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 SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Dffice and Nursery Westfield

1932



# f. Te. Adams Nursery Co. 

Springfield Massachusetts

Office And Nursery
WESTFIELD

X

EIGHTY-FOURTH YEAR



View Through Rose Arbors in Our Show Grounds

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## 7. W. Adams $\mathcal{N}$ ursery ${ }^{\circ}$ o. 1849-1932

Telephone
Springfield

POST OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. NURSERY • . WESTFIELD, MASS.

Telephone
$\overline{\text { Westfield }}$

## FOREWORD

We cordially invite you to visit our nursery and personally inspect the great variety of interesting plants which we are growing.

Our office, nursery, showgrounds and storehouses are located on the Springfield-Westfield road, six miles from Springfield, and two miles from Westfield.

A new showground, which borders the main highway, affords an opportunity to see many hundred varieties of Trees, both deciduous and evergreen, Shrubs, Perennials and Rock plants, all plainly labeled and arranged in many interesting combinations and groupings. We feel certain that to many who are not familiar with the arrangement of plants, this display will help give an idea as to the many ways in which plant material may be used.

The nurseries, established over eighty years ago, are situated in the fertile tobacco lands of the Connecticut Valley, where the climatic, soil and other conditions are peculiarly adapted to the successful culture and production of the very best nursery stock.

Our Landscape Department is always ready to help you with your planting problems. Advice as to the proper varieties, arrangement for your different needs, detailed plans, and planting-lists will be gladly furnished you without obligation.

We have endeavored in this catalog to list as far as possible the different varieties of plants by their common names, and the names both common and botanical conform with the 1923 Edition of Standardized Plant Names.

We sincerely thank our many customers for their continued and increased patronage and we assure them that we are always ready to serve them in their future needs to the best of our ability.

J. W. ADAMS NURSERY CO. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



## INFORMATION

Location:-Our office, nursery and storehouses are located on the Springfield-Westfield road, six miles from Springfield and two miles from Westfield. Busses pass the nursery at frequent intervals. Our Post Office is Springfield.

Telephones-Springfield and Westfield Exchanges.
Purchasers should plainly state by what route their goods are to be conveyed.
Shipments will be forwarded exactly as you direct, but in the absence of instructions we will use our best judgment and forward plants by shortest and safest route.

## Automobile Delivery:-



When prompt delivery is wanted, we have trucks for this purpose
Guarantee and Claims:-All plants are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade and in good condition when shipped. We will replace any plant or tree proving untrue to name. Our nursery stock is of highest quality, thrifty, well grown, insuring its success if properly cared for after transplanted in your soil. As we have no control over its care and treatment after it is carefully packed and shipped, we can give no guarantee on the life of the stock; however any just complaint will receive our careful consideration.

No complaints will be considered that are not made within ten days after receipt of stock.

Prices:-The articles offered in this catalog will be furnished at the annexed price only when the quantity specified shall be taken. Fifty at the hundred rate and five at the ten rate.

Shipping Season: Our spring shipping season usually begins early in April and lasts until about the first of June. Stock dug with balls of earth may be successfully transplanted throughout the month of June. Our fall season as a rule starts with the digging of Evergreens the early part of August followed by the shipping of Deciduous Trees and Shrubs the first of October.

## J. W. ADAMS NURSERY COMPANY <br> Springfield, Mass.



Evergreen Display at Our Nursery

## EVERGREEN TREES

In recent years evergreen trees have increased in popularity to such an extent that no home is complete without them. They add charm and color to the landscape, especially in winter. The dwarf types are most suitable for planting about the foundation of buildings and their use in such places adds an air of beauty and distinction unrivaled by any other class of plants.

## ARBORVITA-Thuja

The Arborvitæ are a valuable group of hardy evergreens, which are especially desirable for formal gardening and foundation plantings, as they can be easily clipped and held to the height desired. As a rule Arborvitæ do best in moist soil.
AMERICAN. T. occidentalis. Pyramidal form. Dark green foliage. Can be kept very compact by trimming.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 80.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.25 | 11.00 | 100.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.75 | 1600 | 150.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. | 2.25 | 21.00 | 200.00 |
| $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 35.00 | 300.00 |
| $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 6.00 | 50.00 | 450.00 |
| $7 \mathrm{ft}$. | 8.00 | 70.00 |  |
| $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 10.00 |  |  |

DARK AMERICAN. T. occid. nigra. Similar in habit to American, but of a much darker green which it holds well throughout the winter. See page 6.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.00$ | $\$ 175.00$ |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. | 4.50 | 42.50 | 400.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 5.00 | 47.50 | 450.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 6.00 | 55.00 |  |



Globe Arborvitæ. See page 6

## ARBORVIT $\neq$-Continued

DOUGLAS. T. occid. douglasi pyramidalis. Dense and pyramidal in form, with short, closely set fern-like branches. Holds its dark green color well throughout the entire year.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 8.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.00 | 18.00 | 175.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.00 | 27.00 | 250.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 4.50 | 42.50 | 400.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 5.50 |  |  |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 7.00 |  |  |

GEORGE PEABODY. T. occid. lutea. A distinct golden type of pyramidal outline.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.00$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.00 | 27.00 | 375.00 |



Douglas Arborvitæ


Dark American Arborvitæ. See page 5
GLOBE. T. occid. globosa. A low growing form, seldom attaining a height of over three to four feet. Round, bushy and compact it makes a good variety for bordering foundation plantings. See page 5 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | 1.25 | 11.00 | 100.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 160.00 |

GOLDEN. T. occid. aurea. A compact, broad pyramid of a bright golden color.


Reid Arborvitæ. See page 7

## ARBORVIT $Æ$ - Continued

GOLDEN TIPPED. T. occid. elegantissima. The tips of the new growth are golden yellow during summer and autumn.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ | $\$ 150.00$ |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.50 |  |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. | 4.00 |  |  |

Our Evergreens are carefully dug with a good sized ball of soil which is securely burlapped to the roots. Our frequent transplanting and digging in this manner, assure you of successful transplanting.


LITTLE GEM. One of the few arborvitas which is a true dwarf. The foliage is dark green. An ideal dwarf evergreen for the rock garden.

Ea. Per 10
12 to 15 in. $\$ 2.00 \$ 17.50$ 15 to 18 in . $3.00 \quad 27.50$

## Little Gem Arborvitæ

PYRAMIDAL. T. occid. pyramidalis. This is one of the best arborvitæs. It is very densely branched, of a distinet columnar growth and maintains its color, which is a rich, dark green, throughout the winter.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 8.50$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.75 | 15.00 | 140.00 |
| $3 \mathrm{to} 31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| $31 / 2 \mathrm{to} 4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 27.00 | 250.00 |
| 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.75 | 36.00 | 350.00 |
| $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.50 | 40.00 | 375.00 |
| $51 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.50 | 50.00 |  |
| $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 7.00 | 65.00 |  |
| $7 \mathrm{ft}$. | 9.00 |  |  |



REID. T. occid. reidi. A low bushy form with dark green foliage. Very desirable as a foreground plant in evergreen plantings. See page 6 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.00 | 18.00 | 150.00 |

RIVERS. T. occid. riversi. A broad, slightly pointed tree with dense, bright green foliage. Its slow habit of growth makes it a desirable variety for bedding and foundation planting. See page 8 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.00$ | $\$ 150.00$ |
| 15 to $1 S$ in. | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |

ROSENTHAL. T. occid. rosenthali. One of the best of the pyramid type. It makes a compact, broad, symmetrical pyramid and is very useful for formal plantings and specimens. The foliage which is a lustrous, dark green retains its color throughout the entire winter. See page 8 .

| page. | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 3 to $312 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 7.50 |  |



Siberian Arborvitæ. See Page 8

## ARBORVITÆ—Continued

SIBERIAN. T. occid. wareana. Conical in outline, it forms a broad, dense bush. The foliage is much different from other Arborvitæs, being much heavier and deeply crested. It is one of the hardiest and its slow habit of growth make it useful for foundation planting.

| habit of gro See page 7 . | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 in . | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 2 ft . | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 3.00 | 27.00 |

VERVAEN. T. occid. vervaeneana. A very hardy variety which is broad, bushy and pyramidal. The foliage varies from a light gray-green to a yellowish green. On account of its extreme hardiness, it should be used more extensively in foundation groupings having a bleak exposure. See page 9 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 8.50$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.00 | 18.00 | 175.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2.75 | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 4.00 | 37.50 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 6.00 |  |  |



WOODWARD. T. occid. woodwardi. This splendid globe-shaped Arborvitæ maintains itself well under all conditions. It holds its shape without trimming. A good bedding variety.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| 18 to 24 in. | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 | 22.50 |

## FIR - Abies

The Firs are shapely trees with beautiful foliage. They usually grow to a great height and on this account should be used as individual lawn specimens, or in groups where they will have plenty of room to develop.
CONCOLOR. A. concolor. A rapid growing tree of majestic proportions when mature. The color varies from a light green to almost blue. One of our finest specimen lawn trees. See page 9 .

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to $31 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 7.50 |  |

FRASER. A. fraseri. A compact pyramidal grower. The foliage, which is fragrant, is a lustrous, dark green and is a bluish-white beneath.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{to} 3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 5.00 | 45.00 |

NIKKO. A. homolepis (brachyphylla). This is a tall growing tree from the mountains of central Japan. The dark green leaves are silvery white beneath. A handsome lawn tree. See page 10.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 4.00 | 38.00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 | 46.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 6.00 | 55.00 |

VEITCH. A. veitchi. The most rapid growing of all the
Firs. Symmetrical in shape with dark green foliage, silvered on the under side.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 27.50$ |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 5.00 | 45.00 |



Vervaen Arborvitæ. See page 8

## FIR-Continued

DOUGLAS FIR. Pseudotsuga douglasi. A large, very rapid growing tree forming a dense pyramid. The foliage is a soft bluish green. see page 10 .

