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## Herbaceous Perennials, Rockery Plants, and Nursery Stock

THE present wide-spread popularity of the Hardy Herbaceous Perennials is due to the fact that when planted in the open garden they will survive our severest winters for an indefinite number of years, dying down to the root each year and producing new growth and flowers the following season. The Phloxes, Larkspurs, and Peonies are typical of this class of plants. There are many hundreds of varieties of Hardy Perennials in cultivation at the present time, all of which can be used in the garden to produce beautiful naturalistic effects which otherwise cannot be obtained.
With the enormous number of varieties now existing (varying as they do in habit of growth, shape of foliage, height of growth, color and time of blooming) it is easily possible by using these plants freely to have a beautiful display of bloom in the garden from the end of ApriI until November, and to have flowers in profusion to cut for house decoration at all times.
The best way to use Hardy Herbaceous Perennials is in the herbaceous border. This border can be located in almost any position in the garden, for no matter if it is in sun or shade, dry or wet, from the multitude of Perennials, varieties can be selected that will succeed in any situation or soil.

## Rockery Plants

We have a large collection of Rockery Plants; these are marked with an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right.$ ). Many of these plants are suitable for the front of the perennial border, others again are of too slender growth for such a position, and they are all seen at their best on the rockery.
The large number of varieties that we catalogue include only those that we know will succeed in this climate. Our Rockery Plants are grown in pots outdoors so that they can be shipped with safety at any time.
A small hill or terrace can easily be converted into a charming
rockery, and even on perfectly flat ground, by careful arrangement, good effects can be obtained.
Hard, round boulders are not suitable, and where other rocks are not found at hand, we advise using our Tufa Rock. This is of beautiful natural formation and we carry it in stock at all times.

Fall plantings of perennials must be protected with a covering of straw, hay, leaves, or similar material to prevent the plants being lifted by alternate thawing and freezing. It is advisable to wait until the ground is slightly frozen before covering, but care must be taken to see that the plants are not loosened before they are covered. This covering must be removed early in the spring, as soon as frost is out of the ground.
Our 100 rate, which applies when 25 or more of one variety are ordered, is extremely liberal, and, where possible, advantage should be taken of this.
Our 10 rate applies when 5 or more of one variety are ordered.

## Nursery Stock

As a new feature of our catalogue, we have included a list of Shrubs and Evergreens for spring planting. In this section will be found several special collections of small varieties that make it possible to have an abundance of Evergreens at a reasonable outlay. A State and Federal Entomologists' Inspection Certificate will accompany each shipment.

Shipments are made from Rutherford or our branch nursery at Wyckoff, N. J.

## Seeds

We have discontinued offering Flower Seeds as it is our desire to sell only stock that is grown in our own Nurseries.

## General List of Herbaceous Perennials and Rockery Plants

The height given is approximate, as soil and situation often causc quite a variation in the height of many plants.
The time of blooming also varies somewhat in different localities. Rockery plants are marked with an asterisk ( ${ }^{*}$ ).

ACHILLEA filipendulina (Milfoil; Yarrow). A strong-growing species with large flat heads of yellow flowers. 3 feet. June, July.
Millefolium roseum. Heads of soft rose flowers. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. June to August.
Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Compact habit; double white flowers. First-class plants for front or border. $11 / 2$ feet. June to September.
Ptarmica, The Pearl. One of the most useful hardy plants for cutting. The pure white, double flowers are produced in great profusion throughout the summer. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet.
*Tomentosa. A useful plant for the rock-garden. Its bright yellow flowers are freely produced in June, and frequently again in the faII. 6 inches.
ACONITUM (Monkshood). The Monkshoods are best suited by a partially shaded position in well-manured soil.
Napellus. Dark blue flowers. $31 / 2$ feet. June, July. 35 cts. each.
ACORUS Calamus (Sweet Flag). A fragrant plant with flag-like foliage. 2 feet.
EGGOPODIUM Podograria variegatum (Bishop's Weed). A rapidgrowing plant with green and yellow variegated foliage, thriving in any soil. Makes a fine border for a bed of shrubs or for covering waste ground. 1 foot.
ÆTHIONEMA. A genus of Iow-growing free-flowering sub-shrubs, suitable for well-drained sunny positions in the rock-garden.
*Coridifolium. A rare and beautiful species with hcads of bright pink flowers. 9 inches. ApriI, May. 35 cts. each.
*Grandiflorum. An erect-growing bush with bright pink flowers. 1 foot. June, July. 35 cts. each.
*Iberideum. A white-flowered trailer. April. 35 cts. each.
AGROSTEMMA (Mullein Pink). Free-flowering, decorative plants of the easiest culture. They are most effective when grown in large masses.
Coronaria. Masses of crimson flowers, forming a pleasing contrast with the silvery downy foliage. 2 feet. June, July.
Coronaria alba. A pure white form of the above.
*AJUGA reptans atropurpurea (Bugle). Bronze foliage and purple flowers. 6 inches. May.
Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100, unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts. each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10

ALTH/EA. See Hollyhock.
ALYSSUM (Madwort). Dwarf plants, suitable for sunny positions on the rock-garden or front of herbaceous border.
*Argenteum. SmaII silvery leaves; much branched habit; masses of yellow flowers. 1 foot. May, June.
*Saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). Masses of yellow flowers. 1 foot. May.
AMSONIA salicifolia. A choice shrub-like plant with pale blue flowers. $21 / 2$ feet. May.
ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore Variety (Alkanet). Strong spikes of gentian-blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. June.
Italica, OpaI. Similar to the above but with turquoise-blue flowers.
Myosotidiflora. A very scarce and beautiful variety with sprays of forget-me-not-like flowers. 1 foot. May. 50 cts . ea.
ANTHEMIS tinctoria Kelwayi. Rich yellow, daisy-like flowers. 2 feet. June to September.

## Anemone Japonica <br> (Japanese Windflower)

Popular and useful Iate-flowering plants of which thcre are many varicties. Anemones should be planted in bold groups in the herbaceous border. They prefer moist ground and need to be thoroughly protected by a covering of leaves or litter in winter.

Alba. White. 3 feet. September to November.
Prince Henry. A dwarf variety with rosy red flowers.
Queen Charlotte. Silvery-pink; semi-double.
Rubra. Semi-double; red. $21 / 2$ feet.
Whirlwind. White flowers with double row of petals.
Collection of the above 5 Anemones, $\$ 1$
Anemone Hupehensis. A dwarf species from China, resembling the Japanese Anemone in foliage and flower, but much dwarfer in habit and early flowering. Rosy mauve and white. $11 / 2$ feet. August to November. 35 cts. each.
Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower). Cup-shaped, violet-purple flowers, followed by seed-heads covered with silky hairs. 1 foot. April, May. 35 cts. each.


Achillea Ptarmica, The Pearl


Achillea Millefolium roseum


Anthemis tinctoria Kelwayi


Anemone japonica

*ANDROSACE lanuginosa. A beautiful species from the Himalayas. It is of trailing habit and produces its delicate pink flowers with yellow eye in early summer and again in late fall. 50 c . ea.
*Sarmentosa Chumbyi (Rock Jasmine). A dainty rock plant forming rosettes of woolly leaves and bearing heads of pink flowers in May. 6 inches. 50 cts. each.

## Aquilegia (Columbine)

A large and varied family of spring-flowering plants of the greatest value for the herbaceous border and for cut-flower purposes. In recent years the Columbines have been taken in hand by the hybridist and many new strains have been produced. The most notable is Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Hybrids. In this strain we get the most wonderful combinations of shades of yellow, red, and blue, and the spurs have been developed to over 3 inches in length. Columbines are very easily grown and ought to be planted freely in every border.
Alpina. Purple, blue and white. $11 / 2$ feet.
Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow flowers. $21 / 2$ feet.
Chrysantha. Soft yellow. $21 / 2$ feet.
Cærulea. Blue and white. 2 feet.
Flabellata. Dwarf; pure white. 1 foot.
Nivea grandiflora. Vigorous grower; pure white flowers. $21 / 2$ feet.
Long-spurred Hybrids. This is the ordinary strain of long-spurred Columbine. They will give an abundance of wonderfully longspurred flowers in many lovely shades.
Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Hybrids. We have selected this strain as being the best we have tried; the colors are yellow, pink, blue, etc., in varying shades. Mixed only. 35 cts. each.

Collection of the above 8 varieties, $\$ 1.50$
*ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). Pure white flowers. 9 inches.
*Alpina fl.-pl. A double form of the above. 9 inches. April, May. 50 cts. each.
*Alpina rosea. A new pink variety. 50 cts. each.
*ARENARIA montana. A trailing plańt entirely covered with pure white flowers during April and May
*ARMERIA maritima (Thrift). Compact, globular heads of bright pink flowers. 6 inches. May, June.
*Maritima alba. A white variety of the foregoing
*Maritima Laucheana. Deep rose flowers; very free-flowering.
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Bright orange-yellow flowers. 2 feet. July, August.

ARTEMISIA Abrotanum (Southernwood). A bush-like plant with finely divided fragrant foliage. 2 to 3 feet.
Lactiflora. Numerous erect spikes terminating in long spirea-like plumes of creamy white flowers. 5 to 6 feet. August to October.
Stelleriana. A quick-growing trailing plant with silvery foliage.
ASPERULA odorata (Woodruff). Masses of small white flowers in spring. The foliage has the scent of newly mown hay. 1 foot.
*ASTER alpinus (Mountain Daisy). Large, bluish purple flowers; good rock-garden plant. 9 inches. May, June.
*Alpinus albus. A pure white form of above.
Amellus (Italian Starwort). A dwarf species of compact branching habit with very large blue flowers. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. August.
*Subcæruleus. Compact, tufted habit, bearing large blue flowers on erect stems. 1 foot. June, July.

## Hardy Asters

## (Starwort; Michaelmas Daisies)

One of the most beautiful flowers native to North America is the Aster. These wild species have been largely used in Europe for hybridizing and the resulting varieties are a great improvement on the roadside and swamp Starworts so common in this country. They must not be confused with the annual or China Aster from which they differ in every respect.

Their great variety of colors, size of flowers, height, lateness of flowering, and extreme hardiness, make the Starworts most desirable for garden decoration. They can be used with equal effect in herbaceous borders, shrubberies and in woodland plantings.
Climax. One of the best Starworts. The flowers are 2 inches in diameter and are of an exquisite shade of Iavender-blue with full golden yellow centers. 5 to 6 feet. September, October.
Ericoides, Ringdove. Small, pale lavender flowers with conspicuous yellow centers. 3 feet. September, October.
Feltham Blue. Strong grower. Large clear blue flowers. 4 feet. September.
Lil Fardell. Of recent introduction. Rich, clear pink flowers. 4 feet. September, October.
Maggie Perry. Very large flowers of a pleasing tone of soft mauve, loosely arranged in large trusses. One of the most distinct and striking novelties in this family.

## OTHER HARDY ASTERS ON PAGE 4

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Arabis alpina


Asclepias tuberosa


Artemisia lactiflora


Aster Amellus

## HARDY ASTERS, continued

Louvain. One of Mr. E. Beckett's new varieties bearing soft pink flowers with yellow centers. $41 / 2$ feet. September.
Mrs. S. T. Wright. Distinct shade of purple. 4 feet. September, October.
Perry's White. Undoubtedly the finest white MichaeImas Daisy yet introduced. The stout stems are well branched and covered with large flowers, with broad white petals and golden centers. September, October. 4 feet.
St. Egwin. Forms a compact, symmetrical bush $21 / 2$ feet in height and is entirely covered during September with large, clear pink flowers.
Tataricus. A distinct species with large broad leaves, erect habit of growth, and large bluish violet flowers. 5 to 6 feet. October.

Collection of 10 Hardy Asters, $\$ 2.25$

## New Asters

In the last few years the hybridists have produced many new varieties of Asters. In England, Mr. Edwin Beckett has periodically exhibited his new varieties at the Royal Horticultural Society shows in London and has received many awards for them. We offer the following as representing the best of the various types of newer Aster varieties:

## Any of the following Asters, 50 cts. each

Blue Gem. The best blue in cultivation, remarkably free flowering, with semi-double flowers of medium size. 4 feet. October.
Cordifolius, Ideal. A charming variety bearing a profusion of starry lavender flowers on pendulous sprays. 3 feet. September, October.
Glen Eyrie. A taII, strong grower, producing a profusion of pink flowers, each nearly 2 inches diameter. The best of the Novæangliæ type. 5 to 6 feet. October.
Hon. Edith Gibbs. Bears drooping trusses of small, pale blue flowers. Makes a splendid plant if given room to develop. 4 feet. September.
Marne. A compact-growing variety with medium-sized pink flowers with distinct golden center. 3 feet. September.

Any of the above Asters, 50 cts. each
Collection of one each of the 5 varieties, $\$ 2$.

ASTILBE (Chinese Goat's Beard). In moist situations to which they are best suited, they will reach a height of 4 feet, and bear innumerable pyramidal heads of plume-like flowers in June and July in shades of pink.
The following beautiful varieties are of recent introduction:
Juno. Rosy purple.
Moerheimi. Pure white.
SaImon Queen. Light salmon-pink.
*AUBRIETIA (False Rock Cress). A charming group of rock plants whose beauty and usefulness are not nearly enough appreciated.
*Græca. Large violet flowers.
*Hendersoni. Purple.
*Hybrids. Large-flowered; mixed colors.
*Lavender. Large, clear lavender flowers. 35 cts . each.
BAPTISIA australis (FaIse Indigo). A robust lupine-like plant with sprays of rich, dark blue flowers. $21 / 2$ feet. June.

BOCCONIA cordata (PIume Poppy). A vigorous and stately plant, bearing panicles of creamy white flowers on 6 - to 8 -foot stems. July, August.
BOLTONIA (False Starwort). Strong-growing, aster-Iike plants, well adapted for the back of the herbaceous border.
Asteroides. White flowers. 5 to 6 feet. August.
Latisquama. Pink flowers. 5 to 6 feet. September.
Latisquama nana. A much-improved dwarf variety, very useful for the border and for cutting. Pink. 3 feet. September.
BUDDLEIA magnifica (Butterfly Bush). A very free-flowering shrub with Iong spikes of lavender flowers. 4 to 5 feet. August, September. 50 cts . each.
BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. Yellow, daisy-like flowers in July and August. 2 feet.
*CALAMINTHA alpina. Makes a mat of grayish foliage covered with small lavender flowers. May to July. 6 inches.
CALIMERIS incisa. White, daisy-like flowers tinged with blue. 2 feet. July, August.
*CALLIRHOE involucrata (Poppy Mallow). A very showy plant of procumbent growth, useful for both border and rockery. Crimson flowers 2 inches in diameter. 1 foot. June to August.
CALLUNA. See Heather.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Flants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Asters, Perry's White


Aster cordifolius, Ideal


Astilbe


Boltonia latisquama nana

## Campanula (Bellfower)

A large and varied family of the greatest value for general garden decoration. They are of the easiest culture, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

The dwarf varieties, marked with an asterisk (*) are most valuable rockery plants, flowering when other bloom is scarce.
*Carpatica. A compact, dwarf plant, bearing large blue cupshaped flowers. 9 inches. July, August.
*Carpatica alba. A white variety of the above.
Glomerata. Dense clusters of violet-purple flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. June to August.
Medium (Canterbury Bells). Well-known popular favorites. Blue, Pink, and White, separate, 20 cts. each; $\$ 1.80$ for 10; $\$ 15$ per 100.
Medium calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer). Blue, Pink, and White, separate, 20 cts . each; $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15$ per 100.
Persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellfower). Large blue flowers. 21/2 feet. June, July.
Persicifolia alba. White variety of the above.
*Portenschlagiana ( $C$. muralis). A choice dwarf Bellflower, making an interesting clump on the rockery. Flowers are produced freely and are light violet in color. 6 inches. July.
Punctata. White, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, spotted with rose. $11 / 2$ feet.
*Pusilla. A dainty rock plant bearing pale blue, cup-shaped flowers. 6 inches. June, July. 35 cts . each.
Pyramidalis. Massive spikes of bue flowers. 5 feet. July, August.
Pyramidalis alba. A white variety of the above.
*Rotundifolia (Scotch BluebeII). 1 foot. June, July.

