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Outpost


OUTPOST NURSERIES are located at Ridgefield, Conn., on the road to Danbury-just about half way between the two towns.

The famous "IDEAL TOUR" through the heart of picturesque New England takes the motorist over this Ridgefield-Danbury road, past the entrance to OUTPOST NURSERIES.

Plan to stop over for a visit. You will count it one of the most enjoyable features of your trip.


View on the Outpost Nursery Grounds

## If You Could Only Come Here!

ASKEPTICAL but receptive visitor had stopped off on his "Ideal Tour" motor trip to the Berkshires on our invitation to look over the nursery. "Never heard of Outpost before," he remarked-frankly. An hour later, after a critical inspection of the stock we grow here, as he stood with us on our doorstep and drank in the panorama of New England that lay before him, his admiration seemed as limitless as the landscape.

Although apparently not given to superlatives, our guest, unable to restrain his enthusiasm, exclaimed-"I am amazed at the things I have seen here, trees, plants, shrubs and flowers in such varieties as are rarely found even in century-old nurseries. If you could only bring intending purchasers here, your stock would sell itself."

It was evident that the tour of the nursery had convinced our guest, as it would any other discerning visitor, that Outpost trees and shrubs are exceedingly well grown and are looked after here as they would be on a gentleman's estate. The rugged hills and wind-swept spaces and wide expanse of ground give our plants a clean bill of health and a hardihood which insures their successful growth under prevailing conditions in our Northern States.

We shall not attempt a detailed description of the superior character of the stock offered in this catalog. The ideal way is to visit us and see the beauty and sturdiness of our plants with your own eyes-but if that is impossible, you have the satisfaction of knowing that your desires will be fulfilled with scrupulous care and that we will stand back of every plant that we ship to you.

True, we cannot undertake to guarantee the results of your planting, as so much depends upon proper planting and proper care-but we will cheerfully and enthusiastically help you, in any way we can, and shall always be glad to learn how your plants are progressing and make suggestions for the development of your garden and grounds.

The filling of your first order is, to us at least, merely an introduction to your good graces and your continued confidence. We particularly value and take pride in "repeat" orders, and in orders received from friends recommended by our customers who know our methods of doing business. We know many nurserymen say this same thing, but frankly, we mean it. We like to sit down with our friends-literally here at the nursery or figuratively by correspondence-and talk over the planting of your entire grounds so as to insure gratifying and harmonious results with a minimum of expense.

Please remember that we can supply any plant that may be desired, whether described in this catalog or not. It is impracticable to include everything here-we merely aim in these pages to list the most dependable varieties that will contribute to the beauty and comfort of the American home.

Write us freely, ask questions and we will do our best to answer them.

Before ordering please read what we have to say on the inside page of the back cover of this catalog.


The Homestead, Outpost Nurseries


A Group of Koster's Blue Spruce and American Hemlock, Outpost Nurseries

## Evergreens for All-Year Cheer

T10 sing the praises of Evergreens is like painting the lily. "Everyone knows" that Evergreens are the chief reliance of the country home dweller or suburbanite who wants his home to look cosy and inviting all the year 'round. Evergreens seem to take especial pains to look their brightest and greenest when everything else is bare.

We have a particularly choice stock of American Hemlock and Koster's Blue Spruce, and recommend them unreservedly for every Evergreen use.

## Abies (Fir)

-Douglasii (Douglas Fir). One of the tallest and most important of our evergreen trees, and one of the most rapid-growing.

-Balsamea (Balsam Fir). A slender tree of rapid growth. Foliage dark green abore and silvery beneath. Cones violet-purple.
-Concolor (White Fir). One of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens. Cones of purple or yellow; silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety.

-Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Medium in size. Horizontal branches, with thick, massive, dark green foliage.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 350 | 3100 |

## Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar)

-Japonica dacrydoides. Very loose fantastic grower; light green. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., $\$ 8$ each.
-Lobbii. Of slender habit; leaves deep green, changing to russet in fall.


## Juniperus (Juniper, Savin and Red Cedar)

A group of Evergreens of great beauty and adaptability. The arborescent forms make beautiful specimens, while the prostrate varieties are widely used as a ground-cover.
-Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). One of the finest and hardiest evergreens. Pyramidal shape, with silver-green foliage.

—Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). A comparatively new spreading variety with silvery green foliage. It is hardy and absolutely dependable.

-Communis (Common Juniper). A shrub with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches, which curve upwards near the ends. The foliage is dense and grayish green. Valuable for rockeries and as a ground-cover over hillsides.
$\qquad$
-Depressa (canadensis) (Canadian Juniper). Forms broad patches, with stems ascending from a procumbent base, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height. Excellent for borders and as a rockery plant.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{t} / 2$ to 2 ft . spread | \$200 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread | 300 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . spread. | 450 |

-Communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). Dense, pillar-like growth with numerous upright branches. Very formal in outline.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | . 1150 |
| $3 \mathrm{ft} .$. | 250 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft | 350 |

-Communis suecica (Swedish Juniper). Resembles the Irish Juniper in form, but not so close-growing.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$1 25 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 250 |

—Sabina (Savin Juniper). A low, spreading shrub, thriving in poor soil. Foliage dense, dark green.

1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Each
.${ }^{\text {Each }} 50$
-Virginiana (Red Cedar).

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 ft . high | \$1 00 | \$7 50 |
| 4 ft . high | 200 | 1750 |
| 5 ft . high | 350 | 3000 |
| 6 ft . high | 500 | 4500 |

-Virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). A very vigorous tree with silvery blue foliage the shade of Koster's Blue Spruce.


## Picea (Spruce)

The Spruces are unsurpassed for their ornamental qualities. Due to their symmetrical habit, they are the most valuable evergreens for park planting or lawn specimens, and when placed among other evergreens form a pleasing contrast. The dwarf forms are valuable for bordering the taller evergreens.
-Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A tall picturesque tree, the most widely cultivated of all the Spruces. Very hardy, graceful, and green; grows rapidly and adapts itself to adverse conditions.

-Pungens (Colorado Spruce). A very hardy and fine tree of the Rocky Mountains. Leaves green, rigid, and spine-pointed. Cones 3 to 4 inches long, of a glossy brown color.

-Pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Attractive rich blue foliage. Sturdy and hardy, and will succeed where many Evergreens fail.


-Pungens glauca Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). The most beantiful of the Blue Spruces.


## Pinus (Pine)

A large and valuable group of Exergreen trees with remarkably distinct characters.

They are growing in every part of our country, from the coldest to the warmest, and adapt themselves to the requirements of almost every section.
-Nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine). A robust, stately tree of rapid growth. Stiff, long, dark green leaves in pairs.

-Densiflora tanyosho (Japanese Table Pine). One of the sturdiest of the Japanese Pines, with long, bright green needles. 1 to 2 ft ., $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 7.50$ each.
-Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage. Develops into a tall, round-headed tree.


## Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine)

One of the best dwarf Evergreens for bedding, borders, etc., forming a dense round bush of dark green. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . spread, $\$ 2.50$.

## Retinispora (Japanese Cypress)

The varying forms, rich colorings, and general adaptability of the Retinisporas make them exceedingly useful in ornamental plantings. The smaller sizes are much used in porch-boxes and tubs.
-Pisifera (Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage bright green. Pyramidal and rapid growth.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{11 / 2}{}$ to ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | . ${ }_{3} 50$ |
| 4 to 5 ft | 500 |
| 5 to 6 ft |  |

-Pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Cypress). The new growth is rich goldenyellow, later changing to greener hues.

-Pisifera filifera (Thread-branched Cypress). Branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous and much elongated, making a remarkably decorative tree.

Each

-Pisifera filifera aurea (Golden Threadbranched Cypress). A dwarfer golden form of the preceding. One of the brightest Evergreens.

## Each


 Specimens ..................................... . . . . 1000
-Pisifera plumosa (Plume-like Cypress). Foliage bright green, in numerous feathery branches. One of the most popular varieties.


[^0] Cypress). Foliage bright golden-yellow.
One of the best of the variegated forms.

—Pisifera squarrosa Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Cypress). A densely branched tree with feathery, spreading branches. Foliage silvery blue and stands shearing well.


Bushy compact specimens trimmed several times

$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . high, $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. wide.... Et $00 \begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \$ 36 \\ & 00\end{aligned}$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high, 3 ft wide...... 7 7 $50 \begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \\ & 50\end{aligned}$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . high, $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . wide... 124011000
-Nana (brevifolia). Spreading branches and rich deep green, short leaves. Highly recommended.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 in | . \$2 25 | \$20 00 |
|  |  | 2900 |
| $2 \mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 500 7 50 | 4500 |

-Cuspidata repandens. Very hardy, with long, dark green foliage. Of low, spreading habit, rarely growing over 4 ft . high. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2 ; 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 3.50$.


Koster's Blue Spruce As We Grow Them at Outpost Nurseries

## Thuya (Arborvitae)

This group of hardy Evergreens thrives in almost any soil and seems indifferent to exposure. The formal varieties are successfully used in producing architectural effects. Desirable tub plants.
-Fastigiata (pyramidalis) (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). Upright, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Columnar form similar to Irish juniper or erect yew.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft . \$1 $50 \$ 1350$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. \begin{array}{llll}2 & 50 & 22 & 50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll} & 4 & \text { to } & 5 \mathrm{ft} . & 3 & 50 & 32 \\ 5 & \mathrm{ft} . & 4 & 50\end{array}$
-Occidentalis (Common American Arborvitæ). Bright green scaly leaves, yellowish on under side. Branches short and horizontal; retains its good shape. Grows 30 to 40 ft . high.


## Taxus (Yew)

Slow-growing trees or shrubs with dense dark green foliage and scarlet berry-like fruits. Very desirable for park and lawn planting and fine for hedges.
-Cuspidata (capitata). Of all the Yews this is the only hardy, upright-growing variety in the northern states. A fast grower, standing our most severe winters and keeping its fresh color throughout the year.
-Occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). A low, compact, globe-shaped Evergreen with brighter green foliage. Formal and striking. $1 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.25$ each.
-Occidentalis Hoveyi (Hovey's Arborvitæ). A slow-growing form with golden green foliage. 1 ft ., $\$ 1.25 \mathrm{each}$.
-Occidentalis Wareana (Siberian Arborvitæ). Large, gold, glaucous green foliage; forms a broad pyramid.

Each 10


## Tsuga (Hemlock)

A graceful group of Evergreens characterized by slender, drooping shoots, and thriving in well-drained soil and where freely exposed to sun.
-Canadensis (American Hemlock). Leaves about half an inch long, dull green and slightly grooved above, striped beneath. Branches slender and softly pendulous, A handsome and graceful evergreen. We are especially proud of our stock of this tree.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{t} / 2$ to 2 ft . | S1 50 | \$13 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 200 | 1800 |
| $2 \mathrm{t} / 2$ to 3 ft | 275 | 2500 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 375 | 3300 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 500 | 4500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 750 | 6500 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 1000 | 9000 |
| Specimens, \$15 to 3500 |  |  |

## Flowering Evergreen Shrubs

## Azalea

Particularly handsome flowering shrubs, with rich Evergreen foliage that provides a pleasing background for the masses of bloom that literally cover the plants.
-Azalea amœna. Bright rosy purple, very early. Leaves turn to bronze in winter.
 -Hinodigiri. Bright scarlet. Excellent for Easter forcing.

## Daphne (Garland Flower)

-Cneorum. A dwarf shrub of trailing habit with numerous heads of small pink, delightfully fragrant flowers. Leaves, dark green and glossy. One of the daintiest of flowering shrubs.