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 24.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 6.00 | 58.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 7.50 | 70.00 |



Veitch Fir. See page 8

## HEMLOCK - Tsuga

GANADIAN HEMLOCK. T. canadensis. A most graceful tree with loose open growt h and rich green foliage. It may be kept small for years if sheared. One of the few evergreens that will grow satisfactorily in the shade. A good foundation evergreen for this condition. Prefers moist soil. See page 10 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 14.00$ | $\$ 125.00$ |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.25 | 20.00 | 175.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. | 3.00 | 27.50 | 260.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.00 | 37.50 | 350.00 |  |
| 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 | 45.00 |  |  |
| 5 ft. |  | 6.00 | 57.50 |  |
| 6 ft. | 8.00 | 75.00 |  |  |



Concolor Fir. See page 8


Nikko Fir. See page 8


Douglas Fir. See page 9

## JUNIPER - Juniperus

Many valuable aids to landscape planting are found among the Junipers, with their varied forms and colors. The pyramidal types make beautiful specimens and are invaluable for formal effects. The prostrate varieties are widely used for base-plantings, ground covers and in rockeries.

CANNART JUNIPER. J. virginiana cannarti. A fine, pyramidal compact grower with deep rich green, heavily tufted foliage. Some of the branches lengthen out and droop.

|  | Each |
| :--- | ---: |
| $31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 5.00$ |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | 7.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 9.00 |

CHINESE. J. chinensis. One of the hardiest evergreens. Pyramidal in outline, with silvery green foliage. Retains its dense habit, making it a good background plant.

Each
$\begin{array}{lr}2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} & \$ 3.00 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft.} & 4.50 \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft.} & 6.00\end{array}$


Canadian Hemlock. See page 9

## JUNIPER - Continued

COLORADO, J. scopulorum. This beautiful Juniper, with its narrow, pyramidal habit, makes it desirable in formal plantings or wherever a narrow Evergreen is needed. The foliage is a beautiful blue.

|  | Each |
| :--- | ---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 6.00$ |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 10.00 |

COLUMNARIS. J. clunensis columnaris. Distinct column like grower.

| 2 to 3 ft. | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 ft. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 27.50$ |
| 4 to 5 ft | 4.50 |  |

COMMON GOLDEN. J. communis aurea. Low growing and spreading. The tips of the branchlets are golden-yellow. A good rock garden plant and useful in places where broad, low foliage effects are desired.
Spread
${ }_{2} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft
to 3 ft

Per 10
$\$ 17.50$
22.50

GREEK. J. excelsa stricta. A very compact, conical shaped plant with bluish-green foliage which turns to a steel-blue in winter.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to $15 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 1.2 .5$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| 15 to $18 \mathrm{in}$. | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 2.50 | 22.50 |

IRISH. J. communis hibernica. A slender, columnar tree with bluish-green foliage. This variety should be sheltered from the winds.

| Spread | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 80.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.50 | 14.00 | 125.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 27.50 | 250.00 |

MEYERS. J. squamata meyerii. An upright growing juniper of distinct dense habits and bluish gray foliage.

## 18 to 24 in .

Each
Per 10
$\$ 3.50$
$\$ 32.50$
PROSTRATE. J. communis depressa. A very low growing, spreading variety of a bluish-green color. Excellent for bankings, borders and rockeries. It will grow well in light, sandy soil and withstand severe exposure.

| Spread | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 112 to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.00$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 3.00 | 26.00 |

RED CEDAR. J. virginiana. Where height is needed to produce effect, this variety is one of the best. Its pyramidal habit makes it valuable for formal work. It is very hardy, growing well in partial shade and on light sandy soil. The foliage is a rich green.

| 2 to 3 ft. | Specimens | Each |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to 4 ft. | Specimens | $\$ 2.00$ |
| 4 to 5 ft. | Ser 10 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft. | $\$ .00$ | 27.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft | Specimens | 4.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft | Specimens | 6.00 |
| 8 to 9 ft. | 8.00 | 56.00 |
| Specimens | 10.00 | 75.00 |

We can supply trees up to 20 feet
Prices on application


Irish Juniper

## JUNIPER - Continued



SAVIN. J. sabina. Vase-like in form and deep green in color. A good variety for foundation groups and rockeries. It is also smoke resistant.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ |
| 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 3.50 | 30.00 |


| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 24 to 30 in. | 3.50 | 30.00 |

PFITZER. J. chinensis pfitzeriana. A most valuable evergreen. It will thrive under very unfavorable conditions, growing well in full sun as well as shade. The foliage is a bluish green and its habit is spreading. One of the best foundation evergreens for planting under windows and at sides of steps.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 212 to 3 ft. | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 6.00 | 55.00 |



Savin Juniper


## Swedish Juniper

Each Per 10 Per 100
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . $\$ 1.25 \$ 12.00 \$ 100.00$ $\begin{array}{lllll}2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & 2.00 & 18.00 & 160.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . & 2.75 & 25.00 & 240.00\end{array}$


Tamarix Savin Juniper

## JUNIPER - Continued

TAMARIX SAVIN. J. sabina tamariscifolia. One of the best of the dwarf, creeping varieties. It grows very dense and forms a compact mat of bluish-green, which color it holds throughout the entire year. An excellent plant for foundation beds, bankings and rockeries.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.00$ | $\$ 175.00$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | 2.50 | 24.00 | 225.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3.50 | 32.50 |  |



Trailing Juniper

TRAILING. J. chinensis procumbens. A dense, robust creeping Juniper, with grayish-green foliage. It somewhat resembles Tamarix Savin in form and habit.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 27.00$ |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3.50 | 33.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 4.50 | 40.00 |

The low-growing types of Junipers are especially adapted for the Rock Garden.

We recommend the following: Common Golden, Savin, Tamarix Savin, Prostrate and Trailing.

## PINE - Pinus

The Pines as a rule are tall growing trees which are most ornamental for planting as a background, groups, or as single specimens. They grow well on dry sandy soils and will stand exposure.

AUSTRIAN PINE. P. nigra. A tall, massive tree with spreading branches heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A satisfactory tree for seashore planting and for city planting as well, for it shows remarkable resistance to coal gas and smoky atmospheres. See page 14.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 27.50$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | 6.00 | 55.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 7.50 |  |



Dwarf Mugho Pine. See page 14


## Austrian Pine. See page 13

## PINE - Continued

DWARF. MUGHO. P. montana mughus. One of the best dwarf evergreens for rocky banks, terraces and border plantings. The variety we offer is the true dwarf-growing, many stemmed, compact type. See page 13.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \text { to } 15 \mathrm{in} \text {. spread } \\
& 15 \text { to } 18 \mathrm{in.} \mathrm{spread} \\
& 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. spread }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 80.00$ |
| 1.50 | 14.00 | 125.00 |
| 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |



Japanese Red Pine. See page 15

HIMALAYAN. P. excelsa. A beautiful tree with wide spreading branches and long slender, drooping leaves similar in color to the Koster Blue Spruce.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 4 to 6 ft. | 4.50 | 42.50 |

LIMBER. P. flexilis. A hardy, low branched Pine with spreading branches, which are densely covered with dark green foliage. A good variety for rocky bankings.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 4.50 | 42.50 |

RED. P. resinosa. An extremely fast growing variety of open habit and erect growth. The needles are long and a lustrous green.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 13.50$ | $\$ 125.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.00 | 27.50 | 260.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 5.00 | 47.50 | 450.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 7.50 | 70.00 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 10.00 |  |  |

## PINE - Continued

JAPANESE RED. P. densiflora. A rapid-growing and very ornamental pine. The needles are light green. See page 14.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.50 | 40.00 | 350.00 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 6.00 | 50.00 | 450.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 7.50 | 65.00 |  |

SCOTCH. P. sylvestris. The rapidity of growth, great hardiness and its adaptability to almost all soils make this variety very popular. The needles are silvery green.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 13.50$ | $\$ 110.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2.75 | 26.00 | 225.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 4.00 | 37.50 | 350.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 5.50 | 50.00 | 450.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 7.00 | 65.00 | 600.00 |

WHITE. P. strobus. Common pine of New England. Desirable for mass planting and forestry.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.00$ | $\$ 175.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 3.75 | 35.00 | 325.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 5.00 | 47.50 | 450.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft | 7.50 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 0}$ | 650.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 10.00 |  |  |



## White Pine

## RETINOSPORA - Chamæcyparis

The Retinosporas are of Japanese origin and closely resemble the Arborvitæ.
They respond to shearing well and are good bedding evergreens.
They do best in locations where they will receive protection from the winds.

