
12 to 14 ft . ; $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in. ....................... 350

* 5 to 6 in. Specimens ................ $\$ 15$ to 2500
campestris, var. latifolia; syn., major. Broad-leaved
English Elm. Heavy Specimens-
* 18 to 25 ft.; 5 to 7 in. ............. $\$ 25$ to 7500 campestris, var. Wheatley's (Cornish) Elm-

8 to 10 ft .; $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. ..per $100, \$ 200$. . 250

* 10 to 12 ft ; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ...per $100, \$ 250$. . 350
scabra; syn.. Dampieri; fastigiate form-
8 to 10 ft .; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. Low branched... $250 \quad 2250$
10 to 12 ft .; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. Low branched... 350
* 18 to 20 ft. Heavy Specimens. . . . . . . . . . . . 1000
scabra, var. Huntingdoni. Huntingdon Elm-

$$
10 \text { to } 12 \mathrm{ft.} ; 2 \text { to } 2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in.} . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$$

* 14 to 16 ft ; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. ............. $\$ 5$ to 1500
scabra, var. Montana. Scotch Elm-


10 to 12 ft . ; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$
1250
250
1750
2250
scabra, var purpurea. Purple Wych Elm-
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in. ....................... . 200
14 to 16 ft. ; 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ......................... 350
ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE


## Planting for Immediate Effect

In these days when the planting problem is usually one of quick results, the question is not only one of large size of stock, but the vital question is high quality in stock, without which large size is worse than useless.

To this end we have developed our large stock through years of Nursery Training-by frequent transplantings to produce fibrous-feeding roots-by constant, intelligent cultivation and pruning to instill the utmost vigor.

Thus we have produced Andorra Quality-large sizes that thrive after transplanting. You have our interest in your problems at all times. Consult us freely.


## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

As the public are requiring larger specimen Shrubs from year to year, our stocks are grown in wide rows, the individual shrubs set well apart in the row, as by this method we secure a substantial bush in proportion to its height and one which carries its branches and foliage close to the ground.

## AZALEAS, ANDORRA-GROWN

## NATIVE SPECIES.



## FOREIGN SPECIES.

* Fuji-manyo. Light Purple. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. . $200 \quad 1850 \quad 16500$
mollis. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Named sorts. . . . . . . . . . 125 2 ft . Bushy. Named sorts...... . 150 $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy. Named sorts..... . 250
Pontica (Ghent). $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Named sorts. . 125 2 ft . Bushy. Named sorts...... 150 $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy ...................... . 250 ledifolium, var. Narcissiflora (Yodogawa). Purple double. 15 to 18 in... 24 in.150200
* 30 in.
ABELIA rupestris. 1 ft............................... 50
* $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1001350165015000
2000 ..... 18500
450 ..... 3500
600 ..... 4500
1000
13502250
10001250

$$
750
$$

$$
6000
$$

ACANTHOPANAX spinosa (Aralia pentaphylla) - 3 to 4 ft . ..... 50 ..... 350 ..... 2000
ÆSCULUS parviflora; syn., Pavia macrostachya-
$\begin{array}{ll}2 \\ 2_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} & \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$ ..... + .1 ..... 100$850 \quad 6000$
$1000 \quad 8500$

| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AMELANCHIER Botryapium. (Dwarf June Berry)- |  |  |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 025$ | \$300 | \$20 00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 350 | 3000 |
|  | 500 | 4000 |
| vuigaris (Service Berry). 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . .$. . 35 | 300 | 2500 |
| AMYGDALUS (Almond). See Prunus. |  |  |
| BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel Shrub5 to 6 ft. ......................... . . 75 | 500 | 4000 |
| BENZOIN odoriferum. Spice Bush. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . 35 | 300 | 2500 |
| 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 | 3000 |
| $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 | 3500 |
| * 4 to 5 ft. ................... . . 100 | 750 | 4000 |
| * 5 to 6 ft. Heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . 125 | 1000 | 6000 |
| 6 to 7 ft. Heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 | 1250 | 8500 |
| BERBERIS (Barberry). Darwin. 10 to 12 in... 50 | 400 |  |
| Dulcis. 12 to 15 in.... . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 | 3500 |
| 18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 | 5000 |
| ilicifolia. Holly-leaved. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . 35 | 300 |  |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 | 2000 |
| Neuberti. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .10 .100$ | 850 |  |
| Sieboldi. 4 to 5 ft . Heavy. . . . . . . . . . 250 | 2000 |  |
| Thunbergii. 12 to 15 in................ . 25 | 175 | 1250 |
| 15 to 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 | 250 | 1500 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.; broad and very heavy .... 50 | 350 | 2000 |
| 2 ft 2 ; broad and very heavy .... 60 | 450 | 3000 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . ;$ broad and very heavy .... 75 | 600 | 5000 |
| * 3 to 4 ft . Specimens ....... $\$ 1$ to 150 vulgaris. Common Barberry- |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 | 500 | 3000 |
| * 4 to 5 ft. Heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 | 4000 |
| vulgaris, var. purpurea. 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . 50 | 350 | 2500 |
| $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 | 400 | 3500 |
| BUDDLEIA $\begin{gathered}\text { Veitchiana (Butterfly Bush)- } \\ 2 \text { year . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| CALLICARPA purpurea. Beauty Fruit- <br>  |  |  |
| CALYCANTHUS floridus. Allspice; or Sweet Shrub2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ......................... 50 | 400 | 2500 |
| 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 | 3500 |
| præcox. Japanese Sweet Shrub- 50 |  |  |
|  | 450 |  |
| CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea- <br> 6 to 8 ft . <br> 100 <br> 750 <br> 5000 |  |  |
| CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. (Blue Spiraea) $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | 200 |  |
| ANOTHUS Americanus. Jersey Tea- |  |  |
| - 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 | 300 | 2000 |
|  | 450 | 3000 |
| Americanus, var. Gloire de Plantiri. 2 ft . 50 | 300 | 2500 |
| CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . 35 | 300 | 2500 |
|  | 350 | 3000 |
|  | 400 | 3500 |
| CERCIS. See, also, Deciduous Trees. |  |  |
| Japonica. Japan Judas- |  |  |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 450 | 3500 |
|  | 600 | 5000 |
| * 4 to 5 ft. Specimens . . . . . . . . 350 | 3000 |  |