## NEW CAMPANULAS, continued

Candelabre. Double; white shaded lilac. $21 / 2$ feet. 50 cts. each.
Cloche Bleu. Deep blue; semi-double. $21 / 2$ feet. 50 cts. each.
Fleur de Neige. Large; double; white. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. 50 cts. each.
Telham Beauty. This is the best of the newer Campanulas. The flowers are very large, single, deep blue. 4 feet. June, July. 75 cts. each.

Collection of the above 5 varieties, $\$ 2.50$
CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A shrubby plant, bearing trusses of lavender flowers. 3 feet. October.
CASSIA marilandica (American Senna). Bears bright yellow, curiously shaped flowers. 4 to 5 feet. July to September.
CATANANCHE cærulea (Cupid's Dart). A free-flowering plant useful for cutting. Blue flowers. 2 feet. June to August.
Cærulea bicolor. Blue and white.
CENTAUREA macrocephala (Perennial Cornflower). A stronggrowing plant, bearing large, golden yellow, thistle-like flowers. 4 feet. July, August.
Montana. Woolly leaves and blue flowers resembling those of the Cornflower. $11 / 2$ feet. June to September.
Montana alba. A white variety of the above.
CEPHALARIA alpina (Roundheads). A tall, graceful plant with yellow, sweet scabious-like flowers. 6 feet. June, July.
*CERASTIUM tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer). A trailing silvery leaved plant covered in spring with snow-white flowers.
CHELONE glabra (Turtlehead). Creamy white flowers on stout 2-foot stems. July, August.
Lyoni. Deep pink. 2 feet. July, August.
*CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum. Divided foliage and white, daisylike flowers during September and October. 1 foot.
Maximum (Shasta Daisy). Large, white, daisy-like flowers on long, straight stems. Excellent for cutting. 2 feet. June to September.
Uliginosum (Giant Daisy). White flowers with green centers. 5 feet. August, September.

The following varieties are all of European origin and of recent introduction to this country. They are a great improvement on the original Peach-leaved Bellflower. While perfectly hardy and easily grown, they do not like to be disturbed when in growth, which applies to all Campanulas.

Boule d'Argent. Large; double; white. $21 / 2$ feet. 50 cts. each.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Buddleia magnifica. See page 4


Campanula Medium


Caryopteris mastacanthus


Chrysanthemum arcticum

## Hardy Chrysanthemums

The inclusion of Hardy Chrysanthemums in your plantings makes it possible to have the garden bright with bloom after the majority of hardy herbaceous flowers are past. The varieties offered below have been carefully selected and will give a flowering period of two months, from the middle of September until the middle of November

To get the best results from Hardy Chrysanthemums, they should be planted in a sheltered position, preferably near a wall of the house or where they get the protection of shrubs or evergreens. In such positions they will be found to be quite hardy, but will need covering with straw or leaves after the ground is frozen to prevent their being loosened by alternate thawing and freezing

Plants are ready to ship about May 1.

## DECORATIVE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Decorative varieties have flowers varying from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. Some have short florets and others are recurved, similar to the large greenhouse varieties.
Chaldon. Yellow and bronze medium-sized flowers; very free.
Dorothy. Large, loose white flower.
Eden. Early; rosy pink, medium-sized flowers.
Glory of Seven Oaks. Early; bright yellow.
Helios. Light bronze, tipped yellow.
L'Argentuillais. Large chestnut-red and bronze flower.
Lanoka. Small bronze and yellow flower; very free.
Normandie. Creamy yellow; early.
October Sunshine. Bright yellow.
Uvalda. Pure white; early; medium size.
Any of the above, 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.80$ for $10, \$ 12$ per 100
Collection of the above 10 varieties, $\$ 1.75$

## POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Pompon varieties have round, compact flowers ranging in size from $1 / 2$ to 2 inches in diameter in the different varieties.
Acto. Bright pink, medium-sized flower.
Brown Betty. SmaII; bronze button.
Dawn. Small, soft pink flower; dwarf.
Delphine Dodge. Small rose-pink flower, changing to pale pink.
Golden Climax. Golden yellow, medium-sized flower; very fine.
Golden West. Small deep orange-yellow flower.

## POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

Lillian Doty. Large shell-pink flowers; tall.
Mrs. F. Collier. SmaII pure white flower; very free-flowering.
Waco. Creamy lemon-yellow.
White Lillian Doty. Large, white flowers.
Any of the above, 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.80$ for $10, \$ 12$ per 100
Collection of the above 10 varieties, $\$ 1.75$

## SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Singles listed are the best in this class for outdoor plantings. They are extremely attractive in the garden and as a cut-flower they are unsurpassed.
Apricot-Buff. An unnamed variety of unusual color.
Cardinal. Deep red, yellow center; very showy.
Joan Edwards. A free-flowering and hardy variety with pale pink flowers.
Mary Richardson. Buff and terra cotta. A well-known and reliable variety.
Mrs. H. Hogben. Orange-bronze; very hardy and free-flowering.
Yellow. A good early variety without a name.
Any of the above, 20 cts , each, $\$ 1.80$ for $10, \$ 12$ per 100
Collection of the above 6 varieties, $\$ 1$
CIMICIFUGA racemosa (Snakeroot). Large, handsome glossy leaves with graceful branching spikes of pure white flowers. 4 to 5 feet. June, July.
CLEMATIS Davidiana. Hyacinth-like clusters of bright porcelainblue flowers. 3 feet. August, September. 50 cts . each.
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). Pure white, fragrant flowers. Strong clumps from field. 9 inches. May. 50 cts. ea.
COREOPSIS grandiflora (Tickseed). An extremely free-flowering plant bearing large, golden yellow flowers on long, slender stems; invaluable for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. June to October.
*Rosea. Finely divided foliage. Numerous pale pink flowers in September. 1112 feet.
*CORONILLA varia (Crown Vetch). A vigorous trailer with pink and white pea-shaped flowers. 1 foot. June to August.
*DAPHNE Cneorum (Garland Flower). A low-growing evergreen shrub with sweet-scented pink flowers. 75 cts. each.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts . each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ;
those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Clurysanthemum, L'Argentuillais


Chrysanthemum, Uvalda


Chrysanthemum, Golden West


Single Chrysanthemums


A striking mass of Tall English Delphiniums

## Delphinium (Larkspur)

No garden or herbaceous border is complete without Larkspurs. Their tall, stately spikes of bloom, in all shades of blue, add a color tone to the garden which no other plant can give. In the last few years, many beautiful strains of the tall Hybrid Delphiniums have been developed, and we have found that these hybrids have a vitality and a resistance to disease which the choice named kinds do not possess.

To get the best results, Delphiniums need a deep rich soil and plenty of water during early summer when they are making their growth. The hybrids flower in June, and if they are cut down before they seed, will produce flowers again in early fall. The other varieties listed are of dwarfer habit than the hybrids but although they do not produce such tall spikes of bloom, they are indispensable in the border on account of their color and freedom of blooming, and as a cut-flower they are probably superior.

Belladonna. Sky-blue flowers, freely borne on numerous branching stems. $21 / 2$ feet. June to October.
Bellamosum. A free-flowering hybrid with the dwarf habit of Belladonna; dark blue flowers. 3 feet. June to October.
Formosum. Dark blue flowers with white centers. 2 to 4 feet. June to August.
Grandiflorum (chinense). Finely divided foliage and gentianblue flowers. 2 feet. June to October
Grandiflorum album. A white variety of the above.
Tall English Hybrids. Our strain will produce flower-spikes equal in size and color to the best of the recent English and American introductions. By planting these Tall English Hybrids freely you can obtain an effect in the garden equal to that given by the expensive named Delphiniums. They flower freely from June to October in all imaginable shades of blue. 5 to 7 feet.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts. each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10

## Dianthus (Pink)

Allwoodi (Perpetual Flowering Pinks). This new race of Hardy Pinks is one of the most important of recent additions to hardy plants. They are the result of crossing the perpetualflowering carnation with the hardy Garden Pink, and are perfectly hardy, flowering freely from spring until late fall. The flowers are Iarger than those of the old-fashioned Pinks, deliciously fragrant, and invaluable for cutting. They grow from 1 to $11 / 2$ feet high.
Jean. Pure white, with crimson center.
Mary. Pale rose-pink, with maroon center.
Robert. Shade of oId-rose with maroon center. Single.
Any of the above, 35 cts. each
Barbatus (Sweet William). A well-known old-fashioned plant which should be in every garden. 11/2 feet. May, June. In separate colors, Pink, Red, and White, 20 cts. each.

* Cæsius (Cheddar Pink). Pale rose-pink fringed flowers throughout the summer. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet.
*Deltoides (Maiden Pink). A dwarf trailer with rosy pink flowers. June to August.
*Deltoides albus. A white variety of the above.
Latifolius atrococcineus f.-pI. Deep crimson, double flowers throughout the summer. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet.
*Plumarius (Grass Pink). 1 foot. June, July. In mixed colors, Single and Double. 20 cts. each; $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15$ per 100 .


## Old-Fashioned Hardy Pinks

These old-time favorites are always valuable in the garden on account of their neat habit of growth, free blooming, and fragrance. They are also indispensable for the edge of the herbaceous border, flowering in May and June.
Abbotsford. Deep rose; double.
Arthur. White, with rose center.
Essex Witch. White, with pink center.
Her Majesty. Pure white; double.
Mrs. Simkins. Pure white; double.
White Reserve. White; double; exceptionally fragrant.
Collection of above 6 varieties, $\$ 1.25$
DICTAMNUS Fraxinella (Gas Plant). An old favorite. One of the most enduring perennials and should not be disturbed. Rosy purple flowers. $21 / 2$ feet. July. 50 cts . each.
Albus. A white-flowered variety of the above. 50 cts . each.
*DICENTRA eximia (SquirreI Corn). Fern-like foliage and pink flowers. 1 foot. May to August.
DIELYTRA spectabilis (Bleeding-Heart). Heart-shaped, rose crimson flowers, borne along slender arching stalks. $21 / 2$ feet. April to June. 50 cts. each.
DIGITALIS gloxiniæflora (Foxglove). This old-fashioned flower is unsurpassed for grouping in the herbaceous border or for naturalizing in woodlands. 3 to 4 feet. June. Pink, Purple, and White, separate, 20 cts. each; $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15$ per 100.
Lanata. Long spikes of smaII grayish flowers with yellow centers.
ECHINOPS Ritro (Globe Thistle). Round heads of glistening blue flowers on stout stems. $31 / 2$ feet. July, August.
Sphærocephalus. Heads of bluish white flowers. 6 feet. July, August.
EPILOBIUM angustifolium (Willow Herb). A strong-growing, freeflowering plant with crimson-purple flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June to August.

## ERICA. See Heather.

*ERIGERON glabellus (Fleabane). Daisy-like, lilac-colored flowers. 1 foot. June, July.
Speciosus. Large purplish flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. July, August.
Quakeress. This, the best of all the Erigerons, is a hybrid of recent introduction. It is remarkably free-flowering, makes a striking group in the border, and is a valuable cut-flower. In color it is a pale Iavender-mauve. 2 feet. June to October. 35 cts. each.
*ERIOGONUM umbellatum. A choice rockery plant suitable for dry places. Trusses of curious pale yellow flowers in July. 6 inches. 35 cts. each.
ERYNGIUM (Sea HoIIy). A group of plants having a somewhat thistle-like appearance. Ornamental in flower, stem, and leaf. Amethystinum. Stems and flower-heads of amethyst-blue. $11 / 2$ feet. July, August.
Planum. Small lavender-blue flower-heads and glistening stems. $21 / 2$ feet. July, August.
EUPATORIUM ageratoides (Thoroughwort). White ageratumlike flowers. 3 feet. August, September.
Cœlestinum (Hardy Ageratum). Light blue flowers. Valuable for color effect in fall. 2 feet. September, October.
Purpureum. Large trusses of purple. flowers. 6 feet. August.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts. each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Dictamnus Fraxinella


Dianthus plumarius


Dicentra eximia


Eupatorium ageratoides

## PERENNIALS AND ROCK PLANTS

*EUONYMUS radicans Kewensis. A miniature form of the wellknown Euonymus radicans with small, shiny evergreen leaves. A valuable plant for paved walks or for the rockery. 35 cts. ea.
EUPHORBIA corollata (Spurge). White flowers on branching stems. 2 feet. July, August.
*Polychroma. Large heads of yellow flowers. 2 feet. April. 35 cts. each.

## Hardy Ferns

Hardy Ferns possess a quiet charm which is enhanced by contrast with the more vivid attractions of the flowering plants. They are adaptable to shady nooks, woodland, or rock-gardens, preferring a soil rich in Ieaf-mold or peat, and they benefit by a covering of leaves in winter as they are accustomed to in their natural habitat.
Adiantum pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair Fern). Very delicate. 1 foot.
Aspidium acrostichoides (Wood Fern). Evergreen species; dark green leaves. 1 foot.
Aspidium marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). 1 to 2 feet.
Aspidium noveboracense (Shield Fern). Fine for massing. 1 to 2 feet.
Asplenium Filix-fæmina (Lady Fern). Finely cut fronds. 1 to 2 fcet.
Dicksonia punctilobula (Gossamer Fern). 15 to 18 inches.
Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 foot.
Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Pale green fronds. 2 to 3 feet.
Osmunda Claytoniana (Flowering Fern). 2 to 3 feet.
Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern). Pale green fronds. 2 to 3 feet.
All Hardy Ferns, 35 cts. each
Collection of the above 10 Ferns, $\$ 3$
FUNKIA (Plaintain Lily). Very free growers, succeeding equally well in sun or shade. Their foliage makes them attractive, even when not in flower. Splendid border plants.
Lancifolia. Green leaves; lilac flowers. 2 feet. August.
Subcordata grandiflora. Flowers white; fragrant; magnificent foliage. 2 feet. August. 35 cts. each.
Thomas Hogg. New. Foliage variegated white; flower-spikes 3 feet high, covered with large, pale rosy purple flowers.
Undulata variegata. Green and white variegated leaves and lilac flowers.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). A usefuI plant for cutting. The flowers range in color from old gold to crimson. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. June to October.
*GALAX aphylla (Wand Plant). White flowers which cluster around wand-like stems, and round evergreen leaves which turn bronze in the faII. 1 foot. July.
GALEGA officinalis (Goat's Rue). Rosy purple flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June, July.
Officinalis alba. White flowers.
*GERANIUM sanguineum (Crane's Bill). Prostrate masses of blood-red flowers. 1 foot. May to August.
*GEUM Heldreichii (Avens). Rich orange-colored flowers borne on branching stems. 1 foot. May.
*GLOBULARIA trichosantha (Globe Daisy). Round blue flowerheads on slender stems. 9 inches. June.