## Scotch Pine

PLUME RETINOSPORA. C. pisifera plumosa.
The main stems are erect, but the side shoots assume a plume-like formation. Foliage light green. See page 16.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 14.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.50 | 40.00 |



Sawara Retinospora. See page 16

## RETINOSPORA - Continued

GOLDEN PLUME. C. Pisifera plumosa aurea; GOLDEN SAWARA. C. pisifera aurea. Shape a golden form of Plumosa. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Each $\$ 1.50$ 2 to 3 ft . $\quad 3.00$
3 to 4 ft . 4.50
Per $10 \$ 14.00$
$25.00 \quad 11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
2 to 3 ft .
3 to 4 ft .
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Each } \$ 1.50 & \text { Per } 10 \$ 14.00 \\ 2.00 & 18.00 \\ 3.50 & 32.50\end{array}$


Plume Retinospora. See page 15
SAWARA OR PEA-FRUITED RETINOSPORA.
C. pisifera. Branches are slender and drooping. Foliage light green. See page 15 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 14.00$ | $\$ 125.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.00 | 18.00 | 175.00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.50 | 32.50 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 5.00 | 45.00 |  |



## Thread Retinospora

THREAD RETINOSPORA. C. pisifera filifera. A very ornamental tree, with deep green threadlike foliage. Thrives in more or less shady places.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ | $\$ 125.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3.00 | 27.00 | 250.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.50 | 40.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 6.00 |  |  |

## SPRUCE - Picea

The spruces are one of our best known group of evergreens. They are used extensively for screen plantings and wind breaks as many varieties are extremely rapid in growth. The choicer "pungens" type make beautiful lawn specimens.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. P. canadensis albertiana. One of the hardiest spruces. Symmetrical, compact and bushy, with grayish-green foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 18 in. | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3.00 |  |

COLORADO. P. pungens. Very symmetrical in shape with foliage varying in color from light green to blue. Stands exposure well and will succeed in locations where many varieties fail.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ | $\$ 110.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| $31 / \mathrm{ff}$. | 3.00 | 27.00 | 250.00 |
| $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 37.50 | 350.00 |
| $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 | 48.00 | 450.00 |
| $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | 7.00 | 65.00 | 600.00 |
| $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 8.00 | 70.00 |  |
| 7 ft. | 10.00 | 90.00 |  |

COLORADO BLUE. P. pungens glauca. One of the most attractive evergreens of the same character as the preceding but having blue foliage.

Each

| 12 to 18 in. | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | 3.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 |
| $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 6.00 |
| $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 7.50 |
| $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 9.00 |
| 5 ft. | 10.00 |
| $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 12.00 |

Pygmy Spruce. See page 17
$\$ 2.00$
3.00
5.00
6.00
7.50
10.00
12.00

KOSTER BLUE. P. pungens kosteri. The bluest of the spruces. Its attractive color and symmetrical shape make it an ideal specimen tree for the lawn.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 47.00$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | 7.00 | 65.00 |
| 2 to 24 in. | 8.00 | 75.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 3 to 312 ft. | 12.50 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. | 15.00 |  |
| Prices of larger trees on application. |  |  |



View of Office and Perennial Garden

## SPRUCE-Continued

DWARF ALBERTA. P. glauca conica. A charming, compact, cone-shaped little tree of very slow growth which makes it useful in rockeries. The foliage is dense and of a bluish-green color.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
15 \text { to } 18 \text { in. } & \$ 5.00 \\
18 \text { to } 24 \text { in. } & 6.00
\end{array}
$$

NORWAY. P. excelsa. Our common spruce. Suitable for borders, screens or as a hedge-plant.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.00 | 9.00 | 85.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 2.00 | 18.00 | 175.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 7.00 | 47.50 | 450.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft |  | 7.00 | 65.00 |

PYGMY. P. excelsa pygmze. This little tree of dwarf and compact habit, makes an ideal plant for rockeries. See page 16.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 in. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.00$ |
| 10 to 12 in. | 2.50 | 22.50 |

WHITE. P. canadensis. A compact and upright grower, doing well on both moist and dry soils. The foliage is short and of a grayish-green.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | 1.00 | 9.00 | 85.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 3.00 | 27.50 | 250.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 4.00 | 37.50 | 350.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 5.50 | 50.00 | 450.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft | 7.00 | 65.00 |  |

## YEW - Taxus

No class of evergreens are more effective in a planting than the Yews with their rich and luxuriant foliage. Of extreme hardiness, they adapt themselves to many unfavorable conditions and do exceedingly well in the shade. Being rather slow in growth and withstanding shearing well they are most valuable in base or foundation plantings.


White Spruce


Columnar Yew.


Intermediate Japanese Yew. See page 19.
12 to 15 in.
15 to 18 in.
Each $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1.50 \\ 2.00\end{array}$
Especially adapt
HICKS. T. media hicksi. A narrow columnar form with dark green foliage. It is very good as an accent plant as it forms a dense column which also makes it useful for formal plantings. This variety, like the Columnar Yew, is well adapted for planting in places where the space is limited.

Each
18 to 24 in $\$ 500$
24 to $30 \mathrm{in} . \quad 6.50$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . $\quad 7.50$
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\quad 9.00$

CANADA YEW. T. canadensis. Low, spreading and bushy with small, pale green leaves, which take on a reddish color in winter.
Per $10 \begin{aligned} & \$ 12.00 \\ & 18.00\end{aligned} \quad$ Per $100 \begin{array}{r}\$ 100.00 \\ 150.00\end{array}$ DWARF HEDGE YEW. T. canadensis stricta. Especially adapted for a dwarf edging for gardens or border plantings.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 to 12 in. | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 11.00$ | $\$ 100.00$ | 22.50 |  |  | $\$ 3.00$ |
| 12 to 15 in. | 2.50 | 27.50 |  |  |  |  |  |

JAPANESE. T. cuspidata. This variety of Yew is probably used more than any other. It is of spreading habit, growing in its younger stages about twice as wide as high. It is extremely hardy and may be best used in the foundation planting where an informal effect is desired or in shady places, such as under awnings and in corners.

|  | Pach | Per 10 | Per 100 |  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. spread | $\$ 1.75$ | $\$ 15.00$ | $\$ 140.00$ | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ spread | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ | $\$ 425.00$ |
| 15 to 18 in. spread | 2.50 | 24.00 | 225.00 | $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} spread$. | 7.50 | 70.00 | 650.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . spread | 3.00 | 27.50 | 260.00 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread | 10.00 | 95.00 |  |

DWARF JAPANESE. T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Without doubt this is one of the most useful and desirable of the dwarf evergreens for foundation groupings, whether planted in sun or shade. It is very slow growing and its deep, rich green foliage lies close to its short branchlets. The growth is rather unsymmetrical which makes it very picturesque. See page 18 .

| Spread | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 3.25$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 7.50 |  |



INTERMEDIATE JAPANESE. T. cuspidata intermedia. A form between the Japanese and Dwarf Japanese. The growth is compact and the foliage is a beautiful dark green. Useful for planting with broad-leaved evergreens in foundation groupings. See page 18 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 24.00$ | $\$ 220.00$ |
| 15 to $18 \mathrm{in}$. | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 5.00 | 48.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 7.50 |  |  |



Taxus Capitata Trained as Formal Hedge
UPRIGHT. T. cuspidata capitata. An important and useful Yew for almost every type of planting. It tolerates shade and holds its rich dark green color well throughout the winter. Can be trimmed into a neat, compact and symmetrical plant which makes it one of the best hedge plants.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to $18 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 27.00$ |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 8.00 | 75.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 12.50 |  |

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS


#### Abstract

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs hold their rich green foliage all the year round. Many varieties make a beautiful showing with their magnificent blooms. Most varieties are shade-loving plants which makes them ideal for foundation plantings where there is little sun. Broad-leaved evergreens are most successful when planted in groups. A mulch of Peat Moss or leaves should be maintained the year round to keep the roots, which are close to the surface, moist.




Mountain Andromeda


## Rhododendron Maximum <br> See page 23

## ANDROMEDA - Pieris

MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA (Lily of the Valley Shrub). P. Floribunda. A low growing, compact evergreen shrub with small dark green leaves. The buds of this interesting plant are formed in the fall and open early in the spring. White flowers, resembling the Lily of the Valley, are borne on the ends of the branches.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ | $\$ 150.00$ |
| 2.50 | 22.50 | 210.00 |
| 3.00 | 28.00 | 275.00 |

## DAPHNE

GARLAND FLOWER. D. cneorum. A dwarf, bushy plant, which produces in great profusion beautiful, fragrant, rose-pink flowers in May and June, and again in the autumn. A very desirable variety for the evergreen border and rock gardens. It grows well in sun or in partial shade. The illustration on this page, made from a photograph of a plant dug


Daphne Cneorum
(Note the Fibrous Root System) See Color Plate on page 28 in our nursery, shows the wonderful root system and generous ball of soil, which is supplied. We grow this variety in enormous quantities and have many thousand plants to offer.

6 to 9 in. spread
9 to 12 in. spread 12 to 15 in . spread
15 to 18 in. spread

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |
| .80 | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| 1.25 | 11.00 | 100.00 |
| 1,75 | 16.50 | 150.00 |
| 2.25 | 21.50 | 200.00 |

## EUONYMUS

One of the most useful groups of broad-leaved Evergreens. They are particularly desirable on account of their dense evergreen foliage, their willingness to grow in partial shade and their extreme hardiness. Useful for edging evergreen beds, walks, borders and as trailing plants in rockeries and as climbing vines on stone-work they are most useful.

EUONYMUS RADICANS. Winter-creeper. One of our best, low spreading evergreen groundcovers. The leaves are small and a dull green with whitish veins. It grows rapidly, is self-clinging which makes it a valuable climber for walls and brick-work. It makes a fine dwarf edging plant if clipped back. A good substitute for boxwood.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 years | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 36.00$ |
| 3 years | .60 | 4.80 | 40.00 |
| 4 years | .75 | 6.50 | 55.00 |

EUONYMUS RADICANS ARGENTEO-MARGINATUS. Silveredge Wintercreeper. Similar to Radicans in form and habit, except that the leaves are edged with white about a green center.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 years | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 36.00$ |
| 3 years | .60 | 4.80 |  |

EUONYMUS RADICANS CARRIERI. Glossy Wintercreeper. A stronger and bushier grower than Radicans, and one of the larger leaved varieties. It is upright in habit and may be used as a specimen bush, as an evergreen hedge or as a climber if given a little support.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 years | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 3 years | .75 | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 4 years | 1.25 | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 5 years | 1.50 | 13.50 | 125.00 |

EUONYMUS RADIGANS MINIMUS (Kewensis). Baby Wintercreeper. The smallest Euonymus. The leaves are about $1 / 4$ inch wide and a little longer. As a low evergreen ground-cover it forms a perfect mat of green. A fine variety for the rock garden, low walls, low slopes and edge of pools.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 in. pot-grown | $\$ 0.35$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS. Big Leaf Wintercreeper. This variety is sometimes called the Evergreen Bittersweet, because of the orange-red berries which it carries during the winter. It is the largest and strongest grower, after it becomes established. An ideal foundation plant for use with Laurel and Rhododendrons.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 years | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| 4 years | 1.00 | 9.00 | 80.00 |

HEATHER. Calluna vulgaris. Low, bushy shrub with tiny leaves and slender spikes of small pink flowers on erect spikes. Desirable for garden or Rockeries.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in. | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| 8 to 10 in. | .90 | 8.00 |  |

ILEX GLABRA. Inkberry. An upright, bushy shrub with narrow leaves which are a dark and shiny green above and pale beneath. In the fall it is covered with fine black berries. One of the best and hardiest of the broad-leaved evergreens.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 3.00 | 27.00 | 250.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.50 | 32.50 |  |

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Mountain Laurel. A bushy shrub that blooms profusely in May and early June, producing large and showy clusters of rose-colored flowers at the ends of the shoots. One of its best uses in foundation plantings is to bank it in front of Rhododendrons or use it in combination with Azaleas. See Page 22.

