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# 62,39 <br> HARDY PLANTS <br> FOR NEW ENGLAND GARDENS 

## Perennials • Rock Plants

Flowering Shrubs : Evergreen

1930

GRAY \& COLE
WARD HILL•MASSACHUSETTS

## TD ©UIB CUSTDMERS

LOCATION. Our nursery is located in Haverhill, Mass., within five minutes' walk of Ward Hill station on the B. \& M. R. R., on the main road from Haverhill to Boston. One of the electric lines between Haverhill and Lawrence passes our door. Our post office address, and freight and express address, is Ward Hill, Mass.

HOURS. We dig and deliver plants on week days only, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., but the nursery is open for inspection evenings and Sundays also.

VISITORS. We welcome visitors to the nursery at any time. Throughout the season, from April to October, there are plants in bloom, and especially in Iris, Peony, Gladiolus, and Phlox times there is a brilliant display. When Peonies bloom we have a special exhibition of cut blooms indoors so that comparison and selection of varieties can be made conveniently.

SHIPPING SEASON. Although some plants can be moved successfully almost any time between spring and autumn, the normal planting and shipping season is from early April to early June, and September 1 to the middle of November. German Iris can be shipped in July and August.

SHIPPING. All plants and bulbs are shipped by express or parcel post, the purchaser paying the charges. Many small orders can be sent more economically by parcel post, and if the purchaser wishes his order shipped by parcel post he should add 5 to 10 per cent to the price of the plants.

Local orders within a 5 -mile radius will be delivered by truck without charge. For longer distances, up to 30 miles, truck delivery is advisable for trees and shrubs, for which a reasonable charge will be made.

PRICES. The prices quoted on herbaceous plants include packing. Five plants of the same variety will be sold at the 10 rate; 25 at the 100 rate.

TERMS. Our terms are cash with order, or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month.

GUARANTEE. It is our earnest endeavor to supply only good healthy plants which, if handled, planted, and cared for under favorable conditions will live and bloom, and we guarantee that they leave our hands in good condition, and are true to name. Our responsibility ends there, the transportation and future life of the plants being entirely the risk of the purchaser. Failure may occur from many causes over which the nurseryman has no control-unsuitable location, poor soil, unfavorable weather, lack of moisture, ignorant or careless culture. Any complaints of plants received in poor condition should be made at once. In case of any mistakes on our part, we shall, if promptly notified, be glad to correct them.

FALL BULB LIST. In September, we issue a supplement to this Catalogue, listing Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Scillas, and other bulbs for fall planting.


## HARDY PERENNIALS

WE specialize in Hardy Perennials, particularly Peonies, Irises, and Phlox. Except a few indispensable biennials like Campanula medium and Digitalis purpurea, our list is confined to the choicest and hardiest herbaceous perennials which are best to use as the basis for New England hardy borders and rock gardens. Many old-fashioned plants are included which have been cultivated in New England gardens since colonial times. A few are included which, though short-lived, are beautiful enough to warrant occasional replacing. We have in the nursery other varieties besides those listed here.

The plants that we furnish are field-grown, except a few varieties which are more successfully handled in pots. Extra large clumps can sometimes be supplied at double price.

## All varieties not priced differently are $\mathbf{2 5}$ cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 16$ per 100.

ACONITUM autumnale. Autumn Monkshood. 4 ft . September. Spikes of dark blue, hooded flowers. Will grow in part shade. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .
napellus bicolor. 4 ft . July. Variegated blue and white flowers. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .
napellus, Sparks (acutum). Sparks' Aconite. 3 ft . June, July. Very dark blue hood-shaped flowers in a loose raceme. Will grow in part shade. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .
ALTHAEA rosea. Hollyhock. 5 to 8 ft . July. Stately old-fashioned flower, very effective in clumps. Biennial in habit though some plants may bloom several years. The single flowers are considered more artistic.
Single Mixed and Double Mixed.
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Dwarf Goldentuft. 1 ft . May. Broad mass of bright yellow flowers with gray foliage.
-luteum. 1 ft . May. New variety of the above with pale yellow flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
ANEMONE pulsatilla. European Pasqueflower. 1 ft . April. Purple flowers and interesting silvery, hairy foliage and seed-pods. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
AQUILEGIA chrysantha. Golden Columbine. 2 ft . June, July. The golden yellow, longspurred flowers remain in bloom a long time and are airy and graceful in the garden as well as for cut-flowers. One of the easiest perennials to grow, thriving either in full sun or half shade.
flabellata. Fan Columbine. 1 ft . June. Dwarf variety with lilac and white flowers and handsome glaucous foliage.
Long-spurred Hybrids. 2 ft. June. Delicate flowers in many colors. Not longlived.
Munstead White. 2 ft . June. Short-spurred white flowers. Profuse bloomer. Good foliage.
Single Mixed. All colors.
ARABIS alpina. Alpine Rockcress. 6 to 12 in. May. Dense carpet of white flowers. Effective as background for early tulips and useful for cutting.
-flore-pleno. Double Alpine Rockcress. A new variety of the preceding, with double flowers. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .
-rosea. A form with flowers flushed pink. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
ARENARIA montana. Mountain Sandwort. 6 in. June. Prostrate. Small, dark foliage and profusion of large white blossoms.
ARTEMISIA vulgaris lactiflora. White Mugwort. $31 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. August, September. Loose panicles of hawthorn-scented, white flowers on erect stems. Effective with Salvia azurea.
ASTER, HARDY. September, October. Improved forms of our native fall-blooming Asters, with larger flowers and purer colors. Very free-blooming and showy for landscape use or cutting.
Climax. 4 to 5 ft . Lavender-blue flowers.
Lady Lloyd. 3 ft . Rose-pink.

## ASTER, HARDY continued

Lil Fardell. 4 ft. Bright purplish pink.
Queen Mary. 3 ft . New variety with large, lavender-blue flowers. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10.
St. Egwin. 3 ft . Soft rose-pink.
alpinus, Goliath. Rock Aster. 10 in. June. A blue Daisy with yellow center.
ASTILBE, Hybrid. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. Feathery spikes of bloom, attractive in the garden and good for cutting. Likes rich, heavy soil, and will grow in part shade.
Gloria. Deep pink. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
Gruno. Pale pink; more open spike than Salmon Queen. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
Salmon Queen. Pale salmon-pink. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
AUBRIETIA deltoidea. 5 in. May. Silvery green foliage and sheets of flowers in purple, mauve, and rose. Plant with Alyssum and Arabis for edging the border, or in the rock garden.
BAPTISIA australis. Blue Wild-Indigo. 2 ft . June. Dark blue pea-shaped flowers and good foliage. A very permanent plant. Use with Hemerocallis flava.
BOLTONIA latisquama. Pink Boltonia. 4 to 6 ft. September. Lavender-pink. Very lovely in mass. Not so tall or coarse as the white variety.
CAMPANULA carpatica. Carpathian Bellflower. 6 to 12 in. June, July. Blue flowers an inch across. Charming plant for rock work or edging, giving us a few blooms all summer.
-alba. White variety of the preceding.
medium. Canterbury Bells. 2 to 3 ft . June July. Very handsome, large, bell-shaped flowers. Biennials which must be replaced each season.
-Single Light Blue, Pink, and Mixed.
-calycanthema. Cup-and-saucer Bellflower. 2 to 3 ft . Semi-double flowers, each resembling a cup and saucer. Biennial. Mixed colors.
persicifolia. Peachleaf Bellflower. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. Large, blue, saucer-shaped flowers on tall spikes. Effective with Phlox Miss Lingard.
rotundifolia. Harebell; Blue Bells of Scotland. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June to September. Native plant with graceful blue flowers over long period, and fine foliage. Will grow in part shade.
CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. 6 in. June. Carpet of white flowers and silvery foliage. Beautiful when grown in combination with Linum perenne.
CHRYSANTHEMUM, HARDY. 2 to 4 ft . October, November. The flowers come after other blossoms have gone and in some seasons are spoiled by early hard frosts. Planting near a building, wall, or hedge will protect them or they may be covered when severe frosts are expected.

Barbara Cumming. New early yellow.
Early Bronze. Bronze-yellow. Valuable variety because of its large flowers and early bloom, beginning about September 20. Much used by florists for cut-flowers. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
Lillian Doty. Light pink.
Little Dot. Mahogany; small button.
Old Homestead. Salmon-pink.
Red Doty. Wine-red.
Ruth Hatton. White.
CIMICIFUGA racemosa. Cohosh Bugbane. 5 ft . July. Long, feathery spikes of white flowers high above the dark foliage. Suitable for a damp, shady spot or for planting with shrubs. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
COREOPSIS lanceolata. Lance Coreopsis. 2 to 3 ft . Golden yellow flowers all summer on long stems that are fine for cutting. Not long-lived, but self-sows.
DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. July. One of the most beautiful hardy plants, and indispensable for its shades of blue. Sometimes gives a second crop of bloom in late summer. Lovely for cutting. Combines with Phlox Miss Lingard, Lilium candidum, Thermopsis, Hemerocallis flava, or white Japanese Iris.
Belladonna. 3 ft . Light sky-blue. Not quite so tall as the hybrids but very free blooming. Use with Phlox Elizabeth Campbell. We have a large stock of extra-fine, 3-year plants of the improved variety. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Gold Medal Hybrids. 3 to 5 ft . All shades of blue, some with pink sheen. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
-Blackmore and Langdon's. A celebrated English strain. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
grandiflorum chinense. Slender Larkspur. Dwarf variety with fine foliage and deep blue flowers. Charming with Aquilegia chrysantha.
-Azure Fairy. A variety of the preceding with light blue flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
DIANTHUS. Hardy Pink. 1 ft. May. Pink, clove-scented blossoms and glaucous foliage. Used for the edge of the border.
barbatus. Sweet William. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July. Plants will sometimes live several seasons, but best treated as a biennial.
-Black-Maroon. Very dark.
-Pink Beauty. Salmon-pink.
caesius. Cheddar Pink. 6 in. May. Glaucous foliage and pink, spice-scented blossoms.
caesius hybrid. 6 in. May. Dwarf variety with compact tuft of foliage, covered in spring with a mass of pink flowers. A gem for the rock garden. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
deltoides. Maiden Pink. 6 in. June, July. Dwarf variety of creeping habit with deep pink flowers.

