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HARRISBURG, PENNA.

## INTRODUCTION

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY was organized as a partnership, August 10, 1907, and was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 27, 191I, titled

## THE BERRYHILL NURSERY COMPANY

for the propagation, growing, and sale of ornamental nursery stock.
The Flower Shop was opened in April, 1916, for the sale of cutflowers, potted plants, decorative plants, baskets, pottery, and garden furniture.

## Location

The nursery grounds proper are accessibly located on the Jonestown Road, less than 5 miles northeast of Harrisburg, and opposite the Colonial Country Club. The Linglestown street-car line passes the entrance to the nursery.
We also have a mountain nursery located at what is commonly known as Indiantown Gap, about 25 miles east of Harrisburg, at which place we specialize on the production of Rhododendrons, Hardy Azaleas, Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia), Leucothoë, Hemlocks (Tsuga canadensis), Flowering Dogwood, and other native trees and shrubs.

The Flower Shop is centrally located in the city of Harrisburg at 202 Locust Street.

## Landscape Service

We give landscape advice and suggestions without charge. Specially prepared plans and blue-prints are furnished where requested at reasonable charges.

If plantings are improperly done, expensive mistakes may easily be made, taking years to overcome.
By having definite plans in the beginning, it is a pleasure to work them out in stages, if so desired, planting a little each spring and fall, and all the time working toward a definite and harmonious result. We will be pleased to consult with you.

## Warranty

We warrant our stock to be true to name and will replace any that may prove otherwise. Our liability, however, in all cases, shall be limited to an amount equal to the purchase price of such stock.
We send our patrons quality stock. However, we cannot guarantee that such stock will grow when relocated. In the event that stock furnished and planted by us, and properly cared for thereafter, does not show any sign of life during the first growing season, we replace such stock once, without charge. Any additional replacement within one year is made at a charge of one-half the catalogue price, plus labor, if any.

## Shipments

Shipments can be made by parcel post, express, and freight. Unless specified, we use our best judgment as to method of shipment, depending upon the weather conditions and the nature of the stock.

The spring shipping season generally begins about March 15 and continues until about June I. The fall shipping season generally begins about September I and continues until the ground freezes.
Express and freight shipments are forwarded collect unless otherwise specified.
Parcel post charges are added to the invoice, or should be included with the remittance when forwarded in advance.

## Delivery

We deliver within the city of Harrisburg daily without charge.
We deliver within a radius of io miles of Harrisburg at specified times without charge. All other deliveries at reasonable rates.

## Terms of Sale

Our regular terms of sale are $\mathbf{3 0}$ days net. On all sales amounting to $\$ 10$ or more we allow a discount of 2 per cent if paid within ten days. If terms other than the above are desired, special arrangements must be made with the Credit Department.


Exhibit of The Berryhill Nursery Co. at Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Jan. 19 to 23, 1925

## EVERGREEN TREES

The growing of Evergreens is one of our great specialties. The nature of our soil, and the frequent transplanting we practise produce the so-much-desired "root-ball." Our open climatic conditions, without the softening influence of natural shelter and windbreaks, are the best proofs of absolute hardiness of our Evergreens. Evergreen trees are like old and true friends-always the same, winter and summer. They are the most characteristic of all plants as to habit of growth, form, and coloring. Individual planting as specimens develops their full beauty and character, but they are just as useful and harmonizing when planted for massing in groups, screens, or as hedges.

## ABIES • The Firs

The Firs are well known, hardy, quick-growing trees, and differ from the spruces by having their needles arranged flat on the branches.
Abies concolor (White Fir). A very hardy and graceful tree. Foliage heavy, bright green; cones usually purple. Grows rapidly and to considerable height. An excellent landscape tree.

## Each

2 to 3 ft
$\$ 500 \mid 3$ to 4 ft.
Each
everseen a spruce but is botanically different. Of graceful, symmetrical growth, it is valued highly as a specimen as well as in collections. The needles are soft and dark green, often showing a glaucous shade.

A. Frazeri (Double Balsam Fir). Very beautiful and hardy evergreen. Rapid grower. Foliage glossy green, silvery underneath.

Each
Each

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). Although well adapted to grouping, it is not until planted as a specimen that this magnificent evergreen shows its full value. The broad, heavy needles are dark green and shining, silvery underneath.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$4 50 | 4 to 5 ft | \$10 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 650 | 5 to 6 ft | 1500 |

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A tree of vigorous, upright growth; very hardy and giving entire satisfaction under almost any climatic and soil conditions. Each Each


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## CHAMAECYPARIS <br> The Japan Cypress

These evergreens (formerly called Retinospora) are characterized by beautiful, feathery appearance and pyramidal growth, although they include a few species of dwarf habit. The differing varieties assume quite distinct colors and habit, being constant and attractive at all seasons.

Chamæcyparis filifera. Bright, shiny green foliage and threadlike, drooping branches make this tree especially valuable for specimen planting.

C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress). A medium-sized tree with erect, compact branches. Foliage is dark green and presents a very pleasing contrast when the tree is planted in front of brighter colored evergreens. A formal tree of pyramidal outline.

C. pisifera aurea. In habit this tree is similar to the above. Foliage is feathery and a deep golden color. A beautiful tree for specimen planting. Each Io Each 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . \$_{3} 50 \quad \$ 32$ oo $\mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .5^{0} \quad 5$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \$ 7.50$ to 10 oo C. plumosa (Plume Cypress). An erect tree, with slender, erect branches and dense, feathery, dark green foliage. A very attractive tree for either hedge or specimen planting.

C. plumosa aurea (Gold-plumed Cypress). In most respects similar to the above. Foliage is a beautiful golden yellow. A very popular evergreen and widely used in specimen planting.

C. squarrosa (Silver Retinospora). An evergreen of great merit and beauty and of compact, dense growth. Very hardy and ornamental in many places. It is usually trimmed into a fine, shapely pyramid with silvery, bluish green foliage of a feathery character.



An average plant of Tsuga canadensis. 2 to 3 feet, bushy, and with a perfect root system.

## JUNIPERUS . The Cedars

This large, natural family of evergreen trees is probably the most remarkable in many respects. For number, usefulness, and distinctiveness of its species and varieties it is hardly equaled. Including our hardiest natives, the Red Cedars, they range in size from medium-high trees to the smallest bush forms and dwarfs, trailing flat over rocks and sandbanks. Select evergreens for specimens, groups, or entire hedges and windbreaks, in almost any range of color or shape, and for any locality, dry or moist, exposed or sheltered, will be found amongst the Junipers.
Juniperus canadensis. Splendid for mass plantings. A low grower. Foliage clear silvery green.
 $1 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to 2 ft .

250


Juniperus virginiana, the familiar Red Cedar, is stately and spirelike in growth.
J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. An excellent tree for both mass and specimen planting. Foliage is silvery green with white markings on under side. The best of all the dwarf-growing evergreens.

J. communis (English Juniper). A low-growing Juniper of somewhat prostrate habit. Foliage is a bright lustrous green. Should be used in mass plantings in front of some taller-growing varieties, or where its bright foliage will be given prominence by comparison with dark trees.

Each Each
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 350
J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). One of the finest Junipers for ornamental planting. The trunk is straight, and the branches very closely appressed to the trunk, giving the tree a formal and columnar appearance. Foliage sea-green.

|  | Each | Io |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$3 00 | \$25 00 | 4 to 5 ft | \$6 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 450 | 4000 |  |  |

J. japonica (Procumbent Chinese Juniper). A shrubby variety of trailing habit. Foliage green, and quite dense. Good for covering banks, and for edging.

Each

J. Sabina (Compact Savin Juniper). A low grower of somewhat bushy habit. Foliage dark green and dense. For rockeries and mass plantings. Each io Each


## Juniperus, continued

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia (Gray-carpet Juniper). A trailing variety of J. Sabina. Foliage grayish green. Good for edgings or terraces.

J. squamata. Somewhat similar to J. procumbens, but more compact in habit. Hardy and vigorous.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). The Red Cedar is our hardiest and most popular native evergreen. The natural tree forms a fine conical pyramid, but it can easily be trained into almost any form desired. It is extensively used for group and screen-planting, and for hedges. It is densely branched, the color varying from a reddish to a dark green, and is often of a glauceus tint.

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




6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

8 to 10 ft .
. \$10 to I2 00
J. virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). The leading Cedar for specimen planting. Foliage bright silvery blue. Tree is pyramidal in outline. A beautiful variety worthy of wide planting.

Each
Each


3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
J. virginiana tripartita. A bushy tree, with stiff, prickly, grayish green foliage. Its habit is spreading. Useful in mass plantings.

Each
Each
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots$
$\$ 750 \mid 4$ to 5 ft .
\$IO 00

## PICEA . The Spruces

No other family of evergreens is likely to be better known or more largely planted than the Spruces. They are splendidly fitted for individual planting, and develop into grand specimens; or they are just as effective for groups, collections, and windbreaks. Generally they are rapid growers, attaining a good age and thrive in almost any except wet soils.

Picea canadensis (White Spruce). A very attractive tree of compact pyramidal form. Foliage is silvery gray. Grows to about 40 feet. Good for mass plantings. Each Each
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). A handsome tree widely used for Christmas trees. Foliage is dark, shining green. The tree grows to considerable height. Has numberous uses, being valuable for hedges, or in mass and specimen planting. Extremely hardy.

| Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$^{2} 00$ | 5 to 6 ft . spec....... $\$ 6$ to \$1o 00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 300 ~$ | 7 to I2 ft. spec..... \$12 to 2500 |
|  |  |

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). A very graceful tree of tall growth. Its form is broadly pyramidal. Foliage is dark green and shining. The branches start close to the ground. One of the leading trees for specimen planting.

Each
Each

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). The original form, of which the famous Colorado Blue Spruce is a variety. It is very hardy and of great beauty. The color of the very stiff needles is a dull bluish green.

Each

|  |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 | 500 | 4 to 5 ft |  |
| 3 to 4 ft | 600 | 5 to 6 ft. spec. . . . . $\$ 12$ to | 2000 |

P. pungens glauca Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Perhaps the most beautiful evergreen grown. Grows to medium height and always preserves its handsome pyramidal shape. The foliage is a clear even shade of blue, which causes it to stand out well in comparison with other evergreens. For specimen planting or for massing in front of darker leaved evergreens، Koster's Blue Spruce has no competitor anywhere.


## PINUS • The Pines

This family of well-known evergreens includes our most beautiful park and lawn trees, as well as our invaluable forest trees. They are so manifold in habit and character, that a suitable tree may be found amongst the Pines for almost any place and location. They are extremely hardy and vigorous growers, but prefer a well-drained soil, and will not succeed in stagnant moisture.

Pinus austriaca (Austrian Pine). A handsome tree of graceful growth. Foliage is a very deep green, stiff and prickly. A very hardy tree; and worthy of a place on your lawn. Best for specimen planting. Our large trees are beauties. Each Each

| \$5 oo | 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$_{\text {Io }}$ oo |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .{ }^{\text {S }}$ I2 to 15 oo |
|  | Io to 12 ft . spec.... \$18 to 35 |

P. montana Mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine). A low tree of dense compact habit. Foliage is a deep full green. The tips of the branches are curved upward. A spreading tree for specimen planting, but also good for massing. Each Each I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . \$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3$ oo 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . \$ 5$ oo to $\$ 750$ I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . . \$ 3.50$ to 4 oo 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .750$ and up
P. Strobus (White Pine). A very hardy tree of open growth. The foliage is bright green and droops gently, but not enough to present a weeping appearance. The bark is smooth and very dark. A fine tree for specimen planting. We have some that are large enough to give a good landscape effect almost as soon as set out.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$3 оо | 6 to 8 ft . | \$750 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 350 | 8 to 10 ft . | \$10 to 1500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 450 | 10 to 15 ft . | . \$15 to 2500 |

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A graceful tree with round, shapely head. Leaves are bluish green and rather stiff. Tree is a rapid grower and reaches considerable height. An open tree, especially valuable for specimen planting. Widely planted as a timber tree.