-Mezereum (Mezereon Daphne). Flowers lilac-purple, very fragrant, appearing before the leaves and almost hiding the naked branches. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 75 cts . each.
-Mezereum flore-rubro. Same as the above, but with red flowers. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each.

## Kalmia (American Mountain Laurel)

—Latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Most attractive broad-leaved Evergreen with its darkgreen, glossy leaves and its masses of showy pinkish flowers which appear in greatest profusion in early summer.

Each


## Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge)

Low, almost trailing habit. Light green leaves, fine for dense shade. Each, 20 cts.; 100, \$19.00.

## Pieris (Lily of the Valley)

-Pieris (Andromeda) floribunda. A low, compact shrub, with small, dark green leaves. Pretty white flowers borne in small, dense, upright panicles at the ends

Buxus sempervirens (Boxwood)
Common Tree Box. So popular that it needs no description.
-Bush Form:

| Each |
| :--- |
| 15 to 18 in.............. $\$ 150$ |
| 21 in., extra bushy spec. 500 |
| 24 in., extra bushy spec. 700 |
| 27 in., extra bushy |
| 30 in., extra bushy spec. 900 |

of branches. Makes a low, round bush, deep green throughout the winter.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \text { to } 15 \text { in............................ } \$ 2000 \text { Each } \\
& 15 \text { to } 18 \text { in.................................. } 3^{2} 3_{00}^{00} \\
& \text { Specimens } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$

-Japonica. Grows a little higher and more irregular than the preceding, but remains compact. Leaves narrow and toothed. Panicles of buds dull red, opening white in spring. Foliage spotted bronzy red in winter.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in | \$1 50 | \$13 50 |
| 15 to 18 in | 200 | 1800 |
| 18 in. | 300 |  |

## Rhododendron catawbiense

This attractive variety is the parent of the majority of our best hybrids. In hardiness it is supreme, being a native of this country, and should be used much more extensively for groups and mass planting. Very prolific in blooming. The flowers appear in various shades of delicate pink in early June. The foliage is very decorative-a deep shining green in color.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2^{1 / 2}$ 2 ${ }^{\text {to }} 22^{2} \mathrm{ft}$ | $. \$ 250$ | $\$ 2250$ 3100 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 450 | 4000 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 650 | 5800 |
| $3 \mathrm{3} / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ to 4 ft | 900 | 80 110 00 |
|  | 1250 | 11000 |

-Carolinianum. Leaves rather small, narrow, dark green above, covered with brownish dots beneath; clusters of clear rose-pink flowers in May; very hardy.

-Maximum (Great Laurel). Admirably adapted to massing, will thrive in shady or exposed positions, and is perfectly hardy. The flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, and appear in great profusion.


## Rhododendron Hybrids

-Album elegans. Light blush, changing to white.

$\qquad$

-Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted yellow.

-Purpureum grandiflorum. Purple.

—Roseum elegans. . Good rose.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

-Ignatius Sargent. Rose-scarlet, beautifully marked.



Rhododendrons in Full Splendor


Silver Lindens in Formal Arrangement

## Shade and Flowering Trees

SHADE trees are indispensable to the country home, regardless of the size of the grounds. The various trees described here will not only provide shade quickly, and thus add to the comfort and livingroom attractiveness of the suburban lawn, but will contribute to its beauty and finished appearance. The Flowering Trees offer the additional charms of color and fragrance.

## Acer (Maple)

-Dasycarpum (saccharinum). (White or Silver-leaved Maple). Large-sized tree; rapid grower. Foliage bright green above and silvery white underneath. A good all-round tree, as it adapts itself to a variety of soils and conditions.

-Platanoides (Norway Maple). Vigorousgrowing tree of spreading, rounded form. Splendid shade tree. Foliage dark, shining green, turning to a pale yellow in fall. One of the best for lawn and street planting.

-Zchwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). A valuable variety; young shoots and leaves of a bright purple, in the older leaves changing to purplish green. One
of the most useful and handsome of all the purple-leaved Maples.

-Pseudoplatanus Leopoldii (Leopold's Sycamore Maple). Large leaves, curiously striped with white and yellow. Very choice variety. 9 to 10 ft ., $\$ 5$ each.
-Saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). Of vigorous growth and more or less pyramidal form. The coloring is magnificent during the fall months. Extensively used for street and lawn planting.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft | . $\$ 150$ | \$13 50 |
| 10 to 12 ft | 250 | 2250 |
| 12 to 14 | 350 | 3100 |

-Japonicum and palmatum (Japanese Maples). These dwarf Maples are extremely useful in landscape schemes, for their wonderful coloring and fascinating habit. The foliage of the various species is widely different, some being so delicately cut as to be a mere network, and in color they range from vivid fresh green to deep purplish red. Planted separately, they develop into magnificent specimens, and beautiful effects can be obtained by grouping them.
-Japonicum aureum. Foliage shaded in gold, with suffusions of green. Contrasts most beautifully with the darker shades of green in the shrubbery planting.

-Atropurpureum. Foliage deep blood-red and deeply cut.

-Dissectum. Foliage of a flesh-pink when young, later changing to dark red.

Each
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \mid \$ 400$
$2^{1 / 2}$ to $21 / . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## Aesculus (Horse-Chestnut)

-Carnea (rubicunda) (Red-flowering HorseChestnut). One of the finest trees in cultivation. Form round; flowers showy red. Blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are deeper green. Scarce. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 3.50$ each.
-Hippocastanum (European White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). A compact, handsome tree; leaves with seven leaflets from a common point. Foliage appears very early in spring; white-spotted flowers, in large, erect trusses.

| , | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 to 9 ft | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 13 to 15 ft | 500 |  |
| 14 to 16 ft | 750 |  |
| Specimens | 2500 |  |

## Betula (Birch)

-Alba (European White Birch). Rapid grower; bark silvery white; branches spray-like; leaves triangular and assume rich tints in autumn.
 Weeping Birch). Probably the most graceful of weeping trees. Leaves deeply and irregularly cut.


-Papyrifera (papyracea) (Paper or Canoe Birch). Handsome tall-growing tree, with rather stiff, erect branches; leaves large; bark silvery white.


## Catalpa

-Bignonioides aurea (Golden Catalpa). A medium-sized tree, of rapid growth, having large leaves of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, changing to green later in the season. $2 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., \$1.50 each.
-Bungei. Makes a dense head of heartshaped leaves. Globe-shaped standards.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Stems 7 to 8 ft . heads $3 \times 31$ |  |

## Cornus (Dogwood)

-Florida (White-flowering Dogwood). Shrub or small tree with wavy foliage. Flowers 4 inches wide, composed of four white bracts. Very fine.

|  |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 | t. | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| to 5 |  | 125 | 1100 |
| 5 to 6 |  | 200 | 1800 |
| 6 to 7 |  | 300 | 2700 |

—Rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). A good bright pink Dogwood.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 300 | 2700 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 400 | 3500 |
| 6 to Sft . | . $\$ 5$ to 1000 |  |

## Morus (Mulberry)

-Tatarica rubra (Russian Red Mulberry). Fruit deep reddish purple.

$$
6 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{|c|}
\text { Each } \\
00 \\
\$ 7{ }_{50}^{10}
\end{array}
$$

-Tatarica pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). A rapid-growing dwarf tree whose drooping stems form, a rounded shower of branches, hanging to the ground; very formal in effect, and by pruning maintains a constant height and size.
Specimens...................... $\$ 2$ 50 to $\$ 500$

## Populus (Poplar)

-Carolinensis (monilifera) (Carolina Poplar). Distinct in habit of growth, forming a pyramidal head. Large, lustrous leaves; rapid grower; valuable for screening.

-Nigra italica (fastigiata) (Lombardy or Italian Poplar). One of our most ornamental and picturesque trees; of remarkably rapid growth and erect habit; triangular leaves smaller than preceding; admirable for formal and general landscape effects.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| S to 10 ft . | \$1 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft |  |
| 12 to 14 ft | 250 |
| 14 to 16 ft | 00 |
| pecimens | 5 |

## Prunus

-Persica albo-plena (Flowering. Peach). Wonderfully attractive when in bloom; double, white flowers in April and May. 3 to 6 ft ., 75 cts . to $\$ 2.50$ each.
-Persica atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Flowering Peach, resplendent in April and May with masses of pink flowers. 3 to 6 ft., 75 cts. to $\$ 2.50$ each.
-Japonica fl.-pl. (Double Flowering Cherry). Double, rich rose-colored flowers.
$\qquad$
*-Rosea pendula (Weeping Cherry). Very beautiful, with slender branches, forming long strings of rose-colored flowers.

> Each
> $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \\ & 6 \text { yr. head........................ } \$ 2 \frac{2}{3} 50 \\ & 60\end{aligned}$

## Quercus (Oak)

Stately, wide-spreading, long-lived shade trees that become majestic specimens with age. A landscape planting is incomplete without some representatives of this noble family. Adaptable to almost any soil, but reach their greatest perfection where the soil is reasonably fertile.


## Robinia

-Hispida (Rose Acacia). Of low, spreading growth; foliage large; flowers pea-shaped, of clear pink color. Bush form, 50 cts. to $\$ 1$ each; standard form, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3.50$ each.

## Salix (Willow)

-Alba (White Willow). Stubby, thick tree, with yellow-brown branches and silky foliage. This is the best known of all the Willows and is noted for its rapid and graceful growth.
 -Babylonica (Common Weeping Willow). Wavy bright green foliage, borne on very slender, pendent branches. An old favorite.

| 8 to 10 |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Each } \\ \$ 200 & \$ 180 \\ 020 \end{array}$ |
| 10 to 12 ft ., |

10 to $\frac{12}{}$ Each $\$ 350$ Specimens, $\$ 500$ to $\$ 15^{\circ} 00$ -Caprea (Pussy Willow). Leaves rather broad, light green; opening catkins or flowers conspicuous in early spring; small tree with as c ending
-Palustris (Pin Oak). A superb and very distinct tree, with graceful, drooping branches. Bright green foliage, with sharp points, changing to deep red in autumn. Very valuable as a lawn tree and for avenues.

Each 10

-Coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A native tree of rapid growth; remarkable for its bright shining foliage. Has fine autumn coloring.

-Fastigiata (pyramidalis). Handsome, monumental, pyramidal Oak, with dark green foliage. A fine subject for formal work.

——Salix vitellina (Yellow Willow). Light green leaves and yellow branches, giving it a striking appearance.

| a striking appearance. | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$0 75 |
| 6 to 8 ft . |  |

-Aurea (Golden Willow). Grows into a large tree, with short, thick trunk. The golden yellow branches contrast effectively with white under-surface of the leaves.


## Sorbus (Mountain Ash)

-Americana (American Mountain Ash). Bold, handsome tree; leaflets are narrow


The Flowerıng Crab-Apple
and sharply toothed; very large, bright red berries.

-Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summér with great clusters of scarlet berries.


## Tilia (Linden)

-Americana (American Linden: Basswood). Stately, vigorous tree, with large, shining, dark green, heart-shaped leaves; golden autumn colorings; flowers very fragrant. A splendid tree for lawns, and often used for avenue planting.

Each 10

-Alba superba (europæa alba superba). Very handsome tree. Leaves pleasing green and large, very shiny above. A perfect tree for the lawn.

Each
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. diam........ $\$ 1000$
11 to 13 ft .. $31 / 2$ to 4 in . diam........... 1500

## Ulmus (Elm)

-Americana (American White or Water Elm). One of the noblest and most beautiful of our native trees, with prettily serrated leaves; very tall-growing and stately.


