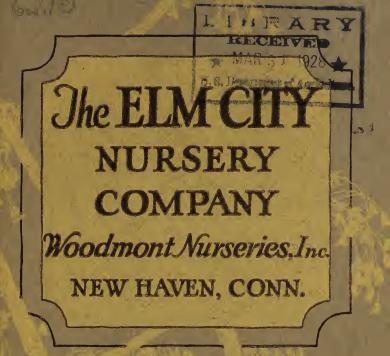
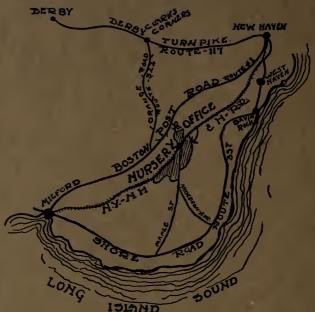
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How to Reach Our Woodmont Office and Nurseries

Our office and sales grounds are located at the Nurseries near the Woodmont Railroad Station.

To reach the office by automobile from New Haven follow the Shore Road (Route 337), pass Savin Rock to Oyster River; then take the first road to the right (Anderson Avenue), and follow the white arrow-signs to the office.

From Milford follow the Shore Road (Route 337) to Woodmont Borough Line, then turn left on Maple Street and follow the signs to the office.

From Derby and Naugatuck Valley points, follow Derby Avenue (Route 117) to Clarks Corners; then turn right on Orange Road (Route 322) through Orange Center to the Boston Post Road (Milford Turnpike); turn left, following the Post Road to the first road to the right (fair in dry weather); follow white aroun simulation to the right (fair in dry weather); follow white arrow-signs to the office.

If traveling by trolley, take the Bridgeport or New Haven trolley lines to Anderson Avenue, Woodmont. If visitors coming by trolley will notify us of the time of arrival at Anderson Avenue, we will be glad to meet them.

THE ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY

Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.

Office and Sales Ground at Nurseries near Woodmont Railroad Station

New Haven, Connecticut

P. O. Box 1588

New Haven and Milford Telephones

A Word to the Friends of The Elm City Nursery Company

PREPARING a new catalogue is a real pleasure, for it means that we can greet our friends and customers who live many miles from New Haven, as well as those who are our near-by neighbors.

Through these catalogue pages, we take the nursery to you. We present some of the new plants that have come into use during the past few years; we remind you of the familiar trees and shrubs that adorn New England's grounds and gardens; and we wish to place the experience and facilities of our entire organization at your service.

Every year we test many new plants. Not all will be listed in the catalogue. Should you be interested in plants that are not listed, please write us—we may have them in limited quantities, provided they are hardy in New England.

The nursery business is crowded into a few weeks in spring—stock must be dug, packed and shipped without needless delay. Therefore, we will appreciate receiving your orders as early in the season as possible, so that we may give you prompt service.

The map on the second cover shows how to reach the nursery and office. We shall be glad to greet you any day except Sunday, and a guide through the grounds will be at your service.

Landscape Department

Experience and knowledge of trees and plants are demanded if a landscape development (small or large) is to be a success. We offer a practical service in planning and planting, whether the work involves a small home or a large estate.

Simple suggestions for home grounds are made without charge to intending purchasers, but where landscape problems require special visits, plans, specifications, and so on, a reasonable charge must be made consistent with the services rendered.

"Hardy New England grown—best by test"

THE ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY

Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.

Office and Sales Ground at Nurseries near Woodmont Railroad Station New Haven, Connecticut

P. O. Box 1588

New Haven and Milford Telephones

All trees, shrubs and plants (with the exception of a few varieties), in this catalogue are listed according to Standardized Plant Names. If you have any difficulty in finding varieties under this new listing, please telephone or write us; we shall be glad to assist you.



Evergreen Foundation Planting

Evergreens

All evergreen trees and evergreen shrubs are dug with balls of earth and wrapped in burlap (technically known as B&B). In planting it is usually desirable to remove the burlap, although in some cases the strings may be cut, the burlap rolled back and dropped in the hole immediately under the roots. The burlap will soon decay.

Abies · Fir

Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir. Native of our northern woods. Rich, dark green foliage; becomes open and	
straggling at maturity. Each 2 to 3 feet\$2 00	10
	\$17.50
A. concolor. White Fir. A stately, dignified Fir with sage-	
green foliage. Valuable as a lawn specimen or for	
border planting.	
18 to 24 inches	30 00
2 to 3 feet	45 00
$3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ feet.} \dots 7 50$	70 00
ARBORVITAE. See Thuja.	
BIOTA. See Thuja.	
CEDAR, RED. See Juniperus.	
CHAMAECYPARIS. See Retinospora.	
CYPRESS, JAPAN. See Retinospora.	

DOUGLAS FIR. See Pseudotsuga.

FIR. See Abies.

HEMLOCK. See Tsuga.

Juniperus · Juniper

Juniperus chinensis globosa. Globe Chinese Jur	niper.
Very low-growing, with ascending branches;	rich
green foliage. Valuable for rockery.	
18 to 24-inch spread	5 00 47 50
2 to 21/2-foot spread	7 50 70 00



Juniperus pfitzeriana is a graceful evergreen for foundation or specimen planting

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. A grace-				
ful Juniper with light olive-green foliage; branches				
grow horizontally from the stem, forming a low, broad	Eac	ch	10)
pyramid at maturity. 18 to 24-inch spread	54	00	\$37	
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot spread	5	00	47	50
21/2 to 3-foot spread			57	50
J. communis. Common Juniper. A low, spreading native				
variety, which is at home in sandy or gravelly soil.				
18 to 24 inches J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Slender, pillar-like	2	50	22	50
J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Slender, pillar-like				
habit; blue-green branchlets.				
18 to 24 inches J. communis depressa plumosa. A new variety, of low	2 (00	17	50
J. communis depressa plumosa. A new variety, of low				
spreading habit. Summer foliage is a light blue-green				
which turns to a deep purple in the late fall.	~			
12 to 15-inch spread	2	50	22	
15 to 18-inch spread	3	00	27	50
J. communis suecica. Swedish Juniper. Compact, up-				
right form, with light green foliage.	2	50	22	50
18 to 24 inches J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. Compact-grow-	2	50	22	50
J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. Compact-grow-				
ing, pyramidal form; blue-green foliage. 12 to 15 inches	2	00	17	50
15 to 18 inches			$\frac{1}{22}$	
J. japonica aurea. Golden Japanese Juniper. Low-grow-	4	.0	44	50
ing; spreading branches; golden yellow in early spring.				
15 to 18 inches.	3	00	27	50
J. procumbens. Trailing Juniper. Low shrub with spread-	3	00	27	20
ing branches, closely covering the ground; rich silvery				
gray foliage. Valuable for rockery or terrrace slope.				
18 to 24-inch spread	3	50	32	50
2 to 2½-foot spread	5	00	45	00
J. sabina. Savin. A low spreading variety; foliage very				
dense and of a very pleasing dark green.				
15 to 18 inches J. sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix Savin. A beautiful,	2	00	17	50
J. sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix Savin. A beautiful,				
low-spreading variety; soft gray-green foliage. Useful				
for foreground planting or rockery.	~	-		-
12 to 15 inches	2	50	22	50
J. virginiana. Red Cedar. Our native Red Cedar is the				
best of the tall, pyramidal-growing evergreens for				
planting in the eastern United States. Inquire for special prices on collected specimens.				
2 to 3 feet.	2	00	15	00
3 to 4 feet		00	27	50
4 to 5 feet.		00		50
	1	00	-1/	50



Norway Spruce (Picea excelsa)

Juniperus virginiana cannarti. Cannart Red Cedar. Simi- lar in appearance to the Red Cedar, but with rich	
green foliage. Each	10
3 to 4 feet\$5 00	\$47 50
4 to 5 feet	55 00
J. virginiana glauca. Silver Red Cedar. Tall, slender habit; silvery blue foliage, similar in shade to Colo- rado blue spruce.	
2 to 3 feet	47 50
J. virginiana schotti. Schott Red Cedar. Compact form with upright branchlets; bright pea-green foliage.	
3 to 4 feet	47 50
4 to 5 feet	62 50

Picea · Spruce

Picea canadensis (alba). White Spruce. Compact, up- right grower, forming a broad pyramid at maturity; foliage light green with slight bluish tinge.				
18 to 24 inches. 2 to 3 feet.			14 22	00 50
P. engelmanni. Engelmanni Spruce. Resembles the Colorado Spruce in outline but has softer needles.				
2 to 3 feet			37 70	
P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. A vigorous, quick-growing tree that adapts itself to adverse conditions. Valu- able for windbreaks and for the tall border plantings among pines.				
18 to 24 inches. 2 to 3 feet.			12 17	
P. koyamai. Koyamai Spruce. Native of Japan, intro- duced into this country in 1915 and has proved to be hardy in New England. Leaves light green, with slender branches.				
18 to 24 inches. 2 to 3 feet.			17 22	
P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. Symmetrical; leaves light green. Valuable for border.	_			-0
18 to 24 inches			27	
2 to 3 feet.	4	00	37 55	

Picea pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. Rich blue	
foliage; very hardy. Valuable as a specimen. Each	10
18 to 24 inches\$5 00	\$47 50
2 to 3 feet	70 00
3 to 4 feet	
P. pungens kosteri. Koster Blue Spruce. The most beau-	
tiful of the Blue Spruces; rich silvery blue foliage.	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet	
3 to 4 feet	

Pinus · Pine

	nus austriaca. See Pinus nigra.				
Ρ.	banksiana. Jack Pine. Fast-growing Pine of irregular				
	outline. Will thrive in gravelly and sandy locations,				
	where other trees could not live. 2 to 3 feet	1	50	12	
	3 to 4 feet cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. Slow-growing; compact	2	00	17	50
Р.	cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. Slow-growing; compact				
	habit; foliage resembling the White Pine somewhat,				
_	but the needles are shorter. 2 to 3 feet	6	00		
Р.	densifiora. Japanese Red Pine. Rapid grower; soft,				
	light green foliage. Valuable for windbreak.	-			
	18 to 24 inches	2	00	17	
-	2 to 3 feet koraiensis. Korean Pine. Compact habit, forming	2	50	22	50
Р.	koraiensis. Korean Pine. Compact habit, forming	-	70	~ ~	
	dense pyramid; light green foliage. 2 to 3 feet	3	50	32	
-	3 to 4 feet montana mughus. <i>Mugho Pine</i> . A low, spreading Pine;	4	50	42	50
Р.	montana mughus. Mugho Pine. A low, spreading Pine;				
	very dwarf; dark green needles.	2		~~	-
	12 to 15-inch spread			22 27	50
-	15 to 18-inch spread	3	00	27	50
Р.	nigra. Austrian Pine. A compact, symmetrical, sturdy				
	Pine; rich, glossy green needles.	2	00	4-7	-io
	18 to 24 inches			17	
n	2 to 3 feet parviflora. Japanese White Pine. Slow-growing Pine	3	00	27	50
Р.	parvinora. Japanese white Pine. Slow-growing Pine				
	with horizontal branches; picturesque outline.	2	50	32	50
	2 to 3 feet		50 50	32 42	
n	3 to 4 feet	4	50	44	15
Р.					
	with softer foliage. Valuable for screen planting. 18 to 24 inches	1	25	10	00
				10	00
ъ	6 to 8 feet strobus. White Pine. The tall stately Pine so often	12	00		
r.	met within our New England woods; beautiful, with				
	its long, soft, bluish-green needles.				
	2 to 3 feet.	2	00	17	50
	2 to 4 feet	ã	00	27	
D	3 to 4 feet sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Upright, rapid-growing Pine	5	00	21	50
T •	for tall border or screen plantings.				
	2 to 3 feet.	2	50	22	50
	3 to 4 feet.	3	50	32	
Ds	eudotsuga douglasi. Douglas Fir. Resembling the	Ŭ	20		20
	spruce in outline, but with beautiful soft foliage,				
	varying in color from deep green to silvery blue.				
	18 to 24 inches.	2	00	17	50
	2 to 3 feet	- 3	00	27	50
	2 to 3 feet			37	

Retinospora · Cypress

Retinospora filifera. Thread Cypress. One of the most				
graceful Retinosporas; medium height; pendulous,				
dark green, thread-like branches.				
18 to 24 inches	3	00	27 50	
2 to 2½ feet	3	50	32 50	
R. filifera aurea. Golden Thread Cypress. Dwarfer habit				
than the preceding; bright golden foliage.				
15 to 18-inch spread	4	00	37 50	
18 to 24-inch spread	5	00	47 50	
R. obtusa. Hinoki Cypress. Upright, graceful habit; soft				
frond-like foliage which remains dark green.				
15 to 18 inches	2	00	17 50	1
18 to 24 inches	2	50	22 50	
2 to 3 feet	4	00		



Evergreens in variety are indispensable for grouping around the house

Retinospora pisifera. Sawara Cypress. Tall, pyramidal			
form; slender, graceful branches; light green foliage. Ea	ch	10)
2 to 3 feet		\$32	
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet}$.	50	42	
	50	42	50
R. pisifera argentea. Silver Sawara Cypress. Compact	00		
habit; silver-tipped foliage. 15 to 18 inches 3	00	27	
18 to 24 inches		32	
	50	42	50
R. pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress. Similar to the			
above in form; rich golden leaves.			
18 to 24 inches	50	22	50
2 to 3 feet	50	32	
	50		50
R. plumosa. Plume Cypress. The plume-like foliage is of	50	42	50
K. plumosa. Flume Cypress. The plume-like lonage is of	00	17	50
a soft green color. 15 to 18 inches 2			
	50	22	
= 00 2/2 10000000000000000000000000000000	50	32	
	50	42	50
R. plumosa argentea. Silvertip Cypress. Dwarf habit;			
compact; white-tipped feathery foliage.			
12 to 15 inches	50	22	50
15 to 18 inches		32	
18 to 24 inches	50		50
D plumage europe Colden Diume Cutages Safe pluma	50	42	50
R. plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Soft, plume-	00	17	50
	00		
	50	22	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet.} 3$	50	32	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet	50	42	50
R. squarrosa veitchi . <i>Moss Cypress</i> . A beautiful variety with soft, graceful foliage of silvery blue.			
15 to 18 inches	50	22	50
	00	27	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet.} \dots 5$	00	47	50
Sciadopitys verticillata. Umbrella Pine. A rare Japanese			
evergreen; compact growth, forming a narrow pyramid.			
18 to 24 inches	00		
5 to 6-foot specimens			
*	00		
SPRUCE See Picea.			