P. resinosa. A giant tree growing to I 20 feet in height. Its habit is broad and spreading, pyramidal in outline. Leaves stiff, pointed, grayish green. Perfectly hardy. A fine specimen tree, and also good in landscaping. Each Each



Upright-growing Evergreens as a foundation planting

## TAXUS • The Yews

The Yews are slow-growing but highly ornamental evergreens, preferring a sheltered position. Some varieties are most useful for hedge and screen purposes, as they respond willingly to shearing. Others again are most effectively used as specimens in strictly symmetrical gardens. They thrive best in a rich, moist garden soil.

Taxus canadensis (Canadian Yew). Of low, spreading habit.
Each
Each

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). A very hardy tree growing to variable height. Foliage is deep green and neat appearing. Can be used to best advantage in hedges. Each

Each

T. cuspidata brevifolia. A dwarf variety of Japanese Yew. The branches are long and spreading, covered with deep green leaves.
Each Io

Each

T. cuspidata capitata. Distinctly upright-growing form; extremely
hardy. Each Each


## THUYA . The Arborvitaes

This class of evergreens cannot be too highly recommended. Thriving in most any soil, they respond freely to liberal treatment. Arborvitæs adapt themselves wonderfully to most various treatments and uses, and most of them are quite hardy; they are, no doubt, the easiest evergreens to transplant.

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). A hardy tree, with somewhat spreading base, but of a pronounced pyramidal outline. Foliage is bright green, with a golden touch on under side.

|  | Each | Io |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | \$2 00 | \$17 700 | 4 to 5 ft | \$4 50 to \$600 |
| $2 \mathrm{t} / 2$ to 3 | 250 | 2250 | 5 to 6 ft | Io 00 and up |
| 3 to 4 ft | 350 | 3000 |  |  |

T. occidentalis compacta (Compact Arborvitæ). A dwarf, densegrowing evergreen, with neat, bright green foliage. Used quite frequently for formal effects.

T. occidentalis globosa. A handsome tree, with a round compact head. Foliage dark green and very dense. Good as specimens or porch decorations. Each Io Each Io

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. A small globe-shaped variety, with dark green foliage. Very dense and compact. Used as specimens.

Each
Each

T. occidentalis lutea (George Peabody's Arborvitæ). Pronounced by many the most beautiful Arborvitæ. Its form is a broad pyramid, and it is densely covered with clear golden yellow foliage. For single specimens on lawns this tree has no superior. Considered to hold its color better than other golden Arborvitæs.

Each
Each

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). This is one of the most shapely evergreens, having a uniform pyramidal outline which it retains at all times. Foliage is light green. Branches are numerous and dense. An excellent ornamental tree for specimen planting, as popular as the American Arborvitæ.

T. occidentalis spiralis (Douglas Arborvitæ). Very beautiful, hardy, and of pyramidal habit, distinct from any other Arborvitæ.


T. occidentalis Vervæneana. A very compact form with slender branches and bronzy yellow foliage becoming deeper in winter. A good specimen tree. Each Each


## BIOTA • The Chinese Arborvitae

The handsome evergreens of this family are of beautiful, dense growth. They have come to us from the Orient, and are much hardier than generally considered.

Biota orientalis (Chinese Arborvitæ). Quite distinct from the American Arborvitæ. Deep green, soft. feathery foliage; upright growing.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I to 2 ft | \$1 50 | \$I2 50 | 4 to 5 ft . | . $\$ 450$ | \$35 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 250 | 2000 | 5 to 6 ft . | 650 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft | 350 | 2850 | 6 to 7 ft . | IO 00 |  |

B. orientalis aurea nana. Fine plant of dwarf habit, compact and bushy. Always beautiful, rich golden-tipped foliage.

Each
Each


## TSUGA . The Hemlocks

A group of evergreens not surpassed by any other. Their beauty and gracefulness in outline, hardiness, rapidity of growth and easy transplanting qualities make them our most popular and most highly valued evergreens. One of our great specialties.

Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). One of our magnificent native evergreens. It grows rapidly in almost any soil and situation. As a single specimen it will develop its full beauty as a tree, with its slender, elegant branches sweeping down to the lawn; as a hedge plant, screen, or windbreak, it is of equal merit. See illustration on page 3.


## FROM A CUSTOMER WE HAVE SERVED

Gentlemen: The architect of my house was here yesterday on an inspection trip and he noticed your planting which appealed to him very much. I feel that you ought to know this as he expressed himself in no uncertain terms of the gracefulness of the planting and asked that I have you send him one of your catalogues, as he has several plantings coming on.


Berryhill Nursery Company truck loaded with large Pines for landscape planting


Kalmia latifolia in its native habitat. In our Indiantown Gap Nursery we grow Kalmias to perfection

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This is a group of highly desirable evergreens of great ornamental value. They are also termed broad-leaved evergreens, to distinguish them from the needle-bearing or coniferous evergreens. They are of more or less dwarf, shrubby habit, and include many of our most beautiful natives as well as introductions from far-off countries and countless garden hybrids. While we enjoy their beautiful, glossy, and variousshaped evergreen leaves the year round, nearly all of them produce at certain seasons an abundance of rich or delicately tinted flowers. Evergreen shrubs transplant very easily, but they require a mellow soil, rich in humus and free of lime and acids.

## ANDROMEDA

Andromeda Catesbæi (Leucothoe Catesbai). The foliage is variegated, turning to bronze in fall and winter. Flowers white. A lowgrowing shrub much used in border planting and under trees. A very pretty shrub. Each ${ }^{10}$ Each 10

A. floribunda; syn., Pieris floribunda. A beautiful,dwarf-growing plant, with small, leathery foliage and wax-like blossoms reminding one of lily-of-the-valley spikes. Likes a partly shaded location.


## ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. One of our most useful evergreen shrubs and very hardy. The graceful, arching branches are clothed with fine, dark, glossy leaves. The white flowers appear in profusion from spring until frost. Field Grown, $\$$ I each, $\$ 7.50$ for io, $\$ 60$ per ioo.

## AZALEA

Azalea amœena (Hardy, Evergreen Azalea). A bushy, low-growing shrub bearing purple flowers. The foliage is green in summer, becoming golden in fall and winter. A very neat shrub for ornamental effects.

Each
Each

A. Hinodigiri. In some respects similar to Amœna. Foliage is bright green. Flowers are vivid bright red. A profuse bloomer and an excellent shrub for ornamental planting.

Each Each


## Azalea, continued

A. indica alba. A beautiful shrub bearing an abundance of snowy white flowers. Hardy and appropriate for mass or specimen planting. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 3.75$ each.
A. Kaempferi. A new variety of great hardiness. Tall grower, bearing a myriad of dull red fowers of large size. An excellent shrub for planting anywhere.

Each planting anywhere. Each Each


## BUXUS • Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box). The most popular of all the Boxwoods. The variety used for edging is Dwarf Box, B. sempervirens suffruticosa, and can be supplied in quantity. We have all sizes and forms at the prices noted.

|  | Each | 10 | ioo |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 in. | \$0 30 | \$275 | \$25 00 | 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$2 50 |
| 9 in . | 50 | 400 | 35 00 | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 4 oo |
| 12 in . | 150 | 1250 |  | 2 to 3 ft | 750 |

## COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster horizontalis (Prostrate Cotoneaster). A dwarf variety of trailing habit. Foliage is dark green changing to bronzy red in the fall. In winter it bears a profusion of scarlet berries. An excellent shrub for planting in rock-gardens. I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2$ each.
C. microphylla (Small-leaved Cotoneaster). An exceedingly low form of shrubby, prostrate habit. The leaves are small, shiny, and hairy on the under sides. Bears a profusion of white flowers followed by scarlet berries. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2$.
C. Simonsii (Shining-leaved Rose Box). A tall-growing form, with wide-spreading branches. Foliage is deep green. Flowers white, and followed by bright red berries. Foliage is not evergreen in the North.

Each
Each


## EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus (Evergreen Euonymus). An ornamental shrub, with stiff glossy foliage. Can be used very effectively as tubbed



A good all-the-year foundation planting


Rhododendron maximum. An average 2 io $2 \frac{1}{2}$-foot plant. Notice the nursery-grown ball

## ILEX • Holly

Ilex glabra (Prinos glabee). (Inkberry; Winterberry). An erect bush, growing to about 4 feet in height. Leaves are long, narrow, and dark green, paler underneath. Bears black berries in fall.

Each
Each
I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2$ oo $1 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to 2 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3 \mathrm{oo}$
I. opaca (American Holly). A shrubby tree, with short, spreading branches. Foliage is abundant, large, and shining. Berries scarlet,


## KALMIA • Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). For beauty and usefulness the Laurel ranks with our native rhododendron. Although much admired by many friends of Nature in mountain resorts, it is not nearly so much appreciated and in general use in landscape work, as it is in the great European gardens. The oblong leaves always look fresh and glossy (even in the coldest weather), and contrast splendidly with the dainty rose-pink buds, opening into showy clusters of cream-white flowers in June. The bushes are of stately appearance and under favorable conditions, will reach a height and spread of from 6 to 8 feet. They like a soil rich in humus and a heavy mulch of leaf-mold; thrive well in halfshady positions, yet they do well in the open sun. The Laurel groups beautifully with our native rhododendrons.

|  | Each | Io | 3 to 4 ft . | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 ft | \$ 50 | \$12 00 |  | \$3 oo | \$25 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 200 | 15 oo |  |  |  |

## LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus shipkaensis (Shipka Laurel). The only hardy evergreen Cherry Laurel known. One of our most beautiful evergreen shrubs. Io to 12 in. $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 12.50$ for 10.

## MAHONIA

Mahonia Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A rather dense shrub of bushy habit. Branches erect, numerous, and densely clothed with handsome foliage. Leaves are green and purple in summer, changing to red and yellow in the fall and remaining through winter. A large number of yellowish flowers are borne during May. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.50$ each.

## MYRICA

Myrica cerifera (Wax Myrtle). Splendid shrub, with dark green fragrant foliage, held almost through the winter. Reddish flowers appear in May, followed by white, waxy berries.

Each Each


## RHODODENDRONS

There is no doubt but that Rhododendrons are the handsomest and most dignified broad-leaved evergreens, their magnificent, dark green, leathery foliage alone being a joy and contrast of rare beauty during the four seasons of the year. It is in June and July though, when the huge clusters of flowers are displayed, that any place or single planting in which Rhododendrons are employed will reach the height of its perfection and splendor.

Rhododendrons are not hard to grow. Provided they are given a deep, rich, humus soil, free of lime and acids, and a liberal mulching of leaves to retain cool moisture in summer and keep frost from the roots in winter, they do not require any special attention. They do, of course, respond readily to a generous soaking during hot and dry spells in summer and will also appreciate a slight overhead protection in winter when planted in exposed places.

Rhododendron catawbiense. This is the native Rhododendron of the Carolina mountains, of great beauty and hardiness. Large flower trusses of a beautiful deep pink.


Rhododendron maximum (Great Laurel). The strong-growing, native Rhododendron of the northern mountains. We are growing both these varieties of Rhododendrons in very large quantities under most favorable conditions and are prepared to handle large orders. The large oblong leaves are of a glossy green, becoming darker when grown in a shaded position. The great white or rosy pink flowers appear in June and July.

Each Io 100 Each




Lake and native timber at Indiantown Gap

## DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

On the lawn, street, and avenue the best trees to plant are the deciduous varieties-those that drop their leaves in the fall. They are not generally used in mass plantings, but as specimens their value is at once apparent. In clumps at the ends of a house or back of it, they give a higher tone to the house, forming a background and frame for the home picture.

Nearly all deciduous trees are hardy and will grow well in a wider variation of latitude. They are especially desirable for the shade they furnish and for the beauty they add to the landscape. They are widely used in street and park planting, but nowhere do they show up to better advantage than on the home grounds.

In planting deciduous trees no special preparation of the soil is necessary, but the hole should be large enough to allow the tree to be set without the roots touching the sides of the excavation. Our trees are dug with good roots and should be planted as quickly as possible after arrival.