## Ornamental Grasses

These are valuable on account of their graceful habit of growth. When used freely they give a subtropical effect and add an artistic touch to the garden. Especially suitable for waterside plantings.

Elymus arenarius (Blue Lyme Grass). A strong grower with silvery glaucous foliage. 3 feet.
Eulalia gracillima. Long, narrow leaves and showy plumes in faII, borne on graceful arching stems. 4 to 6 feet.
Eulalia japonica. Very similar to gracillima but has much broader leaves. 5 to 6 feet.
Eulalia japonica variegatea. Green leaves with white stripes. 5 to 6 feet.
Festuca glauca. Dwarf, compact tufts of glaucous blue foliage. 1 foot.
Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass). Variegated foliage. 3 feet.

Collection of 6 Hardy Grasses for $\$ 1.25$
GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). Clouds of small white flowers, invaluable for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. July, August. Paniculata fl.-pI. A double variety of the preceding. Valuable for cutting in summer and can also be dried for winter decoration. Grafted plants. 50 cts . each.
*Repens. A strong trailer bearing pale lilac flowers. June, July
*Repens monstrosa. A stronger growing form of the preceding. Very choice. 35 cts, each.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Osmunda cinnamomea


Funkia, Thomas Hogg


Eulalia japonica variegata


Gypsophila repens

## Hardy Heather

Aside from its beauty, Heather is especially desirable because of its easy cultivation. It will thrive in any good soil, though it prefers one of peaty nature, and it likes, too, a semi-shady Iocation. May be planted with excellent effect, either in beds by itself, with rhododendrons, or in front of a shrubbery border. During dry weather it will benefit by watering, and a slight covering of hay or litter is advisable for protection against the sudden changes of winter.

## Any of the varieties listed below, 50 cts. each

Calluna vulgaris (Common Heather). 1 foot. July, August.
Vulgaris alba (Common White Heather). White. 1 foot. July, August.
Vulgaris aurea (Golden Heather). Bright golden yellow foliage and pink flowers. 1 foot. June, July.
Vulgaris crispa. Curious crested growth; pink flowers. 1 foot. July, August.
Vulgaris monstrosa. A strong-growing variety with pale pink flowers. 1 foot. July, August.
Erica mediterranea hybrida (Mediterranean Heath). Rosy pink. 1 foot. March to May.
Stricta (Corsican Heath). Pink. 1 foot. July to September.
Menziesia polifolia (Irish Heath). Glossy, dark green leaves and spikes of large, drooping, purple bells. 1 foot. July to October.
Polifolia alba (White Irish Heath). A white variety of the above.
Bruckenthalia spiculifolia. A dainty, heath-like plant, bearing compact heads of pink flowers. 1 foot. June, July.
Any of the above, 50 cts . each. Collection of the above 10 Heathers, $\$ 4.50$

## Helenium (Helen's Flower)

Vigorous, autumn-flowering plants, thriving in any soil. They flower at the same time as the hardy asters and their bronze and yellow flowers combine splendidly with the mauve and lavender or the asters. Useful for cutting.

Autumnale, Riverton Beauty. Lemon-yellow flowers with dark center. 4 feet. August, September.
Riverton Gem. Yellow flowers, heavily striped and blotched with crimson. 4 to 5 feet. August, September.
pumilum magnificum. Yellow flowers. $21 / 2$ feet. July, August. rubrum. Rich mahogany-crimson. 4 to 5 feet. August, Sept.
superbum. Clear yellow. 4 to 5 feet. August, September.
Hoopesii. Tassel-like heads of rich orange-yellow flowers. 2 feet. June, July.

## Helianthemum (Rock Rose)

A group of dwarf evergreen shrubs all less than 1 foot high. The flowers are single and double and extensively varied in color, borne in great profusion during June and July. They are valuable plants either for border or rock-garden and are best suited by a dry, sunny position.

They are also very appropriate as an edging to an evergreen planting, their bright-colored bloom adding a desirable touch of color, and the silvery grays and greens of their foliage harmonizing with all evergreens. A Iittle protection from the strong sunshine of February and March is advisable.
*Album plenum. Double; white.
*Bride. Single; white; silvery foliage.
*Clara Middleton. Single; rich orange.
*Fireball. Single; claret-red.
*Macranthum. Single; yellow.
*Mrs. Earle. Double; scarlet.
*Præcox. Single; yellow; silvery foliage.
*Rhodanthum. Large pink flowers; silvery foliage.
*Rose Queen. Large, single, pink flowers.
*Sudbury Gem. Single; crimson bronze.
Any of above, 35 cts . each. Collection of above 10 Helianthemums, $\$ 3.25$

## Helianthus (Perennial Sunflower)

A valuable family of yellow-flowered plants, adapted for massing in Iarge borders, woodland walks, or wild gardens. Very pleasing color effects can be obtained if associated with hardy asters.

Maximiliani. A gracefuI, tall-growing, late-flowering variety, with Iong, recurved foliage. Its yellow flowers are loosely arranged along the upper 3 feet of its stems. 6 to 8 feet. Oct., Nov. Mollis. Lemon-yellow flowers; downy foliage. 4 feet. Aug., Sept. Multiflorus fl.-pl. Erect, bush-like habit; masses of double globular flowers, good for cutting. 4 to 5 feet. August, Sept.
Orgyalis. A stately plant of subtropical appearance. The stems are clothed with long, strap-shaped leaves and the flowers appear on stalks growing from the base of the upper leaves. 6 to 8 feet. September, October.
Rigidus, Wolley Dod. Large, single flowers, deep yellow. 5 to 6 feet. September, October.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. Bears golden yellow flowers throughout the summer. Very showy on the border and valuable as a cutflower. 4 feet.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Calluna vulgaris alba


Menziesia polifolia


Helenium


Helianthemum

## Hemerocallis (Day Lily)

Very ornamental foliage and flowering plants, bearing gracefuI spikes of lily-like flowers. They are especially good for borders and along the water-side. The Ionger they are left undisturbed the more effective they become.

The following collection contains several of the newer varieties and will give a succession of bloom from the end of May to the end of August.

Citrina. A beautiful clear Iemon-yellow flowered variety. June, July.
Dr. Regel. Rich orange. $11 / 2$ feet. June, July.
Dumortieri. Orange-yellow. $11 / 2$ feet. May, June.
Flava. Pale yellow; fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.
Flava major. Golden yellow. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.
Gold Dust. Deep rich orange. 2 to 3 feet. July.
Kwanso fl.-pl. Double orange-yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July, August.
Sovereign. Large orange flowers with broad petals. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.
Middendorffi. Orange. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.
Thunbergi. Lemon-yellow. This variety is one of the latest to bloom and one of the most effective. It should be planted in bold groups. 4 feet. June to August.

Collection of above 10 varieties, $\$ 2.25$

## Heuchera (Alum Root)

The Heuchera is one of the most desirable of the dwarf perennials. It forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves and produces numerous slender racemes, 1 to $11 / 2$ feet high, of small, bell-shaped flowers from June to August. The flowers last well on the plant and they are also valuable for cutting.

Brizoides hybrida. Long panicles of pinkish flowers. 2 feet. June to August.
Brizoides alba. A white form of the above.
Sanguinea. Graceful spikes of dazzling crimson flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. June to August.
Sanguinea gracillima. Bears a profusion of very small pink flowers on slender stems.
Sanguinea splendens. An improvement on Sanguinea in size and color.

## Collection of above 5 varieties, $\$ 1$

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 ets. each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Hemerocallis


Helianthus multiflorus fl.-pl. See page 10


Helianthus mollis See page 10


Heuchera


Hibiscus


Planting of German Iris

## German Irises

Of aII the beautiful flowers the spring brings us, none are more charming, either in the garden or for cutting, than German Irises. Their range of color is probably not exceeded by any other family of plants, and they are perfectly hardy, growing in most any conceivable position. They succeed particularly well in full exposure to the sun and in soil that is not too rich. As they grow rapidly, the clumps should be lifted and divided every three or four years. In planting allow one foot each way between the plants. Irises can be transplanted any time during the spring or fall.

This year we have changed the arrangement of our list so that you can select Irises for any particular color at a glance as they are divided carefully into color groups.

In the following descriptions, S . denotes the erect petals, or standards; F. denotes the lower petals, or falls.

Price, except where noted, 25 cts. each; $\$ 1.75$ for 10; $\$ 12$ per 100

## PINK AND RED SHADES

Caprice. S. claret-red; F. rosy purple.
Her Majesty. S. rose-pink; F. pink with crimson veins. $3 \bar{\jmath} \mathrm{cts}$. each.
Mme. Pacquitte. S. and F. rosy claret.
Mrs. Alan Gray. S. and F. pale rosy lavender. 35 cts. each.
Queen of May. S. and F. soft rose-pink.
Trautlieb. S. and F. soft rose. 35 cts. each.

## YELLOW

Aurea. S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. 35 cts. each.
Foster's Yellow. S. and F. creamy yellow. 35 cts. each.
Mrs. Neubronner. S. and F. deep golden yellow. 35 cts. each.
Mrs. Sherwin Wright. S. and F. rich golden yellow. 35 cts. each.

## WHITE WITH BLUE, PURPLE, OR LAVENDER

Ada. S. Iavender and yellow; F. white and lilac.
Bridesmaid. S. Iavender; F. white, veined lavender.
Donna Maria. S. white; F. white, shaded Iilac.
Fairy Queen. S. white; F. white, striped blue.
Mme. Chereau. S. and F. white, fringed azure-blue.
Mrs. Reuthe. S. white, veined blue; F. white, blue edge. 35 cts. each.
Mr. Gladstone. S. white, flaked violet; F. purple.
Rhein Nixe. S. white; F. rich violet-blue, narrow white edge. 35 cts. each.

## LAVENDER AND PALE PURPLE

Albert Victor. S. soft blue; F. lavender.
Ciengalti. S. lavender; F. violet-blue.
Florentina. S. and F. white, faintly flushed lavender.
Lohengrin. S. and F. deep mauve. 35 cts. each.
Pallida. S. and F. soft Iavender-blue.
Pallida DaImatica. S. pale lavender; F. deep lavender. Large flowers on 3 -foot stems. 35 cts . each.

## DARK BLUE AND PURPLE

Atropurpurea. S. and F. rich purple.
Brionense. S. and F. pale violet.
Monsignor. S. pale violet; F. violet, overlaid with purple. 35c. ea. Spectabilis. S. and F. purple.
Tamerlane. S. violet-purple; F. deeper violet-purple. 35 cts. each.

## YELLOW OR BRONZE WITH BROWN OR PURPLE

Arnold. S. bronze; F. purple.
Berchta. S. yellow; F. blue and brown.
Brooklyn. S. lavender; F. blue, veined brown.
Dr. Bernice. S. coppery bronze; F. velvety crimson.
Fro. S. deep gold; F. chestnut-brown. 35 cts. each.

## YELLOW OR BRONZE WITH BROWN OR PURPLE GERMAN IRIS, continued

Gajus. S. light yellow; F. crimson, white, and yellow. 35 cts. each. Gracchus. S. pale yellow, F. yellow suffused red.
Iris King. S. yellow; F. maroon, edged yellow. 35 cts. each.
Jacquesiana. S. coppery bronze; F. velvety crimson. 35 cts. each. Leopold. S. bronze; F. purple.
Loreley. S. light yellow; F. blue, bordered yellow. 35 cts . each.
Mithras. S. light yellow; F. claret-red, yellow edge.
Nibelungen. S. fawn-yellow; F. violet-purple, with fawn margin. 35 cts. each.
Pfauenauge. S. olive-gold; F. bluish plum with a gold border. 35 cts. each.
Princess Victoria Louise. S. primrose-yellow; F. reddish purple, with a distinct narrow primrose margin.

Price of German Iris, except where noted, 25 cts. each;
$\$ 1.75$ for $10 ; \$ 12$ per 100

## Named German Irises, Our Selection

Where large quantities of German Iris are required, we can offer named varieties at this special price, providing the selection is left entirely to us. We will select varieties which will appeal mostly to the amateur. All plants will be labeled. $\$ 1$ for $10 ; \$ 7.50$ per 100 .

## Newer German Irises

These have been selected from the multitude of new introductions. All are good and each variety has distinctive points of its own.

Alcazar. S. light violet; F. deep purple, veined bronze. $\$ 1$ each.
Edouard Michel. S. claret-red; F. deeper claret. Tall grower; large flower. $\$ 1$ each.
Isoline. S. lilac-pink; F. purplish rose. Exceptionally fine. 75 cts. each.
Nuee d'Orage. S. slaty gray; F. bronze and purple. Large flowers. 75 cts each.
Nine Wells. Strong, tall grower. S. light violet; F. soft lavender. 75 cts. each.
Quaker Lady. S. smoky lavender; F. pale blue and old gold. 50 cts . each.
Shelford Chieftain. A giant in growth and flower. S. Iavender; F. purple. $\$ 3$ each.

Collection of above 7 Irises, $\$ 7.50$


Mme. Chereau


Alcazar

## "Ten Strike" Set of German Irises

One each of the following, $\$ 3$
Ten each of the following ( 100 plants), $\$ 25$
For description see alphabetical list.

| Caprice | Lohengrin | Nibelungen <br> Fro |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mithras | Princess Victoria Louise |  |
| Her Majesty | Mrs. Sherwin Wright |  |
| Iris King |  | Rhein Nixe |

## Set of Ten Standard German Irises

One each of the following, $\$ 1.75$
Ten each of the following ( 100 plants), $\$ 14.50$
For description see alphabetical list.

| Brionense | Leopold | Mrs. Neubronner |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ciengalti | Mme. Chereau | Pallida |
| Gajus | Mme. Pacquitte | Queen of May |
| Gracchus |  |  |

Gracchus

## Iris pumila

Iris pumila and its varieties are the earliest of the Irises to flower. Being only about 9 inches in height, they are well adapted for the front of borders and for the rock-garden.
${ }^{*}$ Pumila. Violet-blue.
*Pumila, Purple King. Deep purple.
*Pumila, The Bride. White.
Iris Pseudacorus (Water Flag). Yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet.
Iris, Siberian. The flowering period of the Siberian Iris is between that of the German and Japanese varieties. They ought to be planted freely to fill this gap.
Sibirica. Blue. 2 to 3 feet. June.
Sibirica, Snow Queen. Pure white.
Price of above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100

## Iris intermedia

A new group of hybrids, the results of crossing the dwarf early 1. pumila with the taller and later I. germanica. Flowering midway between the two sections, they form a connecting link and possess the best qualities of each group.
Gerda. S. creamy yellow; F. darker yellow.
Halfdan. S. and F. creamy yellow.
Ingeborg. S. and F. pure white, orange beard.
Helge. S. and F. light citron-yellow.
Walhalla. S. light blue; F. violet-purple.
Price of above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for 10. Collection of the above 5 Irises, \$1


Isoline


Quaker Lady

## Ten Set of Japanese Irises <br> One each of the following, $\$ 3.25$

Ten each of the following ( $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ plants), $\$ 26$
These are the last of the Irises to flower and are the most gorgeous of all. From the middle of June until the middle of July their enormous flowers, sometimes 1 foot in diameter, of almost every color and combination of colors, form the most conspicuous feature of the garden. Japanese Irises prefer a moist situation, but excellent results can be obtained in ordinary soil copiously watered during the season of growth.

