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Landscapes
and
Gardens
1929

WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM-MASSACHUSETTS

LANDSCAPES AND GARDENS

A Book of
Suggestions for Landscaping, Planting
and After-Care
Including a Catalogue of Hardy Plants



WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM—MASSACHUSETTS



“**N**ATURE . . . speaks a various language,” and nursery fields are marvelous classrooms where living specimens are used to illustrate the daily lessons. Nature’s language of form, foliage, and flower is spoken by every tree, by every shrub, by every vine or plant that the visitor meets during a journey through our fields. One may quickly learn to distinguish the various representatives, for a clear message is spoken even though the specimen is from a foreign land.

Continuous search is made by our staff for the best and most useful plants and trees. Old varieties of comparatively little value are not produced in our fields, but are replaced by those of better growth, hardier type, and larger flower.

Thus the stock that goes out from our packing-house is not surpassed in quality by the stock of any other growers.

The growth of a plant or tree depends in a large degree on the root-system. There must be many small, fibrous roots to draw food and moisture from the soil. Right nursery methods produce fibrous roots—such methods are followed in our nursery from seed-bed to final digging. Where training is required—as with evergreens and some other specimens—approved practices prevail.

Spring days are busy days with the nurserymen. We appreciate early orders, so that they may be routed through office and fields before the heavy work begins. Shipment will be made at the proper planting-time.

We are grateful to patrons and friends for their loyal support during the past years, and assure them that the forward-looking policies that have governed the business in past days will be continued in the future.

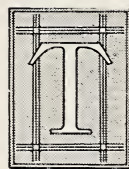
Richard M. Weyman



Azalea poukhanensis. See page 10

Courtesy of the Arnold Arboretum

New and Rare Plants



HIS department of Landscapes and Gardens presents the introductions of the past half-dozen years. As our nursery is only 18 miles from the famous Arnold Arboretum, we have an opportunity to study new plants as they are brought to America, and to select and propagate those that we believe will be of value to American gardens. It has been our pleasure to introduce commercially several valuable plants—particularly a number of Chinese Cotoneasters and Asiatic Azaleas.

Our location affords superb testing-grounds. Although only a short distance from the Arboretum, the climate differs on account of the topography—summers are hot and dry, winters cold and windy. These points put ruggedness and vigor into the plants, which goes with them into their new home.

From the varieties tested over a period of years we have selected several to present this year. Others will be observed for another season—possibly longer—before adding to the list. We desire to test all the new things ourselves, for we believe it is distinctly unfair to the purchaser to find that a much-lauded new plant is no better, possibly not as good, as an old sort already in his collection.

Evergreens



Picea glauca conica

Thuja occidentalis conica

Cone-shaped Arborvitæ

As the name implies, it is of a perfect cone shape which is maintained without trimming. Medium, compact grower.

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft.	\$7 00	\$68 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00	57 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

Thuja occidentalis densiforma

Compact Arborvitæ

Exceptionally dense-growing and more broad than *T. occidentalis*, but having the softness of foliage of that variety.

	Each	10
4½ to 5 ft.	\$10 00	\$95 00
4 to 4½ ft.	8 50	80 00
3½ to 4 ft.	7 00	68 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00	57 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

Picea glauca conica

Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Although we have been growing this beautiful, perfectly hardy, and symmetrical Spruce for several years, we still rank it as a new, rare sort. Its beauty cannot be portrayed, although we have made a brave attempt in this illustration. To see it growing is to want it. It is the prettiest of the slow, dense, upright-growing evergreens.

Field-grown plants—	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$12 50	\$120 00
21 to 24 in.	9 00	85 00
18 to 21 in.	7 00	65 00
15 to 18 in.	6 00	55 00
12 to 15 in.	5 00	45 00
Specimen plants for formal use—	Each	
4 ft.	\$60 00	
3½ ft.	50 00	
3 ft.	40 00	
2½ ft.	30 00	

Taxus canadensis stricta

Dwarf Yew

A new, dwarf-growing Yew, very suitable for edging of rose-beds and walks in formal gardens, and magnificent also as a low specimen evergreen. This is the *Taxus* the landscape profession has been waiting for. Its rich dark green foliage, hardiness, and dwarf habit (without the defects of *T. canadensis*) are its leading points. Far superior to and more desirable than boxwood. No more burning of foliage, spraying, or covering for winter and spring. Perfect and satisfactory in every way. After several years of thorough trial in our exhibition garden, we are now fully convinced of its superiority and are offering this wonderful Yew for the first time.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in.	\$4 00	\$37 50	\$350 00
12 to 15 in.	3 00	27 00	250 00
10 to 12 in.	2 00	18 00	150 00
8 to 10 in.	1 60	13 50	120 00
6 to 8 in.		7 50	60 00

Thuja occidentalis columnaris

Columnar Arborvitæ

This new variety of *Arborvitæ* has the softness in color of foliage of *T. occidentalis*. For this reason, and on account of its dense, columnar habit of growth, it is one of the most desirable taller-growing narrow evergreens.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$12 50	\$120 00
4½ to 5 ft.	10 00	95 00
4 to 4½ ft.	8 50	80 00
3½ to 4 ft.	7 00	68 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00	57 00

Pinus nigra globosa (Globe Austrian Pine)

For a specimen evergreen, this interesting variety is one of the most beautiful. It maintains its perfect globe form no matter how old the plant may be. For this reason it is one of the best evergreens. The long-pointed needles are of a medium to light green, glossy color, as beautiful as the foliage of the well-known Austrian Pine.

	Each		Each
4 to 4½ ft.....	\$35 00	3 to 3½ ft.....	\$25 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	30 00	2½ to 3 ft.....	20 00

Deciduous Shrubs

Amorpha fruticosa angustifolia (Dwarf Indigo Bush)

A dwarf fine-branched variety of the large-growing *A. fruticosa*, but more pleasing on account of its low, rounding, well-shaped habit. The smaller twigs sometimes kill back part way in severe winters, but the plant itself is hardy. Purplish blue flowers in spikes during late June.

Field-grown plants—	Each	to
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 25	11 00

Kolkwitzia amabilis

Beauty Bush

One of the choicest new introductions from China. Dr. E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, describes it as follows:

“Of the many valuable hardy shrubs which our gardens have received from the Orient, none is more lovely than *Kolkwitzia amabilis*. Related to the weigelas and abelias, this new plant exceeds them in hardiness and in beauty. The principal stems are erect and the lateral ones arching, giving the plant a compact habit, and in early June its sprays of abelia-like blossoms transform it into a fountain of pink loveliness. It is a sun-loving plant and needs loam and good drainage.

“It was introduced from the high mountains of Central China and has been growing in Arnold Arboretum since 1907. It has withstood the vagaries and severities of the New England climate with cheerful impunity. In the opinion of its introducer, *Kolkwitzia amabilis* is one of the best of hardy shrubs, and it was he who suggested the common name ‘Beauty Bush.’”

	Each	to
3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00	\$37 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50



Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beauty Bush)



Spiraea trichocarpa

Euonymus yedoensis

Yeddo Euonymus

The showiest of all the bush *Euonymus* family, with leaves 5 to 6 inches long, slightly pendulous, becoming brilliant red in fall. The fruit is a scarlet berry surrounded by a pink husk and is borne in great profusion in September. We strongly recommend this variety.

Field-grown plants—	Each	to
3 to 4 ft	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 3 ft	1 25	11 00
18 to 24 in	1 00	9 00

Spiraea trichocarpa

Korean Spiraea

A shrub of medium height, with spreading, somewhat drooping branches. White flowers, in rounding clusters, are borne freely along the stems, giving the appearance of long fronds of flowers. It blooms in late June and early July, and is valuable for ex-

tending the flowering season for plants of this type. The Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum calls it "one of the handsomest of all *Spiraeas*."

Field-grown plants—	Each	to	Each	to
3 to 4 ft	\$2 00	\$18 00	| 2 to 3 ft	\$1 50 | \$13 50

Wilson's Chinese Cotoneasters

Few recent additions to the horticulture of America have met with as much popularity as have the Chinese Cotoneasters introduced by Dr. E. H. ("Chinese") Wilson, Keeper of Arnold Arboretum, and famous horticultural explorer. These shrubs are all valuable for their profusion of flowers and fruits, and some for their glossy, semi-persistent leaves. We take pleasure in offering the following species to those who appreciate new and valuable plants.

LOW-GROWING SORTS

Cotoneaster horizontalis

A low, spreading shrub of irregular habit, with oval, semi-evergreen, heavy, leathery, dark glossy green leaves $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The obliquely ascending branches enable the plant to be trained against masonry walls. Its pink flowers are followed by an abundance of red fruit. An exceptionally fine plant for the rock-garden. Plants from 5-in. pots, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Cotoneaster horizontalis wilsoni

Similar to the preceding, but more even in habit, although less compact.

Plants from 5-in. pots—	Each	to	Each	to
9 to 12 in.	\$1 25	\$11 00	| 6 to 9 in.	\$1 00 | \$9 00



Courtesy of the Arnold Arboretum

Malus sargentii. See page 8.

MEDIUM-GROWING SORTS

Cotoneaster divaricata

This shrub has obliquely ascending branches, spreading and recurving, and develops into dense mounds somewhat broader than tall. The leaves are similar to *C. horizontalis* but a little larger. Its flowers and fruit are both red, freely borne.

Plants from 5-in. pots—	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
15 to 18 in.....	1 25	11 00
12 to 15 in.....	1 00	9 00

Cotoneaster lucida

The only black-fruited *Cotoneaster* which is noteworthy for its fruit effect. It is of narrow habit, with rather erect branches heavily clothed with fruit, which seen from a little distance gives the illusion of heavy splotches of dark purplish black ink.

Plants from 5-in. pots—	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 00
12 to 15 in.....	1 00	

Cotoneaster zabeli

A broad shrub, with slender branches and dull green leaves, turning bright yellow in the fall. The red flowers are followed by bright red fruit which is retained a long time.

Plants from 5-in. pots—	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
9 to 12 in.....	1 00	9 00

LARGE-GROWING SORTS

Cotoneaster acutifolia villosula

A spreading, slender shrub 12 feet high or more, with small, dull green leaves, covered with down on under side. Black fruits.

Field-grown plants—	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	13 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25	11 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00

Cotoneaster dielsiana

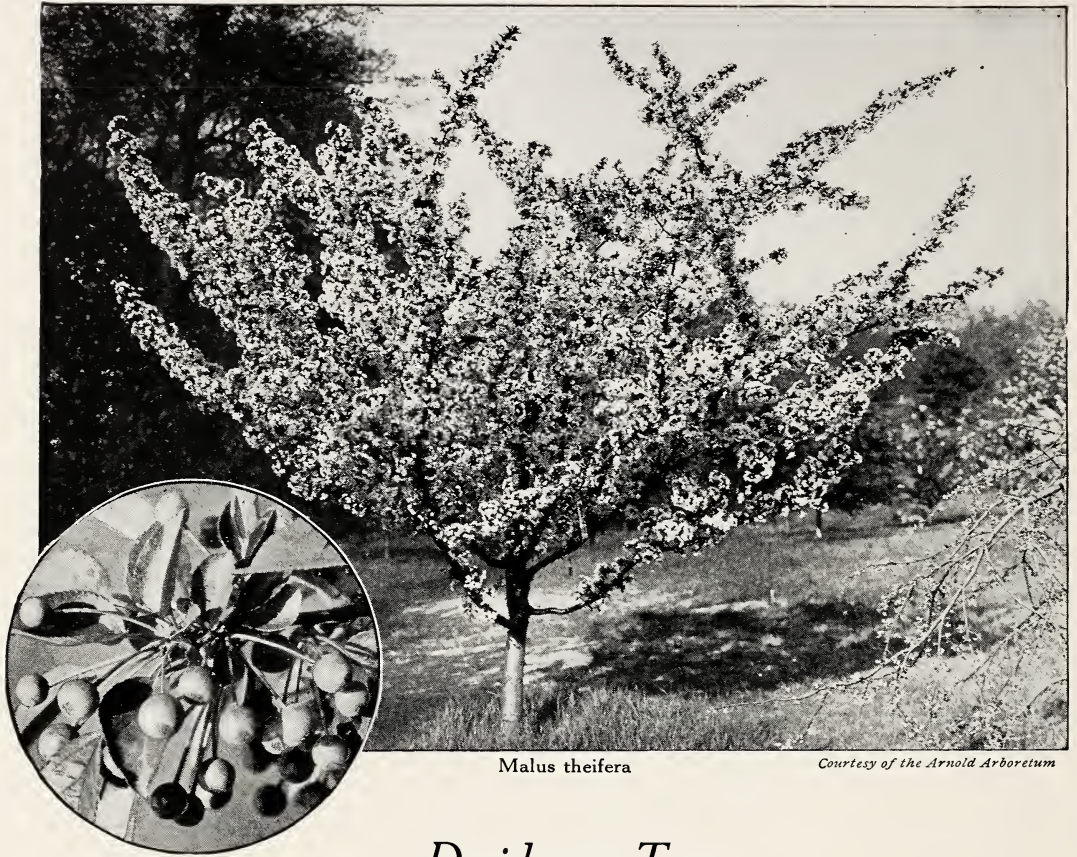
A rather erect shrub when young, with arching branches which later droop down to the ground. Its red flowers are followed by clusters of abundant red fruit.

Plants from 5-in. pots—	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	13 50
15 to 18 in.....	1 25	11 00

Cotoneaster foveolata

This vigorous shrub, with red flowers and black fruit, is particularly attractive for its orange and scarlet autumn foliage.

Field-grown plants—	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50
From 5-in. pots—		
15 to 18 in.....	1 00	9 00
9 to 12 in.....	75	6 50



Malus theifera

Courtesy of the Arnold Arboretum

Deciduous Trees

FLOWERING CRAB-APPLES

Malus sargentii (*Sargent Crab*)

A dwarf tree with rigid, spreading branches, and saucer-shaped, round, pure white flowers in umbel-like clusters. Its masses of wine-colored fruit attract birds.

Field-grown plants—beautiful specimens—

	Each	to		Each	to
4 to 5 ft.	\$7 00	\$65 00	|	3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00 \$45 00

Malus theifera (*Tea Crab*)

The following description is given by E. H. Wilson, Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, who discovered this tree: "Rigid of branch, with wands of blossoms often 15 feet long, the Chinese *M. theifera* is the very quintessence of Crab-apple loveliness. It is a small tree, seldom exceeding 20 feet in height, with sparse, upright and spreading, rather zigzag branches, which are densely studded from base to tip with short flower-bearing spurs. When in blossom the whole branch is transformed into a floral plume into which it is impossible to thrust a finger without touching a flower. The petals are reddish pink in the folded bud, white or delicately stained with pale pink when fully expanded."

	Each		Each	to
8 to 10 ft., heavy specimens.	\$18 00	|	3 to 4 ft.	\$3 50 \$33 00
7 to 8 ft., heavy specimens.	12 50	|	2 to 3 ft.	2 00 18 00
6 to 7 ft., heavy specimens.	9 00			

Cercidiphyllum japonicum (*Katsura Tree*)

Not exactly a new tree, but still only slightly known and used, and deserves more attention. It is one of the most interesting and beautiful Japanese trees introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. When young it is very much like the Lombardy poplar in habit, but later it spreads into a broad, pyramidal tree. The leaves are oval to blunt heart-shaped, opening delicate rose-pink to purple, becoming rich medium to light green and turn clear bright yellow in autumn, occasionally tinged with scarlet.

	Each	10		Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00	| 3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

Pyrus calleryana (*Chinese Sand Pear*)

A small to medium-sized tree of pyramidal habit, with white flowers in early spring. Its principal attraction is its fall foliage, varying from yellow to orange, scarlet, red, crimson, and purple.

	Each	10		Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$5 00	\$48 00	| 6 to 8 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
8 to 10 ft.	4 00	36 00			

Ulmus americana molini (*Moline Elm*)

The outstanding characteristic of this tree is a decidedly conical or pyramidal growth, with heavy branches twice the caliper of the common Elm and leaves twice the size. Forms a large, regular shade tree, clean and healthy. Fast growing.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$4 50	\$42 00
8 to 10 ft.	3 75	35 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	27 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	18 00

Ulmus americana, vase form

American Vase-shaped Elm

Another variation of the American Elm. Growth is always spreading, upright, the top much broader than the center, with good density and breadth where the head begins. The foliage is large and of deep green color. Leaves out early and held on the tree late without becoming rusty. The tree silhouetted against a clear sky shows distinctly the outline of a giant vase in all its graceful curves. Faster growing than the American Elm.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$5 00	\$48 00
8 to 10 ft.	3 75	35 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	27 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	18 00

Populus simoni fastigiata

Chinese Poplar

This rare variety of Poplar introduced from China is a medium-sized tree. Very useful for quick-growing windbreaks, and perfectly hardy. Reddish brown and spotted, deeply grooved shoots. Small round-obovate leaves, varying, on vigorous shoots.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00



Courtesy of the Arnold Arboretum

Pyrus calleryana

Ericaceous Plants

Azalea daturica (*Dahurian Azalea*)

The earliest-flowering outdoor Azalea—usually coming into bloom about April 12 when it bears a profusion of light to medium purplish rose flowers. It grows about 5 feet tall, making a broad, rounding, well-shaped shrub. The dark green leaves are 1 to 1½ inches long and turn light crimson in autumn. 4 to 5-ft. specimen plants, \$14 each.

Azalea poukhanensis (*Korean Azalea*)

A low, broad, dense, and rounding shrub with the lower branches nearly or fully resting on the ground. The leaves are 2 inches long, ½ inch wide, and in summer resemble those of the evergreen Alpine Rhododendrons; in fall they present a pleasing assortment of red shades. Its blooms are single, 1½ to 2 inches across, fragrant, pure medium orchid color to rose-pink, produced in exceptional profusion from the middle of May to early June. We consider it one of the very best new plants which we have grown, and the late Prof. C. S. Sargent said, "It deserves a place in all New England collections."

Field-grown plants of flowering age—	Each	10		Each	10
2 to 2½ ft. broad.....	\$6 50	\$60 00	15 to 18 in. broad.....	\$4 00	\$36 00
18 to 24 in. broad.....	5 00	45 00			

Zenobia pulverulenta (*Zephyr Lily*)

A small, deciduous shrub with graceful spreading and drooping branches clothed with blue-gray-green leaves. Its ivory-white, waxy-looking flowers are similar to those of the andromeda, but rather larger, and borne in long, arching racemes in early July.

Field-grown plants—	Each		Each
15 to 18 in.....	\$4 00	12 to 15 in.....	\$3 00

Vine

Hedera helix baltica (*Hardy English Ivy*)

A plant of this sort has been needed for a long time. It is almost the same as the ordinary English Ivy in appearance, with leaves of practically the same shape, only a little smaller, also darker and richer in color, but in hardiness it is entirely distinct, having survived severe winters at both the Arboretum and Framingham. While we believe that it will prove absolutely hardy, it may occasionally lose a branch or two in severe winters. But because of its excellent promise and small cost it should be tried. Plants from pots, 18 to 24-inch tops, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

OUR COLLECTION of rock plants and perennial plants at the Centennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society this spring attracted wide and favorable attention. Keen gardeners are finding great pleasure in growing rock plants, and we are prepared to supply their wants with all the standard plants used for that purpose and many more unusual things. Rock-gardening is one of the most fascinating hobbies for any number of reasons, but chiefly, we think, because of the opportunity it gives of growing a great many different plants of widely varying beauty in a very small space. We pay special attention to orders for rock plants, especially when selection is left to us.

Types of Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens

Type A, Tall Narrow Conical or Columnar Form. To be used in Foundation Plantings between windows, at angles and corners.

Type B, Broad Conical Form. In large sizes can be used between windows and at angles and corners; in medium and small sizes, almost anywhere throughout the Foundation Planting.

Type C, Globose Form. Sometimes full globe shape—at others either flattened globose or egg-shaped. For use in middle and front rows.

Type D, Spreading Bush Form. To be used almost anywhere in a Foundation Planting to add interesting variation of shape and overcome stiffness.

Type E, Flat, Spreading Form. For front row use; also fine for sprawling over rocks.



Type A



Type B



Type C



Type D



Type E

In our descriptions of Evergreens we refer to these types by capital letters, A, B, C, D, or E, immediately following the name. This method more graphically describes the general shape of the plant than any mere written description. With the type-letters are given figures expressing the relation of height to breadth. This is for convenience in planning a group planting and in estimating the distances at which plants should be set. Dwarf and slow-growing Evergreens should be set so that the space between branches of any two plants is not less than 6 inches nor more than 15—an average of 8 to 9 inches will generally give the best appearance. With plants that are measured by breadth this is quite simple, but with plants that are measured by height it is not so easy. Therefore we use these figures denoting its proportions, so that the novice may easily find approximate width. Thus, to find the width of a Ware Arborvitæ whose height is from 2 to 2½ feet, use the proportional figures which in this case are 4/3. The first figure represents height, the second represents breadth. Therefore, this plant will be in breadth about three-fourths the height, or from 18 to 22 inches, say an average of 20 inches broad. In order to ascertain the effect a spreading plant will have, it is sometimes advisable to know the approximate height of those spreading forms which are measured by breadth. Thus, a Pfitzer Juniper measuring 2½ to 3 feet in breadth, having a proportion of 3/4, will be from 22 to 27 inches, or approximately 25 inches, high.



Arborvitæ Foliage



Retinospora Foliage



Yew Foliage



Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens

These are the fine-branched sorts, particularly suitable for formal effects where the plantings are expected to remain in proper proportion to each other for many years, and for Foundation Plantings where permanence and uniformity are desirable. They not only withstand heavy shearing but also improve in appearance by such treatment. These sorts are suited to the general range of soils, climates, and exposures, unless particularly mentioned to the contrary.

The beauty and dignity of these slow-growing dwarf Evergreens have enormously contributed to the popularity of good home planting, because they are always in good taste and do not overgrow and get out of hand so easily as some of the deciduous plants formerly used for the same purpose.

Use a variety of types and shapes. The different types are illustrated by the sketches on page 12; key letters classify each plant in the list accordingly. Photographs of good Foundation Plantings throughout this section of the catalogue illustrate the manner of grouping. Put tall, narrow types between windows, at the corners, and in the angles. Beneath the windows use either broad, conical, globose, or spreading forms. In the front row or rows use smaller sizes of broad, conical, globose, or spreading forms, also the flat trailing types.

For best effects use several plants of one kind. Even in a group of only twenty-five evergreens it is more effective to use five or six kinds with three to five plants of a kind; also, it is often cheaper. When five or more plants of the same kind and size are ordered, it promotes considerable economy in digging and handling the order. These economies are passed along to the customer.

The size specifications given do not include the roots in the measurement, only the tops, and, unless otherwise noted, the size given is the height. For plants which are measured by breadth, we state the diameter. These are sorts whose major dimension falls in a horizontal plane—the flattened globose, spreading bush-form, and the flat spreading types.

We have made the descriptions brief but exact. Foliage is an average shade of green unless otherwise specified.

Evergreens are dug and shipped with a ball of the earth securely tied in burlap. This process, Balled and Burlapped, denoted "B&B," is our unvarying practice—for which we make no extra charge.

Five or more trees of same kind and size are sold at the 10 rate

ARBORVITÆ

One of the best families of evergreens of various habits of growth, textures, and gradations of color. They thrive well on a wide range of soils and are quite indifferent to trying exposures. Arborvitæ form the backbone of the entire group of Dwarf and Slow-growing Evergreens.

American Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*). A 3/1 or 2/1. The old, familiar, so-called "White Cedar." Valuable for use in groups, hedges, and in large sizes for specimens.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$10 00	\$90 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 00	75 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	55 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 50	40 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	33 00

American Pyramidal Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). A 7/2. An improved variety of the preceding; more dense and compact, and more columnar in habit; darker and richer in color which it holds well during winter.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$12 50	
4½ to 5 ft.	10 00	\$95 00
4 to 4½ ft.	8 50	80 00
3½ to 4 ft.	7 00	68 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00	57 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	36 00

Bushy Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis dumosa*). C4/3. A compact-growing evergreen of somewhat irregular habit.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$5 00	\$48 00
18 to 24 in.	4 00	36 00

Arborvitæ, continued

Columbia Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis Columbia*). A 3/1. Strong-growing habit. Broad foliage, with a beautiful silvery variegation.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.	\$8 00		
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	\$58 00	
2 to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00	
18 to 24 in.	4 00		

Columnar Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis columnaris*). See New and Rare Plants, page 4.

Cone-shaped Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis conica*). See New and Rare Plants, page 4.

Compact Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis densiforma*). See New and Rare Plants, page 4.

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis*). A 7/2. Spire-like in habit; somewhat open when small, but decidedly dense as size increases.

	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft.	\$10 00		
4 to 5 ft.	7 00	\$65 00	
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	48 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50	40 00	

Globe Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). C 1/1. Maintains a perfect or nearly perfect globe shape without shearing. Very slow-growing.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.	\$4 00	\$36 00	
15 to 18 in.	3 00	27 00	
12 to 15 in.	2 50	22 50	

Green Globe Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis pumila; umbraculifera*). C 1/1. Forms a low bush, narrow at the base, with a wide cushion-shaped head raised in the center. Foliage fine and dark green.

	Each	10	
2 to 2½ ft.	\$5 00		
18 to 24 in.	4 00	\$36 00	
15 to 18 in.	3 00	27 00	
12 to 15 in.	2 50	22 50	

Hovey Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis hoveyi*). B 3/2. Low-growing and egg-shaped form, with bright green foliage.

	Each		
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50		
18 to 24 in.	3 00		

Little Gem Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis, Little Gem*). C 1/2. A more broad than high-growing evergreen with dark green foliage.

	Each		
18 to 24 in. broad.	\$6 00		
15 to 18 in. broad.	5 00		
12 to 15 in. broad.	4 00		
9 to 12 in. broad.	3 00		

Peabody Golden Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis lutea*). A 3/1. A striking golden yellow variety of the American Arborvitæ.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.	\$9 00	\$85 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	7 50	70 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00	55 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	48 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	4 25	42 00	
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00	

Rosenthal Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis rosen-thali*). B 5/3. Very choice dark green foliage; rather dense in growth. A wonderful addition.

	Each	10	
3 to 3½ ft.	\$7 50		
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00	\$57 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	45 00	
18 to 24 in.	4 00	36 00	



Ware Arborvitæ

Tom Thumb Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis ell-wangeriana*). B 4/3. A low, broad pyramid, with slender branches having two kinds of foliage.

	Each	10	
3½ to 4 ft.	\$6 50		
3 to 3½ ft.	5 50	\$50 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50	40 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00		
18 to 24 in.	3 00		

Vervæne Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis vervæneana*). B 4/3. Broad, dense, and full. Foliage soft.

	Each	10	
4½ to 5 ft.	\$10 00	\$95 00	
4 to 4½ ft.	8 50	80 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	7 00	65 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00	55 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	36 00	

Vervæne Golden Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis vervæneana aurea*). B 4/3. A moderately yellow form of the preceding variety.

	Each		
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00		
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00		
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00		

Ware Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*). B 4/3. Tough and rugged; exceptionally hardy. Dense and full; dark in color, with a slight suggestion of steel-blue. Full of character.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$7 50	\$70 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	5 50	50 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	40 00	
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00	

Our Evergreens have fibrous roots, a deciding factor in successful planting

HEMLOCK

The Hemlocks are most versatile trees. They are fairly rapid and large growing, developing into most beautiful specimens and making wonderful hedges and windbreaks. Nevertheless, as they successfully withstand severe pruning, they are valuable in foundation plantings. Thrive in full sun or in deep shade, and in all soils except the very driest.

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). B 4/3. The best of the Hemlocks. Native in northern United States and Canada. Foliage rich dark green, lacy in effect. Graceful in habit. Often pronounced the finest Evergreen of North America.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.	\$6 50	\$60 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 50	50 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	36 00

Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*). B 4/3. Only slightly less beautiful than the preceding. A desirable tree.

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft.	\$9 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	6 50	\$60 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 50	50 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	42 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00



Irish Juniper



Pfitzer Juniper. See page 15

JUNIPER

A very interesting family, having members native to nearly every country in the Northern Hemisphere. The Junipers as a class prefer a sunny exposure, although they succeed in moderate shade. Thrive in all except the heavy, wet soils.

Common Spreading Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*). E 1/2 to D 3/4. A native form growing in open fields. Gray-green foliage, turns purple in winter. Excellent on embankments.

	Each
5 to 6 ft. broad.	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft. broad.	10 00
3 to 4 ft. broad.	7 00
2½ to 3 ft. broad.	5 50
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	4 00
18 to 24 in. broad.	3 25

Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*). E 1/3. It forms a broad, dense mat of dull green leaves. Suitable for rock gardens, terraces, and ground-cover.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	\$5 50
18 to 24 in. broad.	4 50
15 to 18 in. broad.	3 50

Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). B 4/3. Dense and compact. Foliage is made up of very small, sharp, needle-like leaves of bluish steel-gray-green hue.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$4 00	
15 to 18 in.	3 50	\$32 00
12 to 15 in.	3 00	27 00

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). A 4/1. Usually columnar in habit, sometimes slightly conical; compact, smooth, and strict in outline. Rich gray-green foliage. Very suitable for formal plantings.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$7 50	
3 to 4 ft.	5 50	\$52 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50	40 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	33 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00	27 00

Japanese Juniper (*Juniperus japonica*). D 3/4. Low, spreading, somewhat drooping habit. Foliage light green. Very hardy and useful in all plantings.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$5 50	\$50 00
15 to 18 in.	4 50	40 00



Sawara Retinospora. See page 17

Juniper, continued

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). D 3/4. Fan-shaped, spreading form. Slightly grayish green foliage. Beautiful and interesting; rugged and very hardy. One of the best.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft. broad.....	\$20 00	\$185 00
3½ to 4 ft. broad.....	15 00	140 00
3 to 3½ ft. broad.....	10 00	95 00
2½ to 3 ft. broad.....	7 00	65 00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.....	5 50	52 00
18 to 24 in. broad.....	4 00	38 00

Recedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). A 3/1 or 4/1. A native of many parts of the United States. Naturally rather formal in habit, it is particularly desirable for formal purposes when severely pruned. Rich in color. A time-tested species. Useful for many purposes.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$10 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50	\$70 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 50	50 00

Silver Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). A 3/1 or 4/1. A silvery blue variety of the preceding. Valuable for color accent.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$10 00	
3 to 4 ft.....		8 00

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*). D 3/4. An excellent example of the low, fan-shaped, spreading type. Its basic green color is greatly enriched by a slight bronze cast. Useful for rock gardens and rough hillsides.

