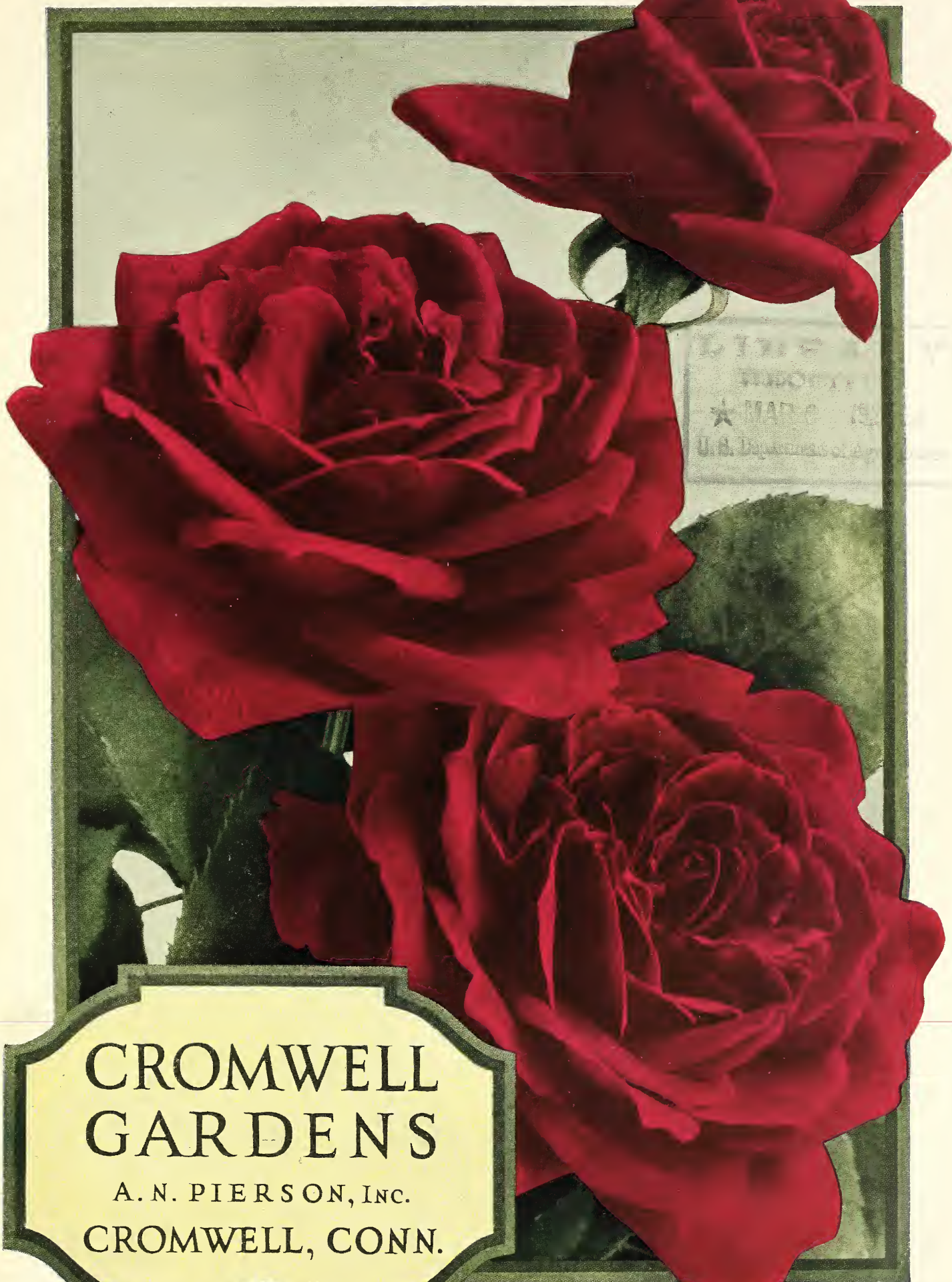


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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CROMWELL GARDENS

A. N. PIERSON, INC.
CROMWELL, CONN.

1872
1924

TEMPLAR ROSE. Page 49

Read Before Ordering

ORDER EARLY. We ask you to co-operate by ordering early. It will enable us better to prepare for the spring trade, and will facilitate prompt dispatch at the required time.

CORRESPONDENCE. We endeavor to answer all correspondence, but, owing to the pressure of business during the spring, we request that questions be clearly and concisely stated.

CASH WITH ORDER. Kindly send money sufficient to cover the entire bill. We do not make shipments C. O. D. unless remittance has been made on account, to guarantee acceptance.

NO REPRESENTATIVES. Do not pay cash to anybody representing this Company. We have no agents except our regular salesmen.

REMITTANCES. Remittances should be made by post-office money order or by New York draft. If money is sent, the letter should be registered. All prices quoted in this list are strictly net. All checks must be made payable to A. N. Pierson, Inc.

CREDIT. If credit is desired, give references and allow us time to look them up.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Give your name, post-office, county and state, and the name of your nearest express office to which shipment is to be made.

ERRORS. Keep a copy of your order. We aim to have our orders correctly filled. Where we are at fault, we make satisfactory correction.

QUANTITIES. Three of a variety will be sold at the dozen rate, 25 of a variety will be sold at the 100 rate, 250 of a variety will be sold at the 1,000 rate. One plant of a variety will be sold only at the single plant price. Expense in collecting, from over an extensive area, orders for one plant of a kind makes it necessary that single plants be paid for as single plants regardless of the total number purchased.

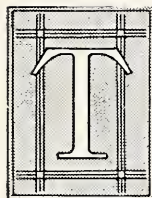
NON-WARRANTY. We aim to give the best possible service and to ship stock that will be up to our high standard of excellence. We endeavor to keep varieties true to name, but do not guarantee this, nor do we in any way guarantee the success of the grower purchasing the stock offered in this catalogue.

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT to duplicate shipment of any plant that fails to grow after being planted by us. We do not agree to replace the following year losses caused by winter conditions.

LOCATION. Cromwell is situated on the west bank of the Connecticut River, three miles above Middletown and twelve miles below Hartford. Our greenhouses are on the main automobile road and our nurseries about half a mile above the office on the same road.



1872-1924



THE SPRING OF 1924 is the fifty-second anniversary of the modest beginning made in Cromwell by Mr. A. N. Pierson, the founder of, and now the President of, the firm of A. N. Pierson, Inc. A half century has brought many changes to the world in which we live. It has brought into being nearly every invention that makes the present day a generation of comfort and convenience, if not one of luxury. Love of flowers is inherent in all the human family, and love of flowers has grown to such an extent that the word "luxury" no longer applies. Flowers have become a *necessity* of modern life, and today the finer instincts demand from the greenhouses of America their finest products to satisfy the craving of nature for that which is natural—and nothing is more beautiful or more natural than flowers.

The demand has increased and A. N. Pierson, Inc. have kept pace with it. The love of home planting in America is in its infancy but that, too, will grow as the love of flowers has grown, and America will be made beautiful to satisfy the same inherent love of nature that has created the flower industry. So our Nursery Department has come into existence, and, to the lover of trees and flowers and shrubs, Cromwell Gardens will make an interesting spot to visit. The location is ideal and the country about this old New England town on the Connecticut River is also beautiful. You will, we feel sure, be repaid if you visit Cromwell Gardens.

A half century of growth as an industry has taught us many lessons which have been carried out in our business policies. We do not aim to grow all the novelties of the plant and the flower world, being, first of all, forced by the necessity of business to grow that for which there is an active demand. We have learned that too many varieties as, for example, in roses for the garden, usually mean a lot of inferior sorts which merely detract the proper attention from those which are worth while. We have learned to value new customers, but we have also learned to value the good will of old friends above price, and they have been coming back to us year after year as the half century has turned. If we should tell you that we have a record of having sold to one retail store almost without missing a day during the past fifty years, you must realize as we do that these ties would be hard to break and that the friendships of this long period will never be broken. We have given our best to New England and to the northeastern states. They are our home territory. We prefer the good will of the East because we can reach these people with our product.

In the flower shows which have become such a big feature in the lives of flower-lovers, you will usually find A. N. Pierson, Inc., creditably represented. We have played the game of business honestly and fairly. We have prospered and grown from the modest beginning in 1872 to one of the largest concerns in the horticultural world today—and the same honesty of purpose and the same business fairness that have made this possible will never be found wanting where the name of A. N. Pierson, Inc., is found.



Specimen *Retinospora pisifera plumosa aurea* in our nurseries



A field of young Evergreens at our nurseries



A well-placed planting of Evergreens

Cone-Bearers, or Evergreens

This group embraces some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation, from which it is possible to select varieties adapted to almost any soil or climate. The Evergreens are becoming more and more popular, and deservedly so, because they are stately and majestic as individuals and strikingly effective and imposing in masses. They retain their foliage and are just as attractive in winter as in summer, varying so much in foliage, shape, outline, height and color that it is possible to make very pretty combinations, and, owing to the fact that they stand severe pruning and shearing, it is possible to retain an Evergreen planting at practically any reasonable height or size.

We list only the best varieties that are hardy in our cold New England climate. Our Evergreens have been frequently transplanted and are shipped with compact balls of roots wrapped and sewed in burlap. This method of handling insures the plants against loss.

Abies · Fir

Balsamea. *Balsam Fir.* A hardy slender tree of rapid growth. Foliage dark green above and silvery beneath. Cones violet-purple, 2 to 4 inches long. A very desirable variety for the home-grounds. 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Brachyphylla. *Nikko Fir.* The hardiest and best conifer Japan has contributed. Fast becoming a favorite because of its dark, rich green color. 4 to 5 feet, \$4 each.

Concolor. *White Fir, or Colorado Silver Fir.* A majestic tree and the most dependable Fir in cultivation. Leaves light, glaucous green. Cones 3 to 5 inches long, green or grayish green.

2 to 3 feet.... \$3 50 | 6 feet..... \$10 00

Abies, continued

Fraseri. *Fraser's Balsam Fir.* Foliage dark green and shining, with pale bands beneath. Cones 2 inches long, dark purple, with yellowish green reflexed bracts.

2 feet.....\$3 00		5 feet.....\$5 00
4 feet..... 4 00		6 feet..... 6 00

Pectinata. *European Silver Fir.* Leaves dark green above, silvery gray beneath. Cones 5 to 6 inches long; bracts project beyond the scales into sharp, reflexed points.

4 feet.....\$4 00		6 feet.....\$7 50
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Veitchii. *Veitch's Fir.* A very hardy and beautiful tree—dignified and picturesque. Foliage bright green, silvery white underneath. Cones 2 to 2½ inches long. 4 feet, \$4.50 each.

Biota. See Thuya.



Juniperus Pfitzeriana

Juniperus

Juniper, Savin and Red Cedar

A group of Evergreens of great beauty and adaptability. Largely used in garden and landscape planting and embraces species of great hardiness. The arborescent forms make beautiful specimens, while the prostrate varieties are widely used as a ground-cover.

Chinensis. *Chinese Juniper.* A tree of precise columnar habit, with unfading gray-green foliage. Each 2 to 3 feet.....\$2 50 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$3 50

Chinensis albo-spica. *White-tipped Chinese Juniper.* A splendid sort of conical growth and bluish gray foliage interspersed with silvery white. Very hardy. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana. *Pfitzer's Juniper.* A comparatively new spreading variety with silvery green foliage. It is very hardy and absolutely dependable. Each 1½ to 2 feet....\$2 50 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 50

Communis. *Common Juniper.* A shrub with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches, which curve upwards near the ends. The foliage is very dense and of a grayish green color. Very valuable for larger rockeries and as a ground cover over hillsides. Each 1½ to 2 feet.....\$2 00
2 to 2½ feet..... 3 50

Communis aurea Douglasii. *Common Golden Juniper.* Like the preceding but the new growth is suffused with bright golden yellow. 1½ feet, \$2.50 each.

Communis hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* Dense, pillar-like growth with numerous upright branches. Very formal in outline. Glaucous green foliage. Each 1½ to 2 feet.....\$1 50
2 to 2½ feet..... 2 00
3½ to 4 feet..... 3 50

Communis suecica. *Swedish Juniper.* Resembles the Irish Juniper in form, only not so close-growing. 1½ to 2 feet...\$1 50 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$2 00

Japanica. *Japanese Juniper.* A valuable dwarf Evergreen of branchy habit. Extremely hardy. Each 1 to 1½ feet.....\$2 00 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 50

Pfitzeriana Kosteri. *Koster's Juniper.* Glaucous foliage and erect, rather loose, open growth. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3 each.

Juniperus, continued

Sabina. *Savin Juniper.* A low, spreading shrub, thriving in poor soil. Foliage dense, very dark green. Splendid for rock-gardens. Each 1 to 1½ feet.....\$1 50
1½ to 2 feet 2 50

Sabina prostrata. *Creeping Savin Juniper.* Low-growing, trailing variety with spreading branches and grayish green foliage. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Sabina tamariscifolia. *Tamarisk-leaved Savin Juniper.* A beautiful trailing variety; bluish or gray-green. Fine rockery plant. 1½ feet, \$2.50 each.

Scopulorum. *Silver Juniper.* Narrow, pyramidal, very close-growing Juniper; silvery-blue coloring equal to the Blue Spruce. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2 each.

Virginiana. *Red Cedar.* We have 60 acres of this splendid Evergreen growing naturally, and over 1,500 root-pruned and transplanted specimens—the finest kind of stock for landscape work. We can supply car-load lots. It is the best of the tall, conical-growing Evergreens for planting in New England and the most effective where pronounced effects are desired. Each 3 to 4 feet.....\$2 50
4 to 5 feet..... 4 00
5 to 6 feet..... 5 00
6 to 7 feet..... 6 00
10 to 12 feet.....\$15 to 20 00
12 to 15 feet..... 20 to 25 00

Virginiana elegantissima. *Lee's Golden Cedar.* Similar to the type but the tips of the young branches are of a beautiful golden bronze. 4 to 5 feet, \$7.50 each.

Virginiana glauca. *Blue Virginia Cedar.* A very vigorous tree with silvery blue foliage the shade of Koster's Blue Spruce. Each 2 to 2½ feet...\$3 00 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$4 00

Virginiana pendula. *Weeping Red Cedar.* The branches are slender, elongated and very pendulous, making a very striking and pleasing effect not obtained by any other Evergreen. 4 feet, \$5 each.

Virginiana tripartita. A dwarf form of irregular habit, dense foliage of a grayish blue color. Very robust. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3 each.

Larix. See Deciduous Trees

Picea · Spruce

Conical or pyramidal Evergreen trees, many of them of great hardiness and usefulness. They are similar to the Firs in appearance, but easily distinguished by the drooping cones and four-angled, spine-tipped leaves. They do particularly well in the climate of the middle, western and northern states and will thrive in any position and in any soil except a wet one.

Alcockiana (bicolor). *Sir Alcock's Spruce.* Dark green, marked with bluish lines underneath. Cones are 3 to 4 inches long, purple when young but light brown when mature. 3 feet, \$3 each.

Canadensis (alba). *White Spruce.* Effective as a specimen tree or for windbreaks; grayish blue foliage. 1½ to 2 feet.....\$1 50 | 2½ to 3 feet.....\$2 00

Engelmannii. *Engelmann's Spruce.* A tall tree of a spreading nature. The young branches are pubescent and clothed with bluish green foliage which emits a strong aromatic odor if bruised. Cones light brown, 2 to 3 inches long. Each 1½ feet.....\$2 00

Excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* A tall and picturesque tree of many variations and the most widely cultivated of all the Spruces. It is very hardy, graceful, and green; grows rapidly and adapts itself to adverse conditions. 2 to 3 feet.....\$1 50 | 3 to 4 feet\$2 50

Excelsa Gregoryana. *Gregory Spruce.* A very dwarf, conical form, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height. It has short, crowded, spreading branches and pale gray-green foliage. 2 feet, \$3 each.

Picea, continued

Excelsa inverta. *Weeping Norway Spruce.* The drooping branches are closely appressed to the stem of the tree and the leaves are larger and of a lighter green than in the type. Easily the best of the weeping Spruces. Each | Each
 3 feet.....\$3 50 | 4 feet.....\$5 00

Excelsa Remontii. A dwarf-growing variety of pyramidal form. Short, dense branches. Each
 1½ to 2 feet...\$3 50 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$5 00

Orientalis. *Oriental Spruce.* Foliage dark, glossy green, densely appressed to the branches on all but the lower sides. Violet-purple cones, changing to brown, 3 to 4 inches long. Each | Each
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$2 00 | 4 to 5 feet.....\$6 00

Polita. *Tiger's Tail Spruce.* Foliage light green, rigid and spiny, spreading on all sides of the numerous sturdy branches. Cones 4 to 5 inches long; glossy brown. The most attractive and distinctive of the Japanese Spruces. Each | Each
 2½ feet.....\$3 50 | 5 feet.....\$6 00

Pungens. *Colorado Spruce.* A very hardy and fine tree of the Rocky Mountains which cannot be too highly recommended. Leaves glaucous green, rigid, and spine-pointed. Cones 3 to 4 inches long and of a glossy brown color. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3 each.

Pungens glauca. *Colorado Blue Spruce.* Attractive rich blue foliage. Sturdy and hardy and will succeed where many Evergreens fail. Each
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$2 50 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 50

Pungens glauca Kosteri. *Koster's Blue Spruce.* The most beautiful of the Blue Spruces. Each
 1½ feet.....\$4 00 | 2½ feet.....\$6 00

Pygmæa. Very dense, small form with ascending branches and bright green foliage. 12 to 15 inches, \$3.50 each.

Pinus, continued

Koraiensis. *Corean Pine.* Dense, pyramidal outline, slow grower. The leaves are dark green and glossy, bluish white on the flat sides. 6 feet, \$7.50 each.

Montana. *Swiss Mountain Pine.* Hardy and dwarf. Densely clothed with dark green needles from 1 to 2 inches long. 15 to 18 inches, \$2 each.

Mugho. *Dwarf Mountain Pine.* Another dwarf variety. Bright green needles. Grayish brown cones 1 to 2 inches long. Valuable for covering slopes and for use in the rock-garden. 1½ feet, \$2 each.

Resinosa. *Red or Norway Pine.* A stout, lofty tree with horizontal, sometimes pendulous branches of a lustrous green. Forms a pyramidal head when young and an open, round-topped one when old. Each
 3 to 4 feet.....\$2 50
 4 to 5 feet.....4 00

Strobus. *White Pine.* The most valuable Pine. It is a tall tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown. Each
 2 to 3 feet.....\$1 50
 3 to 4 feet.....2 00
 4 to 5 feet.....3 50
 5 to 6 feet.....5 00

Sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* Leaves bluish green. Reddish brown cones about 2 inches long. Frequently planted for screens and windbreaks, and in sand-dunes to prevent drifting. Each
 3 to 4 feet.....\$2 50
 4 to 5 feet.....4 00
 5 to 6 feet.....6 00
 7 to 8 feet.....10 00

Pines, without doubt, are the most satisfactory Evergreens for screens and windbreaks on account of their extreme bardiness in most all locations.

Pinus · Pine

A large and valuable group of Evergreen trees with remarkably distinct characters. They are growing from the coldest to the warmest parts of our country and adapt themselves to almost every section.

Austriaca. *Austrian Pine.* Tall tree with broad, ovate crown. Fast grower and thrives at the seashore where so few make a good growth. Each
 3 to 4 feet.....\$4 00
 4 to 5 feet.....5 00

Cembra. *Swiss Stone Pine.* Similar to the White Pine but with shorter needles and more compact growth. Although comparatively slow in growing, it eventually forms a very beautiful and picturesque tree that is an ornament to any grounds. Each
 2 feet.....\$2 50
 3 feet.....3 50

Densiflora. *Japanese Red Pine.* Forms an irregular, rather broad head. Rapid grower and very picturesque. 3 feet, \$2 each.

Excelsa. *Bhotan Pine.* Branches spreading, the uppermost ascending and forming an irregular, broad pyramid. Slender and drooping leaves in fives, grayish or bluish green, and 5 to 7 inches long. Cones are 7 to 9 inches long and very showy. Each
 4 feet.....\$5 00
 5 feet.....7 50
 6 feet.....10 00



Austrian Pine and Koster's Blue Spruce



Evergreen Planting

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Spruce

Mucronata (Abies Douglasii). *Douglas Spruce.* A beautiful tree growing from 80 to 100 feet in height and of great hardiness. Bluish or dark green, pendulous branchlets. Cones 3 to 4 inches long. Each
 2 to 3 feet.....\$2 00 | 3 to 4 feet\$3 00

Mucronata glauca. *Blue Douglas Spruce.* A smaller tree than the above, with shorter and stouter branches. It varies in color from bluish green to almost silvery white. Each
 3 to 4 feet.....\$4 00 | 4 to 5 feet\$5 00

Retinospora (Chamaecyparis)

Pisifera. *Pea-fruited Cypress.* Foliage bright green, borne on somewhat pendulous branches. Pyramidal and rapid growth. Each
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$1 50
 2½ to 3 feet..... 2 50

Pisifera argentea. A bright sulphur-colored variety of great excellence. 1 foot, \$2 each.

Pisifera aurea. *Golden Pea-fruited Cypress.* The new growth is rich golden yellow, eventually changing to greener hues. Each
 1½ to 2 feet...\$2 50 | 7 to 8 feet.....\$15 00
 2½ to 3 feet... 3 50 | 8 to 10 ft. high, 6-ft.
 6 to 7 feet....12 00 | spread...\$20 to 25 00

Pisifera filifera. *Thread-branched Cypress.* Branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous and much elongated, making a remarkably decorative tree. Each
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$2 00
 2 to 3 feet..... 4 00
 3½ to 4 feet..... 6 00
 6 ft. high, 5- to 6-ft. spread. Fine specimens...20 00

Pisifera filifera aurea. *Golden Thread-branched Cypress.* A dwarfier golden form of the preceding. One of the brightest Evergreens. 1½ feet, \$3.50 each.

Pisifera magnifica. A graceful, loose form of the type. Foliage silvery underneath. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3 each.

Pisifera nana. A very dwarf form; one of the best of the dwarf varieties. 10 to 12 inches, \$2.50 each.

Retinospora, continued

Pisifera plumosa. *Plume-like Cypress.* Foliage bright green, in numerous feathery branchlets. One of the most popular varieties. Each
 1½ feet.....\$1 50
 Fine specimens, 6 to 7 feet high, 4½- to 5-foot spread.....15 00

Pisifera plumosa aurea. *Golden-plumed Cypress.* Terminal growths and foliage bright golden yellow. One of the best of the variegated forms. Each
 2 to 3 feet.....\$2 50
 Specimens, 7 feet high, 6-foot spread.....25 00
 Specimens, 8 feet high, 6-foot spread.....30 00

Pisifera squarrosa sulphurea. The soft blue foliage has a yellowish cast in the spring. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Pisifera squarrosa Veitchii. *Veitch's Silver Cypress.* A densely branched tree with feathery, spreading branches. Foliage silvery blue and stands shearing well. 2 to 3 feet, \$3 each.

Sciadopitys

Japanese Umbrella Pine

Verticillata. A uniquely striking and beautiful Japanese tree with compact ascending branches forming a narrow pyramid. Stiff needles, 3 to 5 inches long, of a lustrous, deep green color. Will stand a temperature much below zero. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50 each.

Taxus · Yew

Canadensis. *Canadian Yew.* One of the few Evergreens that will thrive in a shady location, and for that reason valuable as an Evergreen ground-cover where other plants will not grow. Dwarf, spreading habit; rich green foliage and showy, bright red fruit. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Cuspidata nana (brevifolia). *Japanese Yew.* A handsome and rare variety of fine, bushy habit; spreading branches with short, deep rich green leaves. Valuable for low foundation planting or hedge subject. Each
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$3 50
 2 to 2½ feet..... 5 00

Thuya · Arborvitæ

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.

Batemanii. A beautiful type with dark green square-shaped leaves; excellent for grouping or as a specimen. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. A tree of pyramidal outline. Foliage bright green, assuming tones of brown and bronze in winter. Used extensively for hedges and screens. Each

1½ to 2 feet...\$1 00 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.... 1 50 |

Occidentalis aurea, var. George Peabody. Golden Arborvitæ. A broadly pyramidal, low-growing tree, with the growth of the season suffused with yellow. Holds its color throughout the year. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Forms a low, dense pyramid of a peculiar but attractive grayish color. Slender branches. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. A low, compact, globe-shaped Evergreen with brighter green foliage. Formal and striking. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis globosa compacta. A dwarf, and more dense-growing form of the preceding. 15 to 18 inches, \$2 each.

Occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Arborvitæ. A slow-growing form with golden green foliage. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis plicata. Nootka Sound Arborvitæ. Dense-growing, with flat, rigid-growing branchlets; dark green flushed with brown on upper surface. Each

1½ to 2 feet.....\$2 00 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$2 50

Occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A compact, narrowly pyramidal tree. Branches short and densely clothed with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive. Each

1½ to 2 feet...\$1 50 | 2½ to 3 feet.....\$2 50

Thuya, continued

Occidentalis Reidii. Broad and bushy; a densely branched, symmetrical, conical tree for lawn planting. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis sibirica Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ. Large, dark green foliage; strong, pyramidal growth. Extremely hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis Vervæneana. A gracefully drooping, yellow-marked Evergreen. Turns bronzy in winter. Hardy and very attractive. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

Orientalis (Biota). Oriental Arborvitæ. One of the choicest Evergreens for formal effects. Dark, rich green flecked with lighter green points of the new growth which turn to a pleasing brown in the autumn. Each

2½ to 3 feet...\$2 00 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$3 50

Tsuga · Hemlock

Canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. A tall-growing, graceful tree with spreading and drooping branches which form a pyramidal crown. Foliage dark green and glossy. Cones ½ inch or more long. Will, perhaps, thrive in a more shady situation than most Evergreens. An ideal subject for woodland planting, either in groups or scattered. As a hedge, it is a thing of beauty. Each

2 to 2½ feet.....\$2 00
2½ to 3 feet..... 3 00
Broad, bushy specimens, 3 to 3½ feet..... 3 50
Broad, bushy specimens, 8 to 10 feet.....15 00

Canadensis pendula Sargentii. Sargent's Weeping Hemlock. A low-growing form with pendant branches, forming a dense, flat-topped head. Each

2 feet high, 2½ feet wide.....\$5 00
2½ feet high, 2½ feet wide..... 7 50

Caroliniana. Compact, graceful tree of rare beauty; dark green needles are light-colored beneath. Each

2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 00
4 to 5 feet..... 6 00

Diversifolia. A beautiful species with blunt, deep green leaves. Very hardy. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.



Evergreen Screen



Taxus cuspidata nana hedge, Thuyas and Rhododendrons at Miss F. Whittlesey's New Britain, Conn.

Azaleas and Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

Groups of Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs add wonderfully in brightening the winter aspect of our gardens. Being suited to a diversity of conditions, there is sure to be a nook or corner that would be enhanced by these lovely gems. In summer we are charmed by their beautiful flowers and in winter by their varying and beautiful foliage. If they are grouped by themselves and not mixed with deciduous shrubs, their individuality is intensified.

In choosing the planting site, due preference should be given to a northern exposure where the direct rays of the sun are seldom felt. Or, failing in this, a situation in partial shade should be substituted. A cool, moist soil with a porous substratum is best adapted for them, and it is recommended that a mulch of forest leaves be spread over the soil to a depth of 2 or 3 inches, to prevent rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil.

Andromeda (Pieris)

Floribunda (Pieris floribunda). *Mountain Fetter Bush.* A dense, evergreen shrub growing, under cultivation, 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves light green above, dark dotted underneath. White flowers, produced in terminal panicles well above the foliage. One of the most desirable ornamentals.

Each
15- to 18-inch spread \$2 50
18- to 24-inch spread 3 50

Japonica (Pieris japonica). *Japanese Fetter Bush.* Of larger size and looser habit than the last. Leaves bright green, assuming in winter rich tones of red bronze. Flowers in drooping panicles.

Each
15 to 18-inch spread \$2 00
18 to 24-inch spread 3 00

Catesbæi (Leucothoë Catesbæi). *Catesby's Andromeda.* A graceful, hardy evergreen shrub with spreading, recurved branches. Leaves dark, shiny green, borne with fern-like regularity on the arching stems and assuming in winter brilliant shades of bronze and vinous red. Flowers creamy white.

Each
18 to 24-inch, bushy \$1 50

Azalea, Japanese

The Azaleas of this type should be better known and more generally planted. During May they are literally covered with brilliant flowers and the plants, owing to their evergreen nature, are ornamental winter and summer. While hardy, they give best results in a sheltered position and should have a ground mulch of leaves during winter. Very useful for foundation planting, for dwarf grouping, or for edging.

Amœna. *Hardy Evergreen Azalea.* A low, bushy shrub with small green leaves changing in winter to a rich bronze or coppery brown. In spring the whole plant is covered with a wealth of claret-purple flowers which continue to open for a period of 2 or 3 weeks. 12 to 15-inch spread, \$2.50 each.

Hinodigiri. Another evergreen kind from Japan. Leaves are of a lighter shade and flowers of brighter red color than *A. amœna*, otherwise very similar. 12 to 15-inch spread, \$2.50 each.

For other Azaleas, refer to page 17.

Azalea, Japanese, continued

Indica Kaempferi. Shading from orange-red to pink. A very showy variety of robust, bushy growth. Extremely hardy, thriving in New England. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50 each.

See **Flowering Shrubs for Deciduous Azaleas.**

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.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| 9- to 12-inch spread | \$1 25 |
| 12- to 15-inch spread | 1 50 |

Ilex · Holly

Glabra. *Inkberry*, or *Winterberry*. An upright, much-branched shrub seldom growing more than 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves dark green, retaining their brilliancy throughout the winter. Berries black.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$2 00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 3 00 |

Verticillata (See **Ilex** listed under Flowering Shrubs).

Pachysandra

Japanese Spurge

Terminalis. A low, evergreen, trailing plant with ornamental glossy foliage and of the easiest possible culture, thriving in any location—full shade or bright sun—hence a most desirable subject for ground covering where grass will not grow. At home in a moist soil but will do well in dry spots. Strong clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Kalmia

American Mountain Laurel

The Mountain Laurel, our national flower, is one of the most ornamental shrubs and thrives in porous and loamy soils which contain leaf-mold or wood-soil. A mulch of leaves is beneficial, preventing the rapid evaporation of moisture and sudden changes of temperature from affecting the roots. Either massed, in groups, or as single specimens the floral effects are most beautiful and we confidently recommend these valuable plants. We can supply collected plants for naturalizing in any quantity that may be desired.

Angustifolia. *Narrow-leaved Laurel*, or *Sheep Laurel*. A dwarf shrub somewhat resembling the better-known Mountain Laurel. Flowers small, rosy purple with crimson marks. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.25 each.

Glauca. *Pale Laurel*. Crimson-purple flowers, larger than the preceding kind. Showy and effective in conjunction with rhododendrons, etc. 12 to 15 inches, 75 cts. each.

Latifolia. *Mountain Laurel*. Most attractive broad-leaved evergreen, both on account of its dark green and glossy leaves and its masses of showy pinkish flowers which appear in greatest profusion in early summer. It grows from Nova Scotia to Florida and seems to endure all conditions of climate.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| 10 to 12 in..... | \$0 75 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 2 00 |
| 24 to 30 inches..... | \$3 00 |
- Carload lots, price on application.

Visitors are welcome at our place any day except Sunday. Why not stop in and see what we have to offer?



A massed planting of Kalmias and Rhododendrons is always attractive



A Rhododendron foundation planting is always attractive

Rhododendron Rosebay, or Laurel

These, the showiest of all ornamental, broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, are justly most popular. They thrive in porous, fertile soils, preferring northern exposure in partial shade. After planting, the surface of the ground should be liberally covered with leaves and afterward disturbed as little as possible, for the Rhododendrons are surface feeders.

Maximum. *Rosebay, or Great Laurel.* A tall, strong-growing variety, occurring naturally from Canada to Georgia. Where large mass plantings are desired, this plant has no equal. Its perfect hardiness in a cold climate, thriving in the full sun as well as in the densest shade, coupled with its comparatively low cost, has made this plant an almost universal favorite. It bears pinkish flowers in large clusters in early summer. The oblong, dark green leaves vary in length from 6 to 9 inches. Each

2 to 2½ feet.....	\$2 50
2½ to 3 feet.....	3 50
3½ to 4 feet, bushy specimens.....	5 00



Rhododendron maximum

Catawbiense. *Catawba Rhododendron.* A highly ornamental species indigenous to the mountains from Virginia to Georgia. Leaves oval or oblong, bright green above, glaucous underneath, clustered in the ends of the branches. Flowers very large, rose-purple, freely produced in late spring. Each

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$2 00
2 to 2½ feet, bushy specimens.....	3 00
2½ to 3 feet, bushy specimens.....	3 50
3½ to 4 feet, bushy specimens.....	6 00

Carolinianum. We can do no better than quote Mr. E. H. Wilson, an authority on hardy plants, who writes concerning this fine variety as follow in *The Garden Magazine* for June, 1916: "As a garden plant for this country, *R. carolinianum* is by far the best species of this group and is one of the very finest of all broad-leaved evergreens hardy in Massachusetts. It is a shrub of compact habit, from 4 to 6 feet tall, and as much in diameter, with handsome dark green leaves and is very floriferous. The flowers are pale to deep pink and are borne in clusters and open and fade before the young branches begin to grow and therefore are not hidden by them. The species is native of high altitudes in the southern Appalachian region and was formerly confused with *R. minus* (better known as *R. punctatum*) which grows in the same region but at a lower level."

We find it perfectly hardy in our nurseries and consider it a fine acquisition to the native types of Rhododendrons. Each

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$2 50	2½ to 3 feet.....	\$5 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	4 00	3½ to 4 feet.....	7 00

There is nothing more attractive in mass planting, for winter and summer foliage effect, than the Rhododendrons, and when they bloom they are truly a beautiful sight

Hybrid Rhododendrons

The following hybrid varieties will prove perfectly hardy in New England with the covering advised; the addition of evergreen boughs to screen the plants during winter from wind and sun is also important. The flower-heads should be removed when withered to permit the development of flower-buds for the ensuing season. The gorgeous colors, found only in this type, surely warrant additional care. Sturdy, home-grown plants are offered.

	Each
Atrosanguineum. Blood-red flowers of rare substance. 2 to 2½ feet.....	\$4 00
Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson. 2 to 2½ ft.	4 00
Catawbiense grandiflorum. Very attractive shade of lilac. 2 to 2½ feet.....	4 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	6 00
Charles Bagley. Dark red; very free-flowering. 2 to 2½ feet.....	4 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	6 00
Delicatissima. White, tinged with pink. Late in flowering. 2½ to 3 feet.....	6 00
3 to 3½ feet.....	7 50
Everestianum. Delicate rosy lilac, spotted yellow. 2 to 2½ feet.....	4 00
Fastuosum fl.-pl. Blush-white. 2 to 2½ ft.	4 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	6 00
Lady Armstrong. Crimson. 2 to 2½ feet...	4 00
Lady Clermont. Fine deep pink. 2½ to 3 ft...	6 00
Parsons' Grandiflorum. Clear rose; free-flowering. 2½ to 3 feet.....	6 00
Roseum elegans. A splendid clear pink. 2½ to 3 feet.....	6 00



Rhododendron catawbiense

Do not fail to read our special rose offer on page 32. It is sure to interest you.

Create a Rose-Garden *It requires a carefully prepared plan and estimate—one that includes not only a selection of varieties which appeal to the owner's taste, but varieties which will give the best results under existing conditions—soil, location, climate.*



Cromwell Gardens Evergreens and Rhododendrons at Morgan G. Bulkeley's, Hartford, Conn.



Planting of Shrubs and Deciduous Trees

Deciduous and Flowering Trees

The wide range in selection afforded the planter in choosing from the ranks of Deciduous and Flowering Trees constitutes one of the claims of this important group. Not only are the numerical factors extensive, but the characters of outline and habit, color tones of foliage, and floral values are almost equally diversified. Their proper spacing and arrangement should constitute the basis or foundation upon which all other planting is done.

Acer · Maple

The Maples stand out prominently among the most valuable subjects for landscape and screen planting. The leaf outlines are pleasing and symmetrical and the color effects in autumn add greatly to their beauty. The Japanese varieties assume a veritable flower-garden aspect.

Dasycarpum. See **Saccharinum.**

Ginnala. *Tartarian Maple.* A graceful variety attaining a height of 20 feet; handsome foliage which turns bright red during fall. One of the first Maples to leaf out in spring. 7 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.

Platanoides. *Norway Maple.* A large and handsome tree with spreading branches and compact, round head. Leaves bright green, fading with tones of yellow and gold. It is one of the best ornamental trees for lawn, park, and street planting.

Each
1 to 1½ inches caliper, 8 to 10 feet high... \$1 50

2 to 2½ inches caliper, 12 to 14 feet high... 4 00

Platanoides Schwedleri. *Schwedler's Purple Maple.* A magnificent tree with color-changing foliage. The

Acer, continued

vernal leaves are bright purplish and crimson, the summer foliage dark green, fading in autumn with tones of purple-red and brown. 7 to 9 feet high, \$2.50 each.

Saccharinum (Dasycarpum). *Silver-leaved, or Soft Maple.* A rapid-growing, large-sized tree. Foliage deep cut, bright green above and silvery underneath. A most reliable grower and splendid to plant in damp soil. 2½ to 3 inches caliper, 14 to 16 feet high, \$3.50.

Saccharinum (Dasycarpum) Wieri. *Wier's Cut-leaf Maple.* A beautiful form with deeply cleft and divided foliage. Branches pendulous, often sweeping the ground. 10 to 12 feet, \$2.50.

Saccharum. *Sugar, or Rock Maple.* This large, stately tree thrives in almost any soil. Leaves 3- to 5-lobed; foliage green on the upper and pale on the under surface, turning in fall to brilliant shades of scarlet, orange and yellow. The best of the native trees for ornamental use.

Each
1 to 1¼ inches caliper, 8 to 10 feet high... \$1 50
1½ to 2 inches caliper, 10 to 12 feet high... 2 50

Japanese Maples

Polymorphum. *Japanese Maple.* Fine shrub or small tree of dense and graceful habit. Comes from Japan. Beautiful in spring and autumn on account of their varied shades of red, green, and gold, and the wonderful outline of their leaves. 5 to 6 feet, \$7.50 each.

Polymorphum atropurpureum. *Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.* Leaves dark red in spring, eventually purplish red and deeply divided. 1½ feet, \$3 each.

Polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum. *Dissected Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.* Dwarf, weeping, graceful form. Leaves deeply cut with 5 to 7 pinnatifid deep red lobes. 2 to 2½ feet, \$5 each.

Polymorphum aureum. *Golden Japanese Maple.* Leaves broad, sparingly incised, softly shaded in gold with effusion of green. Very dwarf. Each
2 to 2½ feet..... \$3 50
2½ to 3 feet..... 4 50

Polymorphum reticulatum. *Green Japanese Maple.* Dwarf; green, deeply cut leaves of fine form. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50 each.

Polymorphum japonicum. The leaves of this variety are light green and attractively formed. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50 each.

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnut

Hardy trees with handsome flowers. The larger varieties are widely used as street and shade trees, and thrive under adverse conditions, but grow to perfection in a moist, loamy soil.

Hippocastanum. *White Horse-Chestnut.* A large, handsome, hardy tree of great adaptability; native of Europe. Leaves dark green, turning yellow and brown in autumn. Flowers white-spotted, tinged with red, in large upright panicles. Fruit prickly. 12 to 14 ft., \$5 ea.

Hippocastanum alba flore-pleno. *White-flowering Horse-Chestnut.* A superb variety with double white flowers. 8 to 10 feet, \$3 each.

Hippocastanum rubicunda. *Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut.* A handsome tree of garden origin. Flowers vary from scarlet to red. 5 to 6 feet, \$2.50 each.

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Spinosa. *Hercules' Club.* A small tree with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves often 3 to 4 feet long. Flowers creamy white in huge bunches, followed by dark purple berries. 8 to 10 feet, \$4 each.

Betula · Birch

Alba. *White Birch.* A very beautiful tree with white bark and pendulous branches. Leaves deep green, fading in autumn to tones of yellow. Each

8 to 10 feet..... \$1 50
12 to 14 feet, 2½-in. cal..... 3 50

Alba laciniata pendula. *Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.* A highly recommended tall tree with pendulous branches and deep-cut foliage. Bark white when several years old. Superb lawn tree. 8 to 10 feet, \$3 each.

Alba purpurea (atropurpurea). Foliage with purple on upper surface, pale beneath; branches sub-pendulous; very effective. 5 to 6 feet, \$2 each.

Lenta. *Cherry or Black Birch.* A handsome native tree attaining a height of 60 to 70 feet; dark, reddish brown, aromatic bark; round head; branches pendulous; leaves heart-shaped and hairy. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each.

Lutea. *Yellow Birch.* Papery, silvery gray, lustrous bark. Pendulous, spreading branches forming a broad, round head. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

Papyrifera. *Canoe or Paper Birch.* A very ornamental, tall-growing tree of erect, yet graceful habit. The silvery white bark is particularly valuable for winter effects. 10 to 12 feet, \$2.50 each.



Æsculus Hippocastanum (White Horse-Chestnut)

Carpinus · Hornbeam

Americana. *American Hornbeam.* A bushy tree with dense, round head. Leaves bluish green, turning orange and scarlet in autumn. Splendid for tall hedges and for clipping to sharp lines. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Betulus. The leaves are of a regular oval shape with sharp teeth; golden in autumn; very hard wood. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Catalpa

Bungei. *Round-headed Catalpa.* A dense, round-headed bush, grafted high on a straight, upright stem. Very hardy and much used in formal gardens, having outlines of standard Bay trees. \$2.50 each.

Speciosa. *Western Catalpa, or Indian Bean.* A large tree of great hardiness. Large, fragrant blossoms of purple and white in long pyramidal clusters; large, tropical-looking foliage. Seed-pod 10 to 18 inches long. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Cerasus · Cherry

Chinensis fl.-pl. *Double-flowering Cherry.* Covered in May with long-stemmed shell-pink, double flowers resembling roses. 4 to 5 feet, \$5 each.

Pendula. Refined pendent branches making a distinct and attractive specimen. 4 to 5 feet, \$7.50 each.

Cercis · Judas Tree

Canadensis. *Red-Bud, or Judas Tree.* A small tree with a wealth of floral beauty. Leaves heart-shaped rich green, fading with tones of yellow. Rose-pink flowers appear in early spring before the leaves, almost concealing the branches. 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each.

Japonica. *Oriental Judas Tree.* A shrub of great beauty. Flowers in earliest spring of a dark rose-pink with a purple cast. 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

Cornus · Dogwood

Florida. *White-flowering Dogwood.* This is one of our very best deciduous flowering subjects for woodland planting or for naturalizing along the margin of the woodland. It makes a lovely display in spring, at a distance looking like a solid mass of white. In addition to a large quantity of nursery-grown stock, we



Cornus florida

Cornus, continued

have many acres from which we can collect fine trees for planting in quantity. Special quotations on large lots.

3 to 4 feet.....\$1 00	7 to 8 feet.....\$3 00
4 to 5 feet..... 1 50	8 to 10 feet..... 5 00
5 to 6 feet..... 2 00	

Florida rubra. *Red, or Pink-flowering Dogwood.* A strikingly beautiful tree, especially when planted in contrast with the white-flowered kind or as an isolated specimen on the lawn. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$2 50	4 to 5 feet.....\$4 00
------------------------	------------------------

Cratægus · Hawthorn

Oxyacantha coccinea fl.-pl. *Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.* Without doubt, one of the most desirable and showy of the double-flowering kinds. The flowers are bright scarlet, large, full and very double. It forms a small tree with spreading branches, appearing to advantage either as a specimen tree or when planted in groups. 4 to 5 feet, \$2 each.

Fagus · Beech

Asplenifolia. Leaves deeply cut into narrow lobes almost to the midrib; a very graceful variety forming a dense, low tree. 3 feet, \$2.50 each.

Sylvatica. *European Beech.* A large tree with ovate, dark green, glossy foliage. Is of slower growth than the American species but more compact in habit. A grand lawn tree. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each.

Sylvatica Riversii. *Rivers' Purple Beech.* Makes a large, compact specimen tree. Foliage dark purple, the most intensely colored of the family, forming a decided contrast with green-leaved varieties. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$2 50
4 to 5 feet..... 3 50

Fraxinus · Ash

Americana. *White Ash.* A splendid tall-growing tree with a straight clean trunk. Foliage dark green above, light green beneath. Rapid growth. 10 to 12 feet, \$2 ea.

**Ginkgo (Salisburya)
Maidenhair Tree**

Biloba. Tall and very hardy with horizontal branches. Native of China. Leaves dull green; fruit plum-like. Has proved to be a most successful tree for street and avenue planting. 10 to 12 feet, \$3 each.

Kœlreuteria · Varnish Tree

Paniculata. A charming ornamental tree of medium growth; large, glossy, pinnate leaves, developing beautiful tints in autumn; showy golden yellow flowers are produced in panicles during July. A very interesting and desirable lawn tree. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Liriodendron · Tulip Tree

Tulipifera. Large, rapid-growing tree with a narrow pyramidal crown. Foliage lustrous green turning yellow in autumn. Flowers resembling a tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange. 8 to 10 feet, \$2 each.

Magnolia

Every species is characterized by large and showy flowers and no groups of trees contain such a wealth of floral treasures. Some blossom in the spring before the leaves appear and others when the foliage is almost full grown. The Asiatic species are, in our climate, the showiest of all flowering trees.

Amabilis. A large-growing tree bearing cup-shaped flowers of white or light pink in early spring. Very attractive variety. 2 to 3 feet, \$3 each.

Soulangiana. *Soulang's Magnolia.* A large shrub or small tree of garden origin. Leaves dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen. Blossoms are large, cup-shaped, fragrant, and white in color but more or less suffused with rose-pink. Very hardy and showy. This variety is steadily gaining in popularity and should be largely planted. 2 to 3 feet, \$4 each.

Stellata (Halleana). *Starry Magnolia.* A large shrub with spreading branches. Leaves dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen. Flowers numerous, white, 3 inches across, and sweet-scented. Hardy and free-flowering. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3 each.

Tripetala. *Umbrella Tree.* Leaves 12 to 14 inches long, flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter; very handsome. 3 feet, \$2 each.

Malus

Flowering Crab-Apple

Atrosanguinea (Pyrus). *Chinese Flowering Crab.* A small tree with symmetrical broad crown. Deep purple flowers and reddish yellow fruit. Hardy, handsome and early-flowering. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Malus, continued

Atropurpurea. A dark-flowering variety with small, showy fruit. 4 to 5 feet, \$3 each.

Floribunda. *Flowering Crab.* Small tree. Flowers rose to rose-red produced in great profusion; fragrant. Fruit red and about the size of a pea, borne on long, slender pedicles. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Ioensis Bechteli. *Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab.* Shrub or small tree, dwarf and branching. Flowers are large and very double, resembling small roses. Delicate bluish-pink in color; fragrant. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Parkmanii. *Parkman's Crab.* This fine variety flowers entirely on last season's growth as well as from older spurs. Double, rich carmine flowers. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Scheideckeri. *Double-flowering Crab.* Flowers double, bright rose; of great substance and desirability. Splendid for cut-flowers. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Morus · Mulberry

Alba. *White Mulberry.* Of silkworm fame. A dense-growing, bushy tree; foliage bright green; fruit white. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.

Alba pendula. *Teas' Weeping Mulberry.* A weeping form grafted on straight stems. The long and slender branches droop to the ground and form an umbrella-shaped head. 2-year crowns, \$3 each.

Oxydendrum · Sour-Wood

Arboreum (Andromeda arborea). A handsome, hardy tree of dwarf habit, producing a quantity of pure white, fragrant flowers resembling Lily-of-the-Valley. In autumn the foliage assumes dazzling scarlet and deep red tones. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Platanus · Plane Tree

Orientalis. *Oriental Plane.* Large, massive, round-topped tree. Apparently immune to insect pests and indifferent to smoke and soot in the cities, and much preferred by planters to the occidental variety. We can supply this fine tree in quantity.

Each	
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50
10 to 12 feet.....	2 50

Populus · Poplar

Nigra fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* A tall, columnar tree of picturesque and very formal aspect. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Attains a height of 150 feet. 10 to 12 feet, \$2 ea.

Prunus · Plum

Pissardii. *Purple-leaved Plum.* A handsome small tree of garden origin. Purple foliage. Very hardy and retains its color throughout the summer. In spring, the blush-pink flowers are borne in great profusion, harmonizing with the color tone of the unfolding leaves. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Pyrus. See Malus

Quercus · Oak

Coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* Leaves bright red at the time of unfolding and bright green at maturity, lustrous and turning very brilliant in the autumn. Very symmetrical in outline. 6 feet, \$1.50 each.

Palustris. *Pin Oak.* A handsome tree of spreading, pyramidal habit. Dark green, glossy leaves, assuming brilliant scarlet tones at maturity. Comparatively rapid in growth and very long-lived. Splendid as a specimen or as a street tree. 8 to 10 feet, \$2 each.