## ACER • Maple

Acer campestre (European Cork Maple). This Maple does not grow very tall, but it has numerous branches and myriads of small dull green leaves, making a compact appearance. A good lawn tree, for it affords an abundance of shade.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each | Io |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft | \$o 75 | \$6 oo | 6 to 8 ft | \$ 50 | \$12 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | oo | 9 oo |  |  |  |

A. dasycarpum (White or Silver-leaved Maple). A rapid-growing tree attaining considerable size. Leaves are bright green on top, with a silvery sheen on under side, deeply cut and five-lobed. A handsome tree in wide use both for street and lawn planting.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to IO ft | \$ 50 | \$IO OO | 14 to 16 ft . | \$250 | \$I8 50 |
| Io to 12 ft | I 75 | 1250 | 16 to 18 ft . | 500 | 4000 |
| 12 to 14 ft | 200 | I 5 OO |  |  |  |

A. dasycarpum Wieri (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A very desirable variety resembling Dasycarpum but of a drooping habit. The leaves are deeply cut and quite numerous, and silvery green in color.

Each
Each


A. Negundo aceroides (Ash-leaved Maple; Box Elder). A vigorous tree, thriving in dry locations; spreading habit. Leaves are small, in groups of three, bright green on top, hairy beneath. Our trees are handsome specımens. Each 10 Each Io 8 to roft........... \$1 $50 \quad \$ 12$ oo $\mid$ Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . \$_{2} 25$ \$17 50
A. platanoides (Norway Maple). We think that this variety is one of the best of all the Maples. It is a tall grower, straight, and carries a handsome, round. spreading head. The leaves are dark green, glossy,

## Acer, continued

and very dense; about 6 inches across. In fall the Norway Maple is very beautiful with its patches of green, yellow, and golden foliage. For lawn and street planting you can't beat Norway Maples. Our trees are extra-large, straight specimens, and have been frequently transplanted.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). The young foliage and shoots are bright violet-purple, changing to greenish purple. A handsome and valuable tree for lawn planting. Our trees are big fellows, ready to give immediate results.

Each Io
Each

|  | Each Io | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft | \$2 00 \$18 00 | Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 45^{0}$ |
| 8 to Io ft | 3503000 |  |

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . .{ }^{3} \quad 30 \quad 30$ oo
A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). This is a large tree, with bold green foliage. This variety bears numerous scarlet flowers in spring. The leaves turn to scarlet in the fall. An excellent specimen tree, especially valuable in low or wet locations.


Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .3503250$
A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). An unusually good tree for street planting and very useful on lawns. Shape is rather symmetrical; leaves sea-green and shining, becoming vari-colored in fall. A slow grower, but one of the best Maples for general planting.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to Io ft | \$250 | \$18 50 | \$150 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft | 300 | 2250 | 18000 |
| 12 to 14 ft | 350 | 2750 | 22000 |

I4 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
A. tataricum ginnala (Siberian Maple). A graceful, dwarf tree of shrubby habit; very hardy and splendid for its foliage effect.


## JAPANESE MAPLE

While the Japanese Maples are classed as deciduous trees, in growth and habit they more closely resemble shrubs. They possess very beautiful foliage, deeply cut and showing almost every color from a flashing green to a deep purple. They are attractive in any planting scheme, but in specimens on the lawn they show their beauty to best advantage. Our Japan Maples are bushy, stocky plants.
A. polymorphum atropurpureum. A handsome tree. Foliage deep glowing red and deeply cut. A very good specimen tree on the lawn.


## AESCULUS (Horse-Chestrut)

Æsculus glabra (Smooth-leaved Ohio Buckeye). A stately tree of variable size. Leaves broad, dark green, and numerous. Bears trusses of greenish yellow flowers. A pleasing lawn or street tree.
Each Io Each Io

Æ. Hippocastanum (European White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). A handsome tree of symmetrical shape. Foliage dark green, turning to gold and brown. Bears large, pyramid-shaped clusters of cream-colored flowers in early spring. Each Each
 Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Æ. Hippocastanum rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). One of the finest ornamental trees in cultivation; of a shapely, round appearance; the flowers are very showy red; leaves dark green. A rare tree.

Each
Each


## AILANTHUS

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). A hardy tree with the appearance of the tropics. Slender, feather-shaped leaves, sometimes 5 feet long; very pale green flowers. Extremely desirable for planting on banks and rocky places. Each Io

Each Io 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . \$_{2}$ оо $\$ \mathrm{I} 8$ oo $\mid 8$ to $10 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . \$_{3}$ oo $\$ 2250$


## BETULA . Birch

Betula alba (European White Birch). With its beautiful white bark it is frequently termed the "Maiden amongst trees." Whether planted as a specimen or in colonies it is always attractive and prominent in a landscape. The first leaves out in spring, on slender, drooping branches represent probably the most dainty green of any leaf-green produced in nature. Each Each


B. alba laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). One of the noblest weeping trees for park and lawn use, as when quite a young tree it acquires a weeping habit and a beautiful white bark; the foliage is delicately cut 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 350 \mid 6$ to 8 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 550$
B. populifolia (American White Birch). This is a hardy tree and will thrive on poor soil. The bark is silvery white, papery but tough. A useful tree for ornamental planting.


## CARPINUS • Hornbeam

Carpinus americana. A handsome ornamental tree that will stand any amount of trimming and pruning. Used in hedges and specimen plantings. Our plants are extra-strong.

C. Betulus. This is a hardy ornamental tree with a round compact head. Foliage deep green, changing in autumn to yellow and brown, and remaining through winter. An excellent hedge plant or for formal


## THE CATALPAS

These are popular, ornamental trees of tropical appearance; they are rapid growers and quite easy to transplant; they stand exposure and thrive in meager soil. Leaves large, heart-shaped and of a pleasing green; the upright flower-spikes in midsummer are very showy.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree). The trunk is straight and the head spreads out in umbrella fashion. The leaves are heart-shaped, large, and so numerous as to make a very dense, compact head.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). A fine-looking tree giving a tropical effect. Large oval leaves and fragrant purple-and-white flowers. Grows naturally in our climate. A handsome lawn tree.

|  | Each | Io |  | Each | Io |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft | \$I oo | \$7 50 | Io to 12 ft . | \$3 оо | \$25 00 |
| 8 to IO ft | 150 | 10 00 |  |  |  |

## CERASUS . Flowering Cherry

Cerasus avium flore-pleno. A rapid-growing tree, producing myriads of large, white, double flowers, so dense as to hide the branches. A charming tree for garden or lawn.

Each
Each
5 to 6 ft .
\$3 50
C. japonica rosea pendula Similar and more numerous, covered with rosy flowers.

Each
Each


## CERCIS • Judas Tree; Red-Bud

Cercis canadensis. A medium-sized tree bearing purplish flowers. Leaves are heart-shaped and clear green. An excellent lawn tree.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 75 | \$6 oo | 5 to 6 ft . | \$ 50 | \$12 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | oo | 750 | 6 to 8 ft . | 200 | I5 00 |



Cornus florida. The White-flowering Dogwood

## CLADRASTIS • Yellow-wood

Cladrastis tinctoria. A pretty, low tree, with small egg-shaped leaflets. Flowers are white in graceful drooping clusters.


## CORNUS • Dogwood

Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood). One of our most valuable native trees for landscape planting. In early May large white blossoms appear before the leaves; in fall, bright red berries and beautifully tinted foliage make the tree stand out in every landscape.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Has the same good habit as the species, but the flowers are deep pink.

Each


## FAGUS • Beech

Fagus americana (American Beech). The ordinary variety. Grows to large size; symmetrical shape and compact habit. Bark smooth, somewhat blue in color. Foliage light glossy green. Makes a desirable lawn tree.

Each
Each

F. sylvatica purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech). One of the handsomest and most ornamental of deciduous trees. The trunk is sturdy and the branches start close to the ground. The foliage is an attractive velvety purple in spring, changing to crimson in mid-season and to greenish purple in fall. It makes a round, compact head, and is an excellent shade tree. One of the best trees for specimen planting.

Each
Each


## FRAXINUS • Ash

Fraxinus americana (White Ash). A straight, tall-growing tree of good shape. Foliage is dull green fading to bronze in fall.


## GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia; Maidenhair Tree). A handsome street and lawn tree, defying smoke, dirt, and insects. Erect, pyramidal grower, with small heart-shaped leaves. Extensively used in Washington as a street tree. Perfectly hardy as far north as Canada.

Each Each


8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## GLEDITSCHIA

## Honey Locust

Gleditschia triacanthos (Thorny Honey Locust). Ordinarily a large erect tree with a spreading head flat on top. If trimmed closely, this tree makes a very effective and almost impenetrable hedge. Foliage deep shining green. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . \$_{2}$ oo $\$ 1750 \mid$ Io to $12 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . \$_{3} 00$

> Each 10 $\$ 200 \quad \$ 1750 \mid$ Io to $12 \mathrm{ft}$. .

Each

## GYMNOCLADUS <br> Kentucky Coffee Tree

Gymnocladus canadensis. An interesting tree bearing large brownish seed-pods. Foliage is palm-like with bluish green color. A good lawn tree. Each Io Each



Malus floribunda. The Flowering Crab

## KOELREUTERIA • Varnish Tree

Kœlreuteria paniculata. A small shrubby tree, bearing pretty golden yellow flowers. Leaves purple in spring, changing to bright green, turning to bronze and red in fall. A handsome lawn tree.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | \$ I | \$8 00 | 6 to 8 ft . | \$ 50 | \$20 00 |

## LARIX • Larch

Larix europæa (European Larch). A tall stately tree growing to Ioo feet. Slender conical head in young specimens, becoming broad and irregular as the tree gets older. Foliage feathery and bright green. A peculiarity of the Larch is its being a cone-bearing tree. A remarkable tree for lawn and ornamental planting. Nice large specimens.


## LIQUIDAMBAR • Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. A low-growing tree with a neat pyramidal head. Leaves glossy green, deeply cut, giving them a star-like appearance. A brilliantly colored tree in summer and fall. Should be planted in spring. Our Sweet Gums have been frequently transplanted, and have an abundance of fibrous roots.

Each Io


## LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. A handsome lawn tree of pyramidal outline. Large leaves with blunt, square ends, bluish green above and paler beneath. In May this tree bears a multitude of greenish yellow and orange tulip-shaped flowers. Grows to gigantic size, sometimes nearly 200 feet. Better results are obtained from trees planted in spring, for it gives the roots lots of time to establish themselves before cold



## MALUS Flowering Crab

Malus atrosanguinea. A fine ornamental shrub of good size. Flowers and foliage are deep purple, followed by small fruits.

M. ioensis Eechteli (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). A fine shrub, forming a symmetrical compact bush. The rose-like flowers are fragrant, double, and freely produced.


Platanus orientalis. The European Sycamore

## MORUS . The Mulberries

Morus alba tatarica (Russian Mulberry). Probably the only tree that will grow under any condition, even the most unfavorable. Pleasant green foliage. The fleshy, sweet fruits are a great attraction to birds.

M. alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). A very hardy weeping tree of low growth. Trunk is straight, capped by numerous vine-like branches which droop to the ground. Foliage bright lustrous green. An excellent tree for planting on lawns, parks, and cemeteries.
I-yr. heads. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 25^{\text {E }} 5^{\text {Each }} 2$ to 3 -yr. heads . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ Each
Each

## NYSSA • Sour Gum, or Pepperidge

Nyssa sylvatica. A water-loving tree growing to too feet. Tough, leathery, glossy green foliage, changing to blazing scarlet in autumn. The branches are horizontal, and in older specimens the lower ones have a decided droop. Grows naturally from Canada to Texas. Nyssas make unique lawn trees.


## PAULOWNIA • Empress Tree

Paulownia imperialis. A noble tree with a round spreading head. Leaves dull green, but sometimes a foot in length. Bears fragrant violet flowers. A good shade tree on account of the size and density of its foliage. Makes an excellent tree for either lawn or landscape planting. Stands smoke, dust, and insects well.


## PLATANUS • Plane Tree; Buttonball

Platanus occidentalis (American Sycamore). A gigantic tree attaining a height of 150 feet, the trunk sometimes becoming io feet in diameter. Bark often creamy white. Leaves short, broad, and starpointed. A hardy tree and valuable in lawn and street planting. We believe we grow more American Sycamores than any other nursery in the United States. Each ${ }^{10}$ Each

P. orientalis (European Sycamore). Another massive tree attaining 80 feet in height. Foliage is bright green, dense, and deeply cut. The bark peels off in autumn leaving the trunk and branches a creamy color. Extensively used as a street and lawn tree, for it is both useful and

| ornamental. | Each io | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to $\mathrm{roft}$. . | \$2 00 \$ $\mathrm{I}_{7} 5^{\circ}$ | I2 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \$ 3.50$ to $\$ 750$ |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 3002550 |  |

## POPULUS . The Poplars

Inexpensive, hardy, rapid-growing trees, very much in use for quick or temporary effects. Easy to transplant, thriving under almost every condition.