DICENTRA formosa. Western Bleedingheart. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Small pink flowers and finely cut foliage. Blooms in May and a little through the summer. Flowers not so large or showy as Spectabilis, but foliage better and plant more permanent. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
spectabilis. Bleedingheart. 2 ft. May, June. Old-fashioned favorite. Long, drooping racemes of heart-shaped pink flowers. Will grow in part shade. Good for cutting, and usually in bloom Memorial Day. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10.
DICTAMNUS. Gasplant. 2 to 3 ft. June. A very long-lived plant with handsome dark green foliage. Fragrance similar to Lemon Verbena.
albus. White. 2 yr., 50 cts. each.
albus ruber. Lavender-pink. 2 yr., 50 cts.
DIGITALIS purpurea, Giant Shirley. Foxglove. 3 to 5 ft . June, July. Stately racemes of inflated flowers whose vertical lines suggest spires or towers of bells. Biennials which easily self-sow. New strain, of mixed colors from white to deep rose.
Sutton's Giant Primrose. A beautiful strain with flowers of rich cream or buff.
DORONICUM caucasicum. Caucasian Leopardbane. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May. Showy yellow, daisy-like flowers. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .
ECHINACEA purpurea. Purple Coneflower. 3 ft . August, September. Large, reddish purple, daisy-like flowers with brown center. Coarse and showy; most effective at a little distance. Harmonizes with Liatris and Phlox Widar.
ERYNGIUM planum. 2 ft. July, August. Steel-blue flowers, thistle-like in form. The flowers can be cut when colored and dried for winter bouquets. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
FILIPENDULA hexapetala flore-pleno. Double Dropwort. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. Small, white, globular flowers and fernlike foliage. Graceful. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
rubra venusta. Carmine Meadowsweet. 4 to 5 ft . July. Deep rich carmine-pink flowers in soft, irregular masses like balls of pink cotton. Effective with Delphinium. Scarce variety. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
GAILLARDIA aristata. Blanket Flower. 2 ft. Showy flowers with reddish brown centers and yellow daisy-like petals with rings of red. Blooms all summer. Short-lived but easily self-sows. Useful for cutting.
-Golden Gleam. A new variety with clear yellow flowers. Very attractive. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
GALEGA officinalis alba. Albino Goatsrue. 2 ft . June. A good white perennial with pea-shaped flowers and attractive foliage.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata flore-pleno. Double Babysbreath. 2 to 3 ft . July. Minute white flowers in a gauze-like, misty mass. Valuable in the garden for contrast with coarser flowers, and indispensable for cutting to arrange in bouquets. These are seedlings of the double form and only about 50 per cent of them come double. 35 cts . each, \$3 for 10.
-flore-pleno, Bristol Fairy. New double variety with larger flowers. Blooms over longer period than the older double form. Grafted plants, 60 cts. each.
HELENIUM autumnale. Sneezeweed. 5 to 6 ft . September. Golden yellow, daisy-like blossoms in masses. Suitable for back of borders. Good for cutting.
-rubrum. Red Sneezeweed. 3 to 4 ft . September. Terracotta-red flowers-an unusual color. Beautiful for cutting. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
HEMEROCALLIS. Daylily. Yellow or orange, very fragrant, lily-like flowers and tall grass-like foliage. Will thrive in part shade. Very hardy and soon forms large clumps. By choosing several varieties the blooming period can be prolonged.
Apricot. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. Apricot-yellow. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
Aureole. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. Deep yellow. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
flava. Lemon Daylily. 3 ft. June. Clear yellow. The best-known variety. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
Florham. 3 to 4 ft . July. Deep yellow. Petals of heavy texture. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
Golconda. 4 ft. July. Yellow. 75 cts. each.
middendorffi. Amur Daylily. 2 ft . June. Orange-yellow.
Ophir. 3 ft. July. Golden yellow. 75 cts.
thunbergi. Japanese Daylily. 3 to 4 ft . July. Pale yellow, like Flava, but a month later. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .

HESPERIS matronalis alba. White Dames Rocket. 2 ft . June, July. Graceful spikes of white flowers, effective with other plants.

HEUCHERA brizoides. Pinkbells. 2 ft. June to August. Taller than sanguinea, and pale pink in effect. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
sanguinea. Coralbells. $11 / 2$ ft. June to August. Low tuft of leaves from which spring slender stalks with small, bell-shaped, coral-red flowers. Graceful and delicate as cut-flowers. Plant with Aquilegia chrysantha, or Phlox Miss Lingard. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. 6 to 10 in . May. Flat heads of white flowers with evergreen foliage.

## I I I S

IRIS, or Fleur-de-lis, include many different species, some of which are among our most beautiful hardy plants. Beginning with the dwarf Pumila varieties, which bloom in early May, followed by Cristata, the Intermediate varieties, German Iris, Siberian Iris, and finally the splendid Japanese, there is continuous bloom until July. The German Iris, which supplies a large part of our garden color in May and June, is the best known section. It has a wide range of colors, all shades of white, yellow, maroon, blue, lavender, pink, and purple. It grows easily and is very effective in mass. Hundreds of new varieties have been originated, from which the following seventy have been selected as the best.

Iris can be planted almost any time except when in bloom, but the best time is in July and August.

In the descriptions " S " refers to the standards or upright petals, and " $F$ " the falls or drooping petals.
All varieties not priced differently are 25 ets. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 16$ per 100.
Varieties priced at 30 cts . each are $\$ 2.50$ for 10 ; those at 35 cts . each are $\$ 3$ for 10 ; those at 40 cts . each are $\$ 3.50$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are $\$ 4$ for 10 .

## GERMAN IRIS

Afterglow. Soft gray-lavender, shading to yellow.
Alcazar. S, blue-lavender; F, deep purple, with bronze veining. Tall and striking.
Ambassadeur. Red-violet; orange beard. Large and handsome. 50 cts. each.
Archeveque. Deep, velvety violet-purple. Fine dark variety.
Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow, lighter than Sher-win-Wright. 30 cts. each.
Aurora. Pale rosy lilac, almost white. Tall, fine form. 30 cts. each.
Australis. Lavender. Tall and vigorous. Fine variety of Dalmatica type.
Azure. Rich purple bicolor similar to Perfection. 30 cts. each.
Ballerine. Lavender-blue. Very large. Similar to Lord of June. 60 cts . each.
Black Prince. Deep, velvety purple; late. True variety. Handsome, but slow to establish. 60 cts. each.
Caprice. Red-purple. Distinctive fragrance.
Cecile Minturn. Light pink. Free bloomer. 40 cts . each.
Chester J. Hunt. Blue. Effective color in mass. 35 cts . each.

Corrida. One of the best varieties for light blue effect. 35 cts . each.
Crusader. S, light blue; F, deep violet-blue; orange beard. Splendid color and form, but slow to establish itself. 50 cts . each.
Dalila. S, flesh; F, plum-red. Distinctive variety. 35 cts. each.
Dream. Light rose-pink. Similar to Rheingauperle and Susan Bliss. 60 cts. each.
Edouard Michel. Red-violet. Petals ruffled. Beautiful flower of fine form. Slow to establish. 35 cts . each.
Eldorado. S, bronze-violet; F, violet-purple with bronze-yellow. Brighter than Quaker Lady but poorer form.
Fairy. White, suffused pale blue.
Flammenschwert. $S$, yellow; $F$, rich maroon bordered yellow. Brilliant. 50 cts. each.
Flavescens. Pale yellow. Good.
Florentina. White, faintly flushed blue. Large; fragrant; early. Good for cutting.
Gold Imperial. Chrome-yellow, brilliant orange beard. One of the finest new yellow varieties, deeper than Shekinah. $\$ 1$ each.
Graylin. (Gray \& Cole.) Very pale blue or mauve, with slightest flush of pink on falls. Similar to Celeste, Aurora, and Mlle. Schwartz. Free bloomer. 24 in. 35 cts. each.