## Cercis (Red-Bud: Judas Tree)

-Canadensis. The hardiest and, perhaps, the finest species of a handsome group of early and profuse-flowering trees. Medium height. Blooms in earliest spring, with the dogwoods and magnolias, and is valuable for grouping with them. Its masses of small, delicate rosy purple flowers wreathe the leafless branches so thickly as to give fine contrasts and cheery spring effects. Must be transplanted when small, or it will not be successful.

3 to 4 ft
Each
$\$ 100$

## Crataegus (Thorn)

Small trees or large shrubs of dense growth, having handsome dark green foliage that turns to brilliant shades in autumn. Bear a profusion of white, pink, or crimson flowers followed by showy scarlet berries. Excellent for hedges, groups, or planted as specimens.
—Coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn). Small, ornamental tree; white flowers in spring and rich red berries in autumn. 3 to 7 ft., $\$ 1$ to $\$ 3.50$ each; specimens, $\$ 3.50$ to \$6 each.
-Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Bright green glossy foliage; long thorns and bright red berries. 2 to 5 ft ., 50 cts . to $\$ 1.50$ each.
-Oxyacantha monogyna (English Hawthorn). Single, white fragrant flowers. 2 to 4 ft ., 25 cts . to 60 cts . each.
-Oxyacantha albo-plena. With double white fiowers. 3 to 6 ft ., 75 cts . to $\$ 2.50$ each; specimens, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 6$ each.
-Oxyacantha flore roseo-plena. Double pink. 3 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1$ to $\$ 3$ each; specimens, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 7.50$ each.
-Oxyacantha Paulii (Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn). Brilliant crimson. The best of all Hawthorns. 3 to 6 ft., $\$ 1$ to $\$ 2.50$ each; specimens, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 6$ each.

## Fagus (Beech)

-Americana (ferruginea). Beautiful tree with light gray bark. One of our finest native trees.
-Sylvatica (European or English Beech). Smaller leaves than above and very


Dogwood in Bloom
glossy. Develops into an imposing spectacle.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 | 1 50 | \$13 50 |
| + to 5 5 | 225 |  |
| 6 to 8 | 400 |  |

-Sylvatica purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech). Develops to large specimen; foliage changes from purple to purplish green in autumn. 5 to 8 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ each; specimens, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 25$ each.

## Fraxinus Americana (White Ash)

A splendid, tall-growing tree. Foliage dark green above and light silvery beneath, fading to golden yellow.

Each 10


## Ginkgo biloba (Maidenhair Tree)

A remarkable tree of spreading growth. Deep green, thick leaves, similar to those of the maidenhair fern. Rapid grower and very hardy. As a specimen or avenue tree it excels, having a very picturesque outline and retaining its leaves until late autumn.


## Liriodendron (Tulip Tree)

-Tulipifera. A wonderful pyramidal native with spreading branches. Flowers tulipshaped, yellow, marked with orange, 6 to 10 ft ., $\$ 2$ to $\$ 4$ each; specimens, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 10$ each.

## Liquidambar (Sweet Gum)

-Styraciflua. A beautiful, strong tree with corky bark and green, star-shaped foliage, which changes in autumn to a crimson-scarlet-bronze. 6 to 10 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 4.50$ each.

## Malus (Flowering CrabApple)

Mostly tall shrubs that brighten the early springtime with their white, pink, red or purple flowers, which have the added grace of being deliciously fragrant. Very hardy and thrive in practically any soil.
-Floribunda (Profuse-flowering Crab). A shapely, tall bush or small tree; buds a warm red opening to light pink; delicately fragrant. $21 / 2$ to 6 ft ., 75 cts. to \$3 each.
-Ioensis Bechtelii (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). Medium-sized, shapely shrub, producing fragrant, very double, soft pink flowers in early spring. $11 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 cts. to $\$ 3.50$ each.

(See also Pages 7-8)

FLOWERING Shrubs quickly win the gratitude and affection of the home-lover because they grow so rapidly, require so little care, and yield such an overflowing harvest of color, charm and fragrance. Their usefulness in filling ugly gaps in the home landscape and hiding undesirable views deserves a full measure of appreciation.

## Althaea (Rose of Sharon)

All varieties.


## Amelanchier (Common Dwarf Juneberry)

-Canadensis (Botryapium). Early flowering, bearing showy white flowers, succeeded by small, purplish fruits.

```
Each
\(\$ 050\)
```



Aronia
-Arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Very ornamental shrub with leaves having woolly under-surface; bright autumn tints; pure white flowers and bright red berries.
-Melanocarpa (nigra) (Black Chokeberry). Has smooth leaves and large, black berries.


Azalea

-Azalea calendulacea (Flame Azalea).

| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in........... $\$ 100$ | \$9 00 | \$80 00 |
| 15 to 18 in........... 1 50 | 1350 | 12500 |
| 18 to 24 in......... . 175 | 1500 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ ft......... . 250 |  |  |
| lea nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). |  |  |
|  | Each | 10 |
| 15 to 18 in. Clumps | \$1 50 | \$13 50 |
| $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy clumps. | 175 | 1500 |

## Berberis (Barberry)

-Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. The spray-like branches have spines on them, and are covered with small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. Bears a mass of bright scarlet fruit, very attractive during the
winter months. Desirable for grouping; a fine low hedge plant.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{t} / 2$ to 2 ft ., bushy plant | \$0 35 | \$3 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft , , bushy plants. | 50 | 450 |
| Globe-shaped specimen!. \$2 | 500 |  |

-Vulgaris (Common European Barberry) Yellow flowers in early summer, followed in autumn by orange-scarlet fruit. Handsome all the year. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Atropurpurea (Purple Barberry). Violetcolored foliage and fruit; rich-looking when contrasted with plants of lighter foliage. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

## Buddleia (Butterfly Shrub)

—Davidii (variabilis). Introduced from Thibet. Leaves long and whitish; long clusters of reddish violet flowers, sweetscented.
-Magnifica (variabilis magnifica). A truly beautiful form of the above, with deep purple-lilac flowers, borne in long, graceful panicles, commencing to open in midsummer and continuing until frost.
-Veitchiana (variabilis Veitchii). Has large, long leaves, suffused with a delicate pinkish white, and bears handsome clusters of reddish violet flowers, delicately scented. Blooms throughout the summer. Strong clumps 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

## Calycanthus Floridus (Carolina Allspice; Sweet-scented Shrub)

Large, handsome foliage, generally rough on upper surface; double chocolate-colored


White Fringe
flowers with a pleasing spicy odor. Very ornamental shrub. 2 to $2 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

## Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe)

A choice lawn tree of neat, elegant habit, with large, dark green, glossy foliage, producing in June numbers of showy racemes of pure white, feathery flowers. Extremely decorative.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |

## Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)

An upright, slow-growing shrub; spikes of fragrant white flowers in mid-summer, and smooth, sharply toothed leaves. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

## Cornus (Red Osier: Dogwood)

-Alba sibirica. A rare variety, with bright red bark in winter. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Mas (Cornelian Cherry). Dense-growing, 10 to 12 feet high, with glossy foliage and yellow flowers very early in spring, succeeded by scarlet berries, which persist for a long time. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Sanguinea (European Red Osier). A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish branches. Flowers greenish white in dense, flattopped clusters. Berries black. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts . each.
-Sericea (Silky Dogwood). A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Flowers creamy white in flat-topped clusters. Fruit blue. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { Each } \\
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} \text {. } \$ 0 \begin{array}{r}
50 \\
4 \text { to } 41 / 2 \\
\mathrm{ft} . .
\end{array} \\
& 75
\end{aligned}
$$

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince) Of medium growth; spiny; flowers dazzling scarlet, borne profusely in early spring; fruits yellow, pear-shaped. $11 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 35 cts . to 75 cts . each.

## Outpost



## Deutzia Gracilis

A fine, hardy shrub, forming a round and compact mass of white in June; leaves are rather rough and of a soft green. Makes a pretty hedge.

| hedge. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .\$0 50 | \$ 450 |
| 2 ft . | 75 | 650 |

-Lemoinei. Slender, arching branches; foliage bright green 2 to 3 inches long, and narrow. Large clusters of graceful white flowers; freely produced. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Plena (crenata plena). Flowers double, pinkish white, in spikes 5 inches long; one of the most satisfactory shrubs; tall and of rapid growth. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Scabra (Pride of Rochester). A profuse bloomer; large, double, white flower, tinged pink. One of the best. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

## Euonymus (Strawberry or Burning Bush)

Hardy shrubs requiring a moist, loamy soil. Noted for their showy fruits and the intense coloring of the autumnal foliage.
-Alatus (Winged Burning Bush, or Corkbarked Firebush). Corky, winged branches. Leaves bright green with gorgeous tones of red and crimson in autumn. 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
-Americanus (Strawberry Bush). An erect shrub with slender, green branches 5 to 8 feet tall. Fruits rose-colored, with scarlet seed-coats. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts . each.
-Europæus (European Spindle Tree). Large erect shrubs or low-growing trees, usually 10 to 15 feet high. Flowers yellow. Fruits lobed, rose-pink. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

## Exochorda (Pearl Bush)

-Grandiflora. A large shrub 6 to 8 feet tall. Leaves bright green with yellow tones. Flowers dazzling white in early spring.

```
2 to 3 ft
                                    Each
3 to 4 ft
M\mp@code{50}
```


## Forsythia (Golden Bell)

Few, if any, of the hardy spring-flowering shrubs can surpass the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythias. They thrive in almost any fertile soil.
-Intermedia (Hardy Golden Bell). Slender arching branches. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers golden yellow. Grows from 8 to 10 feet high.

—Suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). Slender drooping branches. Dark green leaves. Golden yellow, very showy flowers. Grows about 8 feet tall.
-Viridissima (Dark Green Forsythia). A large, erect shrub with green-barked branches. Leaves dark green. Flowers golden yellow with somewhat reflexed petals.


```
                                    Each
4 to 5 ft..................................... 
```


## Hydrangea

-Paniculata Grandiflora. The variety with large flower-heads. To increase size of the flowers, cut back severely in spring, dig in manure, and keep free from weeds and tree roots. 3 ft . high. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-Paniculata Præcox. Open heads of white flowers; very harmonious shrubs for landscape planting. 2 to 3 ft . high, 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .

## Kerria (Globe Flower)

-Japonica. A green-branched shrub, with nicely cut leaves, conspicuous in winter; abundant yellow flowers from June to October.
-Agrentea-variegata. Small green foliage, edged with white. A pretty, dwarf shrub, with a profusion of bright yellow flowers.
-Flore-pleno. Handsome, double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers.
Any of the above, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
—Ovalifolium (California Privet). Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage ; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter. A valuable variety which is being more largely planted each year.


Special príces for 100 and $1 ; 000$


Deutzia Gracilis

## Ligustrum (Privet)

-Amurens (Amoor River Privet). Large, oblong, glossy green foliage, and clusters of white, fragrant flowers; half-evergreen; grows to 15 feet. A variety of sterling merit; useful for shrubberies. One of the most popular of the Privet family. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Ibota (Japanese Privet). Large glossy, distinct foliage; large, fragrant, white flowers, produced in great profusion. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Ibota Regelianum. Splendid, dense shrub, with horizontal-growing branches. Fine for specimens and border work. Very graceful.