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft. broad.....	\$9 00	
3 to 3½ ft. broad.....	7 50	
2½ to 3 ft. broad.....	6 50	\$62 00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.....	5 50	52 00
18 to 24 in. broad.....	4 50	42 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	3 50	33 00

Swedish Juniper (*Juniperus communis suecica*). A 4/1. Columnar. Gray-green. Similar to the Irish Juniper, excepting that the outline is not so strict. The tips of the branchlets are slightly drooping and give a slight feathery appearance to the outline.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$6 00	\$55 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 50	52 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 50	40 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 50	33 00

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*). E 1/2. Often has a star-shaped appearance when seen from directly above. Gray-green foliage. Attractive.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in. broad.....	\$5 00	\$48 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	4 00	36 00
12 to 15 in. broad.....	3 00	27 00

Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis albovariegata*). B 3/2. A formal, erect grower, with beautiful dark green foliage, interspersed with numerous sprays of white.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$5 50	\$50 00
18 to 24 in.....	4 00	36 00
15 to 18 in.....	3 00	

PINE

Globe Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra globosa*). C 1/1. One of the most beautiful and desirable evergreens for specimen planting on lawns, etc. Growth very dense. Foliage glossy bright green.

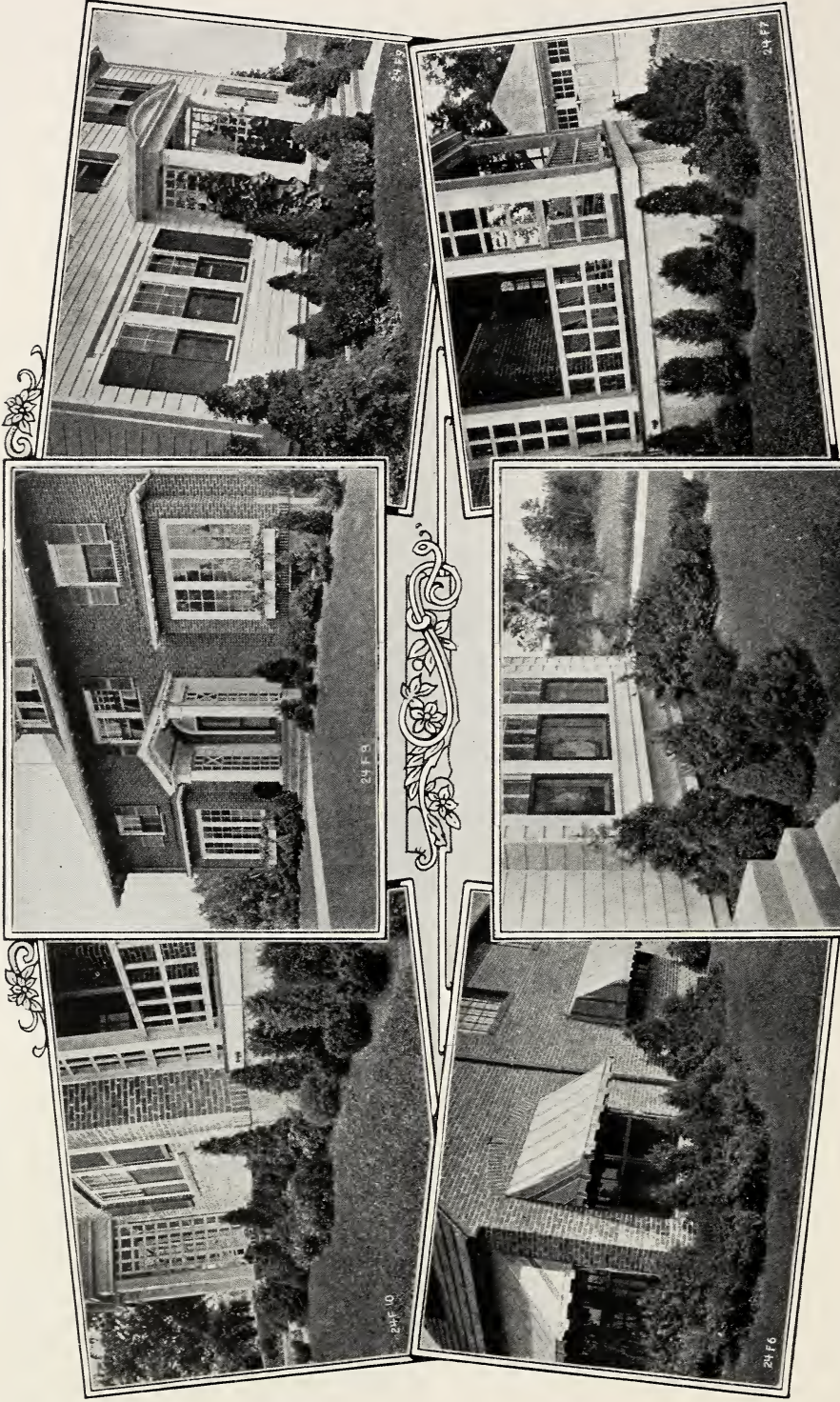
	Each	10
4 to 4½ ft.....	\$35 00	
3½ to 4 ft.....		30 00
3 to 3½ ft.....		25 00
2½ to 3 ft.....		20 00

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mughus*). C 3/4. Dwarf, slow-growing. Dense, rich green foliage. Succeeds in all except wet soils. One of the finest dwarf evergreens for rock-gardens because of its neat, compact habit, hardiness and endurance of unfavorable conditions. It is also the only Pine suitable for Foundation Plantings.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft. broad.....	\$7 50	
18 to 24 in. broad.....	5 50	\$52 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	4 00	37 50
12 to 15 in. broad.....	3 00	27 00



Golden Plume Retinospora. See page 17



A few examples of what we have done for some of our clients. We can do as well for you

RETINOSPORA

A family of interesting and beautiful trees native to Japan. The foliage is soft and, in different varieties, of varying degrees of featherness. Should not be planted in wet soil, deep shade, nor in spots exposed to high winter winds—otherwise they are not finicky.

Plume Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*). B 4/3. Soft and feathery foliage which is particularly fine when closely sheared, making a handsome, compact little tree which is exceedingly decorative in the garden.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00	\$55 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	48 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	40 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00
15 to 18 in.	3 00	25 00

Golden Plume Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*). B 4/3. A bright golden form of the preceding. Very useful for adding color among green evergreens.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00	\$55 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	48 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	40 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00
15 to 18 in.	3 00	25 00

Sawara Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*). B 3/2. Light green foliage of lace-like texture. Graceful habit. Decidedly good.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$12 00	\$110 00
4 to 5 ft.	8 50	80 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	55 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 50	50 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	45 00

Golden Sawara Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea*). B 3/2. Golden form of the preceding.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$8 50	\$80 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	55 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 50	50 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	45 00
18 to 24 in.	4 00	35 00

Sulphur Plume Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa sulphurea*). B 3/2. The color of young foliage is of a lighter shade of yellow, otherwise same in habit as above variety.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$5 00	\$48 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	40 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00
15 to 18 in.	3 00	25 00

Thread Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera*). B 4/3. Foliage is long, slender, drooping thread-like.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$6 50	\$60 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 50	50 00
18 to 24 in.	4 00	35 00
15 to 18 in.	3 00	27 00

Golden Thread Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea*). C 2/3. Golden form of preceding.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in. broad.	\$6 00	\$55 00
15 to 18 in. broad.	5 00	48 00
12 to 15 in. broad.	4 00	36 00

SPRUCE

Dwarf Alberta Spruce (*Picea glauca conica*). B 2/1. A new Spruce of exceptional beauty and the only one suitable for Foundation Planting. See "New and Rare Plants," page 4.

YEW

The Yews listed here form the finest group of all known dwarf evergreens. The foliage consists of short, flat needles, similar to those of the hemlock, but broader and sometimes longer, of rich dark green color, even during the winter. They thrive equally well in sun or shade, soils wet or dry, climates hot or cold, and exposures sheltered or bleak. You will want them in your Foundation Planting.

Dwarf Yew (*Taxus canadensis stricta*). See New and Rare Plants, page 4.

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*). D 3/4 or C 3/4. Very dwarf and slow-growing, varying in habit from compact, flattened globe to loose, irregular, spreading, bush form. Color almost a blue-green. Don't miss it.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	\$18 00	
21 to 24 in. broad.	12 00	\$115 00
18 to 21 in. broad.	8 00	75 00
15 to 18 in. broad.	5 00	45 00
12 to 15 in. broad.	4 00	36 00

Erect Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). B 2/1. An erect form with a definite leader. Very desirable.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.	\$15 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	10 00	\$95 00
2 to 2½ ft.	7 50	72 00
18 to 24 in.	6 00	58 00
15 to 18 in.	4 00	38 00

Siebold Japanese Yew (*Taxus sieboldi*). D 1/3. Exceptionally rich glossy green foliage. Leaves are longer than on any other Yew. The hardiest of all.

	Each	10
4½ to 5 ft. broad, extra dense.	\$85 00	
4 to 4½ ft. broad, extra dense.	60 00	
3½ to 4 ft. broad, extra dense.	40 00	

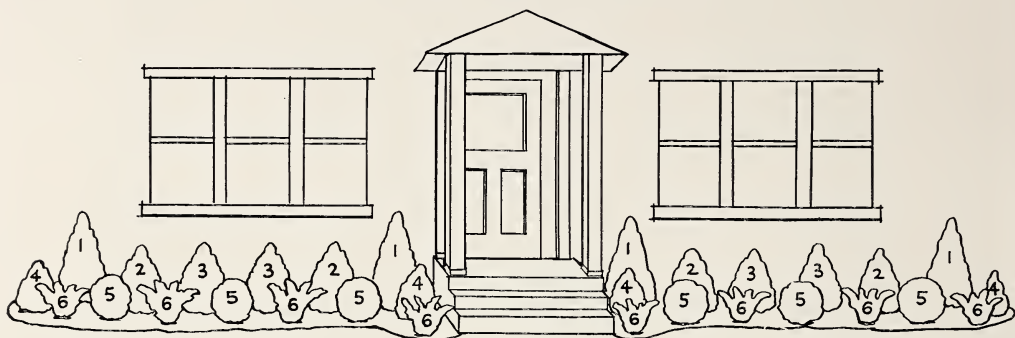
Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). E 3/4. Grows naturally somewhat open and fan-shaped but can be sheared into compact, globose form. Beautiful and desirable either way. Full of character.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft. broad.	\$15 00	
2½ to 3 ft. broad.	12 00	\$115 00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	7 50	70 00
18 to 24 in. broad.	5 00	45 00
15 to 18 in. broad.	4 00	36 00



Dwarf Japanese Yew

Examples of Foundation Plantings of Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens



Suggestive Foundation Planting No. 1

LIST OF PLANTS

Key No.			
1.	4 American Arborvitæ.	3 to 4 ft. @ \$4.50	\$18 00
2.	4 Ware Arborvitæ.	2½ to 3 ft. @ \$5.50	22 00
3.	4 Plume Retinospora.	2 to 2½ ft. @ \$4.50	18 00
4.	4 Greek Juniper.	18 to 24 in. @ \$4	16 00
5.	6 Globe Arborvitæ.	18 to 24 in. @ \$3.60	21 60
6.	8 Japanese Yew.	15 to 18 in. broad, @ \$3.60	28 80

Total cost of plants for Foundation Planting No. 1 \$124 40

This assortment may be varied by replacing these sorts with other varieties of similar type, or by substituting Broad-leaved Evergreens for some of the spreading forms. Larger or smaller sizes may be used, with consequent variation in price.

This plan may also be added to by a third row of still smaller plants, as indicated in the following sketch.



Suggestive Foundation Planting No. 2

LIST OF PLANTS

Key No.			
1.	4 American Arborvitæ.	3 to 4 ft. @ \$4.50	\$18 00
2.	4 Ware Arborvitæ.	2½ to 3 ft. @ \$5.50	22 00
3.	4 Plume Retinospora.	2 to 2½ ft. @ \$4.50	18 00
4.	4 Greek Juniper.	18 to 24 in. @ \$4	16 00
5.	6 Globe Arborvitæ.	18 to 24 in. @ \$3.60	21 60
6.	8 Japanese Yew.	15 to 18 in. broad @ \$3.60	28 80
7.	2 Dwarf Alberta Spruce.	12 to 15 in. @ \$5	10 00
8.	4 Greek Juniper.	15 to 18 in. @ \$3.50	14 00
9.	4 Drooping Leucothoë.	15 to 18 in. @ \$2.50	10 00
10.	4 Golden-Thread Retinospora.	15 to 18 in. broad @ \$5	20 00

Total cost of plants for Foundation Planting No. 2 \$178 40



An effective planting of Rhododendrons bordering a lawn

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Broad-leaved Evergreens are often called Evergreen Shrubs, which is, perhaps, a more descriptive appellation. In habit they are typical shrub-form, the branches starting from the ground at a common center, and spreading as they ascend. The leaves are leathery and range in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 inches, in breadth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and they are generally of heavy texture and remain all the year round.

For exposure, they prefer at least some degree of shade; for soil, moist but not wet, with a high content of leaf-mold—and without lime. Preferably, place them away from the strongest wintry blasts and if possible in a position where they will not be scorched by the hot sun of early spring or dried by March winds.

All the Broad-leaved Evergreens bear flowers, and of some, such as the Mountain Laurel and the Rhododendrons, the blooms are very large and showy. They are extremely handsome and should be represented in every landscape where conditions warrant their use. They may be planted in borders, under trees or in Foundation Plantings. When used in such foundation work they may be substituted in place of the commonly used Coniferous Evergreens of Types D or C.

ANDROMEDA

Mountain Andromeda (*Pieris floribunda*). D $\frac{3}{4}$. Low, dense, compact, bush form, with leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and white flowers in April, resembling the lily-of-the-valley.

	Each	10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. broad.....	\$12 00	\$110 00
18 to 24 in. broad.....	6 50	60 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	4 50	40 00
12 to 15 in. broad.....	3 50	33 00

DAPHNE

Rose Daphne (*Daphne cneorum*). D $\frac{4}{3}$ or $1\frac{1}{1}$. Leaves narrow, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Rose-colored, delicately fragrant flowers are produced freely in May, June, and occasionally during the summer. A delightful little shrub which should be in every garden.

	Each	10
8 to 10 in. broad.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
6 to 8 in. broad.....	1 25	11 00

INKBERRY

Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*). D $\frac{4}{3}$. A bushy, upright-growing shrub with dark green, oval leaves. It produces a profusion of black fruit in the fall.

	Each
2 ft.	\$5 00
18 in.	3 00
15 in.	2 50



Mountain Andromeda (*Pieris floribunda*)



Rhododendron carolinianum

LAUREL

Lambkill (*Kalmia angustifolia*). D 4/3. A handsome evergreen plant of moderate size, with purple and crimson flowers in spring. Very useful in rockeries and for border planting.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	22 50
18 to 24 in.	2 00	18 00

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). D 4/3. Leaves 3 to 4 inches long, dark, glossy. Large, rounding clusters of small white and pink flowers in June. Thrives under wide variety of conditions. Beautiful and desirable.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.	\$7 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	\$35 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	30 00
15 to 18 in.	3 00	27 00

LEUCOTHÖE

Drooping Leucothoe (*Leucothoe catesbaei*). D 4/3. Graceful, drooping branches. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long, narrow, pointed, dark, glossy, turning beautiful purple-red in winter.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 75	\$35 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00	27 00
15 to 18 in.	2 50	22 50
12 to 15 in.	2 00	18 00

RHODODENDRON

Carolina Rhododendron (*Rhododendron carolinianum*). D 4/3. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long, bronze-green. The pale to deep pink flowers are borne profusely in late May in clusters 3 to 4 inches across. Tough and rugged under almost all conditions.

	Each	10
3 ft.	\$7 50	\$72 00
2½ ft.	6 00	55 00
2 ft.	4 50	42 00
18 in.	3 50	33 00
15 in.	3 00	27 00

Catawba Rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*). D 4/3. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, convexly curved. Lilac-purple flowers in clusters 5 to 7 inches across, borne profusely in late May and early June.

	Each	10
2 ft. clumps.	\$4 00	
18 in.	3 50	

Rosebay Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*). D 4/3. Flat leaves, 5 to 10 inches long, dark, rich, slightly glossy. White and blush-pink flowers in clusters 4 inches across in June.

	Each	10
5 ft.	\$12 00	
4 ft.	9 00	\$85 00
3½ ft.	7 50	70 00
3 ft.	6 50	60 00
2½ ft.	5 00	45 00
2 ft.	4 00	36 00
18 in.	3 50	33 00

Hybrid Rhododendrons. D 4/3. These are crosses of various species of Rhododendron. Our stock consists of seedling-grown plants, which are hardier than grafted stock. Large flowers in red, pink, and lavender.

	Each	10
2½ ft.	\$10 00	
2 ft.	7 50	
18 in.	5 50	
15 in.	4 50	



Drooping Leucothoe (*Leucothoe catesbaei*)



Large-Growing Evergreens

This section of Evergreens makes fine specimens where height is wanted and space can be spared. Occasionally, worked into a shrub border, they are very effective. A border of these Large Evergreens alone makes a beautiful setting for the home and acts as a windbreak in winter. When used this way it is often desirable to face them with dwarf and slow-growing forms in the front row.

Where lawn space is small, avoid the practice of cutting it up by the careless placing of specimen trees. Above all things, avoid setting matched pairs in exact symmetry on opposite sides of the front walk. The proper place for specimens is toward the corners of the lot, arranged in an irregular, offhand manner.

Sometimes the illusion of space is gained by deliberately placing specimens in such a manner as to cut off the view of one part of the lawn from another, perhaps leaving just enough space to form a vista from one section to the other. Such a vista should have some feature at its terminal, perhaps half revealed and half concealed, a large tree with its deep alluring shade, or a group of contrasting colored plants.

Placing specimens in this manner often makes possible a secluded nook where the children will delight in playing or where the family will enjoy a quiet luncheon.

The Large-growing Evergreens are usually coarsely branched, have needle-like foliage varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches in length, and vary in growth from 6 inches to 2 feet or more per year. They are usually broadly conical in habit.

FIR

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*). Needles 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green above and pale below. A rapid-growing pyramidal tree.

	Each	10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	4 00	35 00

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasi*). Needles 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green to gray-blue, soft. A very beautiful tree, developing a columnar habit as it matures.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$12 00	\$115 00
4 to 5 ft.	9 00	85 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 50	63 00
2 to 3 ft.	5 00	48 00



Fir Foliage



Koster Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens* Kosteri) See page 24

Fir, continued



Hemlock Foliage

Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*). Needles 1 to 1½ inches long, darker green than the Balsam Fir, otherwise quite similar in appearance.

	Each	10	
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$6 50	\$60 00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	5 00	45 00	

Veitch Fir (*Abies veitchi*). Needles ¾ to 1 inch long, lustrous dark green above, silvery white below. One of the most beautiful and rapid-growing Firs. Suitable for northern exposure and difficult soils, succeeding in stony and undrained locations.

	Each	10	
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$6 50	\$60 00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	5 00	45 00	

White Fir (*Abies concolor*). Soft flat needles 1½ to 2½ inches long, ranging from green to strong silvery blue. One of the finest trees for general planting, succeeding under almost all conditions of soil and climate.

	Each	10	
9 to 10 ft.....	\$30 00		
8 to 9 ft.....	25 00		
7 to 8 ft.....	21 00		
6 to 7 ft.....	18 00		
5 to 6 ft.....	15 00		
4 to 5 ft.....	12 00	\$115 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	10 00	95 00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	8 00	75 00	



Juniper Foliage

HEMLOCK

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). The Hemlock, when unpruned, grows into a large specimen of exceptional beauty, with graceful branches covered with short, dark, flat, soft, glossy green needles, silvery underneath.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$50 00	
9 to 10 ft.	40 00	
8 to 9 ft.	30 00	
7 to 8 ft.	25 00	
5 to 6 ft.	15 00	
4 to 5 ft.	12 00	\$115 00
3½ to 4 ft.	9 00	85 00

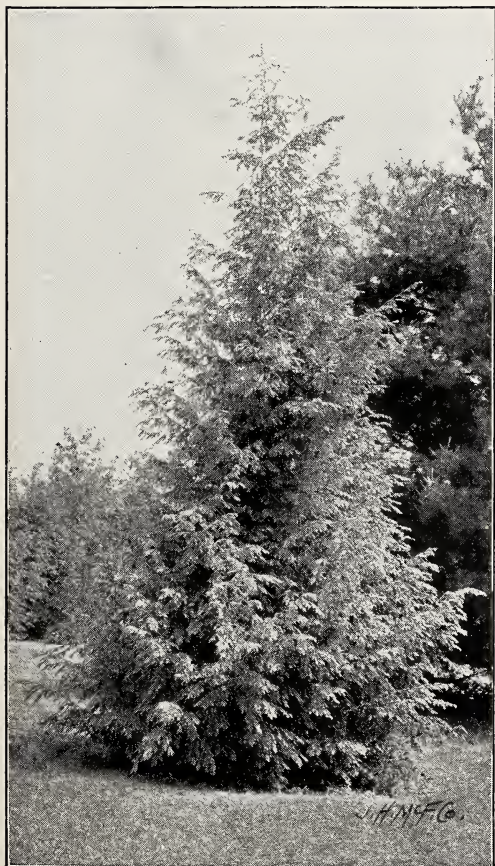
JUNIPER

Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). This is a fine-branched type which we also list under Slow-growing Evergreens. Old trees, in large sizes, make fine specimens, tall columnar in habit, rich green in color.

	Each
9 to 10 ft.	\$30 00
8 to 9 ft.	24 00
7 to 8 ft.	18 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00

PINE

A class of beautiful trees which grow to large size and add much to any landscape. Pines flourish on all except wet soils, and thrive in locations so dry as to forbid the use of other evergreens.



Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)



Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*). Leaves 5 to 6 inches long, heavy, pointed, medium to light green in color. Flourishes near the salt water as well as inland.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$7 50	\$72 00
2 to 3 ft.	5 00	48 00

Globe Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra globosa*). See New and Rare Plants, page 5.

Japanese Red Pine (*Pinus densiflora*). A picturesque ornamental tree, with slender, acute bright bluish green leaves 2½ to 5 inches long. Rapid growing and hardy.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$7 00	\$65 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	33 00

Limber Pine (*Pinus flexilis*). Hardy, slow-growing, with dark green leaves 2 to 3 inches long. Splendid for ornamental planting on rocky slopes.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$20 00	\$180 00
6 to 7 ft.	15 00	140 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00	90 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50	70 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	

Red (Norway) Pine (*Pinus resinosa*). Tall, pyramidal, loose, natural habit, but can be made dense by pruning. Leaves 6 to 10 inches long, dark. The hardy northern counterpart of the southern Yellow Pine. Very rapid-growing.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft.	\$18 00	\$175 00
10 to 12 ft.	15 00	145 00
8 to 10 ft.	12 00	115 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 00	
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	
2 to 3 ft.	4 00	36 00

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Rapid-growing. Needles thick, 2 to 4 inches long, grayish blue-green, sometimes curly. Excellent for windbreaks.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$6 50	\$63 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	48 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 75	35 00



Spruce Foliage



Pine Foliage

Pine, continued

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). The most common Pine, native to New England. Needles very slender, 4 to 5 inches long, rich dark green, overlaid with a silvery blue bloom. Unexcelled for large hedges. Rapid-growing.

	Each	10
14 to 16 ft.	\$50 00	
12 to 14 ft.	40 00	\$380 00
10 to 12 ft.	33 00	300 00
8 to 10 ft.	25 00	240 00
7 to 8 ft.	18 00	
6 to 7 ft.	12 00	
5 to 6 ft.	8 00	
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	36 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	33 00

SPRUCE

Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*). Very handsome, hardy, symmetrical tree. Light green needles $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$8 00	\$75 00
2 to 2½ ft.	6 00	55 00
18 to 24 in.	4 00	36 00

Blue Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*). Compact, medium-growing. Needles $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch long, stiff, pointed, somewhat silvery in color.

	Each	10
8 to 9 ft.	\$40 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	12 50	\$120 00
2 to 2½ ft.	10 00	98 00
18 to 24 in.	7 50	72 00
Large fancy specimens, 14 to 20 ft.		\$100 to \$150 each

Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmanni*). Very symmetrical and compact, rather slow-growing for this class. Needles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, range from dark green to grayish blue-green.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$7 50	\$73 00
2 to 2½ ft.	6 50	63 00
Magnificent specimens, 14 to 18 ft. and larger.		\$100 to \$150 each

Koster Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens kosteri*). Needles 1 to 1¼ inches long, stiff, pointed, bright silvery blue. A tree of unusual beauty.

	Each
4½ ft.	\$42 00
4 ft.	35 00
3½ ft.	30 00

Prices of Koster Blue Spruce, continued

	Each
2½ ft.	\$17 50
2 ft.	12 00
Extra-fancy specimens, 14 to 20 ft.	

12 to 14 ft. \$125 to \$200 each
 \$100 to \$150 each

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). The most rapid-growing Spruce, often loose and open in habit. Needles $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, dark green.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$7 00	\$65 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 50	50 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 50	40 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in.	2 50	21 00
Specimens, 7 to 14 ft.		\$10 to \$25 each

White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*). For wind-breaks and hedges a most desirable evergreen with silver or bluish green foliage. As a specimen tree it will grow 60 to 75 feet tall.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$10 00	
4 to 5 ft.	8 00	
3 to 4 ft.	6 50	\$60 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 75	45 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 75	35 00



A foundation planting of slow-growing Evergreens



Deciduous Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

Deciduous Shrubs are those which drop their leaves in autumn and remain bare-stemmed throughout the winter. This list contains a wide variety of large and small types, with flowers of various colors, forms, and blooming periods. A careful selection will give a succession of bloom from April to November. Deciduous Shrubs are usually employed in border plantings for providing the house with a setting, to screen unsightly views, to insure privacy, and even at times to break the force of the winds.

The most effective border plantings are composed of two or more parallel rows of mixed shrubs. The rear rows should contain tall shrubs; the front rows lower types. Tall sorts are sometimes thin and leggy near the ground, and the lower shrubs hide this and grade the planting down to the lawn. To vary the height as well as to perform the utilitarian service of screening unsightly views, incorporate into the border large-growing specimen trees. Such specimens may be either the large-growing evergreens, or the flowering trees, or even shade trees. These are presented and described in special lists further along in this catalogue. As a rule, those parts of the Border Planting which contain the taller sorts should be the widest.

Many varieties of shrubs and trees produce fruits which not only please the eye but attract birds. These sorts are indicated in the description and should be generously used.

Mass five or more plants of the same kind. It is more effective as well as more economical than planting one of a number of varieties. Where space permits, vary the outline of the border by extra rows of plants

The sizes given indicate the maximum height in central New England. They may be taller in warmer climates and shorter in colder regions. Plant tall varieties of Deciduous Shrubs 4 to 5 feet apart; medium sorts, 3 to 4 feet; small sorts, 2 to 3 feet.

The sketches illustrate the few technical words used in describing the flowers and leaves.



Panicle



Corymb



Cyme



Compound Leaf



Azalea vaseyi

ACACIA

Rose Acacia (*Robinia hispida*). A low-growing shrub, with beautiful, clear pink flowers in loose racemes. Attractive bristly or hairy foliage.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50
Standard form, 5 to 6 ft., 1-yr. heads.	2 50	

ALMOND

Double Pink-flowering Almond (*Prunus glandulosa rosea*). 8 ft. Small rosettes of pink flowers scattered along the branches in early May. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10. See colored illustration on page 26.

Double White-flowering Almond (*Prunus trichostyla sinensis*). 8 ft. White-flowering form of the preceding.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50	\$14 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00

Siberian Almond (*Prunus nana*). Of all low-growing, hardy shrubs this is one of the most interesting varieties. It is useful for hedging or for planting in front of taller-growing shrubs. Color of flowers bright rose-pink. Beautiful bright-colored foliage in fall. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

ALTHÆA

See Shrub Althea, page 34.

ARALIA

Fiveleaf Aralia (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). 7 ft. Many-branched, slightly thorny. Leaves compound, five leaflets, dark, glossy. Flower inconspicuous.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00

AZALEA

A division of the Rhododendron family distinguished by its deciduous (leaf-dropping in the autumn) characteristics. Flowers are generally borne in rounding clusters and range more widely in color than do the Rhododendrons. The habit of growth is spreading bush-form, many branched. Can be used in the middle and front rows of borders, as foundation plants or as a group planting. Very desirable. Thrive anywhere except in lime soils. We dig our Azaleas in the same manner as Evergreens, that is, with a ball of earth on the roots, tied in burlap—called "B&B."