Bushy Nursery Grown Plants

| 12 to $15 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 15 to $18 \mathrm{in}$. | 1.50 | 14.00 | 125.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 160.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 27.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 4.50 | 40.00 |  |

## LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI. Drooping Leucothoe. <br> A rather open growing plant with fine white flowers

 which are borne on long pendulous racemes. The heavy leaves are a glossy-green in summer, and assume a purplish-red tint in late fall.|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 14.00$ | $\$ 125.00$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | 2.00 | 18.00 | 160.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |

## MUHLENBECKIA. Nana. This is a little known

 ground-cover plant of outstanding merit. A slowgrowing, minutely shrubby mat, 2 to 3 inches high, of thread-fine, black stems, clothed with tiny, round, blackish green foliage.$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\
\$ 0.50 & \$ 4.50
\end{array}
$$

Pot grown plants
PACHISTIMA CANBYI. Canby Pachistima. A very low-growing evergreen shrub which makes a dense dark green carpet. The flowers are small and are a dark red. Suitable for the rockery or edging in partial shade.
6 to 8 in clumps Each $\$ 1.00 \quad$ Per $10 \$ 9.00$
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. Japanese Spurge. One of the best evergreen ground-covers. It does equally well in sun or shade. In both winter and summer it retains its glossy, deep green foliage. A good border for evergreen beds and for planting in places where grass will not grow. Plants should be set 6 inches apart each way.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 years pot-grown | $\$ 0.25$ | $\$ 2.10$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| 3 years pot-grown | .30 | 2.50 | 22.50 |

RHODODENDRON GAROLINIANUM. Carolina Rhododendron. The leaves are small and narrow, being dark green above and covered with brownish dots beneath. Clusters of clear rose-pink flowers appear in May, before the new shoots start their growth. Its bushy growth makes it a good variety for planting in front of taller Rhododendrons.

|  | Bushy Nursery | Grown Clumps |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$2.00 | \$17.50 | \$150.00 |
| 15 to 18 in . | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 3.00 | 27.50 | 250.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. specimens | 4.50 | 40.00 |  |

RHODODENDRON CAROLINA ALBA. White Carolina Rhododendron. Flowers are white but otherwise similar to Carolina.
15 to 18 in .
$\$ 3.00$
18 to 24 in.
$\$ 3.50$
24 to 30 in .
$\$ 5.00$


Rhododendron Catawbiense. See page 23

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. Catawba Rhododendron. One of the most beautiful and hardiest of the Rhododendrons. It is a prolific bloomer, the flowers are borne in very large, round trusses and are of various shades of pink. The foliage is the most handsome of any of the Rhododendrons. A fine variety for groups and mass plantings. See illustration on page 22.

Very Bushy Nursery Grown Plants

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 21.00$ | $\$ 20000$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3.00 | 27.50 | 250.00 |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 37.50 | 360.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 | 47.50 |  |
| 3 to 3112 ft. | 6.00 | 55.00 |  |



A Field of Rhododendrons in Our Nursery
RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE COMPACTA. Very compact in growth, desirable for borders on Rock garden.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 2.75$ | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 225.00$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 4.50 | 40.00 |  |

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. Rosebay Rhododendron. The foliage is very thick, smooth and large. Growing a little taller than most varieties it is used extensively as a background plant. The flowers, which vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink appear in late June and July. This variety, like all other Rhododendrons, should be planted close together so that their foliage can shade the soil as their roots are close to the surface. See page 20.


VINCA MINOR. Myrtle or Common Periwinkle. A handsome evergreen trailing-plant with showy bright blue flowers borne freely in early spring. A good shade-growing ground cover plant.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\
\$ 0.25 & \$ 2.00 & \$ 15.00
\end{array}
$$

YUCCA FILIAMENTOSA. Adams Needle. Tall spikes of fragrant, drooping, bell-shaped white flowers in June and July. The foliage is broad and sword-like.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 years | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 24.00$ |

## DECIDUOUS TREES

There is a growing appreciation of trees. They may be planted for shade, in groups on the lawn, or as avenue and street trees. Many varieties are particularly useful for screening some unsightly view or for establishing a definite border line. Shade trees not only add beauty and comfort to the home grounds but they greatly increase values.

ACER. See Maple.
AESCULUS. See Horse-Chestnut.

## ASH - Fraxinus

AMERICAN WHITE ASH. F. americana. This native variety makes a desirable shade tree for lawn or street planting. It grows quickly and thrives best in a moist soil. The green foliage turns a rich brown in autumn.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 11.00$ |
| 1.50 |  |

6 to 8 ft . $\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 11.00$
8 to 10 ft . 1.50

## BEECH - Fagus

The Beeches are long lived, symmetrical and beautiful at all seasons of the year. They make excellent lawn specimens and may be used for screens or high hedges if clipped.
EUROPEAN. F. sylvatica. A compact tree which holds its foliage until early winter. Makes a fine variety for a tall hedge.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 80.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.25 | 11.00 | 100.00 |

PURPLE. F. sylvatica purpurea. Deep wine red foliage in early summer, changing to dark green with a tinge of red in late summer. It is of low branching habit and makes a beautiful lawn specimen.

|  | Each |
| ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 2.50$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 |

## BIRCH - Betula

CANOE OR PAPER BIRCH. B. papyrifera. A very desirable lawn tree with a loose, graceful head and large handsome leaves. The bark in its early growth is a dark brown, but as it develops it becomes white.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| 6 to 8 ft | 1.75 | 15.00 | 125.00 |

CUT-LEAF WEEPING B. alba laciniata. One of the most popular of all the weeping trees. It is tall and slender, with graceful drooping branches. The foliage is delicately cut and the bark is silvery white. An attractive specimen tree.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ | $\$ 120.00$ |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 | 22.50 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 3.00 | 27.50 |  |

EUROPEAN WHITE. B. alba. A tall graceful tree with spray like branches and silvery bark. It is quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes a drooping habit.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |

PYRAMIDAL. B. alba fastigiata. Erect and columnar in shape, resembling the Lombardy Poplar in habit.

|  | Each |
| :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 ft. | $\$ 2.00$ |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2.50 |

YELLOW. B. lutea. The bark is silvery gray and the leaves turn a golden-yellow in early fall making it a blaze of gold.

|  | Each |
| :--- | ---: |
| 4 to 6 ft. | $\$ 1.25$ |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 1.50 |

## CATALPA - Catalpa

UMBRELLA CATALPA. C. bignonioides nana (bungei). This variety makes an attractive tree for formal gardens. The dense, round, umbrella-like head is carried on a slender stem.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1 year heads | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 13.50$ |
| 2 year heads | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 3 year heads | 3.00 | 27.50 |

WESTERN. C. speciosa. A rapid growing tree, with large heart-shaped leaves, producing fragrant blossoms of purple and white in pyramidal clusters a foot long.

| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | Each |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1.25 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.00 |

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. See Katsura Tree.
CERCIS. See Red Bud.

## CHERRY, ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING - Prunus

The Japanese Cherry trees can be adapted to many uses in the garden. Their habits of growth vary from pyramid to vase-shaped, while some of them are of the weeping-type. Most varieties are tinted pink. They cover a long season of bloom with the single varieties flowering first. In summer their glossy green leaves make them attractive as a lawn tree. The leaves turn a brilliant scarlet, often tinged with brown, in the fall.

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . \quad \text { Each, } \$ 2.00 \quad \text { Per } 10, \$ 18.00
$$

KANSAN. Double deep pink.
KOFUGEN. Crimson buds opening to double pink. NADEN. Large flowers of double, deep-blush pink. SHIROFUGEN. Large, double pinkish-white flowers.
YEODENSIS YOSHINO. Single pink, fading to white. A fast-growing tree of spreading habit.
JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. The weeping, slender branches are covered in early spring with a multitude of single, light pink flowers. 6 ft . stems Each. $\$ 3.50$ Per 10, $\$ 30.00$
CORNUS. See Dogwood.


## CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA

Pink-flowering Dogwood

## CRAB, FLOWERING - Malus

Flowering Crabs have a rugged, picturesque habit of growth and lend themselves readily to mass planting, groups or for single specimens. In addition to the flowers which are of various shades of pink, many varieties produce ornamental fruit which lasts well into the winter and which attract the birds.
CARMINE CRAB. M. atrosanguinea. Brilliant carmine.
JAPANESE FLOWERING. M, floribunda. The deep pink flowers appear with the leaves in great profusion.
PARKMAN. M. halliana parkmani. Bright, rose-red double flowers are borne on long slender stems.
SCHEIDECKER. M. scheideckeri. An early flowering tree of pyramidal habit. The flowers which are produced in great profusion are small and bright rose.
SIbERIAN. M. baccata. A tall narrow tree, with small white flowers and small orange or scarlet fruit. Prices of Crabs, except where noted.

| to 3 ft . | Each \$0.75 | Per $10 \$ 7.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 9.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.25 | 11.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.00 | 15.00 |

BECHTEL CRAB. M. ioensis plena. One of the most beautiful Flowering Crabs, producing double, fragrant flowers of delicate pink resembling small roses.
$\begin{array}{lrrr}2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} & \text { Each } \$ 1.00 & \text { Per } 10 \\ 3 & \$ 7.50 & \text { Per } 100 \$ 60.00 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft.} & 1.50 & 12.00 & 90.00 \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . & 2.00 & 15.00 & \end{array}$
RED VEIN CRAB. M. niedzwetzkyana. A larger grower than most varieties. The flowers are deep pink.
4 to 5 ft . Each $\$ 1.25$ Per $10 \$ 11.00$ Per $100 \$ 90.00$
$\begin{array}{llll}5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} & 2.00 & 15.00 & 120.00 \\ 6 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft} & 2.50 & 20.00 & 150.00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}7 \text { to } 9 \mathrm{ft} . & 3.00 & 25.00 & 200.00\end{array}$
CRATEGUS. See Hawthorn.


Chinese Elm

## DOGWOOD - Cornus

The Dogwoods are very desirable small trees. They bloom early, their foliage is handsome during the summer and their brilliant red berries add to their beauty in the fall.
PINK-FLOWERING. C. florida rubra. One of the finest flowering trees, producing early in the spring deep rose-colored flowers. See page 25 ,

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 14.00$ | $\$ 125.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.00 | 18.50 | 175.00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.25 | 30.00 | 275.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 5.50 | 52.00 | 475.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 10.00 | 95.00 |  |

WHITE FLOWERING. C. florida. In early spring, before the leaves appear, this beautiful variety produces large, showy white flowers. In the fall, the grayish green foliage turns red or scarlet. The brilliant red berries which appear in September are attractive to the birds.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.85$ | $\$ 8.00$ | Per 100 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.00 | 970.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1.50 | 13.50 | 85.00 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 |  | 125.00 |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.50 |  |  |

## ELM - Ulmus

The elms are graceful, majestic trees with far, spreading limbs which are covered with dense foliage. Their permanence and rapid growth make them desirable for street planting.
AMERICAN ELM. U. americana. One of the best of our native trees. As a specimen it forms a majestic tree when given room to develop.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 ft. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ | $\$ 140.00$ |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ in. caliper | 5.00 | 47.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 in. caliper | 6.00 | 57.50 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ in. caliper | 8.00 | 75.00 |  | $31 / 2$ to 4 in. caliper 10.00

CHINESE OR SIBERIAN. U. pumila. A remarkably rapid growing tree, suitable for dry or moist locations. The foliage is much smaller than that of the American and quite dense. It is perfectly hardy in New England, and will grow into a mature tree in very short time. The illustration is that of a 7 -year old tree, measuring 14 inches in caliper and 36 feet in height.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to 6 ft. | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 1.60 | 13.50 | 120.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2.25 | 27.00 | 250.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. caliper | 4.00 | 37.50 | 350.00 |
| $13 / 4$ to 2 in. caliper | 4.50 | 42.50 |  |

MOLINE. U. molineii. An attractive new variety of erect pyramidal growth, becoming more spreading as it develops. Large handsome, deep green foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ | $\$ 125.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2.25 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2.75 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |

## ELM-Continued

VASE-SHAPED. This is a typical spreading variety with large foliage, straight clean stem, quick growth and uniform shape.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 ft | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ | $\$ 160.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2.50 | 22.50 | 175.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2.75 | 25.00 | 200.00 |

FAGUS. See Beech.
FRAXINUS. See Ash.
GINKGO. See Maidenhair Tree.

## HAWTHORN - Cratægus

The Hawthorns are small, shrubby trees with beautiful glossy-green foliage. Showy and fragrant blooms are produced in the spring and in the fall they are very attractive with their brilliant foliage and ornamental fruit.

PAUL'S SCARLET HAWTHORN. C. oxycantha splendens. Very double deep crimson flowers with a scarlet glow. A small tree of fine habit.
PINK HAWTHORN. C. oxycantha rosea. Pink flowers in May.
WHITE HAWTHORN. C. oxycantha alba. Fragrant white flowers in May, and bright red fruit in the fall.
We offer the above varieties as follows:

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| 4 to 5 ft | 1.75 | 15.00 | 110.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |

## HORSE CHESTNUT — Asculus

COMMON WHITE. A. hippocastanum. An excellent shade tree, which in May bears a profusion of very large showy white flowers which are tinged with red.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 6 ft. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 14.00$ |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2.50 | 22.50 |

## KATSURA - Cercidiphyllum

KATSURA TREE. C. japonicum. A medium growing tree, branching close to the ground. The leaves are heart-shaped, green on the upper side and silvery beneath. The foliage is dense and in the fall it turns a brilliant yellow.

> Each

3 to 4 ft . $\quad \$ 1.25$
4 to 5 ft . $\quad 1.75$
5 to 6 ft . $\quad 2.50$
KOELREUTERIA. See Varnish Tree.

## LARCH - Larix

EUROPEAN LARCH. L. europæa. A deciduous cone-bearing tree of pyramidal outline. Foliage is soft green.

6 to 8 ft . Each, $\$ 3.00$
JAPANESE. L. leptolepis. A handsome, slender, pyramidal tree with horizontal branches. Although deciduous it looks like an evergreen. The foliage is a beautiful soft green. It prefers moist soil.

$$
6 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Each, } \$ 3.00
$$

## LINDEN - Tilia

BROAD-LEAF LINDEN. T. platyphyllos. A stately tree. One of our most attractive and fast growing shade trees for the lawn, park or avenue planting. Each 6 to 8 ft . $\$ 2.50$ 8 to 10 ft . 3.50

EUROPEAN. T. vulgaris. A beautiful, symmetrical tree of rapid growth. The bark is light in color and the leaves are dark green. Often used as a screen as it can be closely trimmed.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 ft. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 8 to 10 ft | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 5.00 | 48.00 |

## MAIDENHAIR TREE - Ginkgo

MAIDENHAIR TREE (salisburia). G. biloba. A very picturesque, pyramidal tree, with a clean straight trunk and fan-shaped leaves, which resemble the Maidenhair Fern. This variety is immune from insects and is widely used as a street and park tree on account of its fine upright habit.

Each

$$
6 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \$ 3.50
$$

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

4.50

MALUS. See Crab.

## MAPLE - Acer

NORWAY MAPLE. A. platanoides. A handsome, round-headed tree with broad, smooth, deep green foliage which lasts late into the fall, when it changes to golden yellow.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 150.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 3.00 | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 4.00 | 37.50 | 325.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 5.00 | 45.00 |  |
| 14 to 18 ft. | $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 20.00$ Each |  |  |

RED MAPLE. A. rubrum. Common swamp maple so much admired in the spring for the fragrant scarlet flowers, and followed in the autumn with gorgeous tinted foliage.

| 8 to 10 ft. | $\$ 2.50$ | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 4.00 | 32.50 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 5.50 |  |

ROCK OR SUGAR. A. saccharum. A handsome tree of dense, upright growth. The large leaves assume a beautiful yellow or scarlet in the fall. It is higher headed than the Norway, and has a straighter trunk. One of the best maples for street planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 ft. | $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 190.00$ |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.75 | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 4.00 | 37.50 | 350.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 5.00 | 47.50 | 450.00 |

SCHWEDLER. A. platanoides schwedleri. Similar to the Norway Maple, except that the leaves are bright red when they first appear, changing later in the season to a purplish green.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 ft | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 4.00 | 38.00 |  |



Daphne Cneorum. See page 20

## MAPLE—Continued

SILVER. A. dasycarpum. A rapid-growing Maple thriving best in moist soil. The foliage is light green and silvery beneath.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 ft. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft | 1.50 | 14.00 | 120.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2.25 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED. A. dasycarpum weiri. A very fast growing variety with delicately cut leaves. It has a graceful half-drooping habit and is very desirable as a lawn specimen.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 ft. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 3.00 | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 4.00 |  |  |

JAPANESE MAPLE. A. palmatum. A very beautiful low growing tree or shrub which is attractive as a single specimen or if planted in groups.
Each Per $10 \quad$ Per 100

18 to 24 in. $\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 17.50 \quad \$ 150.00$
BLOODLEAF JAPANESE. A. palmatum atropurpureum. The star-shaped leaves are blood
red in spring and early summer, assuming striking tints of red in the autumn. A most effective variety to contrast with evergreens.

$$
\text { Each Per } 10
$$

15 to 18 in .
$\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 17.50$
18 to 24 in.
$2.50 \quad 22.50$
$\begin{array}{lll}2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. specimens } & 4.00 \quad 35.00\end{array}$

## MAGNOLIA

SAUCER MAGNOLIA. Magnolia soulangeana. A picturesque tree of moderate size which is much admired in early spring when it is covered with large pinkish flowers. The foliage which follows the blossoms is large and a glossy green.

|  | Each |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 7.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 10.00 |

## MOUNTAIN ASH Sorbus

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. S. americana. Brilliant clusters of bright red berries in the fall.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 ft. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 8.00$ |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1.50 |  |

EUROPEAN. S. aucuparia. A very attractive small lawn tree, with graceful, compound leaves which turn orange-red in the fall. Clusters ofscarlet berries are borne in great abundance from July until winter. Each Per 10 Per 100

| 5 to 6 ft. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 1.50 | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |

10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \quad 3.00 \quad 25.00$
WEEPING. S. aucuparia pendula. An um-brella-shaped variety with graceful drooping branches, resembling the Weeping Mulberry in habit.
2 years Each, $\$ 3.00$ per ten $\$ 27.50$

## MULBERRY - Morus

TEA'S WEEPING. M. alba pendula. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long slender branches drooping to the ground. The light green foliage completely hides the stem. One of the best small lawn trees.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| One year heads | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ | $\$ 150.00$ |
| Two year heads | 3.00 |  |  |

WHITE. M. alba. This variety forms a large, spreading tree, with showy flowers. The fruit is attractive to the birds.

|  | Each |
| :--- | ---: |
| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.00$ |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 1.75 |

## OAK - Quercus

PIN OAK. Q. palustris. This beautiful variety, with its drooping branches and finely divided dark green leaves is particularly adapted to lawn and avenue planting. The foliage turns red in the fall. It is a rapid grower and prefers moist soil.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 6.00 |  |

RED. Q. rubra. A large open-topped tree, with smooth bark, straight branches and beautiful fall coloring. One of the best shade trees for city use.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 4.50 | 40.00 |

SWAMP WHITE. Q. bicolor. One of the fastest growing Oaks. It prefers a wet location but will grow well in well-drained soils.