## Lonicera (Bush Honeysuckle)

-Bella. Slender branches with bluish foliage; white flowers. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Fragrantissima (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A beautiful, almost evergreen shrub, with very fragrant flowers, which appear before the leaves.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | . \$0 50 | \$4 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 85 | 750 |

-Morrowii. Pure white flowers; bright red fruit from August until late in fall. Very decorative.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 50 | \$450 |
| 4 to 5 ft .. | 75 | 650 |

-Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Pink flowers, which contrast most beautifully

with the foliage; the red fruit is also ornamental.
—Alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Forms a high bush, with creamy white, very fragrant flowers.


## Philadelphus (Common Mock Orange)

-Coronarius. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Blooms in May and June in great profusion.

-Grandiflorus. Large, creamy white flowers; vigorous shrub; has fine, large foliage. Very popular.

-Lemoinei, Avalanche. Graceful, slender, arching branches and showy white flowers. 2-3 ft., 60 cts. each.

## Rhodotypos Kerrioides (White Kerria)

Handsome, medium-sized shrub, with many spreading branches; foliage bright green, lustrous; flowers pure white, in May and June. $21 / 2$ to 5 ft ., 35 cts . to $\$ 1$ each.

## Spirea

-Arguta. Feathery foliage and very profuse, pure white flowers in early May. Dwarf. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Billiardii. Brown, hairy branches, with doubly toothed foliage; bright pink flowers during July and August. Tall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Bumalda. Very handsome; has shapely cut leaves; clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers in midsummer and autumn. Dwarf. 15 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Anthony Waterer. Grows dwarf, seldom exceeding 2 feet in height; in constant bloom from June until October. Fine hedge plant.
-Prunifolia plena (Bridal Wreath). Shining, dark green foliage, turning orange in fall. Small, double, white flowers, borne close to the branches, making long, snowwhite garlands. Tall. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Reevesiana. Slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of white flowers. Fine leaves remaining dark green into winter. Tall. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Semperflorens. Erect grower, with nicely cut leaves and large clusters of pretty pink flowers in July and August. Tall. 3 to 4 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

-Thunbergii. Graceful; flowering early in spring, the first to bloom; branches slender and drooping. Small, bright green leaves which give a light, feathery appearance. Pure white flowers. Dwarf. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Van Houttei. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush, 6 feet high; surpasses all other Spireas in beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers. Fine subject for hedging or specimens. Tall.

-Vulgaris. The common purple species; single.

-Alba. Flowers pure white; fragrant; single.

-Frau Bertha Dammann. Fine, large panicles of single flowers; pure white; 3 to 4 ft ., 4 to 5 ft ., 5 to 6 ft .

## Symphoricarpos

-Racemosus(Snowberry). A popular hardy shrub of medium size and bushy form; leaves oval and smooth; small pink flowers in summer, followed by large, waxy whitle berries in autumn, persisting into midwinter. Very ornamental. $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., 50$ cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Vulgaris (Coral Berry). Vigorous and quick grower; purple berries all summer. Does well in any position. $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

## Stephanandra Flexuosa

Graceful, pendent, fountain-like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white and produced in great profusion. In the autumn the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

## Syringa (Lilac)

This is without doubt one of the most popular hardy spring flowers, not only in the garden, but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance permeates the air and the beautiful shadings seem to have reached the height of delicate and refined beauty.
-Japonica. A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

[^1]

Weigela in the Pink Dress of June
-Charles Joly. One of the most striking dark varieties; color deep red; large, double flowers produced in well-shaped trusses. 4 to 5 ft ., 5 to 6 ft .
-Charles X. A strong, rapid grower; leaves dark and shining; color reddish purple; single. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 ft .
-Marie Legraye. Beautiful, creamy white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit; one of the most popular white varieties; single. 2 to 3 ft ., 3 to 4 ft ., 4 to 5 ft .
-Michael Buchner. Dwarf; pale lilac flowers; very double. 2 to 3 ft ., 6 to 7 ft .
-Mme. Casimir-Perier. Finest, double white Lilac. The individual flowers, as well as the truss, are of immense size, deliciously scented. 4 to 5 ft ., 5 to 6 ft .
-Mme. Lemoine. Fine, white variety; used extensively for winter forcing; double. 4 to 5 ft ., 5 to 6 ft ., 6 to 7 ft .
-Paul Hariot. Violet-red flowers with a silvery reverse; very double; profuse and strong. 2 to 3 ft ., 4 to 5 ft .
-Souvenir de Louis Spaeth. Immense trusses of deep rosy purple flowers; very choice; single. 2 to 3 ft ., 3 to 4 ft ., 4 to 5 ft ., 5 to 6 ft .
-Viviano Morel. Double, clear blush-lilac blooms with white center. 3 to 4 ft ., 4 to 5 ft ., 5 to 6 ft .


## Tamarix (Tamarisk)

-Africana. Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrub, with feathery foliage and small, delicate pink flowers borne profusely on graceful drooping branches, which have red bark.
-Gallica indica. Pink flowers in long, slender racemes; dull green foliage.

Each


## Viburnum

-Acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). Produces flat clusters of white flowers in early spring; abundance of dark berries in autumn. $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Dentatum (Arrow-wood). Curious, dentated leaves, roughly heart-shaped, assuming rich purple and red shades in fall. Very ornamental hedge plant; greenish white flowers; pretty, dark blue berries in autumn.
Each 10

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{rl}\text { Each } \\ 75 & 10 \\ \$ 6 \\ 50\end{array}$

-Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). The large, white flower-clusters open in May, and are followed by red fruits; has peculiar soft foliage.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \\
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft}
\end{array} \\
& \text { Each } 10
\end{aligned}
$$

-Lentago (Sheepberry). Bright green leaves and fragrant, yellowish white flowers. Fruit oval and black.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 00 | 900 |

-Macrocephalum (Chinese Snowball). Large, robust shrub; leaves coarser and more oval than Lantana. White flowers in broad cymes, which attain a larger size than any other Viburnum. Specially recommended. Pot-grown, \$1.75 each, \$15

## Weigela

Vigorous and attractive shrub, with light pink flowers, freely borne on the spreading canes. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Foliis variegatis. Very charming, with variegated leaves. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Hybrida, Eva Rathke. Medium-sized shrub with an abundance of deep carmine-red flowers in June to September. 2 to 5 ft ., 50 cts. to $\$ 1$ each.
-Nana variegata. A dwarf-growing form with leaves beautifully variegated with white, and producing rose flowers in June to August. 2 to 5 ft ., 50 cts. to $\$ 1$ each.
-Rosea. Compact, strong-growing. shrub with handsome rosy pink flowers in June and July. 2 to 5 ft , 50 cts . to $\$ 1$ each.


A Barberry Hedge (Bright with Red Berries in Winter)


Vines and Pergolas Always Make an Effective Combination

## Vines

VJINES overgrowing rocks, walls, porches, and pergolas mean life to otherwise cold and somber material. Foliage in all the pretty shadings of green, wonderful in its autumn coloring, beauty in color of flowers, delicious odor, most interesting formation of fruit, and other good habits are characteristic of these plants.

## Ampelopsis

Hardy vines that climb high and cover well; very ornamental; well adapted for arbors and trellises.
-Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Strong, rapid grower, clinging tenaciously to walls or trunks of trees with its disk-bearing tendrils. Field-grown plants, 35 cts. to 75 cts. each; pot-grown plants, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ each.
-Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Hardy, rapid grower; foliage dark green, turning to rich crimson in autumn. Field-grown plants, two to four years old, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each; pot-grown plants, 50 cts. to $\$ 1$ each.

## Aristolochia

-Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). Strong, rapid grower; flowers resemble a Dutchman's pipe. Strong plants, 75 cts. to $\$ 2$ each.

## Clematis

-Hybrid Large-flowering Varieties.
-Florida, Duchess of Edinburgh. Double; white; fragrant.
-Jackmanii. One of the best; large, rich, velvety purple flowers in profusion.
-Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny pink.
-Lanuginosa. The flowers are flat, and from 3 to 6 inches broad, appearing throughout the summer, pale lavender in color.
-Henryi. Large; creamy white; fine form.
-Mme. Edouard Andre. A fine variety with bright red flowers.
-Paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower). The most useful and beautiful of hardy vines; a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. The white flowers are very pretty, fragrant, and resemble snowflakes in late summer.


## Celastrus

-Scandens (False Bittersweet). Rapid grower; flowers yellow; fruit orange-crimson, persisting throughout the winter. 35 cts. to 50 cts . each.

## Euonymus

An evergreen vine that climbs rapidly and to a height of 15 to 25 feet. Extensively used for covering rocks, walls, trunks of trees, and as a ground-cover. Seems to do best when planted in shady situations.
-Radicans. Very attractive, self-clinging vine, with small, rich green foliage and pink fruit. 25 cts. each; pot-grown plants, 35 cts. to 50 cts . each.


Honeysuckle at Entrance to Vegetable Garden

## Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

-Japonica (chinensis). Fine, dark foliage, shaded purple; pleasing cream-colored flowers, very fragrant and profuse. Potgrown, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ per 10.
-Aureo-reticulata (reticulata aurea). Handsome foliage, netted and spotted bright yellow, and cream-colored flowers. Potgrown plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ per 10 , $\$ 35$ per 100 .
-Halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). A strong grower and constant bloomer. Flowers open white, changing to buff; very fragrant; delicate looking; a choice variety. Pot-grown plants, 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per $10, \$ 30$ per 100.

## Tecoma (Trumpet Vine)

Vigorous, rapid-growing vines, often climbing 50 feet high. Leaves deep green; flowers large, showy. Prefer moist, rich soil.
-Grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine). Strong, rapid grower; orange-red flowers
in clusters. 35 cts. each; pot-grown plants, 75 cts. to $\$ 1$ each.
-Radicans (Common Trumpet Vine). Somewhat similar to the above; the flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet. 35 cts. each; pot-grown plants, 75 cts . to \$1 each.

## Wisteria

Hardy, ornamental vines, with great clusters of showy flowers. Trained over porches or pergolas, they are beautiful at blooming-time.
-Brachybotrya (Japanese Wisteria). Silky leaflets and clusters of purple flowers. 75 cts. to $\$ 2.50$ each; specimens, in pots or tubs, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7.50$ each.
-Chinensis (Chinese Wisteria). Strong, rapid grower; blue flowers in abundance in May and June. 75 cts. to $\$ 2.50$ each: specimens, in pots or tubs, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 12.50$ each.
-Chinensis alba. A white form. 75 cts. to $\$ 2.50$ each; specimens, in pots or tubs, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 7.50$ each.

## Perennials

IT is easy and simple to grow a large and choice collection of perennials, as very little care, if any, is needed-a fairly good soil, with occasional enrichings and a little cultivation. Among the Hardy Perennials there is such a variety in color and time of blooming that a continuous, pleasing effect can be had from early spring to late fall by a judicious selection of varieties. They may
be set out either in fall or spring. We have indicated the time of flowering (in the vicinity of New York), also the height of the plant, in order to facilitate selection for any purpose.

ALL PLANTS IN THIS SECTION EXCEPT WHERE NOTED, 30 CTS. EACH, \$2.20 FOR 10, \$18 PER 100.

## Achillea

-Millefolium roseum. Finely cut, rich green leaves; pink flowers in compact heads. 2 feet. June-Sept.
-Ptarmica Boule de Neige. Ball of Snow. An improvement on The Pearl with fuller and more perfect flowers.
-Ptarmica, The Pearl. The double pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. 2 feet. JuneSept.