Taxus · Yew

Taxus baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. Low, spreading growth, with graceful drooping branches.	
Valuable for foreground planting. Each	10
15 to 18-inch spread\$3 00	
T. canadensis. Canada Yew. Dwarf spreading Yew,	027 50
seldom growing more than 2 feet in height. The rich	
green foliage assumes a bronze tinge in winter.	
Thrives well in dense shade.	
	17 50
12 to 15-inch spread	17 50
T. cuspidata (spreading form). Spreading Japanese Yew.	
Broad and spreading in habit; foliage a rich dark green	
throughout the entire year. Will thrive well in shady	
locations. Very hardy.	
15 to 18-inch spread 3 00	
18 to 24-inch spread 5 00	47 50
21/2 to 3-foot spread	
T. cuspidata capitata. Upright Japanese Yew. This type	
is of upright growth, with deep green foliage. Valu-	
able for hedges or formal work.	
18 to 24 inches	27 50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet.} 5 00$	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet	
3 to 4 feet	
4 to 5 feet	
T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew. A	
rare and beautiful evergreen of low and spreading	
habit. Rich, dark green leaves throughout the year.	
	32 50
12 to 15-inch spread	
15 to 18-inch spread	42 50
18 to 24-inch spread	57 50

Thuja · Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. Erect habit and rapid growth makes this a popular evergreen for general planting. Endures shearing and is easy to				
transplant. 18 to 24 inches. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet.	2		12 17 32	50
 4 to 5 feet T. occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. Spiral or Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Spiral-like form with beautiful dark green, crested foliage. 	4	50	42	
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 3½ feet. T. occidentalis ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ.	3 4	00 00	27 37	
Compact pyramid, with foliage resembling Retin- ospora plumosa. 15 to 18 inches. 18 to 24 inches.			17 22	
T. occidentalis globosa. American Globe Arborvitæ. Foliage bright green, growing naturally round or globe shape. 12 to 15 inches.			17	50
 15 to 18 inches. T. occidentalis hoveyi. Hovey Arborvitæ. Slow-growing, compact and conical, with light green foliage. 			22	50
15 to 18 inches. 18 to 24 inches. T. occidentalis pyramidalis. American Pyramidal Arbor-			17 22	
vitæ. Tall, columnar evergreen, useful in formal effects, retaining its bright green color throughout the winter.	2	00	07	-0
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. T. occidentalis reidi. <i>Reid Arborvitæ</i> . Broad and bushy, forming compact globes with rich green foliage.			27 37	
 15 to 18 inches. T. occidentalis rosenthali. Rosenthal Arborvitæ. Columnar form; very compact. Useful in formal plantings. 	2	00	17	50
18 to 24 inches.	3	00 50	27	

Evergreens

Thuja occidentalis wareana. Ware or Siberian Arbor-	
vitæ. Compact habit; dense foliage of dark grayish	
green color. Each	10
18 to 24 inches\$2 50	\$22 50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet.} 3 50$	32 50
T. orientalis. Oriental Arborvitæ. Tall and slender, form-	
ing a broad pyramid at maturity; rich green leaves	
which turn to a rich bronzy brown in the fall.	
2 to 3 feet	22 50
T. orientalis aurea nana. Berckmans Golden Arborvitæ.	
Globe-shaped, with golden tipped, frond-like foliage.	20.50
12 to 15 inches 3 50	32 50

Tsuga · Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis. American or Canada Hemlock. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Naturally open and drooping in growth, but very dense when pruned.				
18 to 24 inches.	2	50	22	50
2 to 3 feet			25	00
3 to 4 feet			35	00
4 to 5 feet		00		
T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. Somewhat richer in				
appearance than the American Hemlock and of more				
compact growth.	-		~-	
18 to 24 inches		00	27	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet.}$			37	
3 to 4 feet	6	00	57	50
T. diversifolia. Japanese Hemlock. Graceful, spreading				
branches; rich green, glossy foliage.				
18 to 24 inches	4	00	37	
2 to 2½ feet	5	00	47	50
UMBRELLA PINE. See Sciadopitys.				
VEW. See Taxus.				



Canada Hemlock is useful for screens, hedges, or specimens



Andromeda floribunda

Evergreen Shrubs

The great beauty of evergreen shrubs makes them most valuable for gardening purposes; shade enduring and extremely hardy. Rhododendron and Mountain Laurel grow more satisfactorily when planted in rather heavy masses.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. Graceful evergreen shrub with small glossy leaves and beautiful small white flowers, blushed with pink. 12 to 15 inches		eh 50	10 \$12	ס גו 50
ANDROMEDA floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. A native plant of distinct characteristics. Its rich ever- green foliage and abundance of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers, makes it most effective when grouped with other broadleaved evergreens.				
 to 18 inches. japonica. Japanese Andromeda. A native of Japan, resembling the above in most characteristics, but having a richer and glossier foliage. 	3	50	32	50
12 to 15 inches	2	50	20	00
 A. hinodegiri. Hinodegiri Azalea. Deep green foliage, turning a rich, bronze-green in autumn; flowers a brilliant crimson. 	2	50	22	50
12 to 15 inches	3	CO	27	50
throughout the winter. 6 to 8 inches, from 6-inch pots		75	6	00

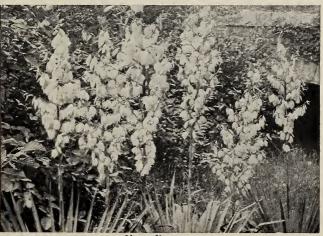


Foundation planting of Rhododendrons

DAPHNE cneorum. Rose Daphne. Low-growing tufts,		
with attractive foliage and producing terminal		
clusters of clear pink flowers in June. 6 to 8 inches	Each	10 \$6 50
10 to 12 inches.	1 25	\$0 90
EUONYMUS patens. Spreading Euonymus. Vigorous		
grower, forming a broad shrub; leaves persistent until late winter. Ornamental fruits.		
12 to 15 inches.	75	6 00
E. radicans. Winter Creeper. Rich, deep green foliage.	35	3 00
 9 to 12 inches. E. radicans argenteo-marginatus. Silveredge Winter Creeper. Similar to preceding, with exception of foliage. 		5 00
9 to 12 inches.	35	3 00
E. radicans minimus. Baby Winter Creeper. Has tiny evergreen leaves and a dainty trailing habit. Fine	02	5 00
for rockery. From 3-inch pots	50	3 50
E. radicans vegetus. Big-leaf Winter Creeper. Resembles	50	5 90
Radicans, except more erect and branching habit, and larger leaf. Excellent plant for foreground to rhododendrons.		
9 to 12 inches.	50	3 50
12 to 15 inches	75	6 00
HOLLY GRAPE. See Mahonia.		
KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. Well known throughout all New England, where it is indigenous. Blooming earlier than Rbododendron maximum, it can be used either in connection with it or in indi-		
vidual masses.	2 50	22 50
18 to 24 inches LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe. A low-	2 50	22 50
growing evergreen shrub, producing tresses of androm-		
eda-like flowers. The foliage is a rich green during		
the summer months, turning to a bronze with the		
approach of winter.	a	47 50
15 to 18 inches 18 to 24 inches		$ \begin{array}{r} 17 50 \\ 22 50 \end{array} $
MAHONIA aquifolium. Oregon Holly Grape. Handsome,		
broad, holly-like leaves; yellow flowers in May. 18 to 24 inches	2 00	17 50
MOUNTAIN LAUREL. See Kalmia.		
MYRTLE. See Vinca.		

MYRTLE. See Vinca.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Pachysandra. A		
low, evergreen cover-plant, with rich, dark green foli-		
age. Valuable for planting among evergreens or as a		
cover where grass will not grow. From 3-inch pots\$15 per 100\$	Each	10
	50 25	\$2 00
PERIWINKLE. See Vinca.		
PIERIS. See Andromeda.		
RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododen-		
dron. Dwarf, compact habit; small dainty green		
dron. Dwarf, compact habit; small dainty green leaves; flowers of a pale rose-pink, borne in great		
profusion. 15 to 18 inches	3 50	32 50
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. This is one of		
our finest broadleaf evergreens. Flowers are a bright		
rose-purple, borne in large clusters at the end of the	2 00	17 50
branches. 12 to 15 inches.	2 00	17 50
18 to 24 inches.	3 00 4 00	27 50 37 50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	5 00	47 50
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet.}$	6 00	47 50
R. maximum. Rose Bay Rhododendron. Our native Rho-	0 00	
dodendron is by far the most extensively planted of		
all broad-leaved evergreens. Large mass plantings of		
these make a most brilliant effect, not only during the		
blossoming period, with their white and pink clusters,		
but wonderful foliage effects during summer and		
winter. Will grow under extreme, dense shade and is		
very hardy. 18 to 24 inches\$200 per 100	2 50	22 50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet} \dots \text{ $$250 per 100} \dots$	3 00	27 50
$2\frac{10}{2}\frac{2}{2}$ to 3 feet.	3 50	32 50
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet.}$	4 00	37 50
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet	6 00	
R. minus. Piedmont Rhododendron. Compact habit,		
rarely over six feet high. Small rosy-pink flowers.		
18 to 24 inches. VINCA minor. Common Periwinkle. One of the best	3 50	32 50
VINCA minor. Common Periwinkle. One of the best		
evergreen plants for covering the ground, forming a		
dark green carpet.	25	2 00
Field-grown\$12 per 100 V. minor alba. White Common Periwinkle. A variety of	2)	2 00
the above with white flowers. From 3-inch pots	35	3 00
WINTER CREEPER. See Euonymus.		
YUCCA filamentosa. Common Yucca. Tropical-like foli- age 2 to 3 feet long. Lily-like flowers in July, on tall		
stems. Valuable for sandy, rocky soils.		
2-year plants.	50	4 00
- 5	20	



Yucca filamentosa



Oaks are among the best trees for street planting

Deciduous Trees

Many of our deciduous trees—notably Japanese Maples, Dogwoods, the Beeches, Magnolias, and other varieties—are shipped balled and burlapped. In most instances this is indicated in the price-list as B&B.

Acer · Maple

Ac	er dasycarpum. Silver Maple. A rapid-growing Maple of spreading habit; foliage silvery underneath. Valu-			
		T	1/	•
		Lach	1(
	8 to 10 feet\$2		\$17	
	10 to 12 feet	3 00	25	00
А.	dasycarpum wieri. Wier Maple. A strong grower with			
	pendulous branches and fern-like foliage. Valuable		. –	
	as a specimen. 6 to 8 feet			50
	8 to 10 feet	2 50	22	50
Α.	ginnala. Amur Maple. Graceful, shrub-like tree, with			
	handsome foliage turning bright red in autumn.			
	Valuable for screen or tall border.			
1	2 to 3 feet	75	6	00
Α.	2 to 3 feet. palmatum. Green-leaf Japanese Maple. A graceful,			
	shrubby grower; foliage beautifully tinted in spring			
	and very brilliant in the fall.			
	18 to 24 inches	2 00	17	50
	6 to 8 feet		75	00
Α.	palmatum atropurpureum. Blood-leaf Japanese Maple.			
	A red-leaved variety of the preceding. Popular lawn			
	specimen. 12 to 18 inches.	3 00		
		1 00 I		
Δ	palmatum rubrum dissectum. Red Thread-leaf Japa-			
л.	nese Maple. The color of the foliage is similar to the			
	preceding, but the leaves are so deeply divided that it			
	rivals the most delicate fern in its gracefulness.			
		5 00		
	18 to 24 inches.	00		
н.	platanoides. Norway Maple. One of the best trees for			
	street planting. Rapid grower; develops into a broad,			
	symmetrical specimen.	2 00	27	E'O.
	8 to 10 feet		27	90
	10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam	4 00		
	14 to 16 feet. 3 to 4-inch diam15	00		

 Acer platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple. Same habit of growth as the Norway Maple, but the un- folding leaves are a rich amber-red. 8 to 10 feet. A. rubrum. Red Maple. Scarlet flowers in early spring. 	Eac 53	ch 50	10	
 A. rubrum. Red Maple. Scarlet flowers in early spring. Foliage changes to gorgeous tints of scarlet, crimson, and orange in autumn. Thrives best in moist ground. 8 to 10 feet, 1¼-inch diam. 10 to 12 feet, 1¼-inch diam. A. saccharum. Sugar Maple. Excellent street or lawn tree; upright, compact habit; foliage assumes brilliant tinte in autumn. Avoid planting on wet ground. 	2	50 50	and a second	
8 to 10 feet, 1¼-inch diam 12 to 14 feet, 2-inch diam	26		\$22	50
 ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. Horse-chestnut. Large, symmetrical tree, with upright spikes of white flowers in May. 5 to 6 feet. 		00	17	50
AMYGDALUS rubroplena. Double Red-flowering Peach. Shrub-like tree, bearing an abundance of double red flowers in May. 3 to 4 feet.			9	00
BEECH. See Fagus.				
BETULA alba pendula. European Weeping Birch. A graceful, drooping tree with finely cut foliage and white bark.				
 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 7 feet. B. papyrifera. Cance Birch. The largest growing of the Birch family, with creamy white bark. A native of the extreme North, and, in many respects, the best of 	23	50 50	20 30	
the white-barked varieties. 6 to 8 feet BIRCH. See Betula.	2	00	17	50
BUTTERNUT. See Juglans.				
CATALPA bungei. Umbrella Catalpa. Globe-shaped				
	2	00 50	17 20	50 00
 neads. 1-year heads, 5-foot stems. 2-year heads, 5-foot stems. C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. Hardy, quick-growing tree with large leaves. Sweet-scented white flowers in June. 6 to 8 feet. 	1	00	9	00
8 to 10 feet	1	50	12	50
CERCIS canadensis. American Redbud. Of medium growth, with heart-shaped foliage and attractive pink blossoms in early spring.				
2 to 3 feet	1	00 50	7 12	50 50
CHERRY. See Prunus.				
CORNUS florida. Flowering Dogwood. Our native White Dogwood is without a rival among small orna- mental trees, with beautiful white flowers in spring and red fruit in fall. It is unexcelled for use as a speci-				
men, group, or for planting in the shrubbery border. 2 to 3 feet.	1	75 00 50	9	00 00 50
 5 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet, B&B. 6 to 8 feet, B&B. 8 to 10 feet, B&B. C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Variety, except a little slower grower. Flowers of deep rosy pink. Especially 	2 3 4	00 00 00	17 27 37	50 50 50
C. horida rubra. Rea-howering Dogwood. Similar in habit to the white-flowering variety, except a little slower grower. Flowers of deep rosy pink. Especially desirable when grouped with the white variety for				
contrast of color. 18 to 24 inches, B&B. 2 to 3 feet, B&B.	2 3	00	17 27 37	50 50
3 to 4 feet, B&B	4	00	37	50



Flowers of the White-flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida)

Cornus kousa. Kousa Dogwood. Similar in habit to our native Dogwood. White flowers in June.Each \$3 505 to 6 feet, B&B\$3 508 to 10 feet, B&B6 0010 to 12 feet, B&B7 50	10 \$32 50 57 50 72 50
CRABAPPLE. See Malus.	
CRATAEGUS coccinea. Thicket Hawthorn. A native variety with white blooms in May and large scarlet fruit in the fall. 6 to 8 feet, B&B	35.00
C.oxacyanthasplendens. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. A form of the English Hawthorn with clusters of scarlet flowers.	0,5 0,0
4 to 5 feet. 2 00 5 to 6 feet. 2 50	17 50

DOGWOOD. See Cornus.