Populus Bolleana (Boll's Silver Poplar). A straight tree with silvery white leaves shaped like those of the maple. A pretty tree making a pleasing contrast when planted with trees of darker foliage.

Each
Each

P. nigra fastigiata (Lombardy or Italian Poplar). One of our most ornamental trees. Tall grower; branches erect and closely appressed to the trunk. Foliage dark green and lacking the luster characteristic of


8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
I4 to $20 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} .{ }_{5}$ and up

## QUERCUS • The Oaks

Probably no other class of trees includes so many native varieties as the Oaks. The tree stands as a symbol of vigor, hardihood, strength, and majesty. A hundred-year-old Oak tree is a picture never to be forgotten. Yet the belief that only the next generation can enjoy the beauty of an Oak tree we plant is erroneous, because after once established, they push forth in a fast and vigorous growth.

Quercus alba (American White Oak). A tall stately tree, with large leaves, reddish when unfolding, but changing to bright lustrous green, and turning to purple and red in fall. The bark is light gray. One of our noblest native trees and excellent for lawn or landscape. All our Oaks have been frequently transplanted.


Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). A spreading tree, with grayish scaly bark and deeply cut dark green leaves, turning to vivid scarlet in autumn. Each Each
 8 to Io ft........................ 250
Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Has a narrow, pyramidal head and numerous short branches. Leaves are crimson at time of opening, changing to bright green in summer and to blazing scarlet in autumn.

Each Each


Q. palustris (Pin Oak). A superb tree with pendulous branches giving a somber effect. Foliage dark green, changing to fiery scarlet in autumn. A shapely tree widely planted for its beauty. One of the best Oaks for street or lawn planting.



Red Oaks-A good street tree
Quercus, continued
Q. rubra (American Red Oak). A fine shade tree, with a symmetrical crown. Foliage crimson in early spring, dull green in summer, changing to brown and bronze in autumn. The leaves are very large, sometimes growing to 9 inches in length.


## ROBINIA . The Locust

Robinia hispida rosea (Hairy Locust). A shrubby tree growing to about io feet. The entire plant is covered with stiff, bristly hairs. Bears loose trusses of rosy pink flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft ., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for ${ }^{10}$.
R. Pseudacacia (False Acacia). Makes an ideal specimen tree when planted in rich soil. Foliage bright green, not prickly. Flowers white
 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \\ & \text { 15 } \\ & \text { oo }\end{aligned}$

## SALIX . Willow

Salix alba (White Willow). A large, spreading tree with a short stubby trunk. Leaves are silvery gray, rather furry on both surfaces. A rapid-growing tree much used in lawn planting.

S. babylonica (Common Weeping Willow). A large tree with drooping branches. Leaves are small, bright green, and numerous. Excellent for wet locations but a credit to any lawn.

S. babylonica dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). A variety of Babylonian but possessed of greater hardiness. Branches shiny green, foliage sea-green. Each

Each

S. Caprea (Pussy Willow). A rapid-growing tree, doing best in moist locations. Leaves are whitish green. Bears numerous furry catkins in early spring. Each Io Each


## Salix, continued

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). Similar to Babylonian but considered more desirable both for its beauty and hardiness. Bark yellowish, branches pendulous. Forms a graceful lawn tree. 8 to Io ft., \$1. 75 each.
S. pentandra (S. laurifolia; Laurel-leaf Willow). A low-growing tree of compact habit. Leaves are very large, dark green, and odorous when bruised. An excellent tree for ornamental planting.

|  | Each | ${ }^{10}$ | 8 to | Each |  | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$0 75 | \$5 oo | 8 to 10 ft . | \$2 00 |  | 18 |
| O 8 | ${ }_{\text {I }}{ }_{\text {I }}$ | $7{ }^{50}$ | Io to 12 ft . | 250 |  | 22 |

S. rosmarinifolia (S. incana; Rosemary Willow). A small, shrubby tree, with long, slender branches, forming a round head. Leaves long and narrow, bright green above and hairy beneath. Quite attractive.

S. vitellina aurea (Golden Willow). A variety of the above and similar in foliage and habit. Bark of branches golden yellow, especially noticeable in early spring. A pleasing contrast when planted with evergreens. Each io Each iо


## SORBUS • Mountain Ash

Sorbus americana (American Mountain-Ash). A small tree rarely exceeding 25 feet in height, with spreading head. Leaves dark green, turning to yellow in fall. Flowers white, followed by large red berries. An attractive lawn specimen. Each Each

S. Aucuparia (European Mountain-Ash). A dense tree of regular outline. Leaves dark green, turning yellow in fall. Flowers white, borne in loose clusters. Bears large scarlet berries after flowers drod.

Each
Each


## TAXODIUM

Taxodium distichum (Deciduous Cypress). A shapely tree of pyramidal growth. Foliage light green and feathery. Recommended as
 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots{ }_{50}{ }_{22}{ }_{50} \mid 8$ to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$_{5}$ to 15 oo

## TILIA • Linden; Lime Tree

Tilia americana (American Linden; Basswood). A stately tree with a broad spreading head. Widely used for street and lawn planting. Leaves heart-shaped, dark green above, paler beneath, turning to golden in fall. Flowers creamy white, fragrant. Very handsome tree.

Each
Each

T. europæa (European Linden). Broad, spreading head. Leaves bright green, fading to brown and yellow. Flowers creamy white, fragrant. Very valuable. Each Each


## ULMUS • The Elms

A desirable class of trees, equally useful for landscape work as well as for street and avenue planting. The finest specimens and the grandest avenues of Elms are found throughout the eastern states.

Ulmus americana (American, White, or Water Elm). One of the most picturesque and stately trees that grow. In old specimens the top branches are long and curve gently downward at the ends. Foliage is notched, dull green, turning to dull yellow in autumn. For lawn, street, or landscape, large specimens like ours will give quick results and present a distinctive appearance. Each io Each

 Leaves broad, cut on borders, deep green. An excellent shade tree. Each

Each
$\qquad$


## DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

The proner way to plant shrubs is in irregular clumps, selecting varieties that will give harmony or contrast as desired. For planting in borders, about the house foundations, or in corners, flowering shrubs are the most effective. Some varieties are also good for specimen planting.

When you plant shrubs, be sure to dig the hole large enough to allow the roots to be set without cramping. It is always good policy to have the bottom of the hole a little larger than the top. The plant should be set firmly, the soil tamped gently, leaving a shallow space around the stem. This serves as a saucer to hold water.

Prune your shrubs after they have finished flowering, thinning out all dead or spindly branches. It is well to keep the soil about the plant stirred up so as to help retain the moisture about the roots. The dates given after the descriptions are the blooming periods.

## ALTHAEA

Clumps of these shrubs make desirable additions to any lawn or landscape plan. They are strong, erect plants, and the colors of the different varieties blend nicely in a mass planting. They bear an abundance of delightful flowers from July to September.


Boule de Feu. Red flowers; double; very distinct and handsome.
Colestis. Free bloomer; violet-blue.
Duchesse de Brabant. Large double flowers of reddish mauve. Elegantissima plena. Double; white and rose.
Rubra. Single; red. Totus albus. Single; white.

## AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier Botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry). A handsome shrub, with silvery leaves and showy white flowers. Bears violet-blue berries after blooming. A very pretty and attractive shrub. June. 2 to 3 ft . 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
A. canadensis (Shadbush). A bushy-growing variety of spreading habit. Shining green leaves. An excellent shrub for border plantings. June. Each Each


## AMORPHA

Amorpha fruticosa (False Indigo). A handsome shrub growing to 8 feet tall. Foliage bright green and feathery. Indigo-colored flowers borne on stiff spikes. On account of its ultimate size this variety may also be used as a specimen plant. May i5 to June 1 .


## AMYGDALUS. See Prunus.

## ARALIA

Aralia pentaphylla. A graceful shrub, with gently drooping branches. Foliage is bright green, dense, and remains until late autumn. An excellent shrub for lawn planting, for it does well under unfavorable conditions. Each ${ }^{10}$ I00 Each ${ }^{10}{ }^{10} 100$ 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{Fo}_{5} \mathrm{o}$ \$4 oo $\$ 25$ oo | 3 to 4 ft . $\$ \mathrm{o} 75 \quad \$ 6$ oo $\$ 35$ oo
A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). A large shrub, with large, bright green leaves. Branches are slender, and bear large trusses of creamy flowers, followed by dark purple berries. September.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 75 | \$6 00 | 6 to 8 ft . | \$200 |
| 5 to 6 ft | I 00 | 900 |  |  |

## AZALEA

For a real brilliant color effect this hardy shrub is unusually good. In the blooming period the entire shrub is a solid mass of color. Many tints and shades are shown in the different varieties, and a mass planting of them will leave little to be desired in the blooming season. If a proper selection is made, you can have some in flower from April to July.

Azalea arborescens (Fragrant White Azalea). A handsome shrub; with showy bright green foliage and fragrant white-and-pink flowers.

A. calendulacea (Great Flame Azalea). Very brilliant orange flowers with reddish cast. A very gorgeous shrub.

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). Low-growing shrub, bearing deep pink flowers before the leaves unfold.

| Each$\$ 250$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## BACCHARIS - Groundsel Bush

Baccharis halimifolia. An attractive small shrub. Foliage is dark green and remains on the bush until late autumn. Bears clusters of seed-pods from September until after frost. A valuable hardy shrub. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each.

## BERBERIS • The Barberries

A species of small and medium-sized shrubs of great ornamental merit. They are unsurpassed used as specimen shrubs in foundation plantings or as hedge plants.

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Japanese Barberry). A low, spreading bush of dense growth. It is possibly the best hedge-plant known as it is absolutely winter proof. It stands shearing well and looks good if a formal hedge-line is desired. If allowed to grow at will it develops a hedge of great beauty and gracefulness and yet becomes impenetrable. The foliage is of the daintiest green in spring and stands out in the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the autumn. The numerous bright scarlet berries last from fall well into winter.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to I5 in., bushy |  | \$3 50 | \$2500 |
| I5 to I8 in., bushy | O 50 | 450 | 3000 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., bushy | 60 | 500 | 3500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., bushy | I 00 | 750 | 50 |

## Berberis, continued

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). A sturdy, upright-growing bush, with light green, prickly leaves and showy golden yellow flowers in early summer; dark reddish berries lasting all winter. 3 to 4 ft . 75 cts . each.

Box-Barberry. A new dwarf, upright, and compact form of the popular Berberis Thunbergii. It is perfectly hardy, thriving anywhere the latter will grow. Box-Barberry forms most attractive edgings for borders and formal gardens, and will stand for very close trimming. io to 12 in., 35 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for $10, \$ 20$ per 100 .

## BUDDLEIA

Buddleia variabilis magnifica (Sweet-scented Buddleia). This variety bears handsome lilac flowers with orange spot; very pleasantly scented. Leaves large and handsome. July io to frost.


## CALLICARPA • French Mulberry

Callicarpa purpurea (Purple-fruited Callicarpa). A hardy shrub with large dark green leaves. Bears a profusion of pink flowers, followed by purple fruits remaining until midwinter. Blooms in August and berries begin in September. An excellent lawn shrub. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .

## CALYCANTHUS

## Sweet-Scented Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Carolina Allspice). A fine ornamental shrub with large green leaves, rough on upper surface. Handsome chocolatecolored flowers having a marked spicy odor. Excellent for planting with shrubs bearing flowers of other colors. April.


## CARAGANA Pea Tree

Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea Shrub). Grows to considerable size. Leaves are compound and composed of numerous small leaflets; bright green. Flowers golden yellow. A neat shrub and large enough to create a splendid effect as specimen plants. Blooms in May.

| to 3 ft |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

## CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A low, bushy plant, especially valuable on account of its blooming late in September. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 75 cts . each, $\$ 6$ for 10 .