Chinese Azalea (*Azalea mollis*). 5 ft. The showiest of all Azaleas. Large clusters of bright orange flowers, occasionally red or yellow, followed by bright green decorative foliage. You will want this.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$6 00	
18 to 24 in.	4 50	\$42 00
15 to 18 in.	3 50	33 00

Dahurian Azalea (*Azalea dahurica*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 10.

Flame Azalea (*Azalea calendulacea*). 7 ft. Varying hues of red, orange, and yellow.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	\$33 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00	27 00
15 to 18 in.	2 50	22 50

Korean Azalea (*Azalea poukhanensis*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 10.

Piedmont Azalea (*Azalea canescens*). 3 ft. Rosy pink flowers of great beauty and fragrance appear just before or at the time the foliage unfolds in early spring.

	Each	
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 25	
18 to 24 in.	2 75	
15 to 18 in.	2 50	

Azalea, continued

Pinkshell Azalea (*Azalea vaseyi*). 6 ft. Native American plant with a Japanese appearance. One of the prettiest Azaleas which deserves to be more freely planted. Very delicate pure pink blooms in early May.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$6 00	\$55 00
18 to 24 in.	4 50	42 00
15 to 18 in.	3 50	33 00

Pontic Azalea (*Azalea pontica*). 8 ft. Our collection of attractive mixed colors ranges from light to golden yellow, light pink to salmon and orange shades. They are the most fashionable pastel shades and when planted in mass with or without Rhododendrons or flowering shrubs, they create a magnificent effect.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$6 50	\$60 00
18 to 24 in.	5 00	45 00
15 to 18 in.	4 00	36 00

Swamp Azalea (*Azalea viscosa*). 8 ft. Fragrant white flowers in June and July.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 25	40 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	32 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 75	25 00
18 to 24 in.	2 25	20 00

Sweet Azalea (*Azalea arborescens*). 5 ft. Very bushy habit. White, fragrant flowers in June.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$4 50	\$42 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	33 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00	27 00
15 to 18 in.	2 50	22 50

Torch Azalea (*Azalea kaempferi*). 6 ft. Foliage somewhat glossy, assumes brilliant fall colors ranging from scarlet to crimson. The flowers, a combination of red, pink, salmon, blend into a wonderful indescribable flame color, and are borne in middle and late May.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$6 00	\$55 00
18 to 24 in.	4 50	42 00
15 to 18 in.	4 00	36 00

BARBERRY

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi*). 4 ft. Low, dense, bushy. Leaves small, roundish, turning brilliant red in autumn. Crimson-scarlet berries remain nearly all winter. Attracts birds. Best-known shrub for a low protective hedge. For hedge work plant one every foot.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft., specimens	\$1 00	\$9 00	
2 to 2½ ft., bushy	50	4 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in., bushy	35	2 50	18 00
15 to 18 in., bushy	25	2 00	12 00
12 to 15 in., bushy	20	1 50	9 00

Redleaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea*). A new variety. Brilliant, purplish, blood-red foliage when planted in full sunlight. An extremely handsome new shrub which will undoubtedly become very popular for unusual ornamental effects.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 50	\$13 50
15 to 18 in.	1 25	11 50

Purple Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea*). 6 ft. A handsome variety with beautiful violet-purple foliage and fruit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in.	60	5 00

BAYBERRY

Northern Bayberry (*Myrica carolinensis*). 6 ft. A handsome shrub with dark green leaves and beautiful waxy fruits in September or October. Very ornamental and fragrant foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
18 to 24 in.	90	8 00
15 to 18 in.	75	6 00

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)

See **New and Rare Plants**, page 5.

BLUEBERRY

Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). 4 to 12 ft. For moist places in the garden there is hardly a more ornamental and useful shrub grown. White flowers and dark blue-black edible berries of excellent flavor.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	11 00
18 to 24 in.	1 00	9 00

BUCKTHORN

Carolina Buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*). 25 ft. A handsome lawn shrub with lustrous dark green leaves and greenish flowers, producing dark red berries which turn to black in fall. Useful in shady places.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 00	
5 to 6 ft.		75

Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*). 10 ft. This variety is very useful as a hedge plant. Spiny branches with dark green leaves and black berries. Very hardy.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00



Azalea kaempferi

BUTTERFLY BUSH

Oxeye Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidi magnifica*). 7 ft. Beautiful flowers, rosy purple with orange-yellow centers borne on nodding branches from August to October, make this one of the most attractive shrubs. In general the stalks die back in fall, producing new branches in spring. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Veitch Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidi veitchiana*). 7 ft. Similar to above variety except flowers, which are borne in larger clusters and are more of a mauve and orange color. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CHOKEBERRY

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*). 6 ft. Many stemmed from ground. Clusters of white flowers in May. Black glossy berries. Attracts birds.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 ft.	90	7 50

Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*). 10 ft. Narrow habit. Clusters of white flowers in May. Foliage flaming crimson in autumn. Crimson berries attract birds.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 75	\$16 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	14 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	11 00
2 to 3 ft.	90	8 00

COTONEASTER

See "New and Rare Plants," pages 6 and 7.

CORALBERRY

Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). 5 ft. Graceful, drooping branches. Small dark red berries. Birds like them. Valuable shrub for embankments.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$4 50	\$39 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	36 00



Flowers of Double Pink-flowering Almond

DEUTZIA

Fuzzy Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra crenata*). 6 ft. Flowers are white and sometimes bluish-pink. Vigorous and hardy. Dull green foliage.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

Lemoine's Deutzia (*Deutzia lemoinei*). 4 ft. A mass of white in May and June. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Rochester Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra, Pride of Rochester*). 8 ft. Small flowers, pink outside, white inside, in June.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

Rose Panicle Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis rosea*). 3 ft. Similar to *D. gracilis*, with beautiful panicles of pink flowers and bright green foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
15 to 18 in.	75	6 50
12 to 15 in.	50	4 50

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*). 3 ft. Very slender, erect branches, covered with white flowers in May and June.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in.	75	6 00

Snowflake Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra candidissima*). 6 ft. Large, double white flowers cover the strong, upright branches. Very beautiful.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

Waterer Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra watereri*). 6 ft. Bushy, many-branched. Small fringed flowers, pink outside, white inside, profusely borne in June.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00

DOGWOOD

Goldentwig Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*). 8 ft. Strong, broad leaf, rich in color. Principal attraction is bright yellow winter color of bark. Small white flowers in May and June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	4 50

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus paniculata*). 10 ft. Panicles of white flowers in May and June. White fruit attracts birds.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	4 50

Pagoda Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*). 15 ft. A very tall-growing variety. Splendid for background in shrubby borders. Smooth pale green foliage, whitish beneath. Flowers white. Fruit dark blue.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00

Redtwig (Tatarian) Dogwood (*Cornus alba*). 10 ft. Handsome, broad, oval leaves. Flowers yellow-white, in small flat cymes in June. Fruit bluish white, attracts birds.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	4 50

Dogwood, continued

Spaeth Dogwood (*Cornus alba spaethi*). 8 ft. Similar to the Red-twigged Dogwood, but the leaves are broadly edged yellow.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00		\$8 50

Silky Dogwood (*Cornus amomum*; *C. sericea*). Reddish stems, dark green foliage pale beneath. White flowers appear late in the season. Fruit blue sometimes partly white.

	Each	10	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50		\$13 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00		8 00
4 to 5 ft.	85		7 00
3 to 4 ft.	75		6 00

ELDER

American Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*). 12 ft. Leaf compound, of seven leaflets. Branches pithy. Minute white flowers in flat cymes 6 to 10 inches across, in June, July. Fruit purplish black, juicy, often used for making beverages.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 70		\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60		5 00

EUONYMUS

European Burningbush (*Euonymus europaeus*). 18 ft. An erect shrub or small tree. Dark green foliage, turning crimson in the fall. Yellowish flowers followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00		\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50		13 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25		11 00
2 to 3 ft.	75		6 50

Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*). 8 ft. Branches have corky wings. Leaves turn flame-color in autumn.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00		\$18 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50		14 00

Winterberry Euonymus (*Euonymus bungeanus*). 12 ft. Narrow habit, slender branches. Fruit pink, orange cap, showy.

	Each	10	
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 00		\$18 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50		13 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 25		11 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00		8 00
2 to 3 ft.	75		6 00

Yeddo Euonymus (*Euonymus yedoensis*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 6.

FORSYTHIA

A wonderfully beautiful family. Habit loose, open, graceful. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long, narrow, dark, giving an exceptionally clean appearance. Yellow bell-shaped flowers cover the branches in early April, when color is scarce, remaining for several weeks.

Drooping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*). 8 ft. Drooping branches. Golden yellow flowers.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75		\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	60		5 00

Fortune Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*). 8 ft. Golden yellow flowers in profusion.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00		\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.	75		6 00
2 to 3 ft.	60		5 00

Greenstem Forsythia (*Forsythia viridissima*). 10 ft. Green bark. Flowers deep yellow.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75		\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	60		5 00



Snowhill Hydrangea. See page 30

Showy Border Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia spectabilis*). 8 ft. Deep yellow flowers on slender, upright branches. One of the prettiest. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE

Manchurian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera ruprechtiana*). 12 ft. Branches slender, pale gray, arching. Leaves 2 to 3 inches, grayish green. Flowers yellow to white, in May and June. Red fruit attracts birds.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75		\$6 50
2 to 3 ft.	60		5 00

Morrow Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowi*). 6 ft. A decorative shrub. Foliage dark green above and grayish beneath. Cream-white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits in the fall.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60		\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	50		4 00

Pink Bride Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica rosea*). 10 ft. Old-fashioned pink-flowering Bush Honeysuckle. May and June. Small red berries attract birds. A favorite well-known shrub.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 85		\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.	75		6 00
2 to 3 ft.	60		5 00

Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). 10 ft. A graceful shrub with pink flowers in June, contrasting beautifully with its foliage. Light red berries in the fall. Flourishes in partial shade.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75		\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60		4 50
2 to 3 ft.	50		4 00

Honeysuckle, continued

White Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica alba*). 10 ft. Well-known, white-flowering Bush Honeysuckle. May and June. Fruit small, red, attracts birds. Useful for massing or specimens.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

Winter Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). 6 ft. Long, slender, recurving branches. It produces white, very fragrant flowers in early spring. Handsome half-evergreen foliage.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 90	\$7 50
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50

HYDRANGEA

Great Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). 15 ft. Large, showy panicles of white flowers in August, turning to purplish pink.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50
18 to 24 in.	60	5 00

Snowhill Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). 5 ft. Foliage broad and pleasing. Flowers cream-white, in rounding cymes 5 to 7 inches across, in July and August.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 50
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50
18 to 24 in.	60	5 00

Tree Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, tree form). The Great Hydrangea grown, by training, into tree shape. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

HYPERICUM

Kalm Hypericum (*Hypericum kalmianum*). 2 to 3 ft. One of the hardiest. Beautiful bluish foliage and yellow flowers in August. Grows well in shady places.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	

Shrubby St. Johnswort (*Hypericum prolificum*). 5 ft. A stout, dense, hardy shrub with yellow flowers from July to September.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	
2 to 3 ft.	75	

INDIGO BUSH

Indigo Bush (*Amorpha fruticosa*). 10 ft. An ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine feathery foliage. Dark violet-purple flowers in June.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00

Dwarf Indigo Bush. See "New and Rare Plants," page 5.

JETBEAD

Jetbead (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*). 5 ft. Large white flowers in May and June and large, handsome, bright green foliage. Shining black berries in autumn.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.	60	5 00

KERRIA

Single Kerria (*Kerria japonica*). 6 ft. An attractive shrub growing as broad as high. Very nice in winter on account of its light green branches. Yellow flowers from June to October. Grows best in partial shade. 15 to 18 in., 60c. each, \$5.50 for 10.

Kerria, continued

Double Kerria (*Kerria japonica flore-pleno*). 8 ft. More vigorous than the Single Kerria. Double yellow flowers from June to September. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

LILAC

Chinese Lilac (*Syringa chinensis*; *S. rothomagensis*). 12 ft. Large, broad panicles of violet-blue flowers in June. One of the best Lilacs.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 3 ft.	90	8 00

Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). 12 ft. This is the purple form that blooms in May and June. Too well known to need further description.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00

Common White Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris alba*). White flowers in May and June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00

Himalayan Lilac (*Syringa villosa*). 8 ft. Pink to lavender flowers in panicles in May and June.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	11 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00

Hungarian Lilac (*Syringa josikæa*). 12 ft. A valuable variety for its late blooming. Bluish purple flowers in June. Shining dark green foliage.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50

Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica*). 8 ft. The branches of this variety are more arching than the Common Lilac. Pale purple flowers in rather loose, broad panicles. Very fragrant.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50

White Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica alba*). A white form of the above variety. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

French Hybrid Lilacs

Same general type of leaf and flower as the Common Lilac, but superior in beauty of flower. With many varieties, no word description can do them justice. Valuable; desirable; beautiful.

Abel Carriere. Double. Large; blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Alphonse Lavallée. Double. Large; pale lavender.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	1 75	

Bleuâtre. Single. Deep pure blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Charles Baltet. Single. Bluish purple. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Charles, X. Single. Reddish purple; large; free-blooming

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 75	
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	

Condorcet. Double. Pale blue.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	1 75	
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	

French Hybrid Lilacs, continued

Congo. Single. Dark red.	Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$2	50
3 to 4 ft.	1	75
2 to 3 ft.	1	50
Dr. Maillot. Double. Lavender to pale blue in large trusses.		
3 to 4 ft.	\$1	75
2 to 3 ft.	1	50
Jean Bart. Double. Bright to pale reddish purple.		
3 to 4 ft.	\$1	75
2 to 3 ft.	1	50
Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark red.		
3 to 4 ft.	\$1	75
2 to 3 ft.	1	50
Michel Buchner. Double. Pink to pale lilac.		
4 to 5 ft.	\$2	50
3 to 4 ft.	1	75
2 to 3 ft.	1	50
Pres. Carnot. Double. Light pink buds opening pale blue.		
4 to 5 ft.	\$2	50
3 to 4 ft.	1	75
Rubra de Marly. Single. Rosy purple.		
3 to 4 ft.	\$1	75
2 to 3 ft.	1	50
William Robinson. Double. Petals red outside, blue to lavender inside.		
4 to 5 ft.	\$2	50
3 to 4 ft.	1	75

MOCK ORANGE

Big Scentless Mock Orange (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*). 10 ft. A rapid-growing variety, with large, white, showy flowers in June. A splendid large shrub for conspicuous places.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	4 00

Golden Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius aureus*). 6 ft. A variety of *P. coronarius*, with clear bright yellow foliage. Much used for color effects in borders of deciduous shrubs. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Gordon Mock Orange (*Philadelphus gordonianus*). 8 ft. This variety produces its large white flowers late in the season, about June and July. Rapid-growing, with grayish brown branches.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00

Roundleaf Mock Orange (*Philadelphus speciosissimus*). 6 ft. A lower-growing variety than *Coronarius* with uniform, smaller leaves and an abundance of showy white flowers which last a long time.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	8 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50

Sweet Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). 10 ft. The old-fashioned so-called "Sweet Syringa." Fragrant white flowers in huge, loose, open panicles in June. A favorite plant second only to the common lilac in popular appeal.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 90	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00



Philadelphus, Virginal

Hybrid Mock Orange

Avalanche (*Philadelphus, Avalanche*). Showy white flowers cover almost the entire length of the slender, drooping branches. Very handsome. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Lemoine (*Philadelphus lemoinei*). Pearly white flowers with a wonderful fragrance. Very choice. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Mont Blanc (*Philadelphus, M. Blanc*). A dwarf sort, producing an abundance of very large, fragrant flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in.	60	5 00

Virginal (*Philadelphus, Virginal*). Very large, double, white flowers in June, sometimes during the summer on new shoots. A handsome, erect shrub. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

Zeyher (*Philadelphus zeyheri*). A lower-growing variety than *Coronarius*. White flowers.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50

NINEBARK

Common Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*). 10 ft. White flowers in June along the strong, wide-spreading, recurring branches. Fine in shady places.

	Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1	25
5 to 6 ft.		75

PEARL BUSH

Exochorda grandiflora

Grows 10 ft. Leaves grayish green. Flowers white, 2 inches across, six to ten in a raceme, in May.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50

PRIVET

Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*). Tall-growing, upright shrub with dark green, lustrous foliage and white flowers. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$39 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	3 50	27 00

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). 8 ft. A well-known hedge plant with dark glossy leaves. The most beautiful Privet, slightly tender in northern New England. For hedge work use one for every linear foot.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 70	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	1 80	12 00
18 to 24 in.	20	1 50	10 00

Privet, continued

Ibolium Privet (*Ligustrum ibolium*). 8 ft. A hybrid, it has the beauty of the California with the hardness of the Ibota Privet. This is the coming Privet for rugged climates. For hedges, use one for every linear foot.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 65	\$5 00	\$39 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	27 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00	21 00

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). 8 ft. Bushy; very hardy. Leaf medium size, flat green. For hedges, use one for every linear foot.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	27 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00	18 00

Regel Privet (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*). 5 ft. A low, spreading variety of the preceding that makes an exceptionally broad hedge. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft. broad.	\$0 70	\$6 00	\$45 00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	60	5 00	39 00
18 to 24 in. broad.	50	4 00	33 00

PLUM

Flowering Plum (*Prunus triloba*). 10 ft. A vigorous-growing shrub or small tree with delightful light pink double flowers thickly set on the slender branches in May.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50

QUINCE

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*). 6 ft. Spreading spiny branches. Orange-scarlet flowers in April and May. Showy and beautiful.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.	75	6 50

ROSE

This list of Roses includes only the species and a few of their botanical varieties, suitable for planting in shrub borders. Some very fine new sorts have come into notice lately, the best of which are included here. These wild roses have an indefinable charm and grace of habit. Roses for Rose-Gardens and Cut-Flower purposes will be found on pages 45 to 49.

Hugonis Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). 6 ft. Arching branches. Large, single, yellow flowers in June. Well fruited. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Japanese Rose (*Rosa multiflora japonica*). 8 ft. Long, drooping branches. Flowers single, white, profuse in June. Red fruit attracts birds.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 60	\$4 80
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00



1. Charles X 2. Marie Legraye 3. Souv. de Ludwi Spaeth Hybrid Lilacs. See pages 30 and 31



Rugosa Roses

Rose, continued

Prairie Rose (*Rosa setigera*). 8 ft. Long, arching branches. Flowers large, single, deep pink in June and July. Heavily fruited, attracts birds.

	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 90	\$6 00	
4 to 5 ft.	75	5 00	
3 to 4 ft.	60	4 50	
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	

Redleaf Rose (*Rosa rubrifolia*). 6 ft. Pink flowers borne freely on erect branches in June. Dark crimson foliage, shaded blue.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 90	\$7 50	
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50	

Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa*). 5 ft. Branches erect or slightly spreading. Leaves small, dark, and glossy. Flowers single, pink, from June to October. Large hips are decidedly ornamental, also attract birds.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00	
18 to 24 in.	50	4 50	

White Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa alba*). 5 ft. White-flowering form of the preceding.

Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.	60	5 00

Swamp Rose (*Rosa palustris*). 5 ft. Erect shrub. Single pink flowers, 2 inches in diameter, from June to August. Well fruited.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00	

Rose, continued

Sweetbrier Rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*). 6 ft. Bright pink flowers in small clusters along the slender branches in June. The young foliage is very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Wichurian Rose (*Rosa wichuriana*). Creeping and climbing. Valuable for embankments and stone walls. Foliage small, dark, glossy. Fragrant, pure white flowers in clusters from July. 2-yr., 60 cts. each \$5 for 10.

RHODORA

Rhodora canadensis

3 ft. A dwarf Shrub resembling the azalea. Rose-purple flowers in May.

Each	10	
15 to 18 in.	\$2 00	\$18 00
12 to 15 in.	1 60	15 00

SHADBLOW

Amelanchier canadensis

12 ft. Narrow habit, sometimes grows to small tree. White flowers in racemes in May. Maroon-purple fruit in June and July. A very handsome native tree adapted for planting on rough slopes and at the edge of woods.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00	

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR BORDER PLANTINGS

We herewith offer three collections of Deciduous Shrubs for Border Planting. They consist of plants from 2 to 5 feet tall, in a variety of flower color and form, blooming period, leaf characteristics, ultimate height, and fruit-bearing sorts attractive to birds. A suggestive Planting Plan will be furnished with each group. Since we shall vary the selection of varieties and furnish sorts most suitable for individual locations and conditions, we do not here specify the varieties to be used. In ordering, tell us the exposure, whether sunny or shady; the type of soil, gravelly, loamy or clayey, moist or dry; and any other factor. We will make a selection which will best fit your own conditions.

Border Group No. 1

80 Shrubs for Border Planting. Twelve varieties for Border Planting. Twelve varieties for a three-row border 100 feet long. **\$50**

Border Group No. 2

60 Shrubs for Border Planting. Ten varieties of our selection, for a three-row border 75 feet long. **\$38**

Border Group No. 3

40 Shrubs for Border Planting. Eight varieties of our selection. This will make a three-row border 50 feet long. **\$26**



Spiraea, Anthony Waterer

SHRUB ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)

Hibiscus syriacus

12 ft. A strong, branching shrub or small tree, blooming in late July and August when most shrubs are not in flower. Fine for back borders.

- Anemonæflorus. Double; white.
 - Ardens. Double; blush-pink.
 - Boule de Feu. Semi-double; violet-red.
 - Duchesse de Brabant. Double; pink.
 - Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white; strong grower.
 - Lady Stanley. Double; blush-white.
- 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10

SIBERIAN PEA (*Caragana arborescens*)

12 ft. Dense, erect shrub of attractive habit. Bark green. Leaves compound, with small rounding leaflets. Small yellow flowers in June. Seed borne in pods, like peas.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00

SILVERBELL

Great Silverbell (*Halesia tetraptera*). 20 ft. Open-branched, often grown tree-shaped. White bell-shaped flowers in racemes in May.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 25
3 to 4 ft.	1 00

SMOKE TREE

Common Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*). 12 ft. Small, thread-like, grayish purple flowers in large panicles in June and July give the bush an indefinite, hazy, smoky appearance. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

SNOWBALL

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). 12 ft. Large, globose heads of white flowers in May and June. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). 8 ft. Spreading branches. White flowers in large, globose balls. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

SNOWBERRY

Common Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). 5 ft. Slender branches, slightly drooping at tips. Very small pink flowers in terminal spikes from June to September. Fruit snow-white, waxy, 3/8 inch diameter, during fall. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer Spiraea (*Spiraea bumalda*, *Anthony Waterer*). 3 ft. Compact, many-stemmed. Narrow leaves. Bright crimson flowers in flat corymbs, borne freely in July and August. Excellent for foundation use, for front row of borders, and as a dwarf flowering edging hedge. For hedges, plant one for every lineal foot.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
18 to 24 in.	60	5 00	40 00
15 to 18 in.	50	4 00	30 00

Bridalwreath Spiraea (*Spiraea prunifolia*). 6 ft. Great masses of tender white flowers cover the graceful branches in May. A popular shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100.

Fortune Spiraea (*Spiraea fortunei*). 4 ft. Large, loose panicles of pink flowers in June. Grows upright. Foliage purplish in color.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$0 60	\$5 00
12 to 15 in.	50	4 00

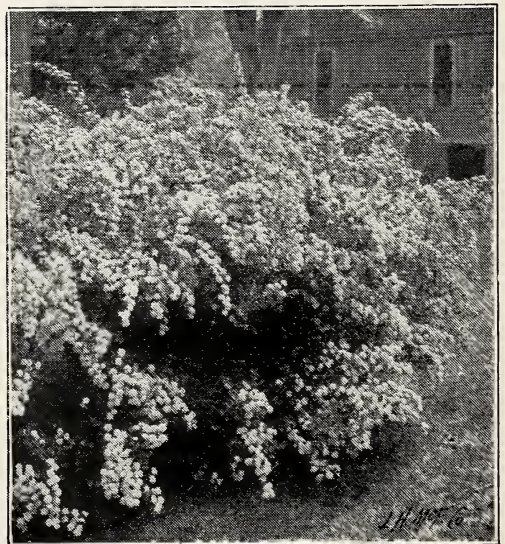
Froebel Spiraea (*Spiraea froebeli*). 4 ft. Similar to the preceding, but a little stronger growing; also harder in severe climates. Valuable for small flowering hedge. Space one foot.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00	\$36 00
18 to 24 in.	50	4 00	30 00

Garland Spiraea (*Spiraea arguta*). 6 ft. One of the best Spiraeas. Feathery foliage and masses of white flowers in May.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00

Korean Spiraea (*Spiraea trichocarpa*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 6.



Spiraea vanhouttei

Spirea, continued

Striped Spirea (*Spiraea superba*). 4 ft. A low-growing variety with pinkish white flowers in June and July. Branches are striped dark brown.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
18 to 24 in.	50	4 50	36 00

Thunberg Spirea (*Spiraea thunbergi*). 5 ft. Spreading or arching branches with feathery foliage and small white flowers in May. Very graceful.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$54 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	45 00

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). 8 ft. Bushy, many-stemmed shrub with graceful, arching branches. Leaves small, dark. Small white flowers in little umbels cover the branches in May and June. Widely used, it merits still greater use. A wonderfully beautiful hardy shrub useful in foundations, borders, hedges, and even as specimens. For hedges, space 18 inches.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	33 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	27 00

White Japanese Spirea (*Spiraea japonica ovalifolia*). 3 ft. Dense, many-stemmed. Small white flowers in broad, flat, or slightly rounding corymbs in July. For flowering hedge, space one foot.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in.	60	5 00
15 to 18 in.	50	3 50

SUMMER SWEET

Clethra alnifolia

6 ft. Long spikes of cream-white, fragrant flowers throughout the season. Smooth, sharply toothed foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

SUMAC

Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus canadensis*). 3 ft. Spreading, aromatic shrub, with small yellow flowers in early spring. A good cover plant for dry, rocky banks.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00
18 to 24 in.	75	6 50

Shining Sumac (*Rhus copallina*). 25 ft. A vigorous shrub or small tree with dark glossy foliage which changes in fall to a brilliant color. Greenish white flowers in large panicles.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75
2 to 3 ft.	60

Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*). 15 ft. Fine for color effect in autumn on account of its large clusters of crimson seeds and the showy scarlet color of its foliage.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 90	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

Cutleaf Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra laciniata*). 15 ft. Handsome foliage deeply and finely cut. In other respects much like the preceding variety.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.	75

Cutleaf Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina laciniata*). 25 ft. One of the most brilliant colored of all. Deeply cut foliage.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 90	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.	70	6 50
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00



Arrow-wood Viburnum

SWEETSHRUB

Common Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*). 5 ft. Leaves broad, dark, attractive. Flowers like miniature pineapples, 1½ inches long, chocolate brown; spicy fragrance; from June to August.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.	60	5 50

TREE SPIREA

Sorbaria arborea glabrata

A vigorous, handsome shrub with long panicles of white flowers in July and August. 18 ft. high. The foliage is very attractive.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	11 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	7 00

VIBURNUM

Arrow-wood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*). 15 ft. Erect-stemmed, bushy. White flowers in cymes in June. Bluish black fruit.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft.	90	7 50
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). 10 ft. Large snowball-like flowers produced in May and June. Very striking variety. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum americanum*). 12 ft. Open branched. Leaves large, maple-like. Large cymes of white flowers in May and June. Scarlet fruits appear in July and remain all fall and winter. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Doublefile Viburnum (*Viburnum tomentosum*). 8 ft. One of the most decorative Viburnums. Felty leaves. Flat racemes of white flowers, followed by red berries changing to bluish black. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Viburnum, continued

Fragrant Viburnum (*Viburnum Carlesi*). 4 ft. One of the most charming Viburnums with deliciously fragrant pink flowers turning white. blooms in early spring. Beautiful oval-shaped, green foliage. Bushy habit. Very scarce. Each 10

18 to 24 in. \$3 00
 15 to 18 in. 2 00 \$18 00

Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*). 20 ft. Narrow habit, slender branches. Large leaves assume brilliant scarlet color in fall. Broad cymes of white flowers in June. Blue-black fruit holds all winter.

Each 10
 5 to 6 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00
 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 8 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50

European Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum opulus*). 12 ft. White flowers in panicles, followed by red berries. Large, healthy foliage. A fine shrub for specimen or mass planting. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Siebold Viburnum (*Viburnum sieboldi*). 10 ft. Vigorous, stout branches, covered by unusual long, thick, glossy green leaves and panicles of white flowers.

Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$1 25 \$11 00
 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 9 00

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*). 15 ft. Loose and open habit. Leaves large and of leathery texture. Cymes of white flowers in June. Fruit red, changing to black.

Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00
 2 to 3 ft. 75 6 00

Withe-rod (*Viburnum cassinoides*). 6 ft. A slender, upright-growing variety, with dull green leaves. White flowers in June, followed by dark blue fruit in the fall.

Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00
 2 to 3 ft. 90 7 50

WITCH-HAZEL

Common Witch-Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*). 15 ft. Loose, open habit. Strong, broad foliage. Small, bright yellow flowers in November, scattered along branches. One of the best of our native shrubs.

Each 10
 5 to 6 ft. \$1 75 \$15 00
 4 to 5 ft. 1 25 10 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 8 00
 2 to 3 ft. 75 6 50

WINTERBERRY

Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*). 8 ft. Particularly attractive for its bright scarlet berries, which remain until midwinter.

Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
 18 to 24 in. 75 6 50

WEIGELA

Eva Rathke Weigela (*Weigela, Eva Rathke*). 3 ft. Brilliant crimson, bell-shaped flowers, appearing nearly all summer. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Pink Weigela (*Weigela rosea*). 6 ft. Old-fashioned shrub. Pink, bell-shaped flowers in June.

Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 75
 2 to 3 ft. 60 \$5 00

Variegated Weigela (*Weigela rosea variegata*). 4 ft. Light rose flowers in June. Leaves dark green with white edges. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

ZENOBIA

Zenobia pulverulenta. See "New and Rare Plants," page 10.

BIRD-LIFE is a desirable feature of the well-planted landscape and we suggest the use of the berry-bearing shrubs wherever possible. We present two groups, either of which may be planted as groups or worked into the shrub border.

Bird Group No. 1

- 5 Japanese Barberry. 2 to 2½ ft.
- 5 Red Chokeberry. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Coralberry. 2 to 3 ft.
- 5 Gray Dogwood. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Red-twig Dogwood. 4 to 5 ft.
- 5 Manchurian Honeysuckle. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Nannyberry. 4 to 5 ft.
- 5 Japanese Rose. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Prairie Rose. 4 to 5 ft.
- 5 Wayfaring Tree. 2 to 3 ft.

50 Berry-bearing Shrubs for
\$30

Bird Group No. 2

- 5 Arrow-wood. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Black Chokeberry. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Cranberry Bush. 2 to 3 ft.
- 5 Swamp Rose. 2 to 3 ft.
- 5 Winterberry. 2 to 3 ft.

25 Berry-bearing Shrubs for
\$15



Weigela rosea

Hedges

Protective Hedges

Twenty-five or more plants of one variety and size at the 100 rate

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*). Low, dense, bushy. Leaves small, roundish, turn brilliant red in autumn. Crimson-scarlet berries nearly all winter. Attracts birds. Shears well. Plant one per linear foot.

	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in.	2 50	18 00
15 to 18 in.	2 00	12 00
12 to 15 in.	1 50	9 00

Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*). A very fine, rugged, protective hedge plant. Develops into a strong, tall, broad hedge. Shears perfectly. Plant one every foot.

	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00	\$39 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	27 00

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The most popular Privet. Makes beautiful, narrow, medium to tall hedge. Leaves glossy and dark. Withstands heavy shearing. Plant one per foot.

	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 70	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 80	12 00
18 to 24 in.	1 50	10 00

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). Very hardy. Makes a broad, dense, medium-tall hedge. Shears perfectly. Plant one every foot.

	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	27 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	18 00

Ibodium Privet (*Ligustrum ibodium*). A cross between the California and the Ibota Privet, it combines the hardness of Ibota with the beauty of the California. Succeeds under the heaviest shearing. Plant one every foot.

	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00	\$39 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	27 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	21 00

Lodense Privet (*Ligustrum lodense*). A compact, dwarf, bushy Privet, very desirable for low hedges or borders. It is almost evergreen.

	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$5 50	\$36 00
18 to 24 in.	4 50	30 00
15 to 18 in.	3 50	25 00

Regel Privet (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*). A low, spreading variety. Makes fine broad low hedge. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart.

	10	100
2½ to 3 ft. broad.	\$6 00	\$45 00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	5 00	39 00
18 to 24 in. broad.	4 00	33 00

Amur Bush Maple (*Acer ginnala*). Dense, strong, many-branched. Makes an extra-tall, bushy hedge. Brilliant red in fall. Plant one every 2 feet.

	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$22 50	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft.	17 50	
4 to 5 ft.	12 50	

Flowering Hedges

Often where a formally trimmed hedge is not required, a hedge of Flowering Shrubs is desirable. For good flower effect these should be trimmed but lightly after the blooming period.

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*). Spreading, spiny branches. Orange-scarlet flowers in April and May. Space 18 inches apart.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$8 00	\$60 00
18 to 24 in.	6 50	50 00

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda*, *Anthony Waterer*). Makes a beautiful low edging hedge. Compact, many-stemmed. Narrow leaves. Bright crimson flowers in flat corymbs, borne freely in July and August. Plant one for every linear foot.

	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$5 00	\$40 00
15 to 18 in.	4 00	30 00

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea froebeli*). Similar to the preceding, but a little stronger growing and hardier in severe climates. Space one foot.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 50	\$39 00

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). Bushy, many-stemmed shrub with graceful, arching branches. Leaves small, dark. Little white flowers in small umbels cover the branches in May and June. Makes a medium to tall hedge. Space 18 inches apart.

	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$6 00	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	33 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00	27 00

White Japanese Spirea (*Spiraea japonica ovalifolia*). Dense, many-stemmed. Small white flowers in broad, flat, or slightly rounding corymbs, in July. Space 1 foot. 18 to 24 in., \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

ROSE HEDGES

Very dainty flowering hedges are obtained by using the Polyantha Roses, sometimes called Baby Ramblers. While not of a rugged, protective nature, they make a beautiful small edging hedge, and are excellent for edging the rose-garden. Space 18 inches apart. Shear lightly in early spring. We offer the six following varieties at \$9 for 10, \$80 per 100.

- Baby Rambler.** Pink.
- Cecile Brunner.** Pearly pink.
- Erna Teschendorff.** Bright red; semi-double.
- Katharina Zeimet.** White.
- Miss Edith Cavell.** Dark red.
- Mrs. W. H. Cutbush.** Pink.

Evergreen Hedges

Hedges of moderate-sized Evergreens are very effective as a protective hedge next to the sidewalk or surrounding a formal garden. These, of course, should be heavily sheared. For this purpose we list below the best three varieties of Evergreens.

Large Evergreen Hedges, for use as a screen or windbreak, are valuable and attractive. If interested in this type, write us stating the purpose for which they are wanted, the space available, size desired, whether large for immediate effect, or small, to grow on for future effect. We shall be pleased to recommend and quote varieties and sizes to fit the specific need.

EVERGREENS FOR SMALL HEDGES

American Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

	10	100
3 to 4 ft. tall. Plant every 2 ft.	\$40 00	\$360 00
2 to 3 ft. Plant every 18 in.	33 00	300 00

Ware Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*).

2 to 2½ ft. Plant every 2 ft.	\$40 00	\$360 00
18 to 24 in. Plant every 18 in.	33 00	300 00

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*).

3 to 3½ ft. Plant 3 ft. apart.	\$60 00	\$550 00
2½ to 3 ft. Plant 2 to 3 ft. apart	50 00	450 00
2 to 2½ ft. Plant every 2 ft.	36 00	330 00

White-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)

Deciduous Trees

FLOWERING AND OTHERWISE ORNAMENTAL SORTS

This class of trees we have separated from shade trees. While, of course, these trees will provide some shade, various characteristics of their habits of growth prevent them from being shade trees of the first order. They are, however, distinctly beautiful and desirable as specimens, or to give height accent to borders.

The sizes immediately following the name are the usual sizes attained in this vicinity under average conditions. Many of the trees listed below attain much greater heights in their native habitats, but seldom do so in cultivation under ordinary conditions.

BIRCH

Canoe (Paper) Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). 60 ft. Large-growing, loose head. Chief attraction is the pure white color of the bark, appearing after the tree arrives at a height of about 12 feet. 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each.

Cutleaf Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula gracilis*). 60 ft. Pyramidal, open head. Bark white. Branches droop gracefully. Leaves deeply cut. Each 10

6 to 8 ft.	\$4 00	\$37 50
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	
Large specimens.	\$6 to 15 00	

European White Birch (*Betula alba*). 40 ft. The silvery white bark and spray-like branches make this a very effective tree in winter. Foliage triangular, assuming rich tints in autumn. Each 10

8 to 10 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	18 00

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*). 60 ft. One of the most valuable forest trees. Bark silvery gray or light orange. Foliage turns into a blaze of gold in autumn. Each

12 to 14 ft.	\$6 50
10 to 12 ft.	5 00
8 to 10 ft.	3 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00

CERCIDIPHYLLUM (*Katsura Tree*)

See "New and Rare Plants," page 9.

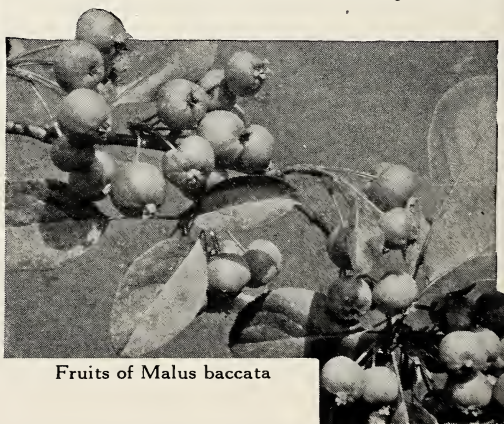
CATALPA

Umbrella Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides nana*). Globe-shaped head, surmounting a bare trunk. Leaves heart-shaped, attractive. 3-yr. heads on 5 to 6-ft. stems, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

CORKTREE

Saghalien Corktree (*Phellodendron sachalinense*). 50 ft. This is the most satisfactory and hardiest species, forming a tall trunk with a broad crown. Dark brown bark, young branches reddish brown, dull green foliage. Each 10

14 to 16 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00
12 to 14 ft.	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	25 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 50	21 00

Fruits of *Malus baccata*

CRAB, FLOWERING

A class of Crab-Apples noteworthy for the beauty of their flowers, similar in form to apple-blossoms, and borne during May. Ordinarily they attain an ultimate height of from 15 to 25 feet. Only a few sorts form fruits, which are of little or no value as food, but are frequently beautifully colored and borne in great profusion so that they attract many birds. The Flowering Crabs are excellent accents in hedge or border plantings and look especially well in groups of three or more.

The Flowering Crabs are decidedly beautiful and worth while, and should be given a place in every garden. When mature they have a branch-spread wide enough to cast a large area of shade. They are usually dug with ball of earth and burlapped, particularly in the larger sizes.

Arnold Crab (*Malus arnoldiana*). A popular variety with showy semi-double pink blossoms in early spring. Attractive yellow fruits in fall.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00	

Bechtel Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*). One of the best. Flowers double, delicate pink; resemble small roses. This is one of the finest ornamental trees. Few or no fruits are produced.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$3 50	\$33 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	13 50

Carmine Crab (*Malus atrosanguinea*). Single flowers, crimson outside, deep pink inside. A splash of color when in bloom.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft. ...	\$6 50	
6 to 7 ft. ...	5 00	
5 to 6 ft. ...	3 50	\$33 00
4 to 5 ft. ...	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 ft. ...	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft. ...	1 50	13 50

Double Pink Chinese Crab (*Malus spectabilis riversi rosea plena*). Double deep pink blooms borne in great profusion. Very beautiful.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft. ...	\$4 00	\$36 00
5 to 6 ft. ...	3 00	27 00
4 to 5 ft. ...	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 ft. ...	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft. ...	1 50	13 50

Japanese Flowering Crab (*Malus floribunda*). Flowers single, deep rose-pink, early, appearing before the leaves. Fruit small, yellow and red. An old standby and still good.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft. ...	\$5 50	
5 to 6 ft. ...	4 50	\$43 00
4 to 5 ft. ...	3 00	27 50
3 to 4 ft. ...	2 00	18 00

Purpleleaf Crab (*Malus atropurpurea*). Single deep pink flowers. Foliage purplish red during flowering period, giving a most unique and pleasing two-tone color effect.

	Each	10
8 to 9 ft. ...	\$12 50	\$115 00
7 to 8 ft. ...	10 00	90 00
6 to 7 ft. ...	6 00	
5 to 6 ft. ...	4 50	

Redvein Crab (*Malus niedzwetzkyana*). Semi-double flowers, beautifully flushed warm rose. Taller growing than most varieties.

	Each	
8 to 9 ft.	\$6 00	
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	
6 to 7 ft.	4 00	
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	

Sargent Crab (*Malus sargentii*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 8.

Scheidecker Crab (*Malus scheideckeri*). Double blooms, rose-pink inside, deep pink outside; very free-blooming.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$4 00	
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	\$27 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	18 00

Siberian Crab (*Malus baccata*). Spreading tree, with bright green leaves and pure white, fragrant flowers. Fruit yellow spotted red. Lower growing, spreading variety.

	Each	10
10 to 12-ft. specimens.	\$20 00	
8 to 10-ft. specimens.	15 00	\$140 00
7 to 8-ft. specimens.	10 00	90 00
6 to 7-ft. specimens.	6 00	55 00

Tea Crab (*Malus theifera*). See page 8.

Wild Sweet Crab (*Malus coronaria*). Flowers rose-pink, sweet-scented.

	Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$4 00	
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	



Flowering Crabs



Mountain Ash

DOGWOOD

White-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Small tree, rarely growing to 40 feet. Foliage turns dark red in autumn. Mass of showy white flowers in May. Very fine. Each 10

- 6 to 7 ft., bushy\$6 50
- 5 to 6 ft., bushy 5 00
- 4 to 5 ft. 2 50
- 3 to 4 ft. 2 00

Double White-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida plena*). A double-flowering form of the above. Each 10

- 4 to 5 ft.\$6 50
- 3 to 4 ft. 5 00

Red-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*). A variety of the preceding, bearing deep rose-colored flowers. Each 10

- 3 to 4 ft.\$6 50
- 2 to 3 ft. 5 00

FRINGE

White Fringe (*Chionanthus virginica*). 20 ft. Long, smooth leaves. Large, loose, lacy panicles of white flowers in May and June. Each 10

- 4 to 5 ft.\$3 00 \$27 50
- 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 18 00
- 2 to 3 ft. 1 50 14 00

HAWTHORN

Usually dug with ball of earth and burlapped, particularly in the larger sizes. These are extremely useful for hedge plantings or dense, impenetrable borders, and individual trees develop into lovely specimens when isolated. They are handsome in swales or at the margin of the woods.

Hawthorn, continued

Cockspur Thorn (*Crataegus crusgalli*). 20 ft. A low, wide spreading tree with very thorny branches. Handsome white flowers appear in June after the thick, shining, dark green leaves are fully grown. Red fruit in October often remaining on the branches until spring. Each 10

- 5 to 6 ft.\$3 50
- 4 to 5 ft. 2 50 \$22 50
- 3 to 4 ft. 1 75 16 00

English Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). 15 ft. Upright habit, particularly useful for hedges. Very pretty white flowers. Sometimes light pink, in many-flowered corymbs. Long scarlet fruit. Each 10

- 5 to 6 ft.\$1 50
- 4 to 5 ft. 1 25 \$11 00
- 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 9 00

Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha splendens*). 15 ft. Bright scarlet, double flowers in May. Each 10

- 5 to 6 ft.\$3 50 \$33 00
- 4 to 5 ft. 2 50 22 50

Thicket Hawthorn (*Crataegus coccinea*). 30 ft. Narrow habit when young, gradually expanding to broad, rounding head. Masses of small white flowers in May. Chiefly attractive for its large scarlet fruits, which appear in August and remain until late fall, unless sooner eaten by the birds. Each 10

- 4 to 5 ft.\$2 00 \$18 00
- 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 14 00
- Large specimens.\$5 to 6 50

Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus cordata*). 30 ft. Forms broad, round head when mature. Leaves small, dark, with 3 to 5 lobes. Small white flowers in large, loose corymbs in May and June. Fruit small, crimson, abundant. Desirable. Each 10

- 5 to 6 ft.\$3 50 \$33 00
- 4 to 5 ft. 2 50 22 50
- 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 18 00

HONEY LOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos

A rapid-growing tree that reaches 75 feet in height. Very useful as a specimen tree or for tall hedges. Delicate foliage. Each 10

- 6 to 8 ft.\$1 50 \$13 50
- 5 to 6 ft. 1 25 11 00
- 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 9 00

LARCH

European Larch (*Larix europaea*). 50 ft. Generally conical in habit. Although it drops its leaves, it closely resembles an evergreen such as the spruce. Leaves are needles of light green, with soft feathery effect. Each 10

- 10 to 12 ft.\$4 00
- 8 to 10 ft. 3 50
- 6 to 8 ft. 2 50

LILAC

Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa japonica*). 20 ft. A very desirable free-flowering tree with creamy white blooms in June or July. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

LOCUST

See **Acacia** and **Honey Locust**.

MAPLE

Amur Bush Maple (*Acer ginnala*). 15 ft. Many-branched bush form. Leaves small, with 3 to 5-pointed lobes, turn brilliant pinkish red in autumn.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	

MOUNTAIN ASH

A family of very handsome small trees, attaining about 30 feet. When mature they give a fair amount of shade. Foliage compound, with 11 to 17 long narrow leaflets, rich dark green. Very small white flowers in large, broad corymbs in May and June. Principal attraction is the showy fruit during late summer and fall, borne in large corymbs, color bright red to orange-red, which attract birds. Very desirable.

American Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*). Large corymbs of small, bright red fruits.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$3 00	\$28 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	18 00

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Large corymbs of large scarlet fruits. Each 10

10 to 12 ft., extra heavy.	\$3 50	\$32 50
8 to 10 ft., extra heavy.	3 00	28 00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy.	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy.	2 00	18 00

Japanese Mountain Ash (*Sorbus commixta*). Similar to the preceding. Foliage has a tendency to remain rather later in fall than other sorts.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$3 75	
8 to 10 ft.	3 25	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 75	25 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 25	20 00

MULBERRY

Teas' Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*). Umbrella-shaped, gracefully drooping. Leaves light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish purple, edible. 2-yr. heads on 5 to 6-ft. stems, \$3.50 each.

PEAR

Chinese Sand (*Pyrus calleryana*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 9.



Fruits of Mountain Ash

PLUM (Ornamental)

Purple-leaf Plum (*Prunus cerasifera pissardi*). 15 ft. Small bluish-white flowers. Dark, wine-red fruit. Rich dark purple foliage. Each 10

6 to 8 ft.	\$3 25	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 50	22 50

POPLAR

Chinese Poplar (*Populus simoni fastigiata*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 9.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*). 60 ft. Well-known, narrow, columnar tree. Remains branched to the ground and is fast-growing. Ideal for a screen in narrow spaces. Each 10

16 to 18 ft.	\$3 50	\$33 00
14 to 16 ft.	3 00	27 50
12 to 14 ft.	2 50	22 50
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00

WILLOW

Babylon Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). 30 ft. A splendid, well-known sort for formal effect. Wavy, olive-green foliage borne on drooping, slender branches. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

Golden Willow (*Salix vitellina aurea*). 30 ft. Particularly interesting in winter on account of its golden yellow branches. Grows into a large tree with short, thick trunk. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Laurel Willow (*Salix pentandra*). 25 ft. Broadly pyramidal habit. Leaves dark and glossy, laurel-like. Handsome. Valuable for screens. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Crataegus. (Hawthorn)



Maples on the lawn

Shade Trees

This list includes those types of deciduous trees which are preëminently shade trees, due to the way the branches grow, the type of leaf, or the rapidity with which they develop a broad head. They may be used also as specimen trees about the lawn or in the shrub border giving them plenty of space to develop to their full proportions.

Shade Trees should be sufficiently spaced along the street that their tops will meet only when mature. A table of minimum distances for varieties is provided on page 44. On the lawn, they may be purposely placed close together to good effect, so that the branches intermingle and provide broad shade.

When placing trees near the house, do not set them too close. It is not the sun-rays striking the windows directly which cause the greatest discomfort, but the rays which strike the lawn and are reflected into the house. Set the trees to cast their shadows on the ground a few feet away from the house.

In planting small shade trees as street trees, it is advisable to use either a wooden or a wire protector about the trunk for several years to prevent damage to the bark or accidental breaking. Care should be taken to remove it, however, before it interferes with the growth of the tree.

ASH

Green Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*). 60 ft. Fine pyramidal head with light, bright green foliage making an excellent park or street tree. Each

10

12 to 14 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 50	22 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	14 00

White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*). 80 ft. Pyramidal head when young, developing into broad, rounding, wide-spreading shape as it matures. Leaves compound, with long, narrow leaflets which turn yellow and purple in autumn. An excellent street tree of splendid habit and fairly rapid growth. Each

10

12 to 14 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 50	22 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	14 00

BEECH

American Beech (*Fagus americana*). 80 ft. Handsome, symmetrical tree, branches ascending, bark light gray. Foliage large, strong, heavily veined, dark green above, yellowish green underneath, turns bright yellow in autumn. Usually grown with the branches left on well to the ground, making a beautiful specimen. If the lower branches are removed it makes an excellent shade tree, good for street use and any purpose where a dignified, long lived tree is desired. The Beech is one of our noblest native trees. Each

10

16 to 20 ft.	\$22 00	\$200 00
14 to 16 ft.	18 00	170 00
12 to 14 ft.	15 00	140 00
10 to 12 ft.	12 50	115 00
8 to 10 ft.	11 00	105 00
6 to 8 ft.	9 00	85 00
Larger specimens.	\$30 to	50 00

CATALPA

Common Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*). 30 ft. Loose, irregular head. Very large leaves provide good shade. Bears creamy white flowers with brown spots, followed by brown seed-pod from 6 to 20 inches long. A rapid growing tree for quick shade.

	Each	10
14 to 16 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft.	3 00	28 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 00

ELM

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). 100 ft. The native Elm, with wide-spreading, arching branches. Fine street tree for wide streets.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 75	25 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 00	18 00

American Vase-shaped Elm. See New and Rare Plants, page 9.

Moline Elm. See New and Rare Plants, page 9.

LINDEN

American Linden (*Tilia americana*). 80 ft. Tall, spreading tree. Large, broad, heart-shaped foliage. Small, yellow, fragrant flowers in July. A good street tree.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft.	\$6 00	
10 to 12 ft.	4 50	\$42 00
8 to 10 ft.	3 50	33 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	22 50



Sugar Maple. See page 44

Linden, continued

European Linden (*Tilia cordata*). 60 ft. Broad head. Small, broad, heart-shaped leaves. Small flowers, sweet-scented. Excellent street tree.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft.	\$5 50	
10 to 12 ft.	4 50	
8 to 10 ft.	3 50	

MAPLE

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). 60 ft. The best of all shade trees for both lawn and street use. Broad, dense head, covered with large, heavy, dark rich green leaves.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00
8 to 10 ft.	4 00	37 50
6 to 8 ft.	2 75	25 00
Large specimens.	\$8 to 75 00	

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*). 60 ft. A valuable tree for street or park planting, and particularly useful for wet situations. Dense, fine-lobed, unequally toothed green foliage, turning bright scarlet in autumn.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft.	\$6 50	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft.	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 ft.	3 50	33 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 75	25 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 25	20 00

Schwedler Purple Maple (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*). 60 ft. A form of Norway Maple, with leaves bright red in spring, changing to dark purplish green.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$7 50	\$70 00
6 to 8 ft.	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	36 00

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). 80 ft. Rapid-growing, branches slightly drooping at ends when mature. Leaves light green, silvery on under side. A good street tree.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	27 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00



White Ash



Maple, continued

Cutleaf Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum wieri*). A form of Silver Maple, with branches still more drooping at ends. Leaves deeply cut, giving feathery effect. One of the handsomest decorative trees. 10 to 12 ft., \$4.50.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). 80 ft. Very symmetrical. Narrow when young, finally developing a broad head. Leaves medium size, light green. Excellent for street use and a splendid tree for general planting on lawns and estates. Each 10

14 to 16 ft.	\$7 50	
12 to 14 ft.	6 00	
10 to 12 ft.	5 00	
8 to 10 ft.	3 50	\$33 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	24 00
Large specimens from 18 to 30 ft. tall.	\$10 to \$100	each



Red Oak

OAK

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*). 80 ft. Develops broad, conical head. Dark bark. Leaves dark green in summer, dark red in fall. Excellent street tree.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$6 00	
8 to 10 ft.	4 50	\$42 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 50	33 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	27 00

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). 80 ft. Pyramidal head. Bark dark. Leaves deeply cut, lobes irregularly pointed. Good street tree.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$5 00	
6 to 8 ft.	4 00	
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*). 80 ft. Rapid-growing tree, with bright, shining green foliage 6 to 8 inches long, deeply lobed, turning to a fine scarlet shade in autumn.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$8 00	
8 to 10 ft.	6 00	\$55 00
6 to 8 ft.	4 50	42 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	33 00

White Oak (*Quercus alba*). 80 ft. Develops into broad, spreading head. Bark light gray. Leaves cut, forming round-pointed lobes.

	Each	10
14 to 16 ft.	\$10 00	
12 to 14 ft.	8 00	\$78 00
10 to 12 ft.	7 00	68 00
8 to 10 ft.	6 00	55 00
6 to 8 ft.	4 50	42 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	28 00

TULIP TREE

Liriodendron tulipifera

90 ft. Pyramidal habit. Leaves broad. Flowers tulip-shaped, greenish yellow with orange markings. Good street tree. This is one of the noblest of all American trees; assumes perfect, symmetrical shape naturally, and quickly attains imposing proportions.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	

Minimum Distances for Planting Street Trees

Ash	35 ft.	Maple	40 ft.
Beech	35 ft.	Oak	40 ft.
Elm	50 ft.	Tulip Tree	35 ft.
Linden	35 ft.		



Bush Roses for the Garden

Out of the thousands of known varieties of Bush Roses, only a few dozen are of superior merit. We have purposely reduced our list to a small number. It contains varieties which will give the whole range of color to be found among Roses, and by its brevity prevents confusion in selection. Our list has been carefully compounded from some of the old, proved sorts as well as the best of the newer introductions.

Roses prefer a rich, loamy soil, with a fair moisture content—but not wet. They will, however, succeed remarkably in ordinary soils. The use of highly nitrogenous manures is apt to cause mildew and blight, unless counterbalanced by commercial fertilizers containing high proportions of phosphoric acid and potash. Much has been written about soils and methods of cultivation for Roses—all of which is interesting and of value to specialists. Ordinary gardeners will find that Roses thrive in almost any good garden soil, and with the usual gardening attention. The most important thing is to keep them clean of bugs and pests. This can be done by using a few simple sprays.

If we are out of the variety ordered, we shall select the variety most closely resembling it *unless otherwise advised*.

We list only the best sorts for severe northern conditions.

The Roses we offer are all 2-year, No. 1, field-grown stock. Price, \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of a kind, except where otherwise noted.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class of Roses is considered almost the hardiest of all. They grow taller than the Ever-blooming Roses and should therefore be planted by themselves. The flowers are much larger but are mostly produced in early summer, followed by occasional blooms in autumn.

Frau Karl Druschki. A very vigorous plant producing large, exquisite, pure white flowers continuously. An extremely popular variety wherever Roses are grown and can be depended upon to provide an abundance of flowers.

General Jacqueminot. An old favorite rich crimson Rose of delightful fragrance and profuse bloom in early summer. Occasional blooms appear in autumn. No Rose is better known and more generally liked than the old "General Jack."

Mme. Albert Barbier. *New.* This rose quickly found its place in popular favor. It has long well formed buds and full, double flowers of salmon-flesh, with golden apricot suffused center.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. A vigorous, summer-flowering, very hardy Rose with light pink flowers of good size and excellent form.

Mrs. John Laing. Erect plants with glorious, cup-like, very fragrant flowers of soft pink. Blooms continuously.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Fine, light pink, very double flowers freely produced throughout the season on robust plants.

Paul Neyron. Gigantic double and very fragrant blooms of rich rose-pink. One of the most widely planted and showiest of Roses.

Persian Yellow. Austrian Briar. A shrub of considerable vigor, producing small, semi-double, deep yellow flowers along the branches in late spring. An old favorite.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, almost maroon flowers of rather small size but very double and very sweet. A favorite.

Ulrich Brunner. A vigorous, erect plant bearing very large, bright crimson flowers in early summer in greatest profusion.



Hybrid rugosa Rose, Conrad F. Meyer

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

These are vigorous, thorny, very hardy shrubs, of large growth, suitable for background plantings, shrubby borders, hedges, and large, spectacular effects. They are excellent seaside subjects, thriving in beach sand and withstanding the ocean winds and salt mists. They require only the most casual attention after planting, and as a rule bloom off and on all summer and autumn.

Conrad F. Meyer. Very vigorous plant often attaining 10 to 12 feet. Flowers pale silvery pink of beautiful form.

F. J. Grootendorst. A strong bush of the Rugosa type which makes an excellent hedge. The flowers

are small, fringed, bright crimson, produced in clusters all season long.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Strong grower, often reaching 10 to 12 feet, and blooms continuously. Flowers double and white. Very hardy.

DWARF POLYANTHAS

These are truly everblooming bushy plants varying from one to two feet in height, bearing small flowers in great clusters continuously. They are useful for edging taller shrubs or pathways, and are excellent subjects for providing steady, uniform color effects throughout the season. They are harder than the Hybrid Teas, as a rule.

Baby Dorothy. Light crimson-pink blooms in clusters on bushy plants.

Chatillon Rose. Very large trusses of semi-double, bright pink flowers. A healthy and hardy variety.

Erna Teschendorff. Large clusters of very bright crimson flowers. The plant is dwarf, continuous-blooming, and very bushy.

George Elger. Lovely yellow buds and dainty flowers which become cream-white upon opening.

Katharina Zeimet. Perhaps the best of the bushy, cluster-blooming type with white flowers. Very hardy and a profuse bloomer.