[^0]

[^1]
DIERVILLA (Weigela) florida, var. amabilis. Each ..... 10 ..... 100White. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.florida, var. candida. White. 2 to 3 ft . $35 \quad 300 \quad 2000$3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50100$400 \quad 2500$4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $100 \quad 850$floribunda Lavellei. Crimson. 2 to 3 ft . $25 \quad 200 \quad 1500$
4 to 5 ft . ..... 50 ..... 400 ..... 2500

* 5 to 6 ft . ..... 75
500 ..... 3500
florida nana, var. aurea variegata-2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.$75 \quad 600$
florida, syn. rosea. 2 to 3 ft ..... 50
400 ..... 2500
Japonica, var. Eva Rathke. Dark Carmine-
4 to 5 ft .25
${ }^{2} 00$ ..... 1750
$\begin{array}{llll}3 & 50 & 2.5 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 & 30 & 00\end{array}$
J 00 ..... 3000 ..... 3000507
Japonica, var. Nivea. White. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 50 ..... 400 4 to 5 ft . ..... 500
4000
Japonica, var. rubra. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 50
400 ..... 3500
4 to 5 ft . ..... 500 ..... 4000
Grœnewegeni. Red and White. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 35
300 ..... 2000
3 to 4 ft .50
$450 \quad 3000$4 to 5 ft .75600
Mad. Contourier. White to Pink-
2 to 3 ft.
3 to 4 ft. ..... 35
* 5 to 6 ft . ..... 50
75
300 ..... 2000
450 ..... 3000
Steltzneri. Dark Red. 2 to 3 ft ..... 35
3 to 4 ft .50600
$300 \quad 2000$4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 754003000
$500 \quad 2500$
Van Houttei. Carmine. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 35 ..... 300
450 ..... 3000
3 to 4 ft .
3 to 4 ft . ..... 50
75 4 to 5 ft .$600 \quad 3500$
Verschaffelti. Pink. 2 to 3 ft ..... 35
300 ..... 2000
3 to 4 ft , ..... 50
4 to 5 ft . ..... 75
450 ..... 3000$600 \quad 3500$
sessilifolia. 2 to 3 ft ..... 25
200 ..... 1500
3 to 4 ft . ..... 50 ..... 350 ..... 2000
trifida. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . ..... 35
3 to 4 ft .2001500
$300 \quad 2000$
ELEAGNUS angustifolia. Oleaster. 2 to 3 ft. . ..... 35 ..... 300
3 to 4 ft . ..... 50 ..... 4004 to 5 ft .75600
longipes; syn., edulis. Japanese Oleas-ter. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.35
3 to 4 ft . ..... 50
* 5 to 6 ft . Heavy ..... 100
300 ..... 2000
450 ..... 3000
600 ..... 5000
parviflora. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft ..... 35
3 to 4 ft . ..... 50
4 to 5 ft . ..... 75300$450 \quad 3000$
$600 \quad 50 \quad 00$

| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUONYMUS alatus. Cork-barked. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . $\$ 075 \quad \$ 600 \quad \$ 3500$ |  |  |
|  | 850 | 7500 |
|  | 1250 | 10000 |
| * 4 to 5 ft. Heavy . . . . . . . . * . 175 | 1500 | 12500 |
| * 5 to 6 ft. Heavy . . . . . . . . . $\uparrow$. 250 | 2250 |  |
| One of the most ornamental of flowering and fruiting shrubs. |  |  |
| Americana. Strawberry Bush. 2 to 3 ft .35 | 300 |  |
| Europæus. Spindle Tree. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{S} 35$ | 300 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 |  |
| EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. 2 to 3 ft . 50 | 350 |  |
|  | 600 |  |
| * 6 to 8 ft.; with ball . . . . . . . . . . . 150 | 1250 |  |
| grandiflora, var. Alberti. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .1100$ | 750 |  |
| RSYTHIA (Golden Bell) Fortunei. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{3} 5$ | 250 | 1500 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 300 | 2000 |
| 4 to 5 ft. ; very heavy ........... 75 | 400 | 2500 |
| * 5 to 6 ft .; very heavy ........... 100 | 600 | 4000 |
| Fortunei, var. aurea variegata. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .550$ | 400 | 2500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 | 3500 |
| intermedia. 2 to 3 ft . ............... 25 | 200 | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft ; very heavy . . . . . . . . . . 35 | 300 | $20 \quad 00$ |
| 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 450 | 2500 |
| * 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 | 3500 |
| * 6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 850 | 6000 |
| suspensa. 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 | 200 | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 | 2000 |
|  | 500 | 3500 |
| viridissima. 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 | 200 | 1500 |
|  | 400 | 2000 |
| 4 to 5 ft ; very heavy; extra ... 75 | 600 | 3500 |
| 5 to 6 ft .; very heavy; extra ... 100 | 850 | 6000 |
| GENISTA tinctoria (Dyers' Greenweed). 2 to 3 ft . 35 | 300 |  |
| HAMAMELIS Japonica. Japanese Witch Hazel- |  |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 450 | 3500 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\uparrow$. . 75 | 600 | 5000 |
|  | 850 | 7500 |
| Virginiana. Witch Hazel. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . 35 | 250 |  |
| 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . ;$ heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 00$ | 5000 |
| * 8 to 10 ft. ; heavy ................. 100 | 850 | 7500 |
| HIBISCUS Syriacus. Althæa ; Rose of Sharon- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . Standard ............ 1000850 |  |  |
| 6 to 8 ft . Bush . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 850 | 7500 |
| atropurpurea plena. 5 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .100$ | 850 | 6000 |
| Boule de Feu. Red. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .75$ | 500 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . (Standards) . . . . . . . 100 | 850 | 7500 |
| Jeanne d'Arc. Double White. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .50$ | 400 | 25 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 500 | 4000 |
|  | 600 | 5000 |
| * 5 to 6 ft . (Standards) ......... 100 | 850 |  |
| Lady Stanley. Blush White (Double) 2 to 3 ft . | 400 | 2500 |
| 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 500 | 4000 |
| * 5 to 7 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 850 | 7500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . (Standards) . . . . . . . . 100 | 850 |  |