Rubra. *American Red Oak.* A magnificent Oak of rapid growth, soon developing a broad, round head; long, shiny leaves which assume a fine bronzy red color in autumn. Fine for avenue planting or as a specimen. 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each.



Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak)

Salix · Willow

Babylonica. *Weeping Willow.* A picturesque tree, known and cultivated for centuries in the Old World. Indispensable for planting near water.

Each	
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 00
9 to 10 feet.....	1 50

Caprea. *Goat, or Pussy Willow.* A small tree with upright branches. Catkins very numerous, appearing in spring before the leaves. Handsome in flower. 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

Vitellina aurea. A large tree with short, thick trunk; golden-yellow branches; leaves white underneath. 7 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Pentandra. *Laurel-leaved Willow.* Small tree or shrub of compact habit. Leaves very large, shining green; fragrant when bruised. 9 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each.

Sorbus · Mountain-Ash

Aucuparia. *European Mountain-Ash.* Symmetrical, round-topped, small tree. Leaves dark green turning to yellow in autumn. Flowers white, followed in fall by large clusters of bright red berries. Very showy.

Each	
8 to 10 feet.....	\$1 50
10 to 12 feet.....	2 50

Tilia · Linden

Americana. *American Linden.* Large tree, round-topped crown. Leaves heart-shaped. 14 to 16 ft., \$7.50 ea.

Europaea. *European Linden, or Lime Tree.* Symmetrical, round-topped tree with spreading branches. Heart-shaped leaves, fragrant white flowers.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$2 50
15 to 16 feet.....	\$7 50

Ulmus · Elm

Americana. *American Elm.* One of the finest American trees of which New England is so justly proud.

Each	
10 to 12 feet.....	\$2 00
12 to 14 feet.....	4 00



Planting of Flowering Shrubs

Flowering Shrubs

Hardy flowering shrubs develop very quickly and are, therefore, indispensable where it is desirable to make an immediate showing.

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy and worthy of cultivation. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. Even in winter the shrubbery is attractive, because of the gracefulness of its stems and branches and the color of the bark. Many varieties also bear highly colored and showy fruit, which, in many instances, hangs on the entire winter.

There are a few hard and fast, yet simple principles, governing the artistic arrangement of these subjects, and these should be more strictly observed. In general, individual specimens should rarely be separated from the body of the design. Irregular groups or masses, arranged against buildings, fences or property lines, or as border plantations along walks or drives, are more effective. A good arrangement of shrubs invariably provides wide open stretches near the center of the lawn. From the list which follows it is possible to select plants adapted to a wide range of requirements.

Althæa · Rose of Sharon

Attractive hardy shrubs with large, handsome flowers; extensively cultivated in American gardens, flowering in the late summer months—August to November—when there are but few shrubs in blossom.

Banner. Flowers white, richly marked crimson and pink, not unlike a pelargonium. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double, pure white. 3 to 4 inches across, resembling a rose; very fine. 3 to 4 feet, 75c. ea.

Rosea. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of rose-pink. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Red. Large, well-formed, double, ruby-red flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Amelanchier

Shad Bush, or Juneberry

Canadensis. Native shrub with masses of white flowers, followed by a bountiful crop of blue-black edible berries. Often flowers before the leaves appear. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Amorpha

False Indigo, or Lead Plant

Fruticosa. Usually 6 to 8 feet tall, growing naturally from North Carolina to the Gulf. Flowers violet-purple, in clustered racemes. Very picturesque. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Amygdalus · Almond

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs with graceful foliage and showy flowers in early spring. They are splendid garden subjects, thriving in almost any well-drained soil.

Chinensis albo-plena. *Double White-flowering Almond.* Native of China and Japan. Free-flowering and should be in every shrub collection.

Each	
2 to 3 feet.....	\$o 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75

Roseo-plena. *Double Pink-flowering Almond.* Similar to the preceding, except in point of color. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Aralia

Pentaphylla (*Acanthopanax pentaphylla*). *Five-leaved Aralia*. Slender, prickly, arching branches. Lustrous, green, 5-lobed foliage until late autumn. Splendid for rocky slopes and mass plantings. Grows well under city conditions and is a splendid shrub. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Aronia

Arbutifolia (*Pyrus*). *Red Chokeberry*. Clusters of small white flowers succeeded in August by bright red berries that remain until winter. Bright crimson foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Azaleas · Deciduous

The Azaleas of this type are shrub-like in habit, free-flowering, and exceedingly hardy. The native varieties particularly are being largely used for mass grouping and woodland planting. When established they never fail to make an annual display that is simply gorgeous.

Arborescens. *Fragrant Azalea*. A large, deciduous shrub with bright green foliage which assumes a rich shade of crimson in the autumn. Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Flowers sweet-scented, white tinged with rose. Thrives in almost any situation. Each

1 1/2 to 2 feet.....\$2 00
2 to 2 1/2 feet..... 3 00

Lutea (*calendulacea*). *Flame-colored Azalea*. Ranging from flame color through shades of red and yellow, remaining in bloom for several weeks. Grows in cultivation from 6 to 8 feet high. 2 feet, \$2.50.

Nudiflora. *Swamp Honeysuckle*, or *Pinxter Flower*. A handsome, native, free-flowering shrub 3 to 5 feet high. The extreme earliness and beauty of the pink flowers commend this shrub to the planter. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.

Pontica gandavensis. *Ghent Azalea*. Of the deciduous, hardy Azaleas, those known as Ghent hybrids are among the most floriferous and produce the largest of flowers which appear in profuse clusters in spring, covering the branches with their varied and gorgeous hues of white, pink, red, and yellow. 1 1/2 to 2 feet, \$2 each.

Vaseyi (*Rhododendron Vaseyi*). *Carolina Azalea*. A distinct and remarkably free-flowering shrub, native of the mountains of North Carolina. Flowers profuse, pink or rose, expanding in early spring before the leaves appear. In autumn the foliage assumes a deep, rich tone of vinous red or crimson. Attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet. 1 1/2 to 2 feet, \$2 each.

Viscosa. Flowers white, tinted rose; fine for swampy ground; bears its fragrant flowers in late June or July. 1 1/2 to 2 feet, \$2.50 each.

Yodogawa. A very beautiful and useful Japanese deciduous species. The flowers are large, double, of lavender-pink shade. Vigorous growth. Each

2 to 2 1/2 feet\$3 00
2 1/2 to 3 feet 4 00

We are always pleased to offer suggestions. If you are in doubt about what you should plant, write us.

Berberis · Barberry

Hardy shrubs with thorny branches, thriving in almost any soil. They are of inestimable value in the plantation, both on account of the profuse and highly colored fruits and the gorgeous color of the autumn foliage.

Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Japanese Barberry*. An ironclad shrub of low, dense habit. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, assuming in autumn dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Berries brilliant red, borne in great profusion and persisting throughout the winter.

	Each	Doz.	100
15 to 18 in., hedge plants...	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
18 to 24 in., extra-large plants.	50	5 00	35 00

Buddleia · Butterfly Bush

The greatly improved varieties offered here are genuine acquisitions among shrubs. Although they really belong to the shrub group, they are of equal value in the perennial border where they enhance the display from early July until frost by their profusion of fragrant, violet-colored racemes, and where they prove a great attraction to bees and butterflies. Protect during winter with soil or coarse manure to a height of 18 inches from the ground.

Variabilis magnifica. *Sweet-scented Buddleia*. Violet-purple flowers with a yellow spot in the throat; produced in great profusion in dense terminal panicles. As a cut-flower it is of great decorative value. 50 cts. each.

Variabilis Veitchii. Similar to the above, except in point of color. Clusters of violet-mauve flowers. 50c. each.

Callicarpa

Purpurea. Small white flowers in August and September; purple fruit in clusters remain until mid-winter. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.



Buddleia makes a very fine mass planting



Cornus sericea (Silky Dogwood)

Calycanthus · Sweet Shrub

Old-fashioned shrubs of upright habit. Thrive in open or shaded places; use a good, moist, loamy soil.

Floridus. *Allspice*, or *Strawberry Shrub*. Chocolate-colored flowers of a peculiar fragrance, hiding themselves among broad, green, lustrous foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Cephalanthus · Buttonbush

Occidentalis. Globular heads of white, fragrant flowers in July. Thrives best in wet and swampy places and is found from Canada to Florida.

Each 2 to 3 feet \$0 50
3 to 4 feet 75

Chionanthus · Fringe Tree

Virginica. *White Fringe*. Leaves dark green; flowers, appearing when leaves are almost grown, are white and are produced in loose, drooping panicles; exceedingly feathery and graceful. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Clethra · Sweet Pepperbush

Alnifolia. Sturdy and compact, 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes.

Each 1 to 1½ feet \$0 50
2½ to 3 feet 75

Colutea · Bladder Senna

Arborescens. A rugged shrub of dense, rapid growth; ornamental dull green foliage; yellow flowers, tinged reddish brown, borne in long racemes followed with curious bladder-shaped seed-pods. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. ea.

Comptonia · Sweet Fern

Asplenifolia. A much-branched shrub with brown bark, usually growing about 2 feet tall. Grows naturally from Canada to North Carolina. Very effective. 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Cornus

Osier, Dogwood, or Cornel

Hardy and vigorous shrubs thriving best in moist, fertile soil. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive in winter on account of the brilliant color of the bark. Valuable for shrub border and water-side planting.

Alba. *Siberian Red Osier*. Bright, blood-red branches. Flowers creamy white in numerous flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Alba Spaethii. *Yellow-leaved Dogwood*. A form of the above with the leaves broadly bordered with golden yellow. A very striking plant.

Each 3 to 4 feet \$0 75
4 to 5 feet 1 00

Alternifolia. *Alternate-leaved Dogwood*. Leaves oval, bright golden green turning to yellow and scarlet in autumn. Flowers cream color, expanding in late spring. Fruit, bluish black. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Florida and Florida rubra. See Deciduous Trees.

Paniculata (candidissima). *Panicled Dogwood*. Gray bark and branches. Dull green leaves, whitened underneath. Flowers white, in short panicled clusters. Fruit white on deep red stems. 6 to 10 feet tall.

Each 2 to 3 feet \$0 50 | 3 to 4 feet \$0 75

Sanguinea. *European Red Osier*. A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish branches. Flowers greenish white in dense, flat-topped clusters. Berries black. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Sericea. *Silky Dogwood*. A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Leaves dark green, pale underneath. Flowers creamy white in flat-topped clusters. Fruit blue. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Sibirica fol. var. *Variiegated Siberian Dogwood*. A very hardy and handsome variegated shrub of much decorative value. Foliage green and white on red stems. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Stolonifera. *Red Osier Cornel*. A spreading shrub with bright, reddish purple branches, attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers creamy white in flat-topped clusters. Berries white. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Stolonifera aurea. *Golden-twiggged Osier*. A form of the above with yellow branches, and very hardy. Each 3 to 4 feet \$0 50
4 to 5 feet 75

Flowering Dogwood. See Deciduous and Flowering Trees

Cydonia · Japanese Quince

Japonica (Pyrus japonica). *Japanese Flowering Quince*. Spiny shrubs with green, glossy leaves and large, showy scarlet flowers. Fruit about 2 inches in diameter and fragrant. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Deutzia

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with showy flowers. Extremely floriferous, ornamental and of easy culture. Thrive in almost any well-drained soil.

Crenata fl.-pl. *Double-flowering Deutzia*. Hardy and free-flowering. Upright growth with double white flowers. Grows usually 6 to 8 feet high. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Crenata rosea fl.-pl. *Double Pink-flowering Deutzia*. Similar to the preceding but with one or two of the outside petals of a rosy purple. Very showy. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Deutzia, continued

Crenata magnifica. New. The finest of all the Deutzias. A hybrid between *D. crenata candidissima* and *D. Vilmorinæ*. Handsome, well-expanded, full flowers, pure white, produced in great profusion. Blooms about the end of May, two weeks earlier than others of the type.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$1 00
4 to 5 feet..... 1 50

Crenata, Pride of Rochester. Large-flowered Deutzia. A vigorous form with very large, double white flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Gracilis. Slender Deutzia. A small shrub, usually about 2 feet tall. Flowers white in May and June in gracefully nodding racemes. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Gracilis rosea. Slender Pink Deutzia. A valuable acquisition of hybrid origin, resembling the above. Flowers light rose, in profuse clusters. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. A small shrub of garden origin with spreading branches, usually about 3 feet high. Flowers white in large, compound clusters. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Scabra. Rough-leaved Deutzia. Dull green, scabrous leaves. Flowers pure white in upright racemes. Very hardy. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Elæagnus · Deciduous Oleaster

Longipes. Japanese Oleaster, or *The Goumi of Japan*. Reddish brown, scaly branches. Leaves dark green above with scattered brown scales beneath. Flowers yellowish white, fragrant. Fruit red, drooping on long, slender stalks, ripening in summer. Height 5 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Euonymus

Strawberry or Burning Bush

Hardy shrubs requiring a moist, loamy soil. Noted for their showy fruits and the intense coloring of the autumn foliage.

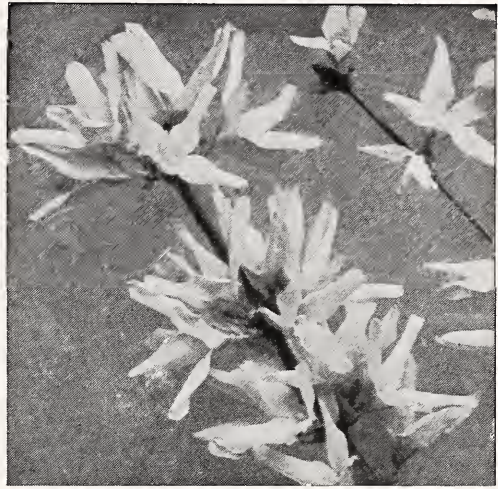
Alatus. Winged Burning Bush, or *Cork-barked Fire-bush*. Corky, winged branches. Leaves bright green with gorgeous tones of red and crimson in autumn. 2½ to 3 feet, \$1 each.

Europæus. European Spindle Tree. Large, erect shrubs or low-growing trees, usually 10 to 15 feet high. Flowers yellow. Fruits lobed, rose-pink.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75
5 to 6 feet..... 1 50



Deutzia Lemoinei



Flowers of Forsythia suspensa

Exochorda · Pearl Bush

Grandiflora. A large shrub 6 to 8 feet tall. Leaves bright green with yellow tones. Flowers dazzling white in early spring. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

Few, if any, of the hardy spring-flowering shrubs can surpass the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythias. Both grace and beauty are combined in all their attributes to give them rank for any station in the shrub plantation. 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.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet..... 75

Suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. Slender drooping branches. Dark green leaves. Golden yellow, very showy flowers. Grows about 8 feet tall.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet..... 75

Suspensa Fortunei. Fortune's Golden Bell. Of more vigorous, upright growth than the preceding; otherwise similar.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet..... 75

Viridissima. Dark Green Forsythia. A large, erect shrub with green-barked branches. Leaves dark green. Flowers golden yellow with somewhat reflexed petals.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet..... 75

Hamamelis · Witch-Hazel

Virginiana. Interesting because it is one of our last native shrubs to flower, the welcome yellow blossoms often appearing after the foliage has dropped. Handsome leaves, turning bright yellow, orange and purple in autumn. It is usually found along the banks of streams but does well in the shrub border. Attains a height of from 10 to 15 feet.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet..... 75

Hibiscus. See Althæa.

Halesia (Mohrodendron)

Silver Bell Tree, or Snowdrop Tree

Tetraptera (Mohrodendron carolinum). Silver Bell. A shrub or small tree with narrow crown, bearing a wealth of drooping, bell-shaped flowers in early spring. Leaves bright green, turning yellow in fall. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Hydrangea

Grand flowering shrubs, admirably adapted for border planting either as specimen plants or in masses. A moist, fertile soil with full or partial sun is best adapted to their requirements.

Arborescens grandiflora. *Snowball Hydrangea.* This new variety is one of the finest American shrubs. Pure white, resembling *H. otaksa* in form. Large plants, 50 cts. each.

Paniculata. *Panicled Hydrangea.* A very hardy, tall shrub from Japan. Flowers creamy white with numerous rays, borne in large upright panicles, 6 to 12 inches long, which change to tones of rose and purple. Charming when massed. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Paniculata grandiflora. *Large-flowered Hydrangea.* Undoubtedly one of the most popular and showy shrubs in cultivation. Flowers creamy white when fully developed, soon assuming tones of rose and bronze on the exposed sides. When cut, will last in excellent condition for many weeks. This shrub requires severe pruning in early spring to insure the largest flower trusses. Massed planting of this shrub are very effective and are easily cared for.

1½ to 2 feet.....	Each	\$0 50
2 to 3 feet.....		75
3 to 4 feet, standard or tree form.....		1 00
4 to 5 feet, standard or tree form.....		2 00

Hypericum · St. John's-Wort

Prolificum. A stout, dense shrub reaching a height of 5 feet. Glossy dark green foliage; yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Aureum. Showy shrub, 3 feet high. Foliage leathery, bluish green; the flowers are bright yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Ilex · Deciduous Holly

Verticillata. *Black Alder, or Winterberry.* The brilliant scarlet berries resemble the fruit of the Christmas Holly. The flowers of some plants are pistillate, others staminate, so groupings should be large to insure a good display of berries. We have a splendid source of supply and can quote collected plants in quantity. Nursery-grown plants, 1½ to 2 foot clumps, 75 cts.

Ligustrum

Deciduous Privet

These magnificent shrubs are extensively used for hedges and sometimes in the shrubbery. Hardy, vigorous, and grow in a diversity of soils. They stand clipping and shearing well.

Amurense. *Amoor River Privet.* One of the best hedge plants because of its extreme hardiness. Dark green, lustrous foliage, nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles.

1½ to 2 ft.....	Each	100	\$0 25	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.....		35	25	00

Ibota. *Chinese Privet.* A large shrub with gracefully arching branches. Used extensively on account of its hardiness and indifference to abuse. Thrives better in shade than many other shrubs; excellent as a hedge plant. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers white in numerous nodding clusters. Fruit black with a bloom.

1½ to 2 feet.....	Each	100	\$0 25	\$20 00
2 to 3 feet.....		35	25	00

Ovalifolium. *California Privet.* Leaves dark green and glossy, broad, and firm. Flowers white in upright panicles. This is the most popular hedge plant. Height 8 to 12 feet.

2 to 3 feet.....	100	1,000	\$6 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 feet.....			10 00	80 00

Lindera

Benzoin. *Spice Bush.* A hardy shrub thriving best in moist, loamy soil. Very attractive as specimens or for massing on the banks of streams or margins of woods and thrives best in moist, loamy soils. In addition to nursery-grown plants, we can supply carefully collected material in large quantities. Nursery-grown plants, 2½ to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Handsome, upright shrubs with showy flowers and bright fruit. Most of the species are very hardy. While they are indifferent to soils, nearly all prefer sunny situations. Invaluable for border and mass plantings. Other species are described under "Vines."

Fragrantissima. *Early Fragrant Honeysuckle.* A shrub from China, 6 to 8 feet high. Spreading branches. Bright green leaves persisting to midwinter. Flowers creamy white or light yellow; deliciously fragrant. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Maackii. *Maack's Lonicera.* Upright growth to a height of 15 feet. Leaves bright green fading yellow. Flowers white. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Morrowii. *Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.* Dark green leaves and small white flowers changing to yellow. Red fruit in August which lasts a long while. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Ruprechtiana. *Manchurian Honeysuckle.* Grows 8 to 12 feet high with broadly lanceolate, dark green leaves whitened underneath with fine down. Native of Manchuria. Flowers pure white changing to yellow, opening in late spring. Showy fruit, red or yellow. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Tatarica. *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* A large shrub with spreading branches. Flowers pink in great profusion in late spring. Fruit red or orange in summer, lasting until autumn. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50 | 4 to 5 feet.....\$0 75

Tatarica alba. *White Tartarian Honeysuckle.* A white-flowering form. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$0 50 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75

Refer to section Climbing Vines for other varieties of Honeysuckle.

Myrica

Cerifera. *Wax Myrtle, or Candleberry.* Hardy shrubs with waxy berries. Thrive in light soils fully exposed to the sun. We can supply in addition to nursery-grown plants, large collected clumps for extensive plantings. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Gale. *Sweet Gale.* Dwarf; hardy; fragrant foliage; brownish green flowers in March. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Philadelphus

Syringa, or Mock Orange

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs, justly called "grand shrubs," which add beauty, grace, and perfume to our gardens. They have showy, fragrant flowers in spring and early summer. Any well-drained soil is suited to their requirements.

Avalanche. Hybrid. Slender, arching branches of graceful habit; snow-white flowers in great abundance. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Bouquet Blanc. Hybrid. Of vigorous, upright growth. Almost double flowers produced in dense clusters, the effect being not unlike the Japanese Snow-ball. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Coronarius. *Common Mock Orange.* A hardy shrub 8 to 10 feet tall, with upright, arching branches. Native of Europe. Flowers white and fragrant and borne in great profusion. Foliage light green. 3 to 4 feet, 50c. ea.

Coronarius nana aurea. *Golden Mock Orange.* A dwarf form with golden foliage; retains its color all summer. Each

1½ to 2½ feet..\$0 50 | 2½ to 3 feet.....\$0 75



Philadelphus virginale

Philadelphus, continued

Gordonianus. *Gordon's Mock Orange.* A large shrub with spreading branches; 8 to 10 feet tall. Produces its white flowers in great racemes later than most other varieties. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Grandiflorus. *Large-flowered Mock Orange.* Similar to the above. Very showy flowers, white and very large. Each

3 to 4 feet\$0 50
4 to 5 feet\$0 75

Lemoinei. Hybrid. A very showy and floriferous shrub of garden origin. Flowers white in short racemes, very fragrant, literally covering the branches. Height 4 to 6 feet. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Virginale. Hybrid. New and the best of Lemoine's raising. Vigorous and tall; flowers in dense clusters, large and double; pure white. One of the finest introductions of late years. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1 each.

Prunus

Dwarf Flowering Plum

Triloba. *Double-flowering Plum.* A small shrub, native of China, with double pink or rose-colored flowers appearing just before the leaves unfold; hardy. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75
5 to 6 feet, standards..... 5 00

Potentilla · Cinquefoil

Fruticosa. *Shrubby Cinquefoil.* An erect, much-branched shrub with shreddy bark. Flowers yellow, very numerous, and produced all summer. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.



A mass planting of *Spiraea*

Rhodora

Canadensis (Rhododendron). A low, deciduous shrub, 1 to 2 feet tall, growing naturally from Canada to New Jersey. Leaves pale green, glaucous on the underside. Flowers in various shades of rose and purple, profusely borne in clusters before the leaves appear. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

Rhodotypos • White Kerria

Kerrioides. White Kerria. A very handsome shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Leaves bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, appearing in late spring. Berries retained all winter.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	\$0 50
3 to 4 feet	75

Rhus • Sumac

Aromatica (canadensis). Sweet-scented Sumac. A much-branched, spreading shrub 2 to 4 feet tall. Flowers yellow. Fruit bright red with short, silky hairs. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Cotinus. Smoke Tree. A large shrub, native of Europe and Asia. Flowers pale purple, borne in loose panicles. In autumn, the foliage assumes brilliant tones of red and yellow. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Copallina. Dwarf Mountain or Upland Sumac. A small tree, or more frequently, a shrub. Leaves dark green and lustrous, fading in autumn with tones of ruddy brown. Fruiting panicles bright red by early autumn. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Typhina laciniata. Cut-leaf or Staghorn Sumac. A tall-growing form with fern-like foliage and hairy stems. Pale green leaves changing in autumn to brilliant tones of scarlet, crimson and purple. Fruit similar to *R. copallina*. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Robinia • Rose Acacia

Hispida. Rose Acacia or Sweet-Pea Shrub. Usually 3 to 4 feet tall; bristly and hairy. Flowers rose-colored, very showy; in loose, nodding racemes. Very graceful foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Rubus • Bramble

Odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. Hardy, vigorous shrub, 5 to 6 feet tall, with large green leaves and clusters of beautiful pink or purple fragrant blossoms all summer. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Sambucus • Elder

Canadensis. American Elder. A hardy, sturdy shrub growing 6 to 10 feet tall. Green leaves; white flowers in flat cymes; fragrant, opening in early summer. Fruit very profuse; black, ripening in August and September. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Racemosa (pubens). Redberried Elder. White flowers in large, pyramidal cymes. Berries red, ripening in early summer. Height 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Spiraea

A large group of showy, free-flowering shrubs of inestimable value. Among them may be found those that bloom in early spring and at periods from midsummer up to frost. They thrive best in moist, fertile soil, preferring sunny exposures.