Calypso. White, suffused Iilac; three petaIs.
Cornelia. Rich reddish purple, golden center; six petals.
Euphrasia. Deep carmine-purple, yellow center; six petals.
Flavia. Mauve, darker veins, blue and gold center; three petals.
Flora. Light lavender, mottled with rosy purple; six petals.
Juno. Claret-red, distinct white veins; three petals.
Jupiter. Light violet-blue, with white veins; three petals.
Mars. Royal purple, lighter veins, golden center; six petals.
Milo. White, suffused with lavender; three petals.
Minerva. Mulberry-purple, golden center; six petals.
Any of above, 35 cts . each

## MIXED JAPANESE IRISES

We have a Iarge quantity of mixed Japanese Irises growing in our nursery. This mixture will contain aII of the desirable shadesblues, violets, purples, whites, reddish shades, and most of them beautifully veined. If you have never had any of these majestic Irises, try a few from this mixture, and you will be amply repaid.

Special price, 20 cts, each; $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15$ per 100

## Iberis (Candytuft)

Very free-flowering dwarf plants with evergreen foliage; adapted for front of border or for rock-garden. The Candytuft is one of the best known of the old favorites and one of the earliest to bloom in spring. Masses of its pure white flowers with early tulips, etc., are very effective. Should be planted in every garden.
*Gibraltarica. Masses of delicate lilac-colored flowers. 1 foot. May, June.
*Sempervirens. A much-branched plant of spreading habit; pure white flowers. 10 inches. April, May.
*Sempervirens, Little Gem. A miniature variety of the preceding and even freer-flowering. 6 inches. April, May. 35 cts. each.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. Stout spikes bearing large, rosy purple, trumpet-shaped flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July. 35 cts . each.
*INULA ensifolia. A dwarf, free-flowering plant bearing yellow flowers. 8 inches. August, September.
Glandulosa. Bright yellow, tassel-like flowers. 2 feet. June, July。
Macrocephala. Pale yellow. 4 to 5 feet. August to October.
LATHYRUS latifolius (Perennial Sweet Pea). Vigorous climber; bright red flower all summer.
Latifolius albus. A white variety.
LAVANDULA vera (Sweet Lavender). Fragrant flowers and foliage. $11 / 2$ feet. July, August. 35 cts. each.
*LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium (Sand Myrtle). A dwarf native shrub allied to the heathers. Small white flowers. 1 foot. August.
*LEONTOPODIUM alpinum (Edelweiss). White Ieaves and small yellow flowers surrounded by star-like heads of leaves clothed with a dense white, woolly substance. 35 cts . each.
LIATRIS pycnostachya (Blazing Star). Rosy purple flowers. 4 to 5 feet. July, August.
Spicata. Purple spikes. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.

## Lilium (Hardy Lilies)

The herbaceous border is not complete without Lilies. The Madonna Lily with its pure white flowers in June makes a charming effect in combination with the taII Jarkspurs. AII the varieties Iisted here will do well in the border and should be planted in groups of three, five or more. They can also be used in rhododendron and shrubbery plantings, as all Lilies appreciate a cool, shaded soil. In planting, cover the bulbs to about three times their depth with soil.

This list of Lilies will present no difficulty in cultivation in ordinary soil. It would be well, however, to mulch them with barnyard manure in the fall, after the ground is frozen thoroughly.
$\dagger$ Lilium auratum, L. speciosum album, L. speciosum rubrum, and L. umbellatum are imported from Japan and often arrive very late in the faII. Where these varieties are ordered for fall delivery, we advise our customers to protect the ground where they are to go, so they can be planted after frost has set in. We will not send the above varieties out after the ground is frozen unless we are advised to do so, but will hold them over for early spring delivery. All other varieties, except these mentioned above, we grow in pots for late orders and they can be planted with safety at any time of the year when the ground is open.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10



Leontopodium alpinum


Liatris pycnostachya

New Jersey

## LILIUM, continued

$\dagger$ Auratum (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan). Large white flowers, spotted reddish brown, with broad bands of gold down the center of each petal; very fragrant. 3 to 4 feet. July, August. 55 cts. each.
Canadense (Canadian Lily). Grows from 2 to 4 feet high and bears on slender stems terminal clusters of drooping orange flowers, spotted with brown. July, 25 cts. each.
Candidum (Madonna Lity). One of the most beautiful and popular of the Lilies. We carry a large stock of this in pots at all times, and can supply dormant bulbs in September when they usually arrive from France. White. 3 feet. June. 50 cts. each.
Henryi. Chinese introduction. A most beautiful lily, producing clusters of yellow flowers with brown spots on stems 4 to 5 feet high. 75 cts. each.
Regale (L. myriopbyllum). A new Chinese Lily. The center of the flower is flushed with yellow, shading to white at the outer edges, and externally the flowers are streaked with brown and shade to pink at the tips. 3 to 4 feet. July. 75 cts. each.
$\dagger$ Speciosum album. A valuable free-flowering variety. White. 2 to 3 feet. August, September. 50 cts. each.
$\dagger$ Speciosum rubrum. Pinkish white with red bands and spotted rosy crimson. 2 to 3 feet. 50 cts. each.
Superbum (Swamp Lily). Graceful stems 5 to 6 feet high, terminating in a pyramid of bright orange-crimson flowers. July, August. 30 cts . each.
Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black. 3 to 4 feet. July, August. 30 cts. each.
$\dagger$ Umbellatum. Orange-scarlet flowers on stout stems. 3 to 4 feet. June, July. 50 cts. each.
LINUM perenne (Flax). Blue flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. May to September.
Perenne album. White. $11 / 2$ feet. May to September.
LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Vivid scarlet flowers on long, erect spikes. 3 to 4 feet. July, August.
LYCHNIS chalcedonica (Jerusalem Cross). Stout, Ieafy stems, bearing large flat heads of scarlet flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July, August.
Viscaria splendens fl.-pl. Intense crimson-scarlet, double flowers. 1 foot. June.
LUPINUS polyphyllus (Lupine). Tall flower-spikes crowded with pea-shaped blossoms. 3 to 5 feet. June, July. Blue, Pink, and White separate, 35 cts . each.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides (Japanese Loosestrife). Erect stems terminating in drooping panicles of white flowers. 2 feet. July to September.
Fortunei. A compact-growing variety with spikes of white flowers. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. August to September.
*Nummularia. A yellow, free-flowering trailer. June.
LYTHRUM Salicaria, Perry's Variety (Purple Loosestrife). Erect, woody stems; rose-pink flowers. 4 feet. July to September.
MALVA moschata (Musk Mallow). Flowers rose; sweet-scented. 1 to 2 feet. June to September.
Moschata alba. White flowers. 1 to 2 feet. June to September.
MERTENSIA virginica (Virginian Cowslip). Large, glaucous grey leaves and drooping clusters of clear blue flowers. 1 foot. May.
MONARDA didyma (Bergamot). Bright red heads of flowers on 3-foot stems. The whole plant is fragrant. June, July.
Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Scarlet.
*MYOSOTIS alpestris (Forget-me-not). Dwarf, compact variety; pale blue flowers. 8 inches. May, June.
*Palustris semperflorens. Masses of pale blue flowers in May and June. 9 inches. 20 cts. each; $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15$ per 100.
*NEPETA Mussini (Catmint). Compact grower with silvery leaves, bearing a profusion of short spikes of lavender-blue flowers. 1 foot. June to August.
*NIEREMBERGIA rivularis (Silver Cup). Forms a dense carpet of green foliage and is covered from June to October with large, creamy white, cup-shaped flowers.
©NOTHERA fruticosa (Evening Primrose). Masses of bright yellow flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. June, July.
*Missouriensis. A trailing plant, with prostrate stems and immense clear yellow flowers. June to August.
*Speciosa. Large, snow-white flowers in great profusion. 11/2 feet. JuIy, August.
*PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Mountain Spurge). A dwarf evergreen with dark green, glossy leaves, forming a dense carpet. It is absolutely hardy in the most severe climates, enduring dense shade and both dry and moist locations. A most suitable plant for use under trees where grass will not grow. 20 cts . each; $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15$ per 100.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts. each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Mixed shades of White, Yellow, and Orange, also separate colors. 1 foot. May, June.
Orientale (Oriental Poppy). Large cup-shaped flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, in shades of Pink, Orange, and Scarlet. Mixed. 2 to 4 feet. May, June.
Bracteatum. Dark red flowers with a leafy bract beneath each bloom. 3 feet. June.

## Named Oriental Poppies

The following named varieties of the Oriental Poppy include the very best, and in color and size of flower are a wonderful improvement on the old varieties.

Brightness. Bright scarlet.
Duke of Teck. Bright red.
Mrs. Perry. SaImon-pink.
Perry's White. White, with maroon mark in center.
Princess Victoria Louise. SaImon-rose.
Royal Scarlet. Orange-scarlet.
Salmon Queen. Salmon-pink.
Any of above, 35 cts. each. Collection of the above 7 Poppies, $\$ 2.25$

## Ten Herbaceous Peonies

The simple requirements of the Peony, its usefulness for garden decoration, its value for cutting, combined with its extreme hardiness, give it a place of greatest importance among hardy plants. AII that is required for its successful culture is a deep soil, moderately enriched with manure. The eyes should be covered by 2 inches of soiI.
Canari. White, tinged with pink.
Delachei. Violet-crimson; free-flowering; late midseason.
Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur-white; early; fragrant.
Edulis Superba. Soft pink; large and free flowering; early.
Festiva Maxima. White; a very popular variety.
Francois Ortegat. Amaranth-red; very large; midseason.
Lady Bramwell. Silvery rose.
Louis Van Houtte. Carmine-rose; Iate; fragrant.
Queen Victoria. Pure white; grown extensively for cutting.
QIle. Marie Calot. Delicate pink, changing to white; large; fragrant.

## Any of the above Peonies, 60 cts. each <br> One each of the above 10 Peonies, $\$ 5$

## UNNAMED PEONIES

We have a large collection of unnamed varieties adapted for cutting which we can offer at a very low price. The flowers are of good size and color. Do not confuse this offer with a surplus lot of plants, for they are aII choice varieties and have flowered weII in our nursery.

Pink, White, and Red, separate, 40 cts. each; $\$ 3.50$ for $10 ; \$ 30$ per 100.
Mixed, unknown colors, 35 cts. each; $\$ 3$ for $10 ; \$ 25$ per 100.
PARDANTHUS chinensis (Blackberry Lily). So named on account of the appearance of the seed-pod. The flowers are orange colored with red spots. 2 feet. July, August.
PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi (Beard Tongue). Slender spikes of bright scarlet flowers. 4 feet. June to August.
Digitalis. White tubular flowers with purple throat. 2 feet. July, August.
*Ovatus. Purple flowers. 1 foot. June, July.
PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon Flower). Slender stems, bearing numerous blue, bell-shaped flowers. 2 feet. June to October.
Grandiflorum album. A white variety of the preceding.
PHYSALIS Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant). Produces bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits which are highly ornamental when cut and dried for winter bouquets.
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False Dragonhead). Spikes of soft pink tubular flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June, July.
Virginiana alba. A white variety of the above.
Virginiana grandiflora. A valuable new variety of very compact habit and also remarkably free flowering. The color is a bright rosy pink. 15 to 18 inches. August to October: 35 cts. each.
*PLUMBAGO Larpentæ (Leadwort). A dwarf, tufted plant with dense masses of thin, wiry stems, each one terminating in a closely arranged cluster of cobalt-blue flowers. 1 foot. August to October.
POLEMONIUM cæruleum (Jacob's Ladder). Erect spikes of skyblue flowers. 2 feet. June, July.
*Reptans. Neat tufts of foliage and light blue flowers. 6 to 8 inches. ApriI, May.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts . each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Papaver nudicaule


Oriental Poppy


Herbaceous Peony


Physostegia virginiana

# Rutherford <br> New Jersey 

## Phlox decussata

Their beauty gives the Phloxes a place of first importance among perennials, and their decorative effects make them a necessity in the herbaceous border. Phloxes will thrive almost anywhere if the soil is deep and well manured. They must, however, have plenty of water during their season of growth. Beginning to flower in early July, they will continue to bloom until October if the flower-spikes are removed immediately after blooming.

## "TEN STRIKE" SET OF PHLOXES

One each of the following ( 10 plants) $\$ 3$. Ten each of the following ( 100 plants) $\$ 22.50$
These have been carefully selected from the best and newer varieties. We think each one is the best in its particular color or shade.

Baron von Dedem. Large truss of blood-red blooms.
Diadem. Ivory-white.
Eclaireur. Carmine-violet shade.
Elizabeth Campbell. Light salmon, pink center.
Europa. White, with carmine eye; large.
Hanny Pfleiderer. White, suffused pink in center.
Jules Sandeau. Large; bright pink.
Riverton Jewel. Mauve-rose, carmine eye.
Thor. Salmon-pink, with crimson eye.
W. C. Egan. Lilac-pink, with red eye.

Any of above, 35 cts . each

## STANDARD SET OF PHLOXES

One each of the following ( 10 plants) $\$ 2.25$. Ten each of the following (100 plants) $\$ 17$
Albion. White, with faint red eye.
Eugene Danzanvilliers. Large lilac flower with white center.
Aquilon. Crimson-purple.
Beacon. Bright cherry-red, scarlet center.
Comet. Cerise-pink. Dwarf.
Jules Cambon. Rosy mauve with white center.
LaVague. Mauve-pink, red eye.
Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white.
Rijnstroom. Bright rosy pink.
Wanadis. Pale lavender, darker eye.
Any of above, 25 cts . each

## Phlox, Miss Lingard

This is one of the best of all the hardy perennials. It grows 2 to $21 / 2$ feet high and has glossy dark green foliage and fragrant white flowers with a faint pink eye. While it starts to bloom in June, if the old flowers are removed it will continue until October. Plant liberally of this variety.

## Dwarf Phloxes

Included under this heading are the Moss Pinks, the Canadian Phlox, and the Carolina Phlox. All are valuable early-flowering plants. They should be used in the garden in large masses as they give a succession of bloom early in the season before the taller perennials commence to flower. At home on either border or rockery.
${ }^{*}$ Amœena. Bright pink. 6 inches. April, May.
*Carolina. Reddish pink. 1 foot. June.
*Divaricata (Canadian Phlox). Lavender-blue flowers. 1 foot. May.
*Laphami. Trusses of plumbago-blue flowers. 1 foot. May. 50 cts . each.
*Subulata alba (Moss Pink). Pure white. 6 inches. April, May.
${ }^{*}$ Subulata atropurpurea. Rose, with purple eye.
*Subulata grandiflora. Soft salmon-pink.
*Subulata lilacina. Lilac with blue eye.
*Subulata rosea. Bright rose, with larger eye.
*Subulata, Vivid. The true Vivid, stock of which has been extremely scarce for several years. This variety is superior to all others. Its color is a bright rosy salmon-pink, and it is of compact habit and remarkably free flowering. 50 cts. each.

Collection of 1 each of above 10 Dwarf Phloxes, $\$ 2.75$
*POTENTILLA alba (Cinquefoil). A compact grower with finely divided leaves and white flowers. 9 inches. May.
Formosa. Single red flowers in graceful sprays. $11 / 2$ feet. June to October.
*Tonguei. A dwarf, compact grower, bearing attractive terracotta flowers. 6 inches. July, August. 35 cts. each.
*PRUNELLA grandiflora (Self-Heal). Globular heads of purple flowers. 1 foot. June, July.
Webbiana. An improved variety with pink flowers.
PULMONARIA angustifolia (Lungwort). A very early-flowering plant with funnel-shaped blue flowers. 9 inches. May. 35 cts. each.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100, unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts . each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Phlox decussata


Planting of Phlox, Miss Lingard


Dwarf Phlox

PYRETHRUM roseum hybridum (Painted Daisy). Daisy-like flowers, ranging from pure white to brilliant scarlet. They are in their fullest beauty in June, but the plants are seldom without flowers throughout the summer. A rich Ioam suits them best, but they will grow and flower freely in any wellmanured soil. $11 / 2$ feet.