Each
6 to 8 ft .
$\$ 3.00$
8 to 10 ft .
4.00

## PLUM - Prunus

NEWPORT PLUM. P. newport. The foliage is dark red. It provides a pleasing contrast when planted with other trees or shrubs.
4 to 5 ft . Each, $\$ 1.00$

Per 10, $\$ 9.00$
PURPLE LEAF. P. pissardi. A small tree with deep purple foliage that will stand the hot summer weather without burning or fading.

$$
4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }
$$

Each, $\$ 1.00$
PRUNUS. See Cherry, also Plum.

## POPLAR - Populus

The Poplars are fast-growing trees and are very useful where quick effect is desired.
CAROLINA POPLAR. P. monolifera. A very rapid-growing variety, giving shade in very short time.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 8.00$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| 1.35 | 10.00 | 75.00 |
| 1.75 | 13.50 |  |


| 10 to 12 ft. | 1.35 | 10.00 | 75.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 1.75 | 13.50 |  |

## LOMBARDY. P. nigra italica. A narrow, pyram-

 idal tree of quick growth, which holds its small, light-green foliage late into the autumn. It is very satisfactory for screen planting and also for formal effects on account of its columnar form.The trees which we offer have been transplanted and are very low-branched, making them very desirable for screening unsightly objects as well as for border planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1.00 | 8.00 | 65.00 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.25 | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 2.00 | 18.00 |  |

QUERCUS. See Oak.

## RED BUD - Cercis

RED BUD. C. canadensis. The Red Bud or Judas Tree, as it is sometimes called, is very conspicuous in early spring for its profusion of pinkishred flowers before the leaves appear. It is of medium size and has large, heart-shaped, dark green foliage.

Each
$\begin{array}{lr}4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} & \$ 1.25 \\ 5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} & 1.75\end{array}$
SALIX. See Willow.
SORBUS. See Mountain Ash.
TILIA. See Linden.

## ULMUS. See E1m.

## VARNISH TREE - Kœlreuteria

VARNISH TREE. (Golden Rain.) K. paniculata. A small tree of Chinese origin, with handsome light green leaves on spreading branches. Early in July it produces immense panicles of orangeyellow flowers, followed in the autumn with long pods or seed vessels.
6 to 7 ft . Each, $\$ 1.50 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 12.00$

## TULIP TREE - Liriodendron

TULIP TREE. L. tulipfera. A native tree of large size and very symmetrical in outline. The flowers are tulip-like, greenish-yellow blotched with orange.

Each

| 4 to 5 ft | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1.50 |

## WILLOW - Salix

GOLDEN BARK WILLOW. S. vitellina. A very showy, yellow-barked tree, which is handsome at all seasons but particularly conspicuous in winter and early spring before the leaves appear.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.25 | 11.00 |

LAUREL LEAF. S. pentandra. This variety with its thick, glossy green leaves is one of the most desirable, especially for new plantings where shade is needed quickly. A hardy variety for seashore planting.
Each Per 10 Per 100

| 6 to 8 ft. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 8.50$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1.50 | 12.50 |  |

THURLOW'S WEEPING. S. elegantissima. A beautiful variety of upright growth and slender pendulous branches. A fast grower, very desirable for screen-plantings or for lawn specimens.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 6 to 8 ft. | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1.50 | 13.50 |  |

WISCONSIN WEEPING. S. blanda. A hardy drooping variety, very attractive for specimen use.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 ft. | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.50 | 13.50 |  |

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Deciduous shrubs occupy an important place in the beautification of the home grounds. They present a wide field of variety in color, season of bloom, and habit of growth. Brilliant colored foliage, bright berries and colored bark, make many varieties interesting during the fall and winter.

| MO | UBLE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sus r | One of | ost ch | early- |
| floweri | rubs, | ing ve | ble, rose |
| color | s in | fusio | spring. |
|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0.60 | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 75 | 6.50 | 50.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 8.50 | 75.00 |

ALMOND, DOUBLE WHITE. P. trichostyla. A white form of the preceding.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .75 | 6.50 | 50.00 |

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). Hibiscus syriacus. Sturdy tree-like shrubs which bloom in late July and August. We offer the following colors: Double Pink, Double Red and Double White.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.50 |
| Standards | .75 |  |

ARALIA, FIVE LEAF. Acanthopanax pentaphylla. A tall growing shrub with stout, prickly stems, bright green, glossy foliage. A good shadegrowing variety and an excellent hedge-plant.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 4.50 | 36.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | .75 | 6.00 | 45.00 |

## ARONIA. See Chokeberry page.

AZALEA, CHINESE. A. mollis. Flowers in shades of red, yellow and orange are produced in large clusters. A very hardy variety. We offer this variety in mixed colors only.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 18 in. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.50 |  |

AZALEA, FLAME. A. calendulacea (lutea). The gayest and most brilliant of the Azaleas, with flowers of orange-yellow or flame-red, which appear before the leaves.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ | $\$ 150.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 27.50 | 250.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |

AZALEA, KOREAN. A. poukhanensis. A lowgrowing variety, producing pale, lilac-purple flowers in great profusion.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 27.50$ |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 |  |

AZALEA, PIEDMONT. A. canescens. A vigorous growing variety with pale pink or whitish flowers. Very fragrant.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ | $\$ 150.00$ |
| 112 to 2 ft. | 2.75 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3.50 | 32.50 | 300.00 |

AZALEA, PINKSHELL. A. vaseyi. A tall-growing shrub bearing rosy-white flowers in April before the leaves appear. Dark colored foliage in the fall.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3.50 | 32.50 |

AZALEA, PINXTERBLOOM. A. nudiflora. Rosy-pink or whitish blooms, of sweet fragrance are produced in great profusion. Attractive fall foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to $18 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 4.00 | 37.50 |

AZALEA, SWAMP. A. viscosa. The last of the Azaleas to bloom, producing in late June or July, fragrant pink and white flowers.

Each Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.50 | 32.50 |

AZALEA, SWEET. A. arborescens. The flowers which are white, tinged with pink, appear in June and July. Very fragrant.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 18 in. | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 18.50$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | 3.00 |  |

AZALEA, TORCH. A. kaempferi. A handsome tall-growing variety with flowers which vary from orange-red to salmon-pink. It thrives in partial shade and is one of the most showy Azaleas.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 3.00$ |  |
| 18 to 24 in | 4.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 | $\$ 45.00$ |

AZALEA, YODOGAWA. A. yodogawa. A very conspicuous Azalea of Japanese origin with double flowers of a brilliant purplish-pink. Very free blooming.

18 in. $\begin{array}{ll} & \text { Each } \\ \$ 3.00\end{array}$


BARBERRY, RED-LEAVED JAPANESE. B. thunbergi atropurpurea. Of the same habit as the preceding, except that the foliage is a bright red throughout the summer.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 0.30$ | $\$ 2.75$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | .40 | 3.50 |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | .50 | 4.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .75 | 6.50 |



Euonymus Alatus. See page 33

BRIDAL WREATH. See Spirea.
BUTTERFLY BUSH, ALTERNIFOLIA. Buddleia alternifolia (Hardy Butterfly Bush). Very distinct and showy clusters of lilac-purple flowers.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft .
\$1.00
$\$ 9.00$
BUTTERFLY BUSH, OX EYE. B. davidi magnifica. Fragrant rose-purple flowers, with orange eye, in dense, drooping panicles. Blooms about the middle of August

Each Per 10 Per 100
Two year plants $\$ 0.50 \$ 4.00 \$ 30.00$
CALYCANTHUS. See Sweet Shrub.
CARAGANA. See Siberian Pea Tree.
CHIONANTHUS. See Fringe. CHOKEBERRY RED. Aronia arbutifolia. Densely branched shrub bearing clusters of white flowers in May followed by masses of red berries.
2 to 3 ft .
Each Per 10
3 to 4 ft
90
$\$ 6.50$
7.50

Per 100
$\$ 25.00$
30.00
40.00
60.00

CHOKEBERRY BLACK. Aronia melanocarpa. Similar to the above but fruit is glossy black.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.50$ |
| .90 | 7.50 |

BAYBERRY, NORTHERN. Myrica carolinensis. A low, spreading shrub which thrives in sandy soil. The foliage is fragrant. Much admired for its white, waxy berries.

| 15 to 18 in. | Each $\$ 0.50$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .60 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.00 |

BEAUTY BUSH. Kolkwitzia amabilis. One of the finest of the newer shrubs, producing long sprays of graceful foliage. The flowers are a delicate pink, similar in shape to those of the Weigelia, but much smaller. Although a rapid grower, it does not flower profusely until it becomes thoroughly established.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| .90 | 7.50 |  |

BENZOIN. See Spice Bush.