ELM. See Ulmus.

Fagus · Beech

Fagus americana. American Beech. Our native Beech.	
Somewhat slow grower, but in time reaching magnifi-	
cent size. Smooth gray bark and dark shiny leaves	
make it distinctive, in summer and winter.	
	0 9 00
18 to 24 inches. 100	
5 to 6 feet, B&B 5 0)
F. sylvatica. European Beech. Compact-growing tree of	
fine shape and holding the leaves until late winter.	
6 to 8 feet, B&B 7 5	h
8 to 10 feet, B&B	J
F. sylvatica heterophylla. Fern-leaf Beech. A shrub-like	
form having deeply cut foliage.	
8 to 10 feet, B&B	0
FLOWERING CHERRIES. See Prunus.	
FLOWERING PLUM. See Prunus.	
GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. A Japanese tree of	
pyramidal habit; rapid grower and hardy.	07 50
8. to 10 feet, 1¼-inch diam 3 00) 27 50
12 to 14 feet 21 Junch diam 7 00) 65 00

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Common Honey Locust. Vigor- ous tree with wide-spreading branches. Each 5 to 6 feet	10 \$12 50 17 50
HONEY LOCUST. See Gleditsia.	
HORSE-CHESTNUT. See Æsculus.	
JAPAN MAPLES. See Acer palmatum.	
JUDAS TREE. See Cercis.	
JUGLANS cinerea. Butternut. Native; grayish bark. 6 to 8 feet. 2 50 J. nigra. Black Walnut. A handsome, spreading tree, bearing delicious nuts.	20 00
6 to 8 feet	
LARCH. See Larix; also Pseudolarix.	
LARIX leptolepis. Japanese Larch. The most rapid grow- er of all the Larches. Soft, bluish green, needle-like foliage in spring, turning to warm yellow in fall. 5 to 6 feet, B&B	32 50
LINDEN. See Tilia.	
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. Very rapid- growing tree, bearing yellowish green flowers. 6 to 8 feet	
MAGNOLIA kobus. Kobus Magnolia. A beautiful and fragrant Magnolia from Japan; makes a handsome tree.	
treet. 2 to 3 feet, B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 feet, B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 feet, B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 feet, B&B. 6 00	22 50 32 50 47 50

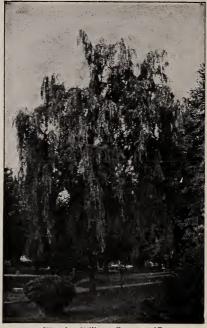
MAIDENHAIR TREE. See Ginkgo.

Malus · Flowering Crab

Malus atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab. Wide-spreading

tree with a profusion of re		lowers.
3 to 4 feet		
4 to 5 feet		
5 to 6 feet		
M. floribunda. Japan-		the second second second
ese Flowering		
Crab. One of the best of the Flower-		A DECEMBER OF A
		The second second
ing Crabs; bright pink flower-buds,		
opening white.		
Small yellow fruit		A LAD AL
in autumn. Each	10	
3 to 4 feet\$1 50	\$12 50	P. S. Antonio I.
4 to 5 feet 2 50	20 00	
5 to 6 feet 3 00	25 00	
M. ioensis plena. Bech-		A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
tel Crab. Fragrant,		Constant of the second s
large, double flow-		
ers of a delicate		THE STORE STORES
pink color.		
18 to 24 inches 1 00	9 00	The second se
$2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ feet.} \dots 1 50$	12 50	
M.niedwetzkyana.		And the second
Red-vein Crab.		ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER
An interesting, up-		
right-growing va-		
riety, with red flowers, branches,		
leaves and fruit.		The second s
3 to 4 feet	12 50	and the second second
4 to 5 feet	20 00	Malus floribunda (Flowering Crab)
	20 00	maras nonsulida (i lowering Clab)

Write us for suggestions for rearranging present plantings or new developments



Weeping_Willow. See page 17

Malus parkmani. Parkman Crab. Broad and spreading form with bright rose semi-double flowers.	Ea	ch	10)
form with bright rose semi-double flowers. 2 to 3 feet.	\$1	25	\$10	00
M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. Upright habit,				
bearing an abundance of small pink flowers.	1	50	12	50
3 to 4 feet			$\frac{12}{20}$	
			25	
5 to 6 feet. M. spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. Upright habit	5	00		
with spreading branches. Large, fragrant, pink, semi-				
double flowers.				
3 to 4 feet				50
4 to 5 feet	2	50	20	00
MAPLE. See Acer.				
MORUS alba pendula. Weeping Mulberry. Commonly				
called the Umbrella-shaped Mulberry.				
2-year heads. M. alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry. Rapid growth and	3	50		
M. alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry. Rapid growth and				
beautiful foliage. Large, black edible fruit.	4	70	15	00
6 to 8 feet	T	15	15	00
MOUNTAIN-ASH. See Sorbus.				
MULBERRY. See Morus.				
NYSSA sylvatica. Tupelo. A large tree with angular branches and small, glossy leaves which turn brilliant				
red in early autumn.				
2 to 3 feet, from pots	1	75		
OAK. See Quercus.				
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sourwood. One of the most				
ornamental shrub-like trees in cultivation. Foliage a				
rich glossy green, turning to brilliant crimson in the				
fall. An abundance of blooms, resembling lily-of-the-				
valley, in July.		~~	~	~~
18 to 24 inches, B&B	1	00 50	9	

PEACH, DOUBLE-FLOWERING. See Amygdalus. PLUMS. See Prunus. POPLAR. See Populus. POPULUS eugenei. Carolina Poplar. Rapid-growing tree. Should only be used as fillers. Each 8 to 10 feet. 8 to 10 feet. 1 50 P. nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. A favorite tree where striking pyramidal masses of foliage are required. 50 Valuable for tall screens. 71 10 .\$1 25 . 1 50 \$10 00 12 50 6 to 8 feet. 75 8 to 10 feet. 1 00 PRUNUS pissardi. Purple-leaf Plum. An ornamental 6 00 8 00 variety with deep purple foliage. 3 to 4 feet. P. subhirtella. Higan Cherry. The small, single, light pink flowers are produced in abundance in early April. Under favorable conditions will reach a size of 10 to 12 feet high. 2 to 3 feet. D. subhirtella pendula. Jabanese Weeping Cherry. Pro-1 50 12 50 ... 2 00 17 50 P. subhirtella pendula. Japanese Weeping Cherry. Producing an abundance of delicate pink flowers.

Quercus · Oak

Quercus alba. White Oak. One of America's most noble	
trees.	
5 to 6 feet	27 50
Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. A symmetrical tree; deeply	
cut leaves turn a vivid scarlet in autumn.	
6 to 8 feet	
O. palustris. Pin Oak. The Pin Oak is by far the most	
used of all native Oaks. Graceful form; glossy deeply	
pinnated foliage. Splendid for lawn or street.	
8 to 10 feet, 1 ¹ / ₄ -inch diam	22 50
14 to 16 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diam	
14 to 16 feet, 3-inch diam	
Q. rubra. Common Red Oak. A spreading symmetrical	
tree with deep green leaves turning to red in fall.	
6 to 8 feet	22 50
8 to 10 feet, 1 ¹ / ₄ -inch 'diam 3 00	27 50
14 to 16 feet, 2-inch diam 7 50	
REDBUD. See Cercis.	
SALISBURIA. See Ginkgo.	
SALISDURIA. See GIIRgo.	

Salix · Willow

Salix babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow. The well-			
known Weeping Willow.			
6 to 8 feet	1	50	12 50
8 to 10 feet			17 50
S. mutabilis. Dwarf Pussy Willow. Low-growing shrub			
Willow, with extra-large silver "pussies." Dwarf			
enough habit to be used in average border planting.			
2 to 3 feet		75	6 00
3 to 4 feet	1	00	8 00
S. pentandra. Laurel Willow. Broad, shiny green leaves.			
Tree erect and somewhat spreading.			
6 to 8 feet	1	50	12 50
S. sieboldiana. Siebold Willow. A very graceful, slender-			
branched, shrub-like Willow, with sage-green foliage			
and small "pussies."			
6 to 8 feet	1	50	12 50
S. vitellina. Golden Willow. The bark is bright yellow in			
winter, giving a pleasing effect.			
6 to 8 feet.	1	50	12 50
8 to 10 feet.			17 50
S. vitellina pendula. Weeping Golden Willow. A most	-	00	1, 20
beautiful weeping Golden-bark Willow.			
8 to 10 feet.	2	00	17 50
10 to 12 feet.			27 50
10 10 12 1000	5	00	2, 50

SORBUS aucuparia. European Mountain-ash. Large clusters of bright red berries in the fall. 5 to 6 feet. 6 to 8 feet. 8 to 10 feet.	2	50 00	10 \$12 50 17 50 22 50
SOURWOOD. See Oxydendrum.			
THORNS. See Cratægus.			
TILIA platyphyllos. Big-leaf European Linden. Compact, pyramidal habit; large, dark green foliage; valuable for lawn or avenue planting. 6 to 8 feet.	2	00	17 50
TULIP TREE. See Liriodendron.			
TUPELO. See Nyssa.			
ULMUS americana. American Elm. The queen of our native trees; long-lived and reaching majestic pro- portions. One of the best Elms for avenue planting. 8 to 10 feet		00	17 50
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam. U. pumila. Dwarf Asiatic Elm. Small tree or shrub, with slightly drooping branches; foliage dark green.	ž	00	27 50
 3 to 4 feet. U. moline. Upright in habit; foliage like the common Elm; especially valuable for street planting. 		75	6 00
8 to 10 feet WALNUT. See Juglans. WILLOW. See Salix.	2	50	



American Elm



Foundation Planting of Shrubs

Deciduous Shrubs

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum. Aralia. Rapid-grow-				
ing; graceful habit; dark green foliage. Valuable for				
shady places.	Ead	h	10	0
2 to 3 feet	50	50	\$4	00
3 to 4 feet			5	00
ALMOND. See Prunus.				
ALTHEA. See Hibiscus.				
AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadblow. White				
flowers in early May, followed by red fruit.				
2 to 3 feet		75	6	00
ARALIA. See Acanthopanax.				
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. A native shrub				
of medium size. Much planted for its attractive				
white flowers and abundant clusters of red fruit in				
autumn. 2 to 3 feet		50	4	00
3 to 4 feet.		75	6	00
ARROWWOOD. See Viburnum dentatum.			-	
AZALEA calendulacea. Flame Azalea. Brilliant shades of				
yellow to orange; flowers in May.				
18 to 24 inches, B&B	2	FO	22	EO
$2 + 21/f_{rest} = P \otimes P$	2	50	32	
2 to 2 ¹ / ₂ feet, B&B A. canescens. <i>Piedmont Azalea</i> . Deep pink flowers and	С	50	52	50
quite fragrant.				
19 to 24 inches Dep	2	00	17	50
18 to 24 inches, B&B A. kaempferi. Torch Azalea. The foliage remains on all	2	00	17	90
winter in sheltered locations. Flowers vary from light				
pink to rose.				
12 to 15 inches, B&B	2	00	27	50
A. mollis. Chinese Azalea. Bushy habit; flowers yellow to	Э	00	21	50
deep rose.	2	50	22	50
12 to 15 inches, B&B A. nudiflora. <i>Pinxter Bloom</i> . Our native Honeysuckle.	2	50	22	50
A. Inumora. Finiter Bloom. Our native Honeysuckle.				
Deep pink flowers in May.	2	00	17	50
18 to 24 inches, B&B 2 to 216 feet B&B	2	50	$\frac{1}{22}$	



Buddleia. See page 21

Azalea vaseyi. <i>Pink-shell Azalea</i> . Graceful shrub, bearing shell-pink blooms in May. Foliage rich red in autumn. 12 to 15 inches, B&B			10 \$27	
15 to 18 inches, B&B	3	50	4-11	20
 A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. Fragrant white flowers in July. Useful for moist grounds. 18 to 24 inches, B&B. 			22	50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, B&B			27	50
A. yodogawa. Yodogawa Azalea. Double, deep lilac flowers in early May. One of the earliest Azaleas to bloom.				
18 to 24 inches, B&B	3	50		
BARBERRY. See Berberis.				
BAYBERRY. See Myrica.				
BENZOIN æstivale. Spice-bush. Small yellow flowers in				
early spring; bright red berries in fall.				
2 to 3 feet.		75	6	00
			Ŭ	00
BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. For hedges, group plantings, and specimens, this is the most popu- lar plant in America. Will thrive in shady places. In autumn the foliage turns to brilliant shades of crimson and bronze, and holds the color until well into the winter. Bright scarlet berries add color all winter. When in doubt, plant Japanese Barberry.				
12 to 18 inches\$15 per 100		30		00
18 to 24 inches\$20 per 100		40	2	50
B. thunbergi minor. Box Barberry. Box Barberry is quite dwarf, rarely more than a foot high. The foliage re- sembles Berberis thunbergi, but is much smaller. In spring and summer the foliage is deep green, but as cool weather comes on in the fall, changes to crimson, like the ordinary type of Barberry. The plants can be sheared or allowed to grow naturally—in either instance they are dainty and effective. Box Barberry is fully as hardy as the other varieties and has suc- cessfully withstood the severe climates of the north- ort lake arging and Canada.				

⁶ to 8 inches, 2-year.....\$25 per 100, \$225 per 1,000...