## GERMAN IRIS, continued

Her Majesty. Rose-pink with darker veining. Clearer pink than Queen of May. 35 cts.
Inner Glow. Ivory-white of fine form. $\$ 1$ each.
Isoline. $S$, silvery lilac; $F$, purplish pink, golden throat; orange beard. Beautiful, but not always good grower. 30 cts. each.
Jacquesiana. $S$, coppery crimson; $F$, rich maroon. Taller than Prosper Laugier, but flowers smaller.
Juniata. Violet-blue, orange beard. Very tall. 30 cts. each.
Kochi. Rich deep purple. Early. Blossoms effectively with Sherwin-Wright. 30 cts. each.
La Neige. Cream-white. 35 cts. each.
Lent A. Williamson. S, lavender-violet; F, deep purple; yellow beard. Tall and large. Similar to Alcazar, but freer blooming. 35 cts. each.
Lohengrin. Mauve. Large; handsome; freeblooming. 35 cts. each.
Lona. Soft buff, dotted purple, yellow beard. One of the finest new Plicatas. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Lord of June. Lavender-blue. Very large, fragrant flower. 50 cts. each.
Loreley. S, light yellow; F, violet-purple. Fine landscape variety. Very free blooming.
Ma Mie. White, with delicate blue penciling. 35 cts. each.
Medrano. $S$, reddish copper; $F$, dark crimsonpurple. Distinct. 50 cts. each.
Mildred Presby. S, flushed white; F, rich violet. Fine variety much admired. $\$ 1.25$.
Minnehaha. Pale yellow; $F$, heavily veined purple-red; orange beard. Distinctive. 35 cts.
Mlle. Schwartz. Palest mauve. Very large flowers. 50 cts. each.
Mme. Chereau. White, edged blue. Tall. Delicate and beautiful.
Monsignor. $S$, violet; $F$, deep violet-purple. Large fllower. Late.
Morning Splendor. S, violet; F, velvety purple. One of the finest American varieties. \$1.75 each.
Mother of Pearl. Pale lavender, creamy undertone. Similar to Mlle. Schwartz. Large flower of fine form. 50 cts . each.
Mrs. Alan Gray. Rose-mauve. Early. Similar in color to Lohengrin but a little pinker.
Mt. Penn. S, lavender-rose; F, crimson-lilac; orange beard. Showy. 50 cts. each.
Ochracea (Sunset). Artistic combination of dull lavender and yellow. 75 cts. each.
Old Ivory. Soft cream-yellow. Makes beautiful garden clump. \$1.75 each.
Opera. Velvety red-violet. Similar to Seminole. 50 cts. each.
Parc de Neuilly. Deep violet-blue. 35 cts.
Pink Lustre. (Gray \& Cole.) Pink lighted with yellow at center. Pink shade suggests color of old pink lustre chinaware. Whole effect almost pure old rose, with satiny
sheen. Flower medium size; good form. Free bloomer. 30 in. tall. $\$ 1$ each.
Pioneer. Red-purple, orange beard. Fine new variety, tall and rich. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Princess Beatrice. Lavender-blue. Best Dalmatica type. 50 cts. each.
Prosper Laugier. S, light bronze-red; F, velvety ruby-purple. Handsome. 35 cts . each.
Prospero. $S$, pale lavender; $F$, deep violetpurple. Very large. 50 cts . each.
Quaker Lady. S, smoky lavender and yellow; $F$, blue and old-gold; orange beard. Odd and attractive.
Queen Caterina. Pale, iridescent lavenderviolet. Similar to Mlle. Schwartz and Mother of Pearl. 50 cts. each.
Rhein Nixe. $S$, white; $F$, deep violet-blue, white edge. Large and fine.
Rheingauperle. Light rose-pink of fine form. Similar to Dream and Susan Bliss. \$1.25 each.
Rose Unique. Deep rose. Darker than Her Majesty. Early. 30 cts. each.
Seminole. S, violet-rose; $F$, velvety crimson; orange beard. Similar to Opera. 50 cts. each.
Shekinah. Pale yellow; orange beard. A little deeper than Flavescens, and taller. 35 cts. each.
Sherwin-Wright. Deep golden yellow. Increases rapidly and blooms freely.
Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau. Deep rich blue-purple. Tall; strong grower. 75 cts . each.
Susan Bliss. Light pink, orange beard. Similar to Dream and Rheingauperle. 85 cts.
Sweet Lavender. Pink and blue-lavender, rosy mauve effect. Charming and freeblooming. 75 cts. each.
Taj Mahal. Pure white. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Troost. Pink with heavy veining. Large. 35 cts . each.
Violacea Grandiflora. Amethyst-violet. A little darker than Ausiralis. 30 cts. each.
White Knight. Almost pure white; very faint marking, less noticeable than in Mrs. H. Darwin. 40 cts. each.

## DWARF IRIS

These varieties of dwarf Iris grow from 4 to 12 inches high and blossom in early May before the German Iris. They are suitable for the rock garden and for edging borders.
Atroviolacea. 5 in. Purple. Very early. 35 cts.
Azurea (pumila caerulea). 4 in. Sky-blue. Earliest to blossom. Slow grower. True variety scarce. 50 cts . each.
Cristata. 4 in. Rich amethyst-blue. Dainty, native, creeping species. A gem for the rock garden. Increases rapidly,
Cyanea. 6 in. Purple. Effective planted with Phlox divaricata.
Glee. 1 ft. Pale yellow. New. Long period of bloom. 50 cts. each.
Orange Queen. 8 in. Yellow. 50 cts. each.
Schneekuppe. 1 ft . White. 30 cts. each.

## JAPANESE IRIS

Iris Kaempferi or Japanese Iris, bear large, gorgeous flowers in white, blue, lavender, purple, and crimson, with some yellow markings, some having three and some six petals. They grow 3 to 4 feet tall and bloom in July. They do best in a rich, moist soil, but the crowns must not be too wet in winter. They should be planted in spring or soon after flowering in July. White. Three petals. 35 cts . each.
Dark Blue-Purple. Six petals. 50 cts. each. White. Six petals. 50 cts. each.
Mixed Colors. 35 cts. each.

## SIBERIAN IRIS

Iris orientalis and $I$. sibirica are closely related species, many garden forms being hybrids. They bloom in June between the German and the Japanese Iris, are very free-flowering, and good for cutting.
Alba. White with faint markings of brown and purple. Small flowers. Charming. 40 cts.
Blue King. Deep violet-blue, slightly lighter than the type.
Butterfly. Porcelain-blue, slightly lighter than Perry's Blue. Lovely. 40 cts. each.
Emperor. Rich deep violet. Very fine. 75 cts.
Kingfisher Blue. New variety announced as an improvement on Perry's Blue. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Perry's Blue. Porcelain-blue. Handsome. 50 cts. each.
Skylark. Blue. Similar to Perry's. 40 cts. each.
Snow Queen. White with yellow haft.
Sunnybrook. Grayish blue. 40 cts. each.
LAVANDULA officinalis, Munstead Variety. 1 ft . A dwarf, compact form of the old-fashioned sweet-scented plant. Not entirely hardy here but can be grown with a little protection. Lovely color and delightful fragrance for the rock garden. 50 cts . each.
LIATRIS pycnostachya. Cattail Gayfeather. 4 to 5 ft . August. Very showy tall spikes of red-purple flowers. Attracts butterflies. Harmonizes with Phlox Widar and Buddleia. 30 cts. each.
LILIUM auratum platyphyllum. Goldband Lily. 3 to 5 ft . August. Most magnificent of Lilies, but not very permanent. Large white blossoms spotted purple, with yellow band through each petal. Fragrant. We advise early spring planting. This Platyphyllum variety is considered the best form for the garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .
batemanniae. Batemann Lily. 2 to 3 ft . July. Rich apricot color, unspotted. One of the easiest to grow. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .
canadense. Canada Lily. 3 to 6 ft . July. Varies in color from yellow to red. Native Lily with very graceful, nodding flowers. Good among shrubbery.
candidum. Madonna Lily. 3 to 4 tt . July. Fragrant white flowers, of ten planted with Delphinium. For those who cannot plant in early fall, we supply potted bulbs for spring. Cover about 3 inches. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10. Potted bulbs, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
hansoni. Hanson Lily. 3 ft. July. Thick, waxy petals, orange-yellow. Plant in fall. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10.
regale. Regal Lily. 3 to 5 ft . July. White with yellow at center, flushed pink on outside. Very fragrant and beautiful. This new Lily from China is now being grown widely and can be had at a reasonable price. Small flowering bulbs 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 . Medium bulbs, 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10. Large bulbs, 60 cts . each, $\$ 5$ for 10 . Seed, pkt., 50 cts.
speciosum rubrum. 3 ft . August, September. Rosy white, spotted with crimson, petals curving back. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .
superbum. American Turkscap Lily. 3 to 5 ft. August. A hardy native Lily. Orange with dark spots. Strong bulbs, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 . Large bulbs, 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10.
tigrinum splendens. Giant Tiger Lily. 3 to 4 ft . July, August. The old-fashioned, very hardy orange-red Lily with dark spots. Easy to grow.
LIMONIUM (Statice) latifolium. Bigleaf Sea-lavender. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . July, August. Minute purple-blue flowers in mist-like effect similar to Gypsophila. Can be dried for winter bouquets.
LINUM perenne. Perennial Flax. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. Pale blue flowers and light graceful foliage.
LUPINUS, New Hybrids. 3 ft . June. Mixed colors in shades of blue, pink, and mauve. Effective spikes of pea-shaped blossoms. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

MERTENSIA virginica. Virginia Bluebells. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. Pale blue flowers fading to pink. One of the loveliest of our native spring flowers. Should be planted in mass. Plants in spring, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 . Dormant roots in fall, $\$ 1.60$ for 10, \$13 per 100.
NEPETA mussini. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. Lavender flowers; gray foliage; low trailing habit. Fine for the edge of the border, and effective with late pink Tulips. We have two forms, one with small leaves, and one with larger leaves that blooms a little earlier.
PAPAVER orientale. Oriental Poppy. 2 to 3 ft . June. Orange-scarlet with black center. The most brilliant perennial. Potted plants, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
-Mrs. Perry. 2 to 3 ft . June. Lovely salmon-rose flowers. Potted palnts, 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .

0UR list includes eighty varieties which, from our experience, promise to give good results in New England gardens. Varieties differ in habits of growth and bloom, and we have selected these, not only for beauty of flower, but also for freedom of bloom, and vigorous healthy growth. Peonies are best planted in September and October. They should be set in a sunny place, in good soil where peonies have not been grown before, at least $21 / 2$ feet apart. If the soil is prepared rich and deep they may be left undisturbed ten or fifteen years, otherwise they may deteriorate after four or five seasons and have to be divided and started again. Be sure to apply fertilizer two or three times every season, before and after blooming, in the form of bone meal or a good commercial fertilizer; well-rotted manure may be used sparingly.

The prices quoted are for one-year roots, which is the size we advise planting. Some of these will bloom the first season but the flowers are not likely to be typical until the second or third year. Of the varieties priced at $\$ 2$ or more we can often supply 3 - to 5 -eye divisions for $25 \%$, less than the one year root price.

In the descriptions " $E$," " $M$," and " $L$ " refer to early, midseason, and late.

Adolphe Rousseau. Deep garnet. Very large, semi-double flower. Tall grower. EM. \$1.25.
Albert Crousse. Pale salmon-pink. Large, very full bloom. L. $\$ 1$ each.
Alexandre Dumas. Bright pink, with creamy white intermixed. M. 75 cts. each.
Asa Gray. Pale pink faintly sprinkled with darker dots. Good bloomer. M. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Augustin d'Hour. Brilliant red. Similar to Felix Crousse, but more upright. M. $\$ 1$ each.
Avalanche. Cream - white. Fragrant. Free bloomer and fine cut-flower. L. 75 cts. each.
Baroness Schroeder. Flesh-white turning to cream-white. Fragrant and beautiful. L. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Charles McKellip. Rich bright red. M. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Cherry Hill. Deep garnet. Tall. Good landscape variety. E. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Chestine Gowdy. Silvery pink with creamcolored collar. Cone-shaped. LM. \$1 each.
Couronne d'Or. White with golden stamens. Reliable bloomer. LM. 75 cts. each.
Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur-white, cupshaped. Free bloomer. Lovely. E. 75 cts.
Edulis Superba. Brilliant rose-pink. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Very early. 60 cts. each.