Arguta. Hybrid Snow Garland. Remarkably floriferous and showy shrubs. Leaves narrow and pale green, fading with tones of yellow and orange. Flowers small and pure white in early spring. Height 4 to 5 feet. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Billiardii. Billiard's Spirea. Hardy, upright, with brownish branches. 4 to 5 feet tall. Leaves bright green; flowers pink in long, dense panicles in summer. Splendid for cut-flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Callosa alba. Dwarf White Spirea, or Fortune's White. A low, dense shrub with stiff, upright branches. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters in summer. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Spirea. Flowers bright, rosy crimson disposed in dense corymbs. Very floriferous all summer. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each.

Spiræa, continued

Opulifolia. *Ninebark.* Tall, spreading, often arching branches. Leaves bright green and lustrous. Flowers whitish in early summer in numerous clusters along the branches. The pods bright red, contrasting strongly with the foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Opulifolia aurea. *Golden Ninebark.* A striking variety with bright yellow leaves changing in summer to a beautiful bronzy yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Prunifolia fl.-pl. *Bridal Wreath.* Handsome, with very showy, double white flowers in early spring. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Reevesii. *Reeves' Spirea.* Tall growing; large, double, pure white flowers in late spring. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Salicifolia. *Willow-leaved Spirea.* A native shrub with long, pointed leaves and rose-colored flowers in June and July. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Thunbergii. *Snow Garland, or Thunberg's Spirea.* A beautiful shrub with numerous slender branches forming a dense, feathery bush 3 to 4 feet tall. Flowers white in early spring, covering the plant as with a mantle of snow. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$0 50 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75

Tomentosa. *Steeplebush, or Hardback.* Foliage green, coated with yellowish or gray down. Flower-spikes pink. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Vanhouttei. *Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath.* A grand, arching shrub of garden origin. Leaves dark green. Flowers white in numerous umbels in late spring. Each

2 to 3 feet\$0 50 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75

Stephanandra

Flexuosa. A beautiful shrub 4 feet high, with drooping or arching branches. White feathery flowers and pretty coloring in foliage in fall. 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Symphoricarpos

Coral Berry; Snowberry

Racemosa. *Snowberry.* A very graceful shrub with slender branches and white or pinkish flowers in loose racemes in summer. Berries white, in showy, profuse clusters. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Vulgaris (orbiculatus). *Coral Berry.* Leaves dark green, tinged with purplish red when young. Flowers greenish red. The purplish red berries which remain on the branches all winter, color early in the fall. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Syringa · Lilac

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs with showy, fragrant flowers in early spring and summer. They are among the most popular and beautiful flowering plants and thrive in almost any fertile soil with moderate moisture.

Japonica. *Japanese Lilac.* Eventually forms a small pyramidal tree or tall shrub with broad leaves, bearing yellowish white flowers in large panicles in late June or July. Standards only, 4 to 4½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Persica. *Persian Lilac.* A graceful shrub with slender branches, attaining a height of 8 feet. Native of Persia. Leaves rich green. Flowers pale lilac in broad panicles 3 to 4 inches long, opening in late spring. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Villosa. *Himalayan Lilac.* Upright shrub with stout branches, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet. Native of the Himalayas. Leaves bright green. Flowers pinkish in immense panicles, expanding in late spring. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Vulgaris. *Common Purple Lilac.* Large, upright shrub with heart-shaped, bright green leaves. Flowers deliciously fragrant, shades of lilac-blue and purple. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75

4 to 5 feet.....1 00

Vulgaris alba. *Common White Lilac.* The old popular white variety similar to the preceding, differing only in point of color. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Syringa—Named Varieties

Charles X. A strong, rapid grower; trusses rather loose; color reddish purple; single. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Mme. C. Perier. The finest double white Lilac; individual flowers and truss are of immense size; fine for cutting. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Marie Legraye. Creamy white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit; one of the most popular white varieties. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Vaccinium

Corymbosum. *Swamp Huckleberry, or High-Bush Huckleberry.* Widely distributed from Canada to the Gulf. Green foliage on much-branched, close-growing shrubs. Flowers white or pinkish. Fruit dark blue and edible. Very fine for massing on wet ground. We can supply carload lots. Each

3 to 3½ feet.....\$1 00

3½ to 4 feet.....1 50

Collected plants, price on application.

Viburnum

Arrow-Wood, or High-Bush Cranberry

Hardy shrubs with showy flowers and foliage. Attractive not only when in blossom, but many species produce large clusters of bright or glistening berries and the foliage assumes brilliant and intense color tones in autumn. Thrives best in moist soils in sunny locations.

Acerifolium. *Maple-leaved Viburnum.* Grows 3 to 5 feet high, with upright, slender branches. Bright green leaves fading to handsome purple in fall. Flowers creamy white in flat clusters in late spring. Fruit dark purple. 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Cassinoides. *Witbe Rod.* A free-flowering native shrub of upright habit found growing along our watersides, for which purpose it is unexcelled. Although at home in moist locations, it does well in the open shrub border. Creamy white flowers in broad, flat clusters followed by pink fruits which change to dark blue. Foliage



Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac)



Viburnum Carlesii

Viburnum, continued

is beautiful red and purple later in the season. We can supply fine, collected specimens in carload lots.

Each
Nursery-grown plants, 3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75
4 to 5 feet..... 1 00

Carlesii. *Sweet-scented Snowball.* A rarely beautiful variety, bearing small clusters of delicate pinkish white flowers with a most exquisite perfume. It is a much-branched, spreading shrub, reaching a height of 4 feet and has dull green foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2 each.

Dentatum. *Arrow-wood.* Handsome, bushy shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall. Leaves heart-shaped, bright green, fading with tones of rich purple and red. Profuse; flat clusters of white flowers in late spring. Berries blue-black.

Each Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50 | 4 to 5 feet.....\$0 75

Lantana. *Wayfaring Tree.* Grows 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves heart-shaped, wrinkled, dark green above and downy beneath. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters usually. Berries bright red changing to black. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Lentaño. *Sheepberry.* The foliage is a light, glossy green; flowers creamy white and fragrant. Fruit black. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Opulus. *High-Bush Cranberry.* A shrub 8 to 10 feet high with spreading branches. Leaves bright green. Flowers white in flat clusters in late spring and early summer. Berries showy, bright scarlet, persisting all winter. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Opulus nanum. *Dwarf Cranberry Bush.* A very dwarf, compact shrub. Specimens. Each
1½ ft.....\$0 75 | 2½ to 3 feet.....\$1 50

Opulus sterile. *Common Snowball.* Hardy shrubs with showy flowers produced in large globular clusters. All the flowers are sterile and appear in spring. This old shrub has maintained its popularity for many years, and deservedly so.

Each
2 to 3 feet.....\$0 50 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75

Plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* The choicest of its class. Pure white, ball-shaped clusters of flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Viburnum, continued

Tomentosum. *Single Japanese Snowball.* Leaves dark green with bronzy margins. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters. Berries red, changing to bluish black. A very attractive shrub that should be included in every planting of any size. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Weigela (Diervilla)

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs of spreading habit, thriving best in moist, loamy soil, and producing in late spring and early summer great masses of showy flowers.

Amabilis (D. florida). *Rose-colored Weigela.* A free-flowering shrub, 6 feet tall, with numerous spreading branches. Leaves dark green. Flowers rose-colored, large, and showy. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Amabilis candida. Similar to the above, except in point of color. This is the best white, flowering more or less throughout the season. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Hybrida, Eva Rathke. Very floriferous, growing about 5 to 6 feet high. Flowers large; bright, ruby-carmine. A general favorite.

Each
1½ feet.....\$0 50 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75

Rosea. The commonest and a favorite, with rosy pink flowers in June. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Rosea nana variegata. *Variegated Weigela.* This is a variegated form of the above, enriching the collection of the fancy-colored foliage group. It is dwarf; the leaves variegated with white. Flowers white or slightly suffused with rose. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Xanthorrhiza

Apiifolia. *Shrubby Yellow-Root.* A low, dense-growing shrub with handsome compound leaves which assume rich tints during the autumn months. Can be used successfully under trees where the shade is dense, but thrives well in the exposed places. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each. Special quotations where quantity is desired.

Yucca

Adam's Needle

Filamentosa. A magnificently ornamental hardy subject, with broad, sword-like foliage, bearing branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, bell-shaped flowers during June and July. Strong clumps, 50 cts. each; extra large, 75 cts. each.



Weigela rosea

Hardy Vines and Climbing Plants

Actinidia · Silver Vine

Polygama (arguta). *Dark-leaved Silver Vine.* A very strong-growing vine from Japan, with dark green, lustrous, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers white, with dark purple anthers, produced in nodding clusters in early summer. Fruit yellow. Strong plants, \$1 each.

Akebia

Quinata. *Five-leaved Akebia.* A very ornamental and graceful vine. Flowers rosy-purple, produced in axillary racemes in late spring or early summer. Spicy, cinnamon odor. Fruit, dark purple. Dainty and desirable. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Ampelopsis (Parthenocissus)

Deciduous Creeper

Quinquefolia. *Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper.* A high-climbing vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Leaves bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and scarlet. Berries blue. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Quinquefolia Engelmannii. *Engelmann's Virginia Creeper.* An improved form of the above but stronger and more robust, having larger foliage. Very desirable. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Veitchii. *Japanese or Boston Ivy.* A graceful vine, closely clinging to walls by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Leaves glossy green, coloring brilliantly in autumn. Berries blue. This is undoubtedly the best vine for covering walls and stonework. Prune close to the ground when planting. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.



Flowers of *Bignonia radicans*

Aristolochia · Dutchman's Pipe

Sipho (macrophylla). A grand, tropical-looking hardy vine producing a splendid shade. Leaves very broad and large; bright green. Flowers purplish and yellow-green, resembling a Dutch tobacco pipe.

	Each	Doz.
Strong plants.....	\$1 00	\$10 00

Bignonia

Tecoma, or Trumpet Vine

Radicans. *Scarlet Trumpet Vine.* This is our native species, bearing vivid scarlet flower-clusters from July to September. Grows very high and rapidly. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Sanguinea præcox. This is a desirable acquisition where winters are not too severe. Large, brilliant dark purple trusses of flowers. Very handsome. 50 cts. each.

Celastrus · Bittersweet

Orbiculatus. *Oriental Bittersweet.* A rapid-climbing plant with orange-yellow flowers and crimson seeds; first-class for trellises. 75 cts. each.

Scandens. *American Bittersweet.* A native climbing vine. Capsules orange-yellow with crimson arils, persisting throughout the winter. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Clematis

Paniculata. *Japanese Clematis, or Virgin's Bower.* A vigorous climber from Japan with long stems; well adapted for covering purposes. Flowers white and fragrant; profusely borne in terminal panicles practically covering the upper portions of the vines in late summer and early fall. Fine. Should be used wherever vines are desired. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Extra-heavy, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

The Large-flowering Clematis

Prices for all varieties, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double white; fragrant.

Henry. Large-flowering white. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

Jackmannii. Velvety purple. Free flowering. The most popular variety.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Beautiful satiny pink.

Ramona. Light blue; very fine.

Sieboldii. Blue; very pretty.

Ville de Lyon. New. Very large, wine-red flowers.

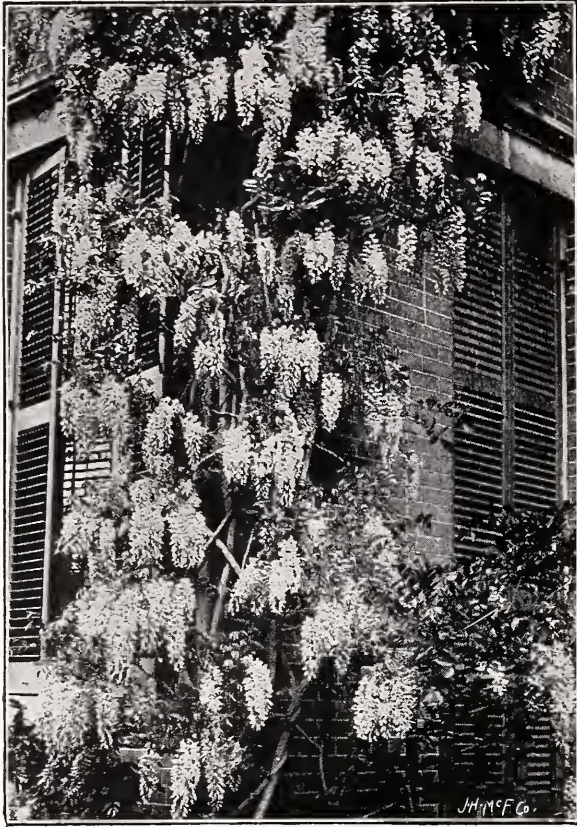
Euonymus

The Climbing Euonymus

Arborescens (vegeta). *Evergreen Euonymus.* An evergreen species with large, rounded, glossy leaves. It clings to rocks, walls and trees for which it makes a splendid cover but if given no support, it forms good-sized clumps which are very pretty in the broad-leaved evergreen group. A very valuable acquisition. 50c. ea.

Carrierei. Low-growing, with spreading branches and shiny green leaves. Strong, pot-grown plants. 50 cts. each.

Minima (Kewensis). Evergreen. A very neat variety of recent introduction. Very small, dark green leaves with a white midrib. Clings closely to any object and is very valuable as a rock-plant and ground-cover. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. Large, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Wistaria sinensis

Euonymus, continued

Radicans. *Climbing Euonymus.* A good vine from Japan with small, rich green, persistent foliage. Being of rather slow growth, it is adapted to covering low walls. It is sometimes used as a hedging, like boxwood, and can be clipped. This treatment does not injure the plant. Large plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Radicans fol. var. *Variiegated Climbing Euonymus.* A form of the foregoing, the leaves variegated with silvery white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Hedera · Ivy

Helix. *English Ivy.* Dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100; extra-large, from pots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Lonicera Climbing Honeysuckle

Prices of all varieties, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100

Halliana. *Hall's Honeysuckle.* A rampant, nearly evergreen climber with stems 12 to 15 feet long. Flowers white, changing to yellow; deliciously fragrant; borne in great profusion in summer and occasionally in the autumn. One of the best for trellises and ground-cover.

Henryi. Half evergreen climber, excellent for trellises or as ground-cover; flowers long, dull, purplish or yellowish red.

Reticulata aurea. *Variiegated Honeysuckle.* Very hardy, vigorous, and showy vine; variegated yellow and green.

Sempervirens. *Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle.* A high-climbing variety with stems 10 to 15 feet long. Flowers scarlet, 2 inches long, profuse and very showy; followed by scarlet berries.

Periploca · Silk Vine

Græca. Twining stems, 20 to 30 feet long, clothed with numerous large, dark green and glossy leaves. Flowers brownish purple inside the margins, reverse side greenish. Borne in loose, long-stemmed cymes. 75 cts. each.

Wistaria

Floribunda brachybotrys. A short-clustered Japanese species with purple flowers and silky leaflets. 1 1/2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Multijuga. Japanese Wistaria. A vigorous, tall-growing vine with bright green foliage, widely cultivated in Japan but of Chinese origin. Flowers light purple, in drooping racemes from 1 to 3 feet long. Extra-large plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Sinensis (Glycine sinensis). *Chinese Wistaria.* Rapid growing, with handsome foliage and flowers. Flowers pea-shaped, purplish, profusely borne in drooping clusters 7 to 12 inches long, opening in mid-spring. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Sinensis alba (Glycine sinensis alba). A pure white form of the above. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.



Lonicera Halliana



Rose Garden where all varieties are tested before being sent to our customers

Hardy Roses

Of all the plants that are grown in the garden, none give as much pleasure and satisfaction as does the Rose. The Hybrid Tea Roses supply an abundance of flowers all summer; the Climbing Roses make a luxuriant growth and give a wealth of beauty during the early summer; while the Hybrid Perpetuals still make June the month of Roses because of the tremendous amount of large fragrant blooms they produce at that time.

There is hardly a garden that will fail to produce good Roses of some kind. In the following lists will be found the cream of the Rose varieties—the sorts that have proved most successful in the American climate.

Where and How to Grow Roses

In order to have Roses thrive, plant them in a position exposed to the sun all day, but which is protected from severe winds; that does not get the drip from house eaves, and that is not robbed of moisture by tree roots. Roses will thrive in any well-drained soil that is "sweet," having an alkaline reaction. A little lime will insure soil sweetness. Spade the ground deeply, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted stable-manure, for Roses are gross feeders. If manure is not available, decayed vegetable matter, such as rotten leaves, will serve equally well. Before smoothing the ground, scatter three or four handfuls of bone-meal over each square yard, raking it into the soil.

Planting. Nursery-grown Roses, like our hardy dormant stock, must be set in the ground just as soon as the earth is sufficiently dry to work. This enables them to become established, make a strong growth, and produce an abundance of bloom the first season. We ship these Roses early in April, which will be in ample time for planting. We can ship earlier, if desired, to sections where earlier planting is possible.

Summer Cultivation. Cultivate the ground about the Roses once a week or after each rain, in order to conserve the soil-moisture. Should there be a drought, water the ground thoroughly and stir the surface soil as soon as the earth is dry enough. If manure is available, watering weekly with manure water will help the plants wonderfully.

Insects and Diseases. Dust the Roses frequently with a sulphur dusting mixture. Use nine parts of regular dusting sulphur, which can be secured from seed-stores, and one part of powdered arsenate

of lead. Mix them thoroughly before applying with a dust-gun. This combination will control all the chewing insects, except the Rose chafer, as well as black-spot and mildew.

In selecting varieties for propagation and sale, we have, with very few exceptions, selected those with disease-resistant foliage. Exceptions to this rule are few and these are nearly disease-resistant. However, we recommend that all the bushes be dusted to prevent mildew.

For sucking insects, such as the aphids and the leaf-hoppers, spray, when the insects first appear, with any of the tobacco extracts, following the manufacturer's directions carefully. To insure sticking and spreading, add one ounce of soap to each gallon of the diluted material.

The Rose scale is easily controlled by spraying with an oil spray, such as Scalecide or Sunoco spraying oil, in late spring, just before growth starts.

The best remedy we can suggest for the Rose chafer is arsenate of lead. To one gallon of water add two ounces of powdered arsenate of lead and two tablespoonfuls of cheap molasses. The sweetening is necessary to induce the beetle to eat the arsenate of lead.

Pruning. Without pruning, large, long-stemmed blooms cannot be grown. The Hybrid Perpetuals may be pruned just as early in the spring as the weather permits, removing all weak shoots and side growths and cutting back the remaining wood to two to eight eyes. The more severe the pruning, the larger the individual blooms. The Hybrid Teas and Teas are better pruned in April, after growth starts, when the weak and dead wood is more easily distinguished. Prune as recommended above, cutting back the weaker growing varieties the hardest and the strong-growing sorts not so severely as it will tend to produce blind wood. The Polyantha Roses need only the thinning out of the weaker shoots and a slight cutting back of the tips. The Climbing Roses require the removal of all wood two years old or older. This is best done after the plants are through blooming.

Winter Protection. Anyone can successfully grow Roses almost anywhere in the United States, provided one cares enough about them to go to a little extra trouble. The Hybrid Perpetuals are hardy without much covering throughout most of New England. However, they will thrive and bloom better if earth to the depth of 8 to 12 inches is banked up around the base of the canes. The extra-long canes should be cut back to about 3 feet, to prevent their swaying about in the high winter winds.

To carry Hybrid Teas through the winter requires more protection. The American Rose Annual gives many successful experiences. At Auburn, N. Y., the weak canes are removed, stakes with nails in them (to act as hooks) are driven into the ground, the canes bent over and held in place by the nails. After the ground freezes, the canes are covered with burlap. Farther north they may be successfully carried over by laying the canes down, covering them 8 to 10 inches deep with soil, over which a 2-foot layer of leaves is placed; brush, cornstalks or similar material are used to hold the leaves in place. Particularly tender varieties, like Los Angeles, have been very successfully grown outdoors in New England because the grower dug up the plants and buried them below frost-line during the winter.

The canes of the Climbing Roses, where they need protection, may be bundled together and wrapped in straw. Farther north, where they will not withstand the winters, they will come through with protection. Lay the canes down, putting about them a box filled with dry leaves from hardwood trees. A tight roof should be placed on the box, for if the leaves become wet the canes will rot. Should the canes be too stiff to bend over, drive a stake beside the plants, bending the canes down and tying them to it, then box as described.

Rose Gardens. If you are anticipating planting a large Rose garden, we urge you to consult an expert who is familiar with each variety, for there are so many things to consider, including how to use the different varieties and which will thrive in a particular locality or latitude.

We do not substitute. We accept orders only to the amount of the plants growing on our place. If, however, circumstances over which we have no control should reduce our stock, the varieties desired being no longer available, we will write to you, suggesting an equally good or better variety of the same color, but it will not be shipped to you until we have your permission. If you will allow the substitution, we ask that you so advise us when ordering.





PREMIER ROSE. See page 38



Cromwell Gardens Hardy Dormant Roses

These plants have been grown in such a manner as to produce vigorous, tenacious-to-life, 2-year-old plants that will adapt themselves to any climate they may be sent to, and will give, in return for the most ordinary care, a surprisingly large number of perfect blooms; they will not prove a disappointment.

They are hardy, budded plants, grown in the open, and have good root systems. We do not believe in, nor grow, own-root plants because, with very few exceptions, budded or grafted Roses are more easily established, make a better, stronger growth and are less subject to mildew and black-spot than own-root plants. All the great amateur rosarians plant only budded or grafted stock because they get better results. The cut-flower growers also use budded stock for the same reason. Moreover, the loss because of the failure of budded or grafted plants to become established is insignificant, while there is a very heavy loss in trying to establish own-root plants, some of which refuse to thrive.

The strong growth of budded plants insures a greater crop of bloom. These remarks, of course, refer to the Hybrid Tea, Tea, and Hybrid Perpetual Roses. The Hybrid Wichuraianas are such vigorous growers and prolific bloomers on their own roots that there would be no gain in budding them. Better plants than these are not offered by anyone.

After each variety we have given the number of blooms that one plant may be expected to produce in a single season, provided they are kept growing during the summer. We have also, in most instances, shown the number of eyes to leave when pruning, in order to secure the maximum amount of good blooms.

Unless otherwise noted, the price of all Dormant Roses is 90 cts. each, 3 for \$2.50, \$9 per doz.
Delivery March 15th and later.

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Roses

The ideal Rose plant for outdoor gardens is grafted on a life-giving stock that will make strong root-growth below ground, thus insuring a vigorous development of wood above ground.

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Roses are grafted on seedling Multiflora japonica stocks in the greenhouse two winters before their sale, grown in 4- or 4½-inch pots, and held cold and dormant during the winter preceding shipment. They are well established, all ready to put in the ground and start growth. They will bloom in a short time because there has been no setback from the transplanting, nor have they lost any feeding-roots.

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Roses are different from the ordinary pot-grown sorts: they do not have heavy roots twisted into pots, but have a potful of fibrous roots, ready to produce a free growth in a shorter time than field-grown plants.

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Roses will be ready to ship as soon as weather conditions permit planting, but we advise avoiding the late frosts by planting after April 20.



Why We Graft on Multiflora Japonica Stock

There is only one reason—Multiflora japonica is the *best stock*, therefore we use it. It is ideal because of its wonderful fibrous root-system; it promotes a more vigorous, healthier growth; the plants grafted on it are more easily established in the garden; and there is less loss from plants grafted on it than with other stocks, or when own-root plants are used; it seldom suckers—you will not have to dig and cut off the thorny suckers that start up from the roots of most budded Roses. Practically all the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, and Tea Roses make a better growth and produce more bloom when grafted on Multiflora japonica stock.

We have had many years of Rose experience, and have learned from satisfied customers that the type of plant we grow is the kind that gives satisfaction. Not all budded, field-grown stock will live—there is an unavoidable loss, caused by the difficulty in filling orders when both the planting-date and the shipping-date of the order are identical. With this Ideal type, we can ship a perfect plant at any time—one that will live and bloom. Because of its heavy fibrous root-system and smaller size, the customer's express charges are less than are the carrying charges on a pot-grown field plant. It is a better article in a smaller package for less money.

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Roses, continued

To summarize the Rose industry, as applied to outdoor Roses: We find too many varieties have been grown; that many of the "just-as-good" type in commerce are not worth the waste of labor and printer's ink their introduction has caused. We shall further reduce the number of Rose varieties that we grow in 1925; the reduction will be to a common-sense standard that will be noteworthy.

We shall grow 100,000 plants for 1925, not less than 5,000 plants of a variety. All will be grafted on Multiflora japonica stock and grown in the Ideal size only—4½-inch pots. The varieties have already been chosen and grafted. They will include only those which, by trial by the true garden enthusiast, have proved to be bloom-producers, and which, by our experience, we know are loved by the public. They are sorts that we can grow into real plants by ordinary care; they are sorts which you, with ordinary care, can grow and receive a real crop of bloom as your reward. Are we right? Think it over!