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea. Red-leaf Japanese Bar- berry. Similar in habit to the popular green-leaved Japanese Barberry, but the foliage of this new variety is a rich, bronzy red which remains throughout the summer and in the fall changes to the rich shades of the popular Barberry. Should be planted in a sunny location.	Each	10
1-year plants		\$6 50
BLUEBERRY. See Vaccinium.		
BOX BARBERRY. See Berberis thunbergi minor.		
BUDDLEIA davidi magnifica. Oxeye Butterfly Bush. Long spikes of lilac-blue flowers from midsummer until late. 2-year plants	50	4 00
BUTTERFLY BUSH. See Buddleia.	50	1 00
BUTTON BUSH. See Cephalanthus.		
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Common Sweet Shrub. Fra-		
grant, chocolate-colored blooms. 18 to 24 inches.	50	3 50
CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea Tree. A hardy, upright-growing shrub with small, compound foliage, and bearing a profusion of yellow pea-shaped flowers that are very attractive among the small foliage.	50	4.00
2 to 3 feet.	50	4 00
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Common Button Bush. Large clusters of white, ball-shaped flowers in July; prefers moist location.		
18 to 24 inches.	35	3 00
CHERRY. See Prunus tomentosum.		
CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe Tree. Tall- growing shrub with fringe-like white flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet.	1 50 1 75	$12 50 \\ 15 00$
CHOKEBERRY. See Aronia.	1 75	15 00
CLETHRA alnifolia. Summersweet. Fragrant white flowers in midsummer. Valuable for moist places. 18 to 24 inches.	35	3 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
CORAL BERRY. See Symphoricarpos vulgaris.		
CORNUS alba. Tatarian Dogwood. The branches are bright coral-red. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet	60	5 00
 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. Upright habit, white flowers in clusters, followed by white berries in fall. 18 to 24 inches 	25	2.00
18 to 24 inches	35 50	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array} $
18 to 24 inches 2 to 3 feet C. stolonifera lutea. Golden-twig Dogwood. A striking		
variety with yellow twigs. 2 to 3 feet 3 to 4 feet	50 60	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$
COTONEASTER dielsiana. Diels Cotoneaster. Hand- some shrub; slender, spreading branches; attractive		
12 to 18 inches, from 6-inch pots	1 25	
 C. foveolata. Upright habit; rich, green foliage, turning to yellow in fall; abundance of black fruit. 12 to 18 inches, from 6-inch pots 	1 25	
C. horizontalis. See Evergreen Shrubs.		
CRANBERRY BUSH. See Viburnum opulus.		
CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Quince. Medium-grow- ing shrub; green glossy foliage; scarlet blooms in early spring.		
 18 to 24 inches. C. japonica umbilicata. Navel Flowering Quince. Similar habit to preceding, but with rose-colored flowers. 18 to 24 inches. 	75	6 00
habit to preceding, but with rose-colored flowers. 18 to 24 inches.	75	6 00



Deutzia lemoinei

Deutzia

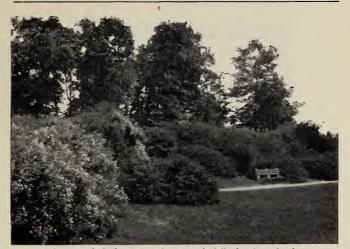
Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia. Dwarf shrub of grace- ful habit, with single white flowers in May.	Ea	ch	10	
15 to 18 inches. D. lemoinei. <i>Lemoine Deutzia</i> . Medium grower of up- right habit; long spikes of white flowers.	\$ U	15	20	00
18 to 24 inches 2 to 3 feet		50 75		00 00
D. scabra plena. Double Rose Deutzia. Tall grower, double pink flowers.		50	Л	00
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. White Deutzia. Tall,		60		00
graceful shrub with double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.		50	4	00
3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet.		60 90	5	00 00
DIRCA palustris. Leatherwood. Compact shrub with tough, fibrous bark; abundance of small yellowish flowers in early spring.				
18 to 24 inches			12 17	50 50
DOGWOOD. See Cornus.				
ELDER. See Sambucus.				
ELÆAGNUS angustifolia. Russian Olive. A beautiful ornamental shrub with handsome foliage of silvery hue; white, fragrant flowers and yellow fruit.				
2 to 3 feet.		75	6	00

2 to 3 feet	Eaci 50 5	h 50 : 75	10 \$4 6) 00 00
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Euonymus. A vigorous, strong-growing shrub with corky, winged branches. The rich, dark green leaves turn to a deep crimson in the fall. 2 to 3 feet)0 50		00 50
EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Common Pearl Bush. A tall, rapid-growing shrub, covered in early summer with white star-like flowers. 2 to 3 feet.		75	6	00
FORSYTHIA intermedia. Border Forsythia. Hybrid garden form and extremely free blooming. One of the best.		-0		00
 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. F. intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia. A strong growing variety with very large golden-yellow flowers completely covering the branches. 		50 50 90	5	00 00 00
 to 3 feet. feet. f. suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. A wealth of slender, vine-like branches and golden bell-like blossoms. 		75 90		00 00
 vine-like branches and golden bell-like blossoms. 2 to 3 feet. F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune Forsythia. More upright, vigorous growth than Suspensa. 	-	50	4	00
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. FRINGE TREE. See Chionanthus.		50 50		00 00
HALESIA tetraptera. Great Silver Bell. A shrub-like tree with an abundance of white, bell-shaped flowers in early spring.				
3 to 4 feet. HAMAMELIS virginiana. Common Witch-hazel. Tall, native shrub with yellow flowers in the late fall. 2 to 3 feet.)0 75		00
HIBISCUS syriacus. Shrub Althea. Old-fashioned garden shrubs, blooming in August and September. 2 to 3 feet.		50		00
3 to 4 feet. H., Comte de Haimont. Light pink. 2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet. H., Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white. 2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet. H., paeoniæflora. Rosy purple. 2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.		75	6	00
 H., paeoniæflora. Rosy purple. 2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet. HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera. 				
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Snowhill Hy- drangea. Abundance of showy white snowball-like				
flowers in July. Does well in shady places. 18 to 24 inches. 2 to 3 feet. H. paniculata grandiflora. Hydrangea Peegee. The well- known autumn-blooming variety; extra-large blos- soms, turning pink late in the fall. 2 to 3 feet.		50 7 <i>5</i>		00 00
3 to 4 feet.		75 90	6 8	00 00
HYPERICUM densifiorum. St. John's-wort. Clusters of bright yellow blooms in midsummer. Narrow, glossy green foliage.		50	4	50
18 to 24 inches		50 75	4 6	50 00

ILEX verticillata. Common Winter Berry. A deciduous		
Holly much planted for its red berries in autumn. Thrives in damp soil.	lach	10
18 to 24 inches\$) 75	\$6 00
JAPAN QUINCE. See Cydonia.		
JETBEAD. See Rhodotypos.		
KERRIA japonica florepleno. <i>Double Kerria</i> . Graceful shrub with deep green bark and yellow double blooms resembling small roses. Blooms from June to September. 2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00
LEATHERWOOD. See Dirca.		
Lieusteum Drivet		
Ligustrum · Privet		
 Ligustrum amurense. Amur Privet. An upright Privet which is hardier than California but has smaller foliage. Valuable as a hedge plant or tall screen. 18 to 24 inches	25 35 50	2 00 3 00 4 00
18 to 24 inches \$15 per 100 2 to 3 feet. \$18 per 100 3 to 4 feet. \$27 per 100 L ibota regelianum. Regel Privet. Low-spreading shrub with pendent branches. Valuable for hedge and	25 35 50	2 00 3 00 4 50
border planting. Foliage assumes rich tints in autumn. 18 to 24 inches	35 50	$\begin{smallmatrix}3&00\\4&00\end{smallmatrix}$
almost everywhere, even in the crowded city atmos- phere and at the seashore. 12 to 18 inches		1 00 1 20 1 50

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Lonicera bella albida. White Belle Honeysuckle. Tall		
shrub of graceful habit; white flowers in spring fol-		
lowed by showy red fruit by midsummer.		
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet	60	5 00
4 to 5 feet	90	8 00
L. fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. A tall, broad- spreading shrub with rich green foliage and sweet-		
scented flowers in early spring. 2 to 3 feet.	50	4 00
L. morrowi. Morrow Honeysuckle. A graceful shrub of medium height, with bluish green foliage. An abun- dance of red fruits stud the branches in early fall.	-	4 00
 2 to 3 feet. L. tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Well-known Bush Honeysuckle; white flowers in June; red fruit in early 	50	4 00
autumn.	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet	60	5 00
3 to 4 feet	00	5 00



Shrubs and shade trees make a wonderfully fine lawn border

Lonicera tatarica rosea. Rosy Tartarian Honeysuckle. Form of preceding, with pink flowers freely produced. H 2 to 3 feet		
MYRICA carolinensis. Northern Bayberry. Low, spread- ing native shrub with rich green foliage, bearing an abundance of bluish white berries, which are fre- quently used for winter decoration. 18 to 24 inches, B&B	75	6 00
PEARL BUSH. See Exochorda.		
PEA TREE. See Caragana.		
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock Orange.		
True old-fashioned sweet Syringa. The most fragrant		
of all. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet	60	5 00
P. coronarius aureus. Golden Mock Orange. Of com- pact habit; bright yellow foliage.		
12 to 18 inches.	75	6 00
P. falconeri. Star Mock Orange. A graceful shrub with arching branches covered with pure white starry flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet		
flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet. P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mock Orange. Graceful, slender	60	5 00
habit; producing an abundance of pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet	75	6 00

Philadelphus. New and Rare Varieties

Philadelphus albatre. Extremely free flowering, resemb-		
ling Virginal in this respect. The branches are quite slender, droop gracefully, and carry dense panicles of		
double, pure white flowers.		
18 to 24 inches	75	6 00
P. , Glacier. The extremely attractive and beautiful flow-		
ers are double, rich cream color, and carried in clusters		
of six or seven, giving the appearance of one enormous		
bloom. 18 to 24 inches	75	6 00
P., Manteau d'Hermine. A new pure white variety, of		
dwarf habit, with slender, drooping branches with		
sweet-scented flowers.		
18 to 24 inches	60	5 00
P., Norma. The flowers are single, very large, and pure		
white. An extremely desirable variety because of the		
freedom of bloom. 18 to 24 inches	75	6 00



Philadelphus, Virginal

Philadelphus, Virginal. This desirable Mock Orange is one				
of the best flowering shrubs introduced in recent	_			
years; vigorous growth; dark green foliage; large, fra-	Ea	ch	10 \$6	
grant, semi-double flowers. 18 to 24 inches 2 to 3 feet				00
		00	,	00
PHOTINIA villosa. Upright shrub with glossy foliage and bright red fruits in fall. 5 to 6 feet		50	12	50
PLUM. See Prunus.				
PRIVET. See Ligustrum.				
PRUNUS glandulosa. Pink-flowering Almond. Beautiful				
pink flowers in early spring.				
2 to 3 feet		75	6	00
P. tomentosa. Nanking Cherry. Tall shrub with arching				
branches, which are completely covered with delicate		70	(00
pink blossoms in early spring. 2 to 3 feet	1	75 00		00
3 to 4 feet. P. triloba. Flowering Plum. Shrub of medium size, with	T	00	9	00
double pink flowers in early spring.				
2 to 3 feet		75	6	00
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. Medium-sized				
shrub, bearing single white flowers followed by black				
berries. 18 to 24 inches		50		00
2 to 3 feet		75	6	00
RHUS cotinus. Common Smoke Tree. An old-fashioned				
shrub with purplish clusters of fine flowers.		25	10	00
3 to 4 feet. R. typhina laciniata. Shredded Sumac. Fern-like foliage	1	25	10	00
which turns a rich crimson in autumn.				
2 to 3 feet		50	4	00
ROSES, NATIVE and SPECIES. See Roses, page 53.				
RUSSIAN OLIVE. See Elæagnus angustifolia.				
SHADBLOW. See Amelanchier.				
SILVER BELL. See Halesia.				
SMOKE TREE. See Rhus cotinus.				
SNOWBALL. See Viburnum plicatum.				
SNOWBERRY. See Symphoricarpos racemosus.				
SPICE BUSH. See Benzoin.			Sec. 4	

Spiraea

Spiræa arguta. Garland Spirea. Resembles Thunbergi in		
habit, but a better flowering variety 2 to 3 feet	Each	10
2 to 3 feet\$	50 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet	75	6 00
S. bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Summer Spirea.		
A most desirable variety, having deep, red flowers.		
12 to 18 inches	40	3 00
18 to 24 inches	50	4 00
S. prunifolia plena. Double Bridal Wreath. Very erect,		
tall shrub, covered in May with small, double, white		
flowers.		< 00
2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00
S. thunbergi. Thunberg Spirea. A charming Spirea of		
graceful form and abundant white blooms. Desirable		
for its showy autumn tints.	50	4 00
18 to 24 inches	50 75	4 00 6 00
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet}$	15	0 00
S. vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. The most beautiful of		
all the Spireas, both in flower and foliage. Graceful,		
drooping habit, loaded with round clusters of white flowers.		
2 to 3 feet.	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.	60	5 00
4 to 5 feet.	90	8 00
	90	0.00
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Cut-leaf Stephanandra.		
Graceful shrub; pendent branches and delicate fern-		
like foliage.	50	4 00
18 to 24 inches	50	4 00
ST. JOHN'S-WORT. See Hypericum.		
SUMAC. See Rhus.		
SWEET SHRUB. See Calycanthus.		
SUMMERSWEET. See Clethra.		
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Common Snowberry.		
Slender shrub, bearing clusters of waxy white fruits		
late in the fall.	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet	50 60	4 00 5 00
3 to 4 feet.	00	5 00
S. vulgaris. Coral Berry. One of the best shrubs, with its		
attractive red fruits. Especially desirable for shady		
places but equally good in sunlight.	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet	50	7 00



Spiraea Van Houttei



Double Lilacs

Syringa · Lilac

Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis). Chinese Lilac. A tall growing shrub of graceful habit, with purple		
	Each	10
2 to 3 feet		\$6 00
3 to 4 feet		8 50
S. japonica. Japanese Tree Lilac. A stately tree-like shrub. Large white blossoms in July.		
2 to 3 feet	1 00	9 00
S. josikaea. Hungarian Lilac. Glossy foliage; flowers a clear blue; later blooming than the common Lilac.		
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
S persica. Persian Lilac. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches and pale lilac flowers.		
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
S. persica alba. White Persian Lilac. Graceful habit; produces an abundance of white flowers.		
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
S. villosa. Late Lilac. Late bloomer of delicate pink color. 2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. Probably the best known of all shrubs. Very effective in large groupings. Makes an excellent hedge.		
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet	1 00	7 50
S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. The old White Lilac, growing oftentimes to tree-like proportions.		
18 to 24 inches	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00

Flowering Shrubs will give color from early spring to mid-autumn. We shall be glad to advise you about varieties, where and how to use them

Hybrid Lilacs

Rapid strides have been made in the improvement of the Lilac by a number of European specialists. The trusses have been enlarged, many of them have double flowers of great size, ranging in color from white and creamy-white to soft shades of pink, blue and purple. We cannot supply any hybrid Lilacs in the larger sizes. There is nothing to be gained by waiting for larger sizes as the demand is greater

than the production.

Alphonse Lavalle. Double; panicle medium size. Flowers large and very double, reddish-purple. 2 to 3 feet, and 3 to 4 feet. Ludwig Spaeth. Single; panicle long, individual flower large, dark purplish-red. One of the best dark-colored varieties. 2 to 3 feet.