## CEANOTHUS • New Jersey Tea

Ceanothus americanus. Grows to 2 feet. Very good for massing in front of taller shrubs. Leaves dazzling green. Flowers white and numerous. June and July.

| Each \$ 00 |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## CHIONANTHUS • Fringe Tree

Chionanthus virginica. A large, well-shaped shrub, with glossy green foliage. Flowers pure white and thread-like, borne in long panicles. June.

Each
Each


## CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper-bush). A vigorous, compact shrub growing to about 4 feet. Foliage dark lustrous green, fading to yellow in fall. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, borne in erect spikes. A very handsome shrub for planting in front of taller plants.


## COMPTONIA

Comptonia asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). A handsome little shrub rarely exceeding 3 feet in height. Bark is brown; foliage dark green and fern-like. Flowers are yellowish red, followed by reddish seed-pods. Perfectly hardy. I to 2 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 5$ for 10 .

## CORYLUS • Hazel

Corylus americana. Leaves large, velvety green. The young branches are covered with a hairy growth. Bears numerous small brown-

C. avellana purpurea (Blood Hazel). One of our very best purplefoliaged shrubs; extremely effective. Hardy and free from insects and fungus. Each Each


## CORNUS • Dogwood

For planting in borders or in wet locations the Dogwoods are valuable and effective shrubs. They are hardy, vigorous growers, and bear a profusion of showy flowers. The bright colors of the blooms and handsome foliage make striking effects in either mass planting or borders, while some of the larger varieties are good as specimens.

Cornus alba (Tartarian Dogwood). Branches red; very effective in



A beautiful sunken garden in the heart of Harrisburg. Photographed the first year after planting

## Cornus, continued

C. candidissima (C. paniculata). A handsome shrub with grayish branches. Both flowers and fruit are white.
Each Io Each Io

C. mas (Cornelian Cherry). A large dense shrub, useful in specimen planting. Flowers yellow, in small clusters appearing in early spring before the leaves unfold. Small, cherry-shaped, scarlet fruits.

Each
Each


4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$.
C. sibirica (Red Siberian Dogwood). Very conspicuous in winter on account of its bright red bark. Handsome and useful in border planting. Each Io Each IO

C. sibirica foliis albo-marginatis (C. alba argenteo-marginata; Silver-margin-leaved Siberian Dogwood). A distinct shrub with finely marked silvery foliage. A low grower, but good for specimen planting.

Each

C. Spaethii (Golden-leaved Dogwood). This variety is noted for its handsome foliage which is deeply edged with golden yellow. Makes an attractive lawn specimen.

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

C. stolonifera (Red-Osier Cornel). A spreading shrub with beautiful reddish purple branches. Foliage dark green above and paler beneath. Flowers white, followed by white berries. This shrub is a low grower and makes a fine appearance the whole year. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 5$ for 10 .
C. stolonifera aurea. A golden form of the preceding.


## CRATAEGUS • Hawthorn

Cratægus coccinea (Scarlet Thorn). A tree-like shrub growing to 20 feet. Foliage deep green and lustrous. Flowers single, white. Bears vivid scarlet fruits in autumn. Blooms in May.

Each Each

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Valuable for hedges. A low growing variety having long sharp thorns. Fruit is bright red in autumn. A very showy plant. May.

C. Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). This foreign species includes several beautiful varieties, with double, white, pink, and red flowers. They are exceedingly showy, sweet-scented, and characteristic of many European gardens. Our hybrids are grafted plants.

3 to 4 ft .
\$I oo $\mid 4$ to 5 ft
$\$ 200$

## CYTISUS

Cytisus Laburnum (Golden Chain). A large shrub, with glossy bright green leaves. The flowers are golden yellow and borne in great profusion. Ideal for specimens but also good in mass planting.


## CYDONIA • Quince

Cydonia japonica (Japan Quince). A showy shrub of bushy habit. Foliage glossy green; flowers brilliant scarlet. April.


## DESMODIUM • Lespedeza

Desmodium penduliflorum. A free-flowering variety of great merit for both mass and specimen planting. Foliage green; flowers reddish purple, borne in thick, drooping clusters. Blooms September i to frost. $2-\mathrm{yr} ., \$ \mathrm{I}$ each, $\$ 7.50$ for IO .

## DEUTZIAS

A species of hardy shrubs of vigorous growth and habit. The flowers are very showy and borne in great profusion in May and June. Deutzias are easy to grow and will thrive with almost no care or cultivation, although a little attention will produce more and better flowers.

Deutzia gracilis. A low-growing shrub of dense, compact habit. Flowers snowy white. Each ${ }^{10}$ Each ${ }^{10}$
 D. Lemoinei. A low grower, with numerous arching branches. Foliage bright green. Flowers white, produced in abundance.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |

D. scabra candidissima. An upright shrub, with numerous double white flowers. Each Io Each Io

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. A handsome variety with large flowers of pinkish white.


## DIERVILLA • The Weigelas

A handsome free-flowering shrub of easy culture. The branches are spreading and bear great masses of showy flowers in late spring or early summer. Some of the larger specimens are very good specimen plants but in mass plantings they show to best advantage. The dwarf varieties should be used in mass plantings.

Diervilla amabilis. An attractive shrub with rosy white flowers. Free-flowering and very showy.

D. candida. In form and habit the same as Amabilis. Flowers are snowy white. Good for specimen plantings. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 5$ for 10 .
D. hybrida, Eva Rathke. One of the finest Weigelas. Flowers rich violet-red with a shade of brown. A remarkably free bloomer and worthy of extensive planting. Large enough for lawn planting.

> Each Io Each Io

D. hybrida nana variegata. A very pleasing shrub with pale pink flowers. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white spots. 2 to 3 ft ., 90 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ for 10.
D. rosea. A very handsome variety with rosy pink flowers.


## ELAEAGNUS • Silver Thorn

Elæagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). A large shrub with shiny green foliage. Flowers are yellow, fragrant, and very pretty. Berries yellow. A handsome and attractive shrub for specimen planting. June.

E. longipes. The "Goumi" of Japan. A large attractive shrub with silvery green foliage. The fragrant yellowish flowers appear in May, followed by a profusion of scarlet-yellow fruits with an agreeable, slightly acid taste.

Each
Each
${ }^{10} 50$


## SOMETHING NEW AND RARE

Euonymus kewensis (see page 40 ). From $3-\mathrm{in}$. pots, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Lonicera nitida (Novelty). 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .
Laurocerasus schipkænsis (Shipka Cherry Laurel). See page 10. 10 to 12 in., $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 12.50$ for 10 .

## EUONYMUS Spindle Tree; Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus (Winged Burning Bush). A handsome shrub with bright green oval leaves, changing to crimson in fall. The branches are broad and corky winged.

to 3 ft.................................................... 50
E. atropurpureus (Burning Bush). A large hardy shrub with pale green leaves turning to yellow in fall. Bears a large number of purple flowers, followed by bright red fruits. Very handsome for lawn planting.

E. europæus (European Spindle Tree). A large tree-like shrub with dark green foliage. Flowers yellowish, followed by pinkish white fruits. A pleasing lawn specimen.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 50 | \$400 | 4 to 5 ft | \$ 50 | \$I2 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | I 00 | 900 | 5 to 6 ft | 200 | 1800 |

## EXOCHORDA . Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. A neat-appearing shrub growing to 10 feet. Leaves bright green above, silvery green beneath, fading to yellow in fall. Flowers large, white, produced in clusters.
$\qquad$

## FORSYTHIA . Golden Bell

Forsythia intermedia (Hybrid Golden Bell). A fine lawn shrub on account of its size and attractiveness. Branches slender and arching; foliage lustrous dark green; flowers yellow, borne in great profusion.

|  | Each | 10 | 10 | Each | Io |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$0 50 | \$4 | \$35 oo |  | \$5 | \$40 oo |

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). A good specimen shrub with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage is dark green; flowers yellow.

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

F. suspensa Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). More upright in growth than the preceding. Leaves dark green, three-lobed; flowers yellow in April.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 50 | \$400 | \$3500 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$2 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 75 | 500 |  |  |  |

F. viridissima (Dark Green Forsythia). A valuable shrub with dark green branches. Foliage very dark green; flowers golden yellow opening


## HALESIA

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree). A tall-growing shrub or small tren, with slightly drooping branches and dark green foliage. In early May it is laden with white, fragrant flowers resembling snowdrops.

Each
Each


## HAMAMELIS • Witch Hazel

Hamamelis virginica (Witch Hazel). A large spreading shrub Leaves large and heart-shaped. Flowers are bright yellow, blooming in early fall. A good specimen shrub.

|  | Each | Io |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 75 | \$5 00 | 4 to 5 ft | \$ 125 | \$7 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | oo | 6 oo | 5 to 6 ft | I 50 | Io oo |



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

## HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). Grows to 8 feet tall. Foliage bright green, bluish underneath; flowers creamy white, borne in flat clusters. June.

H. arborescens grandiflora (Snowball Hydrangea). A handsome low shrub, with large white flowers. Valuable for lawn and foundation planting on account of its long blooming period. May to August.

H. opuloides Otakea. A vigorous, dwarf grower, with healthy, dark green foliage. The most popular variety and a fine plant for tubs and vases. Numerous large and heavy flower-heads in either pink or blue shades. They require some winter protection. I to 2 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ to $\$ 3$ each.
H. hortensis, New Hybrids. This is a remarkable strain of fine new varieties of this popular flower. They stand our winters well. If, however, the buds should get injured they will bloom on the young shoots sprouting from below-this is the greatest feature about them. They come in different shades of pink, blue, and pure white. Strong and healthy field-grown bushes, ready to bloom.
Each io Each
2 to $2 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \$_{2}$ oo $\$ \mathrm{I} 850 \mid$ Heavy plants . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ and up
H. paniculata. Strong grower; open panicles of creamy white flowers. Each

Each

H. paniculata grandiflora (Large-flowered Hydrangea). We think this variety one of the most popular of all flowering shrubs. The foliage is a clear green. The flowers are pure white, changing to pink; large in size, and produced in large clusters. Makes an admirable hedge plant as it will stand much pruning. To produce very large clusters of flowers this variety should be pruned each spring. Blooms from July to September. Each Io Each


H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). A distinct shrub, with very large leaves, deep green in summer, changing to beautiful colors in fall. Flowers white, borne in large clusters. A handsome ornamental shrub.

Each
Each


## HYPERICUM . St. John's-Wort

Hypericum aureum (Golden Hypericum). A dwarf shrub growing to about 3 feet. Foliage bluish green above and paler beneath. Flowers yellow, nearly 2 inches across. Excellent for massing in front of taller shrubs. July to August.

H. Moserianum. A valuable little plant, of dwarf, pendulous habit; foliage is deep, glossy green, contrasting well with the golden yellow flowers. Needs slight protection from northern winters. 2 -year, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for 10 .
H. patulum. Grows to about 3 feet. Foliage pleasing green the whole year. Flowers bright yellow. Good for planting in front of tall shrubs, where its low, spreading growth hides their bare stems. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., 75 cts . each. $\$ 6$ for 10.

## ILEX • Deciduous Holly

Ilex verticillata (Black Alder; Winterberry). This fine shrub is famous for its sprays of scarlet berries which are much used for decorating. Bears white flowers in June.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 75 | \$6 00 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$200 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1 oo | 7,50 |  |  |

## ITEA • Virginian Willow

Itea virginica. A low-growing shrub bearing an abundance of fragrant white flowers. Foliage lustrous green, changing to red in fall. June. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$$ I. 50 each, $\$$ Io for 10 .

## JASMINUM • Jasmine

Jasminum nudiforum (Naked-flowering Jasmine). A valuable shrub on account of its early blooming period. Foliage dark green; flowers bright yellow. March.


## KERRIA • Globe Flower

Kerria japonica (Corchorus Japonicus). A low, green-branched shrub, with deeply cut, bright green foliage, changing to yellow. Flowers bright yellow, large, and showy. A very handsome shrub for mass planting. Continuous bloomer from June to October.
Each Io Each

K. japonica flore-pleno (Double-flowered Kerria). A vigorous shrub, with bright green foliage and double, yellow flowers, somewhat rose-shaped. July I to September 10.