As a guide to the number of blooms one plant may be expected to produce, provided the cultural directions given on page 27 have been reasonably closely observed, we have taken from the bloom records of Rose-Test Gardens, as reported in the "American Rose Annual," the number of blooms produced and inserted them after the descriptions.

PRICES OF IDEAL SIZE, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, 75 cts. each,
3 for \$2, \$7.50 per doz.

DESCRIPTION OF ABBREVIATIONS OF CLASSIFICATION OF VARIETIES

HP., Hybrid Perpetual; HT., Hybrid Tea; T., Tea; Per., Pernetiana; Ben., Bengal.

The Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

These are, in many ways, the most satisfactory Roses to grow. While not quite so hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, their all-summer blooming habit more than pays for the necessary protection one should give them over winter. Their wondrous colors, varying from white through every imaginable shade of pink to deepest maroon, have recently been augmented by the Pernetianas, producing blooms with wonderful coppery shadings, the result of the introduction of Austrian Brier blood in the Hybrid Teas.



Miss Cynthia Forde. See page 36

White

Angelus. HT. Large, long-pointed buds that open to full white blooms, with high creamy centers, are borne on long, strong stems. A very satisfactory Rose under glass, and judging from its parentage, should give excellent results as a garden plant. Ideal size only.

Double White Killarney. HT. Very similar to Killarney, from which it is a sport. Perfectly shaped, large, long-pointed buds opening to large fragrant blooms of pure white, borne on long stems. Plant a vigorous grower; must be protected from mildew. A free bloomer—25 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. HT. An old favorite Rose of many years' standing. Large, very double, sweetly fragrant, creamy white flowers borne on long stems. The plants make a moderate growth and are extremely hardy, being well adapted to the New England climate. An abundant, continuous bloomer until frost—35 to 45 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Eleventh on the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Bush Rose list. Ideal size and Dormant.

Mme. Jules Bouche. HT. A magnificent variety declared by that eminent rosarian, Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., to be the best light-colored garden Rose. The large, long-pointed buds open to full, high-centered white blooms, shaded pink, borne on long, strong stems. The upright, vigorous plants have bronzy, leathery, disease-resistant foliage, and few thorns. A continuous bloomer till frost—50 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant



COLUMBIA ROSE, See page 34



Lady Alice Stanley. See page 35

White Tea Roses, continued

Molly Sharman-Crawford. T. Medium-sized, long-pointed, delicately greenish white buds, opening to full, dazzling white blooms, with high centers, having excellent keeping qualities. Plant a moderate grower with dwarf habit. A free, continuous bloomer—25 flowers. Prune to 4 buds. Ideal size only.

Mrs. John Cook. HT. Named in honor of his wife by the originator, the veteran rosarian, John Cook. Large, deep cup-shaped, but long-pointed, exquisitely fragrant flowers of white, suffused with delicate pink, the pink being more in evidence during cooler weather. The large flaky petals are of splendid texture and well rounded form. An unusually vigorous plant, branching continually from the base. Large leathery foliage. A free bloomer—25 or more flowers a season. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.

Panama. HT. Long-pointed, medium-sized pink buds, opening to large, globular, double, slightly fragrant blooms of dainty peach-pink with reverse of petals creamy-white. Plant is a moderate grower of bushy habit, with disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer—25 flowers from June to September. Prune to 5 eyes. Silver Medal, American Rose Society. Ideal size only.

Be sure to specify when ordering whether you wish the dormant plants or the Ideal size.

Pink and Blended

Columbia. HT. A universal favorite of American origin. Large, fully double blooms of a pleasing shade of rose-pink, deepening as the flower matures, and borne on long, strong stems. The plant is vigorous and upright. A free, continuous bloomer—25 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

Commonwealth. HT. One of the newer Roses that will give much pleasure. Large, open, double deep pink blooms, borne on medium-long stems. Of upright, vigorous growth, with leathery, disease-resistant foliage and few thorns. An abundant, continuous bloomer—30 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. HT. One of the popular Roses, bearing, on long, strong stems, very large, decidedly fragrant, carmine-pink blooms, with silvery white reflex. Vigorous plants with dark green, leathery foliage that mildews slightly. A free bloomer until frost—30 to 40 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. In the American Rose Society's Referendum, it stood eleventh on the New England's "Favorite Dozen" Bush Rose list. Ideal size only.

Killarney Brilliant. HT. A charming Rose for any garden, and a sport of the very popular Killarney. The very large, brilliant pink flowers, almost crimson in sunshine, have a strong tea fragrance. An excellent cut-flower. A free bloomer—30 to 40 flowers from June till frost. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.



Lady Ursula. See page 35

Pink and Blended Tea Roses, continued

Killarney Queen. HT. Very large, semi-double, beautiful Tyrian rose or cerise-pink blooms, much brighter than Killarney, from which it is a sport, borne on long stems. A very vigorous grower, of bushy habit, with abundant, leathery, bronzy, disease-resistant foliage. A free intermittent bloomer till frost. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Konigin Carola. HT. The medium-sized, full, fragrant, satiny rose blooms, having the reverse of petals silvery white, are borne on long, strong stems. Plant makes a moderate growth of upright, bushy habit, with disease-resistant foliage. An abundant, intermittent bloomer—20 to 25 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.

La France. HT. The first hybrid Tea Rose, and still very popular and distinct because of its pleasing odor. Medium-sized, double, silvery pink flowers, with outside of petals bright pink. It is a strong grower and profuse bloomer, Captain Thomas reporting 67 blooms from a single plant in one season. Does best in poor, well-drained soil. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

La Tosca. HT. A desirable variety for garden decoration and hedges. The medium-sized, mildly fragrant blooms are silvery pink, shading deeper at center. Vigorous plants, with glossy foliage that mildews slightly. A profuse bloomer—55 to 60 flowers. For a large bloom, prune to 6 eyes. In midseason, the 3-foot, or more, canes should be cut back a foot or so to insure fall blooms; if grown for garden decoration and hedges, remove the dead wood only. Ideal size and Dormant.

Lady Alice Stanley. HT. One of the finest garden Roses, and one of the best for cut-flower use. Large ovoid buds, opening to large, full, fragrant blooms, with petals deep coral-rose outside, pale flesh inside, flushed slightly deeper pink, borne on medium-long, strong stems. Vigorous growing, upright, bushy plants with few thorns. Abundant, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer—30 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

Lady Ashtown. HT. A thoroughly dependable Rose. Large, long-pointed buds that open to very large, deep rose-pink, fragrant blooms shading yellow at base. Vigorous-growing, bushy plants with large glossy foliage. A free bloomer till frost—25 flowers. Prune to 4 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Lady Ursula. HT. One of the most decorative pink Roses. Large, slightly fragrant, flesh-pink flowers, borne singly or several together, on long, strong stems. Vigorous plants that bloom freely till frost—25 to 35 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Los Angeles. HT. One of the outstanding American Roses, and the first to receive the Grand Prize awarded by the Bagatelle Gardens. The very large, long-pointed buds open to full, fragrant, luminous-flame-pink blooms, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals, borne on medium-long normal stems. A moderate, intermittent bloomer—25 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. HT. A remarkably good all-round garden Rose, bearing large, full, double carmine-rose blooms, shaded salmon, deeper at the base. Very vigorous plants. A profuse, continuous bloomer till frost—50 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.



Los Angeles

Be sure to specify the type of plant wanted.

Pink and Blended Tea Roses, continued

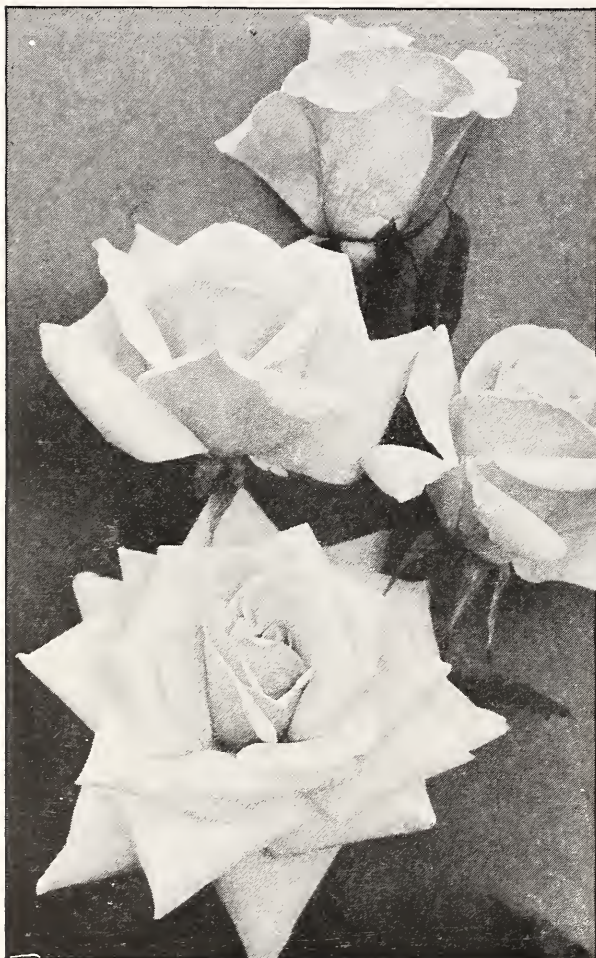
Mme. Butterfly. HT. One of the newer Roses, and a sport of Ophelia, with all the various colorings of that beautiful Rose intensified—a blending of bright pink, apricot, and gold. A vigorous plant, and a profuse bloomer till frost if kept growing—50 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Portland, Ore., revels in the abundant bloom of this Rose every summer, for thousands of plants border its streets. The unusually beautiful flowers are satiny pink, with brighter center, have a distinctive fragrance, and are borne on long stems. Plants vigorous, upright, bushy, with disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer—about 40 flowers. Prune to 4 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Miss Cynthia Forde. HT. A very desirable garden Rose. The medium to large, full blooms are deep brilliant rose-pink, shading to an attractive light rosy pink, are delightfully fragrant, and borne on long, strong stems. A vigorous plant with disease-resistant foliage. Free bloomer—25 to 30 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant. See illustration, page 32.

Mme. Jules Grolez. HT. This is a very desirable garden Rose. The sweetly fragrant, medium-sized, deep rose-pink blooms are borne on good stems in profusion until frost—40 to 50 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

Mme. Segond Weber. HT. Mildly tea fragrant, full, cupped rosy salmon blooms of nearly perfect



Mme. Butterfly



Pharisaer. See page 38

shape, borne on medium-long, strong stems. Plant of moderately strong growth and dwarf upright habit, with large dark green foliage which is only slightly susceptible to disease. An abundant, continuous bloomer—35 to 45 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

Montgomery's Priscilla. HT. One of the most perfect Roses, introduced by us in 1922. Very large, beautiful, rose-pink blooms, borne by vigorous plants in great profusion—50 flowers over a long season. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. This delightful Rose, a sport of Radianee introduced by us, has become exceedingly popular. It is one of the best garden Roses grown. Very beautiful, large, full, open blooms of lovely shell-pink on salmon background. More superior in growth to Radianee and as profuse a bloomer—50 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. HT. Unusually large, slightly fragrant, globular flowers of soft pearly blush, shaded salmon, the outside of the petals clear vermilion-rose, shading lighter. The waved margins of the petals produce a full bloom effect when first opening. Plants vigorous growers of upright habit, with disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer—20 to 25 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe. HT. An unusual Rose because of its color. The originator describes its very large blooms as a bright "sweet-pea mauve." Vigorous plants and profuse bloomers. Ideal size only.

Ophelia. HT. One of the most fragrant Hybrid Teas and one of the most beautiful for cut-flower use. The medium-sized, salmon-pink blooms, shaded rose, are borne on long, stiff stems, and are not affected by the hot summer weather. The vigorous,



Top, RED RADIANCE; Middle, MRS. CHARLES BELL; Lower, RADIANCE

Pink and Blended Tea Roses, continued

upright plants have leathery, disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer all summer—40 to 45 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. First in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Roses in the American Rose Society's recent referendum. Ideal size and Dormant.

Pharisaer. HT. An unusually attractive Rose. The long-pointed buds open to large, full, double, rosy white flowers, shading to silvery salmon, and having a high center. A hardy, vigorous plant with an abundance of bloom—40 to 50 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Premier. HT. Large, long-pointed buds, opening to full, globular, fragrant, double, deep rose-pink blooms on medium-long stems. Plants of medium growth, furnished with large, leathery, disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer—40 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. See illustration in full color on page 29. Ideal size only.

Radiance. HT. One of the most wonderful American Roses. Large, full, light silvery flesh to salmon-pink blooms, with high centers. Plant vigorous, of upright habit, furnished with abundant, leathery, disease-resistant foliage. A profuse bloomer until frost—50 to 65 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Third in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Roses in the American Rose Society's recent referendum. Ideal size and Dormant.

Souv. du President Carnot. HT. Unusual, both in color and shape, and one of the better light-colored Roses, particularly for cut-flowers. Large, mildly fragrant, full blooms of flesh-color, shaded white. The easily grown plants make a moderate growth, have disease-resistant foliage, and are free bloomers—30 to 35 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

William R. Smith. HT. A noteworthy American variety with medium-sized, creamy white flowers, suffused bright rosy pink, moderately fragrant, and borne on medium long, strong stems. A very vigorous, bushy plant, with leathery foliage. Blooms freely from June to frost—25 to 35 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Dormant only.



General MacArthur

Willowmere. HT. The large, long-pointed, earmine-coral-red buds, borne on long stems, open to very large, elongated, cupped-shaped blooms of a distinctive, rich shrimp-pink, tinted yellow in the center and shading to earmine-pink at the edges. Very vigorous, upright, bushy plants, with nearly disease-resistant foliage. A moderate continuous bloomer—20 to 25 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Red and Crimson

Crusader. HT. An excellent garden Rose, having big, double, slightly fragrant, rich velvety crimson blooms that open perfectly, borne on long strong stems. Plant a robust grower, of upright habit, with leathery, disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer. Ideal size only.

Ecarlate. HT. One of the best decorative garden Roses. Small to medium-sized, semi-double blooms of intense brilliant scarlet, with abundant, glossy foliage, only slightly subject to black spot. A very profuse bloomer all summer—100 or more flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

Etoile de France. HT. Due to its wonderful color and fragrance, this Rose gains new friends each year. The large, full, delightfully fragrant blooms are a velvety crimson, having centers of vivid cerise, and are borne on long and strong stems. A moderate, upright grower with bronzy, disease-resistant foliage. Free bloomer—25 to 35 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Francis Scott Key. HT. Very large globular red buds that open to big, full, very double glowing scarlet blooms with high centers, borne on long stems. A vigorous grower of upright habit, with abundant glossy leathery foliage, and a profusion of bloom till October. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

General MacArthur. HT. One of the very best all-round red Roses. Medium to large brilliant scarlet-ermson blooms, with a strong, enduring Hybrid Perpetual fragrance, and borne on long, strong stems. A fairly vigorous, upright grower with foliage only slightly subject to disease. A free bloomer—about 35 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

General-Superior Arnold Janssen. HT. One of the hardiest Hybrid Tea Roses. Large, long-pointed, firmly formed buds, carried erect on long, strong stems, and opening to full, deliciously fragrant, double blooms of glowing deep earmine. A tall, vigorous, compact bush of upright habit, with few thorns, and abundant, dark green, leathery foliage, slightly subject to mildew and black spot. A profuse bloomer till frost—50 to 75 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size only.

George C. Waud. HT. An excellent red cut-flower Rose. Its moderately fragrant, full, high-centered, orange-vermilion blooms are borne on long, strong stems; the color seldom blues. Plant has moderate, bushy, upright growth with nearly disease-resistant foliage. Continuous, free bloomer till fall—25 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Gruss an Teplitz. HT. The best tall, decorative Rose because of its immense amount of fragrant bloom and it is hardy anywhere in the United States. In the recent referendum conducted by the American Rose Society, it held sixth place in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Roses. The medium-sized,

Red and Crimson Tea Roses, continued

cup-shaped, semi-double, brilliant scarlet blooms are borne, several together, on fairly strong stems. A vigorous, upright, open grower, often 4 feet high, with attractive, bronzy, disease-resistant foliage. A profuse, continuous bloomer till fall, provided it is kept growing—100 to 200 flowers. Prune to 8 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Hadley. HT. A very good American variety having large, well-formed, rich, deep crimson blooms, with strong, lasting fragrance. Plant a strong grower of bushy habit. Continuous, free bloomer—25 to 30 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Gold Medal, American Rose Society. Ideal size and Dormant.

Hoosier Beauty. HT. A remarkable glowing crimson Rose, with darker shadings; blooms very large, open, borne several together on long stems. A vigorous-growing, branching plant, with soft, glossy foliage that must be protected from black spot. A free, continuous bloomer—25 to 35 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Laurent Carle. HT. This Rose thrives during the hot, dry summer weather. The large, very fragrant, brilliant, velvety carmine blooms are carried on long stems. Plant is a moderate grower of upright, open habit. Soft dark green foliage. A free, intermittent bloomer—30 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.

Milady. HT. Clear rosy red blooms, similar to Richmond, but richer in color in the buds, of medium size, moderately fragrant, very double, and borne on short stems. A strong grower and continuous, moderate bloomer—15 flowers. Prune to 4 eyes. Ideal size only.

Red-Letter Day. HT. A very useful bedding Rose of unusual merit, introduced by us in 1916. Brilliant, glowing, velvety scarlet-crimson buds that open to cactus-like, semi-double, satiny crimson-scarlet blooms of great beauty. Plant a very vigorous grower, with glaucous sage-green foliage that must be protected from black spot. A profuse, continuous bloomer till frost—60 flowers. Prune out dead wood only. Ideal size only.



Gruss an Teplitz. See page 38



Mrs. Aaron Ward. See page 40

Red Radiance. HT. Sport of Radiance. The very large fragrant blooms are clear cerise-red and borne on long, strong stems. Vigorous, upright, bushy plant with disease-resistant foliage. Blooms freely till frost. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Yellow, Orange, and Salmon

Duchess of Wellington. HT. One of the most dependable yellows—a favorite for many years. The spicily fragrant, semi-double blooms are intense saffron-yellow, stained rich crimson, later becoming a deep coppery yellow. The very vigorous, bushy plants have leathery, almost disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer—40 to 45 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Seventh in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Roses in the recent referendum of the American Rose Society. Ideal size and Dormant.

Golden Emblem. HT. An exceedingly beautiful Rose, surpassing Maréchal Niel in shape; a very dependable garden yellow. Perfectly shaped, large, golden yellow blooms, richer and deeper than Rayon d'Or, are borne by vigorous upright plants. An abundant, continuous bloomer till frost. Gold Medal, National Rose Society. Ideal size only.

Golden Ophelia. This new Rose has established a splendid reputation in England, and should prove an acquisition here. In color it is a bright yellow, shading to pale yellow at the edge of the petal. The flower is fragrant, not very double and very pretty when cut in the bud. Vigorous and robust in growth and unusually free in flowering. Ideal size and Dormant.

Harry Kirk. Deep sulphur-yellow, passing to a lighter shade at the petal margins. Growth robust. Enormous petals of unusual substance. With slight protection, has survived severe winters in this latitude. Ideal size and Dormant.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep golden yellow in color, the finest and most highly colored of all the yellow Roses. Ideal size and Dormant.

Lady Pirrie. HT. One of the very satisfactory garden Roses. Large, open, moderately fragrant blooms, of apricot-yellow, with the outside of petals a deep coppery reddish salmon; the color fades with



Yellow, Orange, and Salmon Tea Roses, continued

age. Plants vigorous, bushy, with abundant, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant foliage. A continuous, profuse bloomer till frost—50 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.

Mabel Drew. HT. Has a wonderful bloom. Buds large, long-pointed; blooms, large, full, deliciously perfumed, deep cream, passing to canary-yellow in center, borne on medium-long, strong stems. Plant a moderate grower of bushy habit, with soft foliage that must be protected from black spot. A moderate bloomer—10 to 15 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Gold Medal, National Rose Society. Ideal size only.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. The Daily Mail Rose. A free-branching, new variety, producing its flowers in great profusion. In the bud form, the color is a beautiful coral-red shaded with yellow, opening to a deep terra-cotta. Beautiful and unique flowers. Ideal size and Dormant.

Mme. Leon Pain. HT. A very dependable all-round Rose. Well-formed, very large, full, moderately fragrant silvery salmon blooms, with orange-yellow centers. Vigorous, bushy plants with few thorns, nearly disease-resistant foliage, and an abundance of bloom till October—40 to 50 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Mme. Ravary. Clear orange-yellow; long, pointed buds opening into medium-sized flowers. Ideal size and Dormant.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. A most dependable yellow. Moderately fragrant, medium sized, full, Indian-yellow blooms, occasionally washed with salmon-rose, borne on medium long, strong stems. Vigorous, bushy plant. Foliage dark green, leathery, almost disease-resistant. An abundant bloomer—38 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Fifth in the

“Favorite Dozen” Bush Rose referendum of the American Rose Society. Ideal size and Dormant.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. HT. One of the best decorative Roses among the bronze and lighter yellows. Large, mildly fragrant, full, cup-shaped blooms, of reddish salmon, reverse of petals rosy scarlet. Vigorous, bushy, upright plant with glossy, dark green, bronzy, disease-resistant foliage. Abundant, continuous bloomer till frost—50 to 55 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size and Dormant.

Mrs. Bullen. Per. This is a Rose of great artistic beauty. Very large, semi-double blooms of cochineal-carmine, shaded yellow and passing to carmine-lake, borne in large clusters. Growth vigorous, branching. A continuous bloomer. Ideal size only.

Old-Gold. HT. Semi-double, nearly single flowers of moderate fragrance and vivid reddish orange with rich coppery red and coppery apricot shadings. Plant a moderate grower, of bushy habit. An abundant bloomer till frost—45 to 50 flowers. Prune to 3 eyes. Ideal size only.

Sunburst. HT. Superb glowing blooms of cadmium-yellow, suffused with orange-copper and deeper yellow. Plants good growers of spreading habit, requiring a long time to become established. A moderate bloomer—12 to 15 flowers. Prune to 3 eyes. A fine exhibition Rose. Ideal size only.

Titania. Ben. A unique flower in that when the flowers open the petals are at first “quilled,” resembling a miniature cactus dahlia. Medium to large coppery crimson buds, opening deep salmon-red, the bases of the petals shading clear yellow. A rather robust grower of dwarf, bushy habit and an abundant bloomer till frost—40 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.



Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant Rose Plants

The plants offered are strong, 2-year size, and will, with ordinary care, make a good display the first season. They are particularly useful in shrubbery or borders. No garden should be without them.

Prices, 90 cts. each, 3 for \$2.50, \$9 per doz. *Dormant except where noted*

Alfred Colomb. HP. One of the most useful Roses in its class for general cultivation, producing almost perfect blooms. Its flowers are large to very large, full, globular, carmine-crimson; extremely fragrant. The vigorous plant bears large, handsome foliage and blooms profusely in early summer—50 flowers.

Baron de Bonstetten. HP. A most beautiful Rose of this class, popular from the day of its introduction in 1871. A dark, velvety crimson, delightfully fragrant, full bloom of large size, resembling Prince Camille de Rohan—20 flowers.

Baroness Rothschild. HP. This magnificent delicate pink Rose, sometimes shaded with rose-pink, is very large, cup-shaped, and symmetrical. The plants produce stout canes clothed with practically disease-free foliage. A profuse bloomer in June—85 flowers. Hardy anywhere in the United States and lower Canada.

Captain Christy. HP. Medium to large buds that open to delicate, flesh-colored blooms, shading deeper at the center, with deeper colored veins. The plant is short, but vigorous, persisting under adverse conditions—25 flowers. Dormant and Ideal.



Mrs. John Laing

Captain Hayward. HP. A very striking, delightfully fragrant, bright scarlet bloom whose center petals stand upright, while the outer ones are reflexed, presenting a most unusual appearance. Very vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer in June, with dependable fall bloom—20 flowers. Survives the northern winters.

Clio. HP. An exquisite flower whose beauty grows upon one the oftener it is seen. Large, globular, satiny flesh-colored blooms that emit a deliciously mild, sweet fragrance. An abundant June bloomer—50 flowers.

Fisher Holmes. HP. One of the choicest in this class. Similar to, but even better than, General Jacqueminot. The bud is a perfect cone, standing erect, unfolding to a deep velvety crimson or scarlet bloom, the memory of whose fragrance lingers long with one. A rapid, vigorous grower, producing stout, woody canes. An abundant bloomer—20 flowers.