Marie Legraye. Single. Medium size trusses of pure white, very free bloomer. Of quite dwarf habit. 2 to 3 feet. Mme. Florent Stepman. Single; large panicles, pure white blooms.

2 to 3 feet.

- me. Lemoine. Double; very large trusses of creamy white flowers which are quite double. Strong upright grower. 2 to 3 feet, and 3 to 4 feet. Mme.
- Pres. Carnot. Double; compact panicles of large size. Lilac colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Pres. Grevy. Double; very large trusses. Individual florets very double, soft blue. There is no true blue but this variety is the best bluish shade. Very strong grower. 2 to 3 feet, and 3 to 4 feet. Pyramidalis. Double; rosy blue. 2 to 3 feet.

Prices on above named Lilacs, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

TAMARIX africana. African Tamarix. An unusually

attractive shrub with long feathery spikes of light	
green foliage; delicate pink flowers. Each	10
2 to 3 feet\$0 50	\$4 00
T. odessana. Odessa Tamarix. Similar to above, with silvery gray foliage and lavender flowers.	
2 to 3 feet	4 00
VACCINIUM corymbosum. High-bush Blueberry.	
Handsome pinkish white flowers; edible blue berries;	
will grow in moist or dry soils.	
2 to 3 feet	12 50
3 to 4 feet	16 00

Viburnum

Viburnum carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. A beautiful va- riety, bearing small clusters of sweet-scented white			
flowers.			
12 to 15 inches	1 50		
 12 to 15 inches . Cassinoides. Withe-rod. A native variety; cream- colored blossoms followed by most attractive fruit, ranging from pink to deep red. 			
18 to 24 inches.	50	4	00
2 to 3 feet	75	6	00
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. A vigorous grower; white flowers followed by black fruit. Does well in moist ground.			
2 to 3 feet	50	4	00
3 to 4 feet.	75		00
V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. Tall-growing shrub; silvery cut foliage. Produces an abundance of large black fruits.	15	Ű	00
2 to 3 feet	75	6	00
V. lentago. Nanny Berry. Tall-growing. The young foliage has a bronze cast, later turning to rich green.			
2 to 3 feet	50		00
3 to 4 feet	75	6	00
V. opulus. European Cranberry Bush. White, flat flowers, followed by large red fruits closely resembling cranberries.			
2 to 3 feet	50	4	00
3 to 4 feet.	75		00
V. plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Large cluster of pure white flowers in May; rich dark green foliage.	12		
2 to 3 feet	1 00		00
3 to 4 feet	1 50	12	50



Viburnum tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball)

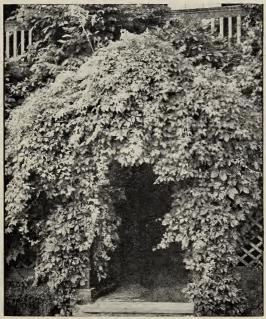
Viburnum sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum. One of the hand- somest of all shrubs, having glossy green foliage, single white flowers, and most gorgeous fruit, first turning		
yellow, then orange, red and black. Each	10	5
2 to 3 feet		00
V. tomentosum. Double-file Viburnum. Similar in habit	***	
to Plicatum but having single flowers; foliage turns		
to rich bronzy tints in autumn.		
2 to 3 feet	56	00
3 to 4 feet	0 8	00
WAYFARING TREE. See Viburnum lantana.		

Weigela

Weigela, Eva Rathke. Carmine Weigela. The most showy of all Weigelas; rather dwarf in habit. Deep		
red flowers appearing throughout the summer.		
18 to 24 inches	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
W. rosea. Pink Weigela. Moderately dwarf; flowers a		
very light pleasing pink. 2 to 3 feet	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.	60	5 00
W. rosea variegata. Variegated leaved form of the pre-	00	2 00
ceding. 2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
	15	0 00
WINTERBERRY. See Ilex.		
WITCH-HAZEL. See Hamamelis.		
WITHE-ROD. See Viburnum cassinoides.		
YELLOWROOT. See Zanthorhiza.		
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Yellowroot. Dwarf shrub useful for ground-cover and undergrowth. Thrives		
either in sun or shade.	40	3 00
8 to 12 inches	40	3 00

Vines

ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Rapid-growing vine with dark green foliage. Valuable for arbors. Each	10
18 to 24 inches	\$8 50 32 50
AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A dainty vine for	52 50
the arbor with shiny, five-lobed leaves.	6 00
2 to 3 feet	10 00
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia engelmanni. Engelmann	
Creeper. Similar to Virginia Creeper, but with smaller leaves. Will cling to walls. 2 to 3 feet 35	3 00
A. tricuspidata. Boston Ivy; Japanese Creeper. The most	
popular vine for climbing and clinging to walls. 2-year	4 50
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A vigorous	
and rapid-growing vine with large, light green leaves. 2-year	12 50
BIGNONIA radicans. Trumpet Creeper. Desirable vine	
with brilliant red, trumpet-like flowers. 2-year 50	4 00
BITTERSWEET. See Celastrus. BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis tricuspidata.	
CELASTRUS orbiculatus. Oriental Bittersweet. Bril-	
liant red fruit in autumn. 2 to 3 feet	3 50
C. scandens. American Bittersweet. Rapid-growing; orange-yellow fruit. Valuable for covering stone	
walls and slopes. 2 to 3 feet	3 50
CLEMATIS crispa. Curly Clematis. An old-fashioned	
garden favorite, producing rather long, individual flowers of various shades of blue. 2-year	6 00
C. Hybrids. Large-flowering Clematis. Henry, White; Jackmani, Purple; Mme. Edouard André, Wine-red;	
Ramona, Lavender. 2-year	8 50



Ampelopsis quinquefolia

V	1	n	е	S

Clematis paniculata. Sweet Autumn Clematis. Handsome	4.0
foliage; abundance of pure white flowers in August. Each	10 © 4 00
2-year	
6-vear B&B 2 00	18 50
6-year, B&B	10 50
vine with bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red.	
2-year	4 50
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. See Aristolochia.	
ENGLISH IVY. See Hedera helix.	
FLEECE VINE. See Polygonum.	
HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Useful, evergreen climbing	
vine for shady places.	
18 to 24 inches, from 4-inch pots	6 00
HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera.	
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. A vine	
little known but of unusual merit, having well-defined	
Hydrangea blossoms and rich, glossy leaves.	
3-inch pot plants 1 50	
JAPANESE CREEPER. See Ampelopsis tricuspidata.	
JAPAN IVY. See Ampelopsis tricuspidata.	
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall Japanese Honey-	
suckle. Dark green foliage; fragrant yellow and white	
flowers. Valuable for dense screen on lattice, or as a	
ground-cover under trees.	
2 to 3 feet	3 00
LYCIUM chinense. Chinese Matrimony Vine. Hardy,	
vigorous plant suitable for embankments.	
2 to 3 feet	4 00
MATRIMONY VINE. See Lycium.	
POLYGONUM auberti. China Fleece-vine. One of the	
most desirable flowering climbers, producing through	
summer and fall, great sprays of white flowers.	9.00
2-year 1 00	9 00
TECOMA. See Bignonia.	
TRUMPET CREEPER. See Bignonia.	
VIRGINIA CREEPER. See Ampelopsis quinquefolia.	
WISTERIA multijuga. Long-cluster Wisteria. A Japa-	
nese species with long racemes of purple flowers.	
2 to 3 feet 1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet	12 50
W. sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. The common purple	
Wisteria with the short, compact blooms.	9 00
18 to 24 inches, grafted	2 00
ous grower than preceding; white blooms.	
18 to 24 inches, grafted 1 00	9 00



Chinese Wisteria



Herbaceous Perennials

Most varieties of hardy plants are thoroughly at home in New England. In spite of the sharp winters, the roots need little, if any pro-tection, although a little mulch of leaves or straw is always of benefit. Hardy Perennials give more genuine satisfaction, because of the freedom of growth and charm of color, than almost anything else in the whole plant kingdom.

- ACHILLEA ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Sneezewort. A new variety with double white flowers; good for cutting. 1 to 2 ft. June to Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- ACONITUM autumnale. Autumn Monkshood. A tall variety with dark blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. A. fischeri. Azure Monkshood. A dwarf variety, 1½ feet high, with pale blue flowers. Valuable for planting in semi-shade. Sept., Oct. 35 cts.
- each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100. . napellus. Aconite. Large, dark blue flowers in a raceme. July,
- A. napellus. Aconite. August. 3 to 4 ft.
- **ÆGOPODIUM** podograria variegatum. Silveredge Goutweed. Splen-did for covering the ground under trees and high shrubs; rapid grow-ing; variegated foliage. 1 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- ALTHÆA rosea. Hollyhock. The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite and should be planted more extensively. Double Pink, Red, White, and Single, mixed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- ALUM-ROOT. See Heuchera americana.
- ALYSSUM saxatile. Goldentuft. A fine little plant for the rock garden or as a foreground plant in the border; yellow blooms. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Dropmore Bugloss. An effective plant with pretty gentian-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft.
- ANTHEMIS tinctoria kelwayi. Kelway Camomile. Finely cut foliage; golden yellow blooms produced all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Long-spurred Hybrid Columbines

- AQUILEGIA cærulea. Colorado Columbine. As a cut-flower, the Long-A vulgaris hybrids. Various shades from light pink to dark marcon.
 A vulgaris invea. Manstead White Columbine. Pure white flowers.

- ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. Adapted for rock gardens and borders. Pure white flowers. 6 to 8 in. April, May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- ARTEMISIA vulgaris lactiflora. White Mugwort. A tall-growing plant with fine-cut foliage and fragrant white flowers. 4 ft. Aug., Sept.
- ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. A native plant with bright orange flowers. 2 ft. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$22 per 100.
- ASTERS, HYBRID. Hardy Asters. Every garden should have a few of these plants. They bloom when other flowers are scarce and are very
- good for massing. Sept., Oct. A., Climax. One of the best in cultivation. Large, lavender-blue flowers with golden yellow centers. 4 to 5 ft.
- , Glen Eyrie. A very effective variety, bearing large mauve-pink flowers. 6 to 7 ft. A ...
- flowers. 6 to 7 ft.
 A., Mauve Cushion. A distinct species, forming a circular, cushion-like plant 2½ feet across, rarely exceeding 9 inches in height. The flowers of delicate mauve, with silvery white reflection, measure over 1¼ inches in diameter. The blooms are at their best in early November.
 A., Mrs. F. W. Rayner. Large, rosy crimson flowers. 4 ft.
 Aster novæ-angliæ. New England Aster. Large purple flowers with yellow centers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
 A. subcæruleus. India Aster. Large, bluish violet flowers 3 inches across. 10 to 12 in. June, July. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
 A. tataricus. Tatarian Aster. An excellent hardy Aster for the perennial border. Flowers blue or purplish. 3 to 5 ft. Oct. 25 cts. each, \$2

- border. Flowers blue or purplish. 3 to 5 ft. Oct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

- ASTILBE chinensis. Chinese Astilbe. Large heads of silvery pink flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
 A. arendsi Hybrids. The following varieties of hardy hybrid Astilbes will thrive in any good, rich soil, if given plenty of water during the growing season. Flowers freely produced on showy panicles. June, July.
- A., Juno. Violet-rose plumes; strong, upright growth. A., Kriemhilde. Salmon-rose. Very good variety. A., Peach Blossom. Light pink flowers. Good spikes. A., Rose Pearl. Shell-pink; pyramidal trusses.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BALLOON FLOWER. See Platycodon.

BEEBALM. See Monarda.

BELLFLOWER. See Campanula carpatica.

BETONY. See Stachys.

BLEEDINGHEART. See Dicentra.

- BOCCONIA cordata. *Plume Poppy*. Beautiful in foliage and flower, and adapted for planting in the shrubbery borders. Flowers creamy white, in terminal panicles. 6 to 8 ft. July, Aug.
- BOLTONIA asteroides. While Boltonia. Pure white, aster-like flowers produced in great profusion; fine for cutting. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. B. latisquama. Violet Boltonia. A form of the above with pinkish lavender flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

BUSH CLOVER. See Lespedeza.

BUTTERCUP. See Ranunculus.

BUTTERFLY WEED. See Asclepias.

CAMOMILE. See Anthemis.

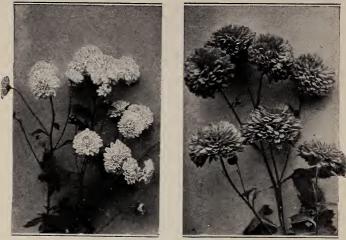
CAMPANULA carpatica. Carpathian Bellflower. A dwarf variety, growing 8 inches high, with clear blue flowers on erect stems. As an edging plant, for the hardy border or rock garden, it is unsurpassed. C. carpatica alba. White Carpathian Bellflower. A pure white form of

- the preceding. Danesblood.
- Dense clusters of funnel-shaped, violet-C. glomerata. blue flowers. 18 in. June to Aug. C. glomerata superba. Showy Cluster Bellflower. More compact than
- the above variety, with large clusters of deepest blue flowers.



Spiraea (Astilbe) japonica

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted



Hardy Chrysanthemums

Campanula persicifolia. Peach-leaf Bellflower. Blue, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower-spike. 3 ft. June, July.
C. persicifolia alba. White Peach-leaf Bellflower. White form of above.

CAMPION. See Lychnis.

CANDYTUFT. See Iberis.

CARDINAL FLOWER. See Lobelia.

CAT-TAIL GAYFEATHER. See Liatris.

CENTRANTHUS ruber. Jupiter's Beard. Desirable variety for rock garden or border. Handsome deep red flowers.

- CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Silvery foliage, with white, satiny flowers. Fine for rockery. 8 in. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
 CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY. When all other flowers in the garden have been browned by the frost, the Hardy Chrysanthemums burst forth in a profusion of bloom and color. They grow best when planted in a sheltered location, in a light sandy loam where the water does not stand. Mulch plants during the winter.
 C., Alice Howell. Orange-yellow. Bloom Sept. 25 to Oct. 5.
 C., Autumn Glow. Large; red. Oct. 20 to 30.
 C., Brown Bessie. (Pompon.) Reddish bronze. Oct. 15 to 20.
 C., Framefield. Purest white; very early. Sept. 15 to 20.
 C., Harvest Moon. (Pompon.) Pure golden yellow. Oct. 10 to 20.
 C., Maduse. Terra-cotta-bronze. Oct. 15 to 20.
 C., Maduse. Terra-cotta-bronze. Oct. 15 to 20.
 C., Mormandie. Cream-white, yellow center; early. Sept. 20 to 30.
 C., Skibo. (Pompon.) White. Oct. 1 to 10.
 C., Skibo. (Pompon.) Yollow, with eddish bronze. Oct. 1 to 10.
 C., Skibo. (Pompon.) Yhow, When eddish bronze. Oct. 1 to 10.