Hedge of Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet)

## LIGUSTRUM . Privet

Ligustrum amurense, North (Amoor River Privet). A shrub which will grow to fifteen feet if not trimmed. If planted in hedge, they should be at least a foot apart and closely trimmed each year. Will stand the coldest climates without injury.
Each Io Ioo Each Io Ioo
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 045 \quad \$ 3$ oo $\quad \$ 25$ oo | 3 to 4 ft .. $\$ \mathrm{\$ o} 60 \quad \$ 450 \quad \$ 3500$
L. Ibota. Hardy, strong grower, with curving branches. In June there are pretty white fragrant flowers, followed by bluish black berries.
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .45$. 3 oo $2500 \mid 5$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. . I oo 900
L. Ibota Regelianum (Prostrate Privet). Similar to Ibota, but the branches are denser, twiggy, and horizontal-spreading, somewhat drooping at the ends. Very distinct and hardy. Highly valued for hedges. Needs no trimming.

Each Io Ioo Each Io 100

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Good and useful for groups and mass planting. The healthy, glossy green leaves are persistent till late in winter. It stands close shearing better than any other plant.

> Each Io IOO

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$50 per 1,000. . \$0 20 | \$I 50 | \$750 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. | . $\$ 75$ per 1,000.. 25 | I 80 | 10 00 |

3 to 4 ft., very heavy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
4 to 5 ft., very heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I oo
Trained Globes, perfect specimens. . . . . . \$3 to 1500
Trained Standards, very ornamental....\$3 to 750
L. vulgare (Common Privet). A strong, upright grower, generally used as a hedge plant in Europe. The leaves turn to a purple hue in fall.


## LAURUS • Spice Wood

Laurus Benzoin. Grows to large size if not pruned. Foliage and wood aromatic; leaves large; flowers small, yellow. Can be sheared to any desired shape and makes excellent porch or lawn ornaments when used as tubbed specimens.

> Each Io

Each Io

L. Sassafras. A handsome shrub, with light green foliage, changing to gold and red in fall. Likes a sunny location.


## LONICERA - Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A large shrub with many spreading branches. Leaves bright green; nearly evergreen. Flowers creamy yellow; fragrant; open in early spring. Considered one of the finest plants where a tall hedge is wanted.

L. Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Flowers are white. Bears scarlet berries in late summer and fall. April.

L. tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful variety of considerable size. Leaves bright green; flowers light pink, followed by orange-red berries. Each io Each io

L. tatarica alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Flowers are white, and fragrant. In form and habit the same as the preceding.
Each Io Ioo Each Io



## MYRICA • Wax Myrtle



## PHILADELPHUS • Mock Orange

A family of pleasing shrubs, growing to about io feet. The flowers are usually fragrant, and borne in loose, open clusters, blooming in early May and lasting for about a month. They make valuable decorative shrubs in either mass or specimen planting.

Philadelphus coronarius (Common Mock Orange). A profuse bloomer, bearing snowy white flowers.
 P. coronarius grandiflorus (Large-flowered Mock Orange). Flowers large, white; leaves large. One of the leading varieties for specimen planting.

Each 10
Each 10

P. Lemoinei, Avalanche (Hybrid Mock Orange). A pretty, graceful shrub, with slender, arching branches. Flowers white, and borne so profusely as almost to cover the shrub.


## POTENTILLA • Cinquefoil

Potentilla fruticosa. A low-growing shrub of upright habit. Foliage dark green; flowers golden yellow. A handsome shrub, used in mass planting. Blooms all summer. 15 to 18 in., 50 cts . each.

## PHYSOCARPUS

Physocarpus opulifolius (Ninebark). Rapid growing tall shrub; flowers white; red fruit in July.


## PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa fl.-pl. (Double-flowering Almond). Beautiful flowering shrub, literally covered with dainty blossoms either pink or white.

Each
Each

P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). A shrub or tree heavily loaded in early spring with double pink blossoms resembling small roses.

Each
Each
2 to 3 ft .
\$I $50 \mid 3$ to 4 ft .
\$2 00

## PYRUS (ARONIA) • Chokeberry

Pyrus arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). A handsome shrub, with downy, dark green leaves. Flowers are pure white, followed by scarlet berries. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10 .

## RHAMNUS • Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A large shrub, with dark green foliage, changing to yellow in fall. The branches are thorny and almost impassable. A fine hedge plant. Bears a myriad of black berries.

R. Frangula (Alder Buckthorn). Grows to about 12 feet. Leaves dark green, changing to orange and red. Fruit red, changing to black.


## RHODOTYPOS . White Kerria

Rhodotypos kerrioides. A handsome shrub, with large, green leaves and dainty white flowers. Black berries follow the blooming period.


## RHUS . Sumach

Rhus canadensis ( $R$. aromatica; Fragrant Sumac). A spreading shrub growing to 7 feet. The leaves are large, dark green, and delightfully fragrant and turn to scarlet in fall.

Each

R. copallina (Black Sumac). Grows to 25 feet. Leaves glossy green, changing to red in fall. Flowers greenish, and borne at the ends of the branches. July and August.

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

R. Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). A large handsome shrub, presenting a novel appearance when in bloom, bark brown; leaves bright green, changing to red and yellow; flowers smoky purple. A fine lawn shrub. May 20 to June 10.
Each Each
R. glabra laciniata. A most ornamental shrub with leaflets deeply cut and fern-like. In autumn it turns a beautiful crimson.

Each
Each

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A very hardy shrub attaining 25 feet in height. Leaves dark green above, paler beneath, turning to scarlet, purple, and orange; fruit red. A brilliantly colored shrub in autumn.

Each Io Each Io

R. typhina laciniata (Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumac). One of our most brilliant shrubs in fall, when the dark green foliage assumes dazzling tones of orange, scarlet, and purple. Leaves deeply cut and fern-like. Grows large enough to be useful in specimen planting, but for a blaze of color it should be planted in masses.

Each
Each


## RIBES - Flowering Currant

Ribes aureum (Missouri or Flowering Currant). A medium-sized shrub, with green, shiny leaves and an abundance of fragrant yellow flowers. Fruit black.


## ROBINIA

Robinia hispida (Pink Locust). Very beautiful and interesting when in bloom. The flowers are borne in loose nodding racemes, resembling a Wistaria blossom and are of a magnificent rose color. Blooms appear repeatedly during the summer. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{I}$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .

## SAMBUCUS • Elder

Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder). A tall shrub, with pithy stems. Bears large heads of white flowers, followed by dark red berries.
June. Each Io $\quad$ Each Io

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). A form of the above with golden


## SORBARIA

Sorbaria Lindleyana. Shrub medium height; handsome foliage; tall, showy flower-spikes.

Each
Each
$\qquad$


Spiraea Vanhouttei

## SPIRAEA • Spirea

Length and abundance of bloom in flowering shrubs are given by the graceful Spireas. Some of them bloom in May, others in midsummer, and more in September. The blooming periods given are not absolutely accurate, for it depends largely on the climatic conditions, but the dates will prove near the average year after year. Spireas are graceful, compact bushes, and many of them possess great hardiness. They will bloom in profusion, if planted in fertile soil, and should be allowed full sun, although it is not necessary. A planting of Spireas is always a credit to the grounds, and for foundation and mass planting they are very useful.

Spiraea Billiardii. Flowers rosy pink. Foliage deeply cut. June 5
 S. Bumalda. A very free-flowering variety. Flowers rose-colored, borne in large clusters. All summer.
Each 10 Each

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A dwarf variety growing to about 3 feet in height. Flowers crimson, blooming from June to October.

Each 10
It................ 1 oo June to October. Each io io Foliage bluish purple, very attractive. Each

S. callosa alba (Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea). A low form of remarkable beauty. Flowers white. All summer.
Each 10 Each

S. Douglasii. Branches are reddish brown. A very hardy form bearing large clusters of deep pink flowers. Largely planted in the West. June to August. Each Io Each Io

S. prunifolia plena (Bridal Wreath). An exceedingly attractive form, bearing a multitude of white flowers. The glossy green foliage becomes orange-red in fall. April and May. 3 to 4 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 6$ for 10 .
S. Reevesiana. A tall shrub, bearing clusters of creamy white flowers. Branches droop slightly and are nearly hidden by flowers. May.
 blooming Spirea. April. 2 to 3 ft . \$I each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .

## Spiraea, continued

S. tomentosa. The dark green leaves are woolly beneath. From July to September deep pink, long, steeple-shaped flower-spikes are produced in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 6$ for 10 .
S. Vanhouttei. A graceful shrub, with numerous arching branches. Leaves dark green, with toothed margins. Flowers snowy white, borne in great profusion. We consider this one of the ideal shrubs for general planting either in hedges, masses, or as specimens. April and May.


## STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. A low shrub, with numerous gracefully arching branches giving a spray-like effect. Foliage glossy green, changing to red and purple. Flowers ivory-white, produced in abundance. A fine hedge plant. June.


## STYRAX • Storax

Styrax japonica. A pleasing shrub, bearing a profusion of fragrant, showy, white flowers. A good specimen shrub, as it grows to io feet. June. Each Each


## SYMPHORICARPOS • Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A low shrub, with smooth, dark green leaves. Flowers are deep rose, followed by white, bead-like berries, remaining on the bush until forced off. July.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry). A quick-growing shrub, producing a wealth of dark, purplish red berries in July.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Each } \\ \$ 0 \quad 50 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

## SYRINGA . The Lilacs

Among garden shrubs the Lilac is an old, established favorite. White, lilac, and red are the basic colors, and the large flower-clusters of most varieties are sweetly scented. The plant itself does not usually exceed 15 to 20 feet in height, Japonica being the largest as it grows to 30 feet. The Lilac does not require much care, for it will do well in any ordinary garden soil, but best results will be secured if the soil is well fertilized and allowed moderate moisture. The larger trees make good lawn specimens but the smaller varieties give a more handsome effect in mass: planting. Bloom in May or June.

Syringa japonica. The tallest Lilac. Leaves glossy green; flowers yellowish white. The latest blooming Lilac.

S. Josikæa (Hungarian Lilac). A late-blooming variety, with single, violet flowers. Each Each

S. persica. Pale violet flowers in large clusters. A pretty tree at all times. Each io Each io

S. persica alba. White flowers. Otherwise the same as Persica. 2 to 3 ft . 75 cts . each.
S. vulgaris. A fine shrub, bearing fragrant, purplish flowers. Single.

S. vulgaris alba. The white variety of the above; very effective.

| S. | Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$I 00 |  |

## Syringa, continued

S., Charles X. Large clusters of reddish purple flowers; single.
S., Frau Bertha Dammann. Pure white, sweetly scented flowers; single.
S., Marie Legraye. A low variety, with large ivory-white flowers; single.
S., Mme. Lemoine. Large white flowers; double.
S., President Carnot. Lavender flowers with white center; double.
S., President Grevy. Blue flowers in huge clusters; double.
S., Souvenir de Louis Spaeth. Pinkish purple flowers in large clusters; double.

2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 1.50$ each; 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ each; 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 4$ each

## TAMARIX • Tamarisk

Tamarix africana. A slender, graceful shrub, with light foliage and rosy white flowers. Branches are gently arching and have red bark. May. 3 to 4 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 6$ for 10.
T. hispida æstivalis. A vigorous, rapid-growing shrub, with feathery foliage. Flowers rosy white; very profuse. June to August. 3 to 4 ft ., \$I each.

## VACCINIUM • Blueberry

Vaccinium corymbosum (Highbush Blueberry). Very desirable for any location; flowers pinkish white; berries blue, edible.

V. Pennsylvanicum (Lowbush Blueberry). Of low-growing, spreading habit; edible fruit; ornamental. I to $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. \$1.25 each, \$1o for 10 .

## VIBURNUM . Snowball

Viburnum cassinoides (Withe-Rod). A hardy, free-flowering shrub, with green foliage changing to purple and red in fall. Flowers rosy white, followed by dark red berries. June.

> Each IO Each
 V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). A low-growing shrub with broad bright green leaves deeply cut on margin. Flowers creamy white, borne in large flat clusters, followed by purple berries. June.

Each Io
Each


3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.
V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Tall-growing shrub, with marked, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers in large clusters; white; borne in May.

$$
\text { Each Io Each } 10
$$


V. Lentago (Sheepberry). Upright, with bright green leaves and creamy white fragrant flowers, followed by black egg-shaped fruits.