Eugene Bigot. Brilliant deep red. Best of the later reds. LM. $\$ 1$ each.
Felix Crousse. Brilliant red. Free bloomer and popular cut-flower. M. $\$ 1$ each.
Festiva Maxima. Pure white, tipped with crimson. Very large. One of the finest whites. E. 75 cts. each.
Floral Treasure. Delicate salmon-pink. Charming flower. M. 75 cts. each.
Frances Willard. Ivory-white. One of the best whites. LM. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Georgiana Shaylor. Pale rose-pink. Large flat flower. LM. \$3 each.
Gigantea (Lamartine). Delicate pink. Very large. Spicy fragrance. M. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Gloire de Charles Gombault. Pink and sal-mon-flesh. Showy. M. \$1 each.
Grandiflora. Flesh-pink. Very large. Very late. $\$ 1.25$ each.
H. F. Reddick. Brilliant dark crimson with golden stamens. M. $\$ 1$ each.
Jeanne d'Arc. Pink and cream. M. 60 cts.
Jubilee. White. Very large flat flower. Very beautiful, but stems weak. M. $\$ 2$ each.
Karl Rosefield. Deep rich crimson. Best allround dark red Peony. M. $\$ 1.25$ each.

## PEONIES, continued

La France. Soft pink. Large. Tall and upright. Slow grower. LM. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Lady Alexandra Duff. Immense, cup-shaped, blush-pink blooms, fading to white. Stronggrowing; free-blooming. Beautiful. M. \$1.50.
Le Cygne. Milk-white, with incurved petals. Distinct and beautiful. Delicate fragrance. Considered the finest Peony. M. $\$ 5$ each.
Livingstone. Soft rose-pink. Very large and full. L. \$1 each.
Longfellow. Brilliant crimson. Similar to Karl Rosefield. M. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Lora Dexheimer. Brilliant crimson. Similar to Longfellow, but earlier. EM. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Marguerite Gerard. Flesh, fading to creamwhite. Free bloomer. LM. $\$ 1$ each.
Marie Jacquin (Water Lily). Flesh-white; cup-shaped; yellow stamens; rich fragrance. M. $\$ 1$ each.

Marie Lemoine. Cream-white. Very late. Dwarf-growing plant. \$1 each.
Mary Brand. Brilliant deep red. M. \$2 each.
Midnight. Very dark maroon. Large. EM. $\$ 1$ each.
Milton Hill. Pale salmon and flesh color. Exquisite flower. L. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Mlle. Leonie Calot. Soft salmon-pink. Delicate and beautiful. LM. \$1 each.
Mme. Auguste Dessert. Rose-pink. Free bloomer. Upright. M. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Mme. Bucquet. Dark crimson. M. $\$ 1$ each.
Mme. Calot. Flesh-white, fading to white. Very large. Sure bloomer. E. \$1 each.
Mme. de Vatry. Pink and cream. M. $\$ 1$ each.
Mme. de Verneville. White, with center flesh-pink when first open. Fragrant. E. 75 cts. each.
Mme. Ducel. Silvery pink, incurved petals. Free bloomer. E. \$1 each.
Mme. Emile Galle. Pale pink. Delicate and beautiful. L. 85 cts. each.
Mme. Geissler. Brilliant deep pink. Very large. M. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Modeste Guerin. Carmine-pink. M. $\$ 1$ each.
Mons. Krelage. Deep wine-red. M. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Black-maroon. The darkest Peony. EM. \$3 each.
Mont Blanc. Milk-white. Very large. Similar to Jubilee. M. \$2 each.
Octavie Demay. Blush-pink fading to white. Lovely flower. Plant dwarf. E. \$1 each.
Philomele. Pink, with deep yellow center. Striking flower. M. 85 cts. each.
Primevere. Cream and sulphur-yellow. Best of the yellow Peonies. M. \$1.75 each.
Richard Carvel. Brilliant red. Similar to Felix Crousse, but earlier. E. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Rosa Bonheur. Large soft pink flowers on a rather dwarf plant. LM. \$3 each.
Sarah Bernhardt. Soft pink. Large. Strong grower. Regular bloomer. LM. $\$ 1.50$ each.

Simonne Chevalier. Pink. Strong grower. Free bloomer. E. $\$ 1$ each.
Susanne Dessert. Brilliant pink. Large and showy. M. \$1.25 each.
Therese. Soft shell-pink. Very large, loose flower. The finest pale pink Peony. M. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Tourangelle. Flesh-white, tinged with salmon. Very delicate. L. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Umbellata Rosea. Pink with cream center. Stiff, upright stems. Very early. \$1 each.
Venus. Delicate shell-pink. Lovely when halfopen. Good for cutting. M. \$1 each.
Walter Faxon. Bright rose-pink with salmon shading. Distinct and lovely color. M. \$3.50 each.

## SINGLE AND JAPANESE PEONIES

Alma. Jap. Pale pink with center cushion of yellow petaloids. M. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Ama-no-Sode. Jap. Bright rose-pink with heavy center of yellow staminodes. One of the finest varieties. M. \$7 each.
Clairette. White. Very large. Similar to Albiflora. M. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Dog Rose. Jap. Rose-pink; center of yellow petaloids. L. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Flashlight. Jap. Pale rose-pink with dull golden center. Distinct. M. $\$ 2$ each.
Isani Gidui. Jap. White, with heavy cushion of yellow staminodes. The finest white Japanese variety. M. \$10 each.
King of England. Jap. Dark red. Similar to Mikado but darker and taller. M. $\$ 3$ each.
L'Etincelante. Brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Very fine. M. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Madeleine Gauthier. Flesh-pink which fades to white. M. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Mikado. Jap. Bright crimson; petaloids crimson, edged and tipped gold. Effective landscape variety. L. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Pride of Langport. Soft peach-pink. M. \$2.50.
Princess Mathilde. Deep pink. M. \$1.75.
The Moor. Dark garnet with golden stamens. Rich color. Good landscape variety. M. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Tokio. Jap. Rose-pink with yellow center. Similar to Ama-no-Sode and Dog Rose. LM. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Wild Rose. Very pale pink, flecked carmine. Very attractive. M. \$1.75 each.

## MAY-FLOWERING PEONIES

Officinalis mutabilis. Double. Pale pink fading to white. $\$ 1.50$ each.
-rosea plena. Double. Deep rose-pink. $\$ 1.50$ each.
-rubra ,plena. Rich deep crimson. The "Piney" of old-time gardens. This and the two preceding are sometimes in bloom on Memorial Day. \$1 each.

THIS late summer and fall-blooming perennial is indispensable for mass effects of brilliant color in the garden. No other perennial extends its bloom over a longer period, especially if the old flowers are clipped off so that the plants will continue blooming. Certain varieties can be combined very effectively, like Antonin Mercie and Elizabeth Campbell, Mrs. Jenkins and Rheinlander, Lassburg and Widar, Riverton Jewel and W. C. Egan. Even more effective are combinations of Phlox with other perennials, as suggested in the descriptions below. Care should be taken that Phlox is not allowed to form seed, as the self-sown seedlings often come up in the center of the clumps, eventually choking out the original plants, and the seedlings are often of poor color.

All varieties not priced differently are 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 16$ per 100.
Varieties priced at 30 cts. each are $\$ 2.50$ for 10 ; those at 35 cts. each are $\$ 3.00$ for 10 ; those at 40 cts . each are $\$ 3.50$ for 10 ; those at 50 cts . each are \$4 for 10.

## LATE-FLOWERING

Antonin Mercie. Lavender with lighter eye. Use with Veronica longifolia subsessilis.
B. Comte. Deep red-purple, velvety and rich. Late. Good with Aster Lil Fardell. 35 cts. each.
Baron van Heeckeren. Salmon-pink. 35 cts. each.
Debs. Very bright crimson. Showy. 50 cts. each.
Dr. Konigshofer. Brightest orange-scarlet. Very brilliant. Good grower, though not so vigorous as the pink and white varieties. 50 cts. each.
Elizabeth Campbell. Light salmon-pink. Very fine. Rather a slow grower. Good with Delphinium belladonna. 30 cts . each.
Enchantress. Called an improved Elizabeth Campbell, slightly deeper in color and more vigorous in growth. 35 cts. each.
Europa. White, with crimson eye.
Evelyn. Rich salmon-rose. 30 cts. each.
Fernand Cortez. Deep pink, almost red in effect. Brilliant in mass. 30 cts. each.
Firebrand. Orange-scarlet. 35 cts. each.
Jules Sandeau. Bright pink. Large flower. 35 cts. each.

Lassburg. White. Later than Mrs. Jenkins.
Le Mahdi. Described as dark blue or purple, but is more red-purple in sunlight.
Mia Ruys. New white variety, somewhat dwarf, with very large flowers. 30 cts. each.
Miss Lingard. White, with faint lilac eye. The earliest of the tall Phlox. Blooms over a long period. One of the best varieties for landscape. Plant with Delphinium.
Mrs. Jenkins. White. The next white to bloom after Miss Lingard.
Mrs. Milly Van Hoboken. Very large flowers of pale mauve-pink. 35 cts . each.
Professor Virchow. Bright carmine, tinged orange-scarlet. 30 cts. each.
Professor Went. New dark red-purple variety similar to B. Comte but earlier and shorter. 40 cts. each.
Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, darker than Elizabeth Campbell. Early. Large flower and one of the best varieties.
Rijnstroom. Rich carmine-rose. 30 cts. each.
Riverton Jewel. Deep rose-pink with red eye. Very large trusses. Rather late.
Thor. Deep salmon-pink, slightly darker than Rheinlander. Tall. 35 cts. each.

## PHLOX, continued

W. C. Egan. Very pale lilac-pink with red eye. Large flowers. Combines well with many perennials-Aster Climax, Liatris pycnostachya, Limonium latifolium. 30 cts . each.
Widar. Red-violet with large white center. Effective in mass. Use with Liatris.

## EARLY-FLOWERING

PHLOX amoena. 6 in. May, June. Deep, rich rose-pink. Makes a sheet of color. A little taller and not so spreading as P. subulata.
divaricata, Improved. 10 in. May. This variety was bought under the name Divaricata Laphami, but being doubtful that it is true Laphami we list it as Divaricata, Improved. It is more vigorous in growth than the native type and has flowers of a more even shade of bluelavender. Very lovely, and very effective planted in mass.
subulata. Moss Phlox. 4 in. May, June. Low moss-like foliage which forms a carpet and is hidden under masses of bloom. Varieties as follows:
-alba. White.
-, Fairy. New variety of compact habit with very pale lilac flowers. 35 cts . each.