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. The best white Hybrid Perpetual in cultivation. Perfect long-pointed buds that unfold in waves of snowy splendor to large (sometimes 4-inch), superb, pure white flowers, having delightful fragrance. Tall, strong-growing plants, with thick, leathery, almost oily foliage. An abundant bloomer during June and July, and if kept growing, blooms at intervals all summer—200 blooms in a single season at the National Rose-Test Gardens, Washington, D. C. Second in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Rose list of the American Rose Society's referendum.

General Jacqueminot. HP. This companionable old variety is better known as the "Jack" Rose. The large brilliant scarlet blooms are fragrant, perfectly formed, appear early, remain for a long time, and are borne on long, strong stems by a vigorous plant—60 flowers.

George Arends. HP. Sometimes called "Pink Druschki." Large, full, deliciously scented, rose-pink blooms, borne abundantly (40 in a season), by a vigorous plant. Largely planted and gives general satisfaction.

George Dickson. HP. A very dark crimson, delightfully fragrant bloom of large size, which is well worth growing in spite of its rather weak stem. Plant of medium size and a vigorous grower of bushy habit, with abundant, leathery foliage.

Gloire de Chedane-Guinoisseau. HP. Very large, perfectly formed blooms of brilliant vermilion-red, shaded deeper, borne by a vigorous plant. A free bloomer. Ideal size only.

Gloire Lyonnaise. HP. Beautifully shaped and poised buds, opening to very large, cupped, extremely double blooms of creamy white on chrome-yellow ground, passing to pure white when mature, with delightful tea fragrance—35 flowers. Useful as a pillar or hedge Rose, except in the extreme North. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size only.

Heinrich Munch. HP. Sometimes called "Pink Druschki," because it resembles Frau Karl Druschki in shape and size, but the blooms are soft rose-pink. Plants vigorous. Free bloomers—25 to 30 flowers—sometimes producing fall bloom. Ideal size only.

Hugh Dickson. HP. Large, crimson-scarlet, sweetly fragrant blooms that because of the number and arrangement of the petals appear to have a delightfully tangled appearance—25 flowers. Gold Medal, National Rose Society.

J. B. Clark. HP. A vigorous-growing, tall bush or dwarf pillar Rose, bearing, during June and July, and sometimes later, an abundance (25) of immense-sized, moderately fragrant, deep scarlet blooms, shaded blackish crimson. Prune lightly.

Magna Charta. HP. An old-time favorite still going strong. Very large, full, rounded, massive, rosy pink, fragrant blooms, often tinted carmine, that remain in good condition a long time—often 50 flowers in June.

Margaret Dickson. HP. A beautiful, large, delicately fragrant, white bloom, shaded rose-flesh in center, with beautiful curled, shell-shaped petals. The vigorous plants are covered with large, dark green foliage. About 30 blooms are produced during the whole season.

Mrs. John Laing. HP. One of the most dependable Roses in this class. The immense, full, exceedingly fragrant and beautiful soft pink blooms are borne in great profusion all summer long when the plants are kept growing—40 flowers. Gold Medal, National Rose Society.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. HP. Large, perfectly shaped, fragrant, deep rosy pink blooms, the outer petals shading pale flesh, with white base—75 flowers.

Paul Neyron. HP. Probably the largest known Rose, and one of the most desirable for outdoor culture. Immense, fragrant blooms of clear pink, shading to rose, borne by a vigorous, hardy plant that produces blooms intermittently all summer—50 flowers in a season.

Prince Camille de Rohan. HP. Sometimes called the "Black Rose." An unusual Rose because of its fragrant dark, almost black, blood-red and maroon blooms.

Ulrich Brunner. HP. One of the best Hybrid Perpetual Roses, similar in color to, but lighter than, General Jacqueminot—a lively, pleasing light red. Blooms large, full, and pleasingly fragrant, borne constantly and abundantly (50 during the growing season) on a vigorous, compact plant.

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses

Most desirable for training over porches, pergolas, posts, arches, fences, or for covering sloping banks, walls, rough ground, and heaps of stones. A single specimen of any one of these varieties will be a perennial joy to the owner of the smallest yard. With the exception of Dr. W. Van Fleet, Gardania, and American Pillar, all are much used for forcing in pots for Easter flowers.

These varieties can be supplied either dormant or as pot plants, with the exception of those marked * which can be supplied from pots only. Abbreviations: HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana; Mult., Multiflora.

Strong 2-yr. plants, dormant or from large pots, as customer prefers, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100

American Pillar. HW. A glorious American Rose. Immense clusters of large, single, rosy pink blooms, with white centers and a profusion of long, golden yellow stamens are borne on long stems. The plants are tremendous growers, with abundant, glossy leathery, dark green foliage. It is a very profuse bloomer, more than 3,000 flowers having been counted on a young plant, and it remained attractive for three weeks. Third in the "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list of the American Rose Society's referendum.

Climbing American Beauty. HW. A most charming Rose of American origin. Very large, 3- to 4-inch, carmine blooms, the same color as its seed parent, American Beauty, and with pleasing fragrance. Once established it is a rapid, vigorous grower, bearing heavy crops of flowers during May and June. Sixth in the "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list in the recent American Rose Society's referendum. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Dorothy Perkins. HW. One of America's most notable climbing Roses. The perfectly double, slightly fragrant flowers of clear cherry-pink slowly fade to white with age, remaining in good condition for weeks. It is very vigorous, growing 20 feet or

more in a season. The abundant glossy, bright green foliage is attractive until frost, and is obscured by the profuse bloom in June. Silver Cup, National Rose Society, for "Best pink Climbing Rose blooming in clusters." Fourth in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. The perfectly formed, long-pointed, deep pink buds open to beautiful, moderately fragrant, flesh-pink blooms, shading darker in the center. The flowers are large, often 4 inches in diameter, very double, with high-built centers, and are borne on long, strong stems. It is a vigorous grower, producing canes 20 feet long in a season, and covered with an abundance of large, glossy, dark green, disease-resistant foliage; blooms profusely and continuously for six weeks. This is a superb variety for arches, pergolas, summer-houses, and similar



American Pillar Roses



An effective mass planting of Rambler Roses

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses, continued situations. First in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Elizabeth Ziegler. HW. A sport of Dorothy Perkins, introduced by us in 1917, and has flowers of a delightful shade of deep rose-pink; superior in every way to the parent. An extremely vigorous plant, producing numerous 18- to 25-foot canes in a season. It is thoroughly hardy in the New England States without protection.

Excelsa. HW. An American climber, and one of the best reds. The medium-sized, brilliant scarlet-crimson blooms are borne in large trusses of 30 to 40, on medium long stems. A vigorous growing plant, reaching 12 to 18 feet, with the gracefully pendent habit of the Wichuraiana, and covered with abundant, glossy, disease-resistant foliage. It blooms profusely in July and lasts three to four weeks. Eighth in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Gardenia. HW. A fascinatingly dependable American yellow climbing Rose that is sometimes called "Hardy Maréchal Niel" because of its resemblance to that famous old variety. The exceedingly beautiful golden yellow buds become creamy white when fully expanded. A moderate grower, covered with a wealth of bloom in June, and glossy, dark green foliage that persists till frost. Ninth in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Goldfinch. Mult. The hardiest yellow Rose of the Rambler type, and a most desirable one for New England. Small, ovoid, yellow buds in clusters,

that open to golden yellow blooms, slowly fading to white with age; semi-double, mildly fragrant, of good lasting quality and borne on medium long, strong stems. A very vigorous pillar plant, making strong canes each season, covered with small disease-resistant foliage, and an abundance of bloom in June. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Hiawatha. HW. Another notable American Rose, with single, intense crimson flowers, shading to pure white at the centers, and having a mass of golden yellow stamens. A strong-growing plant, with light green, glossy foliage. It blooms profusely in June, with a second crop of lovely flowers in September. Eleventh in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Lady Gay. HW. One of the most charming Rambler Roses. Rich, delicate, cherry-pink double flowers, shading to soft pink and white as they mature, are borne in large, loose, spray-like clusters. A perfectly hardy, very vigorous grower—15 to 20 feet a season, with an abundance of dark, glossy green foliage. Similar to and an improvement on Dorothy Perkins. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Newport Fairy. Mult. The vigorous-growing plants produce large clusters of deep pink, single flowers, shading lighter at the center, with an abundance of yellow stamens which intensify the color. One of the most valuable single climbing Roses, and should be in every garden. An excellent variety for forcing in pots. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.



American Pillar and Tausendschon Roses

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses, continued

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. The finest, brightest, purest red of all the pillar Roses. The blooms are of medium size, semi-double, vivid scarlet, shaded with bright crimson, and their beauty is intensified by the mass of golden yellow stamens. The color holds till the petals drop off; it does not burn nor turn blue. It forms an attractive plant 7 to 8 feet high, with leathery foliage and a mass of bloom in June. Fifth in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list; Gold Medal, Bagatelle Gardens; Gold Medal, National Rose Society; Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society; Cory Cup, for best new British Climbing Rose.



Dr. W. Van Fleet. See page 43

Purity. HW. The beauty of the pure white, semi-double blooms, about 4 inches across is enhanced by the bright golden yellow stamens, and they are borne in clusters on long, strong stems. A moderately vigorous grower of heavy wood, covered with disease-resistant foliage, producing an abundance of blooms. It closely resembles, and, we believe, is a better Rose than Silver Moon from our observation of it at the Hartford Test-Gardens where the two were growing side by side under identical conditions. It is perfectly hardy in the New England climate and is bound to become very popular when better known. Received the American Rose Society's silver medal in 1915. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Silver Moon. HW. One of the most satisfactory and dependable Climbing Roses. The very large, fragrant silvery white, semi-double flowers have many bright yellow stamens, and are borne in clusters on long stems. Vigorous-growing plants produce long canes covered with dark green, disease-resistant foliage, forming a fitting background to display the abundantly borne flowers. Attained second place in the "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Roses in the recent American Rose Society's referendum. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Tausendschön. Mult. One of the most attractive, charming, and entirely distinct Roses. The large, graceful, deep carmine-pink blooms fade to almost white with age, all shades of pink being found in the many-flowered trusses. A moderate grower, with glossy, light green foliage and almost thornless canes. Seventh in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

White Dorothy. A sport of Dorothy Perkins, of which it is an exact counterpart except for the color of the flowers. The buds show a faint trace of pink but open to a pure, dazzling white. For covering porches, pergolas, and arches, it is excellent for contrasting with Dorothy Perkins. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.



Polyantha Roses, Baby Ramblers, and Dwarf Types

Strong 2-yr. plants, from 4-inch pots, for delivery after April 20, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$50 per 100.
Three or more at dozen rate; 25 or more at 100 rate

Baby Elegance. Attractive coppery apricot buds, opening to single, slightly fragrant, pale yellow-orange blooms in large clusters on short stems.

Cecile Brunner. An exquisite miniature Rose. Perfect Rose-form, double, soft rosy pink flowers, on delicate creamy-white background, in sprays of ten to forty buds on branching 30-inch canes. Free, continuous bloomer till frost. It is very much in demand for bouquets, corsage work and for dainty decorations. As it flowers continuously from June until frost, it is a most useful Garden Rose. Although hardy, careful winter protection is advised.

Ellen Poulsen. The best pink Polyantha and a most desirable bedding, pot, or decorative Rose. The compact clusters of bright cherry-pink double blooms, with deep rose-pink edges, are of very good lasting quality, and are freely and continuously produced from June to September.

Erna Teschendorff. The medium to small, strawberry-red, semi-double blooms are borne profusely on 10- to 15-inch plants.

George Elger. Considered the purest and best yellow Polyantha. The large clusters of coppery golden yellow buds, passing to clear yellow upon opening, are produced most profusely from May to frost. The dwarf, compact, vigorous plants grow 1 to 1½ feet high. A most desirable bedding plant and equally desirable as a pot plant for forcing and for use as cut-flowers.

Ideal. Dark velvety crimson, slightly fragrant, double blooms in large clusters, borne by a moderately growing plant with dark green, leathery, glossy foliage. An abundant, continuous bloomer till frost. An ideal forcing Rose as well as a most desirable bedder.

Jessie. One of the best red Polyantas. The glowing crimson blooms, each with a white eye, are borne in huge clusters, continuously all summer, by a vigorous plant. The color does not fade nor turn purple with age.

Louise Walter. Sometimes, but erroneously, called Baby Tausendsehön. Light cream to flesh-colored, semi-double blooms, veined rose, are borne in clusters on medium-long, strong stems. Height 12 to 15 inches.

Mme. Jules Gouchault. Bright vermilion-red, shaded clear orange-red. Invaluable for bedding, potting, and forcing purposes.

Miss Edith Cavell. One of the most desirable and effective Polyantha Roses. Brilliant scarlet blooms of great size, overlaid with velvety crimson are borne in large clusters and remain in good condition for three weeks. The plant is a vigorous grower, of upright, bushy habit, with abundant, glossy, leathery foliage that stays attractive until fall. A profuse, continuous bloomer till frost. An ideal bedding plant and one of the very best forcing plants. First Class Certificate at Boskoop; also at Rotterdam.

Polyantha Roses, Baby Ramblers, and Dwarf Types, continued

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. A charming Polyantha, producing, on long, strong stems, large clusters of small, semi-double blooms of a beautiful shade of peach-pink, similar to Dorothy Perkins, and of good lasting qualities. The vigorous, very bushy plants grow 15 to 18 inches high, having abundant glossy foliage, and producing a profuse, continuous crop of flowers until frost. A most desirable Rose for bedding and cut-flower use.

Orleans. An exceedingly fine, dependable variety, with large trusses of medium-sized, fragrant, semi-double brilliant geranium-red blooms, suffused with rose tints, and having white centers. Vigorous-growing, bushy plants, 1 to 1½ feet high, blooming continuously and freely for twelve weeks.

Perle d'Or. A very lovely, novel, and attractive variety, similar to Cécile Brunner, but with fragrant, nankeen-yellow blooms in great trusses, on 1- to 2-foot stems. It blooms very profusely until frost.

Phyllis. One of the most desirable of the class. Brilliant carmine-pink, semi-double blooms, in large trusses are produced continuously till frost by

a vigorous-growing but dwarf bush, furnished with delightful dark green foliage.

Rudolph Kluis. Very large, fragrant, double, clear bright pink blooms in many compact clusters. Height 12 to 15 inches. Similar to, but an improvement on, Ellen Poulsen.

Tip-Top (Baby Doll). A fancy Polyantha worth growing. The blooms are coppery orange-yellow, changing to citron-yellow, resembling miniature Hybrid Tea flowers, and borne singly. A moderate grower of dwarf habit.

Triomphe Orleanais. Similar to, but a great improvement upon, the popular Baby Rambler. Very large semi-double blooms, 1½ to 2 inches across, of bright cherry-red that does not fade nor turn purple, and borne in large trusses on long, strong stems. A vigorous grower of bushy habit, with abundant leathery foliage that must be protected from mildew. A profuse continuous bloomer for twelve weeks.

White Baby Tausendschon. A pure white variety, and a decided improvement upon existing kinds, with flowers fully 2 inches in diameter.

On pages 43 to 45 we offer the best Climbing Roses. These may be had either dormant or as pot plants, except where noted.

Austrian Briers and Hybrids

These hardy Roses require no pruning other than the removal of dead and surplus wood. AB., Austrian Brier; Per., Pernetiana.

Strong 2-yr. plants, 90 cts. each, 3 for \$2.50, \$9 per doz.

Persian Yellow. AB. Small, fragrant, very double, deep golden yellow blooms, borne profusely in June by a low-growing, thorny plant. More useful as a shrubby or hedge plant than for cut-flowers. Very hardy; thrives in dry situations; blooms on upper ends of old wood; pruning removes the bloom.

Soleil d'Or. Per. A perfect gleam of colorful delight when in bloom. Medium-sized, long-pointed,

lovely yellow buds that open to sweetly fragrant, large, double blooms, varying from orange-yellow to ruddy gold, shaded with nasturtium-red, and when fully open 3 to 3½ inches across. Plant a vigorous, upright grower, having bright green foliage, with new growth, bark, and twigs a pleasing reddish brown. A moderate bloomer from May to July—15 flowers. Very hardy. The gorgeous coloring of this Rose has made it very popular.





Rosa Rugosa and Hybrids

F. J. Grootendorst. H.Pol.-Rug.

A wonderful new Rose, entirely different from all the other Rugosa hybrids in that the edges of the petals are serrated, like a carnation. The small, double, slightly fragrant, bright red blooms are borne in large trusses, on good stems. Picture a Rugosa, with all its sturdy shrub characteristics, crowned with trusses of Crimson Baby Rambler bloom, and you will have a vision of this very useful new garden shrub. Plant a vigorous grower, closely resembling the Rugosa in every respect, including its disease-resistance. The flowers are borne profusely in June and are a blaze of color from then until frost. It is extremely hardy, even in New England.

As this is a shrub, it should be so used, for it will not fit in the Rose-beds with the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. Plant it in the shrubby border, giving it sufficient room to develop; it is an ideal shrub to plant in masses by the turn in the drive, or at the exposed corner of the house; it will make an ideal dog-proof hedge, for it is as thorny as a Rugosa and has an even stronger growth. A very satisfying shrub for many purposes. We have only a few hundred plants available at 90 cts. each, 3 for \$2.50, \$9 per doz.

Conrad F. Meyer. H. Rug. Very large, showy, fragrant, double blooms of clear silvery rose, resembling La France, and borne on long, strong stems. It is a vigorous grower, the canes often reaching 8 feet in length, and if carefully trained, may be made to produce delightful garden effects. 2-yr. plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100.

Rugosa. Large, single, bright pink blooms, 2½ to 3½ inches across. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100.

Rugosa alba. A pure white form. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100.

Mixed Rugosa. Grown from seed; 2-yr. plants, Not selected to color. 60c. ea., \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Hugonis

Brought from China by Mr. E. H. Wilson, plant explorer of the Arnold Arboretum. It is remarkably attractive with its yard-long sprays of soft yellow flowers, open and single, resembling small hollyhocks. Blooms at the same time and is as hardy as Harison's Yellow. The acacia-like foliage hangs on well into the winter, making this an excellent variety for planting in groups in the shrub border or as an individual specimen. It grows about 6 feet high and is never troubled with insects. \$1 each.

Greenhouse Roses

Templar Rose

The New Rose for 1924



Templar is a seedling Rose, raised by the Montgomery Company, of Hadley, Mass. The parentage is Premier \times a Montgomery seedling. In color, Templar is a clear, even shade of red that does not change to blue or purple as the flower ages. It is a color that holds well at all times and at all seasons. The stem is good. It does not make, as a rule, extra-long grades without pinching, due to the number of flower shoots made, but it does, when pinched, show the Premier characteristic of making long growths above the pinch.

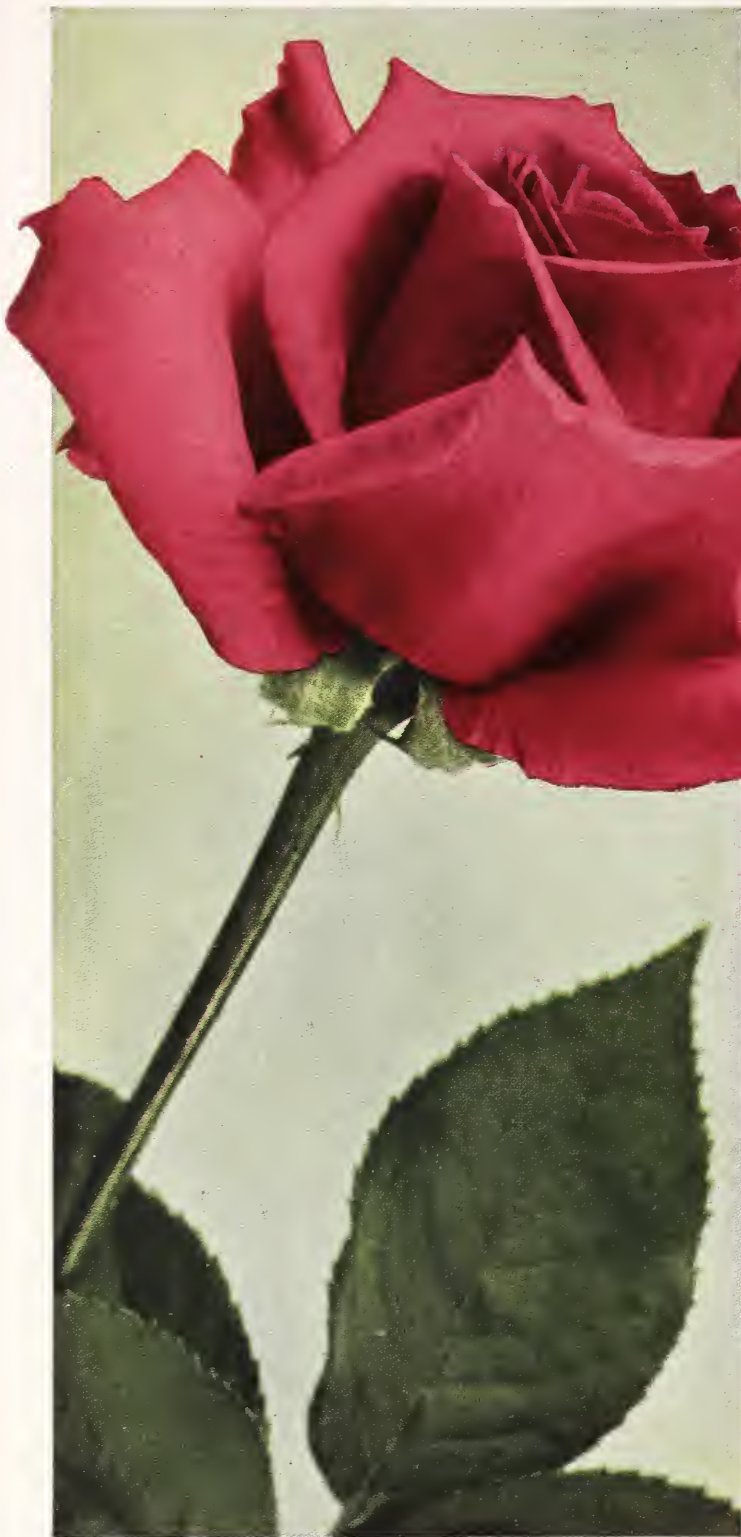
In size, the Rose compares with Mme. Butterfly. The bud is rather short and the flower not as large as some of the big Roses—thirty-six petals are about the average for the variety. It has petalage enough to give it a salable size in warm weather, and it can be cut close and handled much as Mme. Butterfly is handled, hence the comparison with this well-known Rose.

Templar is wonderfully free-flowering. This ability to grow and to produce in winter is its strongest point. At no time will this Rose stop growing freely. The decision to disseminate Templar was made in January of 1923 because of its wonderful freedom of winter production.

Templar is the most fragrant Rose we know; that is a big asset to any Rose and a red Rose, especially, needs fragrance. Templar has fragrance and lots of it!

We have no desire to misrepresent Templar. We do not wish to convey the impression of a big, sensational, crimson Rose, because it is not such. Templar is a free-flowering, easy-growing red Rose that produces a big cutting of uniformly good, fragrant, salable bloom.

	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots	\$0 80	\$8 00	\$60 00
3-inch pots	90	9 00	70 00
4-inch pots	1 00	10 00	80 00



Commonwealth

In color, Commonwealth may be described as deep pink. It may be compared to Premier, but is several shades darker pink and much brighter in color.

In habit of growth it is strong and vigorous. Commonwealth breaks from the bottom and from the hard wood. It makes a big plant—compared with existing greenhouse sorts.

The foliage is hard and leathery. Commonwealth makes good stems of salable length on all breaks from heavy wood without pinching and, on the lighter wood, responds well to the customary method of getting first-quality bloom from short stems. The wood of the plant is somewhat harder than that of many of the commercial sorts and, to maintain production, a

few extra degrees of temperature will be required during the short days of winter. Enough blind wood is made by Commonwealth to insure an ample supply of foliage when a heavy crop is being cut. The stems are strong and straight. At no season will Commonwealth fail to produce good bloom. While it does require extra heat in December, January, and February, it will amply repay this in quality of bloom and, for the remainder of the year, will cut a quality superior to any in its color.

The blooms are large and nicely formed. The petals are hard and do not bruise easily in shipping. It is a wonderful variety for long-distance shipment, as it may be cut in the bud and will open perfectly in water. It has excellent keeping quality and holds its color well. Commonwealth is an all-season Rose. It is good in winter, and the best Rose we have ever grown in summer.

Grafted plants:

	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots.....	\$0 60	\$6 00	\$45 00
3-inch pots.....	75	7 00	50 00
4-inch pots.....	1 00	8 00	60 00

Descriptive matter used in describing Greenhouse Roses may sound technical, but this trade language cannot be avoided. The grower who raises Roses under glass usually employs a gardener to whom the terms are the language of the profession.