## * LARGE SIZES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT



Special attention is called to the above varieties of Ilex Sieboldi, Red and White Fruited. Among our plants with brilliant Fall and Winter Fruits, these varieties stand out prominently. The Red-fruited type has a berry as brilliant as Ilex verticillata and carried in much greater mass. The White-fruited sort, while not quite so prolific in fruiting, has an ivory-white berry quite distinct from other Fall fruiting shrubs.
verticillata. Winter Berry-

2 to $2^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy $\ldots .$. .......... $\$ 050 \quad \$ 350$
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy $\ldots . . . . . . . .$. ..... 75
ITEA Virginica. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 35
3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
50
JASMINUM nudiflorum. Yellow Jasmine-
12 to 15 in .
25
kerria. See Corchorus.
LESPEDEZA bicolor. 3 to 4 ft................ $35 \quad 250$
Sieboldi; syn. Desmodium Japonicum-
Sieboldi; syn., Desmodium Japonicum-
Heavy clumps
35
$\$ 2500$
500 3000
300
2000
$350 \quad 3000$
$200 \quad 1500$

250

## A RE-PRINT FROM THE "NATIONAL ARCHITECT"

This is of special interest to owner, architect or landscape architect who may be interested in the planting of large Evergreens and Trees for immediate effect.

See page 82.


| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LONICERA Tatarica. Mixed sorts. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . 025 | \$200 | \$1500 |
| *5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 | 300 | 2000 |
| * 6 to 8 ft. ; heavy ................. 50 | 400 | 3000 |
| Tatarica (rubra). 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . .$. . 35 | 300 | 1500 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 350 | 2000 |
| * 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 500 |  |
| Tatarica, var. alba. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . .$. . . 35 | 300 | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 350 | 2000 |
| * 5 to 6 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 | 4000 |
| Tatarica, var. bella albida. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . .35$ | 300 | 1500 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 | 2000 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 500 | 2500 |
| Tatarica, var. Chrysanthera. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. . 35 | 300 | 15.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 | 2000 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 500 | 2500 |
| * 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 | 4000 |
| Tatarica, var. gracilis. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . 50 | 350 | 20.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 500 | 2500 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 | 4000 |
| * 6 to S ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 | 1000 | 5000 |
| Tatarica, var. splendens. 2 to 3 ft..... 35 | 300 | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 350 | 2000 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 500 | 2500 |
| * 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 | 4000 |
| Xylosteum (Fly Honeysuckle). 3 to 4 ft . 50 | 400 |  |
| LYCIUM Chinense. Matrimony Vine. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. . 35 | 250 | 1500 |
|  | 350 | 2000 |
| MYRICA cerifera. Wax Myrtle. 12 to 15 in... 50 | 400 |  |
| 15 to 18 in. Bushy ............. 75 | 600 |  |
| 18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 |  |
| PAVIA parviflora. See Esculus, under Shrubs. |  |  |
| PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Mock Orange- 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
|  | 400 | 2000 |
| 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 |  |
| coronarius, var. aureus. Golden Mock 3 to 4 ft . | 400 |  |
| grandiflorus. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. ............ ${ }^{\text {. }}$. 35 | 250 | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 300 | 2000 |
|  | 500 | 4000 |
| Lemoinei. (Hybrid.) 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . 5.5 | 500 | 3500 |
| Lemoinei, var. erectus. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . 50 | 300 | 2000 |
|  | 500 | 2500 |
| * 5 to 6 ft . $\ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 600 | 3000 |
|  | 250 | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 400 | 2500 |
| Zeyheri, var. speciosissimus. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{3}$ | 250 | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 300 | 2000 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 500 | 2500 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 600 | 3500 |
| * 6 to 7 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 | 1000 | 5000 |
| POTENTILLA fruticosa. Shrubbery Cinquefoil- |  |  |
| PRUNUS amygdalus communis. Flowering |  |  |
| Almond. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . 75 | 500 |  |
| amygdalus communis, var. rosea- |  |  |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 500 |  |

ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE



## DISTINCTIVE TREES AND PLANTS

An attractive booklet beautifully illustrated and descriptive of a number of charming Evergreens, Trees and Shrubs that are worthy of your better acquaintance.

| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SYRINGA Japonica. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ f.t. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 150$ | \$1250 |  |
| Josikæa. 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 |  |
|  | 750 |  |
| Josikæa, var. H. Zabel. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{}.$. . 250 | 2250 |  |
| Persica, var. alba. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . 50 | 400 |  |
|  |  |  |
| * 6 to 7 ft . Specimens ... . $\$ \mathbf{\$} 3.50$ to 500 | 750 |  |
| vulgaris. Common Lilac. 2 to 3 ft ... 35 | 300 | \$25 00 |
|  | 400 | 3500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . ........................... 75 | 600 | 5000 |
| * 5 to 8 ft. Clumps .. $\uparrow$. $\$ 1.50$ to 750 vulgaris alba. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. ....... 50 | 400 | 2500 |
| 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 | 4000 |
| * 4 to 6 ft . Clumps .. $\dagger$. $\$ 1.00$ to 350 vulgaris, named varieties- |  |  |
| alba grandiflora (single white)- <br> $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft .......................... 100 | 750 |  |
| Alphonse Lavalie. Double, Clear lilac2 to 3 ft. ........................... . 100 | 750 |  |
| Charies X. Single, reddish purple- <br> $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . <br> 50 | 350 | 3000 |
| $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 75 | ${ }_{6} 60$ | 4000 |
| 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 850 |  |
| Colmariensis. Blue- |  |  |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . Heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 |  |
| Dr Master's. Double, lilac- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 |  |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 |  |
| Dame Blanche. Double, White- <br> 2 to 3 ft. .......................... 100 | 750 |  |
| Edouard Andre. Double, Pink- |  |  |
| 2 to 221 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 |  |
| Frau Bertha Dammann. Single, White $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | 600 |  |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 |  |
| Jeanne d'Arc. Double, White. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} .100$ | 750 |  |
| Langius. Single, Rosy-lilac. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} .100$ | 750 |  |
| La Tour d'Auvergne. Double, violetpurple. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. . 100 | 750 |  |
| 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 | 1250 |  |
| Leon Simon. Double, Bluish crimson- |  |  |
| Mad. Abel Chatenay. Double, White- | 1000 |  |
| 3 to $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. .......................... 150 | 1350 |  |
| Mad. Casimir Perier. Double, Cream- <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . ..................... ${ }^{\text {. }} 75$ | 600 |  |
| 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 750 |  |
| Marie Le Graye. Single, White- |  |  |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 450 |  |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 | 600 |  |
| 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\ldots$................ 100 | 750 |  |
| Mare Micheli. Double, Lilac-blue- 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 175 |  |  |
|  | 1500 850 |  |
| Matheu ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 |  |  |