- G. F. Wilson. Mauve. This variety and Lilacina are delightful with Phlox divaricata and late yellow Tulips.
-lilacina. Lilac.
-rosea. Bright rose-pink.
-, Vivid. Bright pink tinged salmon. New variety of clearer color than Rosea. Grows in compact clumps. 30 cts. each.
PHYSOSTEGIA grandiflora, Vivid. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. August, September. New, dwarf, lateblooming variety with deep pink flowers.
PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Balloonflower. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . July, August. Large, blue cupped, star-shaped flowers, allied to the Campanulas.
POLEMONIUM caeruleum. Greek Valerian. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. The tallest variety, with blue flowers showing golden anthers. Sold also under the name Polemonium Richardsoni. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
humile. 6 in. May, June. Pale blue flowers and fern-like foliage. This is the scarce dwarf variety desirable for rock gardens. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
reptans. Jacob's Ladder. 1 ft. May, June. Showy blue flowers on a bushy plant.
POLYGONATUM commutatum. Great Solomonseal. 4 ft. June. Sprays of pendent greenish white bell-shaped flowers, followed by decorative, blue-black fruits. Grows in part shade. Good for cutting.
multiflorum. European Solomonseal. 3 ft . May. Flowers similar to preceding variety but earlier. No fruit, but better foliage. Grows into thicker clumps.

PRIMULA polyanthus, Munstead Giants. Polyanthus Primrose. 9 in. May. Vigorous strain in shades of yellow and white. From small pots. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
polyanthus, Mixed. Shades of red, yellow, and white. From small pots. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
PYRETHRUM roseum. Painted Lady. 2 ft . June. Daisy-like flowers in shades from pink to red on long stems. Single. Mixed colors.
SALVIA azurea grandiflora. Great Azure Sage. 3 to 4 ft . August, September. Skyblue flowers on long spikes.
SAPONARIA ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. 8 in. June. Creeping plant with rose-pink flowers.
SAXIFRAGA MacNabiana. 1 ft . May, June. A rock plant with a rosette of leaves and clusters of white flowers. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
SEDUM acre. Goldmoss. 3 in. June. Bright yellow. Green foliage. Creeping habit.
album. White Stonecrop. 4 in. June. White flowers. Creeping habit.
dasyphyllum. Leafy Stonecrop. 4 in. June. Pinkish star-like blossoms and gray beadlike foliage. Not so hardy as some.
divergens. 4 in. Yellow flowers.
ewersi. Ewers Stonecrop. 6 in. September. Purple-pink flowers. Gray foliage.
kamtschaticum. Orange Stonecrop. 8 in. July. Bright pulpy foliage. Yellow flowers in flat clusters.
lydium. Lydian Stonecrop. 5 in. Pinkish flowers. Green foliage turning red in fall. Spreading habit.
monregalense. Monreale Stonecrop. White flowers. Blue foliage.
murale. Foliage similar to S. album.
obtusatum. 4 in. Yellow flowers. Bronzy green foliage.
rupestre minor. 6 in. Yellow flowers. Glaucous foliage becoming tinged purple. Creeping habit.
sarmentosum. Stringy Stonecrop. 4 in. Yellow flowers. Bright green foliage. Creeping habit.
sexangulare. Hexagon Stonecrop. 6 in. June. Starry yellow flowers similar to S. acre.
sieboldi. Siebold Stonecrop. 6 in. August, September. Bright pink flowers. Gray foliage. Not so hardy as some. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
spectabile. Showy Stonecrop. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. September. Light pink flowers. Thick, glaucous leaves.
-, Brilliant. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. September. Like the above, but with deeper colored amaranth flowers.
stoloniferum. Running Stonecrop. 6 in. July, August. Pinkish flowers. Flat succulent leaves. Trailing habit.

## SEDUM, continued

stoloniferum coccineum. Scarlet Running Stonecrop. Like the above, but rosy crimson flowers and reddish stems.

SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek; Hen and Chickens. 3 in. Fleshy leaves in rosettes. Will grow in dry, hot place. Mixed varieties. 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ for 10.
arachnoideum. Spiderweb Houseleek. Leaves in tight rosettes connected by cobweb-like threads.
SILENE alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. 6 in. May, June. Masses of starry white flowers.
THALICTRUM aquilegifolium purpureum. Purple Columbine Meadowrue. 3 ft . June. Feathery rosy purple flowers. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
glaucum. Dusty Meadowrue. 3 to 4 ft . July. Feathery pale yellow flowers. Finely cut foliage. Very effective. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. 3 to 4 ft . June, July. Yellow pea-shaped blossoms on tall stems. Combines well with Delphinium. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.

THYMUS serpyllum album. White Thyme. 4 in. June, July. Mats of bright green foliage and clouds of white flowers.
-coccineus. Crimson Thyme. 4 in. June, July. Mats of dark green foliage and clouds of crimson flowers.
-lanuginosus. Woolly Thyme. 4 in. Mats of soft gray foliage. Few flowers but delightful foliage effect.
TRILLIUM grandiflorum. Snow Trillium. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May. Large white flowers. Should be planted in masses, in part shade, in fall. Dormant roots, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1$ for $10, \$ 8$ per 100.
TROLLIUS europaeus. Globeflower. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. Yellow flowers like large, double buttercups. Grow in part shade. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10.
-Orange Globe. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. Like the preceding but color rich orange. 50 cts. each.

TUNICA saxifraga. Saxifrage Tunicflower. 6 in. Slender foliage and profusion of tiny starry pink flowers through summer.
VALERIANA officinalis. Garden Heliotrope. 4 ft . June. Showy heads of rosy white flowers with delicious heliotrope odor.
VERONICA chamaedrys. Bird's eyes. 5 in. May, June. Trailing variety with blue and white flowers. Hardy and easy to grow.
incana. Woolly Speedwell. 1 ft . July, August. Deep blue flowers in pointed spike and handsome silvery foliage.
longifolia, Blue Ridge. 3 ft . August, September. Slender pointed spikes of blue flowers varying in shade. Free blooming. Similar to Spicata. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-subsessilis. Clump Speedwell. 2 to 3 ft . July, August. Large deep blue flowers and one of the best blue perennials. Use with white Phlox. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10.
repens. Creeping Speedwell. May. Small pale blue flowers. Grows flat on ground. Best used in rock garden.
teucrium rupestris. Rock Speedwell. 4 in. May, June. Spreading mat of deep green foliage with cloud of blue flowers. This variety has been sold under the name "prostrata."
—rupestris rosea. Pink Rock Speedwell. 4 in. Similar to the above but with pinkish flowers. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.

VIOLA cornuta, Haslemere. 6 in. New variety with soft lilac-pink flowers. From small pots. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-Jersey Gem. 6 in. New variety of compact habit with large, deep violet flowers on long stems. Blooms all season. Very fine. Effective with yellow Narcissus. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
Sutton's Apricot. 6 in. A Pansy of clear apricot tinged orange. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
YUCCA filamentosa. 4 to 5 ft . July. Tall spike of large, drooping cream-white flowers. Long, narrow sword-like foliage 2 feet high. Can be used effectively with shrubs. Large plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.

## SPECIAL OFFER OF IRIS AND PEONIES

## Collection of Twelve Choice Iris

Our selection of twelve named varieties, labeled; including many colors. (Value $\$ 3$ )-for $\$ 2$. Parcel post 15 cts. extra.

Collection of Six Choice Peonies
Our selection of six different named varieties, labeled; including white, light pink, deep pink, and red shades; early and late blooming.
(Value $\$ 5$ or more)-for $\$ 4$. Parcel post 30 cts. extra.


## RICK PLANTS

ROCK GARDENS harmonize with our rural New England landscape with its outcropping rocks and rambling stone walls. They require little space for development and a secluded corner is available in almost every suburban yard. They form a setting for many of our more frail native plants and other small herbaceous plants of creeping habit which are not suited to the perennial border. The green of dwarf evergreens and the varied tones of plant foliage, as well as the colors of flowers, are delightful with the gray surfaces of stones.

A rock garden should be more than a mere heap of stones with loam thrown over them. The choice of rocks, and the proper placing of them with regard to conserving moisture and forming pockets for plant roots, and with care for natural effect, is an art requiring thought and patience. Much help can be gained by observation of rocks in natural scenery, and by consulting books on rock gardens.

Following are the names of plants and evergreens suitable for small rock gardens. Descriptions and prices are given in the other sections of the catalogue. Many of the smaller varieties of bulbs, like Muscari and Scilla, which we offer in the fall, are charming additions to the rock garden.

EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS $\begin{gathered}\text { Dianthus caesius. } \\ \text { caesius hybrid. }\end{gathered}$
Aretostaphylos uva-ursi.
Berberis thunbergi minor.
Calluna vulgaris nana.
Chamaecyparis obtusa nana.
Daphne cneorum.
Euonymus radicans minimus.
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia.
Picea canadensis albertiana conica. excelsa maxwelli.
excelsa pygmaea.
Taxus cuspidata nana.
Thuja occidentalis, Little Gem.

## herbaceous plants

Alyssum saxatile compactum. saxatile luteum.
Anemone pulsatilla.
Aquilegia chrysantha. flabellata.
Arabis alpina. alpina flore-pleno. alpina rosea.
Arenaria montana.
Aster alpinus, Goliath.
Aubrietia deltoidea.
Campanula carpatica. carpatica alba. rotundifolia.
Cerastium tomentosum.

Dianthus caesius.
caesius hybrid.
deltoides.
Dicentra formosa.
Heuchera sanguinea.
Iberis sempervirens.
Iris (dwarf) (All the varieties on page 7).
Lavendula officinalis, Munstead Variety.
Linum perenne.
Nepeta mussini.
Phlox amoena.
divaricata, Improved.
subulata (All the varieties on page 12).
Polemonium humile.
Primula polyanthus, Mixed. polyanthus, Munstead Giants.
Saponaria ocymoides.
Saxifraga MacNabiana.
Sedum (All the varieties on pages 12, 13, except possibly Spectabile).
Sempervivum arachnoideum. Mixed Varieties.
Silene alpestris.
Thymus serpyllum album. scrpyllum coccineus. serpyllum lanuginosus.
Tunica saxifraga.
Veronica chamaedrys. repens.
teucrium rupestris. teucrium rupestris rosea.
Viola cornuta, Haslemere. cornuta, Jersey Gem.