C. maximum hybridum. Shasta Daisy. Pure white, daisy-like flowers 4 inches in diameter. 1 to 2 ft. June to Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.

CONEFLOWER. See Echinacea.

CLEMATIS davidiana. Flowers are tubular in form and a delicate lavender-blue in color; quite sweetly scented. Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-valley. A popular favorite. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

- CORAL BELLS. See Heuchera.
- CORAL LILY. See Lilium tenuifolium.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Lance Coreopsis. One of the best golden yellow flowers for the garden. Excellent for cut-flowers. 2 to 3 ft. June to Oct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
C. verticillata. Thread-leaf Coreopsis. Rich golden yellow flowers; cut foliage. 2 ft. July to Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

DAY LILY. See Hemerocallis.

- DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. Our best blue flowers for cutting, and should be planted freely. Thrives in well-fertilized soil. should be planted freely. Th D. belladonna. Light sky-blue. D. bellamosa. Dark blue.

- D. chinense. Slender Larkspur. A very pretty variety, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles.
 D., Gold Medal Hybrids. Large flowers on spikes 2 feet and over long, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue. 5 to 6 ft.
- **DIANTHUS allwoodi.** Hardy Pinks. A new addition to our list of hardy garden plants. They are almost as large as the carnation and very fragrant. 35 cts. each, S3 for 10, S25 per 100. D., Harold. Pure white; large; double.
- D., Jean. White, with crimson center; double. D., Robert. Old rose, with light maroon center.
- D. barbatus. Sweet-william. The old-fashioned Sweet-william should not be forgotten for the garden. It is hard to find anything that will surpass it. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
 D. chinensis heddewigi. Heddewig Pink. Very large flowers of brilliant colors, from pure white to rich crimson; some are laced or striped. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
 D. deltoides, Brilliant. Maiden Pink. A beautiful little plant with preserve law prove between the plant of the preserve law prove between the plant with preserve law prove the plant with plant with preserve law prove between the plant with plant with plant with plant between the plant with preserve law prove plant plant with preserve law prove the plant with preserve law prove the plant with preserve law prove plant plant plant with preserve law prove the plant with preserve law prove the plant with preserve law prove the plant with plant plant
- narrow leaves and bearing a profusion of small crimson-red flowers during June and July. A most striking rock-plant.
- D. grenadin. Large flowers on stems 12 to 15 inches long. Three shades: pink, white and yellow. 12 to 18 in. May, June.



Dianthus allwoodi

Dianthus plumarius. Grass Pinks. Large fragrant flowers on long stems. Very good for rockeries. 1½ ft. June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



DICENTRA eximia. Fringed Bleeding-heart. A dwarf-growing variety with beautiful finely cut foliage and short racemes of purplish red flowers. 1½ ft. All summer. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

- D. spectabilis. Bleeding-heart. An old-fashioned favorite. Prefers semi-shade and plenty of moisture. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- **DICTAMNUS albus.** *Gas Plant.* The most satisfactory hardy plant in cultivation. It has rich green foliage and curious white flowers. 2 to 3 ft. June. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.
- D. albus ruber. Purple Gas Plant. A pink form of the preceding. 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.
- DIGITALIS purpurea. Common Foxglove.
 An old-fashioned border plant; purple flowers with spotted throats. 3 to 5 ft. June, July. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
 D. purpurea alba. Common White Foxglove. White form of above. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10
- dotted with crimson or chocolate. We offer them in mixture. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- DORONICUM magnificum. Sunflower Leopard-bane. Large, bright yellow flowers in early spring; valuable for cutting. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ECHINACEA purpurea. Coneflower. Crimson-purple flower with a dark cone in the center. Good for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July to Sept.

EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. Mistflower. A pretty plant with light blue flowers similar to ageratum. 1 to 1½ ft. Aug. till frost.

Flowering Spurge. Bears masses of small, Valuable for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July, Aug. EUPHORBIA corollata. pretty white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

FALSE DRAGONHEAD. See Physostegia.

FIL1PENDULA hexapetala fl.-pl. Double Dropwort. Beautiful fern-like foliage. Double white flowers. 2 to 3 ft. May, June.

FLAX. See Linum.

Giant Shirley Digitalis

- FLOWERING SPURGE. See Euphorbia.
- FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis.
- FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.

FUNKIA. See Hosta.

GAILLARDIA aristata. Common Perennial Gaillardia. Showiest of

 hardy perennials, producing yellow flowers, splashed with red. Blooms the entire season, from June. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
 G., Portola. This new variety is of compact, upright habit. Very large flowers of rich coppery scarlet, tipped with golden yellow. 35 cts. each, \$22 cs. \$3 for 10.

G. ., Golden Gleam. A new variety offered for the first time. Large flowers of a pleasing clear yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

GAS PLANT. See Dictamnus.

GLOBE FLOWER. See Trollius.

GOLDEN TUFT. See Alyssum.

GOUT WEED. See Ægopodium.

GRASS PINK. See Dianthus plumarius.

GREEK VALERIAN. See Polemonium.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. An excellent plant for the hardy border or rockery. The small, minute flowers, if cut and dried,

will keep indefinitely.
G., Bristol Fairy. (New.) White; very double; continuous bloomer. A decided improvement over the old-fashioned variety. \$1.50 each.

ELENIUM autumnale. Common Sneezeweed. Desirable border plant with golden yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. HELENIUM autumnale.

*2 for 10.
** autumnale rubrum. Red Sneezeweed. A splendid new variety; deep ox-blood-red, changing to terra-cotta. 5 to 6 ft. Sept.
** Riverton Beauty. Rich, lemon-yellow with large, dark center. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
** Riverton Gem. A new variety; terra-cotta changing to wallflower-red. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Hemerocallis · Day Lily

All of the varieties of Hemerocallis are perfectly hardy and may readily be naturalized along streams or in moist places. The blooming period is from May to August.

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Dr. Regel. Orange-yellow. Flava. Lemon Day Lily. Clear lemon-yellow. Fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Coppery orange. Fulva kwanso. Double Tawny Day Lily. Rich orange-red. Luteola. Golden Day Lily. Bright golden yellow. Middendorffi. Amur Day Lily. Golden yellow. Thunbergi. Japanese Day Lily. Lemon-yellow.

HEUCHERA americana. American Alum-root. A native plant with mottled foliage and bright pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft. July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

35 107 10.
B. brizoides. Pink Bells. New. It has the same foliage as Heuchera sanguinea, but the color is not as brilliant, though it produces many more flowers. 18 in. June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
H. sanguinea. Coral Bells. Small coral-red flowers produced in loose clusters. 1½ ft. July to Oct. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HIBISCUS HYBRID, Red Marvel. Red Rose Mallow. Large flowers in shades of crimson and pink. 3 to 5 ft. Aug., Sept.

HOLLYHOCK. See Althæa.

HOSTA lancifolia undulata. Variegated Wavy-leaf Plantain Lily. Leaves variegated white and green. H. plantaginea grandifiora. White Plantain Lily. Flowers purest white.

IBERIS gibraltarica. Gibraltar Candytuft. Large, delicate lilac flowers. Should be protected.

I. sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. A very desirable dwarf plant with evergreen foliage and masses of white flowers. 8 to 10 in. April, May.

Iris germanica · German Iris

The Iris is one of the finest of our hardy plants, with orchid-like flowers ranging in color from white through mauve to deep blue and purple. Not particular as to soil or location, except they want sunshine a part of the day.

RATINGS. The figures given after each variety are the ratings given by the American Iris Society in 1921. 9.5 is almost perfect; 9.0 very fine, 8.0 very good; 7.0 good. Note the uniform high rating of the following:

In the descriptions, S is used to signify standards, or the erect petals; F, falls, or the drooping petals.

Choice New Introductions

Ambassadeur. (Vilmorin, 1921.) 9.4. S. smoky lavender; F. velvety purple-maroon. A regal flower. One of the best of the newer varieties. 40 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.
Cecil Minturn. (Farr, 1922.) S. and F. a soft shade of cattleya-rose, with broad petals, gracefully waved and crinkled. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.



German Iris

CHOICE NEW INTRODUCTIONS OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

Lent A. Williamson. (Williamson, 1918.) 9.6. S. campanula-blue-violet; F. rich royal purple. Rated in 1922 by American Iris Society as the finest Iris in the world. 40 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.
Lord of June. (Yeld, 1911.) 9.1. S. pale lavender-blue; F. deep aniline-blue. A magnificent variety. 40 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.
Mme. Chobaut. (Dennis, 1916.) 8.5. S. and F. a rich Prussian-red, with faint brown veins on a pale chalcedony ground. 36 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

\$6.50 for 10.
Mme. Gaudichau. (Millet, 1914.)
9.3. S. and F. rich, deep purple; undoubtedly the largest and finest of this shade. 42 in. \$1.50 each.
Queen Caterina. (Sturtevant, 1918.)
9.0. S. and F. a beautiful uniform shade of clear orchid-purple. 40 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.
Shekinah. (Sturtevant, 1918.)
8.8. S. and F. pale yellow, deepening to amber at base of petals.
36 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

General List of German Iris

30 cts. each, \$2 for 10 of one variety

Archeveque. (Vilmorin, 1911.) 8.3. S. and F. deep velvety purple. 24 in. Caprice. (Vilmorin, 1904.) 7.5. S. rosy red; F. deeper rosy red. 24 in. Flavescens. 7.0. S. and F. a pale lemon-yellow. 20 in. Florentina alba. 7.6. S. and F. white, slightly tinged lavender; very

early. 24 in.

Iris King. (Goos & Koenemann, 1907.) S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow. 24 in. Jacquesiana. (Lemon, 1840.) 8.0. S. rich coppery rose; F. rich maroon.

An old variety but one of the choicest Irises. 30 in. Kochi. 7.8. S. and F. rich claret-purple; early variety. 20 in. Mme. Chereau. (Lemon, 1844.) 7.4. S. and F. pale blue, margin

penciled darker blue. Pallida dalmatica. (True.) 8.8. S. clear lavender-blue; F. clear lavender.

Pailina daimatica. (1702.) 8.6. S. clear lavender-blue; F. clear lavender. A superb variety. 40 in.
Quaker Lady. (Farr, 1909.) 8.4. S. smoky lavender, with yellow shadings at base; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold. 36 in.
Queen of May. 7.4. S. and F. a clear rosy lavender. 26 in.
Rhein Nixe. (Goos & Koenemann, 1910.) 8.4. S. pure white; F. violet-blue, with a white edge. 28 in.

Sherwin-Wright. (Kohankie, 1915.) 7.6. S. and F. bright golden yellow. 24 in.



Japanese Iris (Iris Kaempferi)

Iris Kaempferi · Japanese Iris

50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

Gekka-no-nami. Double; midseason to late; finely formed flower;

Gekka-no-nami. Double; midseason to late; finely formed flower; medium size; white.
Kumo-no-wye. Double; large; splendid form; velvety royal-blue.
Manadzuru. Single; midseason; dark maroon on opening, shading to royal purple, with slight royal blue lines at base.
Pyramid. Deep blue, suffused royal purple; light blue at base; six petals.
Taiheiraku. Midseason; rich maroon-purple; six petals.
Tsuru-no-kegoromo. Single; midseason; large; white, with faint yellow lines at base.

lines at base.

Other Irises

- Iris cristata. Crested Iris. A dwarf native species with handsome blue flowers. Short green foliage. 4 to 6 in. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
 I. ochroleuca. Yellow-band Iris. A most desirable variety with pale yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft. June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
 I. orientalis. A beautiful Iris of the most vivid velvety deep blue, of medium size and blooming with great freedom. 2 to 3 ft.
 I. pseudacorus. Yellow Flag Iris. The common Yellow Flag. Robust grower; flowers of medium size, clear deep yellow. 3 to 5 ft. June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
 I. pumila. Blooms before Germanica: has smaller flowers. 6 to 15 in

- 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
 I. pumila. Blooms before Germanica; has smaller flowers. 6 to 15 in.
 I., Bridesmaid. White, splashed light blue.
 I. cyanea. Deep blue, white veinings.
 I. excelsa. Clear yellow.
 I. sibirica alba. White Siberian Iris. Foliage somewhat like the Japan Iris; dainty white flowers on tall stems. 2 to 3 ft.
 I. sibirica, Snow Queen. A handsome variety with beautiful pure white flowers; very free flowering. 2 ft. June.

JUPITER'S BEARD. See Centranthus.



Lupines (Lupinus)

KNIPHOFIA pfitzeriana. Bonfire Torch Lily. The ever-blooming flame flower; all season; best variety for massing. It is best to dig these plants up in the fall and store in a cool cellar. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

LATHYRUS latifolius. Perennial Pea. Large flowers, similar to the annual sweet pea. Pink and white varieties. 3 ft. June to Aug.

LAVANDULA officinalis. *True Lavender*. The true sweet lavender; needs protection in winter; blue flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LEOPARD-BANE. See Doronicum.

LESPEDEZA formosa. Purple Bush Clover. Purple flowers in Sep-tember and October. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Cattail Gayfeather. Flowers rosy-purple in dense spikes. 4 to 6 ft. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
 LILIUM candidum. Madonna Lily. Well-known fragrant garden Lily. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.
 L rande Bough Lily. One of the meet articfactory hardy Lilico for the

40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.
L regale. Royal Lily. One of the most satisfactory hardy Lilies for the garden. Flowers white slightly suffused with pink, with a pronounced canary-yellow throat. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.
L, speciosum album. The Speciosum varieties are the most satisfactory of the Japanese Lilies. Large, white flowers, with greenish band running through each petal. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.
L. superbum. American Turk's-cap Lily. Flowers are bright orange with dark spots. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.
L. tenuifolium. Coral Lily. Rich scarlet. One to twenty nodding flowers on each stem. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.
L. tigrinum splendens. Giant Tiger Lily. Large orange-red flowers spotted with bright purple.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. See Convallaria.

- LIMONIUM latifolium. Big-leaf Sea Lavender. A graceful plant for the border or rockery, with mist-like flowers. 1 to 2 ft. Aug., Sept.
- LINUM perenne. *Perennial Flax.* A very fine border or rockery plant, with graceful, glaucous foliage and large blue flowers. 18 in. June to Aug.
- LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. A very beautiful native plant often bearing 10 to 12 fiery, cardinal-red spikes to a plant. Prefers a moist location. 2 to 3 ft. July, Aug.

LOOSESTRIFE. See Lythrum.

- LUPINUS polyphyllus. Washington Lupine. Pea-shaped flowers on spikes. Should be planted in moist location. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. Blue, Pink, and White.