V. molle (Common Viburnum). A vigorous hardy shrub, with dark green foliage and large red flower-clusters. June.

V. Opulus (High-bush Cranberry). A tall upright shrub with broad bright green foliage. Flowers creamy white, followed by scarlet berries which remain on the shrub all winter. A very handsome variety the year round. June. Each Io Each
 3 to 4 ft . I OO 750
V. Opulus sterile (Snowball). A fine shrub, bearing globes of snowy white flowers. One of the old garden favorites and a very pleasing lawn shrub. May. Each io Each Io

V. tomentosum. A vigorous hardy shrub of spreading habit. Foliage dark green with coppery edges. Flowers white, produced in large clusters and followed by red berries.

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan Snowball). A handsome vigorous shrub, with showy white flowers in globe-shaped clusters. Foliage is dark green, making a delightful contrast with the white flowers. A neatappearing lawn shrub.

Each Io
Each


## VITEX

Vitex Agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). A tall-growing shrub with extremely showy, dark green, aromatic foliage. Flowers lilac, borne in dense drooping clusters. A rare shrub, and very ornamental for lawn planting. July and August.

Each 10 Each

V. Agnus-castus alba. In form, habit, and foliage the same as the preceding. Flowers white. August. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{I}$ each.

## XANTHORRHIZA

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia (Yellow-Root). An attractive low-growing shrub with bright golden yellow wood. Leaf clusters are bright green. Flowers chocolate-purple. A handsome shrub for planting in front of taller growing varieties. Also very useful in masses by itself. 8 to 12 in . 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.


## ROSES

## TEA AND HYBRID TEA

American Beauty. Crimson.
Betty. Coppery red, overspread with yellow.
Constance. Golden yellow.
Crusader. Crimson.
Dean Hole. Light carmine, shaded rose and gold.
Duchess of Wellington. Yellow and crimson.
Edward Mawley. Crimson.

Franz Deegen. Yellow. General MacArthur. Scarlet. Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet. Hadley. Crimson.
Harry Kirk. Deep yellow.
Hoosier Beauty. Crimson.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Deep pink. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. White. Killarney. Double White.
Killarney Queen. Cerise-pink.

## Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses, continued

Lady Hillingdon. Apricot-yellow.
Lady Ursula. Pink.
La Tosca. Pink.
Los Angeles. Deep pink and gold.
Louise Catherine Breslau. Pink and yellow.
Miss Cynthia Forde. Rose-pink.
Miss Lolita Armour. Golden yellow and coppery red.
Mme. Caroline Testout. Rich pink.
Mme. Edouard Herriot. Scarlet and yellow.
Mme. Leon Pain. Salmon and yellow.

Mme. Ravary. Orange-yellow.
Mme. Segond Weber. Rosy salmon.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. Yellow and rose.
Mrs. George Shawyer. Rose-pink. Mrs. W. C. Miller. Shaded salmon. Pharisäer. White and salmon. Rayon d'Or. Bright yellow. Red Radiance. Crimson. Soleil d'Or. Gold and orange. Sunburst. Deep yellow, shaded orange.
Wm. F. Dreer. Pink and yellow. William R. Smith. Whiteand pink.

## HYBRID PERPETUALS

Frau Karl Druschki. White.
Georg Arends. Pink.
General Jacqueminot. Crimson.
Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Silvery pink.
Margaret Dickson. Flesh color.
Marshall P. Wilder. Crimson.
Mrs. John Laing. Pink.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Pink.
Paul Neyron. Pink.
Persian Yellow. Yellow.
Ulrich Brunner. Red.
Baron de Bonstetten. Crimson.
Eugene Furst. Crimson and purple.

## RUGOSAS (Japanese Roses)

For hedges or heavy mass and screen planting.
Rugosa. Red.
Rugosa. White.

## DWARF POLYANTHAS

Dwarf plants: continuous bloomers. Fine for edging or bed planting.

Baby Rambler. Red.
Baby Echo. Pink.
Erna Teschendorff. Red.

Ennchen Muller. Pink.
Orleans. Red.
Katharina Zeimet. White.

## CLIMBING ROSES

For trellises. porches, screens, or ground covering.

American Pillar. Pink.
Aviateur Bleriot. Yellow.
Christine Wright. Pink.
Climbing American Beauty. Red.
Dorothy Perkins. Pink.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Pink.

Excelsa. Red.
Lady Gay. Pink.
Silver Moon. White.
Tausendschön. Pink.
Memorial. White.
Paul's Scarlet Climber.

Two-year-old, strong, hardy field-grown stock.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses | \$1 00 | \$8 50 |
| Hybrid Perpetual Roses | I 00 | 850 |
| Rugosas: Red and White | 100 | 750 |
| Dwarf Polyanthas | 75 |  |
| Climbing Roses. | 75 | 6 |

## Not less than 5 at the ten rate

For late spring and all summer planting, we have a splendid lot of potted roses in the above varieties at $\$_{\text {I }}$ each, $\$_{\text {Io }}$ for Io.


## ORNAMENTAL VINES AND CLIMBERS

For porch draperies or for covering walls, fences, stumps, or other unsightly objects, vines and creepers have a place all their own. They grow rapidly, are hardy, and require no care. Some vines like shade, while others are fond of the sun. They should be planted in a deep rich soil, and an occasional top-dressing of decayed manure will help them to make a strong growth. In the list below we offer those which we think will give the best satisfaction.

AKEBIA quinata. A fine ornamental vine and one of the best climbers we have. Foliage dark green, nearly evergreen; flowers are rosy purple, produced in late spring. 2 to 3 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 6$ for 10.

## AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis Lowii (New Japanese Ivy). A new variety with small cut leaves of a more delicate habit of growth than A. Veitchii, and colors more brilliantly in the fall, and supersedes the Boston Ivy when better known. 2 to 3 ft . 80 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ for 10 .
A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A high, climbing vine, covered with deep green foliage which changes to fiery red in fall. A rapid grower; very handsome. 2 to 3 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 5$ for 10.
A. quinquefolia Engelmannii. In some respects similar to the preceding, but the leaves are smaller and more numerous. An excellent vine for porch drapery. 2 to 3 ft .75 cts . each, $\$ 5$ for 10.
A. Veitchii. Japanese or Boston Ivy. A graceful rapid-growing vine with handsome lustrous green foliage, which assumes a yellow tint in fall. 2 to 3 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10 .

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A vigorous rapidgrowing climber, bearing chocolate-colored flowers resembling a pipe in shape; leaves are large round, and deep green. \$i each.

BIGNONIA radicans (American Trumpet Vine). A splendid climbing vine with large compound leaves, flowers orange-red inside and clear bright red on the outside, borne in July and August. A very handsome vine and one of the few flowering in midsummer. 2-yr. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.

## CELASTRUS • Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens. A high-climbing vine with bright green leaves. Pods are golden and crimson, persisting all winter. 2 to 3 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 5 \cdot 50$ for 10 .

## CLEMATIS

Clematis coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A handsome hardy climber, with broad sea-green leaves; flowers scarlet or purplish, produced in June. 75 cts . each, $\$ 5 \cdot 50$ for 10.
C. Jackmanii. Large, velvety purple flowers borne in great profusion. \$I each, \$9 for 10 .
C. paniculata (Japanese Clematis). A vigorous hardy climber considered by many as one of the most useful of hardy vines; bears white flowers in late summer. 2-yr. 75 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for 10.
C., Mme. Edouard Andre. Flowers purplish red, making a delightful contrast with the dark green foliage. \$I each, \$9 for 10.

DOLICHOS japonicus (Pueraria Thunbergiana; Kudzu Vine). A remarkable vine suitable for any purpose that a vine can be used for. The leaves are bright green and the flowers are purple. A wonderful vine on account of its rapid growth. 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.

## EUONYMUS

Euonymus radicans. A hardy. rapid-growing vine with small rich green foliage which remains on the vine all winter. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10.
E. radicans variegata. A form of the preceding, with leaves variegated with silvery white. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .40 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .

## Euonymus, continued

E. radicans vegeta. A low, trailing evergreen considered as one of the finest vines. Foliage is abundant, glossy green. In a short time this vine will cover up stumps, walls, or.other unsightly objects. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
E. Kewensis. New. A variety with miniature glossy green foliage. Especially adapted for wall and alpine gardening, also for edging. Very hardy and easy to grow. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). An old favorite climbing vine of great merit. It is very hardy and is now being used extensively for covering walls and the sides of houses. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for IO , $\$ 30$ per 100; 2 to 3 ft ., 75 cts . each.

## LONICERA • Honeysuckle

Lonicera chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). A pretty vine with dark green purple-shaded foliage; flowers white changing to yellow, delightfully fragrant. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
L. japonica aurea-reticulata (Golden Honeysuckle). Beautiful gold variegated foliage. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
L. japonica Halliana (Japanese Honeysuckle). A handsome evergreen climber with dark dense foliage; fragrant flowers, white on opening, changing to buff when fully expanded. Blooms almost continually during the summer. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
L. sempervirens (Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle). This handsome vine has greenish foliage and fiery scarlet flowers. A splendid vine for porch draperies. 2 to 3 ft . \$I each, $\$ 7.50$ for 10.

LYCIUM chinense (Matrimony Vine). A hardy vigorous climber, bearing an abundance of purple flowers in summer, followed by vivid red berries in autumn. An excellent vine for trellis or pergola decorations. 2 to 3 ft . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .

PERIPLOCA græca (Silk Vine). A tall-growing climber densely covered with dark green glossy leaves. Flowers chocolate-purple inside and greenish white outside; fragrant. 2 -yr. 75 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10 .

VINCA minor (Periwinkle). A great favorite and useful for groundcover in shady places. Pretty evergreen leaves, and blue flowers very early in spring. Io to 12 in. 25 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ for io, $\$$ Io per ioo.

VITIS Labrusca (Fox Grape). A strong climbing vine, bearing large purple-black berries which are often used for making jam or jelly; leaves large rich green on top, downy beneath. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .

## WISTARIA

Wistaria chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A rapid-growing vine bearing purplish flowers in dense clusters, making a delightful contrast with the pale green foliage. 2 to 3 ft . $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ each, $\$$ Io for 10 .
W. chinensis alba (White Wistaria). Quite similar to the preceding, but the flowers are pure snowy white. A handsome vine for use as a porch drapery. 2 to 3 ft . $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ each, $\$$ Io for 10 .

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Hardly any other class of plants in horticulture has, within the last few years, come forward into popularity and prominence so fast as the Herbaceous Perennials. But no other plants have, even including the rose, within recent years, had such an enormous and important addition in species and varieties from all over the globe. They form a class of plants second to none in variety, hardiness, beauty, usefulness and general satisfaction. Once established, they appear as sure as spring comes, year after year. They require probably less attention, yet respond to a liberal treatment more readily, than any other plant in the garden.
Prices of Perennials, except where noted, 25c. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100

| Prices of Peonies: | Each | ıо |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Medium roots. | \$0 50 | \$400 |
| Large roots. | 75 | 600 |
| Extra strong. | I 50 | 1250 |
| Mixed Varieties our selection | 35 | 300 |

## General List of Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Price, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. each,
$\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100





Tritoma Pfitzeri. See page 43

## GRASSES

Arundo Donax (Reed Grass; Great Weed). Often attains a height of 15 feet. Should be planted in clumps. \$I each.

Erianthus ravennæ (Plume Grass, Hardy Pampas). Grows about 6 feet. Makes a dense clump. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

Eulalia gracillima (Japan Rush). A graceful ornamental grass, growing to about 6 feet. The reeds are long, narrow, and bright green in color 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10.
E. japonica variegata. An ornamental grass with long green leaves striped with white. Grows to about 6 feet. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass; Gardener's Garters). Grows to about 3 feet. Foliage is large, variegated white and green. A handsome ornamental grass for bordering large beds. I2 to 15 inches high. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

## FERNS

For shady positions on home grounds or on the northern side of the house, Ferns make ideal plants. They do not require full sun and they are easy to cultivate.

All varieties, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 30$ per 100
Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). A graceful Fern growing to about I foot. Foliage is light and thread-like.