Euonymous Alatus Compacta. See page 33

The above photograph shows the natural habits of this shrub after ten or more years growth without pruning, with an extreme height of five feet and of equal breadth.

The foliage is distinctly more beautiful than alatus, a glaucus green in the early months turning to the most brilliant carmine crimson in the fall, remaining so for a long period.

One of the finest shrubs for a formal hedge where a broad surface is desired as it requires very little trimming, and will not grow to a great height. It is a wonderful plant for shady places.

This shrub can be transplanted at any time during the growing season.


May-Flowering Viburnum. See page 37.

CLETHRA, SUMMER SWEET. Clethra alnifolia. Fragrant white flowers are borne in profusion from July to September. It thrives in shady, damp places.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 2 | \$0.50 | \$4.20 | \$30.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 60 | 4.50 | 36.00 |
| CORALBERRY, COMMON. Symphoricarpos |  |  |  |
| vulgaris. A valuable variety for planting on banks as it has a heavy root system. The |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| flowers are greenish-white and are followed by |  |  |  |
| clusters of dark, purplish-red berries. Grows well in the shade. |  |  |  |
|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0.40 | \$3.50 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 50 | 4.00 | \$30.0 |

CORALBERRY, IMPROVED. S. chenaulti.
A newer and improved Coralberry.
2 to 3 ft . Each, $\$ 0.75 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 6.00$
CORALBERRY, VARIEGATED. S. vulgaris variegatus. Similar to the Common Coralberry, except that the foliage is green and white.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 112 to 2 ft | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .50 | 4.00 | 30.00 |

## CORNUS. See Dogwood.

COTONEASTER, ROCK. Cotoneaster horizontalis. A low shrub with horizontal branches and small glossy green leaves. The flowers are pinkish-white and the fruit is bright red. A desirable variety for planting in the rock garden. Field-grown stock does not transplant safely, so we offer only excellent plants from pots.

Each, $\$ 1.00 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 8.00$

COTONEASTER, ROCK SPRAY. C. microphylla. A small shrub with small, shiny leaves. It is rather more bushy than the Rock Cotoneaster. Pretty white flowers are followed by scarlet berries.
Potted Plants

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 to 12 in. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 12 to 15 in. | .60 | 5.50 | 50.00 |

COTONEASTER, SPREADING. C. divaricata. A spreading variety with arching branches. Pink flowers are produced in June and brightred fruit in September.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 1.25 |  |

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\quad 1.25$
$\$ 9.00$

CYDONIA. See Quince.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM. A small hardy shrub blooming long before the leaves appear. The stems are closely set with deep red, fragrant flowers. Enjoys partial shade.
12 to 18 in. Each $\$ 1.00$ Per $10 \$ 9.00$ Per $100 \$ 80.00$ 18 to 24 in. $1.50 \quad 12.50 \quad 110.00$

DESMODIUM (Sweet Pea Shrub). Penduliflorum. Rosy purple or reddish flowers are borne on graceful pendulous branches in late summer. Very free flowering, a tall grower.

Two years Each, $\$ 0.60$
DEUTZIA, FUZZY. D. scabra. It is a tall grower, producing pure white flowers in abundance.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.50 |

DEUTZIA, LEMOINE. D. lemoinei. A rather slow-growing variety, with narrow bright green foliage, producing large clusters of graceful, white flowers.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| 24 to 30 in. | .75 | 6.00 |

DEUTZIA, CRENATA. Deutzia scabra crenata. A shrub of rapid growth with pinkish-white flowers produced in spikes about 5 inches long.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 |  |

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. D. scabra. Pride of Rochester. One of the best Deutzias. A vigorous grower and early bloomer. The flowers are double white and tinged with pink. Each Per 10 Per 100

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .50 | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 |  |

DEUTZIA, SLENDER. D. gracilis. A dwarf growing variety, forming a round, compact mass of white in June.
12 to 18 in. Each $\$ 0.40$ Per $10 \$ 3.50$ Per $100 \$ 30.00$ $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. to 2 ft . $50 \quad 4.50$

DOGWOOD, CORNELIAN CHERRY. Cornus mas. Bright yellow flowers in early spring, followed by bright scarlet fruit.

3 to 4 ft .
Each, $\$ 1.25$
DOGWOOD, GOLDEN TWIG. Cornus flaviramea (aurea). Bright yellow bark. Very attractive.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.20$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 4.50 | 36.00 |

DOGWOOD, TARTARIAN. C. alba. An erect growing shrub with clean foliage and bright, blood-red branches. An attractive shrub in winter.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 3.60$ | $\$ 27.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 4.50 | 36.00 |

DOGWOOD, VARIEGATED. C. alba-elegantissima. A red-barked variety with beautiful green leaves which are edged with white.

2 to 3 ft .

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| .90 | 7.00 | 65.00 |

## DOGWOOD, FLOWERING.

See Deciduous Trees.

ELDER, COMMON. Sambucus canadensis. This is a coarse growing shrub, producing broad heads of white flowers in June and dark red berries in Autumn.

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & \$ 0.50 & \text { Per } 10 \\
\$ 4.00
\end{array}
$$

ELDER, GOLDEN. S. canadensis aurea. Same habit as the preceding, except that the foliage is a bright golden yellow.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.20$ |  |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 4.80 | $\$ 42.00$ |

ENKIANTHUS, RED VEIN. Enkianthus campanulatus. A beautiful ornamental shrub, with drooping racemes of short, yellowish or pale orange flowers which hang in clusters, during the month of May. The foliage is brilliant red in autumn. It grows best on a sour soil. 18 to 24 in.

Each, \$2.50
EUONYMUS, WINGED. Euonymus alatus. A most desirable shrub of compact habit with yellowish flowers that are followed by scarlet berries. It has a peculiar corky bark and the leaves which are small and oval turn a beautiful crimson in autumn. See page 31 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .75 | 7.00 | 65.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1.00 | 9.00 | 80.00 |

EUONYMUS, DWARF WINGED. E. alatus compacta. A very choice dwarf, compact shrub which is unquestionably one of the best deciduous shrubs for growing in the shade. For a low, wide hedge this variety has no equal. See page 31 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| 18 to 24 in. | 1.00 | 9.00 | 80.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.50 | 14.00 | 120.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 1.75 | 16.00 | 150.00 |

## EXOCHORDA. See Pearl Bush.

## FORSYTHIA. See Golden Bell.

FRINGE, WHITE. Chionanthus virginica. A tall growing shrub with lacy, snow-white flowers which droop in panicles 4 to 6 inches long, and appear in May.

$$
\begin{array}{rrrr} 
& & \text { Wach } & \text { Per } 10 \\
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft.} & \$ 1.00 & \$ 9.00 \\
2 & \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} & 1.25 & 11.00 \\
3 & \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . & 1.75 &
\end{array}
$$

FRINGE, PURPLE. Rhus cotinus. This shrub which is sometimes called Smoke Bush, is of medium size and produces fringe-like flowers, which when in full bloom has the appearance of a cloud of smoke.

$$
\begin{array}{lr} 
& \text { Each } \\
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} & \$ 0.75 \\
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . & 1.00
\end{array}
$$

GOLDEN BELL, BORDER FORSYTHIA. Forsythia intermedia. A tall, slender shrub with golden yellow flowers which appear before the leaves. One of our earliest flowering shrubs.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.20$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 4.50 | 36.00 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | .75 | 7.00 | 60.00 |

GOLDEN BELL, FORTUNE'S. F. suspensa fortunei. The bark is bright yellow and the growth is very vigorous and erect. Masses of golden-yellow flowers in April.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.50 | \$4.20 | \$30.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 60 | 4.80 | 36.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 75 | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| GOLDEN BELL. F. intermedia spectabilis. Showy border forsythia. Flowers more profusely than the original type, and richer in color. Regarded by many as the finest of the forsythias. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.60 | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | . 75 | 6.00 | 45.00 |

GOLDEN BELL. F. intermedia spectabilis. Showy border forsythia. Flowers more profusely than the original type, and richer in color. Regarded by many as the finest of the forsythias.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.50 | \$4.20 | \$30.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 60 | 4.80 | 36.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 75 | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| GOLDEN BELL. F. intermedia spectabilis. Showy border forsythia. Flowers more profusely than the original type, and richer in color. Regarded by many as the finest of the forsythias. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.60 | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | . 75 | 6.00 | 45.00 |

GOLDEN BELL, WEEPING. F. suspensa. A valuable shrub for planting on banks. In April, when this variety is in bloom, the branches droop like arches of gold.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 36.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

HAMAMELIS. See Witch Hazel.
HIBISCUS. See Althea.
HONEYSUCKLE FRAGRANT. L. fragrantissima. Flowers creamy white or light yellow. Very fragrant. Semi evergreen.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

HONEYSUCKLE, MANCHURIAN. Lonicera ruprechtiana. A tall growing shrub of graceful habit, with dark green foliage that is grayish beneath. Yellowish-white flowers in June and red berries in autumn.

$$
\begin{array}{lrr} 
& \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & \$ 0.50 & \$ 4.00 \\
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . & .75 & 6.00
\end{array}
$$

HONEYSUCKLE, MORROW. L. morrowi. A very decorative variety with wide spreading branches. The flowers are white and fruits which last from August until late fall are red.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 |  |

HONEYSUCKLE, TARTARIAN. L. tartarica. In June this shrub is covered with beautiful pink flowers which are followed by an abundance of light red berries which are very ornamental.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 |

HONEYSUCKLE, WHITE TARTARIAN. L. tartarica alba. A white-flowered form of Tartarian.
3 to 4 ft . Each, $\$ 0.60 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 4.50$

| HYDRANGEA, PEE GEE. Hydrangea panicu- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lata grandiflora. The old-fashioned common variety with large heads of white flowers in late summer which turn a bright pink in the fall. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 50 | 4.50 | 36.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 65 | 5.40 | 45.00 |
| Tree Form |  |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 60 | 5.50 | 50.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 75 | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 | 80.00 |


| HYDRAN | SN | L. | rescens |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| grand | Bloo | much e | han Pee |
| Gee. | ower | s are | hite and |
| average | 5 inch | diameter |  |
|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0.50 | \$4.20 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 60 | 5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

HYPERICUM. See St. John's-Wort.
ILEX. See Winterberry.