- LYCHNIS chalcedonica. Maltese Cross. Brilliant orange-scarlet. Fine border plant. 1 to 2 ft. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
 L. haageana. Haage Campion. Very showy, producing orange-scarlet flowers in May and June. 1 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
 L. viscaria splendens. Rose-pink Campion. Double, bright crimson flowers, resembling Scotch Pinks. 12 to 15 in. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- LYSIMACHIA nummularia. *Moneywort*. Valuable for planting under trees where grass will not grow, as it quickly forms a dense carpet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Rose Loosestrife. A strong-growing plant with long spikes of rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft. July to Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- MADONNA LILY. See Lilium candidum.
- MALLOW. See Hibiscus.
- MEADOWSWEET. See Filipendula.
- MISTFLOWER. See Eupatorium.
- MONARDA didyma superbum. Oswego Bee-balm. A very showy plant with aromatic foliage, producing bright scarlet flowers in July and August. 3 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- MONEYWORT. See Lysimachia.
- MONKSHOOD. See Aconitum.
- MOSS PHLOX. See Phlox subulata.
- MUGWORT. See Artemisia.



Lilium regale. See page 42

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted

MYOSOTIS scorpioides. True Forget-me-not. The true variety, blooming all summer. Valuable for shady or moist places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CENOTHERA fruticosa youngi. Young's Sundrops. A strong-growing plant with lemon-yellow flowers borne in profusion.

ORIENTAL POPPY. See Papaver orientale.

PAINTED LADY. See Pyrethrum.

PANSIES. Our Pansies are good, stocky, transplanted plants, and a very choice strain of assorted colors. 50 cts. per doz.

PAPAVER nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Very graceful flowers ranging from white to scarlet. 1 ft. Blooms all summer.
P. orientale. Oriental Poppy. Common variety of the Poppy. Orange-scarlet flowers with black blotches at base of each petal.

B., Apricot Queen. Large; apricot.
P., Beauty of Levermere. Crimson with black blotch.
P., Mrs. Perry. Orange-apricot; very fine.
P., Perry's White. New. Satiny white, with crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.
P., Princess Victoria Louise. Soft salmon-rose, shading to blush-rose.
P., Royal Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet: medium size: a most prolific bloomer.

P., Royal Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet; medium size; a most prolific bloomer. Any of the above Poppies, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

PEA, PERENNIAL. See Lathyrus.

PENTSTEMON torreyi. Torrey Pentstemon. Spikes of bright scarlet flowers. 4 to 5 ft. June to Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Oriental Poppies (Papaver orientale)

Peonies

The varieties here listed include most of the new introductions, to-gether with some of the old favorite sorts. The abbreviation in paren-theses, following the variety name, refers to the originator—Cr., Crousse; Kel., Kelway; Cal., Calot; Lem., Lemoine; Des., Dessert; Miel., Miellez; Ros., Rosenfield; D. & M., Dessert and Mechin; Del., Delache; Gr., Guerin. The figures immediately following the abbreviation indicate the year of introduction. The second set of figures (8.5° and so on) indicate the rating given the variety by the Amarican Pany Society. the year of introduction. The second set of figures (8.5 and so on) indicate the rating given the variety by the American Peony Society.

Albatre. (Cr., 1885.) 8.7. Large, compact white blooms, center petals faintly tinged pale lilac. 75 cts. each. Albert Crousse. (Cr., 1893.) 8.6. Tall; late; free bloomer; rose-white, flecked with crimson. 75 cts. each. Baroness Schroeder. (Kel., 1899.) 9.0. Very large, globular type; flesh-

white, fading to milk-white. \$3 each. Comte de Horace Choiseul. Late; large; full; dark rich red. 75 cts. each.

Control de Horace Choiseul. Late; large; full; dark rich red. /> cts. each.
Couronne d'Or. (Cal., 1872.) Late; large, flat, full flower; pure white. showing yellow stamens around center petals. 75 cts. each.
Duchesse de Nemours. (Cal., 1856.) 8.1. Early to midseason; large, full bloom; pure white; very free. 75 cts. each.
Edulis Superba. (Lem., 1824.) 7.6. Large, loose flower of bright mauvepink. One of the earliest to bloom. 75 cts. each.
Emil Lemoine. (Cal., 1866.) Rich red, bomb-shaped bloom; midseason.

75 cts. each. Eugenie Verdier.

- Fock, each.
 Eugenie Verdier. (Cal., 1864.) 8.6. Midseason; large, full, compact bloom; delicate hydrangea-pink; choice variety. \$1.50 each.
 Felix Crousse. (Cr., 1881.) 8.4. Large; bright red; bomb shape; midseason. 75 cts. each.
 Festiva Maxima. (Miel., 1851.) 9.3. Early; very tall; vigorous grower;
- season. 75 cts. each.
 Festiva Maxima. (Miel., 1851.) 9.3. Early; very tall; vigorous grower; very large and full blooms of pure white, center petals faintly flecked crimson. 75 cts. each.
 Karl Rosenfield. (Ros., 1908.) 8.8. Brilliant dark crimson; good form and substance. One of the best reds. \$3 each.
 Livingstone. (Cr., 1879.) 8.1. Late; free; lilac-rose, silvery sheen on ends of petals. 75 cts. each.
 Marcelle Dessert. (Des., 1899.) 8.2. Milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson. \$2 each.
 Melaine Henry. (Gr., 1840.) Midseason; very full flower of light solferino-red fading to pink. 75 cts. each.
 Mme. de Verneville. (Cr., 1885.) 7.9. Early to midseason; medium height; very free bloomer; pure white, center pale blush on opening. 50 cts. each.
 Mons. Jules Elie. (Cr., 1888.) 9.2. Midseason; very large, full blooms

Mons. Jules Elie. (Cr., 1888.) 9.2. Midseason; very large, full blooms of clear pink. \$1.50 each.
Mons. Martin Cahuzac. (Des., 1899.) 8.8. Medium-sized, semi-rose type; very dark purple-garnet; free bloomer. The darkest Peony in the trade. \$4 each.

the trade. \$4 each. Officinalis. Brilliant crimson. The common early flowering red Peony.

75 cts. each. **Rubra Triumphans.** (Del., 1854.) Midseason; large; semi-double; dark crimson. 75 cts. each. 1006.) 0.0. Elat compact, semi-rose type

Sarah Bernhardt. (Lem., 1906.) 9.0. Flat, compact, semi-rose type

Saran Bernnardt. (Lem., 1906.) 9.0. Flat, compact, semi-rose type bloom; uniform mauve-rose with silver tip; late. \$3 each.
 Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. (Cal., 1867.) 7.6. Late; very full bloom; light pink with silvery sheen. 75 cts. each.
 Suzette. (Des., 1911.) 8.0. Beautiful form and superb coloring—bengalrose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. \$2 each.

Single and Japanese Peonies

La Fiancée. Single. Early; very large; pure white. \$1 each. Lemon Queen. Single. Broad white petals; center filled with sulphury

Lefton Queen. Single. Droad winte petals, center inter inter any self-yellow stamens. \$1 each.
Mikado. Single. Late; rich crimson, showing an abundance of golden yellow stamens. One of the best single reds. \$1 each.
No. 28 (Kabata). Single. Wild-rose, edge of petals lighter, fading to lilac. Petals do not open out flat like most singles, but recurve. \$3 ea.
No. 10 (State giblib). Longresse. Guard petals opening solfering-red.

No. 10 (Sanbo-nishiki). Japanese. Guard petals opening solferino-red, fading to rosy pink at maturity; petaloides solferino-red with silver tippings; ideal Japanese form. \$3 each.
No. 42 (Oki-no-nami). Japanese: Guard petals lilac-rose, edges silver

tipped; petaloides lilac-rose, tipped with silver. \$3 each.



Single-flowered Peonies

SINGLE AND JAPANESE PEONIES, continued

No. 49 (Akashigata). Japanese. Guard petals mauve, silvery tipped; petaloides golden yellow. \$3 each.

No. 52 (Fuji-no-mine). Japanese. Guards pure white; petaloides creamy at tips and sulphury at base; very large. \$3 each. o. 59 (Hana-no-kagami). Japanese. Guards rose-mauve; petaloides

No. 59 (Hana-no-kagami). Japanese. mauve, fringed yellow; midseason to late; medium size; free; odor good. \$3 each.

Phlox

Perfectly hardy, easy to make thrive, and producing gorgeous color effects. The following list has been selected from our large collection, as comprising the cream of the distinct colors.

All Phloxes 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10 of one variety, except

where otherwise noted

Baron von Dedem. Blood-red, with salmon shadings. B. Comte. Rich satiny amaranth; very effective. Commander. New. Crimson-red with darker eye. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100. Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings and dark

red eye. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. Enchantress. New. Vivid salmon-pink with crimson eye; robust habit. Europa. Snow-white with carmine eye.

Firebrand. New. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark eye. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Frau Anton Buchner. The finest pure white; very large flowers.

Jules Sandeau. Very large flowers of pure pink. Maid Marian. A new variety with soft lavender flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Mia Ruys. Dwarf, not over 16 inches high. Large trusses of pure, waxy-white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. Mrs. Ethel Prichard. New. Large trusses of clear rose-mauve flowers.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; tall. Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. New. Soft pink without eye; large flowers on

long spikes. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. rnament. Very large, bright pink flowers.

Ornament. Very large, bright pink flowers. Pantheon. Clear, deep carmine-pink. Special French. Beautiful shade of clear pink.

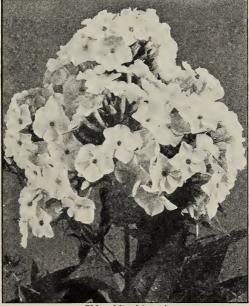
Thor. Rich salmon-pink with crimson eye.

PHLOX, continued

- Phlox amœna. Amœna Phlox. Rich bright pink flowers. 4 to 6 in. April, May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
 P. divaricata. Blue Phlox. Very fragrant, lavender flowers during April and May; fine for massing. 10 to 12 in. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
 P. divaricata laphami. An improved robust form of P. divaricata, with

- P. divaricata laphami. An improved robust form of P. divaricata,, with larger and darker flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
 P. maculata hybrida alpha. A new variety secured by crossing the native P. maculata and some of the varieties of P. decussata. The color is soft amaranth-pink. The plants grow about 2½ feet high and produce large panicles of bloom from June until late fall.
 P. ovata. Mountain Phlox. Rosy pink flowers; low mat of evergreen foliage. 4 to 6 in. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
 P. suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. Probably the earliest flowering of the hardy Phloxes, beginning to bloom in May and continuing until late October. Elower trusses pure white: plants about 2 feet high.

- October. Flower trusses pure white; plants about 2 feet high. P. subulata. Moss Phiox. Forms low, flat masses of evergreen foliage with rose-pink flowers. 3 to 4 in. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. P. subulata alba. White Moss Phiox. A white form of the above.
- P. subulata alba. White Moss Phlox. A white form of the above. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
 P. subulata lilacina. Lilac Moss Phlox. Lavender flowers. 25 cts. each,
- \$2 for 10.
- P. subulata, G. F. Wilson. Soft lavender. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- PHYSALIS francheti. Lantern Ground Cherry. This is a very orna-mental plant, producing bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits often used for winter decorations.
- PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. Virginia False Dragonhead. Large spikes of tubular-shaped flowers of delicate clear pink. 3 to 4 ft. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- PINKS. See Dianthus.
- PLANTAIN LILY. See Hosta.
- PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. A very attractive plant, seldom seen in the garden but which should be planted more exten-sively. Mixed colors, White, Blue and Lavender. 2 ft. June to Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Phlox, Miss Lingard

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted



Platycodon grandiflorum

- POLEMONIUM cæruleum. Greek Valerian. Fern-like foliage; terminal spikes of blue flowers with yellow anthers. A very good plant for the hardy border. 2 to 3 ft. P. cæruleum album. White Greek Valerian. Similar habit to the above,
- but with pure white flowers.

POPPY. See Papaver.

PRIMROSE. See Primula.

- **PRIMULA veris Hybrids.** Cowslip Primrose. For an early spring-flowering plant, there is nothing more beautiful than the hardy Primulas. They are quite hardy.
- PYRETHRUM roseum. Painted Lady. A plant of easy culture, adapted to any soil. Flowers range in color from almost white to deep rose; very good for cutting.
- RANUNCULUS repens. Creeping Buttercup. A free-growing, creeping plant with double yellow flowers. Good for the rockery. 1½ ft. June, July. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

ROCKCRESS. See Arabis.

ROSEMALLOW. See Hibiscus.

SAGE. See Salvia.

- SALVIA azurea. Azure Sage. Produces slender, graceful spikes of light blue flowers during August and September. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- S. azurea grandiflora (pitcheri). Great Azure Sage. Similar to the preceding, but with rich, deep blue flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

SEA LAVENDER. See Limonium.

SEDUM spectabile. Showy Stonecrop. An upright plant with heavy glaucous foliage and large heads of rose-colored flowers. 11/2 ft. Aug., Sept.

SHASTA DAISY. See Chrysanthemum maximum.

SIDALCEA, Rosy Gem. Erect-growing plants, producing their pretty, bright rose-colored flowers during June and July. 2 to 3 ft.

SNEEZEWEED. See Helenium.

SNEEZEWORT. See Achillea.

SNOW-IN-SUMMER. See Cerastium.

SPEEDWELL. See Veronica.

STACHYS lanata. Woolly Betony. Valuable for its very pearly, velvety foliage and ruby-red flowers on spikes. 1 to 1½ ft. July, Aug.
S. officinalis. Common Betony. An attractive plant with shell-pink flowers. 1 ft. June.

STATICE mauritanica. [•]Algerian Thrift. An attractive, dwarf plant, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage and producing an abundance of small pink flowers. A useful plant for the rockery. 9 to 12 in. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

STOKESIA lævis. Stokesia. A very beautiful, late-flowering plant with lavender-blue flowers. 1 to 2 ft.

S. lævis alba. White Stokesia. A white form of the above.

STONECROP. See Sedum.

SUNDROPS. See Enothera.

SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus barbatus.

THRIFT. See Statice.

TIGER LILY. See Lilium tigrinum.

TORCH LILY. See Kniphofia.

TROLLIUS europæus. Common Globe Flower. Large lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers. Should be planted in a shady location. 12 to 18 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

TURK'S-CAP LILY. See Lilium superbum.

ULMARIA. See Filipendula.

VALERIANA officinalis. Common Valerian. Showy heads of rose-tinted flowers. 3 to 4 ft. June, July.

VERONICA incana. Woolly Speedwell. Bright silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst-blue flowers; July and August. 1 ft. V. longifolia subsessilis. Clump Speedwell. Large, dense spikes of deep blue flowers from July to September. 2 to 3 ft. V. spicata rosea. Long spikes of rose-colored flowers. 2 ft. June, July.