GLADIOLUS, because of their keeping qualities and wide range of color, are indispensable for cut-flowers. The Primulinus hybrids, though having smaller flowers, are especially graceful in form and artistic in color, lending themselves easily to decorative arrangement.
Gladiolus are easily grown, the bulbs being planted after early May about 5 to 6 inches deep, and dug in the fall before hard frost, to be stored in a cool frostproof place over winter. By making several plantings at intervals of two weeks through May and June, blooms may be had from July until frost. It is better not to use much fertilizer when the bulbs are planted, but to work it in from the top when the plants are about a foot high. Bone-meal and sheep manure are good. When the flower-spikes appear, watering is beneficial.

## Strong flowering bulbs, 5 at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Add 5 per cent for parcel post.

| Baron Hulot. Deep indigoblue. Small, but rich color | Each | 10 | 100 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Each } \quad 10 \quad 100 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Osalin. Coral-pink, orange } \\ \text { markings. . .............. } \end{array} \text { \$0.15 } \$ 1.30 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$0.85 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Byron L. Smith. Laven-der-pink. | . 08 | . 70 |  | Peace. White with touch of lilac in throat. | . 07 | . 60 | \$5.00 |
| Diana. Clear scarlet; long spike. | . 0 | . 60 | \$5.00 | Pink Wonder. Light pink; large flowers. | . 06 | . 50 | 4.00 |
| Europa. Pure white | 10 | . 85 | 7.50 | Prince of Wales. Apricot- |  |  |  |
| Evelyn Kirtland. Rosepink; long spike. | . 06 | . 50 | 4.00 | pink; early. <br> Purple Glory. Dark vel- | . 06 | . 50 |  |
| Halley. Rich salmon-pink; early bloomer. | . 05 | . 40 | 3.00 | vety maroon; ruffled.... Rose Ash. Smoky old-rose | . 15 | 1.30 .70 |  |
| Le Marechal Foch. Delicate pink; very large. | . 05 | . 40 | 3.50 | PRIMULINUS | YB | ID |  |
| Mary Pickford. Cream white, primrose throat. | . 08 | . 70 |  | Alice Tiplady. Orange-sa <br> fron; distinct color . . . . . | $.05$ | $\$ 0.40$ .50 | $\$ 3.50$ 4.00 |
| Mr. W. H. Phipps. Fleshpink. | . 12 | 1.00 |  | Helen Pearl. Pink and cream; very dainty. . | .06 .05 | .50 .40 | 4.00 3.00 |
| Mrs. Dr. Norton. White, and pink, yellow blotch. . | . 07 | . 60 | 5.00 | Jewell. Salmon-pink and yellow. | . 07 | . 60 | 5.00 |
| Mrs. F. C. Peters. Roselilac. | . 08 | . 70 |  | Nightingale. Rose-pink. . Shell-Pink. Light pink, | . 07 | . 60 | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Frank Pendleton. |  |  |  | white throat. . . . . | . 08 | . 70 | 6.00 |
| Rose-pink with red blotch | . 06 | . 50 | 4.00 | Souvenir. Deep yellow. | . 08 | . 70 | 6.00 |

## EVERGREENS

WE appreciate the value of evergreens for contrast with deciduous shrubs, for accents and background in the perennial garden, and for cheerful decorative effect in winter. The dwarf and slow-growing varieties are especially useful in small yards and gardens, and for foundation plantings. Evergreens should be planted in April and May, if possible. While we do not recommend fall planting for small evergreens, it is sometimes possible to plant successfully in late August and early September.

Evergreens are dug with a ball of dirt and tied in burlap. The price given is for a single plant. For the rare and choice varieties, of which we have but few plants, the single rate prevails. For other varieties, if five or more plants of the same variety and size are bought, the price is $7 \%$ less.
ABIES concolor. White Fir. 70 ft. Pyramidal growth. Gray-green foliage. Makes a beautiful specimen. Recommended by Arnold Arboretum.

6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . ................... . . 13.00
ARC'TOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi. Bearberry. Native low creeping evergreen. 1 yr.,

CALLUNA vulgaris nana. Moss Heather. 6 in. Low moss-like growth of bright, rich green foliage; pale lavender flowers.
6 in. spread.
$\$ 0.75$
9 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00
CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa compacta. Football Cypress. 4 ft . Spherical in shape. Useful dwarf variety that holds its green color during winter.

obtusa nana. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. $21 / 2$ ft. Forms dense, irregular mass. Very slow-growing.
6 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$
9 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00
plumosa aurea. Goldenplume Retinospora 20 ft . Dense conical habit with feathery golden foliage.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{f}$ ..... $\$ 4.00$
3 ft . ..... 5.00
4 ft . ..... 6.50
DAPHNE cneorum. Rose Daphne. 1 ft . Gray-green foliage; low spreading. Fragrant pink flowers in May. 6 in. spread $\$ 0.85$
8 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 1.25$
10 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00

EUONYMUS radicans. Wintercreeper. Selfclinging vine for low walls. Small. . $\$ 0.50$
-colorata. New. The foliage turns dark red in winter. 3 yr.................... . . \$0. 75
-minimus (kewensis). Baby Wintercreeper. Very dwarf variety. Fine for rock garden. Medium.
$\$ 0.50$
-vegetus. Bigleaf Wintercreeper. 5 ft. Bushy growth; large, round leaves.

Small plants.
$\$ 0.50$
Medium plants.
.75
JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. 5 ft. Broad, bushy habit. Feathery, graceful, gray-green foliage.

UNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana.-cont.
We have the normal spreading type, and also a more upright type formed by staking and trimming.

$3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$.
5.25
7.00
-pyramidalis (columnaris). Column Chinese Juniper. 20 ft . Very narrow columnar form with gray-green foliage.

3 ft .
$\$ 5.25$
4 ft . 7.00
-sargenti. Sargent Juniper. $11 / 2$ ft. Prostrate habit. Blue-green foliage.

12 in. spread $\$ 1.75$
15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 2.50$
communis, Upright Type. English Juniper. 8 ft . Narrow column.

3 ft....................... . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.50$
4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.75

6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8.00
excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. 8 ft. Broad pyramid. Foliage gray-green.
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 3.00$


horizontalis douglasi. Waukegan Juniper. 1 ft . Trailing habit with steel-blue foliage which turns purple in winter.
1 ft. spread
$\$ 1.50$
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread
2.50
japonica. Japanese Juniper. 2 ft . One of the best of the spreading Junipers. Dark green foliage.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 & \text { ft. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\
11 / 2 \text { ft. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . } & \$ 3.00 \\
4.00
\end{array}
$$

sabina. Savin Juniper. 6 ft . Spreading branches forming vase-shaped bush.

15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$
18 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00
-tamariscifolia. Tamarix Savin. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
12 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.75$
15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50
squamata meyeri. Meyer Juniper. 5 ft. Irregular, bushy habit. Glaucous foliage with purple tinge. Very distinct.
$\qquad$ 2 ft.................................. $\quad 5.00$
virginiana. Redcedar. 25 ft . Native New England type. Dense columnar form.
4 ft .
$\$ 4.75$
5 ft............................................ $\quad 6.00$
6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . .................. 8.00
-cannarti. Cannart Redcedar. 12 ft. Pyramidal form with dark green tufted foliage. 4 ft .
$\$ 5.50$
5 ft. . ................................. $\quad 7.00$
6 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9.00
-glauca. Silver Redcedar. 15 ft . Pyramidal form with silvery foliage.

| 3 | ft. | \$5.25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | ft. | 7.00 |
| 5 | ft. | 8.75 |

-kosteri. Koster Redcedar. 3 ft. Low spreading form. Glaucous foliage. Similar to Pfitzer Juniper.

| $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 ft . | 4.00 |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.25 |

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain-laurel. 8 ft . Our native broad-leaf evergreen shrub. Lovely pink and white blossoms in June. 1 ft. spread
$\$ 1.75$
$11 / 2$ ft. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. 8 in. Lowgrowing evergreen ground cover, useful for shady places. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 , $\$ 16$ per 100 .

PICEA canadensis. White Spruce. 50 ft. Dense, pyramidal habit. Blue-green foliage. Very hardy.

| 2 ft . | \$2.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 ft . | 3.50 |
| 4 ft . | 5.00 |
| 5 ft . | 6.50 |
| 6 ft . | 8.50 |

-albertiana conica. Dwarf Alberta Spruce. 5 ft . Very dwarf, compact growth and formal conical shape.
12 in.

$\$ 3.50$

15 in................................ 4.50
18 in............................ . . . . 5.50
21 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.00
2 ft. . ............................... 8.75

engelmanni. Engelmann Spruce. 60 ft. Pyramidal habit, steel-blue foliage. Similar to Picea pungens, but more highly recommended by Arnold Arboretum.

excelsa conica. Arrowhead Norway Spruce. 10 ft . Dense, pyramidal growth. Semidwarf.

-maxwelli. Maxwell Spruce. 2 ft . Low, dense form making a mound of dark green. Extremely slow-growing.
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad \$ 8.00$
$\mathrm{ft}$. spread. . . . . . . . .
10.00
-pygmaea. Pygmy Norway Spruce. 3 ft. Another very dense, conical, slow-growing, dwarf form, suitable for the rock garden.

9 in. spread
$\$ 2.50$
12 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 3.50$
pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. 60 ft . Pyramidal habit. Steel-blue foliage. These trees are raised from seed and vary in color. (The green type is 50 per cent less in price.)

|  | ft. | \$6.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ | ft. | 7.50 |
| 3 | ft. | 9.00 |
| 4 | ft. | 12.00 |

PIERIS floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. 6 ft . Evergreen shrub with white, bellshaped flowers in April and May. Very attractive.

12 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$
15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00
$11 / 2$ ft. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00
PINUS cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. 20 ft . Similar to the White Pine but dwarf and compact, with blue-green foliage.

3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.25
montana mughus. Mugho Pine. 4 ft . Bushy spreading habit. Good tor foundation planting.