## Kelway's Named Pyrethrums

Kelway's Pyrethrums are known all over the world, and there is no doubt but that they are far in advance of any others. We are fortunate in possessing a good stock of several of their varieties, gradually worked up from plants imported from England before the embargo went into effect. Inquiries have come to us so frequently of late about these named Pyrethrums that we have this year decided to include them in our list. These are all strong, wcll-rooted plants, grown outdoors, in 3 -inch pots, so that danger in transplanting and shipping is reduced to the minimum.
James Kelway. Single, crimson, large flower.
Carmen Sylvia. Single; blush-pink.
Beatrice Kelway. Single; beautifuI oId-rose shade.
Captain Nares. Double; red.
Agnes Mary Kelway. Single; bright rose.
Carl Voght. Double; creamy white; early.
Any of above, $\$ 1$ each. Collection of 6 Pyrethrums, $\$ 5$
RANUNCULUS speciosus fl.-pl. (Double Buttercup). A trailing plant with double yellow flowers. It delights in a moist situation. 9 inches.
ROSMARINUS officinalis (Rosemary). An old favorite on account of its fragrance. It needs careful protection in winter. 35c. ea.
RUDBECKIA (Coneflower). Free-flowering vigorous perennials, adapted for the border or for naturalizing, most of them being useful for cutting.
Laciniata fl.-pI. (Golden Glow). Double, golden yellow flowers. 6 feet. July to September.
Maxima. Very attractive variety; glaucous green Ieaves; bright yellow flowers. 5 to 7 feet. June to September. 35 cts . each.
Newmani (speciosa). Dark orange-yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.
Purpurea (Ecbinacea purpurea). Erect, stout spikes crowned with Iarge, purplish pink flowers 4 inches across. 4 feet. July, August.
Subtomentosa. Lemon-yellow flowers with chocolate-colored center; branching habit. 4 feet. July to October.

SALVIA azurea grandiflora (Sage). TaIl spikes of sky-blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. August, September.
Pitcheri. An improved form of the preceding variety with Iarger flowers of gentian-blue and a more branching habit. 4 feet. August, September. 35 cts. each.
Pratensis. Branching stems of rich violet-blue flowers. 2 feet. June to August.
Virgata nemorosa. Bright purple flowers borne in terminal heads on erect stems. A valuable new variety. $21 / 2$ feet. June to August. 50 cts. each.
*SANGUINARIA canadensis (Bloodroot). A dwarf shade-loving plant, with pretty gray glaucous leaves. Flowers pure white, an inch across, with a tassel of golden stamens, and are borne singly on stems 6 inches high. April, May.
*SANTOLINA incana. A pretty sub-shrubby, silvery-leaved plant, good for rockeries and banks; y ellow flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. July; August.
*SAPONARIA ocymoides. A very profuse blooming, dwarf trailer, being covered in June with bright crimson flowers. Good for the rock-garden.
Officinalis fl.-pl. (Soapwort). Masses of double pink and white flowers from June to August.
SCABIOSA caucasica (Scabious). Long, gracefuI stems bearing Iarge, Iavender-blue flowers. June to August. 2 feet. 50 c . ea. Caucasica alba. A white variety of the above. 50 cts . each.
Japonica. Lavender-blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June to October.

## Sedum (Stonecrop)

A large and varied family, ranging from creeping plants of mosslike growth to others 2 feet tall.

The tall species $S$. spectabile and $S$. maximum are appropriate subjects for the herbaceous border. The other varieties, marked with an asterisk, are more at home on the rockery, where they are always attractive on account of their distinct habit of growth and bright bloom. The dwarf varieties can also all be used in paved walks.
*Acre. Forms a dense carpet of bright green foliage and during May and June is covered with yellow flowers.
*Album. Dark green leaves and white flowers. 3 inches. July, August.
*Kamtschaticum. Leafy, prostrate stems, terminating in clusters of star-shaped orange-yellow flowers. 6 inches. July, August.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts . each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Pyrethrum roseum hybridum


Rudbeckia purpurea


Salvia Pitcheri


Saponaria officinalis fl.-pl.


Scabiosa caucasica

## SEDUM, continued

Maximum. Erect growth; bright green foliage; pinkish flowers. 3 feet. August, September.
Maximum atropurpureum. Large, fleshy, vivid purple leaves, and heads of pink flowers borne on stout stems. 3 feet. September, October.
*Reflexum. A distinct variety with long, trailing stems covered closely with narrow green leaves; yellow flowers. July.
*Sarmentosum. A low-growing variety with bright green foliage; good ground-cover on poor soil.
*Sexangulare. Dwarf trailers; yellow flowers.
*Sieboldi. Round, fleshy, gray foliage with heads of pink flowers in September. 9 inches.
Spectabile (Live-forever). A sturdy, erect plant with broad, glaucous leaves. Its rosy purple flowers are borne in dense broad heads about the middle of August and remain in perfection nearly two months. $11 / 2$ feet.
Spectabile atropurpureum. A deeper-colored variety of the above.
*Spurium (stoloniferum). Forms a mass of prostrate wiry branches and is covered during July and August with clusters of crimson flowers.
Collection of 8 Sedums, marked with asterisk (*) for $\$ 1.75$
*SEMPERVIVUM (Houseleek). Curious and interesting plants, forming rosettes of succulent leaves of varying color. Suitable for rock-gardens or old walls. We have nine named varieties in stock. They differ from each other in color and size of foliage and rosette. They are all indispensable for the dry parts of the rockery.

Collection of 9 named Sempervivums for $\$ 2$
SENECIO clivorum (Yellow Jacobca). Luxuriant foliage and large head of bright yellow flowers. An idcal plant for wet ground. 3 to 4 feet. August, September.
*SILENE acaulis (Catchfly). Close cushions of foliage covered with small pink flowers. 3 inches. May, June.
*Alpestris. Dense masses of white flowers. 4 to 6 inches. June to September.
*Schafta. Pink flowers. 6 inches. August.
SILPHIUM laciniatum (Compass Plant). Drooping heads of yellow flowers. 6 to 8 feet. July to September.
SPIRÆA Filipendula (Dropwort). Fern-like foliage and branching panicles of drooping creamy white flowers. 2 feet. June, July.

Spiræa Filipendula f.-pl. A double-flowered form of the Filipendula. 35 cts each.
Palmata. Handsome foliage and clusters of rosy crimson flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June, July.
Ulmaria. Trusses of fragrant creamy white flowers in June and July. 2 feet.
Ulmaria f.-pl. (Double Meadowsweet). Large heads of double, creamy white flowers. 2 feet. June, July. 35 cts. each.
STACHYS lanata. (Woundwort). Purple flowers; soft silvery foliage. $11 / 2$ feet. June, July.
STATICE latifolia (Sea Lavender). Produces large clusters of purplish blue flowers. 2 feet. August, September.
Tatarica. Reddish flowers useful for cutting. 1 foot. June, July.
STOKESIA cyanea (Cornflower Aster). Flowers sky-blue, 3 inches across. 2 feet. July to October.
Cyanea alba. A white form of the preceding.
Cyanea rosea. A beautiful pink variety.
SWEET WILLIAM. Free-flowering and popular garden flowers. White, Crimson, Pink, and Mixed. $11 / 2$ feet. June. 20 cts. each; $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15$ per 100 .
*TEUCRIUM canadensis (Germander). A dwarf evergreen plant with shiny foliage and purplish flowers. Can be used on the rockery or in the border. 35 cts. each.
THERMOPSIS caroliniana. A showy plant producing long spikes of yellow pea-shaped flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June, July. 35 cts. each.

## Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)

The graceful habit of growth, finely divided foliage, and plumose flowers of the Thalictrums make them valuable subjects for the herbaceous border. They give a light and artistic outline and provide a background against which many dwarfer plants show up to advantage.

Aquilegifolium. White flowers. 3 feet. May, June.
Adiantifolium. Graceful fern-like foliage; yellow flowers. 2 feet. June, July.
Dipterocarpum. A choice species with graceful sprays of violetmauve fowers. Valuable for cutting. 4 feet. August, September. 35 cts . each.
Glaucum. Handsome glaucous gray foliage. 3 feet.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts. each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10

*THYMUS citriodorus (Thyme). Pretty green, Iemon-scented foliage.
*Lanuginosus. Forms a carpet of woolly leaves, covered in June and July with pink flowers.
*Serpyllum albus. Dense green foliage; clouds of white flowers; prostrate habit.
*Serpyllum coccineus. Bright scarlet flowers.
*Serpyllum splendens. An improvement on the preceding variety with larger foliage and flowers.
*TIARELLA cordifolia (Foam Flower). Handsome bronze-tinted foliage; numerous spikes of creamy white feathery fiowers. A shade-loving plant. 1 foot. May.
TRADESCANTIA (Spiderwort). A group of plants with grass-like foliage. They have several different popular names and are notable for their peculiarity of opening their flowers in dull and rainy weather. While they are at home in a shady and wet position, they will grow in almost any soil or situation. They flower throughout the summer and grow about 2 feet high.
Virginiana. Blue.
Virginiana alba. White.
Virginiana coccinea. Maroon.
Virginiana major. Large lavender-blue flowers.
*TRILLIUM grandiflorum (Wood Lily). Pure white, solitary flowers. 1 foot. May. 15 cts. each; $\$ 1.20$ for $10 ; \$ 8$ per 100 .
TRITOMA Pfitzeri (Torch Lily). Handsome, reed-like foliage and orange-scarlet flowers closely arranged on thick, fleshy stems. 3 feet. September to November. 35 cts . each.
*TUNICA saxifraga (Scorpion Grass). Tufts of evergreen foliage and a profusion of wiry stems bearing small, rosy pink flowers. 6 inches. June to September.
VALERIANA officinalis (Valerian; Garden Heliotrope). Large heads of pale pink, fragrant flowers. 3 feet. June.
VERBASCUM, A. M. Burnie (Mullein). Spikes of apricot flowers. 3 feet. June.
Densiflorum. Yellow flowers with mahogany centers. 4 to 6 feet. June.
Harkness' Hybrids. Tall, robust growers with large grey foliage and branching spikes of yellow flowers. 6 feet. June, July.
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). An evergreen trailer with blue flowers. 15 cts. each; $\$ 1.20$ for $10 ; \$ 10$ per 100.

## Veronica

The Veronicas, or Speedwells, are all free-flowering, reliable, and hardy. They are very desirable in the garden on account of their blue flowers. $V$. subsessilis is a noble variety with indigo-blue flowers and should be used extensively in every border. V. rupestris and Royal Blue are valuable dwarf varieties for the rockery. They should be planted in large masses to get the best effect.

Amethystina (SpeedwelI). Dense masses of slender stems covered with sky-blue flowers. 2 feet. June, July.
Gentianoides. A choice species with shiny pale green foliage and spikes of delicate blue flowers in May. 1 foot.
*Incana. Deep blue with silvery foliage. 1 foot. July, August.
Longifolia. Erect growth, long leaves, and spikes of blue flowers. 2 $1 / 2$ feet. July, August.
*Repens. Forms a carpet of evergreen foliage covered in spring with very pale blue flowers.
*Royal Blue. A dwarf bushy plant covered in May and June with masses of bright blue flowers. 1 foot. 35 cts . each.
*Rupestris. A dwarf trailing plant bearing clusters of deep blue flowers. May, June.
Spicata. Blue. $11 / 2$ feet. June, July.
Subsessilis. Stout, erect stems of intense deep blue flowers. $21 / 2$ feet. July to September.

Collection of the above 9 Veronicas for $\$ 2$
VIOLA cornuta (Tufted Pansies). The flowers are similar to small pansies. The colors are very bright and they bloom continuously for several months if planted in a partially shaded spot. They can be used as a ground-cover for the rose-bed. 9 inches. April to July and September to November.
Admiration. Soft purple, with dark blotch.
Lutea spiendens. Rich golden yellow.
Papilio. Violet, with dark eye.
White Perfection. Very fine white.
Any of above, 15 cts . each; $\$ 1.20$ for $10 ; \$ 10$ per 100
G. Wermig. A free-flowering variety of trailing habit; deep violet flowers. 6 to 8 inches. May to November.

* Gracilis. Deep violet-blue flowers. 3 inches. May. 35 cts. each.

Jersey Gem. A new hybrid producing a profusion of deep violetcolored flowers during the entire summer. 9 inches. 35 cts . each.
YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Produces immense spikes of creamy white flowers. 4 to 6 feet. June, July. Mediumsized plants, 35 cts. each; specimens $\$ 1$ each.

Plants of any of the above, 25 cts . each; $\$ 2$ for $10 ; \$ 18$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted. Plants priced at 35 cts . each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Thymus lanuginosus


Valeriana officinalis


Tritoma Pfitzeri


Verbascum

# Dahlias 

# A Truly Remarkable Pink Dahlia 

The One You Have Been Hearing So Much About

THIS magnificent clear pink Dahlia is called Jersey's Beauty.

It is conceded to be one of the best varieties in existence. Experts contend it is probably as near the ideal in its class as is possible to attain.

In color it is a good clear pink, with no lavender or magenta shade.

It retains all its wondrous color values in artiffcial light-a point you will much appreciate.

It grows 6 to 8 feet high and each plant will carry 5 or 6 perfect blooms at one time, aII with a good strong stem.

It has unusual keeping qualities and was exhibited at one of the leading shows last year, cut with stems 6 feet long.

No other Dahlia known will last any time in water with this length of stem.

Jersey's Beauty, however, was in such good condition after three days that it was used again at a second show.

Jersey's Beauty is available in tubers from March 1 until the end of June. Green plants are ready at the same time as Chry-santhemums-early in May until the end of June.
PRICES: Tubers, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 8$ for $10, \$ 70$ per 100. Green Plants, 60 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100


The varieties of Dahlias we offer here are all reliable representatives of the three most important classes, Cactus, Decorative and Peony-flowered. We sell them only in dormant tubers.
The time to plant Dahlias is from about May 15 to June 15. They can be grown in beds or borders by themselves or can be planted in the background of the herbaceous border.
Aviateur Garros. Cactus. An exceptionally early and free-flowering variety, with pretty light sulphur-yellow blooms, shading to almost white at the tips of the broad pointed petals. 50 cts . each.
Azalea. Decorative. The flowers are of true decorative form, of good size, and of a creamy yellow more or less suffused or tinged with pink. 75 cts. each.
Chieftain. Decorative. A large well-formed flower of a rich crimsoncarmine with golden suffusion; occasionally flowers will appear that are heavily streaked and splashed with canary-yellow. 50 cts . each.
Fritzimann. Peony-flowered. A brilliant geranium-red, frequently producing flowers variegated white. 25 cts . each.
Hampton Court. Peony-flowered. One of the best. A bold bright mauve-pink flower of good form. 35 cts . each.
Johannesburg. Cactus. Flowers of large size and splendid form; color of a bright gold with a glistening sheen in sunlight. 50 cts . each.
Marathon. Cactus. The flowers are borne on good stiff stems and come into bloom early. In color a rich purple illuminated with higher, brighter shadings; very distinct. 50 cts. each.
Mme. Coissard. Peony-flowered. Flowers are large, composed of incurving, shell-shaped petals, of a brilliant French purple or carmine crimson, freely marked, shaded, and suffused with white50 cts . each.
Paul Bonyon. Decorative. One of the pretty autumn-tinted varieties; base of petals primrose-yellow which becomes suffused with reddish apricot. 75 cts . each.
Sylvia. Decorative. Flowers of medium size held on good stems, of very regular form, with cleft or fringed petals. Color a delicate soft pink shading to creamy white at center. 75 cts . each.