Opulus. High Cranberry Bush-


[^2]

## Viburnum plicatum



## * LARGE SIZES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

## REEDS and GRASSES

Each ..... 10
ARUNDO DONAX. Clumps ..... $\$ 050$ ..... $\$ 350$
BAMBUSA Metake $\$ 15$ per 100 ..... 50 ..... 350
ELYMUS glaucus ..... 25 ..... 150
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ ..... 50 ..... 350
EULALIA Japonica, and vars. variegata, gracillima univit- tata, zebrina. Clumps ..... 50 ..... 350
PHALARIS arundinacea, var. variegata. Ribbon Grass. ..... 25 ..... 1.50
VINES, CLIMBING and TRAILING PLANTS
ACTINIDIA polygama. 6 -in. pots ..... $\$ 050$ ..... 10
AKEBIA quinata. From 4-in. pots ..... 50 ..... 350
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. 4 -in. pots. ..... 50 ..... 350
3-year, field-grown; heavy ..... 200
quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni. 4-in. pots; heavy. . ..... 35
25 ..... 300
$3-y e a r$, field-grown; heavy ..... 200
tricuspidata; syn., Veitchi. Japan or Boston Ivy; 4-in. pots ; heavy. . . ... . . . per $100, \$ 20$. ..... 300
2-year, field-grown; heavy.... per 100, $\$ 15$. ..... 200
ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe Vine. 6-in. pots. ..... 600
BIGNONIA capreolata. 2 to 3 ft .; field-grown ..... 250
250
radicans. Scarlet Trumpet Vine. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 250
CELASTRUS scandens. False Bitter-sweet-
2 to 3 ft . ........................per 100, \$15. . 50 ..... 350
3 to 5 ft ; heavy ; field-grown.per 100, $\$ 25$. ..... 500
CLEMATIS coccinea. 4 -in. pots ..... 300
Flammula. Sweet Clematis. 6 -in. pots...... $\uparrow$.. 100 ..... 7-00Large-flowering varieties-Fairy Queen, Gem,Henryi, Jackmani, Jackmani var. alba,Jeanne d'Arc, Duchess of Edinburgh, Ker-mesina, Lady Neville, Lilacina floribunda,Madame Van Houtte, Miss Bateman, Presi-dent50400
paniculata. 2 -year; heavy..........per 100, $\$ 15 . .30$ ..... 250
5 -in. pots; fine . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 100, $\$ 30$. ..... 50 ..... 350
Virginiana. Wild Clematis. 4 -in. pots. ..... 50
EUONYMUS radicans. 2 yrs.; field-grown. .per 100, $\$ 10$. ..... 25 ..... 150
$3-$ year; field-grown .............per 100, $\$ 15$. ..... 200
radicans, var. variegata. 1 ft .; field-grown. ..... 25 ..... 00
radicans, var. Carrieri (large leaf)-
2-year; field-grown ..... 50 ..... 400
Extra heavy stock ..... 600 ..... 600
radicans, var. Vegata (Scarlet Fruit)2503 and 4-year; extra heavy350
ALL GOODS F.
ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE
Each ..... 10
HEDERA helix. English Ivy. 4-in. pots..per 100, \$15. .\$0 25 ..... $\$ 200$
Extra heavy ; 4-in. pots........ per 100, \$20.. 35 ..... 300
LATHYRUS latifolius. Everlasting Pea ..... 250
LONICERA Japonica. Honeysuckle- 4-in. pots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .per 100, \$20. . 35 ..... 250
2-year; field-grown per 100, \$10 ..... 250
Japonica, var. aurea reticulata. 4-in. pots ..... 300
Japonica, var. Chinensis. Purplish green foliage- 4-in pots ..... 300
2-year; field-grown per $100, \$ 10$ ..... 250
Japonica, var. Halleana. 4-in. pots. .per 100, $\$ 20$. ..... 300
2-year old; field-grown ........ per 100, $\$ 10$ ..... 200
sempervirens, var. fuchsioides. Scarlet Trumpet- 3 to 4 ft .; field-grown ..... 75 ..... 600
PERIPLOCA Græca. Silk Vine. Field-grown. In pots. ..... 350
PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. "Pots". ..... 750
VITIS æstivalis. Summer Grape. In pots ..... 350
heterophylla, var. variegata. In pots ..... 600
Labrusca. Fox Grape. In pots ..... 350
riparia. Frost Grape. In pots ..... 350
WISTARIA Chinensis. Chinese Wistaria-
2 to 3 ft .; in large pots ..... 150
1250
Heavy ; field-grown ..... 2250
Standards. 5 to 6 ft
Standards. 5 to 6 ft ..... 4500 ..... 4500
Chinensis, var. alba. Field-grown. 4 to 5 ft . ..... 250
frutescens. 4 to 5 ft . Field-grown ..... 1250
magnifica. 5 to 6 ft .; field-grown $\$ 1.50$ to 2 ..... 50
multijuga. 6-in. pots ..... 150 ..... 1250
multijuga, var. alba. 7 -in pots. ..... 150 ..... 1250
4 to 6 ft .

## FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES, Summer-Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Red Astrachan, Summer Rambo, Sweet Bough, Benoin, Yellow Transparent.
Autumn-Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Smokehouse, Wealthy.
Winter-Baldwin, Belle-fleur, Fallawater, King of Tompkins. County, Northern Spy. Rhode Island Greening, Styman's Winesap, York Im- perial. 5 to 7 ft ; ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ to 1 in . cal............. $\$ 100$ ..... $\$ 600$
Crab-Hyslop, Large Red Siberian, Large Yellow Siberian, Transcendent. 5 to 7 ft ..... 100 ..... 600
CHERRIES, Sour (Dukes and Morellos)-Early Richmond, Empress Eugenie, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmorency. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 125 ..... 1000
Large Sweet (Hearts and Bigarreaus)-Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon Bi- garreau, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor. 5 to 6 ft ..... 125 ..... 1000
ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE
Each ..... 10
NUTS. American Sweet Chestnut. 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 100$ ..... $\$ 850$
Spanish Chestnut. 8 to 10 ft . ..... 350
Hybrid Chestnut. Paragon, Numbo. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . ..... 150 ..... 1250
Japan Chestnut. 7 to 8 ft ..... 1350
Walnut, Black. 4 to 5 ft . ..... 100 ..... 500
PEACHES-Belle of Georgia, Fitzgerald, Fox's Seedling,Crawford's Late, Elberta, Mountain Rose,Morris White, Oldmixon Free, Stump theWorld, Susquehanna, Troth's Early, Wheat-land. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.$50 \quad 350$
PEARS, Summer-Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne d'Ete.
Autumn and Winter-Beurre d'Anjou, Buffum, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Howell, Kieffer's Hy- brid, Lawrence, Rutter, Seckel, Sheldon, Wor- den-Seckel. 5 to 6 ft ..... 125 ..... 1000
A few varieties, 6 to 8 ft . ..... 1250
PLUMS, Japanese-Abundance, Burbank, Chabot, Satsuma. European-Giant Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 750
QUINCES-Champion, Orange. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 75 ..... 600
SMALL FRUITS
BLACKBERRIES-Eldorado, Erie, Kittatinny, Rathbun, Snyder, Wilson Junior......... . per 100, \$3.. ..... $\$ 050$
CURRANTS, Red-Cherry, Fay's Prolific; White-White Grape ; Black-Lee's Prolific ..... 200 ..... $\$ 025$GOOSEBERRIES, Red-Houghton, Industry ; Green-Down-ing, Smith's Improved$25 \quad 200$
GRAPES, Black-Concord, Moore's Early, Worden; Red- Brighton, Catawba, Delaware; White-Green
Mountain, Niagara, Pocklington. 2-year..... Brighton, Catawba, Delaware; White-Green
Mountain, Niagara, Pocklington. 2-year..... ..... 25
50 ..... 200
A few varieties, extra heavy ..... 300 ..... 50
RASPBERRIES, Black-Gregg; Red-Cuthbert, Columbian Ruby: Yellow-Golden Queen.. per 100. \$3.. ..... 50STRAWBERRIES, Early-Bederwood. Marshall; Medium-Bubach, Glen Mary, Sharpless, Late-Brandy-wine, Gandy, Runners, per 100, $\$ 2$; per 1,000 ,$\$ 7.50$. Potted plants, per 100, $\$ 3$ to 4 .
Each ..... 10
ESCULENT ROOTS

ASPARAGUS-Barr's Mammoth. Per $100, \$ 1.50$; per $1,000, \$ 7.50$ RHUBARB-Best varieties . . . . . . Per 10 , $\$ 2$; per 100, $\$ 15$

## A CALENDAR OF HARDY PERENNIALS

In planning a garden or hardy border, it is most essential to know exactly the period of bloom of each plant, the color and height. Our "Calendar" will give you this information together with special lists of Iris, Phlox, Peonies and Chrysanthemums.

ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE
Each ..... 10
AUSTRIAN BRIERS-Harrison's Yellow and Persian Yellow. \$0 40 ..... $\$ 350$
SWEET BRIER-Rosa rubignosa
SWEET BRIER-Rosa rubignosa ..... 40 ..... 40 ..... 50 ..... 50
HYBRIDS Penzance Briers
HYBRIDS Penzance Briers ..... 50 ..... 50
Amy Robsart, deep rose.
Brenda, blush.
Annie of Gierstein, dark crimson. Minna, white.
Flora McIvor, blush white.
Flora McIvor, blush white.
Lady Penzance, coppery yellow.
Lady Penzance, coppery yellow.
Lord Penzance, ecru.
Lord Penzance, ecru.
Meg Merrilees, crimson.
Meg Merrilees, crimson.
BUSH ROSES-Field-grown
BUSH ROSES-Field-grown ..... 35 ..... 35 ..... 300 ..... 300
Blanda, Early Wild Rose. Pink. May to June.
Blanda, Early Wild Rose. Pink. May to June.
Carolina, Swamp Rose. Pink. June to Sept. Lucida, Dwarf. Bright Pink. June and July. Lucida, var. alba. White. June and July. Multiflora, Many-flowered Rose. White. June.
Nitida. Shining Rose. Red. June and July.
Nitida. Shining Rose. Red. June and July.
Rubrifolia, Red-leaved Rose. Pink. June.
Rubrifolia, Red-leaved Rose. Pink. June.
Spinosissima, Scotch Rose. White. May and June
Spinosissima, Scotch Rose. White. May and June ..... 75 ..... 75 ..... 5 00 ..... 5 00
Setigera. Prairie Rose. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft........... 35
Setigera. Prairie Rose. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft........... 35 ..... 300 ..... 300
EVERBLOOMING Hybrid Tea Roses
EVERBLOOMING Hybrid Tea Roses ..... 50 ..... 50
Antoine Revoire, rosy flesh on yellow ground.Baby Rambler, crimson. Betty, ruddy gold.Bessie Brown, creamy white.Caroline Testout, rose.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot, scarlet.
Dean Hole, silvery, carmine.
Duchess of Albany, deep pink.
Duchess of Wellington, saffron yellow.
Earle of Warwick, salmon pink.
Francisca Kruger (Tea), yellow peach.
General McArthur, bright crimson.
George C. Waud, orange vermillion.
Gladys Harkness, salmon pink.
Grace Molyneux, apricot.
Gruss an Teplitz, crimson.
Harry Kirk, deep sulphur yellow.
J. J. L. Mock, imperial pink.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, primrose.
Killarney, pink and Killarney white.
Lady Alice Stanley, coral rose to pale flesh.
Lady Ursula, flesh pink.
La France, rose.
Laurent Carle, brilliant carmine.
Madame Abel Chatenay, carmine rose.
Madame Jules Bouche, white.
Madame Leon Paine, silvery salmon, orange yellow shadings.
Madame Ravary, yellow.
Madame Segond Weber, rosy salmon.
Maman Cochet, pink and M' Cochet white.
Mrs. Aaron Ward, Indian yellow.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell, rosy scarlet, opening reddish salmon.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, creamy white.
Mary, Countess of Ilchester, crimson.
Souvenir du President Carnot, flesh shading white.
Viscountess Folkstone. creamy pink.
ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE


## HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Size of Plants. We aim to send out only extra-strong plants of return of bloom the fir small plants so widely offered, and our customers find it more satisfactory to use Andorra-grown stock, which gives results. It has been well said, "The lowest prices are not always the cheapest, as cheapness does not consist in what you pay, but in what you get for what you pay."


| IONE (Windflower) Japonica. September Red. 2 to 3 ft . | Each | \$150 | \$1250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Japonica, var. alba. Fall. White. 2 to 3 ft . | 25 | 150 | 12 |
| Japonica, var. Lady Ardilaun. Fall. White. 2 to 3 ft. | 25 | 200 | 1500 |
| Japonica, var. Prince Henry. Fall. Rich deep pink. 2 to 3 ft . | 25 | 200 |  |
| Japonica, var. Queen Charlotte. Fall. Rose. 2 to 3 ft . | 25 | 200 | 1500 |
| Japonica, var. rosea superba. Fall. | 25 | 200 |  |
| Japonica, var. Whirlwind. Fall. Pure white. 2 to 3 ft. . | 25 | 200 | 1500 |
| Pennsylvanicum. June and July. White. 1 to 2 ft . | 25 | 150 | 125 |
| Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower.) May. Vio-let-purple. 9 in. | 25 | 150 | 12 |
| sylvestris. May. Pure white. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 25 | 150 | 12 |
| MIS tinctoria (Chamomile. June to September. Golden Yellow. 2 ft . | 25 | 150 | 10 |
| LEGIA baicalense. May to July. Blue and white. 18 in. | 25 | 150 | 1250 |
| anadensis. (Common Columbine). May to July. Scarlet and Yellow. 1 to 2 ft . | 25 | 150 | 1000 |
| ysantha. May to August. Golden Yellow. 3 ft . | . 25 | 200 | 1250 |
| rulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). May to July. Blue. 18 in.... | 25 | 200 | 125 |
| flabellata, var. nana alba. April to June. White. 1 ft | 25 | 200 |  |
| grandiflora. April to June. White. 2 to 3 ft . | 25 | 200 | 125 |
| garis fl. pl. May to July. White to blue. $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 2 ft . | 25 | 200 | 12 |
| truncata. May and June. Sca low-tipped. $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. | 25 | 00 | 125 |
| ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). April and May. White. 4 in. | 25 | 50 | 10 |
| alpina fl. pl. Double. | 35 | 50 |  |
| ARENARIA montana, var. grandiflora (Sandwort). May and June. White. 6 in. | 25 | 150 | 12 |
| ARMERIA maritima, var. alba (Thrift). Summer. White. 9 in............. | 25 | 150 | 10 |
| maritima, var. splendens. Summer Rose. 9 in. | 25 | 150 |  |
| TEMISIA abrotanum (Old Man). Silvery white foliage. 2 ft | 25 | 150 |  |
| Stelleriana (Old Woman). Silvery |  |  |  |
| foliage. 2 ft . | 25 | 150 |  |

ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE



CINERARIA. See Artemisia.
CLEMATIS crispa (Leather-flower). June to September. Lavender. 3 to 4 ft. .............................. . $\$ 025$ $\$ 150$
$\$ 1250$
Davidiana. August and September. Blue. Fragrant. 3 ft................. 25

150
recta. June to August. White. Fragrant. 2 to 3 ft

25
150
CONOCLINIUM cœlestinum (Mist-flower). September and October. Deep blue. 18 in.............. ....
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). May and June. White. 6 to 9 in. .
$25 \quad 200 \quad 1500$
COREOPSIS lanceolata (Tickseed). June to October. Golden yellow. 2 ft .
Rosea. June to September. Pink. 8 to 10 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$15 \quad 1 \quad 25 \quad 1000$

CORONILLA varia (Crown Vetch). June to October. Pink. 1 to $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. .
$25 \quad 150 \quad 1250$
DELPHINIUM Chinense (Larkspur). July to September. Blue. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
$25 \quad 150 \quad 1000$
Chinense, var. album. July to September. White. 1 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
$25 \quad 150 \quad 1000$
elatum (Bee Larkspur). June to August. Blue. 4 ft.......................

25
formosum (Larkspur). June to September. Deep blue. 4 ft. . .......25

Belladonna (Hybrid). June to September. Turquoise blue; very free. 3 ft .

25
200
1500
DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). May to July. Mixed colors. $1^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft} . .$.25
deltoides (Maiden Pink). June. Pink. 4 in. . . . . . . .....................25

150
1000
latifolius. June to September. Red. 1 ft .

25
150
1000
plumarius (Hardy Pinks). May and June. 1 ft......................

25
200
1500
Delicata. Rose with fringed petals.
Laura Wilmer. White, with maroon center.
Her Majesty. White.
Stanislaus. Violet-rose, with crimson center.
DICENTRA eximia (Seal-flower). June to August. Pink. 1 ft................
$25 \quad 150 \quad 1000$
spectabilis (Bleeding-heart). May and June. Pink. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. .
$25 \quad 200 \quad 1250$
DIGITALIS ambigua (Foxglove). July and August. Pale yellow. $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
purpurea (Common Foxglove). June and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft .

200
1500
25
150
1000
purpurea, var. gloxiniæflora. June and July. Mixed colors 4 to 5 ft .

25
150
1000


ALL GOODS F. O. B. HERE AT LIST PRICE






P盾ONIA. See our Calendar of Hardy Perennials for Special List.

PEONY PRICES given in this list are for strong, one-year-old plants; and if any of the prices may seem high by comparison with other lists, remember our plants are one year old, true to name, and are offered as low as satisfactory, truly-named stock can be grown.