## Aconitum

-Fischeri. One of the choicest Aconitums, which produces strong spikes of large, dark blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct.
-Wilsonii. A tall variety from China, with violet-blue flowers. 5 to 6 feet. Sept. All Aconitums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

## Althaea (Hollyhock)

-Rosea. A well-known and stately perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. 5 to 6 feet. July, Aug.
-Alleghany Mammoth. Single; assorted colors; fringed petals. July, Aug.
-Double. Carmine-Rose, Crimson, Light Yellow, Rose-Salmon, Sulphur-Yellow, and White.
-Single. Assorted colors only.

## Alyssum (Madwort)

-Rostratum (Beaked Madwort). A good rock-plant, with heads of yellow flowers. 1 foot. June-Aug.
-Saxatile compactum (Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft). Large, compact masses of yellow flowers in early spring; excellent for rockery. 1 foot. April, May.

## Anchusa (Alkanet)

-Italica, Dropmore. A great improvement on the type, with large, gentian-blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. May-July.

## Anemone (Windflower)

Japanese Anemones are among the best autumn-flowering plants; they require protection in winter. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct.
-Canadensis (pennsylvanica). A pretty native. 1 foot. June to August.
-Prince Henry. A dwarf dark red variety. An improvement on Rubra.
-Queen Charlotte. A strong grower, producing large, semi-double, pink flowers.
-Whirlwind. Semi-double; white.

## Anthemis (Marguerite)

-Montana. One of the most satisfactory perennials; flowers creamy white. 2 feet. June-Oct.
-Tinctoria Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite). Flowers rich yellow; fine for cutting. A very popular sort and largely planted. 2 feet. June-Oct.

## Aquilegia (Columbine)

Showy perennials, with delicate colored flowers; excellent plants for the rockery. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.


Foxglove in a Perennial Border
-Cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Large, blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers.
-Canadensis (American Columbine). A compact plant, with red-and-yellow flowers.
-Chrysantha (Golden Spurred Columbine). Flowers fragrant, numerous; yellow. Very showy flowers. A fine variety. 2 to 3 inches across.
-Long-spurred Hybrids. We have a magnificent strain of these choice Columbines in many new and beautiful shades, assorted colors only.

## Aster (Michaelmas Daisy: Starwort)

These are very handsome and useful. The list of sorts we give is a selection of the finest varieties, and these should not be omitted from the perennial garden, especially as they flower when few hardy plants are in bloom.
-Alpinus (Blue Mountain Daisy). Fine for the rockery. 5 to 10 inches. May, June.
-Albus. Flowers pure white.
-Ruber. Dark purplish red.
-Amellus roseus (Lilac-rose). 2 feet. Aug., Sept.
-Novæ-angliæ. Flowers large; purplish blue. 4 to 5 feet. Sept., Oct.
-Novi-belgii, St. Egwin. A novelty of recent introduction. Densely branched, with pink flowers; fine for cutting. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.
-Ptarmicoides. Small, pure white flowers; habit erect, dwarf. 1 foot. Aug., Sept.
-Subcæruleus. Flowers bright mauve. 1 foot. June, July.

## Campanula (Bellflower)

These combine a large range of habit and color, and are perfectly hardy.
-Carpatica (Harebell). Flowers large, erect, light blue. 5 to 7 inches. July, Aug.
-Alba. A white form of the above.
-Medium (Canterbury Bells). An old favorite. Blue, Rose or White. 2 feet. June.
-Calycanthema. Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell. In Blue, Lilac, Rose and White.
-Persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellfower). Large, cup-shaped, blue flowers. 2 feet. June, July.
-Alba grandiflora. A white variety of the above.

## Centaurea (Perennial Cornflower)

-Montana. Large flowers, resembling the Cornflowers. 2 feet. June-Sept.

## Chelone (Turtle Head)

-Glabra. Terminal spikes of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. Aug., Sept.
-Lyonii. Dark, glossy foliage and spikes of red or purplish red flowers. 2 to 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

## Chrysanthemums, Hardy

When planted in sheltered locations, particularly at the base of walls, buildings, or shrubbery, the Hardy or Pompon Chrysanthemums are wonderfully satisfactory, carrying on an effective display of flowers, long after the ordinary garden flowers are destroyed by frost. Even after light falls of snow, it is sometimes possible to cut uninjured clusters.
They are divided into three groups: Earlyflowering, Hardy Pompons, Small-flowering or Button.
These varieties have been selected from an immense list, and are undoubtedly the best, comprising a wide range of forms and colors. They should be planted as soon as the weather permits, in early spring, and protected in winter with a litter of leaves and straw.
-Autumn Glow. Aster-flowered, deep car-mine-rose.
—Mrs. H. Craig. Early, very good yellow aster.
-Debutante. Very early, aster-flowered rose color.
-Etoile d'Or. Midseason, aster-flowered yellow.
-Indian. Aster-flowered, good sized Indian red.
-Julia Lagravere. Late, aster-flowered, deep maroon.
-Lucifer. Beautiful deep crimson, asterflowered.
-October Gold. Early, aster-flowered rich orange-yellow.
-Viola. Midseason, violet-rose, medium sized button.

## Delphinium (Larkspur)

Beautiful hardy plants, grown in borders for their stately habit and the handsome spikes of flowers, gorgeous in coloring. Excellent for cutting, and a mass planting is a feature of your garden to be proud of at blooming-time-from June till late fall.
-Belladonna. Light turquoise blue. 35 cts. each.
-Bellamosum. The dark blue form of the popular Belladonna. 35 cts . each.
-King of Delphiniums. Vigorous grower; flowers very large, semi-double, deep blue color, with large white eye. 75 cts . each.
—Gold Medal Hybrids. Finest strain of Mixed Hybrids. 35 cts. each.
-Chinense. Intense gentian blue, dwarf. 75 cts. each.
-Rev. E. Lasceles. A great favorite where known because of its striking color-scheme-the double flowers being a rich blue and having snowy white petaloid stamens edged with blue. 75 cts . each.

## Dianthus (Hardy Pinks)

A very interesting and useful class of plants, blooming in early spring. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of
these old-time favorites; fine for cut flowers. Most of them grow 10 to 12 inches high, with exceptions noted. May, June.
-Barbatus (Sweet William). In separate colors: Red, White and Rose. 2 feet. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.80$ for $10 . ~ \$ 15$ per 100.
-Newport Pink. A distinct variety in this favorite flower, being a salmon-rose-pink.
—Double, Assorted Colors. 2 feet. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.80$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
-Latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. Double crimson flowers.
-Plumarius semperflorens. Flowers fragrant, varying from pink to white, with fringed petals.

## Eupatorium (Hardy Ageratum)

-Cœlestinum (Mist Flower). A good hardy plant, with light blue flowers, similar to Ageratum. 2 feet. Aug.-Oct.
-Purpureum (Joe Pye Weed). Purple; fine for wild garden. 6 to 7 feet. July-Sept.
—Urticæfolium (ageratoides) (White Snakeroot). White flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

## Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

-Grandiflora. Yellow and orange-red. The brilliancy of the Gaillardia is unsurpassed; it is simply invaluable among cutflowers because it retains its beauty so


Larkspur (Delphinium)

## Digitalis (Foxglove)

These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower-spikes.
-Lanata. Long, dense spikes of grayish or creamy yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.
-Purpurea gloxiniæflora (Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove). Flowers spotted. Rose, Purple, White, each color separate or assorted. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

## Doronicum (Leopard's Bane)

-Austriacum. Has large, yellow margueritelike flowers, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, in early spring. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. May, June.

## Echinacea (Coneflower)

-Purpurea (Purple Coneflower). Without doubt one of the most interesting of hardy plants. Reddish purple flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.
long. Flowers from May to November. $11 / 2$ feet.

## Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

-Paniculata. Masses of minute, pure white flowers. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

## Hemerocallis (Day Lily)

-Aurantiaca (Yellow Day Lily). Deep orange, sweet-scented, large and lovely flowers; free-blooming. 3 feet. July, Aug.
-Dumortieri. Orange-yellow. 2 feet. May, June.
-Flava (Lemon Lily) Flowers lemon-yellow, sweet-scented. 3 feet. May.
-Fulva (Tawny Day Lily). Orange. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

## Hesperis (Sweet Rocket)

-Matronalis. Sweet-scented white and pink flowers. 2 feet. May, June.

## Outpost



Lupines in the Perennial Garden

## Heuchera (Coral Bells)

-Brizoides (Alum Root). Large, pink flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. May-Sept.
-Sanguinea. The bright crimson flowers are borne in long, graceful, arching sprays for weeks in succession, and are excellent for cutting. $1 \pm / 2$ feet. May-Sept.
—Hybrida. Assorted colors. $11 / 2$ feet. MaySept.

## Hibiscus

-Mallow Marvels. A robust type, with deeply cut foliage, and large flowers in shades of crimson, pink and white.

-Oculiroseus (Moscheutos, Crimson Eye). Flowers of immense size. The color is of purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

## Hosta (Funkia)

Very handsome, and will thrive in almost any position. They are invaluable for beds, border, rockwork and marshy ground. Both the foliage and flowers are distinctly beautiful. All $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. July, Aug.
-Fortunei. Deep blue-green foliage; pale lilac flowers.
-Argentea-variegata. Prettily spotted foliage.
-Lancifolia albo-marginata. Leaves edged with white.
-Undulata variegata. One of the finest of the Funkias. It has ovate leaves, the margins deep green and center a beautiful creamy white.
-Plantaginea grandiflora. Large, pure white flowers and bold foliage make this a very attractive variety. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Sieboldiana. White flowers, with pale lilac tinge.

## Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)

The perennial Candytufts are Evergreen, form dense masses of pretty foliage, and are covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers early in spring. One of the most attractive of our hardy perennials.
-Gibraltarica. Large, delicate lilac flowers, blooming early in spring; useful for cutting. 1 foot. May, June.
-Sempervirens. Spreading habit; flowers white. Border plants and fine for forcing. 10 inches. April, May.

## Linum (Perennial Flax)

-Flavum. Very handsome, light yellow flowers. 1 foot. June, July.
-Perenne. A lovely plant, with blue flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. May-Aug.
-Album. A white form of the above.

## Lobelia (Cardinal Flower)

-Cardinalis. Flowers intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike, thus bearing flowers for several weeks. 3 feet. July, Aug.
-Syphilitica. Fine spikes of blue flowers. 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

## Lupinus (Lupines)

-Polyphyllus. Deep .blue, pea-shaped flowers on long stems. 4 to 5 ft . June, July.
-Albiflorus (polyphyllus albus). A white form of the above.
-Mœrheimii. This is the finest of all Lupines, with its long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet long; color soft rose. June and July.
All Lupinus, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .

## Lychnis (Maltese Cross)

-Alpina. Flowers pink. A good plant for the rockery. 6 inches. April.
-Chalcedonica. Flowers bright scarlet, in dense clusters. An old-fashioned border plant. One of the most brilliant of hardy plants. 2 feet. June, July.
-Alba. A white-flowered form of the above.
-Coronaria. Mullein Pink. Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 2 feet. June, July.
-Alba. A white form of the above.

## Lythrum (Loosestrife)

-Salicaria roseum. Flowers and spikes are larger than in the ordinary Loosestrife, and a most beautiful shade of cherry-red. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.
-Rose Queen. A remarkably free-blooming variety, with long, graceful spikes of rosy pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.
-Roseum superbum. Purple Loosestrife. Tall spikes of rosy purple flowers, on long, graceful stems. 3 to 4 feet.