VINCA MINOR. See Evergreen Shrubs.

VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansy. One of the best plants for a low border. Blooms from May until October. Golden Yellow, Purple Queen, Rose Queen, and White Perfection. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

V., Jersey Gem. New. Possesses the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true horned Viola (V. cornuta). Color is pure, rich violet; slightly perfumed. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted

Perennials for a Succession of Bloom

Alyssum saxatile Aquilegia Arabis alpina

Achillea Astilbe Campanula Delphinium

Aconitum Artemisia Asclepias Coreopsis

Aconitum Asters Cbrysanthemums APRIL-MAY Cerastium Iberis Iris pumila

JUNE Dianthus

Digitalis Gypsophila

JULY-AUGUST

Dianthus Gaillardia Heuchera Lobelia

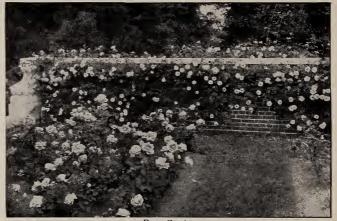
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER Helenium Hibiscus

Pblox divaricata Pblox subulata

Hemerocallis Iris Peonies

Monarda Papaver Pblox

Salvia Tritoma



Rose Garden

Hybrid Tea and **Everblooming Roses**

While this class of Roses may not be quite so strong in growth as the Hybrid Perpetuals, the extreme freedom of bloom amply repays the grower for any extra care that the plants may demand. In our New Hybrid Perpetuals, the extreme freedom of bloom amply repays the grower for any extra care that the plants may demand. In our New England winters, the plants should be heavily mulched with leaves, straw or litter, or otherwise protected against extreme cold. The Hybrid Tea Roses are obtained by crossing Hybrid Perpetuals with the tender Tea Roses. In color, texture and fragrance, the blooms retain all of the qualities of the Tea Roses, while the plants have in a large degree the growing characteristics of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Any of the following Roses, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Columbia. A large Rose with long, stiff stems and of lively, bright pink

color, deepening as it opens. Duchess of Wellington. Long-pointed buds of golden orange, slowly

Ducness of weinington. Long-pointed buds of golden orange, slowly opening to saffron-yellow blooms.
 Edward Mawley. The large, bright crimson flower develops from long buds and shows its greatest beauty when about half open.
 Golden Emblem. Intensely yellow buds and blooms; superb form.
 Golden Ophelia. A seeding of Ophelia, possessing many of its characterized realized buds and states with patients.

 Golden Opnena. A seeding of Opnena, possessing many of its characteristics; golden yellow center, paling slightly at outer petals.
 Gruss an Teplitz. Brightest scarlet-crimson and flowering profusely.
 Hadley. Buds well formed; flowers large, rich, crimson-red retaining its color in all seasons; delicate fragrance.
 Hoosier Beauty. Splendid dark red blooms; very fragrant.
 Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Large carmine buds, opening to a deep carmine-pink bloom, with reflex petals showing an inner surface of silvery rose. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Creamy white flowers of splendid substance. Killarney. Long-pointed buds and large bright, sparkling pink flowers.

La France. Bright, satiny pink with silvery reflex; especially noted for

its fragrance. Laurent Carle. Deep carmine-crimson; large; very free. Los Angeles. Large, pointed buds which open full; luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at base.

Mme. Butterfly. Light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals, of exquisite shape and richly perfumed.

Mme. Caroline Testout. One of the hardy reliable varieties; satiny rose

shaded lighter toward outer edge of petals. Mme. Edouard Herriot (Daily Mail). The buds are a beautiful deep coral-red and orange which changes to orange-pink and salmon.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Center Indian-yellow, with edge of primrose; mediumsized flowers; free and full.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. Yellowish copper buds opening to nearly

single, upper blooms of bronze-pink and apricot. Ophelia. Creamy white and pale pink blooms, with a glint of golden yellow in the fold of its petals.

Pharisaer. Graceful buds, developing into double blooms of white and rose-pink shaded with silvery salmon. Radiance. Bright rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed flowers with

Radiance. Dight rose-pink buds, opening to wenterblace nonces inter-lighter tints on the inside of the petals. Red Radiance. A deep, rose-red sport of Radiance, with all the magnifi-cent qualities of the parent. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling some-

what toward the edge, produced on long, stiff stems, beautiful when

While Goven.
White Killarney. A sport from Killarney. It is pure white in color, long in bud, and of fine form.
William F. Dreer. A beautiful Rose in all stages of development but at its best in the half-expanded flower; color golden fawn and orangepink; moderately fragrant.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Any of the following Hardy Climbing Roses, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, except where otherwise noted

American Pillar. Single flowers, borne in immense trusses; crimson-pink,

approaching carmine, white at center, and golden yellow stamens. ess Lovett. Large, fragrant flowers of light crimson-red. Clearer color Bess Lovett. than Climbing American Beauty and superior to that variety

Climbing American Beauty. Heavy, strong grower; very hardy; large flowers of brilliant carmine.

Crimson Rambler. Thrifty grower; flowers deep crimson, borne in goodsized clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. Very double, clear shell-pink flowers, borne in clusters

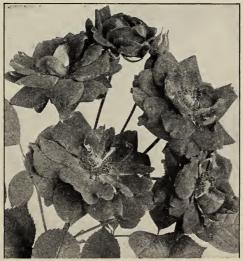
of ten to twenty. Dr. W. Van Fleet. Large perfect blooms with petals beautifully undu-lated and cupped; delicate shade of light flesh-pink on the outer surface, slightly deeper in the center

Emily Gray. Long, tapering golden yellow buds, opening to semi-double flowers of large size and delightful buff-yellow color. \$1 each.

Excelsa Intense crimson Rambler, but much superior. **Gardenia**. Yellow buds and creamy flowers, with rich yellow centers.

Mary Lovett. Pure waxy white, sweetly scented flowers, borne singly

and in sprays. [ary Wallace. Large, glossy foliage; flowers large, well-formed, semi-double, bright pink illumined with shining gold; free blooming. Mary



Paul's Scarlet Climber Roses. See page 52

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The most brilliant Climbing Rose known. Large, semi-double flowers of clear, vivid, shining scarlet which remain in good condition unusually long on the plants. The flowers never turn blue but retain their intense coloring until the petals fall.

Silver Moon. Large, fragrant, creamy white, nearly single flowers, showing an abundance of yellow stamens; borne in clusters on long stems.
 Tausendschon. Charming; strong grower without thorns. Large clusters from creamy white to bright pink all in the same cluster.

White Dorothy. Same as Dorothy Perkins, except that color is white.

Hybrid Perpetual and Miscellaneous Roses

These were the old garden favorites before the vogue of the Hybrid Teas. During June and July they make a magnificent display.

Any of the following Hybrid Perpetual Roses, strong, 2-yr., field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine—beautiful shade; very large. Clio. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh white, shaded in the

center with rosy pink. Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, beautiful, pure white flowers. One of the best white Hybrid Perpetuals.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and ex-tremely effective.

Georg Arends. A seedling of Frau Karl Druschki with the same free-blooming qualities but of delicate rose-pink color. Harison's Yellow. Golden yellow, medium-sized semi-double flowers.

A free bloomer.

A free bloomer. Juliet. Golden buds, opening to a full bloom of glowing pink, splashed with old-gold on outside petals. Magna Charta. Full, globular pink blooms, suffused with carmine. Marshall P. Wilder. Extra-large, full, crimson flowers. Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink blooms on strong stems. Devi Neuron Lemans down score pink blooms by for the largest variety.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink blooms on strong stems. Paul Neyron. Immense deep rose-pink blooms; by far the largest variety in cultivation. Persian Yellow. Small, bright yellow, nearly full flowers. Soleil d'Or. Reddish gold, shaded with orange. Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red—a very effective color.



White Baby Rambler

Baby Rambler Roses

These dwarf bushy Roses have many uses. Hardy and continuously in bloom throughout the entire growing season. They are very useful in a border or foreground in beds, and for planting in groups in the herbaceous garden.

Any of the following Baby Rambler Roses, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

BABY RAMBLER ROSES, continued

Katharina Zeimet. Produces pure white flowers in abundance; free grower and very attractive. Louise Walter. Medium-sized, half-double flowers of light, creamy pink,

with rosy veinings.

Maman Levavasseur (also known as Baby Dorothy). Crimson-pink. Miss Edith Cavell. Small, semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet-red,

shaded darker.

Mme. Norbert Levavasseur. The first red Baby Rambler sent out, and is of the utmost value by reason of its compact habit and continuous

production of bright purple-crimson flowers. Yvonne Rabier. Small, pure white flowers with creamy base, produced in bunches with the utmost freedom.

Rose Species for Mass Planting

Under this subdivision are included species of Roses that are admirably adapted for large masses and for growing in shrubbery borders.

Any of the following Roses, strong, 2-yr., field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100, except where noted

- osa hugonis. Has long slender and spreading branches which are covered with fragrant, single flowers of a pleasing shade of soft yellow. Makes a symmetrical bush about 6 feet high when fully developed and is valuable for the shrub border. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10. Rosa hugonis.
- R. lucida alba. Dwarf; native; attractive pure white. Foliage beautiful in autum; yellow branches, effective in winter. R. rugosa. Beautiful rosy red; large berries of a rich orange-red. R. rugosa alba. Single pure white flowers, highly scented. A splendid

- shrub-like Rose.
- F. J. Grootendorst. Hybrid Rugosa. Small, fringed flowers of bright orange-red, produced in clusters freely throughout the whole growing season; vigorous
- R. spinosissima altaica. Single pure white flowers followed by attractive black fruits. Dainty foliage.
 R. wichuraiana. This species is especially adapted as a ground-cover where other Roses are not likely to succeed. The flowers are borne
- freely in late spring or early summer and the plants continue to bloom for three to four weeks.

Fruit Department

Apples

5 to 6 feet, selected, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

EARLY

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson. A favorite cooking Apple. Sweet Bough. Large; yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow; subacid; early bearer.

MIDSEASON

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Gravenstein. Large; striped; fine quality. McIntosh. Medium; deepest crimson; finest quality.

LATE

Baldwin. Large; bright red; very productive. Delicious. Large; bright red; highest quality. King. Unusually large; red; productive. Northern Spy. Medium to large; red striped; excellent flavor. R. I. Greening. Fruit rather acid; excellent flavor. Roxbury Russet. Medium size; crisp, juicy, long keeper.

Crabapples

Prices same as Apples Hyslop. Large; deep crimson. Transcendent. Yellow, striped with red.

Plums

5 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Abundance. Amber; flesh yellow, sweet; productive. September. Burbank. Cherry-red. An abundant bearer. September. Lombard. Violet-red; flesh yellow. September. Red June. Purplish red; flesh yellow. August. Shropshire. Medium; dark purple; very productive. September. Yellow Egg. Large; yellow; excellent for cooking. August.

Pears

5 to 6 feet, selected, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

EARLY

Bartlett. Buttery; very juicy and highly flavored. Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellow, flushed red on sunny side.

MIDSEASON

Seckel. Small; yellowish brown; flesh very fine-grained, sweet. Sheldon. Greenish russet; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor.

LATE

Bosc. The best of the winter varieties; russet; extra large.

Cherries

All Cherries, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

OXHEART OR SWEET VARIETIES

Black Tatarian. Very large; bright purplish black. Governor Wood. Large; nearly white, with red cheek. Windsor. Large; dark red.

DUKE OR TART VARIETIES

Dyehouse. Large; red; fine flavor. Early. Montmorency. Large; red; very productive. Late. Richmond. Dark red; tart flavor. Midseason.

Peaches

4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Very large; flesh white. Midseason. Early Crawford. Fruit large; flesh deep yellow. Midseason. Elberta. Large; flesh yellow; delicious flavor. Midseason. Mountain Rose. Large; flesh white. Early.

Quinces

3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10 Orange. Large; round; bright golden yellow. Champion. Fruit larger than the Orange.

Grapes

2-yr., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, except where otherwise noted Agawam. (Red.) Early. Fine quality; sweet. Brighton. (Red.) Early. Bunches large; fine quality. Caco. Secured by crossing Catawba and Concord. The berries, are red, overlaid with amber. Rich flavor. 2-yr., \$1 each. Concord. (Black.) Fine market leader, with large berries. Diamond. (White.) A seedling of Concord but ripens earlier. Moore's Early. (Black.) Early. Sweet and luscious. Niagara. (White.) Clusters are large and compact; thin skin. Worden. (Black.) Seecling of Concord, of better flavor and earlier.

Currants

2-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

Cherry. Red. A well-known and popular variety. Fay. Deep red; great bearer; large clusters. White Grape. Very large; yellowish white.

Raspberries

\$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100 Columbian. (Purple.) Very large; very productive. Cuthbert. (Red.) A reliable variety; hardy and productive. Plum Farmer. (Black.) Large and very sweet. Ranere (St. Regis). (Everbearing.) Red; very sweet and rich; excellent quality.

Blackberries

\$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100 Eldorado. Large size; fine flavor; very hardy. Snyder. Medium size; very hardy; enormously productive.

Gooseberries

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10 Downing. Fruit large, roundish, light green. Houghton. Medium size; fruit red; bears abundantly. Red Jacket. Large red fruit.

Strawberries

Layers, \$3 per 100

Belt. Early to midseason. Highest quality.

Big Joe. Midseason. Large berries of highest quality.

Early Jersey Giant. The best early variety; large; fine quality.

Gandy. Late. Large firm berries.

Klondyke. Early. Fine quality.

Progressive. The most popular of the everbearing varieties.

Asparagus

Giant Argenteuil. Palmetto. Each variety, 2-yr., \$3 per 100. Mary Washington. An extra-fine new variety for home or market. Rustproof; rapid-growing. Stalks 1 to 2 inches in diameter. 2-yr., \$4 per 100.

Rhubarb

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Pulverized Sheep Manure

Unequaled for lawns; splendid for shrubbery, trees and roses.	
25-Ib. bag\$1 0	0
50-Ib. bag 1 7	5
100-Ib. bag 3 0	

Garden Furniture

WOOD

Our garden furniture is made for us by one of the largest manufacturers in the world. Heart Cypress, the "wood eternal" is used in the construction. All joints are mortised and tenoned, put together with Casine Certus Waterproof glue. Three coats of pant on Rose Arches, etc. or imported enamel on chairs, tables, etc.

Complete line of this artistic furniture can be seen at our sales ground or we will be glad to send photos of same with prices.

CONCRETE

Our products are acknowledged to be of the best material of which garden furniture is made. Of correct design and a large variety to select from. Garden Seats, Bird Baths and Sun Dials all lend to the charm of the garden.

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