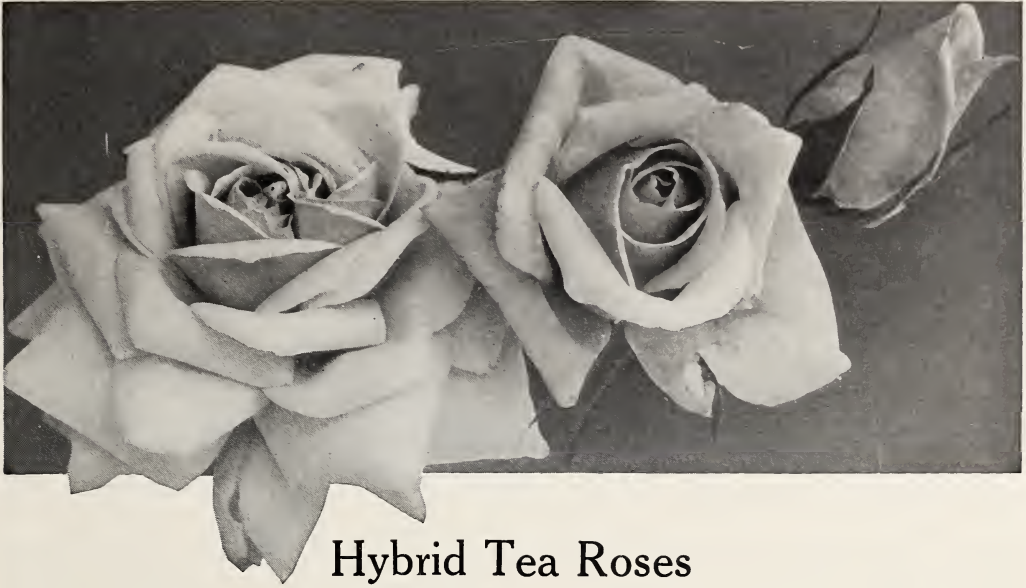
La Marne. Dainty, single pink flowers in large clusters, very freely produced. Charming as a dwarf everblooming hedge.

Miss Edith Cavell. Compact little plants with double, brilliant red flowers in large clusters. One of the most intensely red Roses of the Polyantha group.

Cecile Brunner. Very dainty little buds and flowers of pearly pink and white, charming for cutting.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. A low, bushy plant similar to Baby Dorothy, with clusters of sparkling pink flowers.

Orleans. Large, brilliant light-red flowers on compact corymbs. Strong and healthy grower.



Hybrid Tea Roses

This class, best known as the Everblooming Roses, are the ideal bedding and cutting Roses, grown for their fragrant and magnificent flowers, which are produced in great abundance during the entire summer season.

Close planting (about 15 inches apart) is advisable, preventing the soil in the Rose-bed from baking and keeping the roots cool by the shade of the foliage. It is essential to plant Roses deep enough so that the crown or stem from which the branches arise is at least 1 to 2 inches below the surface of the soil.

Betty. A strong, branching plant with coppery pink buds of exquisite form, fragrant pale buff-pink flowers, and glossy foliage.

Briarcliff. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. An improvement on Columbia with bright clear rose-pink, fragrant flowers.

Columbia. Beautifully formed flowers of clear, light pink, darkening with age, borne by a healthy plant on good stems for cutting.

Duchess of Wellington. Long, shapely buds and rather thick petals of intense saffron-yellow; very fragrant.

Edel. Large, double, white flowers with ivory shading.

Eldorado. A strong-growing variety with large, clear yellow flowers. One of the newer Roses.

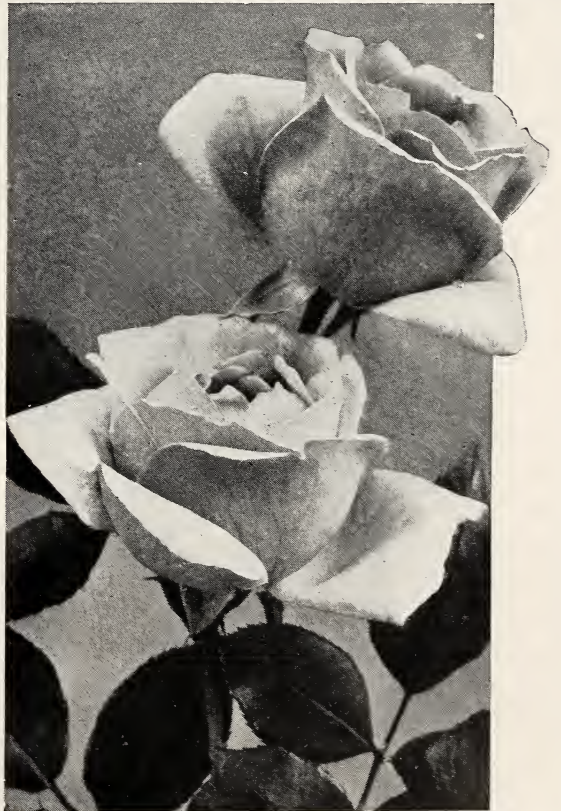
Francis Scott Key. Very fine, double flower of extremely large size and rich crimson shades. A superb bloom at its best.

General MacArthur. Splendid bright red flowers, very freely produced throughout the season. Regarded as one of the best reds.

Golden Ophelia. Delicately perfumed, well-shaped flowers of golden yellow, freely produced. A fine, robust grower.

Gruss an Teplitz. A very large, bushy plant, bearing clusters of beautiful crimson flowers all season. Good for backgrounds or specimens. One of the freest blooming of all.

Hadley. Very beautifully formed flowers of rich shining crimson with velvety shades. This is a favorite variety which originated at Hadley in this state.



Radiance Roses

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Sunburst

Mrs.
Henry
MorseGruss
an
Teplitz

Independence Day. An odd shade of copper and pink when in bud, opening to a very pleasing pink color. Bushy and free-flowering.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. This old favorite has a pleasing two-tone color: the inside of the petals is silvery pink; outside, carmine-pink. Very full, large flowers. Strong grower.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Perfectly formed flowers of pure white, tinted lemon in the center. An old, well-liked variety.

Killarney Queen. Exquisite, long buds and delightful flowers of sparkling pink. Splendid massed in a bed of all one kind.

Killarney White. Similar to Killarney Queen, except that the flowers are pure, snowy white. One of the best of its color.

La France. An old favorite with very double, silvery pink flowers of most delicious fragrance.

Lady Ashtown. Buds are satiny pink and flowers deep shining pink, with yellow base. Strong, free-blooming, and hardy.

Lady Ursula. A very strong-growing plant with large, full flowers of beautiful flesh-pink.

Los Angeles. Flame-pink, gold, and other tints of indescribable richness adorn this beautiful, very fragrant variety.

Miss Cynthia Forde. Perfectly formed flowers of sparkling pink. One of the best garden Roses.

Mme. Butterfly. One of the best flowering Roses in fall. Light pink buds and flowers, with golden yellow at base. Free-flowering and fragrant.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Large flowers of shining light pink, produced in abundance on healthy, strong-growing bushes.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Gorgeous orange-red buds and shrimp-pink flowers of very brilliant shades. One of the brightest and showiest of Roses.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A low-spreading bush with charming little flowers of buff-yellow and fawn, very freely produced.

Mrs. Henry Morse. Gorgeous bright pink flowers in contrasting tones: light on inside petals, darker outside. Vigorous grower and free-flowering. One of the best.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. Clear rose to light pink blooms, with peony-like petals and very sweet perfume. Very suitable for massing in beds. Always in bloom.

Ophelia. Elegantly formed flowers of pale pink and gold, changing to white in hot weather. A very popular sort.

Radiance. Strong-growing and very free-blooming, producing large, globular flowers of two delicately contrasted shades of pink.

Red Radiance. Similar to Radiance in all respects except that it is shining light crimson.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Erect, strong grower, free-flowering, with glossy green foliage and clear yellow blooms.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Brick-red buds, opening to large, terra-cotta-pink flowers, deliciously fragrant. Hardy.

Sunburst. Fawn-yellow blooms with a rich orange tint. The plant is small but the flower stems are long and wiry.

Willowmere. Superb buds and blooms of richest pink with yellow glow in center. A splendid rose for the advanced rosarian.

BEST garden effects and most satisfaction are obtained by planting a half dozen or so of one variety together. It is better to have many plants of one or two varieties than to have one or two plants each of many varieties.

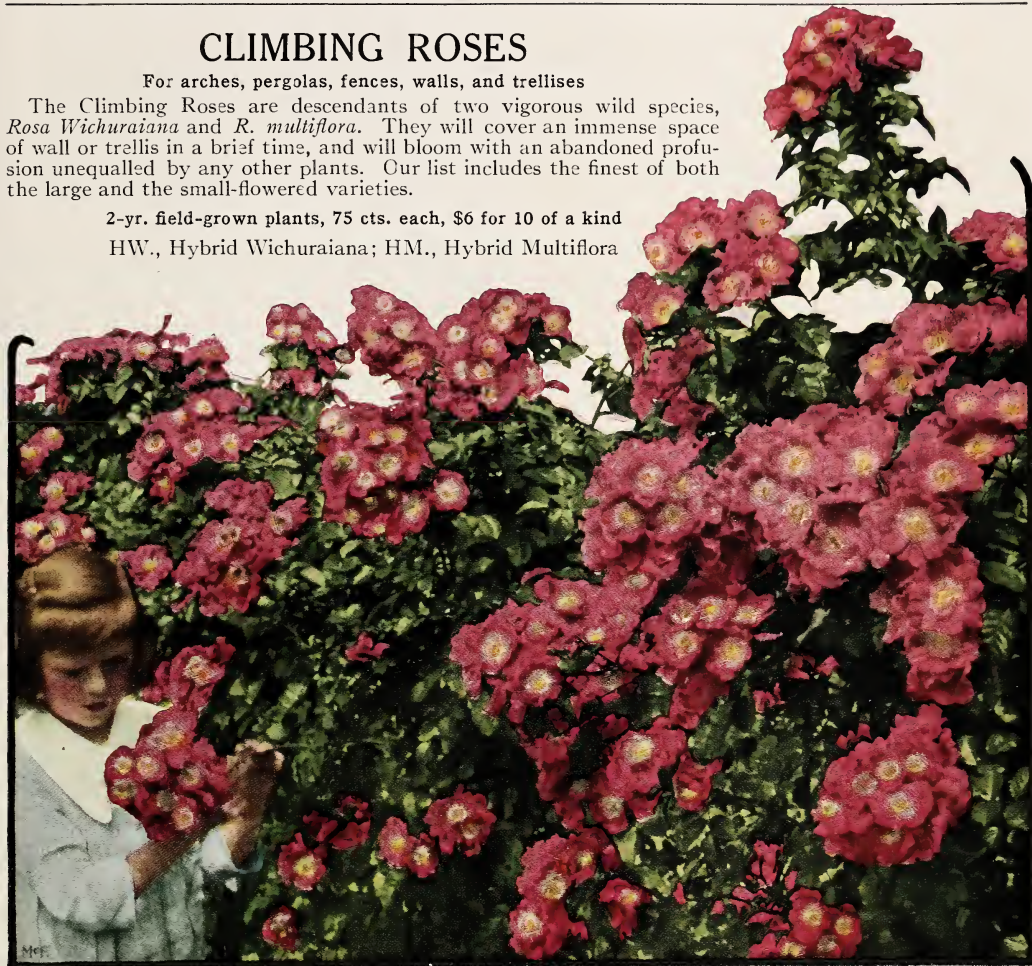
CLIMBING ROSES

For arches, pergolas, fences, walls, and trellises

The Climbing Roses are descendants of two vigorous wild species, *Rosa Wichuraiana* and *R. multiflora*. They will cover an immense space of wall or trellis in a brief time, and will bloom with an abandoned profusion unequalled by any other plants. Our list includes the finest of both the large and the small-flowered varieties.

2-yr. field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10 of a kind

HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana; HM., Hybrid Multiflora



Alida Lovett. HW. Large, double, bright shell-pink flowers, faintly perfumed. Strong-growing plant with perfect foliage.

American Beauty Climber. HW. Brilliant carmine flowers of fine form and fragrance.

American Pillar. HW. Exceedingly vigorous grower, bearing gigantic clusters of rosy pink flowers with large white centers. Very fine.

Bess Lovett. HW. Cup-shaped, light crimson-red flowers, large, fairly full, and sweetly perfumed. Strong-growing plant with perfect foliage.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). HM. Clusters of red-violet buds, opening to purplish rose flowers which rapidly turn steel-blue. Pretty with white or pale yellow varieties. A most unusual color.

Crimson Rambler. HM. Immense clusters of glowing scarlet-red flowers produced most profusely. The plant is very strong.

Dorothy Perkins. HW. A rapid-growing climber with slender, very long canes and clusters of dainty pink flowers.

Dorothy Perkins, White. HW. Small, very double flowers of creamy white. Rampant, healthy-growing variety.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. Pale pink flowers of the finest Hybrid Tea form, with good stems for cutting, borne on a vigorous climber.

Excelsa. HW. Very vigorous plant, bearing a great profusion of small, bright rose-red flowers in clusters. Has largely superseded the old-fashioned *Crimson Rambler*.

Gardenia. HW. Soft yellow buds which open to large flowers of faint cream and white. Very beautiful foliage and vigorous growth.

Hiawatha. HW. Very large clusters of brilliant red flowers with white eye. The yellow stamens form a striking contrast, making it one of the showiest Roses grown. Very vigorous and hardy.

Mary Lovett. HW. Large, handsome, double, waxy white flowers, sweetly scented. Strong-growing plant with healthy glossy green foliage.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. Brilliant scarlet double flowers of excellent size and form. The showiest and brightest climbing Rose.

Purity. HW. Extremely large, cupped flowers of pure, snow-white, very freely produced on a strong, hardy climber.

Silver Moon. HW. One of the most vigorous of all climbing Roses with very large, semi-double flowers of pure white and gold.

Tausendschön. HM. An excellent, almost thornless Rose with large clusters of flowers varying from rich pink to creamy white.

DECIDUOUS VINES

Vines have not been given the attention that they deserve. For hiding sharp corners of buildings, for ornamenting the back-porch lattice, for concealing or softening harsh architectural faults, and for providing a general bower-like effect, Vines are supreme. Little need be said of their effective placing. Look over the home landscape with a critical eye—a few minutes' study will reveal many spots which would be vastly improved by Vines.

The following sorts are mostly strong climbers usually requiring a trellis, lattice, or wire support, over which to climb.

ACTINIDIA

Bower Actinidia (*Actinidia arguta*). A vigorous, climbing plant with large, very beautiful leaves and greenish yellow, fragrant flowers. A fine climber 2-yrs., \$1 each.

AKEBIA

Fiveleaf Akebia (*Akebia quinata*). Small leaves divided into five lobes. Flowers 1 inch broad, rosy purple, borne on slender stems in May. Dark purple fruit.

	Each	10	
3 yrs	.....	\$0 50	\$7 50
2 yrs	.....	60	5 50

BITTERSWEET

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*). Strong, arching, drooping, trailing branches. Orange fruits in autumn lasting well into the winter. Cut and kept in receptacles without water the branches make excellent long-lasting winter decorations.

	Each	10	
5 yrs	.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 yrs	.....	90	7 50
3 yrs	.....	75	6 00

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). A more free-fruiting type. Fruit orange, opening so as to show the crimson seed. Very showy. Both song and game birds feast on these fruits.

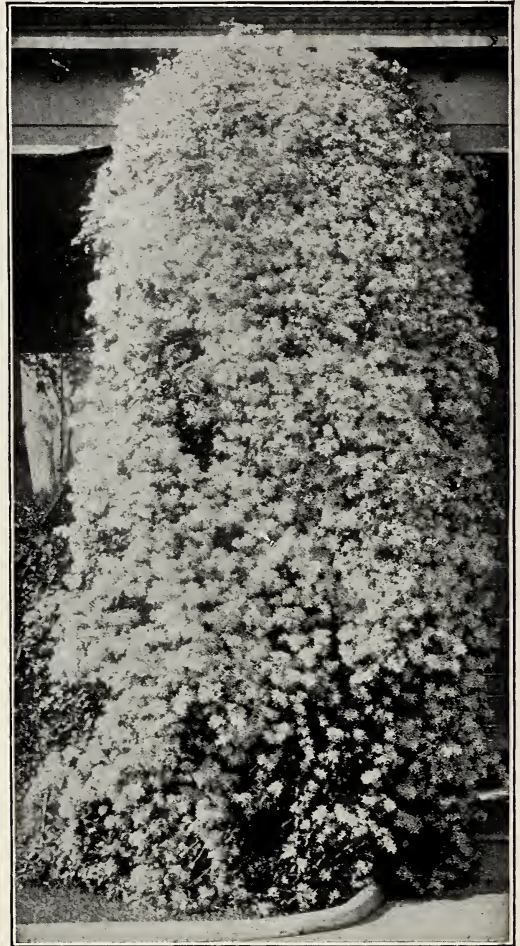
	Each	10	
5 yrs	.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 yrs	.....	90	7 50
3 yrs	.....	75	6 00

CLEMATIS

Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*). Small, white, sweet-scented flowers cover the vine in late summer and early fall. A rapid growing and very graceful vine.

	Each	10	
3 yrs	.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 yrs	.....	50	4 00

Virgin's Bower (*Clematis virginiana*). A slender, rapid-growing vine which quickly covers a large surface with a dense mat of green. The fragrant flowers are white, starry, and come in cloud-like profusion in late summer. One of the finest vines. 2 yrs., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.



Clematis paniculata

Large-flowering Hybrid Clematis

- Henryi. Creamy white.
- Jackmani. Purple.
- Mme. Baron Veillard. Soft pink.
- Ramona. Light blue.

2-yr., pot-grown plants, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

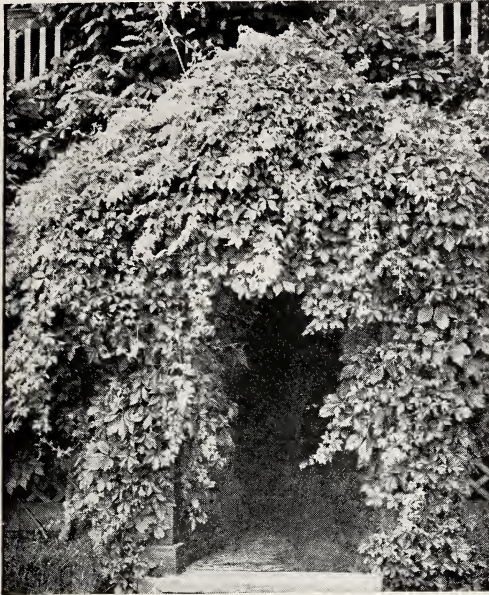
CREEPER

Engelmann Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni*). An improved form of the well-known Woodbine or Virginia Creeper. Clings to walls very tenaciously. Fall foliage brilliant to deep red.

	Each	10	
3 yrs	.....	\$0 60	\$4 50
2 yrs	.....	50	3 50



Fruit of Bittersweet



Virginia Creeper

Creeper, continued

Japanese Creeper (Boston Ivy) (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*). Leaves 4 to 10 inches broad, five-pointed, glossy dark green, with excellent fall color.

	Each	10	
3 yrs.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	
2 yrs.....	60	5 50	

Porcelain Creeper (*Ampelopsis heterophylla*). Vigorous growing, with smooth, toothed, shining green leaves. Fruits lilac, green, and bright blue. Very beautiful in autumn. 3 yrs., 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Virginia Creeper (Woodbine) (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A rapid and high-climbing vine. Foliage rich crimson in autumn.

	Each	10	
4 yrs.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3 yrs.....	60	4 50	
2 yrs.....	50	3 50	

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

Aristolochia sipho

A stout climber with giant, heart-shaped leaves and curious brownish purple flowers shaped like a pipe. Makes a dense shade quickly.

	Each	
5 yrs.....	\$1 75	
4 yrs.....	1 50	
3 yrs.....	1 25	

FLEECEVINE

Chinese Fleecevine (*Polygonum auberti*). Rapid-growing with small, bright green leaves and sprays of delicately beautiful lace-like flowers. Delightful. 3 yrs., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

HYDRANGEA

Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*). A rugged, large-leaved climber with flat clusters of fragrant white flowers. A rare and very choice vine. 2 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE

Hall Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). Leaves small, elliptical, dark green, almost evergreen. Yellow and white flowers in summer and fall. Black fruits. 3 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Small, slender, deep crimson, trumpet-shaped flowers from June to November. Scarlet berries. 3 yrs., 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Yellownet Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica aureo-reticulata*). A charming variation of the Hall Honeysuckle, with beautiful, glossy green leaves, netted and lined with golden yellow. Very showy and desirable. 4 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

MATRIMONY VINE

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*Lycium chinense*). Half-vine, half-shrub, vigorous climber. Purple, star-shaped flowers. Long scarlet fruits. Each 10
3 yrs.....\$0 50 \$4 00

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*)

High climber. Foliage compound. Large, orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

	Each	10
3 yrs.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 yrs.....	50	4 00

WISTERIA

Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*). Rapid-growing, vigorous. Foliage compound. Long-hanging clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers in May; very fragrant.

	Each	10
4 yrs.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 yrs.....	75	6 00

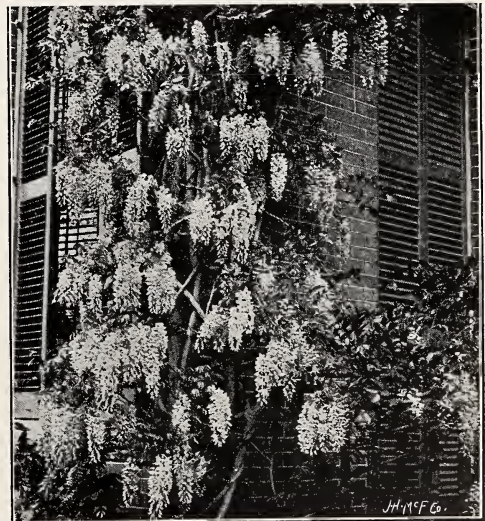
White Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis alba*). White-flowered form of the preceding.

	Each	10
4 yrs.....	\$1 00	
3 yrs.....	75	

Longcluster Wisteria (*Wisteria multijuga*). Exceptionally long clusters of violet-blue flowers. 3 yrs., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Silky Wisteria (*Wisteria venusta*). Very large white flowers.

	Each	10
5 yrs.....	\$1 75	\$16 00
4 yrs.....	1 25	11 00
3 yrs.....	1 00	8 00



Chinese Wisteria

EVERGREEN VINES

Particularly useful for covering masonry, brick, or concrete walls, and outside chimneys

IVY

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). Fine-branched. Leaves somewhat pentagon-shaped, dark green, slightly white-veined, 1½ to 3 inches broad. Very beautiful, but tender in central and northern New England. Pot-grown plants: Each 10

2-ft. tops.....\$0 75 \$6 50
18-in. tops..... 60 5 50

Baltic Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 10.

WINTER CREEPER

A family of slow or medium-growing plants. Habit of growth is variable. If planted in a mass without support, they make a dense ground-cover; if planted alone, they grow into bush form; if planted next to a trellis or wall, they climb.

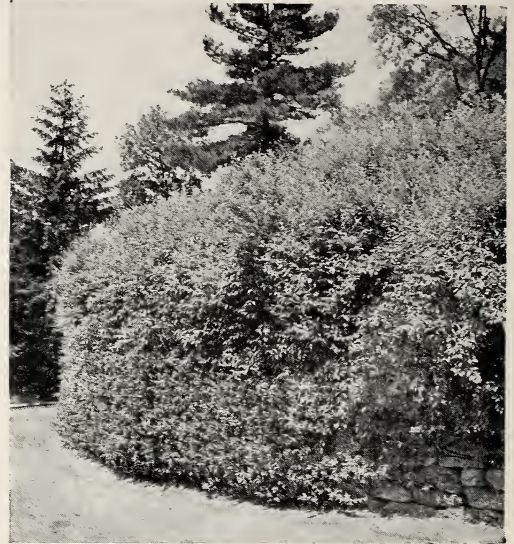
Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans*). Fine-branched. Leaves 1 inch long. Each 10
3 yrs.....\$0 75 \$6 00
2 yrs..... 60 5 00

Bronze Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans colorata*). A fine new sort with bronzy red leaves in winter. Introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. 2 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Baby Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans vinimus*). Leaves ¼ inch long. Branches very slender. 4 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Bigleaf Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans vegetus*). Leaves round, 1 to 1½ in. broad. Each 10
3 yrs.....\$1 00 \$8 00
2 yrs..... 75 6 00

Glossy Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans carrierei*). Glossy leaves 1 to 2 inches long. The strongest climber. Each 10
4 yrs.....\$1 50 \$12 50
3 yrs..... 1 00 8 00
2 yrs..... 75 6 00



Winter Creeper covering masonry wall

Sharpleaf Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans acuta*). A low, climbing variety with small, sharply pointed, serrated leaves. Each 10

4 yrs.....\$1 00 \$8 00
3 yrs..... 75 6 00

Silveredge Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans argenteo-marginatus*). Leaves 1 inch long, silvery white margins. Each 10

4 yrs.....\$1 00 \$8 00
3 yrs..... 75 6 00
2 yrs..... 60 5 00

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

EMBANKMENT PLANTINGS

Almost all of the small and medium-growing deciduous shrubs are suitable for ordinary banks, but for very steep banks the following sorts are particularly desirable.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*).

Drooping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*).

Described in list of Deciduous Shrubs.

VINES

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*).

Hall Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*).

Described in the List of Vines.

ROSES

Wichurian Rose (*Rosa wichuraiana*).

For description, refer to Rose Species in list of Deciduous Shrubs.

EVERGREENS

While not suited to the steepest banks, the following varieties are good on the average slope of not over 30 degrees. The sorts mentioned below are described in the list of Dwarf and Slow-growing Evergreens.

Common Spreading Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*).

Pfützer's Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfützeriana*).

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*).

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*).

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mughus*).

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*).

Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*).

GROUND-COVERS FOR SHADY PLACES

Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*). Erect plant developing into a mat 8 to 10 inches high. Small white flowers. Plant at least four for each square foot.

	Each	10	100
3 yrs.....	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$21 00
2 yrs.....	40	2 50	18 00

Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). The well-known "Trailing Myrtle." Glossy dark leaves. Blue flowers. Plant one every square foot. One season's growth will practically cover the space and two years' will make a solid mat. 2 yrs., 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Hardy Perennials

Including Rock-Garden and Alpine Plants

This class of plants has deservedly become increasingly popular in recent years—no landscape or garden is complete unless it contains perennials. Our complete list contains several hundred varieties and is given in full in our seasonal price-lists. Copies will be mailed upon request.

The list presented herewith is a synopsis of the better sorts, some the so-called "old-fashioned" flowers, others of more recent introductions—all are beautiful and desirable. A selection from this list will afford continuous bloom in a wide assortment of colors from early spring to late fall.

Do not expect to make effective plantings by choosing one or two of a large number of varieties. Better results are obtained by massing together several plants of each kind. It is also cheaper to do so as the rate for five or more of a kind is substantially cheaper than the three rate—from 10 to 20 per cent less.

We list our perennials by the botanical names, since perennials are more widely known by botanical names than by common English names, but also list the common names in our index in back of catalogue.

Included in this list are many sorts useful in Rock-Gardens. These are marked with an asterisk (*).

Most of the perennials are strong, 2-year, field-grown plants, or divisions of equal size. A few which prefer special treatment are pot-grown. In the flower-garden, Hardy Perennials should be planted from 1 to 2 feet apart; an average of 18 inches is good.

NOTE.—Where no each price is given, one plant will be charged at one-half the three rate

ACHILLEA millefolium rosea. *Pink Yarrow.*
Rosy pink flowers in compact heads. Fine for borders and cut-flower. Finely cut, rich green leaves. 18 in. June to October. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

A. ptarmica, Perry's White. Pure white flowers over an inch across. Very choice. Fine for cutting. 1 to 2 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A. ptarmica, The Pearl. White flowers on slender stems, fine for cutting. Good for massing or edging. 2 ft. July to October. A very pretty effect can be produced by interplanting it with masses of violet petunias. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***A. sericea.** A pretty, tufted plants with yellow flowers. 6 in. July to fall. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

***Achillea tomentosa.** *Woolly Yarrow.* An edging or rock-plant with woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers. 8 to 10 in. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

ACONITUM autumnale. *Autumn Monkshood.*
Dark blue flowers in spikes. Good for shady places. An effective late blooming plant useful for garden display and cutting. 4 to 5 ft. September and October. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

A. fischeri. *Azure Monkshood.* Large, dark blue flowers on short spikes. One of the choicest. 2 to 3 ft. September and October. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

A. fischeri wilsoni. *Violet Monkshood.* A very handsome variety, recently introduced. Light violet-blue flowers which are freely produced on long stems. 5 to 6 ft. September. \$2.25 for 3; \$6 for 10.