## Iris Germanica

 Fleur-de-Lis)

Iris Germanica
lavender; F. white, lightly frilled purple; very tall, 32 inches.
-Albatross. S, white, shaded pale blue; F, white veined and tipped rich purple.
-Aurea. Deep golden yellow; large flowers. 18 inches.
-Blue Beard. S and F, an even blue, no other shade. One of the best blues. 18 inches.
-Boccage (L'Africain). S, rosy purple; F, purple, striped white. 27 inches.
-Cypriana superba. S, soft blue; F, rich violet-purple. 30 inches. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Mme. Chereau. White, elegantly frilled azure-blue; very beautiful. 30 inches.
-Pallida dalmatica. S, clear lavender-blue; F, deep lavender; very large; a superb variety. One of the finest of its class. 40 inches. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-Rhein Nixe. A very strong and robust grower; S, pure white; F , deep violet-blue, with a white edge. 27 inches. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10
-Thorbecke. Rich clear violet-blue with white edge. 24 inches.

## Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris)

This section of the Iris family embraces wonderful colorings, vivid yet harmonious; all the colors of the rainbow seem to have been gathered together in them in the most fascinating combinations. The great size of the flowers is noteworthy, it being not at all unusual to have blooms 6 to 8 inches across. while there are plenty of instances on record where these marvelous flowers have reached the enormous size of 12 inches across.
35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
-Chameleon. Purple, flaked and blotched white.
-Crystal. Pale violet, veined white, white center.
-Gold Bound. Large; pure white, yellow center.
-Mr. Fell. Grayish white, reined blue, yellow center. Very unique.
-Orion. White, overlaid, and bordered maroon.
-Pyramid. Light blue, with paler center.

## Outpost



A Mass Planting of Japanese Iris

## Various Irises

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10 .
-Flexuosa (sibirica alba). White, veined pale lilac. 2 feet. May, June.
-Iris cristata (Crested Iris). A dwarf, native species with handsome, light-colored flowers and short, thick, green foliage. 4 to 8 inches. May.
-Orientalis (ochroleuca gigantea). Grows in strong clumps in almost any situation. Very distinct, with its numerous, pale yellow flowers. 3 feet. May.
-Pseudacorus (Water Flag; Bearded Flag). A great favorite for planting along the margins of bodies of water. Flowers yellow, shaded orange. 3 feet. May, June.
-Sibirica. Compact, tufted habit of growth, the stems bearing several clusters of the purplish blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.
-Snow Queen. Flowers large, snow-white, carried on strong stems; free-flowering. 2 to 3 feet. June.
-Tectorum. From Japan. Flowers rich blue. 1 1 $/ 2$ feet.

## Peonies

THE Peony is one of our best-known and best-loved flowers, and each year sees some improvement in its form and color. The gorgeous beauties of today far excel the varieties grown in our grandmother's gardens, but all are attractive. They have a place all their own in the flower-garden, and reward any extra care with a wealth of handsome blooms and a profusion of rich green foliage. The following are the best of the old and new varieties, all well-grown, healthy stock.
-Berlioz. Late midseason. Beautiful light carmine-rose, tipped silver; large, compact. \$1 each.
-Albert Crousse. Late. Very large, flat, compact bomb; rose-white, flecked crimson; fragrant. \$1.50 each.
-Felix Crousse. Midseason. Brilliant red; large; good fragrance. 2-yr. \$1; 4-yr. \$4.
-Augustin d'Hour. Midseason. A lovely, dark solferino-red, with slight silvery reflex; large, rather compact. \$1 each.
-Couronne d'Or. Late. Lovely pure white flowers, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals, tipped carmine; large, flat. \$1 each.
-Duc de Wellington. Late. Large white flower with sulphur center; fragrant. Free bloomer. \$1 each.
-Mons. Dupont. Midseason. Very attractive milk-white variety with center splashed crimson, and showing stamens; large; fragrant. \$1 each.
-Mons. Jules Elie. Early. Very large, rather compact flowers of pale lilac-rose with lighter collar which is shaded amberyellow at the base; fragrant. $\$ 1$ each.
-Edulis Superba. Early. Large, loose flowers of bright mauve-pink, collar mixed with lilac; fragrant. 75 cts. each.
-Festiva Maxima. Early. Larger than Festiva and the same in color except that outer petals are sometimes tinted faint lilac-white on opening. The most popular white for cut-flowers. $\$ 1$ each.
-Magnifica. Midseason. White, with yellowish center; medium size, flat; fragrant. \$1 each.
-Karl Rosenfield. Midseason. V e r y large, globular, compact: dark crimson; strong, compact. grower. Abrilliant striking variety. \$4 each.
-Louis Van Houttei. Late. Very brilliantly colored variety having deep carminerose flowers, tipped with silver, a $n \mathrm{~d}$ with fiery reflex; medium size; fragrant. \$1 each.

## Paeonia Officinalis

-Alba Plena. Large pure white convex bloom; bud very slightly striated fleshy ping. 2-yr. \$1.
-Mutabilis (Rosea pallida plena) Large, full bloom; pretty bud; glossy soft pink streaked chamois fading to pure white. 2-yr. \$1.
-Roseo-plena. Large, double, pink flowers, The earliest pink one to bloom. 2-yr. \$1.
-Rubro-plena. Rich, dark crimson. The darkest variety ever introduced. Strong, flowering roots. 2 -yr. $\$ 1$; 4-yr. $\$ 3$.

## Paeonia Suffriticosa (Arborea) (Tree Peony)

The Tree Peony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to

8 inches across, which increase every year in beauty and size. They do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height.

Two-year-old, named varieties, purchaser's selection, $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 22$ for 10 ; 5 -year-old, \$5 each.
-Archiduc Ludovico. Large blooms of clear pink.
-Athlete. Rosy-mauve. A lovely color.
-Blanche de Hiss. Flowers white, with dark carmine spots.
-Blanche de Noisette. White, tinted salmonpink.
-Baronne d'Ales. Bright salmon-pink.
-Comtesse de Tuber. Bright salmon blooms.
-Docteur Bowring. Fine, clear cherry-red flowers of anemone shape.
-Donna Maria. Satiny pink, shaded violet.
-Dumont de Courset. Very large; white, tinged lilac.
-Elizabeth. Large flowers of bright salmon-pink.
-Fragrans Maxima Plena. Fleshpink and salmon.
-George Paul. Amaranth and lilac-violet.
-Lactea. Large; pure white, with carmine center.

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)
-Mrs. J. Harkness. Brighter salmon-pink than Victoria Louise, 50 cts. each.
-Mrs. Perry. Improved Marie Louise.
-Oriflamme. Orange-scarlet red flowers of immense size. -Perry's White. Purest white, 50 cts. each.
-Prince of Orange. Bright orangescarlet, borne on long, stiff stems.
Gorgeous Peonies
-Princess. Vic. toria Louise. Soft salmonrose shading to blush-rose
Except where noted, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

## Physostegia (False Dragonhead)

-Alba. Flowers pure white; very useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.
-Virginiana. Strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

## Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)

-Barbatus Torreyi. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A most charming and effective border plant. 4 feet. June-Aug.

## Phlox

## Phlox

Phloxes are among the very showiest and most valuable of all hardy plants, and, by growing a complete collection, they can be had in bloom from early June until late fall. 2 to 3 feet. June-Oct.
-Adonis. Rosy salmon with carmine center.
-Amœna. Bright pink flowers in dense heads. 4 to 6 inches. April, May.
-Divaricata (canadensis): Large, fragrant, lavender flowers. 10 inches. May.
-Bacchante. Rosy lavender with crimson eye.
-Frau Antoine Buchner. Large; white, slightly suffused pink.
-Champs Elysees. Dark purple; large trusses.
-W. C. Egan. Soft shade of lilac with a bright red eye.
-Widar. Violet-blue with a pure white eye.
-Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; very early.
-Rheinlander. Soft sal-mon-pink, deep red eye.
-Rosenburg. Carminewhite with dark red eye.
-R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.
-Richard Wallace. Pure white with red eye.
-Subulata (Moss Pink). Low-spreading stems and narr o w, moss-like leaves; flowers in wonderful profusion. 3 to 6 inches. April, May.
-Miss Lingard. This grand free flowering white variety is a universal favorite, coming into flower in May; it continues in flower throughout the season.

## Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)

The Pyrethrums are so closely related to the hardy chrysanthemums that they are frequently called "spring-flowering chrysanthemums." They are extremely popular in Europe, where the hybrid varieties run into the hundreds, and they are gaining new admirers in this country each season. For cut-flower decoration they are very desirable, lasting longer in water than most other flowers. The colors range from snow-white to the darkest crimson.

## Single-

-Cactus. Deep rose flowers resembling a
cactus dahlia, with the petals quilled and cut.
-Pink Beauty. Light rose-pink.

## Double-

-Dainty. Semi-double; deep rose; petals deeply cut.
-Purity. The finest pure white.
-Rosy Morn. Flowers semi-double, light pink.
-Rutherford. Deep rose-pink.
-Sylvia. Soft rose.
Except where noted, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .

## Rudbeckia (Coneflower)

-Laciniata, Golden Glow. A magnificent and


Phlox in a Rose Garden-To Give Color When the Roses Are Through Blooming
stately border plant, with masses of double, golden yellow flowers. 6 to 8 feet. Aug., Sept.
-Maxima. One of the most distinct of autumn plants; has immense, grayish green leaves and bright yellow flowers on long stems, 4 to 6 inches across. 6 to 8 feet. June-Sept.
-Speciosa (Newmanii). Dark orange-yellow flowers; fine for cutting. 2 feet. JuneOct.

## Viola (Tufted Pansies)

-Admiration. Soft purple, dark blotched.
-Lutea splendens. Golden yellow.
-Papilio. Violet, with dark eyes.
-White Perfection. White.
The above, $\$ 1.50$ for $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .


An Informal Rose Garden

## Roses

THE more important classes are the Hy brid Tea, Tea, Hybrid Remontant or Perpetual, Dwarf Polyantha, Climbing Polyantha, and Hybrid Wichuraiana Roses.

The Hybrid Tea class is, without question, the most desirable from which to select garden Roses, their free and continuous blooming tendencies making it easily possible, with a careful selection of varieties, to cut flowers from early June until frost.
Tea Roses, with a few exceptions, are of a more delicate nature. Hybrid Remontant Roses make a magnificent display during June and July, and on account of their hardiness they are desirable not only for the Rose garden, but for grouping on the lawn or in the shrub border.

## Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These were the garden favorites of twenty years ago, and although the Everblooming Hybrid Teas have gained a large list of friends, there are some of the Hybrid Perpetuals with which no garden can dispense.
-Alfred K. Williams. Carmine-crimson. large, full, globular, free-blooming, fragrant.
-Baroness Rothschild. Pale rose, large, cupped-form.
-Captain Hayward. Scarlet-crimson, perfect form, sweetly perfumed.
-Eugene Verdier. Rose-flesh.
-Frau Karl Druschki. White.
-General Jacqueminot. Crimson-scarlet, large, full, very fragrant.
-Madame Gabriel Luizet. Light silvery pink, large, full.
-Magna Charta. Bright rose, very large, full.
-Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh center; large, fine form.
-Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, very large, fine form; floriferous, very fragrant.
-Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded pale flesh.
-Paul Neyron. Deep rose. Enormous size.
-Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson; full, fine form.
-Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-crimson, large.

## Dickson's Hybrid Single Roses

-Irish Beauty. Pure white, with distinct and prominent bright golden anthers; large, free-flowering, deliciously fragrant.
-Irish. Elegance. Bronzy orange-scarlet, which whilst expanding assumes varied apricot hues. Profuse bloomer from early June until the end of the flowering season.
-Irish Brightness. Vivid crimson, shading pink at base of petals.
-Irish Harmony. Saffron-yellow, crayoned or smeared claret; the flowers when expanded being creamy white, of large size; very free-flowering.
-Irish Modesty. Delicate coral-pink suffused from base of petals with écru; large and very plentifully produced.