12 in. spread . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$
15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00
2 ft spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 5.50$
$21 / 2$ ft. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.00
RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. 6 ft . A dwarf species with clear pink flowers. Blooms in May and June before R. catawbiense.
1 ft. spread
$\$ 3.00$
$11 / 2$ ft. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00
maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. 12 ft . Pink-white flowers in July.
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$
2 ft. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00
SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Umbrella-pine. 20 ft Narrow, pyramidal habit. Long, narrow leaves, forming an umbrella-like circle. Very distinct and scarce.

| 2 | ft. | \$7.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{f}$ | ft . | 9.00 |
| 3 |  | 11.00 |

TAXUS canadensis. Canada Yew. 3 ft . Spreading habit. Dark green foliage, bronzy in winter.

12 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$
15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.25
cuspidata. Japanese Yew. 10 ft . Upright type sometimes listed as $T$. cuspidata capitata or erecta.
$\begin{array}{lr}15 \text { in... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & \$ 3.00 \\ 11 / 2 \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . } & 4.00\end{array}$
2 ft............................. . . . 5.50
$21 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 7.00$
—nana. Dwarf Japanese Yew. 3 ft . Irregular spreading habit. Dark green foliage. Slowgrowing and hardy.

9 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$
12 in.................. . . . . . . . . . 3.25
15 in.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.25
media hicksi. Hicks Yew. 5 ft . Columnar form with upright branches.



6.75

THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitae. 30 ft . Slender pyramid. Green foliage, turning bronzy in winter. Used for hedges.
$\begin{array}{ll}2 \underset{21 / 2}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . & . . .\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}3 & \mathrm{ft} . \\ \mathbf{4} & \mathrm{ft} . \\ 5 & \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$ ..... $\$ 3.00$ ..... 6.50
-douglasi pyramidalis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae. 15 ft . Narrow columnar form, similar to Pyramidal Arborvitae, except that foliage is crested. Bronze in winter.

| 2 ft | \$2.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.25 |
| 3 ft . | 4.00 |
| $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 |
| 4 ft . | 6.00 |
| lobosa nova. Globe Arborvitae. 3 ft Dwarf and naturally globe shaped. |  |
|  |  |
| 15 in. spread. | \$2.50 |
| 18 in. spread. | 3.00 |

3.00

Little Gem. 2 ft . Very dwarf form, broader than high.

12 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$
15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00
-pumila. Green Globe Arborvitae. 3 ft . A globe-shaped form with dark green foliage.

12 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$
15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50
18 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00
-pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitae. 15 ft . Narrow, columnar habit with bright green color retained through winter.

|  | ft | \$2.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ |  | 3.25 |
| 3 | ft. | 4.00 |
| $31 / 2$ | ft . | 5.00 |
|  |  | 6.00 |

-rosenthali. 10 ft . Columnar form. Dark green toliage. Slow growth. 2 ft . $\$ 3.50$
-vervaeneana. Vervaene Arborvitae. 10 ft . Broad, pyramidal habit. Yellow-green foliage, bronze in winter.
$2_{3}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 3.75$
-wareana. Ware Arborvitae. 12 ft . Broad, pyramidal habit. Deep green foliage. One of the hardiest Arborvitaes.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \\
& 2 \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \quad 3.50
\end{aligned}
$$

—woodwardi. Woodward Arborvitae. 3 ft . A globe-shaped variety.

12 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$2.00
15 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 2.50$
18 in. spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 3.00$
TSUGA canadensis. Canada Hemlock. 75 ft . One of the most graceful and beautiful of our native evergreens. Though largegrowing can be kept in small scale by trimming.

| ft . | \$3.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 3.75 |
| 3 ft . | 4.75 |
| $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 6.00 |
| 4 ft . | 7.50 |

caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. 30 ft . Smaller, more compact, and darker green than Tsuga canadensis. Highly recommended by Arnold Arboretum.
$\qquad$
4 ft .
$\$ 8.50$
$5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00

## FLOWERING SHIEUBS ANITREES

NO home planting is complete without some flowering shrubs and a few of the smaller flowering trees. We offer a list of the best varieties, especially those suitable for smaller yards and gardens and for planting as backgrounds for perennial borders. Most of these varieties can be planted either in spring or fall, a few of the $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ vigorous succeeding better if planted in spring.

-minor. Box Barberry. Dwarf form suitable for edging in gardens. Can be used in place of the dwarf evergreen Box.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | in. $\$ 12$ per $100 \ldots$ | $\$ 0.20$ |$\$ 1.50$

vulgaris purpurea. Purple Barberry. Purple foliage.

| $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | \$0.50 | \$4.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| f |  |  |

BUDDLEIA davidi magnifica. Oxeye Butterflybush. Violet-mauve flowers in long spikes in July and August. Can be planted with taller perennials. Not quite hardy in this climate but worth replacing.

3 in. pots. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.40$
$\$ 3.50$
CLETHRA alnifolia. Summersweet. Very fragrant white flowers in July and August. 2 ft.................... . . $\$ 0.65 \$ 5.50$

CORNUS alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood. Bright red bark. Good for winter effect. $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.55 \$ 5.00$ 3 ft....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $70 \quad 6.00$
florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Small tree with large white flowers in spring. $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.75$. $\$ 16.00$
-rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Deep pink flowers. Rather scarce.

3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 4.50$
COTONEASTER horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. Low and spreading. Red fruit. From 4 in. pots. . . . . . $\$ 0.85 \quad \$ 8.00$
CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Quince. Showy pink to red flowers in May.

| $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0.65 | \$5.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 ft .. | . 80 | 7.00 |

DEUTZIA lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. White flowers in June. Each 10
$1 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . $\$ 0.40$ \$3.50
ELAEAGNUS longipes. Cherry Elaeagnus. Silvery leaves; yellow flowers in May; red fruit. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0.75$ \$6.50
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. Small, pale orange, bell-shaped flowers in May.
2 ft.
3 ft .
$\$ 2.50$
3 ft....................... 3.00

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Euonymus. Corky bark. Brilliant autumn coloring.


EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearlbush. Tall, slender shrub. Buds like pearls and showy white bloom in May.

$$
2 \text { ft....................... . } \$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.50
$$

FORSYTHIIA intermedia. Border Forsythia. Yellow flowers in April before the leaves. $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . $\$ 0.50$ \$4.50
-spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia. New varicty. Considered the finest.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Snowhill Hydrangea. Large, flat heads of white flowers in July.

$$
11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .
$$

paniculata. Panicle Hydrangea. Loose panicles of white flowers in August. More graceful than Grandiflora, but not so showy. $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 1.00$ \$9.00
-grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Large showy white panicles turning reddish.

| $11 / 2$ | \$0.50 | \$4.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 75 | 6.50 |
| 3 | 1.00 | 9.00 |

-grandiflora, Tree Form. Same as preceding but trained to single stem. 3 ft.................... $\$ 1.50$
KERRIA japonica. Graceful, low-growing shrub. Bright green stems and large, buttercup-like yellow flowers in June. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0.65$ \$5.50
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty Bush. New shrub from China with pink bell-shaped flowers in June.

$$
11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$$

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amur Privet. Upright growth, similar to California Privet but hardier.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \$ 14 \text { per } 100 \ldots \text {... } \$ 0.30 \quad \$ 2.50 \\
& 2 \text { ft. } \$ 18 \text { per } 100 \ldots \text {.... } 35 \text {. } 3.00
\end{aligned}
$$

LONICERA atrosanguinea. Flowers deep pink.

4 ft .
$\$ 0.85 \quad \$ 7.50$
ruprechtiana. Manchurian Honeysuckle. White to yellow flowers. Orange fruit. 2 ft..................... $\$ 0.60$ \$5.50

MAGNOLIA stellata. Star Magnolia. Small bushy tree. Large white flowers before the leaves. Very scarce.

We have a few 7-8 ft. specimens; prices given on request.
MALUS atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab. Small tree with brilliant carmine flowers.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 ft . | \$2.00 |
|  | 2.75 |

floribunda. Japanese Flowering Crab. Pink buds, white flowers, and small yellow fruit. 3 ft.................... $\$ 1.50$
halliana parkmani. Parkman Crab. Bright rose, semi-double flowers on long, slender stems.
$2{ }_{3}^{2 \mathrm{ft}} \mathrm{ft}$.
\$1.25
3 ft...................... 1.75
ioensis plena. Bechtel Crab. Double, light pink flowers like small roses.

> 2 ft .
> \$1. 25
> 3 ft .
> 1.75
scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. Double, rose-pink flowers.
4 ft .
\$2.00

5 ft...................... 2.75
PHILADELPHUS, Avalanche. Hybrid Mockorange. Graceful, arching habit. White flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0.50$ \$4.50 coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. The old variety with fragrant white flowers.

$\$ 0.45$
$\$ 4.00$
-aureus. Golden Mockorange. Dwarf, compact form with yellow leaves.

|  | ft | \$0.65 | \$5.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . 85 | 7.50 |

Virginal. Hybrid Mockorange. Fragrant, semi-double white flowers. Beautiful.

2 ft..................... $\$ 0.85$ \$7.50
$3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead; White Kerria. White flowers in June and shiny black berries.


SPIRAEA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Anthony Waterer Spirea. Low shrub with crimson flowers June to August.

thunbergi. Thunberg Spirea. Feathery foliage and fine white flowers in May.

vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. Mass of small white flowers in May and June. 2 ft..................... \$0.50
\$4.50
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. Showy white waxy berries in autumn. 3 ft..................... $\$ 0.75$ \$7.00
SYRINGA persica. Persian Lilac. Slender branches, fine foliage, and lilac flowers. 2 ft..................... $\$ 0.90$ \$8.00
$3 \mathrm{ft.........................} 1.25 \quad$.

SYRINGA, continued
vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. about Memorial Day. Each $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
\$0.55
-alba. Common White Lilac.
2 ft..................... \$0.75
$\$ 6.50$
-,Hybrid Named Varieties. In addition to the following four named varieties, we have several other named varieties in a few sizes. Most of our plants are on their own roots.
—,Ludwig Spaeth. Dark red-purple. Single. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 9.00$ 2 ft................... $1.50 \quad 13.50$
—,Mme. Casimir Perier. White. Double. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. ${ }_{2}$ ft.................... $1.50 \quad 13.50$
-,President Grevy. Blue. Double. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 1.00$. $\$ 9.00$
一,William Robinson. Violet-pink. Double.