One tuber each of the above 10 Dahlias, $\$ 5$


Aviateur Garros (Cactus)


Paul Bonyon (Decorative)

Spend a Little Time, and Save a Lot of Money

How cozy, snug, and comfortable a house Iooks nestled behind tall evergreens! The winter wind, diverted by their sheltering boughs, roars on to trouble unproteeted houses whose occupants look out upon no prospect of soft green branches, warm beneath their load of snow. What graceful forms and lines the evergreens assume with age! What majestic size and stately aspect! What gleams and shades of evervarying color play upon their mass and tone into every landscape! No home is quite complete without their charm. No property exists whose value is not enhanced by them. Sooner or later everyone longs for them. Well-grown plants of fair size are not cheap, but they can be produced cheaply in your own garden.

In order to encourage a wider use of evergreens, we offer here a collection of small evergreen seedlings suitable for growing on.

Our little evergreens represent only the original cost; you pay for no expensive labor. This labor you can do yourself in odd moments, saving much money.
To set out 50 fair-sized nursery-grown trees 2 to 3 feet high will cost $\$ 100$ to $\$ 150$ for the plants plus the labor of transporting and planting. Of this outlay, the greatest part is for labor. The original cost is small, but the several years' expert attention given by skilled workers in the nursery is expensive.

The care which you must give them after planting consists chiefly in keeping them hoed and well watered; a few minutes' attention once a week in their early stages is all that is needed; and a little protection for the first winter or two until they are well-established in the soil. Nothing is more interesting to grow, and nothing grows into real money faster than small evergreens.
Japanese Red Pine (Pinus densiflora). A very rapid grower with bright bluish green foliage. 2 -yr., 5 to 7 -in., $\$ 1$ for $10, \$ 8$ per 100.
Swiss Mountain Pine (Pinus montana). Spreading habit and makes a wonderful foundation planting. 2 -yr., 3 to 4 -in., $\$ 1$ for 10 , $\$ 8$ per 100.
Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea pungens). Foliage varying shades of blue from light to dark. One of the best native forest trees and has few equals for the home grounds. 2 -yr., 3 to 5 -in., $\$ 1.60$ for $10, \$ 14$ per 100.
American Arborvitæ. $\$ 1.20$ for $10, \$ 10$ per 100.


Scotch Pine
Red, or Norway Pine Oriental Arborvitæ Colorado Blue Spruce Douglas Fir
 reens showing strong growth and well-developed root system
Norway Spruce (Picea excelsa). One of the most generally used species and frequently sold in pots as Christmas trees. They are also largely used in forestry planting. 2-yr., 6 to $7-\mathrm{in}$., 80 cts . for $10, \$ 6$ per 100.
Douglas Fir (Abies Douglasi). Seedlings vary in color from light green to dark blue. A quantity of them insures a range of color to choose from. $2-\mathrm{yr}$., 4 to 5 -in., $\$ 1.20$ for 10, $\$ 10$ per 100.
Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra). Long, stiff needles, branches almost at right angles, and dark green foliage. It remains compact and bushy for years. Very picturesque with age. 2-yr., 5 to $7-\mathrm{in}$., $\$ 1$ for $10, \$ 8$ per 100.
Red, or Norway Pine (Pinus resinosa). Recommended for forestry planting by the leading authorities because it is resistant to attacks of insects. It is largely used as a lawn tree. 2-yr., 3 to 5-in., $\$ 1.20$ for $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .
Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris). A very fast-growing tree with light green foliage. Grows well in the poorest soil, behind other evergreens of slower growth. 2-yr., 5 to $7-\mathrm{in}$., $\$ 1$ for 10, $\$ 8$ per 100.
Oriental Arborvitæ (Tbuya orientalis). Pyramidal shape, and can be kept at any height. 2 -yr., 7 to 8 -in., $\$ 1.20$ for $10, \$ 10$ per 100 .

Not less than 10 of one variety sold; 50 and over of the same variety at the hundred rate. Larger quantities, prices on application.
Collection, 10 of each variety, 100 plants.................. $\$ 1000$
Collection, 100 of each variety, 000 plants.
Collection, 100 of each variety, 1,000 plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7000
Delivered free by Parcel Post east of the Mississippi River. Add 10 per cent for points west of the Mississippi River.

Orders for the above must be placed before May 1.

## Cultural Directions

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{s}}$S SOON as the evergreens are received, open the package and separate the plants. Heel-in immediately in the shade, and water thoroughly. Plant out in 1 -foot rows; the plants can be set 8 inches apart. Ordinary good garden soil will grow these plants to perfection and should be prepared to a depth of about 1 foot. Plant firmly and water frequently until they are established. They should be cultivated regularly. In two years the plants are ready for transplanting to any part of your garden.

## 50 EVERGREENS $\$ 4.85$

This collection consists of 10 each (complete collection illustrated above) of the Scotch Pine, Red Pine, Oriental Arborvitæ, Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Fir. Delivered postpaid east of the Mississippi.


## EVERGREENS



## Three-Year-Old Transplanted Evergreens

Where a Iarger Evergreen than the seedlings is wanted we can supply 3 -year-old transplanted stock.

These were root-pruned and have grown another year, thereby giving them the additional growth and a developed root system.

In order to sell these at the reasonable prices quoted, they can be sold only in lots of not Iess than 10.

Prices include packing and delivery east of the Mississippi; west of the Mississippi, 20 per cent additional.

| Austrian Pine | $\$ 3^{10} 25$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Scotch Pine. | 265 |
| Red Pine. | 320 |
| Japanese Red Pine. | 470 |
| Pinus montana | 600 |
| Norway Spruce | 130 |
| Colorado Blue Spruce | 300 |
| Nordmann's Spruce. | 500 |
| American Arborvitæ. | 270 |
| Japanese Arborvitæ. | 320 |
| Hemlock. | 320 |

## American Arborvitae

The American Arborvitæ is one of our best native eastern evergreens and does well throughout the Eastern States. It is found growing wild as far north as Canada and as far south as North Carolina. Naturally of pyramidal growth, it is bright green in color, exudes a rich aromatic odor, and can be planted near the house or for foundation work, as it can be sheared and kept within bounds. If it is sheared, this should be done in April or May. As a hedge plant it should be planted about 3 feet apart and sheared when necessary.
Plants are packed in moss, without soil, to insure safe arrival. Cultural directions are sent with each shipment.

Delivered free east of the Mississippi River; west of the Mississippi, shipped express collect.

| sipp | Each |  | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 in . | \$0 30 | \$270 | \$24 00 |
| 10 to 12 in | 80 | 700 | 6500 |
| 16 to 18 in | 150 | 1350 | 12000 |
| 22 to 24 in. | 250 | 2350 | 21500 |
| 28 to 30 in | 370 | 3150 | 21600 |



Scotch Pine

Special Offer

20 Scotch Pine, $\$ 5.25$; 100 Scotch Pine, $\$ 24$ (as illustrated)

The Scotch Pine is like the proverbial Scotchman. It is a thrifty grower and does well in almost any soil. Forest plantings are usually made on unproductive lands, and Scotch Pines have been found to do well on these lands, except in low lands. For the home grounds it has been found very suitable for single specimens on the lawn or for planting out unsightly buildings. It grows very fast and can be sheared, if necessary, provided the shearing is done when the new growth is about 3 to 4 inches Iong.

This attractive offer is made possible because we have had them grown in especially large quantities, thus lessening the cost, and we pass this cheaper rate on to you. The illustration shows the quality of the plants we are supplying. Remember, these prices are for the plants delivered free to any home east of the Mississippi.


Type of Collected Boxwood we can supply. Special lst mailed on request

## GENERAL LIST OF NURSERY STOCK

The prices are the each price in quantities of 5 or more. If less than 5 are ordered, add 50 per cent to the each price

## TERMS

Deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs are aII shipped by express or freight collect. There is no charge for packing provided five or more items of a variety are ordered; if less than this quantity is ordered, there is an additional charge of 50 per cent to the each price.

Those items that are starred $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ can only be shipped by truck or in carload shipments, unless special terms are arranged.

For local shipments, we deliver free within a radius of 20 miles from our nursery.

Unless otherwise noted, Evergreens are shipped balled and burlapped (B.\&B.).

Stock specially selected by customers in the nursery will be charged according to its value, irrespective of catalogue prices.

Warranty: We warrant all our stock to be as specified and in good condition when shipped.

Guarantee: As the stock we handle is perishable, it is impossible to guarantee its life after it leaves our hands. Insurance, however, can be had provided the same is obtained from our office in writing and at an increase over prices quoted in this catalogue.

The following abbreviations are used: FDS., Flowering Deciduous Shrubs; DT., Deciduous Trees; ET., Evergreen Trees; ES., Evergreen Shrubs; CV., Climbing Vines.
*ACER platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). DT. In spring the leaves and young shoots are of a beautiful purple, later turning to a purplish green. 12 to 14 ft
$\$ 1000$
AKEBIA quinata (Five-fingered Vine). CV. One of the best climbers. Purple flowers
ALTHÆA (Rose of Sharon). FDS. Pink, Purple, and White.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.

AMPELOPSISquinquefolia engelmanni (Engelmann Creeper).
CV. Very hardy and vigorous. Pot-grown plants....... \$

AMYGDALUS persica rubro-plena. FDS. Double-flowering red Peach. 8 to 10 ft .
Rosea plena. FDS. Double-flowering Peach. 8 to 10 ft . . . .
ANDROMEDA Catesbæi (Leucotboë Catesbæi). ES. Lowgrowing shrub with waxy white flowers.
8 to 10 in

Floribunda (Pieris floribunda). ES. One of the most desirable American evergreens. Low, compact plants with shiny dark green foliage.
10 to 12 in........... $\$ 225^{\circ} \mid 15$ to 18 in................. 375 12 to 15 in........... . 300
Japonica (Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub). ES. A stronggrowing shrub with pure white flowers.
3 to 4 in.
0 20 to 10 in
4 to 6 in............. $50 \quad 12$ to 14 in.

ARALIA pentaphylla (Bush Aralia). FDS. Graceful habit;
bright green foliage. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 75

Spinosa (Hercules' Club). FDS. Thick, spiny stems, with enormous panicles of white flowers. 4 to 5 ft
ARBORVITÆ. See Thuya.
AZALEA amœna (Pink Evergreen Azalea). ES. Perfectly hardy variety with bright rosy purple flowers
2-in. pots.
4 to 6 in.
\$0 2012 in .
$60 \quad 15 \mathrm{in}$.
to 6 in.............. 60 18 $\mathrm{m} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to $10 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . .$. Hhrub with white, fragrant flowers. 2 ft ........ ES. Flowers very bright carmine-pink.
2-in. pots.
0 20
12 to 14 in.
4 to 6 in................ 60
16 in.
350
8 to 10 in
125

# Rutherford 


Mixed Seedings. ES. In shades of yellow and orange. 10 to 12 in........... $\$ 100 \mid 16$ in. 250 14 in.................. 150
Pontica (Hardy Ghent Azalea). ES. A magnificent species similar to $A$. mollis. 18 in.....................................
Rosea (canescens). ES. Rose-colored flowers; with foliage
Rosea (canescens). ES. Rose-colored flowers; with foliage
 12 in............. $\$ 250$ | 18 in....

Yodogawa. ES. Double Iavender flowers. | 10 to 12 in............ $\$ 125$ | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 in.............. 250 |  |

ACCHARIS halimifolia (Groundsel Bush). DS. Valuable for seashore planting. Dark green foliage. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
BERBERIS Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). DS. Wellknown variety largely used for hedges. In the fall of the year the leaves change to beautiful red, and it bears numerous red berries.

BETULA alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).
DT. Graceful, pendulous habit; delicately cut leaves and white bark. 6 to 8 ft .

Populifolia (Native White Birch). Collected. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .$|  |
| :--- | 10 to 12 ft .

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine). CV. Trumpetshaped scarlet and orange flowers. 3-yr. .................50
BUXUS sempervirens (Boxwood). Edging, 6 to 8 in.... $\$ 015$ | Bush, 12 to 14 in ..... 100
Sempervirens suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). Edging, 4 to 6 in.... $\$ 020 \mid 8$ to $10 \mathrm{in} . .$. ..... 100
Bush, 8 in

45
Specimens. Photograph opposite shows type of specimens we carry in our nursery. Price on application.
Japonica, Pyramids. ES. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Japonica, Globes. 18 to 20 in. diameter ........................ 10 . 00
CALYCANTHUS foridus (Sweet Shrub). FDS. A very ornamental shrub with reddish brown flowers.
12 to 15 in .
CATALPA Bungei (Umbrella Tree). DT. Grown in standard form. Largely used as a lawn tree or along walks. $51 / 2$ to 6 ft .

CEDRUS Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). ET. 3 to 4 ft .
CELASTRUS scandens (Bittersweet). CV. A native climb- ing plant with large leaves and yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 50
CERASUS. See Prunus.
CERCIS canadensis (Judas Tree). DT. A native tree covered in early spring with reddish purple flowers. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 400
CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata (Leatherleaf). ES. White flowers.  ..... 300
CLEMATIS paniculata (Bridal Bower). CV. For planting against porches, fences, etc. 3-yr. old, in pots. ..... 50
CLETHRA aInifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). FDS. A native shrub bearing fragrant white flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 55
CORNUS alba sibirica (Red Siberian Dogwood). FDS. Bright coral-red branches and white flowers. 2 to 3 ft .............. $\$ 050 \mid 4$ to 5 ft . ..... 75
Florida (White Dogwood). FDS. SmaII tree or shrub with large white flowers. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 350
Sanguinea (European Red Osier). FDS. Greenish white flowers and blood-red branches.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . $\$ 050 \mid 4$ to 5 ft. ..... 75
Stolonifera (Native Red Osier). FDS. Red bark and white flowers and berries. More prostrate habit than above. 3 ft . ..... 50
COTONEASTER microphylla (Rockspray). Very small, deep green leaves.
1 -yr. cuttings, 3 in... $\$ 025 \mid 10$ to 12 in., in pots. ..... 150
CRATÆGUS oxyacantha splendens (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). ES. Double scarlet flowers. $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . . \$ 200 \mid 4$ to 5 ft ., semi-standards. . ..... 400
Pyracantha Lelandi. ES. Suitable for specimens on lawns or for trailing on walls or trellis. Showy red berries. 1 to 5 ft . Per foot ..... 100
CRYPTOMERIA Lobbi (Japanese Cedar). ET. Rapid- growing evergreen, of slender habit with deep green leaves. 18 in................. $\$ 225$ | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 450
DAPHNE Cneorum (Garland Flower). See Perennials,
page 6.