Chinensis, Double Varieties. Our selection. May and June . ............................ $\$ 035 \$ 300$
$\$ 2500$
Chinensis, Heavy Clumps. Our selection.... $150 \quad 1250$
Chinensis, Single Varieties. Our selection. . $35 \quad 3500 \quad 2500$
Chinensis, Single Varieties, Heavy Clumps. Our selection ............................. 150 1250
corallina. May. Single. Reddish purple.. $35 \quad 300$
2500
Moutan (Tree Peony). May and June. Different colors ............................... 100 900
officinalis, var. rubra plena. Early April. Double; deep crimson.................... $50 \quad 400 \quad 3500$

tenuifolia. Early April. Single; deep maroon. 50400
tenuifolia, var. plena. Early April. Double;
maroon .................................. 50 . 400
triternata. April. Single. Pright red.... $35 \quad 300$ 25 00
PAPAVER bracteatum. June. Blood-red. 4 ft. . $25 \quad 200 \quad 1250$

PARDANTHUS. See Belemcanda.
PENTSTEMON barbatus, var. Torreyi (Torrey's Beard Tongue). June to August. Scarlet. 3 to 4 ft .
$25 \quad 150 \quad 1000$
diffusus. May to July. Blue. $1 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .{ }^{2} \quad 25 \quad 200 \quad 1500$
grandiflorus. June to August. Purplish blue. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Iævigatus, var. Digitalis. July and August. White. 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $25 \quad 200$
ovatus. July and August. Purplish blue. 2 to 3 ft................................... 25200

|  | Each |  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PHLOX amœna. May. Bright pink. 3 to 4 in. $\$ 0$ | 25 |  |  | \$1000 |
| Carolina. May and June. Rosy red. 1 ft . |  |  |  |  |
| divaricata (Wild Sweet William). May and June. Lavender. 1 ft . | 25 |  | 50 | 12 |
| paniculata; syn., decussata (Perennial |  |  |  |  |
| Phlox). See our Calendar of Hardy Per- | 25 |  | 00 | 15 |
| subulata (Mountain Pink). May and |  |  |  |  |
| Rose. Creeping . | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| Creeping. | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| subulata, var. atropurpurea. Mä |  |  |  |  |
| Purple. Creeping | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| subulata, var. lilacina. May. Lilac Creeping | 25 |  | 50 | 125 |
| subulata, var. Nelsoni. May and June. Pure white. Creeping ..................... |  |  |  |  |
| subulata, var. Model. May and June. Ro................ |  |  |  |  |
| white. Creeping | 25 |  | 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| August. L-eep rose. 3 ft . | 25 |  | 5 |  |
| Virginiana, var. alba. August. White. 3 ft . | 25 |  | 50 | 10 |
| Virginiana, var. speciosa. August. Pink. 3 ft . | 25 |  | 50 | 10 |
| PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon-flower). | 25 |  | 5 |  |
| grandiflorum, var. album. July. White. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| POLEMONIUM cœeruleum (Jacob's Ladder). May |  |  |  |  |
| cæruleu:a, var. album. May to July. White. $1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 2 ft . | 25 |  | 00 |  |
| PRIMULA acaulis (Primrose). May. Yellow. |  |  |  |  |
| capitata (Primrose) Deep lilac. | 25 |  | 50 | 12 |
| suaveolens orange. 1 (Cowslip). May. Yellow and | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| veris (Polyanthus). May. Yellow and orange-crimson. 6 to 9 in.. | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| vulgaris (English Primrose). May. Yellow. 6 to 9 in. | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| RETHRUM roseum (Feverfew) June and July. White pink and red. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . | 25 |  | 50 | 10 |
| roseum fl. pl. Naméd varieties. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | 35 |  | 00 |  |
| RANUNCULUS aconitifolius fl. pl. (Crow's-foot). |  |  |  |  |
| June. White. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . acris fl. pl (Yellow Bachelor's Buttons) | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| June. Yellow. 2 ft .... | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| repens (Double Buttercup). May to July. Yellow. 1 ft . | 25 |  | 50 | 10 |
| ROSMARINUS officinalis (Rosemary). Scented foliage | 25 |  | 50 |  |

Each 10 ..... 100
RUDBECKIA laciniata, var. Golden Glow. July to September. Yellow. 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 025$ ..... $\$ 125$ ..... $\$ 1000$
Newmani. August and September. Yellow. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 25
150 ..... 1000
nitida (Cone-flower). August and Septem- ber. Pale yellow. 5 ft . ..... 25
triloba (Yellow. black cone). August and September. 3 ft ..... 25
SALVIA argentea. June. White, white foliage. 2 ft . ..... 25
Caucasicum. July and August. Reddish purple. 3 ft ..... 25
pratensis (Meadow-sage). June to Septem-
150 ..... 1000
150 ..... 1000
150 ..... 1000
150 ..... 1000
ber. Deep blue. 2 to 3 ft ............... 25 ..... 251501000
SANGUINARIA Canadensis (Bloodroot). White. April. 6 in ..... 25SANTOLINA incana (Lavender Cotton). July.Deep yellow. 1 ft........................ 25SAXIFRAGA cordifolia (Rockfoil). April toJune. Rosy purple. 15 in............... 2525
SEDUM acre (Golden Moss). May and June. Yellow. Spreading ..... $125 \quad 1000$
Rhodiola. August. Light pink. 1 ft...... 25 ..... 25
sexangulare (Stonecrop). June and July. Yellow. 6 in. ..... 25
Sieboldi. August and September. Pink. 6 to 8 in. ..... 25
spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). Septemberand October. Rose. 12 to 15 in.......spectabile, var. atropurpurea. September andOctober. Purplish crimson. 15 in......25$200 \quad 1500$
SCABIOSA Caucasica (Mourning Bride). Lav- ender-blue. June. 15 to 18 in.......... ..... 35
250 ..... 1500
album. July. White. 4 to 6 in............ 25 ..... 125 ..... 1000
125 ..... 1000
telephoides. July and August. Pink. 1 ft.25
125 ..... 1000
125 ..... 1000
200 ..... 1500
200 ..... 15002001500
SENECIO clivorum. Summer. Yellow. $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ..... 35pulcher (Groundsel). July to October.Rosy purple. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft ..25
250 ..... 1500150SILENE Pennsylvanicum (Wild Pink). Apriland May. Rose or white. 9 in........ 251251000
SMILACINA racemosa (False Solomon's Seal).April. White. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ft.......................25
150
SPIREA (Goat's Beard, or Meadowsweet) arun-cus. June and July. White. 4 to 5 ft . .