Anemone japonica

- Aconitum napellus.** *Aconite.* Long spikes of large, dark blue flowers. A splendid variety. 3 to 4 ft. July and August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- A. napellus bicolor.** *Bicolor Aconite.* Delicate blue, partly white flowers. Very effective. 2 to 2½ ft. July and August. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.
- A. napellus, Sparks.** *Sparks Aconite.* Very deep blue flowers. Tall growing and branching. 4 to 5 ft. July to October. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***ÆGOPODIUM podagraria variegatum.** *Silveredged Goutweed.* A rapid-growing plant with white-margined leaves. 1 ft. May and June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***ÆTHIONEMA coridifolium.** *Lebanon Stonecress.* Clusters of rosy lilac flowers. Fine for dry locations. 1 ft. June. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***AJUGA brockbanki.** *Brockbank Bugle.* Dark blue flowers. 6 in. May to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- A. genevensis.** *Geneva Bugle.* Deep blue flowers in showy spikes. Very useful for carpeting. 6 to 8 in. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***A. reptans.** *Carpet Bugle.* Blue flowers; compact grower. 6 in. May to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***A. reptans alba.** A white form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***A. reptans rosea.** A pink form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***A. reptans rubra.** *Purpleleaf Bugle.* Blue flowers on erect spikes. 5 to 6 in. May to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ALTHÆA rosea.** *Hollyhock.* These home-like, old-fashioned flowers, with their large range of color, hardly need any introduction, being so familiarly known. Nothing is more effective against fences or stone walls or in back of the flower-border than Hollyhocks.
- A sunny, open space is most desirable, and cutting down the stalks after flowering assures a strong new growth for the next season.
- A., Double Varieties.** In separate colors: Pink, Red, White or Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- Althæa, Single Varieties.** In separate colors: Pink, Red, White, or Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- A., Alleghany.** Giant fringed flowers in a wide range of colors. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***ALYSSUM argenteum.** *Silver Alyssum.* Dense clusters of yellow flowers. Small leaves, white underneath. 12 to 15 in. June to August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***A. rostratum.** *Yellowhead Alyssum.* Golden yellow flowers in dense heads. 1 ft. June to July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***A. saxatile compactum.** *Dwarf Goldentuft.* Forms a compact mass of fragrant yellow flowers and silvery foliage. 1 ft. April to June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore.** *Dropmore Bugloss.* Large, gentian-blue flowers. An improved variety of the type. 4 to 5 ft. May to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***A. myosotidiflora.** *Siberian Bugloss.* Graceful panicles of pale blue, forget-me-not-like flowers. Large leaves. 10 to 12 in. April to May. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.
- ***ANDROSACE carnea.** *Rock Jasmine.* Rose-colored or whitish flowers with yellow throat. Glabrous leaves. 5 to 6 in. April, May. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***A. lanuginosa.** Rose-colored flowers in dense umbels. Gray, silky foliage. 6 in. April, May. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***ANEMONE alpina sulphurea.** *Yellow Alpine Anemone.* Delicate sulphur-yellow flowers. Finely divided, large leaves. 8 to 10 in. May. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.
- A. hupehensis.** *Chinese Anemone.* One of the newer Anemones, resembling *A. japonica*. Very attractive mauve-pink flowers from August until late fall. 1 to 2 ft. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.50 for 10.
- A. japonica alba.** *White Japanese Anemone.* A little more robust than the preceding, with white flowers. 3 ft. and more. Late summer and fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- A. japonica rubra.** *Japanese Anemone.* Bright rosy red flowers in large sprays. 2 ft. and more. Late summer and fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- A. japonica, Lady Ardilaun.** Pure white flowers, with overlapping petals. 2 to 3 ft. Fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Arabis alpina

Anemone japonica, Mt. Rose. Very large, double, rose-pink flowers. Free flowering. 3 ft. September to November. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.50 for 10.

A. japonica, Prince Heinrich. Reddish pink, double flowers of excellent size. 2 to 3 ft. Late summer and autumn. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.50 for 10.

A. japonica, Queen Charlotte. Glowing pink, semi-double blooms. A most attractive sort. 3 ft. Late summer and fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A. japonica rosea superba. Delicate silvery rose-colored flowers. 2 ft. Fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A. japonica, Whirlwind. Large, snow-white flowers. Semi-double. 3 ft. Fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. pulsatilla.** *European Pasqueflower.* Beautiful lilac to reddish purple flowers. 1 ft. April, May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. pulsatilla alba.** *White European Pasqueflower.* White flowers. 1 ft. April, May. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***A. pulsatilla rubra.** *Red European Pasqueflower.* A red form of the above. 1 ft. April, May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. sylvestris.** *Snowdrop Anemone.* Large, white flowers. Deeply cut, hairy foliage. 12 to 15 in. May to July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***ANTENNARIA dioica.** *Common Pussytoes.* White flowers which are often cut and dried as everlasting. White woolly leaves. Does well in poor dry soil. As edging, etc. 4 to 6 in. June, July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. *Yellow Camomile.* Rich golden yellow, daisy-like flowers 1 to 2 in. across. 2 to 3 ft. June to November. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***AQUILEGIA cærulea.** *Colorado Columbine.* Bright blue and white, long-spurred flowers. 12 to 18 in. May, July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. cærulea alba.** *White Colorado Columbine.* White flowers, otherwise same as above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Aquilegia



Hardy Asters

***Aquilegia canadensis.** *American Columbine.* Scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals. 18 to 24 in. May, June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***A. chrysantha.** *Golden Columbine.* Bright yellow flowers with long, slender spurs, borne profusely. 3 ft. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. formosa truncata (californica).** *California Columbine.* Red and yellow flowers of great brilliance. 1 to 2 ft. May to July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. vulgaris.** *European Columbine.* Flowers in all shades of blue, white, red and purple. Strong, vigorous habit of growth. An effective border plant. 2 ft. May, June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

A. Hybrids. A particularly fine strain with various colored flowers. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***ARABIS alba.** *Wallcress.* Clusters of fragrant white flowers. 6 to 9 in. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. alpina.** *Alpine Rockcress.* White flowers somewhat smaller than above, but in greater quantity. 9 in. April and May. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***A. alpina nana compacta.** *Dwarf Alpine Rockcress.* Similar to the preceding, but lower and denser. 5 to 6 in. April and May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***ARENARIA balearica.** *Corsican Sandwort.* White flowers. Very dwarf-growing carpets of foliage. 3 to 4 in. June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***A. grandiflora.** *Showy Sandwort.* Larger white flowers than above, on longer stalks. 8 to 10 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***A. montana.** *Mountain Sandwort.* Small white flowers. 4 to 6 in. May and June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. verna cæspitosa.** *Moss Sandwort.* Small white flowers on thread-like stems. Dense, moss-like masses of foliage all season. 2 to 3 in. June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***ARMERIA.** See *Statice*.

ARTEMISIA vulgaris lactiflora. *White Mugwort.*

Creamy white flowers on tall, erect stems. Fine-cut, dark green foliage. A very good cut-flower to be used with delphiniums, etc. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

A. stelleriana. *Beach Wormwood; Dusty Miller.*

Grown for its attractive foliage which is silvery and finely cut. Very fine for color effect in the flower-border. Creamy whitish flowers. 2 ft. August and September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

ASPERULA odorata. *Sweet Woodruff.*

White flowers. Sweet-scented plant with fine-toothed leaves. Fine for carpeting and edging. 6 to 8 in. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Early-flowering Dwarf Asters

***ASTER alpinus.** *Rock Aster.* A good rock-garden plant with large, daisy-like, showy purple flowers. 9 in. May, June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***A. alpinus albus.** A white-flowering form of the above. 9 in. May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***A. alpinus, Dark Beauty.** An excellent variety with darker, almost violet flowers. Not so tall. 8 to 10 in. May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***A. subcæruleus.** Pale blue flowers about 2 inches wide, with yellow disk. 10 to 12 in. June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

Autumn-flowering Tall Asters

A. acris. Large, blue flowers. Very showy. 1 ft. September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

A. novæ-angliæ. *New England Aster.* A most beautiful native plant for mass effects. The clouds of snowy purple flowers are most attractive. 3 to 5 ft. August and September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.



Armeria (Statice). See page 72



Aubrietia

Aster novæ-angliæ roseus. *Pink New England Aster.* A charming variation of the preceding, with flowers of varying shades of pink. Very lovely. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

A. tataricus. Large, blue-violet flowers. Very tall-growing and one of the latest to bloom. 5 to 6 ft. October and November. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

Choice Varieties of Hybrid Asters

A., Blue Gem. One of the handsomest introductions. Large, double flowers of a rich dark blue shade. 4 to 5 ft. September and October. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

A., Climax. A very fine variety with light blue flowers of giant size, illumined by a bright yellow center. 4 to 5 ft. August to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A., Feltham Blue. A dwarfier sort which produces bright blue flowers in greatest profusion. 3 to 4 ft. August and Sept. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A., Grey Lady. The flowers resemble small chrysanthemums. Large, semi-double flowers of a pretty opal-gray shade. 4 ft. September. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

A., Japanese. Double and semi-double flowers of snowy white, produced freely on dwarf, bushy plants. 2 ft. Sept. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A., Lady Lloyd. Large heads of clear rose-pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A., Snowflake. Snow-white flowers. 2 ft. August and September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

A., St. Egwin. A very handsome Aster with bright pink flowers produced on strong, symmetrical plants. 18 to 24 in. September and October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A., T. S. Ware. Dense-growing variety. Delicate pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft. October. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

A., White Climax. Large, spreading heads of pure white flowers. 4 ft. August to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Astilbe, Choice Varieties

All Astilbes are attractive throughout the whole season because of their neat habit and beautiful foliage. They are often called Spireas.

Astilbe, Gloria. Dense, dwarf plants bearing big plumes of tiny, rich pink, feathery flowers. Most attractive in borders. 2 ft. July and August. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10.

A., Peach Blossom. Dainty, soft pink flowers. 15 to 18 in. July and August. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10.

A., Queen Alexandra. Creamy pink plumes of graceful form. Early flowering. 2 ft. June and July. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10.

A., Rose Pearl. Shell-pink flowers of a very delicate shade. 2½ ft. July and August. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10.

A., Vesta. Light mauve and lilac; graceful plumes. 2½ to 3 ft. June and July. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10.

A., W. E. Gladstone. Beautiful plumes of creamy white. A most charming variety. 2 ft. June and July. 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10.

***AUBRIETIA deltoidea.** *Common Aubrietia.* A low rock-plant with grayish foliage buried in rosy purple flowers. 2 to 10 in. April and May. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***A. deltoidea græca.** *Greek Aubrietia.* Dark violet flowers, larger than most Aubrietias and of more trailing habit. 3 to 4 in. May. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***A. deltoidea leichtlini.** *Leichtlin Aubrietia.* Pink flowers. A profuse bloomer. 4 in. April and May. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***A. deltoidea purpurea.** *Purple Lady Aubrietia.* Large purple flowers; more upright growth than above. 4 to 5 in. April and May. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

BAPTISIA australis. *Wild Indigo.* Deep blue, lupine-like flowers in long, curving racemes. A handsome plant; also used among shrubs. 2 to 3 ft. May and June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***BELLIS perennis.** *English Daisy.* Very profuse bloomer in early spring. Fine for edging. The double flowers appear in shades of rosy red, pink, and white. 3 to 6 in. April to June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***B. perennis, White.** A white-flowering, semi-double form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

BOLTONIA asteroides. *White Boltonia.* Aster-like white flowers on branching stems. A very useful, late-flowering perennial. 5 to 6 ft. September and October. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

B. latisquama. *Violet Boltonia.* Large, showy heads of pale lilac-purple flowers. Fine for cutting. An attractive border plant. 4 ft. July to October. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

B. latisquama nana. *Dwarf Pinkray Boltonia.* A dwarf form of the above variety, with beautiful pink flowers. 2 ft. September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

CACTUS. See *Opuntia*.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. *Poppy Mallow.* Large, saucer-shaped, deep rose to crimson flowers with white centers. Trailing habit and finely divided foliage. 10 to 12 in. June to September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***CAMPANULA alliariflora.** *Spurred Bellflower.* White flowers on nodding, short stalks. Large, heart-shaped root-leaves. 12 to 15 in. July to August. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

***Campanula barbata.** *Bearded Bellflower.* Pale blue flowers. 6 to 9 in. July. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***C. carpatica.** *Carpathian Bellflower.* Large, dark blue flowers. 10 to 12 in. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***C. carpatica alba.** *White Carpathian Bellflower.* White form of above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***C. garganica.** *Gargano Harebell.* Blue flowers profusely produced. Trailing habit. 4 to 6 in. June to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

C. glomerata. *Danes' Blood.* An erect, branching plant with clusters of narrow, blue, bell-like flowers. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***C. glomerata acaulis.** *Low Cluster Bellflower.* Violet-blue flowers. Very low-growing. 3 to 5 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

C. medium. *Canterbury Bells.* Delightful, well-known flowers for massing and general garden use. The erect bells vary from white through lavender to deep blue. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***C. muralis (C. portenschlagiana).** *Dalmatian Bellflower.* Profuse blue-flowering variety, forming a dense carpet. 6 to 9 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

C. persicifolia. *Peachleaf Bellflower.* Large, purple, bell-shaped flowers on tall flower-spikes. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***C. punctata (nobilis).** *Spotted Bellflower.* Drooping flowers spotted reddish violet or white. 10 to 12 in. June and July. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***C. rotundifolia.** *Harebell.* A rock-plant of great charm. Flowers bell-like and clear blue. 6 to 10 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

CASSIA marilandica. *Wild Senna.* Bright yellow, odd-shaped flowers on top of the stems. Also used in shrub borders. 3 to 4 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***CENTAUREA dealbata.** *Persian Centaurea.* Large, rosy purple flowers, rising from clusters of bold foliage. 18 to 24 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Campanula persicifolia



Types of Astilbe. See page 57

**Centaurea montana*. *Mountain Bluet*. Bluish violet flowers, like large cornflowers. 20 in. July to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

**C. montana alba*. *White Mountain Bluet*. A white form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

CENTRANTHUS ruber. *Jupitersbeard*. Crimson and light red flowers produced during the summer. One of the old-fashioned flowers which are much in favor at present. 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***CERASTIUM argenteum** (*C. grandiflorum*). White flowers; silvery grey foliage. Creeping. 6 to 8 in. May and June. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

**C. biebersteini*. *Taurus Cerastium*. White flowers and whitish woolly foliage. 6 in. May and June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

**C. tomentosum*. *Snow-in-Summer*. Sheets of small white flowers cover this creeping, spreading plant. Silvery foliage. 4 to 6 in. May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides**. *Larpente Plumbago*. An attractive, dwarf, spreading plant for rockery or edging. Deep blue flowers. Shining green leaves turning reddish brown in fall. A very choice plant prized by all who know it. 6 to 9 in. August and September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10; \$21 per 100.

***CHEIRANTHUS allioni**. *Wallflower*. Orange-yellow flowers on erect stems. Fine for massing. 6 to 12 in. May to July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

CHELONE glabra. *White Turtlehead*. Creamy white flowers, curiously shaped. Moist soil and some shade are ideal for this variety. An interesting plant. 2 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

C. lyonii. *Pink Turtlehead*. Rosy purple flowers and dark glossy green foliage. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Fall-flowering

Autumn Glow. Flowers rosy red, large, and freely produced. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Boston. Bronzy yellow flowers in great profusion. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Brutus. Old-gold flowers of Pompon type. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Captain Cook. Dark rose flowers. Free flowering; Very satisfactory. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Field of Snow. Large, pure white flowers. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Golden Pheasant. Bright orange-yellow flowers of excellent size. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Old Homestead. Large, lavender-pink blooms. Late flowering. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Pauline Wilcox. Graceful clusters of bronze flowers, mixed with red and gold. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Ruby Queen. Small, double, dark red flowers. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Skibo. Yellow flowers. A beautiful late-flowering button type. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Victory. Large, showy flowers of pure white. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

White Doty. Large, pure white flowers, creamy center. A tall grower. One of the best. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Chrysanthemum arcticum. *Arctic Chrysanthemum*. Large, white, daisy-like flowers. 18 in. September and October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

C. coccineum (*Pyrethrum roseum*). *Pyrethrum*. Early-blooming, daisy-like flowers in brilliant shades of pink and white. 18 to 24 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

C. leucanthemum hybridum. *Improved Oxeye Daisy*. Vigorous, healthy plants with showy white flowers and golden yellow eye. 18 in. July and August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

C. maximum, *Shasta Daisy*. Very large pure white flowers, produced all summer. 2½ ft. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

CIMICIFUGA foetida simplex. *Kamchatka Bugbane.* Slender racemes of densely packed creamy white flowers. Fine as cut-flower. 3 to 6 ft. July. \$2.25 for 3; \$6 for 10.

C. racemosa. *Cohosh Bugbane.* For backgrounds in borders and in shady, moist places, it is one of the most effective plants. Long racemes of feathery white flowers. 4 to 6 ft. July to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***CONVALLARIA majalis.** *Lily-of-the-Valley.* Charming plants for edging or shady borders, with fragrant white bells on slender stems. 6 to 10 in. May and June. Clumps, \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10. Strong pips, 50 cts. for 3; \$1 for 10.

***COPTIS trifolia.** *Goldthread.* White flowers and shiny leaves which generally last through the winter. Desires moist or peaty soil. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

COREOPSIS grandiflora. *Big Coreopsis.* Very large, yellow cosmos-like flowers. 18 in. June to September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

C. verticillata. *Threadleaf Coreopsis.* Smaller flowers of lemon-yellow, and narrow thread-like foliage. 18 in. June to September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***CORONILLA varia.** *Crownwetch.* Showy pink, pea-shaped flowers on trailing plant. Useful for covering dry, barren places. 12 to 18 in. June to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Delphiniums



Dianthus deltoides

***CRUCIANELLA stylosa.** *Common Crosswort.* Small pink flowers. A pretty trailer for dry places. 6 to 9 in. June to September. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

DELPHINIUM formosum. *Hardy Larkspur.* Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers tinged with purple. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

D. formosum, Belladonna. Slender stems with loose spikes of heavenly blue flowers of utmost beauty and charm. 3 to 4 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

D. formosum, Bellamosum. A dark blue form of Belladonna. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***D. grandiflorum chinense.** *Slender Larkspur.* Very large flowers of varying shades of blue. Slender growing and very decorative. 2 ft. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***D. grandiflorum chinense alba.** A white form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

D., Gold Medal Hybrids. Handsome plants with bold spikes of single and double flowers in various shades of blue and violet. One of the very finest strains of this popular flower. 4 to 6 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***DIANTHUS alpinus.** *Alpine Pink.* Deep rose-pink, spotted purple. Handsome, large flowers, but very dwarf and shining green foliage. 3 to 4 in. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***D. arenarius.** *Sand-Loving Pink.* Fragrant, white flowers, calyx purplish. Mat-like foliage. 6 to 8 in. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

D. barbatus. *Sweet William.* Old-fashioned flowers with flat heads of fringed blooms of many colors. One of the finest plants for low borders or moderately high, brightly colored edgings. 1 to 1½ ft. June and July. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***D. cæsius.** *Cheddar Pink.* Delicate rose-pink, fragrant flowers. 4 to 6 in. May to July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***D. deltoides.** *Maiden Pink.* Charming edging or rock-plants with grass-like foliage and tiny rosy flowers. 6 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Dicentra spectabilis

- ***Dianthus deltoides albus.** A white form of the Maiden Pink. Very charming. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***D. deltoides, Brilliant.** Small, crimson flowers, more dainty than above varieties. 6 to 8 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***D. latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl.** *Double Cluster Pink; Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William.* Brilliant, double crimson flowers. 8 to 10 in. June to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- D. plumarius.** *Scotch or Garden Pink.* Fragrant flowers varying from pink to white. An old-fashioned favorite. Blooms from June on if faded flowers are cut. 1 ft. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***D. neglectus.** One of the prettiest rock-plants. Red flowers. 3 to 4 in. May to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***D. speciosus.** Lavender-pink flowers, lacy and very fragrant. Does well in hot and dry places. 6 to 8 in. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

- ***Carmen.** Fragrant light pink flowers. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***Essex Witch.** Fringed; very bright pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***Homer.** Rich red, with a dark center. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ***White Reserve.** Snowy white and very fragrant 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Grenadin's Scarlet.** Double; brilliant scarlet. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

- ***DICENTRA formosa.** *Western Bleeding-heart.* Finely cut foliage and showy pink flowers. 15 in. April to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- D. spectabilis.** *Bleeding-heart.* Showy, bold plants, long admired for their charming rose-pink flowers in drooping racemes. One of the typically "Old-Fashioned" flowers so much in demand nowadays. 18 to 24 in. May and June. \$2.25 for 3; \$7 for 10.
- DICTAMNUS albus.** *Gas Plant.* A strong border plant with white flowers. On summer evenings the flowers emit a vapor which is inflammable when lighted. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

DIGITALIS ambigua. Yellow Foxglove.

- Slender spikes of drooping yellow flowers marked with brown. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- D. purpurea.** *Common Foxglove.* Splendid spikes of showy flowers in varying shades of light purple. One of the best perennials. 3 to 6 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- D. purpurea gloxiniaeflora.** *Gloxinia Foxglove.* An improved variety. Large flowers ranging from pure white to deep purple. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

DORONICUM plantagineum excelsum. *Showy Leopardbane.* Large, yellow daisy-like flowers generally borne one to a stem. Fine for cutting. 1 to 2 ft. May and June. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

***DRABA fladnizensis.** *Arctic Whitlowgrass.* Small yellowish white flowers on tufted plants. Early spring-flowering. 2 to 3 in. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

ECHINACEA purpurea. *Purple Coneflower.* Reddish purple flowers about 3 to 4 inches in diameter. A very showy, vigorous-growing plant. 3 to 4 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

ECHINOPS ritro. *Steel Globe Thistle.* Large, globular heads of blue flowers; thistle-like foliage. A handsome garden plant. 4 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

EPILOBIUM angustifolium. *Blooming Sally.* A handsome, rapid-spreading plant, with showy spikes of clear red flowers. Useful in back of flower borders or among shrubs. 3 to 4 ft. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***EPIMEDIUM alpinum.** *Alpine Epimedium.* Curious, spurred flowers of grayish red and yellow. The foliage of all Epimediums is very attractive, mostly bronze. One of the most pleasing of Rock plants. 9 to 12 in. May and June. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

***E. macranthum niveum.** *Snowy Epimedium.* Snow-white flowers in great abundance. One of the finest in this group. 9 to 12 in. April to July. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

***E. pinnatum sulphureum.** *Yellow Persian Epimedium.* Pale yellow flowers. More dwarf than the above. 8 in. April to July. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

- ***ERIGERON aurantiacus.** *Orange Fleabane.* Reddish orange, daisy-like flowers. 8 to 10 in. July and August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ***E. glabellus.** *Smooth Fleabane.* Violet-purple flowers with small golden eye. 6 to 8 in. Variable in height. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- E., Quakeress.** One of the choice hybrids. Large mauve-pink flowers which are very showy and fine for cutting. 2 ft. June to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***ERINUS alpinus.** *Alpine Liver-Balsam.* Rosy purple flowers on tufted plants. Prefers soil with good drainage. 3 to 4 in. April to June. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***E. alpinus hirsutus.** Violet-red flowers. Hairy foliage. More vigorous than the above variety. 4 in. April to May. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***ERODIUM manescavi.** *Pyrenees Heronbill.* Large, bright rosy purple flowers over a long period. 10 to 12 in. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.
- ERYNGIUM alpinum.** *Bluetop Eryngo.* The large steel-blue flower-heads are very attractive on this bold, picturesque plant. 2 ft. July to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- E. amethystinum.** *Amethyst Eryngo.* The flowers are deep amethyst-blue, even the foliage and stems reflect this color. A fine plant for cutting and to be dried for winter decoration. 2 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***ERYSIMUM pulchellum.** *Rockery Blister Cress.* Tufts of orange-yellow flowers in spring. Forms little clumps. Closely related to the wallflowers. 6 to 10 in. or more. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- EUPATORIUM coelestinum.** *Mistflower.* Delicate heliotrope-colored misty flower-heads on a bushy plant. Fine for mass planting and cut-flowers. 2 ft. August and October. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- EUPHORBIA corollata.** *Flowering Spurge.* White flowers borne on an erect plant. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. July and Aug. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***E. epithymoides.** *Cushion Spurge.* Chrome-yellow flowers on round clumps of dark green foliage. 1 to 1½ ft. May. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ***E. myrsinites.** Yellow-orange flowers and thick bluish leaves. A pretty creeper. 4 to 6 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

HARDY FERNS

The great value of the Hardy Ferns is appreciated more now than it has been in the past. They are graceful and of very easy culture, especially if a liberal amount of leaf-mold or granulated peat-moss is used. Most hardy plants should be grown in full sunlight, while Hardy Ferns enjoy and thrive in half shade or shady places. It is simple to settle your planting problems in such places by starting a fernery. All of the choice varieties will be found in the following collection.

90 cts. for 3, \$2.40 for 10

- ***ADIANTUM pedatum.** *American Maidenhair Fern.* Graceful, fan-like foliage. 12 to 15 in. Shady place.
- ***ASPLENIUM platyneuron (ebeneum).** *Ebony Spleenwort.* A splendid Fern for stony or dry places. 6 to 15 in. Half shady.
- ***A. trichomanes.** *Maidenhair Spleenwort.* A delicate little Fern with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long. Does well in the rockery in plenty of leaf-mold. Shady.
- ATHYRIUM filixfemina.** *Lady Fern.* Rich green, finely cut foliage. Very suitable as specimen plants. 2 to 3 ft. Sun or half shade.
- ***CRYPTOGRAMMA acrostichoides.** *American Rockbrake.* A small, evergreen Fern of delightful form. 6 in. Shady.
- ***DENNSTEDTIA punctilobula.** *Hay-scented Fern.* One of the best Ferns for massing. Broad fronds 15 to 18 inches long. Will stand a dry situation. Sunny, half shady, or shady.
- DRYOPTERIS goldiana.** *Goldie Fern.* A stately Fern with handsome fronds. 2 to 4 ft. Shady.
- ***D. marginalis.** *Leather Woodfern.* Leathery foliage. Almost evergreen. One of the best to be used for cutting in making bouquets. 2 ft. Shady.
- D. spinulosa.** *Toothed Woodfern.* A splendid Fern to be used as a ground-cover among shrubs. 1½ to 2 ft. Shady.
- ONOCLEA sensibilis.** *Sensitive Fern.* A rather rough Fern with large, triangular fronds. Will grow in very wet places. 1½ ft. Shady.



Planting of Hardy Ferns



Gaillardia

OSMUNDA cinnamomea. *Cinnamon Fern.* Very handsome, with big fronds in circular clusters. Rich, moist soils. 2 to 4 ft. Shady.

O. regalis. *Royal Fern.* Pale green fronds which are very handsome. 2 to 6 ft. Half shade.

***POLYPODIUM vulgare.** *Common Polypody.* Very desirable for the rock-garden. Small, evergreen fronds. 4 to 10 in. Shady.

***POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides.** *Christmas Fern.* Very hardy evergreen Fern, useful in almost all positions. Very pretty. 1 ft. Shady.

PTERETIS nodulosa. *Ostrich Fern.* Large, feathery fronds, 6 to 8 inches wide. Suitable for specimen planting. 2 to 4 ft. Open or half shade.

***WOODWARDIA areolata (angustifolia).** *Chain Fern.* A pretty Fern with fronds 3 to 4 inches wide. Does well in moist or dry places. 1 ft. Half-shady and shady.

FILIPENDULA hexapetala (Spiræa filipendula). *Dropwort.* Large clusters of cream-white flowers and fern-like foliage. A fine plant for the background in borders when planted in masses. Loves a dry situation. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

F. rubra venusta. *Carminé Meadowsweet.* Very large flowers of rich-carminé pink. A vigorous plant for the back border. 4 to 5 ft. June and July. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

FUNKIA. See *Hosta*.

GAILLARDIA aristata (grandiflora). Large flowers of crimson and gold borne throughout the season. 2 ft. July to autumn. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***GALAX aphylla.** *Galax.* Graceful spikes of white flowers. Beautiful evergreen foliage which turns bronze and scarlet in autumn. Acid-loving plants. Northern exposure advisable. 8 to 10 in. June. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

***GALIUM boreale.** *Northern Bedstraw.* Dainty white flowers in delicate sprays. Fine, slender leaves in whorls. A pretty Rock-garden plant 1½ to 2 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***GERANIUM grandiflorum.** *Lilac Cranesbill.* Large, violet-blue flowers with satiny sheen. Delightful plants for border or rock-garden. 10 to 15 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***G. sanguineum.** *Blood-red Cranesbill.* Blood-red flowers. Compact grower. 15 to 18 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***G. sanguineum album.** A white-flowering form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

GEUM chilense, Mrs. Bradshaw. *Avens.* A pleasing variety of the Geum family, which are all very interesting and showy over a long period. Large, double, brilliant scarlet flowers. 15 to 18 in. June to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***G. montanum heldreichi.** *Orange Avens.* Large, vivid orange-yellow flowers. Very ornamental and showy. 10 to 12 in. May to July. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***G. reptans.** Large orange flowers. A choice creeping-plant. One of the best in the rock-garden. 6 in. May to July. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***GLOBULARIA trichosanthes.** *Syrian Globe Daisy.* Small blue flowers in globular heads. 6 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***GYPSOPHILA cerastioides.** *Mouse-ear Gypsophila.* White or light lilac flowers, veined pink. Forms a dense, mat-like growth. 3 to 4 in. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

G. paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* A fine border plant producing clouds of mist-like tiny flowers which are excellent for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

G. paniculata fl.-pl., Bristol Fairy. A new, improved variety with larger pure white flowers, blooming much earlier than above. When old growth is cut back, the new shoots will produce flowers throughout the whole summer. Very handsome. 2 to 3 ft. June to October. \$2.25 for 3; \$6 for 10.

***G. repens.** *Creeping Gypsophila.* White, large flowers in graceful panicles. A fine trailing variety. 6 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

HELENIUM autumnale. *Sneezewort.* Showy bright yellow flowers on erect plants. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

H. autumnale, Riverton Gem. Old-gold flowers, becoming brownish red and copper. 4 to 5 ft. August and September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

H. autumnale rubrum. Dark, blood-red flowers of great beauty and richness. 4 ft. September and October. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.