The prices are the each price in quantities of 5 or more. If less than 5 are ordered, add 50 per cent to the each price


Azalea mollis


Deutzia gracilis

DEUTZIA crenata. FDS. Double pinkish white flowers. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . \$ 0$ | 3 to 4 ft ...................... Gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). FDS. A fine, low-growing, hardy shrub, producing a mass of pure white flowers.
12 to $14 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . S 050 \mid 16$ to $18 \mathrm{in}, \ldots . . . .$. .
Gracilis rosea. FDS. A pink form of the above. $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . $\$ 050 \mid 16$ to $18 \mathrm{in} . .$.

Lemoinei. FDS. A very pretty low-growing shrub, covered with clusters of white flowers. 18 in.................. $\$ 0$ 50 | $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
Scabra, Pride of Rochester. FDS. One of the best of the Deutzias. It is an upight grower, with large white flowers having a slight tinge of pink.
2 to 3 ft .
...........
$\$ 050 \mid 3$ to 4 ft.
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus (Japanese Belfflower Tree). FDS. A shrub with brilliant autumn foliage and bright pink bells. 4 ft . .
EUONYMUS alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). ES. This variety has a peculiar corky bark and foliage of brilliant color in fall. 2 to 3 ft
Radicans (Evergreen Creeper). ES. Good for groundcover, banks, and low walls. Evergreen and hardy. 12 to 14 in.
Radicans Carrieri. ES. Large, handsome, glossy evergreen leaves. Climber for buildings and walls. 12 to 14 in .
Radicans variegata. ES. Same as preceding, with variegated foliage. 10 to 12 in .
Sieboldi. ES. Most attractive dark green, shiny foliage. 12 to 14 in.......... $\$ 035 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
*FAGUS sylvatica purpurea (Purple Beech). DT. An impressive looking tree with deep purple foliage. 15 to 18 ft . (B.\&B.).
FORSYTHIA intermedia (Golden Bell). FDS. Glossy green foliage and bright yellow flowers.

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . .
$$

Suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). FDS. Drooping branches and yellow flowers. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . .{ }^{2}$.
Viridissima. FDS. Has long, smooth, green leaves and yellow flowers.
3 to 4 ft . $\qquad$ . $\$ 050 \mid 4$ to 5 ft .
*FRAXINUS americana (White Ash). DT. A tall grower with light Ieaves, silvery underneath. 14 to 16 ft . .
HEDERA helix (English Ivy). Good ground-cover. 4 -in. pots, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Iong.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Hills of Snow). FDS.
Large, pure white flowers, produced at a time when other shrubs are out of bloom. 2 to 3 ft .
shrubs are out of bloom. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 2 ft .
HYPERICUM aureum (St. John's Wort). FDS. A dwarf shrub with numerous bright showy yellow flowers in July and August. 2 ft .
ILEX crenata Fortunei (Japanese Holiy). ES. Has small stiff foliage and is of dense, compact growth. It makes a good hedge and can be clipped.
1 -yr. cuttings
. 0020 2-ft. bush.
12-in. bush.......... 200 21/2-ft. bush................ 500
18 -in. bush.......... 3001 3-ft. bush, large leaf........ 1200

JUNIPERUS sphærica (Fortunei). ET. Dense, upright grower.


Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). ET. A very fine, spreading variety, with silvery green foliage.
Rooted cuttings.... . $5015 \mid 18 \mathrm{in} . . . . .$. ...............

12 to $15 \mathrm{in} . . . . .$. ... 125 ft.......................
Communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). ET. An erect, dense, conical tree, with bright green foliage. 12 in.............. Communis canadensis aurea. ET. Low-growing form
with golden yellow foliage. 12 in .........................
Excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). ET. Symmetrical, with glaucous foliage. $12 \mathrm{in} . .$. ...........................
Horizontalis. ET. Dwarf, low-growing, prostrate Juniper. One of the best.
$12 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .$.
Japonica. ET. Spreading, prostrate habit.
$12 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{\text {. }}$ \$ $25 \mid 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Sabina (Savin Juniper). ET. Low-growing, dark green foliage. Suitable for rock-work and massing.
$12 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .$.
Sabina tamariscifolia (Gray Carpet Juniper). ET. Grayish green foliage; procumbent.

| Rooted cuttings.... . $\$ 015$ | 18 in................... 300 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .400$ |
| 12 in .............. . 200 |  |

Virginiana. We can supply Red Cedars at all times ranging in height from 8 to 35 feet and priced from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 75$ each.

The prices are the each price in quantities of 5 or more. If iess than 5 are ordered, add 50 per cent to the each price.


Forsythia fortunei


Hydrangea paniculata grandifiora


Hypericum aureum


Juniperus Virginiana Cannarti. ET. Of pyramidal compact growth, with dark green foliage. 3 ft .
Virginiana Schotti. ET. Similar to Red Cedar, but more compact and with slight green foliage. 3 ft .
Virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). ET. Blue form of the common Red Cedar. 3 ft .
KALMIA angustifolia (Sheep Laurel). ES. Light green foliage and very deep rose flowers. 15 to 18 in.
Latifolia (Mountain Laurel). ES. Should be planted in well-drained soil. Shiny, dark green foliage, producing in June Iarge trusses of delightful, pink, cup-shaped
flowers.
18 in.
. $\$ 150$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft
450
$2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft 750

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$........... 300
Collected plants at 25 per cent Iess than above prices. Carload Iots, price on application.
LABURNUM vulgare Vossi (Golden Chain). FDS. Tall shrub with golden yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft .
LARIX europæa (European Larch). ET. Grows rapidly into a symmetrical, pyramidal tree. 8 to 10 in .
Leptolepis. ET. Sturdy grower of bluish green appearance. 4 to 6 in. $\qquad$ $\$ 030 \mid 8$ to 12 in50

Leptolepis (Kaempferi) (Japanese Larch). ET. Deciduous conifer. Specimens, 16 to 18 fr .
LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium (California Privet). FDS. The most popular hedge plant. It has dark green glossy foliage. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots$. $\$ 8$ per 100.. \$0 10
Ovalifolium aureo-marginatum. FDS. Golden form of the above. 10 to 12 in
Regelianum (Regel's Privet). FDS. The graceful habit of this variety makes it valuable either as a single specimen on the lawn or as a hedge. 2 ft .
LONICERA japonica Halliana (Climbing Japanese Honeysuckle). CV. Of rapid growth, producing fragrant yellow blossoms. Pot-grown.
Morrowi. FDS. A variety of drooping habit, with white flowers, followed by red fruit in early faII. 3 to 4 ft .
Pileata (Privet Honeysuckle). FDS. New introduction. Low growing. 16 to 18 in
LYCIUM barbarum (Matrimony Vine). CV. Long, flat,shiny green leaves and flowers of a light purple shade.3 to 4 ft$\$ 050$
MALUS atrosanguinea. FDS. Dark pink flowers. 5 ft ., semi-standard ..... 450
Floribunda (Flowering Crab). FDS. Very profuse bloomer,in spring being a mass of delicate pink blossoms.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .$. . $\$ 150 \mid$ Standards, 6 -ft. stem*8 to 10 ft .. . . $\$ 15$ to 25006000
Niedzwetzkyana. FDS. In early spring produces a wealthof large, white flowers shaded pink.
to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \$ 200{ }^{*}$ to $10 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . $\$ 12.50$ to ..... 1500
5 to 6 ft . ..... 350
Halliana Parkmani. FDS. Compact form with semi-double, rose-pink blooms. 5 ft ., semi-standard .1000
Scheideckeri. FDS. Deep rose-colored blossoms. $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. ..... 1000
5 ft . ..... 350
MORUS alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). DT. Long, thin, drooping branches. $4-\mathrm{yr}$. heads.
OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Sourwood). GracefuI clusters of white flowers. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ..... 150
PHILADELPHUS, Boule d'Argent. FDS. Compact growth; white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 75
Coronarius (Fragrant Mock Orange). FDS. Tall, graceful shrubs, with a profusion of white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 50
Falconeri. FDS. Open growth; white flowers. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 100
Grandiflorus (Mock Orange). FDS. Tall; very large whitflowers.
2 to 3 ft . $\$ 050 \mid 5$ to 6 ft.100
Magdalenæ. FDS. (New.) Low, spreading shrub. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 100
PICEA excelsa (Norway Spruce). Extremely hardy. 10 to 12 in. ..... 21
2-yr. seedlings.
2-yr. seedlings.6 to 8 in.......... 12 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. . Per ft. . 300
Engelmanni. ET. Compact, cone-shaped tree with dull00
bluish foliage. 6 to 10 in. .
Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). ET. Silvery blue foliage. ..... 30
6 to 8 in. \$0 27 10 to 12 in 8 to 10 in. ..... 45 ..... 125
PINUS nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine). ET. Intense darkgreen foliage.
2-yr. seedlings. 10 to 13 in ..... 150
6 to 10 in .
14 to 18 in . ..... 225

The prices are the each price in quantities of 5 or more. If less than 5 are ordered, add 50 per cent to the each price


Kalmia latifolia


Malus floribunda


Philadelphus coronarius

Pinus densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). ET. Long, bright green needles.
2-yr. seedlings.
Per 1,000...\$22 50
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
300
8 to 12 in

Montana Mughus (Mugho Pine). ET. Suitable for Iow plantings.

| r. see | 8 to 10 in . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Per 1,000. . \$4500 | 10 to 12 in . |
| 4 to 6 in.......... 100 | 12 to 15 in |

Resinosa (European Red Pine; Norway Pine). ET. Not as rigid and compact as the Austrian Pine, but a darker green. 2 -yr. seedlings, $\$ 10$ per $100, \$ 30$ per 1,$000 ; 4$ to 8 in., 30 cts . each, $\$ 20$ per 100; 6 to 8 ft ., 10 to 12 ft ., 15 to 18 ft ., $\$ 3$ per ft.
PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Plane). DT. A magnificent tree, extensively used for street planting. 1-in. caliper, 8 to 10 ft . high.
POLYGONUM baldschuanicum. CV. Without a doubt one of the best climbers. Pot-grown.75
POPULUS fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). DT. Of erect,
rapid growth, forming a slender column.
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 100 \mid 12$ to 15 ft

PRUNUS Sargenti (Single-flowering Cherry). FDS. 6 to 8 ft .
Triloba (Flowering Plum). FDOS. Double; pink. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .150$
*Wateriana. FDS. Large, double pink flowers. 12 to 18 in........... $\$ 200 \mid 18 \mathrm{ft}$. 7500 12 to 15 ft .

5000
PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasi (Douglas Fir). ET. Foliage dark green to soft bluish. 6 to 8 in
$. \$ 030 \mid 8$ to 10 in .
100
RETINOSPORA filifera (Japanese Cypress). ET. Very valuable specimen evergreen.
8 to 10 in........... $\$ 060$ i 12 to 15 in.
Filifera aurea. ET. Golden form of the preceding. 8 to 10 in........... $\$ 075 \mid 12$ to $15 \mathrm{in} . .$. .
Obtusa Crippsi (Yellow Cypress). ET. Beautiful golden yellow; very hardy. 6 to 8 in
$. \$ 100 \mid 12$ to 15 in
Pisifera (Pea-fruited Cypress). ET. Dark green foliage; pyramidal growth.

| 8 to 10 in.......... $\$ 050$ | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

12 to 15 in............ 10080

Retinospora pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Cypress). ET. A golden form of the preceding.
8 to 10 in .
. $\$ 050$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 250$
12 to $15 \mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots . . . .100 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., sheared....... 500
Plumosa (Plumed Cypress). ET. Its plume-like foliage gives it a graceful appearance.

| . $\$ 050$ | 18 in . |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 in............... 75 |  |
| 12 in............... . 100 | 2 ft ., sheared........... . 400 |

16 in...................... . . 150
100
2 ft ., sheared
Plumosa aurea (Golden-plumed Cypress). ET. Similar to the above.


10 im .
24 in., sheared0

Plumosa sulphurea (Sulphur-plumed Dwarf Cypress). ET. Soft yellowish green foliage; compact form.
4 to 6 in............. $\$ 060$. 8 to $10 \mathrm{in} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . 125
6 to 8 in.............. $90 \quad 10$ to 12 in...................... 200
Squarrosa Veitchi. ET. Light buish green, prickly foliage. 8 to 10 in............ $\$ 100 \mid 12 \mathrm{in} .$.

## RHODOTYPOS Kerrioides (White Kerria). FDS. Medium height for border; single white flowers; shiny black berries through the winter. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

## Hybrid Rhododendrons

Album Elegans. Buds lilac-pink, flowers white.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.
Boule de Neige. White. 12 to 15 in................................ 600

Charles Dickens. Dark red. 18 to 24 in................................. 750

Dr. Torry. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 900
E. S. Rand. Scarlet flowers in large trusses. 18 in............. 600

Florence. 15 to 20 in............................................. . . 6
F. D. Godman. Dark crimson. 18 to 24 in..................... . . 750

Giganteum. Cherry-red flowers. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$....................... 900
Gomer Waterer. White.
12 to 18 in........... $\$ 525 \mid 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
750

H. W. Sargent. Crimson flowers. 18 to 24 in.................. 750

Hanna Felix. 2 ft. .................................................. . . 750
Ignatius Sargent. Bright red flowers. 15 to 24 in.


Spiræa Van Houttei


Rhododendrons growing in our Nursery

| HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kettledrum. Crimson. 20 to 24 in.......................... . $\$ 600$ |  |
|  |  |
| 15 to 18 in......... \$6 00 | 750 |
| Lee's Dark Purple. Purple. 2 ft | 750 |
| Macranthum. Purple. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 750 |
| Memoir. 20 to 24 | 675 |
| Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Rich crimson. $21 /$ | 900 |
| Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson. 12 to 15 in | 600 |
| Parsons' Gloriosa. Large; blush. 18 to 24 | 750 |
| Roseum Elegans. Rosy lilac. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 900 |
| Sefton. Deep maroon. 15 to 20 in | 600 |
| Hybrid Seedlings: |  |
| 12 to 14 in.......... $\$ 300 \mid 15$ to 18 | 375 |
| RHODODENDRON carolinianum. ES. Pale rosy pink flowers. |  |
| 16 to 18 in.......... $\$ 300$ | \$7 50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.......... 450 . |  |
| Collected plants, price on application. |  |
| Catawbiense. ES. Reddish purple flowers. |  |
| 12 to 18 in.......... $\$ 300 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 00 |
| 18 to 24 in.......... 400 |  |
| Collected plants, price on application. |  |
| Maximum. ES. White to blush-pink flowers. |  |
| $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . .$ | 50 |
| 2112 ft.............. 350 |  |
| Collected plants, 25 per cent less than above. Carload lots, price on application. |  |
| Præcox. ES. Bright rosy lilac flowers. |  |
| 15 to 18 in.......... $\$ 300 \mid 18$ to 24 | 50 |
| Wilsoni. ES. Rosy lavender flowers. |  |
| 10 to 12 in......... \$2 $50 \mid 3$ to 4 -ft. spread | 1000 |
| 15 to 18 in.......... 350 |  |

## Hybrid Tea Roses

All Roses are in pots, $\$ 1.25$ each; in lots of 10 or more, 75 cts. each. When ordering, please advise if we can substitute another Rose of similar color if variety ordered is sold out.