Mrs. Warren G. Harding
A Sport of Columbia

Like its parent, it is one of the best forcing Roses, strong and vigorous in growth, with heavy luxuriant foliage; in color it is a dark pink. An excellent rose for Christmas, at which time it is at its best in color.

Grafted plants:	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch.....	\$0 60	\$6 00	\$45 00
3-inch.....	75	7 00	50 00
4-inch.....	1 00	8 00	60 00

Packing extra

Pilgrim (Montgomery)
 The New Pink Rose

In color, a beautiful shade of bright rose-pink. The bud, which opens perfectly, is long and of ideal form. Pilgrim is a Rose of good substance and petalage, and at any stage of development is perfect in color and form of flower. Its pronounced tea fragrance will attract all Rose lovers. It is prolific and highly productive of first quality blooms. The stems are straight and strong, and there is no tendency to weaken at the neck. It takes water freely and this quality makes it a good Rose for the private gardener, as it will keep when cut and retain its color and fragrance. It is a wonderful grower, throwing strong bottom canes early, making heavy, profitable plants on the bench in a very short time. It makes little blind wood and is comparatively free from disease. Pilgrim does not demand the extra heat that some greenhouse Roses require.



Mrs. Warren G. Harding

Grafted only:	Packing extra	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch.....		\$0 60	\$6 00	\$45 00
3-inch.....		75	7 00	50 00
4-inch.....		1 00	8 00	60 00

Crusader (Montgomery)
 The New Red Rose

A big, strong-growing variety, robust and rugged in every characteristic. The growth is heavy and the flower stems are strong and heavy, producing very little blind wood. It is free-growing and free-flowering, and the blooms are truly characteristic of the variety—big and double, and, in color, a rich, velvety crimson. These large, heavily petaled blooms open perfectly and are amply supported by the strong-necked, heavy flower growths. Crusader takes water well and will keep up under almost any conditions. The plant is free from canker and does not show any tendency to die at the union of scion and stock. It breaks freely and is a strong-growing, free-flowering red Rose.

Grafted only:

2 1/4-inch, 60c. ea.,	\$6 per doz., \$45 per 100.
3-inch, 75c. ea.,	\$7 per doz., \$50 per 100.
4-inch, \$1 each,	\$8 per doz., \$60 per 100.



Pilgrim Roses

General List of Greenhouse Roses

To be a success under glass, a variety must produce flowers that will be of a pleasing color under both natural and artificial light. It must be productive, for it occupies space that is valuable, and it is to be regretted that the list of greenhouse Roses is limited by these conditions. Of the hundreds of new Roses that are originated, very few become recognized as worthy of being classed among greenhouse varieties.

We have for many years made a practice of holding some stock of the older varieties of greenhouse forcing Roses for those who, for reasons best known to themselves, wish to procure stocks of these almost forgotten varieties. We have been obliged to discontinue many sorts that have been held for this sort of trade, to which we have always been pleased to cater. There are some specialty Roses, such as Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, that we do not offer through a general catalogue for many reasons.

This list of greenhouse varieties of forcing Roses we believe covers all the sorts commonly grown in quantity, and these are, in our opinion, the best Roses in existence.

We grow grafted Roses for greenhouse planting in large quantities. This season we shall graft 900,000, which is only a very slight increase over last season. We do not grow own-root Rose plants. With few exceptions, these Roses are better grafted on Manetti than when grown on their own roots. Stronger plants increase production, and flowers of better quality are obtained from the grafted plant. Making a comparison between grafted and own-root Roses, both subjects being selected as fair samples, the grafted plant at once shows a superiority which it maintains.

We can fill your retail orders for Rose plants. We have built for ourselves a reputation for producing the best Rose stock that can be grown. That reputation is ours to maintain. For private work, we advise the use of plants from 3-inch pots, shipped when ready for planting, or at least a month before needed if they are to be repotted into 4-inch pots. When you wish us to replot your order, allow four weeks for the shift from 2¼- to 3-inch pots, and six weeks for the shift from 3- to 4-inch pots. After May 1 we are usually able to fill orders for any varieties listed from 3-inch pots.



Columbia

Order your Roses now. Have them the size you want when you are ready for them.

Price of all Greenhouse Roses unless otherwise specified:

	Each	Doz.	100
From 2¼-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
From 3-inch pots.....	60	6 00	45 00
From 4-inch pots.....	75	7 00	50 00

Columbia. Has become a universal favorite. It is a strong-growing variety, making long, straight stems. It can be handled by pinching to come into crop for a holiday, but does not ordinarily require pinching to produce sufficient stem. Columbia is a Rose to be depended upon at all times. It makes big plants and flowers freely in winter. It is a pleasing shade of rose-pink in color and double enough to make a good shipping and keeping flower, yet opens well at all times. It is an excellent winter variety and should be grown in every Rose house.

Double White Killarney. This Rose is the leading and best white Rose ever grown, when quality of bloom is considered. There have been many sports of White Killarney, but this Rose, known as the Budlong strain, has shown superiority to the other sports in every respect and it is recognized today that Double White Killarney means the Budlong strain. It is pure white and the flowers are of great substance. We unhesitatingly recommend it as the best white forcing Rose in existence.

Golden Ophelia. This yellow sort which, by the way, is not a sport but a seedling from Ophelia, has made many friends among both growers and flower-buyers in the last few seasons and is being widely grown when a small yellow sort is needed. It cannot be classed with Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, which is a specialty



Double White Killarney

Greenhouse Roses, continued

grower's Rose, but it is an easy Rose to grow and one which produces well for the average grower. In color it is bright yellow, shading to pale yellow at the edge of the petal. The flower is fragrant, not very double and very pretty when cut in bud. Vigorous and robust in growth and usually free in flowering.

Milady. The habit of growth is strong and sturdy and the foliage is excellent. The flower is large and double and opens perfectly at all seasons of the year. In color it is similar to Richmond although richer in color in the bud. This Rose has been grown extensively for a number of years, but the new red Roses of the year will affect the popularity of Milady. Our own planting of this old favorite will give way to Templar which is superior in every way to Milady.

Mme. Butterfly. This sport of Ophelia, which carries on so many of the excellent qualities of its parent, is, without doubt, the most widely grown and the most popular Rose of its type. The color is similar to Ophelia—shell- or flesh-pink with the Ophelia shadings deepened and intensified. A real commercial sort; good from the grower's standpoint. A good Rose to ship and a good Rose from the retailer's standpoint. A popular Rose with the public. In growth Mme. Butterfly is surpassing the parent, and this feature alone recommends it to all. Foliage, stem, and flower are all Ophelia—improved and glorified.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A very free-flowering variety which has been a favorite for many years. Indian-yellow in the bud, changing color with the expanding flower. It is valued for its many uses. It is a small Rose, but makes up by freedom of flowering.



Premier Rose

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh-pink in color, shading to yellow at the base of the petals in the partially opened flower. Very attractive. The real charm lies in the open flower which is, to the Rose-lover, perfection in form and color. It is of easy habit, grows well and produces well. It is slightly heavier in flower and plant than Mme. Butterfly, although no more free-flowering. The lighter shade of color and the additional yellow at the base of the petal makes Ophelia preferable to many.

Premier. In color a clear shade of rose-pink throughout the season. This variety will class among the big Roses and at the top with the average Rose-grower. Premier is widely grown in larger quantities than other greenhouse varieties. It is a free, easy grower. Requires considerable pinching to produce long stems, but can be cropped better, perhaps, than any of the other varieties generally grown. It is at its best as a Christmas and midwinter Rose, but is good at all times. A favorite with the grower and with the flower-buyer.

Polyantha or Cluster Roses

Grafted:	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
3-inch.....	60	6 00	45 00
4-inch.....	75	7 00	50 00

Cecile Brunner. A delicate pink cluster Rose which, for freedom of flowering and for the varied uses to which it is put, has no equal. It is the corsage bouquet Rose for the nation and, whether known under its right name or as Sweetheart, or Mignon, it will remain one of the popular Roses of commerce.

George Elgar. Similar to Cecile Brunner in that it is a cluster Rose, also in freedom of growth and in productiveness. It is a decided novelty, as a yellow cluster Rose for corsage and table work has been needed.

Perle d'Or. In color it is distinct—orange-yellow, shading to light yellow, and is very dainty and effective when cut in sprays. One of the best cluster Roses of its color to date.



Grafted Rose



Chrysanthemums

The list of Chrysanthemums we are offering for the season of 1924 shows many changes from those of the previous seasons and these are, we believe, a great benefit to us and no injury to our trade. We have discarded many varieties, keeping only such as have shown themselves really needed to maintain a balance of color and season. This selection has eliminated many for which we may have calls during the planting season, but in the list presented we have the superior of the discarded variety.

Our aim is to grow in quantity those varieties which we, ourselves, would grow for the cut-flower trade, regardless of the fact that we have limited the list of offerings. There is no break in the 'mum crop from the start to the finish of the 'mum season if planted from an intelligent selection of varieties from this list, commercial cut-flower production governing this selection. The descriptions given must be limited, and, as stated previously, we grow these varieties in large quantities for commercial cut-flower purposes so cannot avoid using trade terms in descriptions. However, those best suited to the needs of the commercial growers are the sorts that will meet the requirements of the private greenhouse.

New Chrysanthemums for 1924

Sungold (Smith)

An intense yellow, rivaling Marigold in color, and maturing December 1 and later. A seedling of Sunbeam, with strong, upright growth. Brightest late yellow we have ever offered—later than Adrian's Pride. Height, 4½ feet. Select bud September 30 and later. C. S. A. Certificate.

	Doz.	100
Routed cuttings.....	\$4 00	\$25 00
From 2¼-inch pots.....	5 00	30 00

December Glory (Smith)

An excellent commercial variety, maturing from December 1 to 10. A seedling from December Gem. Pure white, incurving petals throughout, making it perfectly spherical in form. Flower 6 inches in diameter. Fine stem and foliage. Height 5 feet from June 15 planting. The best white we have produced for late flowering. Secure bud September 30. C. S. A. Certificate.

	Doz.	100
Routed cuttings.....	\$3 00	\$20 00
From 2¼-inch pots.....	4 00	25 00

Golden King (Smith)

A beautiful yellow of the finest incurved form, producing massive blooms about the same shade as Adrian's Pride or Sunbeam. Matures November 15 to 25. Excellent stem and foliage. Height, 4½ feet. C. S. A. Certificate.

	Doz.	100
Routed cuttings.....	\$3 00	\$20 00
From 2¼-inch pots.....	4 00	25 00

Rosa Raisa (Smith)

A wonderful light rose-pink of an even shade throughout, with perfect incurved form. A strong upright stem, with foliage larger than the average. Matures November 15 and can be held for Thanksgiving. One of the very best commercial varieties we have produced in recent years. Select bud September 20. Height, 4½ feet. C. S. A. Certificate.

	Doz.	100
Routed cuttings.....	\$3 00	\$20 00
From 2¼-inch pots.....	4 00	25 00

Adrian's Pride (Smith)

Originator's description:

It is as bright a yellow as Marigold, 4 feet high from June 20 planting, with excellent stem and foliage. Although not incurved, it is of a perfect globular form. We have no hesitancy in endorsing this variety for Thanksgiving use or to replace Golden Chadwick. Matures November 20 to 30. Fully double from buds selected September 30.

	Each	Doz.	100
Routed cuttings.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
From 2¼-inch pots.....	30	3 00	20 00



Sungold Chrysanthemum

For hardy varieties refer to page 62 and to the color plate on the back cover



Chadwick Supreme



December Beauty

Choice General-Purpose Chrysanthemums

We grow Chrysanthemums for the cut-flower market and we grow a lot of them. We buy the new ones and give them a chance to show merit, but we do not aim to keep in this list a variety that cannot be grown well by the average grower. If a variety needs special treatment or nursing to make it produce blooms that will sell, we don't grow it. We have not kept in this list those varieties which cannot be finished well with average treatment, and it is from this list that the customer with the small greenhouse, who wishes bloom for personal pleasure, should make his selection of the large-flowered sorts. This applies not only to the New General-Purpose varieties but also to the following General-Purpose List:

Rooted cuttings, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100; from 2¼-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100

Chadwick Supreme. Color similar to Pacific Supreme; reflexed bloom. A sport of W. H. Chadwick. In bloom from November 20 to December 1, at which time all the Chadwicks are in flower, the date being dependent on date of planting and weather conditions.

December Beauty. (Smith, 1920.) A massive incurved Japanese much the same in form as well-grown Jeanne Nonin. Growth vigorous yet short jointed, attaining 3½ feet from June 20 planting. Fully developed December 10 to 15 and the supply continues until Christmas and after from the later buds. White with light pink shading which is more pronounced at the center of the blooms. They may be planted the second or third week of July and grown natural, selecting the late bud, which appears in September, or when planted in June, stop August 10 to 25, allowing one or more breaks to continue. This will give buds September 30 to October 10 and flowers December 10 to 30. This variety is so double on the late buds that any attempt to secure them prior to late September will result in malformed flowers. By far the largest and finest December-flowering variety.

Golden Chadwick. When high-class blooms are the object, this variety reigns supreme. Its rich yellow color, combined with the good characteristics of the Chadwicks, places it as one of the best late yellow varieties.

Indian Summer. In color, the groundwork is yellow, but into this are blended the terra-cotta and salmon shades, with a tinge of bronze. The color of autumn foliage during Indian Summer in a measure describes the coloring. It is a sport of Golden Chadwick.



Adrian's Pride Chrysanthemum. See page 54

Choice General-Purpose Chrysanthemums, continued



White Surprise

W. H. Chadwick. For the markets that want select stock, this variety stands alone. Slightly pinkish when grown cool, it is even more charming than when pure white.

White Surprise. (Smith.) From this raiser of new Chrysanthemums have come nearly all of the best varieties in commerce today, and White Surprise is, in our opinion, one of the finest sorts offered by any raiser of Chrysanthemums. The flower is large, reflexed in type, but close-petaled enough to be a solid flower and the petals are of good substance. These characteristics make a flower that will pack without bruising. White Surprise makes a big flower on a strong, straight stem. It also makes well-colored foliage of fair size and comes very evenly on the bench, very few cull flowers being found in large plantings. From buds taken in early September, we had all perfect blooms. The only malformed blooms were from too early bud selection. White Surprise keeps well when cut and the massive white bloom is not any less valuable when slightly tinged with pink as is the case when it is grown at a low temperature. It is a good variety for the grower, be he commercial or private, and outclasses our older sorts that come before Chadwick. Blooming season November 1 to 10.

We do not grow or sell purely exhibition sorts

General-Purpose Chrysanthemums

Rooted cuttings, 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100; from 2¼-inch pots, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Charles Razer. Pure white, with strong stem; foliage as handsome as Eaton. Flowers much like Bonnafon in form, but larger. An excellent white variety that has many admirers and is largely planted. Blooming date, November 1.

Chieftain. Deep, clear pink; incurved in type on the order of Bonnafon. A very fine midseason pink variety. One of the best in its color for shipping. Grows to medium height from June planting.

Edwin Seidewitz. An incurved pink that will mature for Thanksgiving Day. In color and form the flower is all that can be desired. Late plantings are to be preferred and perfection can be secured by planting not earlier than the middle of June.

Golden Glow. Owing to the ease with which this variety can be brought into late bloom at a desired date, it has become very popular. Clear yellow in color.



Chieftain



Edwin Seidewitz



Sun Glow



Richmond

GENERAL-PURPOSE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

Harvard. Japanese reflexed; very dark crimson. Is in perfection November 15 and later and is of special value to those who desire red Chrysanthemums for the closing days of the football season. 3½ feet high.

Oconto. A white Japanese incurved of large size, with strong, rigid stem and perfect foliage. October 15. Height 4 feet. Best bud August 30.

Richmond. The phrase "An early Bonnaffon," describes this variety. A bright golden yellow that has every promise of making a name for itself. Perfect in form and perfect in color.

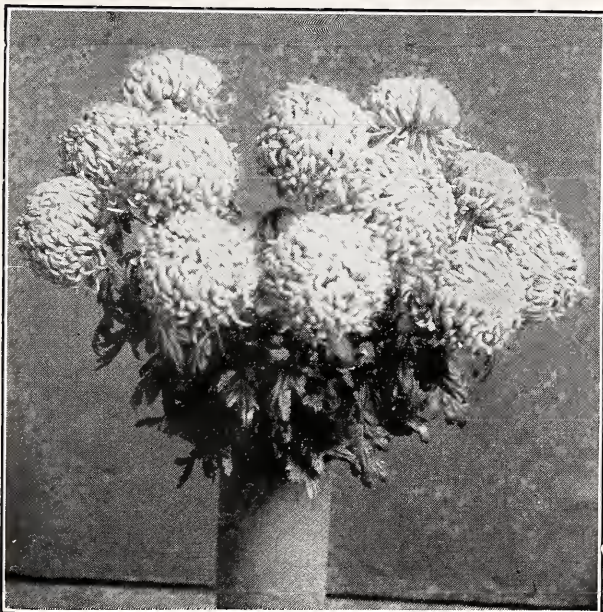
Rose Perfection. (Smith, 1920.) Very similar to Chieftain, from which it is a seedling. Better in color by being a trifle brighter and with us a week earlier. "An early Chieftain" describes it. It is an easy variety to handle and does well under ordinary treatment.

Sun Glow. An early, bright yellow of the Major Bonnaffon type, maturing October 25. Exceptionally fine stem with the foliage extending to the bloom. Produces an exceedingly high percentage of perfect blooms.

Unaka. A strong grower with perfect stem and foliage. A fine incurved bloom of a pleasing shade of pink. Matures the first week in October.

White Chieftain. A sport from the well-known pink variety. The first crown buds show a tinge of pink; late buds, pure white. It is ideal in form and one of the best whites for cutting about November 1.

These previously listed are the best general-purpose and most dependable varieties



Golden Chadwick. See page 55



Rose Perfection

New Pompon Chrysanthemums for 1924

Rooted cuttings, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; from 2¼-inch pots, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20 per 100

IRENE. (Smith.) True Pompon type, 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter. Color, pure white, maturing with Uvalda, October 18 to 20. Upright, wiry stems. Height, 3 feet. C. S. A. Certificate.

ERMALINDA. (Smith.) Color, old rose, with silvery sheen which is enhanced under artificial light, 1¾ inches in diameter. Strong, upright grower to 3½ feet high, maturing October 25. Fine form and very double. C. S. A. Certificate.

CORA PECK BUHL. (Smith.) Somewhat resembles Golden Climax in growth and form of flowers. It is deepest in color of all the yellow Pompons and is yellow in any light. For comparison, is brighter than Sun Glow of the large-flowering section. Height, 3½ feet. Ready to cut October 25. C. S. A. Certificate.

BRONZITO. (Smith.) Very double, perfectly formed flowers, with dahlia-like petals, which are red within and old gold on the reverse, the combination producing a bronzy effect. Has wonderful keeping qualities. Height, 3 feet. Matures November 15. C. S. A. Certificate.

EL RENO. (Smith.) Color, golden bronze, similar to that of Adironda but much later. Matures November 25—just right for Thanksgiving. Excellent stem and foliage. Height, 2½ feet. Flowers 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. A seedling from Christmas Gold. C. S. A. Certificate.

YULETIDE. (Smith.) The latest and best white Pompon known up to the present. Color, purest paper-white, and does not mature until December 5 to 10. A seedling from Christmas Gold but more dwarf in growth. Height, 3 feet, from plants benched June 20. Possesses an unusually stiff stem. In our judgment it is most satisfactory when the center or crown-bud is removed and each lateral growth is disbudded, thus producing a spray with five to eight flowers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. This variety is also an excellent pot-plant, especially when disbudded and does not mature until December 10. Height, 12 inches above pot. Everyone interested in late Pompons will eventually grow this one. C. S. A. Certificate.



Yuletide Chrysanthemum

New Pompon Chrysanthemums

We are offering the new Pompon varieties listed below. They are recognized as being far superior to the older sorts of commerce, richer in coloring with better habit of growth and flowering.

"New York" won the Silver Medal at the Chrysanthemum Show at the Museum of Natural History.

These four and two of our number seedlings, Nos. 315 and 529, won the Chrysanthemum Society's Silver Cup for the best six vases of Pompons at Chicago in November.

Price, from 2¼-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. Three of a variety at dozen rates, 25 of a variety at 100 rates.

Please Note.—We have not grown these sorts out-of-doors and do not know their hardiness. They are November-flowering and would do well only in protected locations and are not to be depended upon out-of-doors in this section.

LOUISE DAVENPORT. Button type, which is the true Pompon. Rich bronze in color; very floriferous, making full sprays. We have had 32 finished flowers on a single spray. A wonderful producer, growing freely with ordinary care and spacing and filling the bench with a mass of bloom. A favorite wherever shown. Matures November 10.

NEW YORK. Coming into flower November 1, this bronze variety has been the most called for of any of the many sorts we have been growing. It is a seedling from Hilda Canning, as are Louise Davenport and Sarah Townsend. It is the first of a wonderful succession of bronze Pompons. With us, it holds in its glory until Louise Davenport comes into flower and takes its place. See illustration, page 59.



Louise Davenport



New York. See page 58

New Pompon Chrysanthemums, continued

NOVEMBER GOLD. A strong-stemmed, upright grower of the large-flowered type. Too large to be classed as a true Pompon, but perfect in form and a bright golden yellow in color. The best formed flower and the richest colored of all our yellow Pompons. Comes November 5 to 10. It makes from three to five large, strong sprays per plant with usual culture.

SARAH TOWNSEND. Golden-bronze in color. Lacks the richness in color of New York and Louise Davenport, but follows the latter in period of blooming. Comes into flower November 20 and holds well until December 1. It is a true Pompon, nicely formed and of good color. Although it flowers too late for the early shows, it may be had for the late exhibitions.

General List of Pompon Chrysanthemums

2 1/4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Diana. A very fine pure white variety of large size. Late.

Edina. Rose-pink; large-flowered type. An excellent Chrysanthemum. October 15.

Frank Wilcox. Golden bronze, coming into bloom late; makes a very fine pot-plant and is excellent for cutting for Thanksgiving, either in sprays or disbudded. Plants tend to overbud in small pots which will be outgrown when planted. This variety has been sold under the name of Souvenir d'Or and Mrs. F. Beu. November 20.



Sarah Townsend



November Gold



General List of Pompon Chrysanthemums, con.

Golden Climax. To the general grower, this is the finest of all the yellow Pompons. It is a free, easy grower. It can be grown to perfection from early June planting. It has been grown into excellent, salable, cut-flower stock when planted as late as August. It ranks at the top of the list with the general grower. On the order of Quinola, but with foliage that is hard and will not be subject to mildew. Blooms November 10 to 20. Extra-fine variety for cutting in sprays.

Hilda Canning. This reddish bronze button type variety was disseminated by us in 1917. We regard Hilda Canning as the finest Pompon of its color and, without exception, the best of the small-flowered type in existence. It comes into flower from November 15 to 20. It can be held until Thanksgiving Day if grown cool.

Lorraine Meech. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) Distinctly a novelty. We introduce this variety because so many of our customers who have seen it have asked for plants. Color is dull crimson with a golden-bronze reverse. The petals curl just enough to show both colors, which gives a very pleasing contrast. When fully open, a small yellow center shows, but this should, nevertheless, be classed as a Pompon. Growth is very good; foliage, dark green right up to the bud. In bloom November 20.

Mariana. In this new Pompon we have a welcome addition to the list. Good first-class white Pompons have been needed, as white is very useful in general florist work. Mariana is a large-flowered Pompon. It is a producer of excellent sprays or can be grown well if disbudded to one flower. The individual flower is large and of excellent form; in habit of growth it is clean and vigorous. It is a Pompon every grower will need. Ready for cutting November 1.

Pauline Wilcox. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) The form of the flower classes it as a decorative variety and it is the ideal decorative type. The habit of the plant and the flower sprays are very desirable. The stems are straight and strong and the flowers hold well apart in the clusters. The color is bronze with red and gold mixed, the tips of the petals being lighter, giving a very pleasing combination. In bloom November 5. It is a gloriously colored variety and there is nothing like it. It is distinct and valuable.



Pauline Wilcox

Uvalda. Very early white, maturing October 10. A large flower and when fully opened is a pure, glistening white.

Western Beauty. Deep rose-pink in color; flower medium sized, throwing straight stems which hold the flowers erect. It will follow the variety Fairy Queen and comes as a welcome addition at a time when there are no pink Pompons. It blooms from November 10 to 25.

Please Note

We are often asked what Pompons are satisfactory out-of-doors. The list of Pompons which can be successfully grown out-of-doors, is largely a matter of location and knowledge of how to handle them. In the first place, no variety will be hardy if allowed to stand through freezing weather in a low, wet place. Elevate your beds if your soil is at all heavy and habitually wet. Winter covering should be light and not such material as will exclude the air and smother the plants. More plants have been killed by what we call "wet feet" than by any other cause.