VACCINIUM corymbosum, Rubel. Highbush Blueberry. New hybrid variety of well-known native shrub, lovely in flower, fruit, and brilliant autumn foliage. Very large fruit.

$$
2 \text { ft........................ } \$ 2.50
$$

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Mapleleaf Viburnum. Black fruit. Will grow in part shade. $2 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
americanum. American Cranberrybush. Edible scarlet berries lasting all winter.

dentatum. Arrowwood. Blue-black fruit. White flowers in June.

tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. White flowers in balls. June. Showy. 1 ft..................... $\$ 0.50 \$ \$ 4.50$

WEIGELA, Eva Rathke. Dark red flowers in July and August. 1 ft..................... $\$ 0.60$ \$5.50

Each
10
nana variegata. Dwarf Variegated Weigela. Variegated foliage. Pink flowers. 1 ft.................. $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.50$ $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
rosea. Pink Weigela. Showy pink flowers in June.
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 0.45$
$\$ 4.00$

## VINES AND CLIMBERS

ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Strong climber with dark green, shining foliage. 2 yr................... $\$ 0.85$ \$7.50
AKEBIA quinata. Fiveleaf Akebia. Graceful climber with small foliage and violetbrown flowers.

2 yr................... $\$ 0.50$ \$4.50
AMPELOPSIS tricuspidata. Japanese Creeper; Boston Ivy. Clings to brick and stene. 2 yr................... $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.50$
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. Strong climber with very large leaves. 2 yr .
$\$ 0.75$
CLEMATIS paniculata. Sweet Autumn Clematis. Masses of fragrant flowers in September.
2 yr
3 yr
$\$ 0.50$
$\$ 4.50$
3 yr.................... . . 75 6.50

## EUONYMUS. See Evergreens.

LONICERA japonica. Japanese Honeysuckle. Dark green foliage. Red, yellow and white flowers; fragrant. 2 yr................... $\$ 0.60$
-halliana. Hall Japanese Honeysuckle. Fragrant white flowers turning yellow. 2 yr................... $\$ 0.40$ \$3.50
POLYGONUM auberti. China Fleecevine. Strong-growing vine. Feathery sprays of white flowers in summer and fall. 2 yr..................... $\$ 0.75$
$\$ 6.50$

## ROSES, CLIMBING. See Roses.

VINCA minor. Common Periwinkle. Evergreen trailing plant. Lilac-blue flowers. Strong plants......... $\$ 0.25 \$ 2.00$
WISTERIA sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. Strong climber with violet-blue flowers. 2 yr. grafted. . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$

## CUT - FLOWERS

During the blooming season we sell cut-flowers at wholesale and retail, at prices varying with the market. Blooms usually retail from 50 cts. to $\$ 1$ a dozen. This offers an opportunity to obtain fresh-cut garden flowers for indoor decoration, for the sick room, for the cemetery, or for gifts or greetings.

For Memorial Day, Iris are always in bloom, and sometimes Bleedinghearts, Peonies, Lilacs, and Spirea. In June, Peonies are in great demand. Gladiolus blossom from July to October and are very satisfactory because of their keeping qualities. In July, the beautiful fragrant Regal Lilies are in bloom, especially appreciated by florists. Charming combinations of perennial flowers can be made throughout the season.

## IR © S ES

IN choosing varieties of Roses the beginner should be advised that the Hybrid Tea Roses, though more beautiful in form and color and blooming over a longer period, are not quite so hardy as the other Roses in the list and require more careful planting, cultivation, and protection.
Most Hybrid Roses are budded and should be planted deep enough so that the point of union is 1 inch below the surface of the ground. After settled cold weather (about Thanksgiving) Roses should be protected by hilling dirt up 10 inches high around the plant and then covering with leaves, straw, manure, or evergreen boughs.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Strong 2 yr. plants, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10
Frau Karl Druschki. White. Blooms longer than the other Hybrid Perpetuals.
Georg Arends. Pink.
George Dickson. Dark red.
Mme. Albert Barbier. White suffused with salmon-flesh.
Mrs. John Laing. Pink. Very free bloomer.

## HYBRID TEA ROSES

Strong 2 yr. plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10
Betty Uprichard. Carmine and salmon.
Briarcliff. Rose-pink.
Charles K. Douglas. Scarlet.
Dame Edith Helen. Pink.
Gruss an Teplitz. Velvety crimson-scarlet. Very hardy and free-blooming.
Imperial Potentate. Rose-pink,
Lady Alice Stanley. Coral-rose, inside flesh.
Lady Ursula. Flesh-pink.
Los Angeles. Salmon-pink shaded yellow.
Margaret McGredy. Oriental red.
Mme. Jules Bouche. Blush-white.
Mrs. Charles Bell. Shell-pink, shaded salmon.
Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. Yellow.
Mrs. Henry Bowles. Deep salmon-pink.
Mrs. Lovell Swisher. Salmon-pink.
Mrs. William C. Egan. Pink, inside flesh.
Radiance. Brilliant pink.
Red Radiance. Cerise-red.
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Clear yellow.
Ville de Paris. Rich yellow.

## BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Strong 2 yr. plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10
Echo. Light pink.
Orleans. Brilliant light red, white center.

## CLIMBING ROSES

Strong 2 yr . plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10. 3 yr., \$l each, except those priced differently
Alida Lovett. Shell-pink. 3 yr.
American Pillar. Single; deep pink with white center. 3 yr .
Climbing American Beauty. Deep pink.
Crimson Rambler. Deep crimson.
Dr. Huey. Dark crimson-maroon. 2 yr., $\$ 1$ each; 3 yr., $\$ 1.25$ each.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flesh-pink. 3 yr.
Dorothy Perkins. Soft shell-pink.
Excelsa. Scarlet.
Le Reve. Large; bright yellow; semi-double. 2 yr., \$1 each.
Mary Wallace. Semi-double; rose-pink. 3 yr. Paul's Scarlet Climber. Clear scarlet.
Primrose. New yellow rambler. 2 yr., \$1.50.
White Dorothy. White.

## VARIOUS ROSES

F. J. Grootendorst. Hybrid Rugosa. Shrubby plant with Rugosa foliage and crimson blossoms in clusters throughout the season. Good for hedges. 2 yr ., 85 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ for $10 ; 3 \mathrm{yr}$., $\$ 1.15$ each, $\$ 10$ for 10.
Harison's Yellow. Shrubby Rose with semidouble yellow flowers. Handsome and hardy. 2 yr., $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10.
Hugonis. Shrubby Rose with large, single, light yellow flowers in profusion all along the graceful arching branches. This is the earliest Rose to bloom, coming soon after Memorial Day. A mature plant in bloom, 8 ft . high and almost as wide, makes a very striking display. 2 yr., \$1 each, $\$ 9$ for 10.

## FERTILIZEIRS

PLANTS of all kinds need food. Too many gardens fail to produce the best results because they are not sufficiently or properly fertilized. Not only must liberal quantities of fertilizer be mixed deep with the soil when the garden is planted, but it must be applied afterward as a top dressing several times through each season. We use the following fertilizers in our nursery and recommend them for home-gardens. We can advise what kind and what amount of fertilizer to use if we know the extent of the garden, the kind of plants, and the character of the soil, to which it is to be applied.

## PULVERIZED SHEEP-MANURE WIZARD BRAND

Sheep-Manure is the best substitute for horse- and cow-manure which are now increasingly difficult to get. It is an excellent all-round fertilizer for top-dressing lawns and gardens because it is finely pulverized and works readily into the soil. It is also free from weed seeds. We consider the Wizard Brand the best on the market.
Less than 25 lbs . at 5 cts. per lb.


## BONE-MEAL

Excellent for the perennial border and especially for the few plants, like Iris, which do not need much manure, also for bulbs in the fall.

Less than 25 lbs . at 6 cts . per $\mathbf{l b}$.
25 lbs.
$\$ 1.25 \quad 100 \mathrm{lbs}$.
50 lbs.
2.00

## LAND LIME

Lime is used to correct acid soil, to transform plant-foods in the soil so that they will be available to plants, and to improve the physical condition of the soil. Certain plants such as bearded Iris and many rock plants are especially benefited by lime. It should not be applied near Rhododendrons and other plants of the Heath family which need acid soil. 50 lb . bags, 60 cts.

## HUMUS

Humus is a natural product, not a chemical fertilizer. It is peat dug from deep bogs, finely ground and dried. It is valuable for the organic matter, ammonia, and potash that it contains, and especially for its capacity to hold moisture, making it excellent to use on light soils. Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Blueberries, and Lilies like a peaty soil.
Less than 25 lbs . at 4 cts. per lb.

| 25 lbs. | \$0.75 | 1/4 ton. . . . . . \$ 7.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 lbs . | 1.00 | 1/2 ton...... 12.00 |
| 100 lbs | 1.75 | 1 ton. . . . . . 20.00 |

## VICTORY FERTILIZER

This high-grade fertilizer is made of Humus with concentrated chemical elements added in the proportion of 4-8-4, viz: Ammonia 4 per cent, Phosphoric Acid 8 per cent, Potash 4 per cent. It has all the value of a first-class prepared fertilizer (which is usually made with sand as a "base") plus the added advantage of the Humus which makes up its bulk, thus making it all available as plant food. This is a general fertilizer for all-round purposes, for flowers, vegetables, and lawn. Though less bulky than SheepManure, it contains a higher per cent of plant food elements. It is clean to handle and practically odorless.

Less than 25 lbs . at 6 cts . per lb.


## PEAT MOSS

A dried, partly decayed, fibrous moss imported from Germany. This contains little or no plant food and is not used as a fertilizer but to improve the physical condition of soils. It benefits light dry soil by absorbing and holding moisture; and it improves heavy soil by breaking up the stiff particles, aerating it, and making it suitable for root penetration. It is especially good for mulching both in summer and for winter protection. Being slightly acid in reaction it is the ideal mulch for ericaceous plants and Lilies. If used around other plants the slight acidity can be corrected by occasional use of lime. The neat appearance of Peat Moss on the ground makes it very desirable for mulching Rose beds. Bale, (about 160 lbs .) \$3.60; 5 bales, \$16.75.