H. hoopesi. *Orange Sneezeweed.* Of the lower-growing, early-flowering varieties, this is one of the best. Fine for cutting. Bright orange-yellow flowers. 2 ft. May to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***HELIANTHEMUM chamæcistus cupreum** (*hysopifolium cupreum*). A splendid rock-plant with tiny grayish leaves and large copper-colored flowers. 6 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***H. chamæcistus tomentosum**. *Rosemary Sun Rose*. Yellow flowers on a pretty, almost shrubby, evergreen plant. 10 to 12 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***H. halimifolium multiflorum**. *Morocco Sun Rose*. Spreading, mat-like growth and orange flowers. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***H. perfoliatum roseum**. Salmon-pink flowers on a fine rock-plant of trailing habit. 6 to 8 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

HELIANTHUS mollis. *Ashy Sunflower*. Large, single, lemon-yellow flowers and downy white foliage. 3 to 4 ft. July to September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

H. scaberrimus, Miss Mellish. A very desirable variety for massing. Large, graceful, yellow flowers. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca major. *Great Orange Day-Lily*. Very free-flowering over a long period. Large trumpets of deep orange; very sweet scented. 1½ to 2 ft. July to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

H. flava. *Lemon Day-Lily*. Clear lemon-yellow flowers like lilies. Foliage ribbon-like and persistent. 2 to 3 ft. May and June. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.

H. thunbergi. *Japanese Day-Lily*. Clear, rich yellow, scented flowers. 3 ft. June and July 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***HEPATICA acutiloba**. *Sharplobe Hepatica*. The flowers vary from pure white to purple and into shades of pink. Leathery, three-lobed leaves almost evergreen. Shade loving. 6 to 8 in. April and May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***H. triloba**. *Roundlobe Hepatica*. Flowers vary from pink to purple. Plant in shady place. 6 to 8 in. April and May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. *Coral Bells*. Bright red flowers on slender stems rising from large rosettes of pretty leaves. 12 to 15 in. June to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***H. sanguinea alba**. *White Coral Bells*. Flowers are white; otherwise as above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***H. sanguinea gracillima** (*gracilis rosea*). *Grass leaf Coral Bells*. Carmine-rose flowers. A more slender form of the above. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***H., Pluie de Feu**. Graceful spikes of fiery red blooms. Free-flowering. 15 to 18 in. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

HIBISCUS moscheutos. *Marvel Mallovs*. These giant Mallovs are very suitable for background and among shrubs in the border. We can supply these in Pink, Red, White, and Mixed. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

HOLLYHOCKS. See *Althæa*.

HOSTA cærulea. *Blue Plantain Lily*. Attractive, shiny foliage and deep violet flowers. 1 to 2 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

H. lancifolia undulata variegata. *Wavy-leaf Plantain Lily*. Beautiful variegated foliage and blue flowers. 1 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

H. plantaginea grandiflora. *Big Plantain Lily*. Big, ribbed leaves and waxy white flowers on tall stems. 1½ to 2 ft. August to September \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.



German Iris, Amas. See page 64

- ***HYPERICUM repens.** Bright yellow flowers on prostrate or creeping plant with dark green foliage. 4 to 6 in. July to September. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.
- ***IBERIS sempervirens.** *Evergreen Candytuft.* An excellent evergreen rock-plant covering itself with white flowers. 1 ft. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***I. sempervirens, Little Gem.** A miniature form of the preceding of most profuse blooming habit. 6 in. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***I. sempervirens, Snowflake.** An early blooming variety with somewhat larger pure white flowers. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***INULA ensifolia.** *Swordleaf Inula.* Bright golden yellow flowers. Narrow-leaved variety, forming a bold clump. 12 to 15 in. July to September. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.

ALPINE IRIS

These plants are 50 cts. each

- ***Blue King.** Royal blue with blackish tints.
- ***Sulphurea.** Pure sulphur color.

GERMAN IRIS

Few, if any, of the flowers used in the herbaceous garden or border are better appreciated than the Iris family. They have a wide range of color and are of easy culture.

The best situation for German Irises is in full sunlight and well-drained soil, with the rhizomes just covered with soil when planting them. It is not advisable to use stable manure, but rather a little lime and bone-meal. In the description of varieties, "S" represents standard or upper petals and "F" falls or lower petals.

Alcazar. S. light bluish violet; F. deep purple, with bronze-veined throat. 40 cts. each; \$3 for 10.



Iris cristata. See page 65

German Iris, continued

- Amas.** S. bright blue; F. velvety violet. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10.
- Atroviolacea.** S. violet-blue; F. deep purple. 30 cts. each; \$2.40 for 10.
- Aurea.** S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Large flowers of perfect form. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Caprice.** S. rose-red; F. darker. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Eldorado.** S. bronzy yellow stained mauve; F. violet and yellow-bronze. 30 cts. each; \$2.40 for 10.
- Flavescens.** S. and F. white, slightly flushed; very fragrant. 30 cts. each; \$2.40 for 10.
- Her Majesty.** S. rose-pink; F. bright crimson. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Iris King.** S. lemon-yellow; F. mahogany. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Isoline.** S. rosy lilac; F. purplish rose. 25 cts. each; \$2.20 for 10.
- Juniata.** S. and F. clear light blue. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Lohengrin.** S. and F. light lilac-pink, with soft silvery sheen. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Loreley.** S. light yellow; F. carmine-purple, with light edge. 35 cts. each; \$2.70 for 10.
- Monsignor.** S. pale violet; F. blue, veined purple. 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10.
- Pallida Dalmatica.** S. and F. delicate blue. The finest Iris. 40 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Perfection.** S. light blue; F. blackish violet. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Princess Victoria Louise.** S. sulphur-yellow; F. rich violet-red, edged cream. 35 cts. each; \$2.70 for 10.
- Prosper Laugier.** S. bronze; F. reddish brown. 35 cts. each; \$2.70 for 10.
- Quaker Lady.** S. lavender-gray; F. blue and gold. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10.
- Queen Caterina.** S. and F. light, silvery blue with rich orange beard. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10.
- Queen of May.** S. and F. delicate rosy pink. 30 cts. each; \$2.40 for 10.
- Rhein Nixe.** S. white; F. violet with light edge. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Sherwin Wright.** S. and F. rich golden yellow. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- William III.** Large, beautiful, dark violet flowers; fragrant. 30 cts. each; \$2.40 for 10.

JAPANESE IRIS

Of all the Irises in general, the graceful Japanese Irises, with their varied yet harmonious coloring, are most fascinating. The blooming period is about one month later than that of the German Iris. A moist soil and full sun is desirable.

These plants are 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10

- Aspasie.** Single. Large, mauve-blue petals.
- Astarte.** Double. Rich, glowing violet.
- Band of Clouds.** Clear purple with white center.
- Blue Belle.** Dark, rich blue, with yellow center.
- Gold Bound.** Large white flowers, yellow center.
- Helen von Siebold.** Deep pink, white lines.
- Iso-no-Nami.** Double. Gray-blue and gold.
- Maple Cascade.** Double. Crimson-purple, flaked white.
- Purple and Gold.** Double. Rich violet-blue. Very large.
- Pyramid.** Lilac-blue, veined with white.
- Venus.** Pure white. Strong and free flowering.
- Zama Forest.** Double. White, faced with purple.



Lilium regale

VARIOUS IRIS

- **Iris cristata*. *Crested Iris*. Blue fringed and spotted yellow. 8 in. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- **I. pumila atrovioleacea*. Rich violet-blue. Dwarf. Early. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- **I. pumila*, *Bride*. Large; pure white. Dwarf; early. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- **I. pumila lutea*. Clear yellow. Dwarf; early. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

KNIPHOFIA uvaria pfitzeriana. *Bonfire Torch Lily*. Long spikes of orange-scarlet flowers shading to salmon. Very showy and very suitable for mass planting and cutting. 2 to 3 ft. August to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

LATHYRUS latifolius. *Perennial Pea*. Clusters of rosy red flowers similar to the annual Sweet Pea. 4 ft. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

LAVANDULA officinalis (vera). *Lavender*. Spikes of soft blue, very fragrant flowers. 18 in. July and August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

LEONTOPODIUM alpinum. *Edelweiss*. Woolly, grayish white flowers which are curiously formed on top of the stems. A distinct alpine plant for dry situations. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. *Cat-tail Gayfeather*. Tall spikes of purple flowers. An excellent plant for massing in back of the flower-border. 5 ft. August to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

LILIUM · Lily

During the past, the Lily has been sadly neglected. For beauty, delicacy, and dignity, no class of plants equals the Lily. It is our earnest belief, and we confidently predict, that in the near future the Lily will come into its own. The tide has already turned that way. Herewith we present a very fine assortment of Lilies.

Lilium auratum. *Goldband Lily*. Gigantic flowers of waxy white, with maroon spots and a yellow band down the center of each petal. 4 to 6 ft. August. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

Lilium, continued

Lilium canadense. *Canadian Lily*. Big, loose sprays of drooping, bell-like flowers of orange and scarlet. 4 to 6 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

L. candidum. *Madonna Lily*. Snow-white, trumpet-like flowers in spire-like spikes. 3 to 5 ft. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

L. carolinianum. *Carolina Lily*. Somewhat similar to the Canadian Lily, but a little smaller and has lighter flowers. 2 to 4 ft. July and August. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

L. elegans. *Maroon Lily*. Erect, cup-like flowers of variable shades of orange, crimson, and maroon. 18 in. to 2 ft. July. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

L. hansonii. *Hanson's Lily*. Small, thick-petaled Lilies of bright yellow and orange with dark spots. 18 to 24 in. June and July. \$2.25 for 3; \$6 for 10.

L. longiflorum. *Easter Lily*. Waxed white flowers of fine trumpet shape. 2 to 4 ft. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

L. longifolium giganteum. *Giant Lily*. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

L. regale. *Royal Lily*. Enormous trumpet-like flowers of waxy texture, generally white, yellow within and stained purple on outside. 2 to 4 ft. July. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.50 for 10.

L. speciosum album. *White Speciosum Lily*. Snow-white, recurved flowers with faint dots and a slightly greenish stripe. 2 to 4 ft. August and September. \$2.25 for 3; \$6 for 10.

L. speciosum rubrum. *Red Speciosum Lily*. Pink with red dots and dark rose stripes. 2 to 4 ft. August and September. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

L. superbum. *Turk's Cap Lily*. Bright reddish orange and yellow flowers in a big, loose cluster. 3 to 6 ft. June and July. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

L. tigrinum. *Tiger Lily*. Orange spotted with brown. Very showy. 3 to 5 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Lupinus polyphyllus

LIMONIUM latifolium. *Bigleaf Sea Lavender.* Lilac-blue flowers in large panicles. Broad and leathery foliage. 2 ft. August to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***LINARIA cymbalaria.** *Kenilworth Ivy.* Pretty lilac-blue flowers with yellowish throat. A useful trailing plant. 3 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***LINUM narbonneense.** *Narbonne Flax.* White-eyed, azure-blue flowers in loose sprays. Spreading habit. 1 to 1½ ft. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***L. perenne.** *Perennial Flax.* Clear blue flowers. A bushy little plant that blooms all summer. 1 to 1½ ft. May to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

LOBELIA cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* Slender spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Good for swampy places. 3 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. *Washington Lupine.* Formal spikes of showy, pea-like flowers in blue and purple blended. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

L. polyphyllus moerheimi. *Moerheim Lupine.* Long spikes of soft pink flowers. Very handsome. 3 ft. June to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Lupinus, Hybrids. For massing in the herbaceous border, these Lupines are very suitable as many shades of pink, blue and white will be found among them. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***LYCHNIS alpina.** *Arctic Campion.* Reddish rose-pink flowers. An attractive alpine plant with tufted foliage. 4 to 6 in. April. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

L. viscaria splendens flore-pleno. *Double Rose-Pink Campion.* Large, double, rose-colored flowers closely arranged on slender stems. This is one of the prettiest and a fine cut-flower. 15 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***LYSIMACHIA nummularia.** *Moneywort.* Small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers. A creeping mat-like plant with round, shiny leaves. 3 to 4 in. June to August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

MALVA moschata. *Musk Mallow.* Fragrant, rosy-tinted flowers in clusters. Fine for massing in borders. 2 ft. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

M. moschata alba. White, fragrant flowers. 2 ft. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***MENTHA requieni.** *Requien Mint.* Pale mauve flowers. Forms a dense green carpet of fragrant peppermint-scented foliage. 2 to 4 in. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***MERTENSIA virginica.** *Virginia Bluebells.* Beautiful, bell-shaped light blue, sometimes pinkish, flowers in nodding clusters. Large, light green foliage. 1 to 1½ ft. April to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***MITCHELLA repens.** *Partridge Berry.* Small, white, fragrant flowers with pinkish throats. A mat-like trailing evergreen with bright crimson berries in late fall and winter, which are its main attraction. 2 to 3 in. Flowers in spring. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

MONARDA didyma. *Oswego Beebalm.* Fragrant, brilliant scarlet flowers in large heads. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Lychnis (Campion)



Peony Border

***MYOSOTIS dissitiflora.** *Swiss Forget-me-not.* Deep sky-blue flowers. More upright-growing than *M. scorpioides*. 8 to 12 in. May to July. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

M. scorpioides semperflorens. *Dwarf Perpetual Forget-me-not.* Pale blue flowers in clusters. 10 in. June to August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***NEPETA hederacea (glechoma).** *Ground Ivy.* Light blue flowers. A fast-growing plant with pretty foliage. Most suitable for covering banks and under trees. 2 to 3 in. March to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***N. mussini.** *Mussini Catnip.* Masses of light blue flowers and pretty foliage that is deeply notched, heart-shaped, green above, whitish below. Creeper. 6 to 8 in. April to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***NIEREMBERGIA rivularis.** *Whitecup.* Cup-shaped, creamy white flowers. A creeping alpine plant. Large beautiful leaves. 8 in. June to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

ENOTHERA fruticosa major. *Bush Sundrops.* Deep yellow flowers profusely produced on a bushy, strong-growing plant. 2 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***C. missouriensis.** *Ozark Sundrops.* Large, bright yellow flowers sometimes 4 to 5 inches in diameter. A good trailing plant with ascending stems. About 10 in. June to August. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***OPUNTIA humifusa.** *Cactus.* Large, brilliant yellow flowers, followed by red fruit. Spreading, bright green leaves. 10 to 12 in. Midsummer. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

***O. polyacantha missouriensis.** Yellow flowers, darker inside, about 2 to 2½ inches across. A very variable species in different localities. 10 to 12 in. Midsummer. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

***PACHISTIMA canbyi.** A splendid evergreen ground-cover, with narrow, oblong leaves and reddish flowers. Hardy, and not particular about soil conditions. 10 to 12 in. April and May. 65 cts. each.

***PACHYSANDRA terminalis.** *Japanese Spurge.* Short spikes of white flowers. One of the best low-growing, evergreen ground-covers. Dark green leaves. 6 to 8 in. May to June. \$1.20 for 3; \$2.50 for 10.

PÆONIA • Peony

Albert Crousse. Very large white flowers of perfect rose form. 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

Alexandre Dumas. Fragrant; light violet-rose. Free bloomer. Fine for cutting. 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

Augustin d'Hour. Lovely, dark solferino-red, compact flower. \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

Dorchester. Very large, heavy flowers of rich flesh-pink. 90 cts. each; \$8 for 10.

Duchesse de Nemours. Faintly yellow, paling to white. 90 cts. each; \$8 for 10.

Edulis Superba. Brilliant rose-pink. Very early and trustworthy. 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

Felix Crousse. Fine, glowing crimson with a satin sheen. \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

Festiva Maxima. Enormous wax-white flowers, with crimson flakes. 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

Floral Treasure. Large; pale lilac-rose; fragrant. Free bloomer. 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

La Tendresse. Cream-white with red splashes. Very large and fine. \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

Mme. Auguste Dessert. Large flowers of beautiful rose-pink, outer petals and center slightly flecked crimson; fragrant. Free bloomer. \$2 each; \$18 for 10.

Mons. Jules Elie. A very beautiful pink of large, compact form; fragrant. \$1.25 each; \$11 for 10.



Oriental Poppies

- PÆONIA officinalis alba.** Very early-flowering bluish-white. 75 cts. each; \$7 for 10.
- P. officinalis rosea.** Very early-flowering pink. 75 cts. each; \$7 for 10.
- P. officinalis rubra.** Very early-flowering red. \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

For those not familiar with varieties we offer good Double Peonies in Pink, Red, or White. 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10.

- ***PAPAVER alpinum.** *Alpine Poppy.* White, nodding, fragrant flowers. Very low-growing, nearly stemless. 5 to 6 in. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ***P. alpinum, Orange.** An orange form of the above. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ***P. alpinum roseum.** A pink form of the above. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ***P. nudicaule.** *Iceland Poppy.* Cup-shaped flowers ranging in color from pure white to yellow and orange, on slender stems. Very pretty, flowering from May to August. 10 to 12 in. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Hybrid Oriental Poppies

Papaver orientale

These plants are \$1.50 for 3, \$4 for 10

- Goliath.** Enormous scarlet flowers with black centers. 3½ ft. May and June.
- Mrs. Perry.** Salmon-pink flowers of exquisite form and texture. 3 ft. May and June.
- Oriflamme.** Brilliant orange-scarlet. 3 ft. May and June.
- Oriental King.** Crimson-scarlet; very large. 3 ft. May and June.
- Queen Alexandra.** Clear bright pink and salmon. 3 ft. May and June.
- Royal Scarlet.** Glowing scarlet-red. 3½ ft. May and June.

***PENTSTEMON arizonicus.** Slender, tubular flowers of purplish blue on erect stems. A low-growing, sprawling plant. 6 to 8 in. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

P. lævigatus digitalis. *Foxglove Pentstemon.* Large spikes of white flowers, with purple-spotted throats. Fine for back-border planting or in front of shrubs. 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

P. torreyi. *Torrey's Pentstemon.* Tall, loose spikes of scarlet flowers. A very charming border plant. If cut back after first blooms, it will bloom constantly during the season. 3 to 4 ft. July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

PHLOX

Of all the Herbaceous Perennials, the Phlox surely deserves a prominent place in the garden, being one of the most satisfactory flowers. The low-growing varieties, are marked * for rockeries, ground-covers on banks, or for edging, while *Phlox paniculata* is used for mass effects in the flower-border or in solid beds of one color in the garden. These grow from 2 to 4 feet and can be grown in almost any kind of garden soil, producing an abundance of flowers during the entire summer.

***PHLOX amœna.** *Amœna Phlox.* Bright pink flowers freely produced on slender, erect stems. 4 to 6 in. April and May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***P. divaricata.** *Wild Blue Phlox.* Pale lilac or bluish flowers, slightly fragrant. A very delightful, spring-flowering variety. 10 to 15 in. May. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***P. divaricata alba.** A white form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***P. divaricata laphami.** A new variety of *P. divaricata* with darker blue flowers and a stronger grower. A splendid variation, blooming over a longer period. 1 to 1½ ft. May and June. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.



Platycodon grandiflora

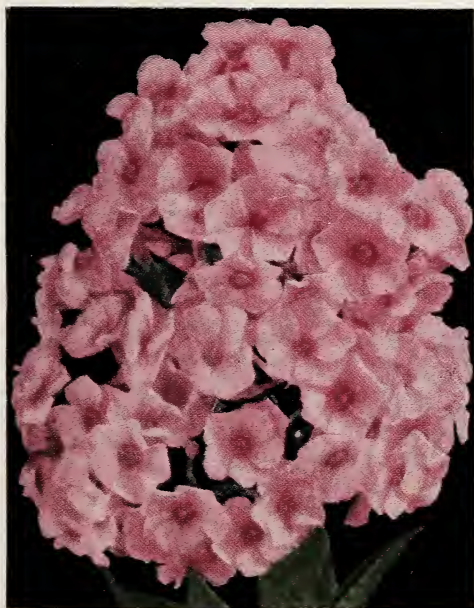
Phlox, continued

- **P. ovata*. *Mountain Phlox*. Pink or light red flowers about 1 inch across in small clusters on erect stems. 1 to 1½ ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- **P. subulata*. *Moss Pink*. Pink flowers in great profusion on mat-like plants with moss-like foliage. A splendid ground-cover. 3 to 4 in. May. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- **P. subulata alba*. *White Moss Pink*. Charming white flowers; otherwise similar to above variety. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- **P. subulata*, G. F. Wilson. *Blue Moss Pink*. Lilac-blue flower, lighter center. 4 in. May. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- **P. subulata lilacina*. Soft light lilac color; compact growth. 3 to 4 in. May. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- **P. subulata*, The Bride. White, with pink eye. 3 to 4 in. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- **P. subulata*, Vivid. Bright fiery rose-pink. The best shade of pink. Very compact. 3 to 4 in. May. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

PHLOX PANICULATA (Decussata)

The fine, tall, summer-blooming Phlox, so useful for massed decoration in the garden.

- Annie Cook. Flesh-pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- B. Comte. Dark, purple-red. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Blue Hill. The color almost true blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- Commander. Crimson-red with dark eye. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- Debs. Fiery crimson. \$2.25 for 3; \$7 for 10.
- Elizabeth Campbell. Soft salmon. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.



Hardy Phlox



Physostegia virginiana grandiflora

Phlox, continued

- Frau G. von Lassburg. Pure white. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Frau Anton Buchner. Very large; snow-white. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Mme. Meuret. Flame-color. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Pantheon. Sparkling rose-pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Peachblow. Delicate pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- R. P. Struthers. Salmon with crimson center. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Rijnstroom. Brilliant rose-pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- Tapis Blanc. Clear white. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- Thor. Dark salmon-scarlet. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- W. C. Egan. Lilac with dark eye. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- PHYSALIS francheti**. *Chinese Lantern Plant*. The early flowers are small and whitish, followed in the autumn with large, brilliant orange-red balloon-shaped bags which envelope the fruits. Very showy, particularly when cut and dried for winter decorations. 2 ft. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana grandiflora**, Vivid. *Vivid False Dragonhead*. A beautiful, low-growing Physostegia for the flower-border, with spikes of glowing mauve-pink. 12 to 15 in. August and September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- PLATYCODON grandiflorum**. *Balloon Flower*. Slender, erect plants with immense buds and saucer-like flowers of bright steel-blue. 1 to 2 ft. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- P. grandiflorum album*. *White Balloon Flower*. A pure white-flowered form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Potentilla flagelliformis

PLUMBAGO. See *Cerastigma*.

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. *Greek Valerian.* Clusters of blue, bell-like flowers. Long, fern-like leaves. 1½ to 2 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***P. reptans.** *Creeping Polemonium.* Showy, blue, bell-like flowers, with white centers. A dwarf, bushy plant, but not creeping as the name would indicate. 10 to 12 in. April to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

POTENTILLA atrosanguinea. *Himalayan Cinquefoil.* Rich crimson, single flowers on bushy plants resembling strawberry plants. They are of easy culture and excellent for border or rockery. 1½ to 2 ft. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***P. flagelliformis.** *Cinquefoil.* Large, beautiful, buttercup-yellow flowers, deepening to light orange in the center. 6 to 9 in. June to August. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

***P. nepalensis,** *Miss Willmott.* Salmon-pink flowers produced freely. A prostrate grower and an improvement on *P. nepalensis*. 12 to 14 in. June to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***P. pyrenaica.** *Pyrenees Cinquefoil.* Golden yellow flowers about 1 inch in diameter. 10 to 12 in. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***P. tridentata.** *Wineleaf Cinquefoil.* Whitish flowers in clusters. Especially useful in dry places. 10 to 12 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***PRIMULA acaulis (vulgaris).** *English Primrose.* The true English Primrose with charming, light yellow flowers on slender stems. Tufted rosettes of pretty leaves. 6 to 8 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***P. polyantha, Munstead Strain.** Flowers of many charming shades of yellow to orange and white. A fine strain of the *Polyantha* variety. 6 to 12 in. May and June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***Primula veris.** *Cowslip Primrose.* A fine strain embracing a wide range of yellow flowers. 8 in. April and May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***PRUNELLA grandiflora.** *Great Selfheal.* Violet-blue flowers of curious shape on short spikes. 10 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***P. Webbiana.** *Webb Selfheal.* Bright purple flowers more freely produced. Shorter leaves. 10 to 12 in. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

PYRETHRUM. See *Chrysanthemum coccineum*.

RANUNCULUS acris flore-pleno. *Tall Double Buttercup.* Very double, deep golden yellow flowers. Coarsely cut foliage. 2 ft. May to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. *Golden Glow.* Double, bright golden yellow flowers. Very popular and useful for screening walls or among shrubs. 6 ft. July to September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

R. speciosa (newmanni). *Showy Coneflower.* Large, orange-yellow flowers. A fine cut-flower. 2 to 3 ft. July to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***SALVIA azurea grandiflora.** *Great Azure Sage.* Long, slender, light blue spikes on a shrubby plant. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***SANGUINARIA canadensis.** *Bloodroot.* Pure white, starry flowers, about 1 inch in diameter followed by large, leathery leaves. 6 to 10 in. April and May. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***SAPONARIA ocymoides.** *Rock Soapwort.* Bright pink flowers in loose, broad cymes. A half trailing plant. 6 in. May to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.



Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow)



Sedum spectabile (Stonecrop)

- ***SATUREIA alpina** (*Calamintha alpina*). *Alpine Savory*. Purplish flowers on small, woody plants, much branched. 6 in. June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***SAXIFRAGA cordifolia**. *Heartleaf Saxifrage*. Clusters of bright rose-colored flowers on tall stems. Large, waxy foliage. 12 to 15 in. April and May. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***S. crassifolia**. *Leather Saxifrage*. Pink, nodding flowers on tall stems above the large, clustered leaves. 12 to 15 in. April and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ***S. macnabiana**. Numerous clusters of white flowers heavily speckled with pink and purple dots. 10 to 12 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.50 for 10.
- ***S. Rhei superba**. Masses of rather large, rose-colored flowers. Mossy foliage. 6 to 8 in. April and May. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.
- SCABIOSA caucasica**. *Caucasian Scabiosa*. Large, soft lilac-blue flowers on fairly long stems. Fine for cutting and an excellent border plant. 1½ ft. June to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- S. caucasica alba**. *White Caucasian Scabiosa*. Large white flowers; otherwise similar to the above variety but more scarce. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.
- ### SEDUM · Stonecrop
- Apparently the usefulness of Sedums has been overlooked by many plant-lovers. They are ideal, mat-like foliage plants to be used in rather poor and dry situations where no other plants will thrive, such as dry, sunny rockeries, cracks between stones, etc. Some of these varieties are particularly useful between stepping- or flag-stones or on flag-stone terraces, thus eliminating cement which is most unsightly.
- ***Sedum acre**. *Goldmoss*. Masses of yellow flowers on a tufted plant with light green leaves. Good for covering ledges and will grow in rather poor soil. 4 in. May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***Sedum album**. *White Stonecrop*. Small white flowers on pinkish stems. A very pretty creeping variety. 4 to 6 in. July and August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. dasyphyllum**. *Leafy Stonecrop*. White to pinkish flowers. A compact, dwarf grower. 2 to 4 in. May to July. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***S. kamschaticum**. *Orange Stonecrop*. Numerous golden yellow flowers. Bright evergreen foliage. 8 to 10 in. July and August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. lydium**. *Lydian Stonecrop*. Pinkish flowers on erect, reddish flower-stems. Forms a dense carpet of bright green foliage turning bronze in very sunny locations. 2 to 3 in. June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.50 for 10.
- ***S. pruinaum forsterianum**. Small, yellow flowers and small, thick leaves of reddish gray. A better grower than *S. reflexum*. 4 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***S. sieboldi**. *Siebold Stonecrop*. Rose-pink flowers. Bluish gray foliage, margined with pink. 6 to 8 in. August and September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***S. spectabile**. *Showy Stonecrop*. Large heads of rosy pink flowers. Broad green leaves on erect plants. 15 to 18 in. August and September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. spectabile**, *Brilliant*. Dark pink, almost red, flowers; otherwise same as above variety. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.50 for 10.
- ***S. stoloniferum**. *Running Stonecrop*. Pink flowers on erect stems. Flat, fleshy leaves on a trailing plant. 4 to 6 in. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***SEMPERVIVUM arachnoideum**. *Spiderweb Houseleek*. Bright red flowers. Rosettes of pale green leaves, the tips of which are connected with long white hairs, giving a cobweb effect. 6 in. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. globiferum**. *Globe Houseleek*. Yellow flowers. Flat rosettes of gray leaves. 10 to 12 in. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. tectorum**. *Roof Houseleek*. Light red flowers. Rosettes of about fifty to sixty green leaves with reddish tips. 10 to 12 in. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

SHORTIA galacifolia. *Oconee Bells.* White flowers about 1 inch in diameter. Evergreen leaves somewhat resembling galax. Should be given plenty of leaf-mold. 6 to 9 in. May and June. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

SIDALCEA, Rosy Gem. *Rose Prairie Mallow.* Graceful spikes of rose-pink flowers on erect-growing plants resembling the larkspur. They will succeed in any garden soil in a sunny place. 4 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***SILENE alpestris.** *Alpine Catchfly.* White flowers in dense masses. 4 to 6 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***S. schafta.** *Schafta Catchfly.* Rose-pink flowers rise from rosettes of leaves. 4 to 6 in. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***STACHYS lanata.** *Woolly Betony.* Small purple flowers in dense whorls. Attractive silvery white foliage. 10 to 12 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***STATICE armeria (Armeria maritima).** Light purplish rose, globular flowers and grass-like, evergreen foliage. They all are fine for rock-garden or edging, forming dense carpets. 3 to 6 in. May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***S. armeria alba (Armeria maritima alba).** White flowers; otherwise similar to the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***S. armeria lauchiana.** Bright rose-colored flowers with similar foliage to the above. 3 to 6 in. April to June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***S. pseudo-armeria rubra (Armeria cephalotes rubra).** Rosy red flower. Almost the darkest shade known. A fine variety. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

See also **Limonium.**

TEUCRIUM orientale. *Oriental Germander.* Violet-blue flowers. Pretty green foliage. 1 ft. July and August. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.