## Hybrid Tea Roses

-Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet-crimson with vivid, fiery red center; quite hardy and extremely free-flowering.
-Killarney Double White. Snow-white.
-Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Soft creamy white, shading to delicate primrose.
-Lady Alice Stanley. Vigorous grower; deep coral-rose outside, pale flesh inside.


The Tausendschon Rose
—Lady Ashtown. Soft pink, golden yellow at base.
-La France. Silvery white on the inside of petals, soft lilac-rose on outside.
-Los Angeles. Luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at base of the petals; very fragrant. $\$ 1.50$ each.
-Mme. Caroline Testout. Satiny rose, soft pink at edges, very fragrant; strong grower.
-Mme. Melanie Soupert. Strong grower; salmon-yellow flowers.
-Mme. Ravary. Beautiful golden yellow buds and orange-yellow flowers.
-Mme. Segond Weber. Fine grower; light rosy salmon.
-Mme. Aaron Ward. Deep Indian-yellow. -My Maryland. Bright salmon-pink.
-Ophelia. Light salmon-pink, yellow shading at base.
-Milady. Strong grower; similar to Richmond Rose but darker red.
-Radiance. Brilliant rosy carmine, suffused pink and yellow coppery red.
-Mrs. Charles Russell. An excellent pink Rose with darker center; strong grower.
-Sunburst. Intense shades of orange-copper and golden yellow; large, long stemis.
Any of the above varieties \$1 each. 2-year-old plants except where noted.

## Tea Roses

—Pink Maman Cochet. Soft pink flowers.
-White Maman Cochet. Pure snow-white.
-Yellow Maman Cochet. Everblooming; golden yellow.
-Etoile de Lyon. Strong grower; bright sulphur-yellow flowers.
-Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot-yellow flowers, very fragrant.
-William R. Smith. White, shading to soft peach-pink.
Any of the above varieties \$1 each. 2-year-old plants except where noted.

## Dwarf Polyantha Roses

-Catherine Zeimet. The White Baby Rambler. Flowers creamy white.
-Ellen Poulsen. Brilliant pink, very fragrant.
-Erna Teschendorff. Fine for massing; flowers beautiful deep crimson.
-Hansa. Strong grower; reddish violet flowers.
-Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. Single flowers of a delicate peach-pink.

## Rosa Rugosa

These should be placed for their foliage alone, as they form good sized bushes 4 to 6 feet high, and their leaves are quite attractive. In June they are covered with myriads of single flowers, and late in the summer bright colored seed-pods give them color. Good for massing with shrubs.
-Rubra. The typical Rugosa Rose. with large, single, crimson flowers followed by scarlet hips. The foliage is beautifully crinkled.
-Alba. Pure white, with typical Rugosa foliage and orange hips.
Strong 2-year-old plants 75 cts . each.

## Climbing Roses

The Pillar or Climbing Roses are now so generally used that where garden Roses are planted there is always a place for them. The following are excellent pillar, porch or trellis Roses.
-American Pillar. Lovely shade of pink with a clear white eye, with bright yel-
low stamens; flowers single and large, in huge clusters.
-Dorothy Perkins. Soft light pink; flowers profusely in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting.
-Excelsa. Scarlet-crimson, large clusters.
-Gardenia. Buds bright yellow; open double flowers of cream color.
-Hiawatha. Brilliant scarlet, single, flowering in large clusters; most brilliant and effective.
-Lady Gay. Cherry-pink color, fading to soft tone; very floriferous.
-Tausendschon. Pink, rosy carmine when expanded; large clusters.
—White Dorothy Perkins. Pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins, having all its fine qualities.
-Silver Moon. New. Flowers are extra large and single; color silvery white, with a mass of golden yellow stamens in the center.
-Dr. W. Van Fleet. This Rose is hardy everywhere without protection. It is a very strong grower, with large blooms, of a beautiful flesh-pink, borne in great profusion; fine foliage, which is practically insect-proof.
Strong 2 -year-old plants $\$ 1$ each.
Standard Tree Roses in variety $\$ 2.50$ each.

## Dahlias

DURING recent years, the Dahlia has rapidly grown in favor, with its many new and improved forms. There are indeed few flowers so pure and rich in color or so graceful and decorative as Dahlias. The varieties offered will be ready to send out between April 15 and the beginning of May.

## Cactus Dahlias

-Attraction. Soft silvery mauve-rose, with white suffusion. One of the best. \$1 each.
-Bismarck. Intense fiery red, on long, stiff stems. Fine for cutting. 50 cts . each.
-Countess of Lonsdale. A blending of salmon and amber; very free-flowering. 50 cts. each.
-Else. Salmon-pink, suffused yellow and amber. 50 cts. each.
-Golden Eagle. Bright, clear yellow, slightly suffused rosy fawn. 50 cts . each.
-Golden Gate. Golden yellow, suffused and shaded red. 50 cts. each.
-J. H. Jackson. Intense velvety blackmaroon shade; one of the darkest. 35 cts. each.
-Kalif. One of the largest Cactus Dahlias; pure scarlet. \$1 each.
-Prima Donna. Delicate mauve-pink, center creamy white. 35 cts. each.
-Standard Bearer. Rich, fiery scarlet; free bloomer. 50 cts. each.

## Decorative Dahlias

-Delice. Beautiful, soft rose-pink, with long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each.
-Easton. Brilliant, Turkish red. 35 cts. each.
-Faust. Brilliant carmine with French purple suffusion. 75 cts. each.
-Flamingo. Beautiful rich glowing rosepink. 50 cts. each.
-Guillaume de St. Victor. Large; ivorywhite with a delicate mauve suffusion. 35 cts. each.
-Jeanne Charmet. Lovely shade of violetrose on lighter ground. 50 cts , each.
-King of Autumn. Flowers are large, salmon-pink passing to a golden suffused buff near the edges. 75 cts. each.
-Mina Burgle. Rich, brilliant, dark scarlet on long, stiff stems; fine for cutting. 50 cts. each.
-Minnie McCullough. Soft, golden yellow, tipped bronzy red. 35 cts . each.
-Mrs. J. G. Cassat. Rose-pink; flowers are of an immense size and are produced on long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each.
-Souv. de Gustave Douzon. Large, beautiful pure red flowers, measuring over 6 inches across. 35 cts. each.
-Sylvia. Deep pink, shaded flesh toward center. 35 cts. each.
-Virginia Maule. Very large; white, lightly suffused shrimp-pink. 50 cts . each.
-Zeppelin. Soft violet-mauve with silvery suffusion. 35 cts. each.

## Peony Flowered Dahlias

-Autumn Cheer. Deep mahogany-red. One of the finest Dahlias. \$2 each.
-Bertha Von Suttner. Salmon-pink with yellow suffusion. 50 cts. each.
-Bloemhoven. A beautiful light lavender; free bloomer. $\$ 1$ each.
-Chatney. Soft carmine-rose, shaded crimson. 35 cts. each.
-Chevrefeville. Yellow, gradually passing to apricot-rose. 35 cts. each.
-Diana. Large, attractive blooms of crimson and violet reflected color. 50 cts. each.
-Fritzimann. A brilliant geranium-red, frequently producing flowers variegated white. 35 cts. each.
-Jan Olieslagers. Yellow; large; on long stems; lasting a long time when cut. 50 cts . each.
-Hampton Court. Bright mauve-pink. 50 cts. each.
-H. J. Lovink. White, shaded mauve; fine variety. 35 cts. each.
-Mme. Coissard. Brilliant carmine-crimson, freely marked and suffused white. \$1 each.

- Magnet. Carmine-rose, suffused and marked with white. 50 cts. each.
-Nelson's Xaiffa. Brilliant fiery red. Fine for cutting. $\$ 1$ each.
-President Lincoln. Very deep lilac; large, on long, stiff stems. \$1 each.
-Queen Wilhelmina. Large; pure white, yellow center. One of the best whites. 50 cts. each.


## Show and Fancy Dahlias

-A. D. Livoni. Beautiful clear pink. 35 cts. each.
-Arabella. Sulphuryellow, with pink tips. 35 cts. each.
-Aurora rubra. Dark red; petals cut on edges, strong grower. 35 cts. each.
-Cuban Giant. Very large bright maroon. 35 cts. each.
-Dreer's White. Pure white; in form resembling Grand Duke Alexis. 50 cts. each.
-Dreer's Yellow. One of the best yellow Show Dahlias. The flowers resemble Dreer's White in form but are a little larger. 50 cts. each.
-Elise Burgess. Delicate white tipped lavender and light pink; extra fine for cutting. 50 cts. each.
-Lucy Fawcett. Sulphur-yellow, striped and spotted carmine-rose. 35 cts. each.
-Princess Victoria. Primrose-yellow.
-Queen Victoria. Clear yellow. 35 cts. each.
—Red Hussar. Pure cardinal-red. 35 cts. each.
-Robert Broomfield. A pure white double flower; very free. 35 cts. each.
-Stradella. Lovely deep purple-crimson. 35 cts. each.
-W. W. Rawson. A fine-shaped Dahlia; pure white, overlaid with mauve. 50 cts. each.
-Yellow Duke. A beautiful primrose-yellow of good form. 35 cts. each.

## Double Pompons

-Amber Queen. Rich amber, shaded apricot. 35 cts. each.
-Arthur Kerley. Purplish crimson. 35 cts. each.
-Darkness. Deep velvety maroon. 35 cts. each.
-Fascination. Pink and lavender, blotched white. 35 cts. each.
-Gretchen Hine. Rose tinted white, petals tipped carmine. 35 cts . each.
-Phœbe. Coppery orange. 35 cts . each.

## Single Dahlias

—Big. Chief. Rich crimson, with maroon shadings; borne on long stems. 35 cts . each.
-Crimson. D e e p, glowing crimson; on long, stiff stems. 35 cts . each.
-Eckford. The largest of all single Dah1ias. Pure white. 35 cts. each.
-Poinsettia. Reminds one of the brilliant scarlet Poinsettias grown as Christmas flowers. 35 cts. each.
-Rose-Pink. Large; deep pink; long, stiff stems. 35 cts . each.
-Sensation. An early and extremely profuse bloomer; ver-milion-red tipped snow-white. Flowers are borne on long, erect stems. 35 cts. each.
-Twentieth Century. Intense rosy crimson shading to white at the tips and base of the petals. 35 cts. each. -Alberic Barbier. Creamy white and canaryyellow in the middle; buds of a darker yellow color; semi-double, flowers in clusters.

## Gladioli

THIS very popular family contains innumerable varieties, and comprises every imaginable shade of color, from the most gorgeous and dazzling to the most fascinating and delicate tints. They are invaluable for garden ornamentation and for the house.
-America. Large; soft flesh-pink; strong and healthy grower. One of the best varieties for cutting. 8 cts. each, 75 cts . for $10, \$ 5$ for 100 .
-Baron Hulot. Long, graceful spikes of rich indigo-blue flowers. $\$ 1$ for $10, \$ 7.50$ for 100.
-Golden West. Orange-scarlet, lower petals blazed with golden yellow, faintly suffused with violet shadings. $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ for 100.
-Liebesfeuer. One of the best scarlets. $\$ 1.50$ for $10, \$ 12$ for 100 .
-Mrs. Francis King. Large flowers of a pleasing shade of scarlet, carried on a tall stalk. 75 cts . for $10, \$ 5$ for 100 .
-Mrs. Watt. A distinct variety: rich deep cherry-red. $\$ 1$ for $10, \$ 7.50$ for 100 .
-Niagara. Large; creamy yellow, with carmine throat; excellent for cutting. \$1 for $10, \$ 7.50$ for 100 .
-Panama. Giant flowers of a delicate sal-mon-rose, on robust, straight stems. \$1 for $10, \$ 7.50$ for 100 .
-Peace. Pure white, lightly feathered lilac on lower petal. This variety flowers when the best of all other Gladioli are gone. $\$ 1$ for $10, \$ 7.50$ for 100 .
-Prince of Wales. Delicate apricot-pink, suffused salmon. $\$ 1.25$ for $10, \$ 10$ for 100.
-Schwaben. Canary-yellow with a small blotch deep garnet in the throat. \$1.25 for $10, \$ 8$ for 100 .
-Select Mixtures of Gladioli. 50 cts. for $10, \$ 4$ for 100 .