| 35 | 2 | 50 | 15 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| 25 | 2 | 00 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 00 |  |  |
|  | 25 | 2 | 00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

filipendula fi. pl. June and July. White. 2 ft. . 25
Iobata. July. Pink. 3 to 4 ft............... 25
palmata. June and July. Deep crimson. 2 ft .
palmata, var. elegans. June and July. White ; crimson anthers. $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$.
Ulmaria fl. pl. June and July. White. 3 ft . venusta. June and July. Deep pink. Fragrant. 3 ft
$25 \quad 200$

|  | STACHYS Betonica; syn., Betonica rosea. July Each 10 100 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STACHYS Betonica; syn., Betonica rosea. July and August. Rose. 1 ft. ................ lanata. June and July. Purple. 12 in. | 25 |  |  | \$12 1250 |
| STATICE tatarica (Sea Lavender). June to 250 |  |  |  |  |
| latifolia (Great Sea Lavender). July and August. Deep blue. 2 ft................. | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| RESIA cyanea (Stokes' Astor). July October. Lavender. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 25 |  | 00 | 15 |
| cyanea, var. alba. July to October. White. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 50 |  | 50 |  |
| TANACETUM globiferum (Tansy), August. Golden yellow. 3 ft . | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| Yellow. 18 in....................... 25150 |  |  |  |  |
| aquilegifolium (Feathered Columbine). June. White, 2 to 4 ft . | 25 |  | 5 |  |
| polyganum (Tall Rue). June. White. 3 to 4 ft | 25 |  |  |  |
| purpurascens. June to August. Purple. to 4 ft . | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| rHERMOPSIS Caroliniana. June. Yellow. 3 to |  |  |  |  |
| llis. May to July. Yellow. 2 to | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| THYMUS montanus, var. coccineus (Scarlet Thyme). May. Bright red. 4 in. | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| algaris (Common Thyme). May. 1 to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 25 |  | 25 |  |
| TRADESCANTIA Virginiana (Spiderwort). June to October. Purple. 2 ft................. |  |  |  |  |
| Virginiana, var. alba. June and July. White. 2 ft . |  |  |  |  |
| TRILLIUM erectum (Wake Robin). March and |  |  |  |  |
| grandiflorum (Wood Lily) March and April. White. 9 to 12 in.. | 25 |  |  |  |
| TROLLIUS Europæus (Globe-flower). May to |  |  |  |  |
| Japonicus "Excelsior." May to Deep orange. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft ....... | 3.5 |  | 50 |  |
| VALERIANA coccinea (Valerian). June to October. Reddish. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25 |  | 50 |  |
| rubra. June to October. Red. 2 ft | 25 |  | 5 |  |
| VERBASCUM Olympicum (Mullein). July to |  |  |  |  |
| VERNONIA Arkansana (Ironweed). August to |  |  |  |  |
| Baldwini. August to October. Purple. 4 ft . | 2. |  | 00 |  |



## FERNS

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). 1 to 2 ft . Moist, shaded positions.
ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). 1 to 2 ft . Evergreen. Dry or moist soils in shady places.
Felix-mas (Male Fern). 2 ft . Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
Goldianum. 2 to 4 ft . Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
marginale. Evergreen. 1 to 2 ft . Shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
ASPLENIUM Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). 2 to 3 ft . Open or shaded positions, in moist or dry soils.
BOTRYCHIUM Virginianum (Moonwort). 6 to 12 in . Shaded positions, moist or dry soils.
DICKSONIA punctilobula (Boulder Fern). 2 to 3 ft . For open positions; forms large plantations.
ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 to 2 ft . For open planting and wet soils.
Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 2 to 4 ft . For open positions, dry or moist soils.
OSMUNDA gracilis (Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 ft . Open or shaded positions, and moist soils.
Claytoniana. 2 to 5 ft . For open plantings, dry or moist soils.
cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 2 to 5 ft . For open or shaded positions, in wet soils.
WOODSIA obtusa. 6 to 12 in. Shady places, in moist soil.
WOODWARDiA angustifolia (Chain Fern). 1 ft . Open or shaded positions, in moist soils.
The above varieties, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
The above, 15 varieties, $\$ 3.50$, or 100 in 5 varieties, our selection, $\$ 13.50$.

## TREES AND SHRUBS FOR HEDGES

We shall be pleased to name special prices for plants in large quantity for hedging purposes. Prices per hundred are given on pages indicated.

## EVERGREEN TREES

The following are only a few of the varieties that may be used for the purpose, but the list covers the most popular. We ask particular attention to the Hemlock, Tsuga Canadensis. which is one of the most popular and at the same time one of the most satisfactory evergreens for hedging purposes.

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Picea excelsa $\ldots \ldots$............ 9 Thuya occidentalis $\ldots$.......... 15
Retinospora plumosa .......... 13 Thuya occidentalis Wareana... 10
Retinospora plumosa aurea .... 13 Tsuga Canadensis .............. 16

## deciduous trees

A few of the most desirable trees adapted for close planting for hedges are as follows. We call particular attention to the Cockspur Thorn, Cratægus Crus-galli, which makes a magnificent defensive hedge. Strong growth, beautiful foliage and adaptability to trimming place it in the front rank of trees for hedges.

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## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

There is no doubt that the Boxwood stands first among evergreen shrubs for hedge purposes. The plants we are offering are home-grown, therefore thoroughly acclimated, and will give excellent results. They should not be compared with the freshly imported Box upon which you have to take the risk until it is acclimated.


## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Of the following the Berberis Thunbergii will make the lowest and closest hedge. Next would be the Ligustrum Regelianum, but both of these sorts will carry their branches and foliage right down to the ground. Of the other varieties the Ligustrums lend themselves readily to shearing for formal hedges, while the Hibiscus should be planted where the freer growing hedge is desired and the other sorts should be used where free-growing, untrimmed hedges are wanted.
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Page
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## INDEX

The following very complete Index will serve for a ready reference to the Trees, Shrubs and Plants, not only by their Botanical names but by the Common or Local names as well.

This list comprises a collection of over 300 species, and nearly 2,000 rarieties, to which might be added our large lists of Paeonies, Iris, Chrysanthemums and Phloxes, bringing the total to nearly 3,000 varieties. From this vast array of plant material you may select almost everything required for a complete planting.

In addition to the items given in this list, we have many varieties of Trees, Shrubs and Plants in small quartities, quantities too small to offer in a general list, but covering a stock quite large enough to supply your wants, and, therefore, if you do not find in this list the particular item you require, write us about it.

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