Betty. HT. Dark sulphur-yellow.
Charles K. Douglas. HT. Flaming red.
Colonel Leclerc. HT. Cherry-red.
Columbia. HT. Peach-pink.
Constance. HT. Very fine golden yellow.
Crusader. HT. Velvety crimson.
Duchess of Wellington. HT. Saffron-yellow.
Edel. HT. Ivory-white.
Florence Pemberton. HT. Light pink.
Frances Scott Key. HT. Crimson-red
Gen. MacArthur. HT. Brilliant red
George C. Waud. HT. Distinct red.
Golden Emblem. Per. Yellow.
Gruss an Teplitz. HT. Deep crimson.
Harry Kirk. HT. Primrose-amber-yellow.
Hoosier Beauty. HT. Rich crimson.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock. HT. Clear pink.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. White.
Lady Ashtown. HT. Soft rose.
Lady Hillingdon. HT. Deep apricot-yellow.
Lady Ursula. HT. Splendid delicate flesh-pink.
Laurent Carle. HT. Velvety crimson.
Lieutenant Chaure. HT. Crimson-red

## HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Los Angeles. HT. Flame-pink.
Louise Catherine Breslau. HT. Coral-red, shaded yellow.
Miss Lolita Armour. Per. Chrome-yellow, shaded orange.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. HT. Rosy pink.
Mme. Butterfly. HT. Dark pink flowers.
Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Pink.
Mme. Jules Bouche. HT. White, shaded primrose.
Mme. Leon Pain. HT. Golden yellow, shaded yellow.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. Deep Indian-yellow.
Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo. HT. Deep brilliant flowers.
Mrs. George Shawyer. HT. Clear rose-color.
Mrs. S. K. Rindge. Per. Golden yellow.
Ophelia. HT. Salmon, fading cream.
Radiance. HT. Rosy carmine.
Red Radiance. HT. Deep red.
Rose Marie. HT. Bright rose-pink.
Sensation. HT. Rich crimson.
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Per. Yellow.
Wm. F. Dreer. Per. Shell-pink.
SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Ginkgo Tree). DT. A very remarkable tree of spreading habit and light green foliage. 6 to 7 ft

| $\$ 150$ | 10 to 12 ft |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

8 to 10 ft
250
SALIX babylonica (Weeping Willow). DT. Bright green foliage and long, thin, drooping branches. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . .$. . $\$ 150 \mid 10$ to 12 ft . 8 to 10 ft ............. 250
SAMBUCUS canadensis (Elderberry). FDS. Large racemes of white flowers, followed by black, edible berries. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
SORBUS Aucuparia (European Mountain-Ash). DT. A fine tree of regular growth, bearing clusters of scarlet berries. 8 to 10 ft .
SPIRÆA Aitchisoni (Ash-leaved Spirea). FDS. White flowers. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$
\$0 $60 \mid 4$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$........... 75 to 6 ft .
Billiardi. FDS: Tall-growing variety of upright habit, with bright pink flowers. 4 to 5 ft .
Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. FDS. A very dwarf, freeblooming variety with pink flowers. 18 in
Opulifolia. FDS. Of vigorous growth with clusters of white flowers. 4 to 5 ft .

The prices are the each price in quantities of 5 or more. If less than 5 are ordered, add 50 per cent to the each price

Spiræa Thunbergi. FDS. A very fine variety of medium height, very early bloomer; pure white.

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

Vanhouttei. FDS. Probably the best known of all the Spireas.

S0 $50 \mid 3$ to 4 ft
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). FDS. Medium-sized, bushy shrub with small pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft .
Vulgaris (Coral Berry). FDS. An easily grown shrub. 2 to 3 ft .
SYRINGA (Lilac), Charles X. A hybrid with reddish purple single flowers. 2 ft ., 8 branches and up.
Marie Legraye. FDS. A beautiful single white variety; very fragrant. 2 ft ., 8 branches and up.
Mme. Lemoine. FDS. Good double white variety; very reliable. 2 ft .

President Grevy. FDS. Double blue flowers in Iong panicles. 2 ft ., 8 branches and up.
Souv. de Louis Spaeth. FDS. Good single deep purple flowers. 2 ft ., 8 branches and up.
Villosa. FDS. Vigorous bush; late May bloomer; light purple in bud, white when opened. 2 ft ., 8 branches and up.
Vulgaris (Common Lilac). FDS. The old-fashioned variety which has been in cultivation for so many years. 3 ft ., 8 branches and up.................. $\$ 125$
TAMARIX africana. DS. Feathery gray-green foliage; pink flowers. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
TAXUS baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew). ET. Low and spreading; dark green foliage. 16 to 18 in.
Cuspidata. ET. Spreading form. Dense growing; spreading; deep green foliage; very hardy.

| Rooted cuttings..... $\$ 0$ | 20 | 12 to $15-\mathrm{in}$. spread |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 -yr. rooted cuttings. | 40 | 15 to 18 in...... | 15 to 18 in. $\begin{array}{llll}3 \text {-yr. rooted cuttings. } & 1 & 25 & 18 \text { to } 20 \mathrm{in} . \\ 9 \text { to 12-in. spread. } \\ 20 & 50 & \text { to } 24 \mathrm{in} .\end{array}$ 9 to 12 -in. spread.... $250 \mid 20$ to 24 in..

Cuspidata brevifolia (Dwarf Japanese Yew). ET. Bushy, spreading habit; dark green foliage. Good hedge plant.



Wisteria chinensis

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). ET. Equally as useful for hedging and screening as for ornamentation.
8 to 10 in .
. $\$ 12$
18 in .
$\$ 160$
8 to 10 in........... $\quad 30$
12 in................
50
15 in.............. 75
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
200

Occidentalis elegantissima. ET. Tips of the young shoots golden yellow during summer and autumn.
 16 in. 200
Occidentalis Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitæ). ET.

Occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). ET. Round, compact form; dark green foliage.

| \$1 00 | 16 in | 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 in............... 150 |  |  |
| Occidentalis Hoveyi (Hovey's Arborvitæ). ET. Globeshaped; dark green foliage. |  |  |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 075$ | 15 in. | 150 |
| 12 in............... 100 | 18 in |  |
| Occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). ET. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 10 to 12 in.......... . $\$ 075$ | 2 ft . |  |
| 15 to 18 in.......... 125 | 2 to 3 ft . |  |

Occidentalis Rosenthali. ET. Dense, upright growth; dark green foliage.

250
16 in. ........ 150
Occidentalis Vervaeneana. ET. Yellowish foliage, changing to bronzy brown in winter. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft
Orientalis (Oriental Arborvitæ). ET. Stiff, columnar habit; bright green foliage.
3 to 5 in............ $\$ 015 \mid 8$ to 12 in
Standishi (Japanese Arborvitæ). ET. Foliage dark green, of pyramidal growth.

| $12 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 51 | 50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | 2 ft |  |

TSUGA canadensis (American Hemlock). ET. One of the best known and largely used evergreens. Foliage dull green. 4 to 6 in ............ $\$ 030 \mid 21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
18 to 24 in............ 350
Diversifolia. ET. Foliage pale green above, bluish beneath.
12 in.
$\$ 150 \mid 18$ in
3010


ULMUS americana (American Elm). DT. One of the finest of our native trees. 8 ft
VACCINIUM corymbosum (Highbush Blueberry).
$51 / 2$ to 6 ft . X 4 to $5-\mathrm{ft}$. spread, XX bushy.... $\$ \$ 7.50$ to
VIBURNUM Opulus nana (Dwarf Viburnum). FDS. A dwarf, compact grower, suitable for edging. 8 to 10 in...
Opulus sterilis. FDS. The flowers are pure white, and ball-shaped. 3 ft .
Rhytidophyllum. FDS. An attractive Chinese evergreen shrub; flowers yellowish white.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Tomentosum (Single Japanese Snowball). FDS. The habit and foliage are very beautiful; white flowers, followed by red berries. 2 to 3 ft .
WEIGELA, Eva Rathke. FDS. A dwarf-growing sort; flowers rich, dark red. 2 to 3 ft .
Rosea. FDS. Rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft
WISTERIA chinensis (Chinese Wisteria). CV. Hardy climber; large violet-blue flowers.
Grafted, 3-yr., in pots $\$ 150 \mid$ Field-grown, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . .250$

Date<br>192

Please enter my order for the following:
Name
Address

Ship by

## LAST-MINUTE REMINDERS

## 50 EvergreenSeedlings $\$ 4.85$

Ten each of Scotch Pine, Red Pine, Chinese Arborvitx, Colorado Blue Spruce, and Douglas Fir. Postpaid.

## Surprise Set of Hardy Plants

Only strong-growing Perennials are included in this offer. AII plants labeled.
1 plant each of 10 varieties..... $\$ 150$
5 plants each of 10 varieties. ... 700
10 plants each of 10 varieties. . . 1250

## German Iris

Where the selection of varieties is Ieft to us we offer German Iris at the following low prices. Strong, healthy plants in good colors. Correctly labeled.
2 plants each of 10 varieties....\$2 00
10 plants each of 10 varieties.... 750
25 plants each of 20 varieties.... 3200

## Lawn Grass

A mixture made from our own formula to give a lastingly satisfactory lawn.

Two separate mixtures, one the General Purpose Mixture, the other for Shaded Places.
2 lbs . (enough for 400 sq. ft.). $\$ 120$ 10 lbs . (enough for $2,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft.). 500

Amount of Remittance
|| $\mid$ Quantity $\mid$ NAME OF ARTICLES WANTED

## LAST-MINUTE REMINDERS Shaker Fertilizer

A carefully balanced fertilizer for lawns, pot-plants, roses, and anywhere throughout the garden. 25 Ibs $\$ 200$ 100 lbs .

## Collection of Rockery Plants

An assortment made up for the beginner or where a selection of the more popular varieties is needed to fill in the bare spaces.
1 plant each of 10 varieties.... $\$ 200$
5 plants each of 10 varieties... 800 10 plants each of 10 varieties.... 1500

## Plants for Cutting

The plants in this selection will supply an abundance of flowers in varying colors from June until October.
1 plant each of 10 varieties..... $\$ 200$
5 plants each of 10 varieties... 800 10 plants each of 10 varietics.... 1500

## New German Irises

These have been selected from the multitude of new introductions. AII are good and each variety has distinctive points of its own.
Alcazar. S. light violet; F. deep
purple, veined bronze......... $\$ 100$ Edouard Michel. S. claret-red;

F. deeper claret. Tall grower... 100 | Isoline. S. lilac-pink; F. purplish |
| :--- |
| rose.................... | Nuee d'Orage. S. slaty gray;

F. bronze and purple. $\because$ io.. $\dddot{7}$.

Nine Wells. S. Iight violet; F.
soft lavender..............
75
Quaker Lady. S. smoky lavender;
F. pale blue and old-gold......
50
F. pale blue and old-gold.......
F. purple. A giant in growth
and flower................ 300

Collection of above 7 Irises $\$ 7.50$


If you find our literature of interest and would like to have it sent to your gardening friends, send us their names in the following space and we will be pleased to comply with your wishes

NAME
ADDRESS
NAME
ADDRESS
NAME
ADDRESS

IN every community there are a great many people interested in gardening who cannot be reached by our present methods of advertising in the garden papers.
In an effort to reach these people we are making the following offer to our present customers:

With every order amounting to $\$ 5$ or over and containing the names of three friends interested in gardens, we will include free either 3 plants of the pure yellow Iris, Mrs. Sherwin Wright, or 10 plants of named German Iris, of our selection.

JULIUS ROEHRS COMPANY
THIS OFFER EXPIRES APRIL 15

## The Shaker Shaker

For Sowing Lawn Grass, For Applying Fertilizer

The Shaker Shaker is the newest tool for the lover of beautiful lawns and flower-gardens. With it you can seed a lawn quickly, easily, and evenly. The flow of seed can be regulated so that it can be sown either thickly or thinly, as desired.
The Shaker can be used both for grass seed or our special fertilizer, called Shaker Fertilizer (described below).

## Price postpaid <br> Empty.................................................... . . $\$ 100$ <br> Filled with enough seed to sow 200 square feet of lawn... 150

## Shaker Lawn and Garden Fertilizer

Shaker Fertilizer is a carefully balanced plant-food to help Nature produce hardy, virile plant-life. Only the highest grade tested ingredients are used.

You will find this Fertilizer entirely suited for lawns, pot plants, shrubbery, roses, and, in fact, anywhere throughout the garden.
Prices (by express only)
10 lbs. (enough for 200 sq. ft.)........................ $\$ 100$
25 lbs. (enough for 500 sq. ft.). ....................... . . 200
100 lbs. (enough for 2,000 sq. ft.) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600

## White Clover

A small quantity only of White Clover is included in our grass seed mixture; in fact, enough only to help thicken the sod. Some gardeners prefer more Clover in their lawns, and to these we offer this select quality Clover seed, the best we can get. 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 80 cts., 5 lbs. $\$ 3.75$.

## Shaker Lawn Grass

Shaker Lawn Grass, sold with our Shaker, is the result of years of Grass Seed development.
It is a mixture of the world's finest Grasses mixed in the right proportions to give a lastingly satisfactory lawn.

Shaker Lawn Grass is mixed from two formulas, one for sunny or slightly shaded locations, called the General Purpose Mixture; the other for dense shade and called For Shaded Places. In ordering, kindly state which you desire.

## Prices

2 lbs. (enough for 400 sq. ft.)........................ $\$ 120$
5 lbs. (enough for $1,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft.)
275
10 lbs. (enough for 2,000 sq. ft.). ...................... . 500
100 Ibs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4500

## Garden Helps

Humus. Especially good for lightening and improving the soil where the plants or shrubs are to be planted; also used as a top dressing for lawns. In bags, 100 lbs . $\$ 2,500 \mathrm{Ibs}$. $\$ 7.50,1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. $\$ 14,2,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. $\$ 24$; loose, 1,000 lbs. $\$ 10,2,000$ Ibs. $\$ 18$.

## Special prices on carload lots in bulk

Shaker Fertilizer Food. We have made up a fertilizer that can be used with success on any kind of plants or flowers. It is suitable for new lawns or top dressing old ones. Shipped by express only. 10 lbs . $\$ 1,25 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 2$, 100 Ibs. $\$ 6$.
Tufa Rock. A coarse porous limestone rock used extensively for rockery work. Light and easy to handle. 100 Ibs. \$4.50, $500 \mathrm{Ibs} . \$ 15,1,000 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 24,2,000 \mathrm{Ibs} . \$ 36$.

Carload lots shipped direct. Price on application

## Terms

For terms on nursery stock see page 24 .
AII orders are delivered free within a radius of 20 miles of Rutherford, New Jersey.

Plazits or bulbs shipped by Parcel Post or Express are guaranteed to reach you in satisfactory condition.

Most of our orders for plants and bulbs are shipped by Express, but small orders can travel sa fely by Parcel Post. If orders are to be shipped by Parcel Post, an additional charge is made to cover special packing and postage charges.

The following table gives the additional cost to be added to the value of each order:

Five per cent additional to the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia.
Ten per cent additional to the following states: Georgia,

Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Twenty per cent additional to the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

When ordering, kindly remit by Money Order or Check. If cash is sent, be sure to have the Ietter registered. We cannot be held responsible for loss of currency in the mail.

Charge accounts will not be opened unless a satisfactory reference is sent with the order.

Correspondence, to reccive prompt attention, should be written on a separate sheet from the order.
The prices quoted cancel all previous offers and prices.


Even very small places can be made cbarming; bere is a backyard garden of moderate size made beautiful by well-chosen and well-cared-for Sbrubs, Perennials, and Lawn.

## 1927

## SPRING PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Perennials

LaNTS
Evergreens Roses
Order early and plant early
JULIUS ROEHRS CO.

## Established 1870

RUTHER FORD, N. J.