The next cause of winter killing might be called, "killed by kindness," where heavy protection is given. Do not pinch back plants later than the early part of August. Protect them from the early frosts, and especially from the sun after a frost, and the list we have appended may be added to materially. Do not depend entirely upon nature, but use a little care and your hardy Chrysanthemums will be a pleasure.



Mariana (Pompon)

All Pompons are supposed to be hardy and are usually so listed. With those who can protect them our General List will find favor, but we recommend the Early-flowering Type listed on page 63.



Elizabeth McDowell Chrysanthemum



Mrs. E. D. Godfrey Chrysanthemum

Single Chrysanthemums

No collection of the "Queen of the Autumn" will be complete without the single-flowered varieties. Nearly all of the so-called "singles" have several rows of petals and some of the finest colors of the Chrysanthemum family are exemplified by the single sorts. Our list of these has been cut to meet the requirements of the commercial needs, but here again it is a survival, not alone of the unlike, but also of the best. Grow some singles and you will be forever a lover of the type.



Peggy Bulkeley Chrysanthemum. See page 62

From 2 1/4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.,
\$10 per 100

Dusky Maid. Deep, rich, golden bronze having several rows of petals. Strong grower, maturing late; in fine shape to cut for Thanksgiving Day.

Elizabeth McDowell. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) This orange-bronze single we believe to be the finest of all the single-flowered seedlings that we have raised. Not only is the color wonderfully fine in daylight, but the richness is greatly enhanced by artificial light. The plant is strong-growing and makes strong stems which carry the flowers well. These are well divided in the clusters. It packs nicely for a single and we class it as the equal of any single-flowered variety in commerce. It is good for exhibition for the high-class storeman and for the grower who retails.

Golden Mensa. A yellow sport of Mensa, having all the good qualities of the parent. Like Mensa from early plantings it is a tall grower but it makes strong stems which carry the bloom well. It will be found in nearly every collection of good singles.

Helen Hubbard. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) This is the best crimson decorative we have ever grown. The lower petals are from 2 to 2 1/2 inches in length. The color is a rich, velvety crimson which does not fade. Growth is excellent. There are no other varieties in this color which can compare with it for cutting in sprays. This Harvard crimson is in bloom November 15.

Mensa. Pure white Single; strong. The finest white variety. November 10 to 15.

Mrs. E. D. Godfrey. A lovely shade of light pink; very strong-growing variety. Late blooming, coming for Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. In color a brilliant shade of rose-pink. One of the finest Singles. November 1.

Single Chrysanthemums, continued

Peggy Bulkeley. We consider this variety one of the prettiest in our collection. The color is a soft, yet luminous pink, changing as the flower matures to a delicate mauve-pink. The blooms are large, averaging four rays of petals which recurve gracefully from a golden yellow center. The growth is vigorous and erect, producing large sprays which show the individual flowers to the best possible advantage. An ideal cut-flower or pot-plant variety. Matures November 10 to 15.

Single Varieties for Outdoor Planting

A few grow them well, especially in more favored localities. Alice Howell, which we list among our hardy sorts, is single, but the varieties given here would do well only under the best of conditions and with protection from fall frosts.

Anemone Chrysanthemums

The Anemone, with its built-up cushion in the center, fringed with several rows of petals, adds to the enjoyment of the Chrysanthemum season by contributing a distinctly different flower to your assortment. While this offering of varieties is small, these sorts are carefully selected and dependable.

From 2¼-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Blanche. The improved Garza. A very attractive flower and a good grower.

Eugene Langalet. Deep golden yellow in color, with a double row of petals just prominent enough to class this very desirable variety with the Anemones. The lateness of its blooming season enables the grower to hold it for Thanksgiving Day. Its bright golden color and its close resemblance to the Pompons recommend it for general growing.

Izola. Deep cerise-pink in color and ideal in form. Strong in growth and very free-flowering. Ready November 15. The best of the dark-colored varieties. Very fine.



Dusky Maid Chrysanthemum. See page 61

Sunshine. A bright, golden yellow, late-flowering variety that has for the past two seasons been grown extensively. It is the finest of all the Anemone-flowered varieties with the average grower. It matures late, coming in the last of November. It is semi-dwarf, strong-stemmed, and makes a well-formed plant. From early plantings, Sunshine will make a large plant; from later plantings it is medium dwarf.

Volunteer. A very bright golden yellow that will come into flower for Thanksgiving Day. Strong, stiff stems and needs little tying. It will produce a big cut of good market bloom.

Our Seedling Pompons

Our planting of 50,000 plants from our seedlings in 1923 was well worth seeing by a lover of this, the finest type of Chrysanthemum.

To you who have followed the Chrysanthemum shows the past two seasons, these seedlings need no introduction.

They have been, and are, the sensation of the season.

New York (No. 456), Sarah Townsend (No. 526), November Gold (No. 402), Louise Davenport (No. 449), with two other seedlings, won the Silver Cup of the Chrysanthemum Society at Chicago, November 17-20, 1921.

These varieties we offer under name, but we mention here both names and numbers as we have had innumerable letters referring to them by number showing that they have been carefully noted in the shows.



Sunshine Chrysanthemum

Early-flowering Chrysanthemums for Outdoor Growing

The question of hardiness in the Chrysanthemum family is such that to call these hardy, as we have formerly done, is unfair, because so much depends upon the character of the soil and the drainage. Too much covering in winter has ruined more plants than a cover of any kind has saved. Some firms class these as Decorative varieties. Several in the list do well indoors, as among the Pompons and Singles there are those which do well outdoors. The varieties listed have larger blooms than the large-flowered Pompons, unless otherwise described.

From 2¼-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; 3-inch pots, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100

Alice Howell. A wonderfully rich shade of orange-yellow in color. By far the most attractive of any of the yellow single varieties. It is early-flowering and the flowers last well after the early frosts have injured more tender sorts. It is hardy and, for an out-of-door variety, this is the best recommendation. A border of Alice Howell has stood two New England winters without protection and was, this fall, far superior to any planting of Hardy Chrysanthemums that we have ever seen.

Aquitaine. Salmon-bronze in color.

Border Beauty. Orange-colored petals tipped with gold.

Bronze Source d'Or. A deep golden bronze sport.

Chaldon. Large flowers, reddish crimson in color with gold tips to the florets.

Cranfordia. Large, pure yellow flowers. Tall; rather late.

Cranford's White. Large, white flowers; shell-pink when grown in the open. Medium height.

Eden. Beautifully formed flowers, rose-pink in color. Medium height.

Etoile d'Or. Bright yellow; large flowered. Medium height.

Excelsior. Bright golden yellow; large-flowered, dwarf.

Framfield White. Loosely built, pure white; semi-double. One of the earliest to flower.

Glory of Seven Oaks. Golden yellow; dwarf growth. Very free-flowering.

Goacher's Crimson. Very large flowers; bright crimson in color. Dwarf habit.

Jack Bannister. Lemon-yellow, shaded copper.

L'Argentuillais. Deep chestnut in color.

Maduse. Terra-cotta-bronze in color; large flowers. Medium height.

Miss F. Collier. The best pure white. Medium dwarf.

Mme. August Nonin. Large, delicate pink flowers.

Mrs. Francis Bergen. White, tinged with pink; semi-double; medium dwarf.

Normandie. Delicate pink; medium dwarf.

Ruth Cumming. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) To those to whom the colors of autumn appeal and who grow Chrysanthemums in the open, this novelty of our own raising will be welcome. We have been raising seedlings from Normandie, which is the finest example of

the early-flowering outdoor type and this reddish bronze, decorative type seedling from Normandie has all the desirable characteristics of an outdoor variety. It has proved hardy in New England. It is dwarf and compact in growth. It suckers freely, making heavy clumps and withstands the early frosts without injury. From October 15 to November 10 it has been a mass of color. It cuts and bunches nicely. Out-of-doors it is at home and indoors it will bloom early and give you a fine early bronze for the market.

Yellow Normandie. A bronze-yellow sport.

On page 43 we give you a list of what we consider to be the best Pompons out-of-doors. Practically all the Pompons are hardy under certain conditions and mature their blooms properly if weather conditions are favorable, but the list given has proved dependable under average conditions and in average seasons in this climate.



Yellow Normandie

A Special Offer to the Lovers of Hardy Chrysanthemums

To the lover of Hardy Chrysanthemums we can recommend this list. They are the best of the type and these varieties are the cream of many hundreds that we have tried. We are growing a large quantity into 3-inch pots for May and June delivery and this larger plant will give greater satisfaction to the average buyer. For \$2.50 we will give you 12 plants selected from the list above in a good assortment of type and color. For \$15 we will make up an assortment of 100 plants, all from 3-inch pots. The prices quoted above are for named sorts for special requirements. This offer is for the average lover of Hardy Chrysanthemums who wants a real garden at moderate cost. Last season we ran out of these plants in early May. 10,000 were not enough. Order early! We are growing these plants for you. We will supply 12 assorted in these types, we to select the varieties used, for \$1.25, or 100 for \$10. When ordering, be sure to specify the size.

Bedding Plants

The growing of Bedding Plants is one of our important specialties and a department is devoted solely to the production of a superior grade of plants for bedding out. No effort is made to present a comprehensive assortment, but the varieties offered will, we believe, include all those of recognized merit for summer bedding. March, April, May, and June delivery.

Achyranthes

These useful foliage plants are each season attaining greater popularity for edging, ribbon effects and carpet-bedding. They may be sheared to any desired form and are more serviceable than coleus. They are, therefore, better adapted for planting in public or exposed locations. Desirable for planting window-boxes, cemetery vases, etc.

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. From 3-inch pots, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Biemuelleri. Light red, shading darker red at edge of the foliage. Medium height.

Brilliantissima. Light red; very brilliant. Dwarf, compact grower.

Lindenii. Clear, dark red foliage. Tall-growing plant.

Panache de Bailey. A new and desirable variety of compact growth. Foliage green and yellow, crimson veins, predominating color yellow. A worthy companion to Brilliantissima.

Formosa. Yellow on light green background; vigorous growth.

Ageratum · Floss Flower

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. From 3-inch pots, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Fraseri. A splendid variety which flowers freely under conditions that merely produce foliage in older varieties. Color bright blue; semi-dwarf habit, similar to Princess Pauline. The best variety for bedding.

Perfection. A more moderate-growing variety; the deepest blue in color.

Princess Pauline. A combination of blue and white in the same flower.

Stella Gurney. Bright blue; vigorous growth.

Aloysia

Citriodora. Lemon Verbena. Well known and valued for the odor of the foliage.

	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots	\$1 00	\$7 50
3-inch pots	1 50	10 00



Bed of Coleus

Alternanthera

Bright foliage plants of dwarf habit. Used extensively for edging and design bedding.

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100

Aurea nana. Bright yellow foliage; the most compact and the best variety in its color.

Brilliantissima. A valuable new Alternanthera, red and yellow in color, with broad leaf. Strong grower.

Paronychioides. A most desirable kind of dwarf habit; orange-red and crimson, shaded green.

Begonia

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. From 3-inch pots, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Vernon. A grand bedding kind, with deep red flowers and glossy bronze-red leaves.

Coleus

From 2 1/4-inch pots, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, except where noted

Anna Pfister. Bright yellow, marked crimson. Neat and compact in growth; very desirable for dwarf edging or carpet bedding.

Beckwith's Gem. Center velvety maroon, bordered with red; the edge is green, changing to creamy yellow at the point of the leaf.

Duneira. A magnificent Coleus, standing the sun as well as Verschaffeltii. Color various shades of crimson.

Firebrand. Bright maroon.

Golden Bedder. Golden yellow; the old original, true to name.

John Pfister. Bright crimson, edged with gold. Compact in growth. Companion variety to Anna Pfister.

Lord Alverstone. Velvety plum, with yellow, green and pink markings. A handsome combination, and has a constitution that will resist sun-scald and drought.

Lord Palmerston. Deep maroon center with dark crimson venation.

Queen Victoria. Cardinal-red with distinct golden border.

Verschaffeltii. Standard crimson.

Fancy Coleus

American Beauty. Red, green, and yellow.

Blizzard. Deep maroon, edged with green.

Brilliance. A combination of red and gold. Rooted cuttings, \$4 per 100; 2 1/4-inch pots, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

Defiance. Bright red with golden yellow border.

Hurricane. Light reddish center, mottled with maroon, edge of leaf green.

Neptune. Green with mottling of red.

Prince Edward. Reddish center, shading deep crimson, edge of leaf green.

Saboni. Red, with faint edging of yellow.

Salvador. Deep velvety crimson with prominent vermilion center effectively bordered with light green.



An effective bed of Cannas

Choice Cannas

Among bedding plants, there is nothing to compare with the Canna for quick and gorgeous effects, or for producing uniformly good results with comparatively little attention. The Canna enjoys a deep, rich soil with plenty of well-decayed manure and an open, sunny location, although the bronze-leaved varieties show to splendid advantage when grown in partial shade for foliage effect. Planted in large masses or straight rows, the plants should be set 2 feet apart. Small, circular beds require closer planting; 18 to 20 inches will produce an effective planting.

Varieties of Special Merit

From 3-inch pots, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100, except where noted

CARL LUTZ. Pure, deep golden-yellow flowers. A strong-growing, green-foliaged variety. 5½ to 6 feet.

CITY OF PORTLAND. A wonderful, bright rosy pink much deeper in color than Mrs. Alfred Conard or Hungaria; a free-flowering vigorous grower. 3½ feet. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FAVORITE. Deep golden yellow, overspread with minute red dots which, however, do not detract from the general color effect. A pretty golden yellow. Vigorous growth and handsome foliage. \$7 per doz., \$12 per 100.

FIREBIRD. The best red-flowered, green-leaved Canna. The flowers are borne in immense trusses on tall stalks, well above the leaves. They are of splendid form, round and shapely. Petals measure 2½ inches and over across, and the color is a clear glistening scarlet without any streaks, spots, or blotches. 4 ft.

HUNGARIA. A magnificent new variety of strong, robust habit with enormous trusses of deep pink flowers carried well above the foliage; one of the best pink sorts. 3½ feet.

METEOR. (Wintzer's.) As a bedder this new variety is without question the most conspicuous and dazzling of all the red varieties and by far the most prolific. The bright crimson flowers, combined with the vigorous healthy foliage, form a brilliant combination which, with the free-flowering habit of the plant, establishes this variety as one of the most desirable Cannas. 5 ft.

MRS. A. F. CONARD. Its exquisite salmon-pink flowers are of largest size in erect and abundantly furnished heads so freely produced as to keep a superb showing for months, above the rich green foliage. 4 ft.

ORANGE BEDDER. Bright orange-scarlet, slightly suffused scarlet. An exceptionally free bloomer and a dazzling color. The best bedding variety in this color.

QUEEN HELEN (Yellow King Humbert). Massive pure yellow flowers dotted with red; an occasional flower will appear orange-streaked. Virtually a yellow King Humbert, with all the good bedding qualities of that fine variety.

VENUS. The color is a gay rosy pink with a mottled border of creamy yellow. Blooms splendidly and the flowers are always bright and clean in appearance. An attractive and popular variety. 4 ft.

Standard Varieties

From 3-inch pots, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

Gladiator. The color is yellow, spotted with red. A strong, vigorous grower with fine green foliage and large heads of flowers that stand the storms and sunshine better than any other Canna. It blooms continually and is one of the finest varieties we offer. 5 ft.

Gustav Gumpper. This is the ideal rich yellow bedding Canna; the flowers of good size are held well above the foliage, the fine trusses always clean looking; in habit of growth it is very uniform; The color is a rich golden yellow, a shade that has been missing heretofore. 3½ to 4 ft.

J. D. Eisele. Bright vermilion-scarlet, overlaid with orange. A fine bedder. 3½ feet.

Richard Wallace. Canary-yellow; large flowers freely produced. One of the best and most effective varieties for bedding. 4½ feet.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. Intense crimson-scarlet, with a broad, golden yellow border; leaves green. 3½ feet.

Orchid-Flowering Cannas

King Humbert. Flowers as large as the largest of the Orchid-flowering Cannas. Bright orange-scarlet, streaked with crimson. Foliage is bronze with brownish green stripes; thick and leathery; strong, robust grower. 4 to 5 ft.

Louisiana. The plant is a vigorous grower, producing a thick mass of glossy green foliage; its flowers are often more than 7 inches across and every inch a vivid scarlet. It blooms tremendously, often four or five stalks flowering at once. 7 ft.

Wyoming. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms are orange-colored; true orchid-shape, with large, rounded petals. 5 ft.



Dracæna

Indivisa. This variety of Dracæna is used extensively as a center plant for vases and for porch and window-boxes. It will stand full exposure to the sun and its long, graceful, narrow leaves make a beautiful contrast with other plants.

	Each	Doz.	100
4-inch pots	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
5-inch pots	75	7 50	
6-inch	1 00	9 00	

Geraniums

	Doz.	100
3-inch pots	\$3 00	\$20 00
4-inch pots	4 00	30 00
4-inch pots, selected, in bloom	5 00	35 00

Red

Alphonse Ricard. Bright vermilion-scarlet; large florets and immense trusses. Without doubt the finest bedding variety in its color.

Edmond Blanc. One of the most brilliant Geraniums in the cerise shade. Bright carmine, shaded around the white eye and on upper petals with bright scarlet. Flowers are perfectly formed, borne in large trusses, blooming freely the entire season.

S. A. Nutt. Considered one of the best dark red Geraniums, and is more generally used both as a pot plant and for bedding than any other kind. The color is a handsome, dark, velvety scarlet, with maroon shading; a vigorous, compact grower, with a clean, healthy constitution.

Salmon Geraniums

Beaute Poitevine. A great favorite and conceded to be one of the best of the semi-double bedders among the light salmon shades; the color is a beautiful shade of pink, delicately shading to white; large, splendid trusses.

White

Comtesse de Harcourt. Pure white flowers, with beautiful florets and enormous trusses which stand the sun well; perfect habit; deep, rich green foliage.

Pink

Berthe de Presilly. Bright silver-rose-pink; the flowers are full and of perfect form; trusses large and freely produced; the habit is dwarf, robust and branching. A fine bedder and excellent pot plant.

Mrs. Lawrence. This is one of the finest Geraniums we have in this color. Clear, healthy foliage; splendid dwarf, compact habit of growth; wonderfully free in flowering. Indispensable as a pot plant; being strongly recommended as a flower for winter; unsurpassed as a bedder. The color is an artistic shade of satiny salmon-pink, slightly tinged white.



Bed of Geraniums

Heliotrope

The fragrant Heliotrope is a universal favorite for bedding purposes or for growing in pots. The following varieties are of the heavy-trussed type. We suggest *Centaurea gymnocarpa* as a harmonious border.

From 2¼-inch pots, \$1.50 per doz. of one variety, \$8 per 100. From 3-inch pots, \$2 per doz. of one variety, \$12 per 100. From 4-inch pots, \$2.50 per doz. of one variety, \$18 per 100. Selected, \$20 per 100.

Centefleur. Rich, deep, violet-blue, with white eye; flowers large; free and very vigorous. A very desirable variety.

La Duse. A mammoth-flowering kind, bearing enormous, deep blue trusses; very free flowering. An unusually fine bedding variety.

Lorne. Light blue, sweet-scented variety. Very widely used for bedding.

Lemon Verbena. See Aloysia, page 52

Marguerite, or Paris Daisy

For outdoor bedding, growing as pot plants, or for cutting, the Marguerite is one of the most useful flowering plants.

	Doz.	100
From 2¼-inch pots	\$1 50	\$8 00
From 3-inch pots	2 00	12 00
From 4-inch pots	3 00	20 00

Single White. Similar in growth, but with a single row of petals.

Parlor Ivy

A trailing vine, not hardy. Valuable for vase work and window-boxes.

	Doz.	100
2¼-inch pots	\$1 00	\$7 50
3-inch pots	1 50	10 00

Salvia · Scarlet Sage

This most gorgeous and effective bedding subject is by all means the most conspicuous and useful of the late summer-flowering annuals. It produces its showy, scarlet spikes in the greatest profusion from July until frost and seems to be equally at home whether massed on the lawn, planted in borders, or mixed indiscriminately among shrub groupings.

	Doz.	100
From 2¼-inch pots	\$1 00	\$8 00
From 3-inch pots	1 50	12 00

America. A new bedding or pot variety that will supersede Zurich and other dwarf kinds on all-round merit. The growth is vigorous and healthy, but dwarf and compact. It commences flowering early and continues a mass of glowing scarlet until heavy frosts occur. Can also be flowered in pots from Christmas on.

Bonfire. A compact variety, growing to a height of about 2 feet. Heavy flower-spikes of brightest scarlet.

Splendens. A tall-growing variety; immense flower-spikes of dazzling scarlet.

Zurich. An extremely free-flowering, dwarf variety. The plants commence to bloom early and continue until checked by frost. Very bright scarlet.

Trailing Vinca

From 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. From 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100. 4-inch, selected, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Major variegata. Variegated green and white; largely used for vases and window-boxes.

Zinnia

A splendid annual for bedding or cutting purposes. We offer a strain grown for us by a California specialist. In separate colors: Giant Scarlet and Giant Yellow; also, Giant Mixed.

	Doz.	100
From 2¼-inch pots	\$1 00	\$8 00
From 3-inch pots, ready end of May ..	1 50	12 00



Your Landscape Problem

HOW TO SOLVE IT



EVERY HOME-OWNER has at some time a landscape problem, of design, planting, construction, or maintenance. Because of the lack of time, training, or experience, few can solve their problems without help. In the past it was usual to seek free advice from a nurseryman about what to plant and where to plant it, or to depend upon a jobbing gardener for the location and construction of walks, drives, and other features of the home-grounds.

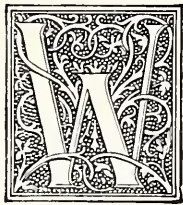
Nurserymen, however, can seldom divide their interest or time between the production and sale of plants and the giving of advice concerning their proper arrangement or maintenance. Fortunately, it is unnecessary for them to do this, because the services of competent Landscape Architects are now available to all. Through the employment of a Landscape Architect one obtains a plan or report, or both, covering the several points of design, construction and maintenance, and profits by the experience of many others, since Landscape Architects are constantly in touch with varying problems and know the results to be had under the many limitations of climate, soil, and situation.

The advantage of a landscape plan or report is that it pictures the final result so that it can be foreseen, whether the work is carried out immediately or through a period of several seasons. Thus, many expensive mistakes may be avoided, not only in the location of plants, but also in the ordering of too many or too few for the best results. The Landscape Architect should be called upon early, and, if possible, before the house itself is located or built. He is then able to advise regarding the location of the house and its approaches so as to provide an arrangement of the grounds in which the several parts will be in correct relation with one another, especially the location and accessibility of the flower-garden with relation to the living portion of the house. Such apparently simple problems are really basic, since they influence the entire future use of the home and, more frequently than not, they are incorrectly solved when professional advice has not been secured.

Anyone who is familiar with the growth of plants knows the extreme importance of correct planting and cultivation or maintenance. The services of a competent Landscape Architect are especially valuable in this connection, because he can supervise the planting and maintenance of your plants and thus often insure success in the development of a landscape composition. The nurseryman delivers the best plants that can be grown, but if they are planted too shallow or too deep, or in shade when sun is needed, or in wet soil when dry soil is essential, the resulting growth will be a failure. Such failures are not likely if the sound advice of a Landscape Architect is followed.

After you have employed a Landscape Architect and have obtained a plan and lists of plants, do not make the mistake of "shopping around" for your plants. Bargain lots of plants, or those purchased wholly upon the basis of low price, are seldom satisfactory. Well-grown trees, shrubs, and other plants may be expected to increase in beauty and productiveness from year to year, and their first cost is one of the smallest considerations. Your Landscape Architect knows the nurseries which send out the cleanest and strongest plants, and his advice should be followed.

Some home-owners have a notion that if a Landscape Architect is employed the resulting layout will not suit their own ideas. This is not to be feared, because if you will state fully and clearly your requirements you will help your Landscape Architect to a solution of the problem which will reflect your own personal requirements and preferences, in so far as they are practicable. There are a number of competent Landscape Architects in various parts of the country. We will gladly furnish names and addresses of those in your vicinity upon request.



WE HAVE not included in this catalogue our stock of Palms, Ferns, and Stovehouse Plants, to which we devote considerable space, for the reason that sizes and prices vary so much during the year.

We grow *Dracænas* and *Pandanus* in quantity, and these, with the varied assortment carried by our Stovehouse Plant Department, enable us to offer very fine collections for conservatory and private greenhouse use.

We should be pleased to submit lists with prices, or better still, would appreciate the opportunity to show these various items to our friends and customers here at the place.

These departments are well qualified to serve you.

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M.F.