Viola cornuta. Jersey Gem

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. *Columbine Meadowrue.* Heads of feathery cream-colored flowers. Foliage resembles that of the columbine. A graceful border plant. 2 to 3 ft. May to July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

T. dipterocephalum. *Yunnan Meadowrue.* A beautiful variety with violet-mauve flowers and yellow stamens. 4 ft. August and September. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***T. minus adiantifolium.** *Maidenhair Meadowrue.* Yellowish, drooping flowers. The attractive foliage resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern and is of a grayish color. 12 to 15 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. *Carolina Thermopsis.* Long spikes of bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Clover-like foliage. Fine among shrubby or half-shady borders. 4 ft. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***THYMUS serpyllum.** *Mother-of-Thyme.* Small, lilac flowers and fragrant leaves used for seasoning. Flat, creeping, evergreen plant useful for ground-cover and between stepping-stones. 4 in. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***T. serpyllum album.** *White Mother-of-Thyme.* White flowers; otherwise the plant is of same habit as above variety. 4 in. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***T. serpyllum citriodorus.** *Lemon-scented Thyme.* Small pink flowers. Extremely sweet foliage. Very similar to common Thyme. 4 in. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***T. serpyllum coccineum.** *Crimson Thyme.* Crimson flowers; grows somewhat taller than above varieties. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***T. serpyllum lanuginosus.** *Woolly Thyme.* Reddish pink flowers. Downy gray foliage. Quickly spreading habit. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***TIARELLA cordifolia.** *Allegheny Foamflower.* Creamy white flowers in clusters on slender stems above a tufted mass of foliage. 10 to 12 in. May and June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

TRADESCANTIA virginiana. *Virginia Spiderwort.* Violet-blue flowers all summer. Grass-like foliage. An old garden favorite. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

TRILLIUM erectum. *Purple Trillium.* Brownish purple flowers on erect stems. 12 in. or more. May. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

T. grandiflorum. *Snow Trillium.* Large, pure white flowers, changing to rosy pink when fading, and larger than the above. 10 in. or more. May. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

TRITOMA. See **Kniphofia.**

TROLLIUS asiaticus. *Siberian Globe Flower.* Large orange flowers on leafy stems. Very suitable for cutting. 1½ ft. May and June. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

T. europæus. *Common Globe Flower.* Large, lemon-yellow flowers. Buttercup form. 1 to 1½ ft. May to August. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

***TUNICA saxifraga.** *Saxifrage Tunic Flower.* Rosy pink flowers. Tufts of delicate grass-like foliage. 6 to 8 in. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***T. saxifraga alba.** A white-flowering form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

VALERIANA officinalis. *Garden Heliotrope.* Small, pinkish lavender, fragrant flowers in dense clusters. Very hardy, with showy foliage. 3 to 4 ft. June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Vinca minor

- ***VERONICA incana**. *Woolly Speedwell*. Violet-blue flowers. Silvery gray foliage. A plant of good appearance. 10 to 12 in. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- V. longifolia subsessilis**. *Clump Speedwell*. A pretty bushy border plant with very many slender spikes of bright blue flowers. 2 ft. July to September. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.
- ***V. repens**. *Creeping Speedwell*. Light blue flowers. A trailing variety very useful for covering bare places rapidly. 3 to 4 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- V. spicata**. *Spike Speedwell*. Dense spikes of clear blue flowers and downy foliage. 2 to 2½ ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- V. spicata alba**. *White Speedwell*. Long spikes of white flowers; otherwise similar to the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- V. spuria (amethystina)**. *Bastard Speedwell*. Slender, leafy plant with thin spikes of dark bluish flowers. 2 ft. May and June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***V. spuria, True Blue**. Clear dark blue flowers. A new variety of dense habit. 10 to 12 in. June to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ***V. teucrium rupestris, Heavenly Blue**. *Heavenly Blue Rock Speedwell*. Light blue flowers on a dwarf, spreading plant. 3 to 4 in. May and June. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.
- ***V. teucrium rupestris trehani**. Brilliant blue flowers and yellowish green foliage. Very attractive. 4 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***VINCA minor**. *Common Periwinkle*. Showy bright purple flowers on handsome evergreen trailing vine. Fine for ground-cover. 3 to 6 in. April, May, and at intervals during summer and fall. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***V. minor alba**. *White Periwinkle*. A white form of the above. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.
- ***VIOLA cornuta**. *Tufted Pansy*. Beautiful light blue flowers like very large violets. 8 in. April to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***V. cornuta alba**. (Type.) *White Tufted Pansy*. A snowy white form of the preceding. 8 in. April to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

- ***Viola cornuta atropurpurea**. *Purple Tufted Pansy*. Deep violet-blue flowers, with distinct violet fragrance. 6 to 8 in. April to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***V. cornuta, G. Wermig**. Large, dark blue flowers, freely produced from June to September. 8 in. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
- ***V. cucullata**. *Blue Marsh Violet*. Deep violet-blue blooms. Flowers freely in damp places. 6 to 8 in. April and May. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***V., Jersey Gem**. One of the new *Violas*. Pure violet color, large and fragrant, produced more freely than most *Violas*. Prefers sunny position. 6 to 8 in. May to Nov. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
- ***V., Hybrid Tufted Pansies, Blue Perfection**. Mauve, yellow eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***V., Hybrid Tufted Pansies, Lutea Splendens**. Golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- ***V., Hybrid Tufted Pansies, White Perfection**. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
- YUCCA filamentosa**. *Common Yucca*. Large, creamy white, bell-shaped flowers in clusters on tall stalks which rise high above a large clump of sword-like foliage. Very effective when grouped against dark backgrounds in the border. 5 to 6 ft. June to July. 2-yr. plants, 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10. 3-yr. plants, \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.



Yucca filamentosa

Landscapes and Gardens



LANDSCAPE GARDENING is not an exact science. It is an art—one of the oldest and, without doubt, the finest and most beautiful. The Landscape Gardener paints his pictures and cuts his sculptures, not in dead and lifeless pigments, stone and metal, but in Nature's own living materials.

Some zealous persons have endeavored to reduce Landscape Gardening to a science—to evolve strict rules of arrangement, proportion, and color. The attempt to apply these rules results in stiffness, artificiality, monotony, and failure.

Success in Landscaping, as in any other art, comes by giving rein to an innate artistic sense. Since there are practically no infallible laws, we do not attempt to give hard and fast rules in this book. It is rather a book of suggestions, based upon what we know gives excellent results. It is also a book of information to acquaint the novice with the materials which he will use.

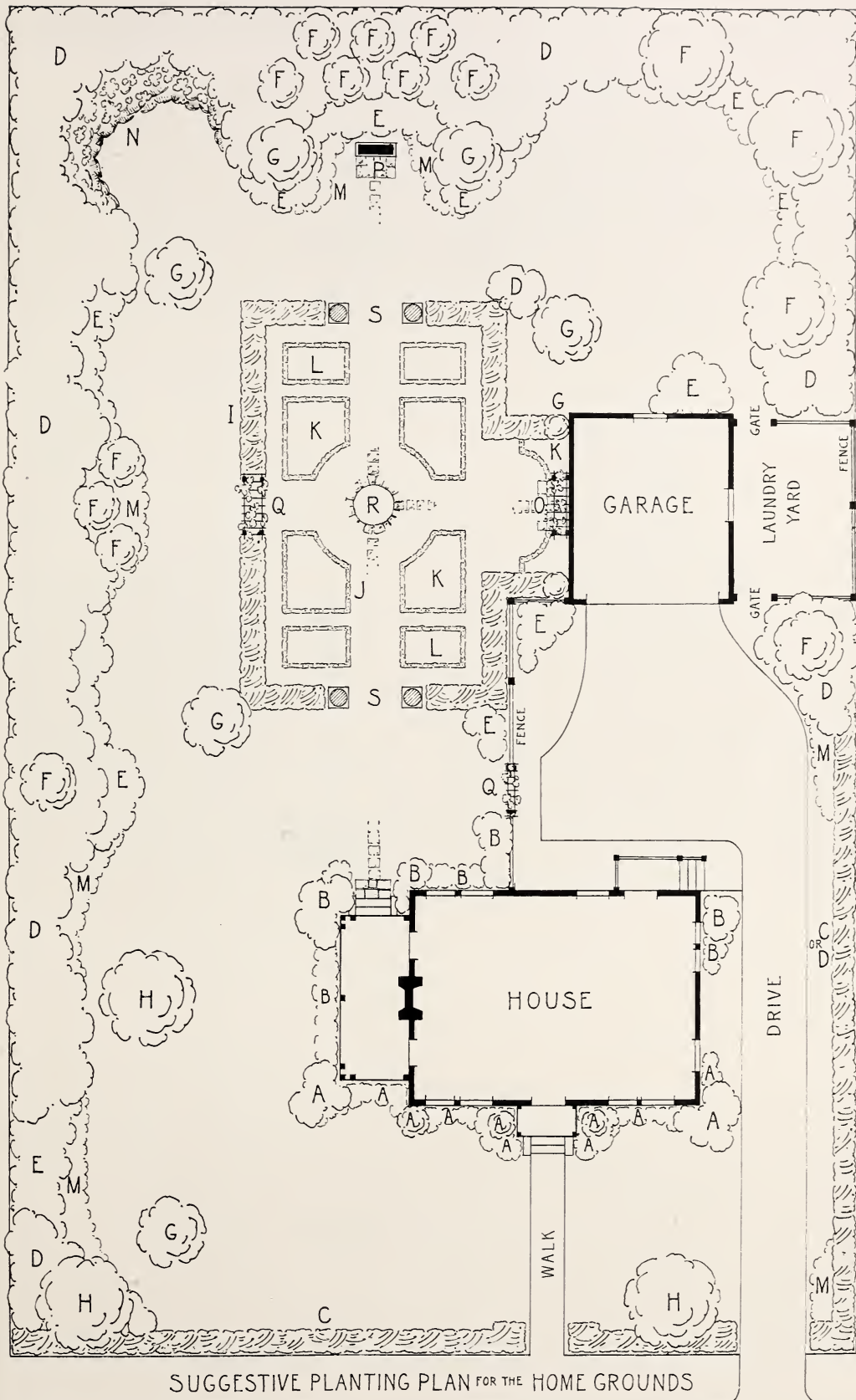
In developing your home landscape, it is necessary to have in mind a picture of what you want to accomplish. Thought, observation, and imagination will help make it complete. Perhaps the foundations of the house are bare; the corners and angles may stand out too sharp. A border planting might screen an unsightly view; a clump of trees break up a broad, empty space. Shade trees give dignity and shade in summer. Large evergreens break the force of winter winds and afford warmth and hominess. Vines will soften the harsh texture of the house and give a greater sense of coziness and seclusion to the piazza.

Keeping in mind those problems which form your mental picture, begin filling in the sketch. Take each problem separately and work out each problem satisfactorily before proceeding to the next.

The Suggestive Planting Plan on page 75 illustrates this idea, and perhaps will afford inspiration for the solution of individual problems.

This key explains the features of the Suggestive Planting Plan on next page:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A Foundation Planting of Evergreens | J Dwarf Hedge or Edging surrounding Flower Beds |
| B Foundation Planting—either evergreen or deciduous | K Beds of Hardy Perennials |
| C Protective Hedge | L Rose-beds |
| D Tall Deciduous Shrubs as a Border | M Informal Perennial-beds |
| E Low Deciduous Shrubs worked into the Border | N Rock-garden |
| F Specimens set in the Border | O Pergola Seat |
| G Specimen Plantings | P Seat |
| H Shade Trees | Q Arches |
| I Flowering Hedge surrounding the Flower-garden | R Pool |
| | S Special Feature Plants |



SUGGESTIVE PLANTING PLAN FOR THE HOME GROUNDS

The Mechanical Side of Planting

Except where specifically noted to the contrary, the plants mentioned in this book will succeed in ordinary garden soil. However, up to certain limits, the better the plants are fed, the better will they succeed. For fertilizer we recommend the use of horse, cow, or combined stable manure. This should either be placed below and out of immediate reach of the roots, or on top of the soil after planting. The manure should not come in contact with the roots, and in no case should it be green or fresh—it must be well-rotted and cold. Otherwise your planting will be a failure. The soil should be well pulverized so as to thoroughly fill the spaces between the roots. Pulverization may be accomplished by spading the soil and breaking up all lumps.

Make sure that the soil does not have surface water standing upon it at any time of the year. Wet soil can be drained by means of ditches and tiles. Where this is impractical, raise the ground above the water-level by filling in with additional loam.

Except in extreme cases, it is unnecessary to remove the present soil and bring in new. This is laborious and expensive and should be avoided where possible. In extreme cases, where the soil is so gravelly that it will not hold moisture, or where it has been poisoned by chemicals or by illuminating gas, this process is, of course, necessary. Remove the soil to a depth of 18 to 24 inches. Put at the bottom a layer of rotting leaves, leaf-mould, or stable manure. Mix in some loam and tramp down hard so as to prevent air-spaces. The resulting layer will help keep moisture in the ground. Then fill in the rest of the bed or hole with a good grade of loam.

Plant-food can only be absorbed by plant roots when dissolved in water—if water is lacking, the presence of an abundance of fertilizer is no help. There can be no set rule for frequency of watering excepting to examine the soil a few inches from the surface. Water often enough so that the soil is always moist and cool—but not so as to keep the soil in a muddy condition, as this will rot the roots. Just a little thought and common sense is needed. In watering, do not sprinkle; put the hose on the ground near the base of the plant; then let the water run till the ground will hold no more. Then move to the next plant. One such watering in a time of drought is more effective than a dozen sprinklings.

Never spray the tops of plants during the heat and glare of the day. Reserve that operation for after-supper exercise. The drops of water act as a magnifying glass; they concentrate the rays from the sun so effectively as to cause the leaves to turn brown and die—commonly known as water-burning.

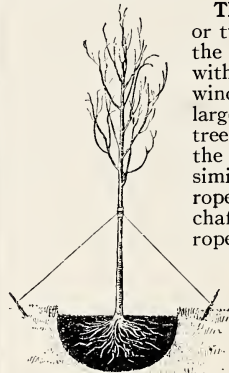
Upon receiving your plants from the nursery, make sure that the roots are moist. If from delay in transportation they appear dry and withered, set them to soak overnight in a tub of water—and immediately notify the nursery of that fact. Many sorts will pull through by this process of soaking. In such a case, a mere sprinkling will do no good—soak them.

Keep your plants out of the wind and sun and wet them as often as necessary to keep them moist. When you take them out to plant, keep the roots covered with wet burlap until the plant is actually set in the hole—then throw in the earth without delay. Don't dig the holes much in advance of planting or the soil-moisture will evaporate. Dig the hole rather larger than the spread and depth of the roots.



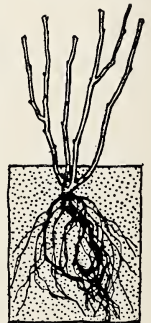
water has soaked away, fill the rest of the hole and tread firmly.

EVERGREENS are shipped to you with a ball of earth protecting the roots. Set them in the hole, burlap and all. Then untie the burlap and remove it by cutting it away, except that which is directly under the ball of earth. Never leave all the burlap on unless it is of the very gauziest sort. Fill the hole and water as above—except that you should give the soil a second soaking before filling in the very top.



TREES should be set an inch or two deeper than they were in the nursery. Then proceed as with shrubs. If planted in windy spots, or if the trees are large and top-heavy, rope each tree to stakes driven solidly in the ground. Put burlap or some similar material between the rope and the bark to prevent chafing of the bark. Keep the ropes tightened. Remove ropes and burlap at the end of the next growing season.

ROSES are surface feeders; do not bury them. Plant them so that the tops of the roots are an inch or two below the surface of the ground. Roses like rich soil. Oftentimes, to make a rose-garden, heavy applications of manure are applied to the soil. This results in too much unbalanced nitrogen. It will make the roses grow, but the growth will be soft and watery; the plants are apt to be hurt and even killed during the following winter. Also, the plant is more susceptible to fungi and other diseases. To overcome this, add a commercial fertilizer, high in potash and phosphoric acid, and with little or no nitrogen. Not only will it improve the plants but also the flowers.



PERENNIALS should be planted so that the crown (the point at the top of the roots where the top-growth starts) is just level with the surface of the ground. Spread the roots slightly, work the earth among them, firm it, and water.

VINES have roots similar to Deciduous Shrubs, and should be planted in the same manner.

PRUNING

In the past there have been many superstitions as to the right time for pruning plants—certain times were beneficial, other times were harmful.

Exhaustive experiments over the last ten or more years have exploded those old notions. As far as the welfare of the plants is concerned, the time to prune is always "When the knife is sharp."

There are, however, certain other considerations to be taken into account—principally the appearance of the plants. Don't prune too long in advance of the next growing season. If you do, there will be a period of many months during which the plants will look harsh and less attractive than they would if pruned later.

In all sorts of trees and plants, always cut out all dead wood as soon as discovered.

The different types of plants are taken up in detail below:

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Shrub pruned after planting—to smooth up the outline and start the shrub growing evenly.

Shrubs should be pruned after planting. Go over them lightly, cutting off from one-fourth to one-third of their height, doing this in such manner as to make a smooth outline to the planting as a whole, graduating the line from a tall height in the rear rows to a low height in the front.

After shrubs have become established they sometimes become altogether too branched. In this case do not merely cut off the tops, but rather cut out some of the older branches, then cut off the tops of the remaining branches sufficiently to smooth the outline.



Well-established shrub. Some of the older stems have become too heavy. Cut out the heavy wood as indicated, leaving the younger stems standing, then trimming the tops of the younger branches to smooth the outline—if necessary.

After the shrubs are established, pruning should be done after the blooming period is over and before the next growth begins. Early-flowering sorts should be pruned immediately after the flowering period has ended. Summer-blooming varieties should be pruned during the latter part of the next winter, or the early part of the spring. In this way the most bloom can be obtained and the plants kept in good condition.

SMALL FINE-BRANCHED EVERGREENS



Evergreens in Foundation Plantings should be pruned once in every year or two. We recommend a light shearing every year rather than a heavy pruning at longer intervals.

For best results this should be done late in May, just after the new growth has started. By lightly shearing, as shown by the lines in the sketch, any unevenness in outline may be corrected, and the new growth, during the rest of the growing season, will cover up any harshness in appearance immediately following the shearing. For this work, Hedge Shears are best.

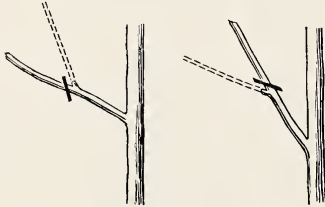
LARGE COARSE-BRANCHED EVERGREENS



This class of Evergreens seldom wants pruning, for they are usually planted in places where large size is wanted, also where natural, rather than formal effect is desired. However, occasionally a large Evergreen may develop more on one side than on another. In this case merely cut back the offending branches to whatever degree necessary to restore the symmetry.

It is seldom desirable to cut back the leader of the main trunk. When it is necessary to do so, this should be done with care, otherwise it will result in several leaders taking the place of the one removed. If, however, the leader is cut back while it is soft and watery, taking care to leave at least an inch or two, it will generally set a bud on the top of the stub and next year's leader will be single and straight. There is usually one week in the year when this should be done—about the middle of June. Don't do this by the calendar—do it according to the condition of the leader—when it is soft, green, and watery, not when stiff and woody.

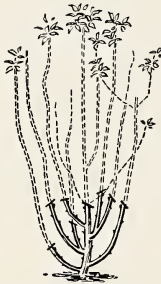
DECIDUOUS TREES



Occasionally it is desirable to develop the heads of Deciduous Trees into some particular style. In general, late winter or early spring is best, although midsummer is excellent.

To develop a tall, narrow head, prune just above a bud on the top side of the branch. To form a low, spreading head, prune just above a bud on the side or underneath the branch.

ROSES



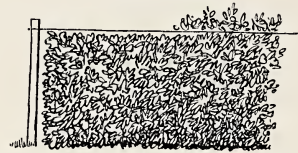
The problem in pruning roses is to get rid of old, weak, diseased and twiggy growth, leaving only clean, green stems of the previous year's growth. When the plant has been reduced to such new stems only, they may be shortened as much as judgment indicates, always bearing in mind that the

more wood left, the more flowers; and the more cut away, the fewer and finer the flowers will be.

Hybrid Tea, Tea, and Hybrid Perpetuals should be pruned in March and April. Hardy climbers should be pruned immediately after flowering, taking out the old stems which have bloomed, leaving only the new fresh shoots coming from the roots or near the ground.

Rugosas and such shrubby roses need only light pruning to keep them within bounds, with the occasional removal of old and weakened stems.

HEDGES



Hedge-trimming is the simplest of all types of pruning. To get a straight line, set stakes, and draw a string tightly between them. Follow the line. Practice is about the only essential; the knack is easily acquired. Prune hedges whenever the twigs grow beyond the usual trimming-line and give a ragged appearance. Forms of hedge-trimming are variable, square-cornered with flat tops, rounding tops, or even Gothic arch tops.

CULTIVATION

Do not let the soil around the plants remain packed down for any long period of time. Keep it stirred by hoeing to a depth of 3 to 4 inches; this will allow the air to get into the topsoil and stimulates beneficial soil bacteria to greater effort; also, rain will more easily soak into the ground if the earth is kept cultivated.

WINTER CARE

The Evergreens, Deciduous Shrubs and Trees, and Vines need no winter protection.

Where wintry blasts are severe, it is wise to protect Broad-Leaved Evergreens. The best method is to collect pine boughs from the woods, stick the stems solidly into the ground, and droop the boughs up and over the plants to be protected.

ROSES. Mound earth up for a height of 10 to 12 inches. Cover this with leaves, keeping them from blowing away by laying boughs or poles upon them.

PERENNIALS. Cover lightly with hay or straw.

What Our Customers Think of Us

A few voluntary expressions of commendation of our plants, service and business methods—selected at random from our files. We will gladly furnish names of the writers of these letters upon request.

From WORCESTER, MASS.

Just a line to advise you that the Blue Spruces which you furnished me a year or two ago are flourishing, and are this year of a beautiful blue color. They are most satisfactory.

From PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Plants arrived late Saturday afternoon in fine condition. They are splendid plants and were beautifully packed.

From AUDUBON, N. J.

Should there be any other stock which we need, we will give you the preference for your fair treatment.

From BOSTON, MASS.

The way you have treated the matter of our plants was greatly appreciated. From my standpoint, this is the way to make permanent customers, which I hope to be as long as you are in business.

From BOSTON, MASS.

My very pleasant dealings with the Framingham Nurseries, extending over several years, have convinced me that you have lived up to your conception of what is due the buyer, and the fact that most of my purchases in this line are made from you goes to prove that my treatment at your hands has been most satisfactory.

From TROY, N. Y.

The *Thuja pyramidalis* sent by you are very satisfactory—so much so that I would like ten more of the same size.

From PAINESVILLE, OHIO

The car of Spruce arrived and we wish to let you know they are the finest lot we have ever handled. We thank you for the careful way they were gotten out and packed, and assure you it is appreciated.

FERTILIZING

For general use, we advise stable manure where not too difficult to obtain. This provides not only the fertilizing chemicals but also humus (decayed vegetation). Humus improves the mechanical condition of the soil, stores water in the ground, and furnishes carbon—a very necessary but previously little understood element; carbon is the basis of the green coloring matter (chlorophyl) of the leaves, and since chlorophyl is the digestive fluid of plants, it is advisable to have plenty of humus in the soil.

In using stable manure, be sure that it is cold, not green. When in the latter condition, it is harmful to plants. Apply before planting by spreading a layer on the top of the ground, then spade it in, carefully chopping the manure into fine fragments. In spading, mix it thoroughly into the soil.

To top-dress with manure in the fall is good practice after the plants have been set. Leave until spring and then spade in.

When heavy applications of manure are made, it is advisable to add commercial fertilizers containing no nitrogen, but with high content of potash and phosphoric acid. This will give a better balance of fertilizing elements.

Where stable manure is not practicable, use a high-grade general-purpose commercial fertilizer. If humus is needed, provide it by working in prepared humus. It is odorless and entirely agreeable to handle. Humus and commercial fertilizers are obtainable at all seed-stores and at most hardware stores.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

Insect Pests are divided into two classes: Leaf-eating sorts, such as caterpillars and beetles, and sucking insects, such as aphids, commonly called plant-lice. The methods of control are as follows:

LEAF-EATING INSECTS

These pests are controlled by "stomach poisons." The following is the most practical—arsenate of lead, one ounce to each gallon of water. Stir well. Spray thoroughly the leaves, both upper and under sides, as soon as the insect makes its appearance.

SUCKING INSECTS

These are found on the under sides of leaves. Their presence can usually be detected by a sickly appearance of the leaves and by a tendency of the edges of the leaves to curl downward. They are usually dry-weather pests and often can be controlled by deluging the under side of leaves with water from the garden hose. When this is not effective, use the following spray:

BLACK-LEAF 40—a nicotine preparation. Use 1 tablespoonful to each 2 gallons of water. First dissolve in the water a little non-caustic soap (such as Lux or Ivory Flakes). Then add the Black-Leaf 40, pouring it into the water in a very fine stream, stirring meanwhile. The soap enables the Black-Leaf 40 to mix well with the water. Spray extra thoroughly. Since this type of pest does not eat the surface of the leaf, it is necessary for the mixture to actually touch the insect. Waste no time spraying the upper sides of the leaves, as this pest is found only on the lower side.

The spray materials mentioned above, as well as small sprayers suitable for this work, can be obtained at your local hardware store.



A corner of well-planted grounds, showing a broad lawn area, surrounded by a screen border planting of Deciduous Shrubs faced with Hardy Perennials. Specimen trees, both Deciduous and Evergreen, properly placed for good effect

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OUR LOCATION

Wyman's Framingham Nurseries are located in Framingham, Mass.—the Health Town—about halfway (21 miles) from Boston to Worcester, on the main line of the Boston and Albany Division of the New York Central Railroad; also on the New Haven Railroad. Good motor roads lead to Framingham from all directions. Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our nurseries on week-days. We are **POSITIVELY CLOSED TO BUSINESS ON SUNDAYS.**

The Planting Season

The Spring Planting Season begins as soon as the frost is out of the ground (from March 15 to April 1) and ends when the new leaf and twig growth becomes pronounced, about June 1 to 15.

The Fall Planting Season commences with evergreens in early August, perennials in early September, deciduous shrubs and trees in late September, and continues until the ground freezes, November 25 to December 10.

Owing to the shortness of the planting seasons, it is advisable to place your order as early as possible. Several years are necessary to grow a stock of plants; it often becomes entirely sold out in a matter of a few weeks or even days. Order early.

Shipping Directions

We are admirably situated for prompt shipping in all directions by rail. Good motor roads enable us to ship by motor truck within a radius of 100 miles or more, at a moderate charge, provided the order is large enough to make a truck-load.

Customers are requested to state explicitly the mode of conveyance by which they desire their orders forwarded. When no route or method is specified, we exercise our judgment.

When loss or injury occurs, by delay or mishandling on the part of the carriers, immediately make a claim against the transportation company and notify us at once. In case the injury is serious, we will, if possible, rush a duplicate order to you, at no additional expense. We shall be glad to assume the prosecution of the claim with as little annoyance to you as possible. In order that we may be able to carry on this service to our customers, we ask you to protect our interest by filing a formal complaint with the transportation company at your station.

Conditions of Sale

1. The articles herein listed will be furnished according to the following schedule:

1 to 4 plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the each rate, Herbaceous Perennials excepted.

5 to 25 plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the 10 rate.

25 or more plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the 100 rate, when a 100 rate is given.

From this schedule we will not vary because of the expense entailed in assembling an order made up of small lots of a kind.

2. Specimens personally selected by the purchaser or his representative (or specially selected by us at the request of the purchaser) will be priced according to their individual values.

3. The prices annexed are for the stock f.o.b. Framingham, Mass.

4. The prices in this catalogue cancel those in all previous catalogues.

Terms of Payment

Our terms are cash, except by special agreement. Unknown correspondents who wish to open an account will please give us the names of three parties with whom they have credit relations and allow us sufficient time to investigate same. We will ship C. O. D. when desired, with collection charges added to the bill, provided 20 per cent of the amount of the order accompanies the order as a guaranty.

Healthy Plants

We spend a great deal of time, money, and effort every year in the eradication of insect pests and plant diseases. In addition, representatives of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture each year carefully inspect our nurseries, eradicate any pests, and destroy any diseased plants they may find. Their **Certificate of Inspection**, which accompanies every shipment we make, is your assurance of receiving only healthy nursery stock.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee the stock herein listed to be—

1. Grown with the greatest skill and science that our years of experience have brought us.
2. True to name.
3. Alive at time of shipment.
4. Healthy and free from disease.
5. Dug properly.
6. Packed so as to reach destination in good condition.

If goods are not as represented on arrival, notify us immediately. Failure to do so voids this guarantee.

Any stock ordered from this list found untrue to name will be replaced cheerfully during the next planting season after its falsity becomes apparent.

Our responsibility ends when you receive the plants in good condition (except for untruthfulness to name). If you choose to neglect them, we cannot be held responsible. Plants are perishable, living organisms. Their success depends upon the care you give them. Treat them well.

WYMAN'S FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES

RICHARD M. WYMAN, *Proprietor*

WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM-MASSACHUSETTS