Aspidium acrostichoides (Wood Fern). Grows to about I foot, and covered with dark shining green leaves. An evergreen Fern of great merit.
A. marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). The fronds of this variety are broad and thick. Grows to about 18 inches.

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). A handsome plant which does best in wet soil. Grows to about I foot.
O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). One of the tallest of our Ferns, growing to 2 or 3 feet. Foliage dark green and drooping. A graceful plant.

Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Grows to a height of 2 or 3 feet. Foliage pretty and deeply notched.
O. cinnamomea regalis (Royal Fern). The fronds of this variety are pale green. Considered by many as one of the handsomest of the larger Ferns. 24 to 36 inches.

## FRUIT TREES

Fresh fruit is always desirable for the table; therefore, it is good policy to have a few fruit trees in the garden. A few Apple, Peach, Pear, or Cherry trees do not cost very much and they bear luscious fruit that you will like. Grapes are another fruit that should be on the home grounds, because the vine is ornamental, and the fruit is healthful. The trees given in our lists are extra strong and are well suited for nearly all localities.

## APPLES

All varieties, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 12$ for 10

## Summer

Early Harvest. Medium-sized Apple; pale yellow; tender, juicy, nicely flavored. July.

Rambo. Green, striped with red; subacid.
Red Astrachan. Large size; juicy, nicely flavored. Tree hardy; good bearer. July and August.

Red June. Medium-sized Apple; red. June and July.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow skin and tender juicy flesh; heavy bearer. June and July.

## Autumn

Fall Pippin. A large Apple with delicious tender flesh. Trees hardy, vigorous growers and bear heavy crops. August and September.

Gravenstein. Large to very large. Skin pale yellow with reddish streaks; excellent flavor; keeps well. October.

Maiden Blush. Medium-sized; lemon-yellow skin and reddish cheek: quality and flavor fine; trees strong growers. August.

Smokehouse. Very popular and very good; crisp and juicy.

## Winter

Baldwin. Large. Skin red all over; flesh crisp and rich. Quick grower. November to April.

Banana. Large to extra large; golden yellow; flesh rich subacid; delicious banana-flavor. November to March.

Ben Davis. Keeps late; trees hardy. November to March.
Delicious. Without a doubt this is one of the best Apples for all sections of the country. It is hardy, vigorous, and bears heavy crops of luscious fruit. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, juicy; flavor slightly acid but very pleasing. Its color is dark red. shading to yellow.

Grimes (Grimes' Golden). Medium sized; flesh yellow, tender; flavor spicy and pleasing. A fine Apple for eating raw or for cooking; keeps well. October to January.

Rambo. Yellowish white, with dull red stripes; tender.
Rome (Rome Beauty). Large; round; red stripes; fine flavor; excellent quality. November to February.

Stayman Winesap. Large; red stripes; flesh yellow, juicy. Without doubt one of the best for either home or market use. November to April.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large; dull yellow; flavor is juicy and agreeable. October to January.

York Imperial. Size medium, round; color greenish yellow, with reddish stripes; flesh tender; flavor juicy. One of the best varieties for home use. November to May.

## Crab-Apples

## All varieties, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 12$ for 10

Hyslop. Large; crimson; acid.
Red Siberian. Large; spicy; good for cooking.
Yellow Siberian. Like Red Siberian except that fruit is yellow.

## APRICOTS

## All varieties, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ for 10

Harris. Bright yellow with red cheek; nicely flavored.
Moorpark. Fruit large, yellow with crimson cheek; flavor juicy.

## PERSIMMON

Virginiana. A small fruit resembling a plum; yellow; flavor sweet, if exposed to frost. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .

## CHERRIES

All varieties, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ for 10

## Oxhearts

Bing. Dark brown; flesh dark; flavor high; size large.
Tartarian (Black Tartarian). Flesh juicy; flavor sweet. Extra large. Wood (Governor Wood). Yellow; flesh juicy; delicious.

## Bigarreaus

Napoleon. Extra large; pale yellow: flesh juicy; flavor sweet.
Windsor. Large; flesh firm; flavor delicious.

## Duke Cherries

Late Duke. Large berries, blackish red; ripens late.
May Duke. Flavor pleasing; ripens early.
Large Montmorency. Bright red; flesh juicy; flavor rich.
Richmond (Early Richmond). Light red, medium-sized; very sour.

## Morello

English. Fair-sized, red; flavor acid.

## PEACHES

## All varieties, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10

Champion. Large; creamy white with reddish cheek; juicy; flavor sweet. August I to I5.

Crawford Early. Fine quality. Free. September io.
Crawford Late. High quality; flesh sweet. Free. September 25.
Elberta. Fruit large to extra large; golden yellow with reddish stripes; flesh juicy; flavor rich sweet. Tree is vigorous, hardy, and bears heavy crops. One of the best for market or table. End of August.

Mountain Rose. Large; flesh white; delicious. Free. August 25.
Oldmixon Free. Large; flesh yellowish; flavor rich. Aug. and Sept.
Salway. Large; flesh yellow, juicy; flavor sweet. Free. October io.
Stump (Stump the World). Large; flesh firm; flavor fine. September 20.

## PEARS

## All varieties, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ for 10

Bartlett. Large; flavor luscious. August and September.
Clapp Favorite. Large: flesh juicy; flavor fine. August.
Angouleme (Duchesse de Angouleme). Large; extra-fine quality; juicy; flavor rich. October.

Flemish (Flemish Beauty). Large; juicy; rich. September.
Kieffer (Kieffer's Hybrid). Large; juicy; high flavor. Oct. and Nov.
Seckel. Flesh fine-grained; flavor sweet and melting; early. Sept.
Sheldon. Large; flavor spicy; rich and delicious. November.
Anjou. Large; flesh coarse; flavor pleasing. October and November.
Lawrence. Juicy, spicy flavor. Best in December and January.

## PLUMS

## All varieties, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 12.50$ for 10

Abundance (Botan). Large; juicy; flavor sweet; small pit. August.
Bradshaw. Flesh juicy; quality good; flavor excellent. August.
Burbank. Very distinctive flavor. September.
German Prune. Large; dark purplish; flesh yellowish; flavor pleasing.

Green Gage. Good size; tree is a strong grower.
Lombard. Medium-sized; flavor pleasing. Excellent for canning.
Red June. Large; skin purplish red; flesh yellow; quality good. July i.

Shropshire (Shropshire Damson). Flesh juicy; highly flavored.

## QUINCES

All varieties, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 12.50$ for 10
Champion. Large; quality fine; flavor very pleasing.
Rea (Rea's Mammoth).

## SMALL FRUITS GRAPES

All varieties, 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100. Extra-strong, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ for $10, \$ 75$ per 100
Concord. Fine black variety; juicy and sweet; the standard variety in most sections. Black.
Moore (Moore's Early). Large; flavor fine; quality excellent. Black.
Worden. Large; pleasing flavor; vines strong and productive. Black.
Brighton. Large; flavor and quality excellent; an early ripener. Red.
Catawba. Large; flavor fine. Red.
Delaware. Very sweet spicy flavor. Red.
Niagara. Perhaps the best white Grape; bunch and berries large; pale yellow when fully ripe; flavor sugary.

## CURRANTS

All varieties, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10
Champion. Large; black; flavor excellent; bush is a strong grower.
Cherry. One of the largest; flavor spicy; bush strong.
Fay (Fay's Prolific). Large; red; bush hardy; productive.
White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; a good bearer.

## GOOSEBERRIES

All varieties, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10
Downing. Large; greenish white; flesh soft and juicy.
Houghton. Medium-sized; pale red; flavor sweet.
Josselyn (Red Jacket). Large; red; flavor spicy.

## RASPBERRIES

$\$ 1.50$ for $10, \$ 7.50$ per 100, except as noted

## Red and Yellow

Cuthbert. Large; red; flavor luscious and sweet.
Golden Queen. Large: amber-yellow; flesh firm.
St. Regis. Large; deep red; fine flavor.
La France. New Red. $\$ 2$ for io, $\$$ го per 100 .

## Black

Cumberland. Very large; flesh firm, juicy, and very sweet.
Farmer (Plum Farmer). Berries are thick; juicy; good quality; flesh firm; flavor spicy.

Greg. Large; good quality; flesh purple; flavor excellent.
Kansas. Large; firm; flavor excellent.

## BLACKBERRIES

## All varieties, $\$ 1.50$ for $10, \$ 7.50$ per 100

Eldorado. Pleasing melting flavor; sweet. Hardy and productive.
Erie. Large berries of good quality; ripens early.
Snyder. Flavor sweet and melting; medium size. Bush hardy and produces enormous crops.

## STRAWBERRIES

All the leading varieties can be furnished at current market prices

## RHUBARB • Pie-Plant

All varieties, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100
Linnæus. The best Pie-Plant. Stalks ripen early, are tender, and possess a spicy flavor.

Queen. The stalks of this variety are extra large. Very good for canning or cooking.

## ASPARAGUS

All varieties, $\$ 2.50$ per 100
Palmetto. Early; thick green stems; very prolific.
Columbian Mammoth White. A strong-growing variety producing large white shoots.

## NUT FRUITS

## HICORIA . Hickory

Hicoria laciniosa. Shellbark Hickory. A vigorous-growing tree with dense green leaves. Bears small nuts with edible sweet kernels. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.

## HAZELNUT . Filbert

English. Low-growing trees of great hardiness and producing an abundance of round nuts. Kernel has an excellent flavor. Useful in making desserts. 2 to 3 ft., $\$$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .
American Filbert Seedlings. The common Hazelnut. A hardy tree bearing tender, edible nuts. 2 to 3 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 6$ for 10 .

## CASTANEA • Chestnut

Paragon. A handsome tree bearing numerous sweet, edible nuts of large size. 3 to 4 ft ., grafted, $\$ 3$ each.

## PECANS

The chief named varieties, grafted trees only. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ each; 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ each

## JUGLANS • Walnut

Juglans nigra. Black Walnut. A native tree of great size. Produces large crops of delicious meaty nuts. 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ each; 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 3$ ea.
J. regia. English Walnut. Produces large crops of delicious thinshelled nuts. Too well known to need description. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$ 2$ each; 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ each.
J. Sieboldiana. Japanese Walnut. Excellent for ornamental planting. The large nuts are produced in clusters. Kernels are edible and delicious. 3 to 4 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ each; 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 3$ each.

## LAWN GRASS SEED

We sell only the very highest grade mixtures for general lawn planting, and both our combinations of various seeds are most adaptable for this climate and average soil conditions.

Standard Mixture. Lb. 65 cts.
Shady Mixture. Lb. 75 cts.

## SHEEP MANURE

We are exclusive agents in this locality for Stadler's Superior Pulverized Sheep Manure. This fertilizer is AI, carries the highest analysis of any Sheep Manure on the market today, and is put up in real burlap and paper containers. Io lbs. 60 cts ., $25 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ \mathrm{I} .25,50 \mathrm{lbs}$. $\$ 2$, Ioo lbs. $\$ 3$.

## PREPARED HUMUS

We handle only the very best Humus which is a dry, pulverized substance, odorless, rich in food-elements, and a natural soil-builder-not a stimulant. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. $\$ \mathrm{I}$, 50 lbs . $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$, I 00 lbs . $\$ 2.50$, 50 lbs . \$IO, I,000 lbs. \$I7.50, 2,000 lbs. \$35.

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN MIXTURE

This mixture is specially prepared by us and is very adaptable for Rhododendron, Laurel, etc. 50 lbs. $\$ 2.50$, ioo lbs. $\$ 4$.

## BONE-MEAL

$50 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 2.25$, $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 4$.

## PORCH- AND WINDOW-BOXES

We solicit inquiries as to style and price for boxes planted with flowers and vines for summer use, and boxes planted with evergreens for winter use.

## GARDEN FURNITURE

We are representatives for manufacturers of all styles of Garden Furniture and will be pleased to quote prices upon application.


## FLOWER SHOP

## Cut-Flowers

for all occasions
Weddings, Parties, Banquets
We are prepared to supply the most simple and inexpensive or the most elaborate and exacting

FUNERAL PIECES
Floral Decorations Our Specialty
$\infty$
The Berryhill Nursery Co.
202 Locust Street Harrisburg, Penna.


[^0]:    Botanical and common names in this edition conform to Standardized Plant Names