## Hardy Lilies

THESE lovely favorites need no introduction, for their beauty is well known. Plant bulbs from 6 to 8 inches deep. Cover beds with leaves or litter during winter. Delivery of bulbs will be made in September or October, as indicated.
-Canadense. Bright-yellow, red-spotted, flowers in July and August. October delivery. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for $10, \$ 20$ for 100.
-Candidum (Madonna Lily). Pure glistening white flowers on strong, stiff stems. September delivery. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .
-Elegans. Orange-red, slightly spotted purplish black, anthers red. October delivery. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for $10, \$ 20$ for 100.
-Hansonii. Flowers reddish orange, eight to twelve in a cluster; petals thick and lasting. October delivery. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .


Lilium Candidum Planted Among
Peonies for Summer Effect


A Gladiolus Favorite
-Henryi. Rich golden yellow, lightly spotted brown. Often reaches a height of 6 feet. October delivery. 50 cts. each. $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Philadelphicum. Bright orange-red, tinged yellow in center, and spotted deep purple, anthers red. October delivery. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for $10, \$ 20$ for 100 .
-Regale (myriophyllum). Deliciously fragrant flowers with pure white petals passing to bright canary-yellow at the center; the white sometimes has a suffusion of pink. October delivery. 80 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ for 10.
-Tenuifolium. Medium-sized perfectly formed flowers of dazzling coral-red. October delivery. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ for 10 , $\$ 15$ for 100 .
-Speciosum album. Large white flower of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. 2 feet. Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Superbum. Bright reddish orange flowers, shaded yellow and spotted purplish brown at base. October delivery. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for $10, \$ 20$ for 100.
-Tigrinum. The well-known and beautiful Tiger Lily. A vigorous grower, producing brilliant orange-colored flowers, spotted with black. Very hardy and popular Lily. 3 to 5 feet. July, Aug. 30cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
-Fortunei. Rich, orange-colored flowers, spotted crimson-brown. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10 .
-fl.-pl. Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red, spotted with black; double showy flowers. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10 .

## Index

| Abies | 3 | Coral Bells ......... 26 | Hosta .............. 26 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Esculus | 10 | Coral Berry ........ 19 | Hydrangea .......... 16 | Populus ............ 10 |
| Acer | 9 | Cornflower . . . . . . . . 24 |  | Privet |
| Achillea | 23 | Cornus . . . . . . . . . 10, 15 | $\begin{array}{r} 726 \\ 27.28 \end{array}$ | Prunus ............ 10 |
| Aconitum | 23 | Crab, Flowering ..... 13 | Iry, Boston ........... 21 | Pyrethrum .......... 30 |
| Ageratum | 25 23 | Cratægus ${ }_{\text {Cryptomeria }}$ | Judas Tree ......... 12 |  |
| Alkanet | 23 | Cryptomeria ........ Cydonia | Judas Tree $\ldots . . . . .{ }^{12} 12$ Juneberry ......... 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quercus ................. } 11 \text { 11 } \\ & \text { Quince .............. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Alyssum | 23 | Cypress .............. 5 | Juniper ............. 3 | Red Osier |
| Amelanchier | 14 | Dahlias ............33, 34 | Kalmia ............. 7 | Retinispora |
| Ampelopsis | 23 | Daisy, Michaelmas... 24 | Kerria ...........17, 18 | Rhododendron |
| Anemone | 23 | Daisy, Painted ...... 30 | Larkspur ........... 24 | Rhodotypos |
| Anthemis | 23 | Daphne ............. ${ }^{7}$ | Ligustrum $\ldots \ldots \ldots . .17$ | Robinia Roses |
| Aquilegia | 23 | Delphinium ......... 24 | Lilac ......... 18, 19, 20 | Roses ................... 14 |
| Arborvitæ | ${ }^{6}$ | Dianthus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 24 | Lilies, Hardy . . . . . . . 35 | Rudbeckia .......... 30 |
| Aristolochia Aronia | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | Digitalis ............. 25 | Lily, Day ........... 25 |  |
| Arrow-wood | 20 | Dogwood......10, 13, 15 | Lily of the Valley.... ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | Salix ....... <br> Shade Trees |
| Ash | 13 | Doronicum . . . . . . . . 25 | Linden ............. . 12 | Sheepberry .......... 20 |
| Ash, Mountain | 11 | Dragonhead | Linum ............... 26 | Shrubs ........... 7,14 |
| Aster | 24 | Dutchman's | Liquidambar ....... 13 | Snowball ............ 20 |
| Azalea |  | Echinacea . . . . . . . . . 25 | Liriodendron ........ 13 | Snowberry . . . . . . . . 19 |
|  |  | Elm ................ 12 | Lobelia ............. 26 | Sorbus ............... 11 |
| aby's B |  | Euonymus ........16, 22 | Lonicera . . . . . . . . 17. 22 | Spirea |
| Barberry | 12 | Eupatorium ......... 25 | Loosestrife .......... 27 | Spruce. |
| Beard Tongue | 29 | Evergreens . . . . . . . . 3 -8 | Lupinus ............ 26 | Spurge |
| Beech ...... | 13 |  | Lychnis ............. 27 | Stephanandra Strawberry Bush ..... 19 16 |
| Bellflower | 24 | Fagus . ............. 13 |  | Sweet Gum |
| Berber | 14 | Fir . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{3}$ | Madwort .............. 23 | Sweet Pepper Bush.. 15 |
| Betula | 10 | Flax ................ 26 |  | Sweet Rocket ....... 25 |
| Birch ... <br> Bitterswe | 10 | Flowering Shrubs...14-20 | Marus ............... ${ }^{13}$ | Sweet William ...... 25 |
| Blanket F | 25 | Flowering Trees... 9-13 | Marguerite . ......... 23 | Symphoricarpos $\ldots$ S. ${ }_{\text {S }} 19$ |
| Boxwood | 7 | Forsythia .......... 16 | Mock Orange ....... 18 |  |
| Buddleia | 15 | Foxglove ........... 25 | Morus .............. 10 | Tamarisk ........... 20 |
| Burning Bu | 16 | Fraxinus ........... 13 | Mountain Ash ....... 11 | Tamarix ............ 20 |
| Butterfly Shrub | 15 | Fringe .............. 15 | Mountain Laurel..... 7 | Taxus ............. ${ }^{6}$ |
| Buxus | 7 | Funkia ............. 26 | Mulberry ........... 10 | Thorn ............. 12 |
| Calycanthus | 15 | Gaillardia ........... 25 | Oak ................. 11 | Thuya <br> Tilia |
| Campanula | 24 | Garland Flower...... ${ }^{7}$ | Pachỵsandra ........ 7 | Trumpet Vine ........ 22 |
| Candytuft | 26 |  | Pansies, Tufted ..... 30 | Tsuga .............. |
| Canterbury Bell | 24 |  | Papaver ........... 29 | Tulip Tree ......... 13 |
| Cardinal Flower | 26 | Golden Bell .......... 16 | Peach ............... 10 | Turtle Head ........ 24 |
| Catalpa | 10 | Gypsophila ........... 25 | Pearl Bush ......... 16 Pentstemon | Ulmus |
| Celastrus | 22 | Harebell ............ 24 | Peonies ............ 28,29 | Viburnum ............ 20 |
| Centaurea | 24 | Hawthorn . . . . . . 12, 13 | Perennials . .......22-33 | Vines ............ 21,22 |
| Cercis | 12 | Hedges... $4,12,14,16-19$ | Philadelphus ........ 18 | Viola ............... 30 |
| Chelone | 24 | Hemerocallis ........ 25 | Phlox ............... 30 | Virginia Creeper..... 21 |
| Cherry | 15 | Hemlock ........... 7 | Physostegia ......... 29 | Virgin's Bower . . . . . . 21 |
| Chionanthus | 15 | Hesperis ............ 25 | Picea ............... ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| Chokederry | 14 | Heuchera ........... 26 | Pieris | We |
| Chrysanthemum | 24 | Hibiscus ............ 26 | Pine $\ldots . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{4}$ | IVi |
| Clematis | 21 | Hollyhock .......... 23 | Pink ................. 24 |  |
| Clethra | 15 | Honeysuckle ........ 22 | Pink, Moss ......... 30 | IVisteria |
| Columbine | 23 | Honeysuckle, Bush... 17 | Pinus ................ 4 | IVisteria ............. 2 |
| Coneflower |  | Horse-Chestnut ..... 10 | Poplar .............. 10 | ev |

## Order Sheet

## OUTPOST NURSERIES

RIDGEFIELD, CONNECTICUT

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## BANKING REFERENCES

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## When You Order

## ADVANCE ORDERS of your needs when possible. <br> CORRESPONDENCE

Orders placed in advance of the shipping season can invariably be filled with greater care and precision than those reaching us later, and we ask your co-operation by ordering well in advance

It is our wish to answer all inquiries intelligently and fully, but we would point out that it is not always possible to do so during the spring and fall rush. It is preferable, therefore, to address communications in regard to varieties, planting, etc., before spring and fall activities start.

## REMITTANCES

Please remit by Post Office or Express Money Order, or by check. If the only convenient method is to send currency, your letter should invariably be registered. All prices in this catalog are strictly net, F.O.B. Ridgefield, Conn. Checks should be made payable to Outpost Farm \& Nursery Corp'n.

## CREDIT

New customers who desire to open accounts are asked to give banking references.
QUANTITIES
5 of a variety will be sold at the Io rate; 6 at the dozen rate; 25 at the 100 rate; 250 at the 1,000 rate.
SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS
Please write or print your name and address plainly, giving street address (if any), city, county and state or post office, also the name of your nearest express office to which shipment is to be made. Our responsibility ceases on delivery of goods to the railroad, express company or other carrier.

## NON-WARRANTY

We use the greatest care to have all plants furnished by us true to name and will replace any that may prove otherwise, or else refund the purchase price; but in no case will we be liable for more than the purchase price. No sale by us carries warranty of successful growth or forcing, express or implied. Every purchase is made from us on these terms.

## LOCATION

Outpost Nurseries are located on the Danbury Road about fous and a half miles from Ridgefield and five and a half miles from Danbury, Conn. The most direct route by automobile from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut points can be found by consulting map on inside cover page of this catalog. By railroad the nursery can be reached from either Ridgefield of Danbury on the Berkshire Division of the New York, New Haven \& Hartford R. R., or the Central New England Railway. Visitors advising us in advance of their arrival by gailroad will be met at the station.


[^0]:    A Foundation Planting of
    Evergreens Gives a Rich Effect All Year Round

[^1]:     $\begin{array}{lll}2 & \text { to } 3 & \mathrm{ft} \\ 3 & \text { to } \\ 4 & \mathrm{ft}\end{array}$
    ft.............................................. . . 75