JETBEAD. (White Kerria.) Rhodotypos kerriodes. A shrub of medium height, with single, white flowers which are followed by shiny black fruit which lasts throughout the winter.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | 33.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 5.00 |  |

KERRIA, DOUBLE. Kerria japonica florapleno. A green-branched shrub with fine cut leaves and yellow globe-shaped flowers which are in bloom from June until October.
2 to 3 ft . Each, $\$ 0.75 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 7.00$
KERRIA, SILVER. K. japonica argenteo variegata. A low-growing variety with green bark, single yellow flowers and silvery, variegated foliage.
12 to 15 in. Each, $\$ 0.60$ Per 10, $\$ 4.80$

## KOLKWITZIA. See Beauty Bush.

## LIGUSTRUM. See Privet.

LILAC, CHINESE. Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis). This variety is a tall grower, having open heads of violet blue flowers in June.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. bushes | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft . trees | .75 | 6.00 |

LILAC, HUNGARIAN. S. josikæa. A sturdy tree of vigorous growth with dark shiny leaves. Bluish-purple flowers. Late.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1.50 | 12.50 |

LILAC, JAPANESE TREE. S. japonica. A treelike form with glossy, leathery leaves. The yel-lowish-white flowers come after all other Lilacs are through blooming.
2 to 3 ft .
$\$ 0.60$
3 to 4 ft .
.75

LILAC, COMMON PURPLE. S. vulgaris. The old-fashioned common purple lilac.


LILAC, HYBRIDS. These beautiful Lilacs are adapted to large or small lawns. They require very little care and attention and can be depended upon each year for a profusion of colorful, fragrant panicles of bloom. The varieties we offer are hybrid sorts, possessing all the charm of the old-fashioned Lilacs and present a range of colors from white to richest purple in both the single and double forms.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | .65 | 6.00 | 55.00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | .85 | 7.50 | 70.00 |

## SINGLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

| Amelia Dupret, | Light Blue |
| :--- | :--- |
| Charles X, | Reddish-Purple |
| Congo, | Dark Crimson |
| De Marabel | Single Violet |
| Dr. von Regel, | Lilac, Pinkish buds |
| Justi, | Bluish |
| Marie Legraye, | White |
| Mont Blanc, | White |
| Professor Sargent, | Deep Lilac |
| Rubra de Marly, | Purple |
| Reaumur, | Dark Red |
| Som. Le Ludwig, Spaeth | Dark Red |

## DOUBLE FLOWERED VARIETIES

Alphonse Lavallee,
Belle de Nancy,
Dr. Maillot, De Masters Doyen Keteleer, Marliensis pallida, Michel Buchner,
Mme. Casimir Perier, Mme. Lemoine,
Obelisk,
President Grevy, Large
Renoncule,
Ville de Troyes,

Light Blue Satin-Pink
Pinkish-Lilac
Violet
Light Pink Reddish-Purple
Clear Lilac-Purple
White
White
White
Blue
Light Lilac
Dark Purple

LILAC, LATE. S. villosa. A tall grower with very large leaves. The flowers are light purple in bud opening to rosy-white. A late bloomer.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | .60 | 5.40 | 45.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | .90 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 5 | to 6 ft. | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 80.00 |  |  |  |

LILAC; PERSIAN. S. persica. More slender in growth than the common variety. The flowers are very fragrant, pale purple and are borne in broad panicles.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | $\$ 0.65$ | $\$ 5.00$ | Per 100 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.50 | $\$ 40.00$ |
|  |  |  |  |

LONICERA. See Honeysuckle.

## MYRICA. See Bayberry.

PEARL BUSH. Exochorda grandiflora. One of the finest May-flowering shrubs. The pure white flowers are produced in loose clusters.

$$
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Each, } \$ 0.75
$$

## PHILADELPHUS. See Syringa.

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. This is a tall growing shrub with slender branches and dark green foliage. In June it produces white flowers about $11 / 2$ inches in diameter. The fruit is bright scarlet. 4 to 5 ft . Specimens, Each, $\$ 3.00$

PRIVET, AMUR. Ligustrum amurense. A very hardy variety with glossy green foliage. A good hedge-plant.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 1.65$ | $\$ 8.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | .30 | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .40 | 3.00 | 15.00 |

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA. L. ovalifolium. The well-known variety used for hedges and borders.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | $\$ 0.15$ | $\$ 0.90$ | Per 100 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | .20 | 1.25 | 85.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .25 | 1.50 | 10.00 |

PRIVET, IBOLIUM. L. ibolium. The most satisfactory of all the Privets for hedges. It has the large glossy foliage of the California variety and the spreading habit and hardiness of the Ibota. We believe that this variety will soon supplant the California which is not always dependable. Please note the illustration on the Hedge-Plant page of a field of Ibolium Privet in our nursery which was photographed this past season.

| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | .25 | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .35 | 2.00 | 12.00 |

PRIVET, IBOTA. L. ibota. Useful for mass plantings or hedges. The branches are somewhat spreading. It produces fragrant white flowers in June, which are followed by black

| berries. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 1.75$ | $\$ 12.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | .30 | 2.50 | 15.00 |

$\begin{array}{llll}2 & \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & .30 & 2.50 \\ & \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} & .40 & 3.00\end{array}$
PRIVET, REGEL. L. ibota regelianum. A low shrub with branches that are almost horizontal. It has dense foliage and its graceful habit of growth make it a fine variety for foundation and border planting as well as for hedges.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 18 in. | $\$ 0.35$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | .40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .45 |  |  |

PRUNUS. See Almond.
QUINCE, FLOWERING. Cydonia japonica. One of our best early shrubs. Bright scarlet flowers are borne in great profusion in early spring.

$$
\begin{array}{lrr} 
& \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . & \$ 0.60 & \$ 4.50 \\
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & .75 & 6.00
\end{array}
$$

RASPBERRY, FLOWERING. Rubus odoratus. A shade-growing variety with very large foliage and showy rose-purple blossoms.
2 to 3 ft . Each, $\$ 0.50$ Per $10, \$ 4.20$
RUGOSA ROSE, PINK. Rosa rugosa. An upright shrub densely covered with prickles. The single flowers are purplish-red and very fragrant. The foliage which is immune to insects is heavy and wrinkled. A good variety for planting near the sea.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 18 in. | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| $1 / 2$ to 2 ft. | .50 | 4.20 | 30.00 |
| to 3 ft. | .60 | 4.80 | 39.00 |

RUGOSA ROSE, WHITE. Rosa rugosa alba. A white form of the preceding.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Each $\$ 0.60$, Per $10 \$ 5.00$, Per $100 \$ 45.00$
SAMBUCUS. See Elder.
SIBERIAN PEA TREE. Caragana arborescens. A very hardy tall shrub with green bark, pretty foliage and small yellow pea-shaped flowers in June.

[^0]2 to 3 ft .

SNOWBERRY, COMMON. Symphoricarpos racemosus. A bushy shrub with ornamental leaves and graceful, drooping branches, which in the autumn are covered with white, waxy berries about the size of marbles. Grows well in partial shade.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 36.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | .75 | 6.00 | 45.00 |

SPICE BUSH. Benzoin æstivale. Bright yellow, fragrant flowers appear in early spring before the leaves. In the fall it is covered with scarlet berries and the leaves turn yellow. The bark is aromatic. Grows best in moist soil.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft.} & \$ 0.50 \\
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & .75 \\
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . & 1.00
\end{array}
$$

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER. Spiræa bumalda Anthony Waterer. A dwarf plant seldom exceeding 2 feet in height. It blooms continuously from June until October. The flowers are of a bright crimson and are produced in broad, flat heads.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | .45 | 3.60 | 30.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | .50 | 4.50 | 36.00 |

SPIREA, BRIDAL WREATH. S. prunifolia. A well-known and long popular shrub producing in May, masses of small, double white flowers along the stems.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 |

SPIREA, BUMALDA. S. bumalda. Of the same general character and habit of Anthony Waterer, except that the flowers are a lighter pink.
12 to 18 in. Each
$\$ 0.40$
.60

Per 10
$\$ 3.60$
4.50
Per 100 $\$ 30.00$
40.00

SPIREA, FORTUNE. S. fortunei (callosa alba). A white variety of the same type as Anthony Waterer.

| terer. | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .60 | 4.50 |

SPIREA, FROEBEL. S. froebeli. Similar to the well-known Anthony Waterer, but grows taller and is less compact. The flowers which are bright crimson last the entire summer.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.45$ | $\$ 3.60$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 2 | to 3 ft. | .50 | 4.50 |
| 36.00 |  |  |  |

SPIREA, GARLAND. S. arguta. A low growing variety of graceful habit with feathery foliage. White flowers are abundantly produced early in May.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 39.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 | 54.00 |

SPIREA, KOREAN. S. trichocarpa. One of the newer Spireas, similar in habit to Van Houtte but flowering a few weeks later. A very desirable variety.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 8.50$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.25 | 10.00 | 90.00 |



Spirea Van Houttei
SPIREA NINEBARK. Physocarpus opulifolius. A strong-growing shrub with bark which hangs in shreds along the stems. The flowers are white. A good variety for shady places.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.00 |

SPIREA, GOLD LEAF NINEBARK. Physocarpus opulifolius aureus. Similar to the above but having bright yellow foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | .75 | 6.00 |

SPIREA THUNBERG. S. Thunbergii. Medium growing shrub with feathery foliage. One of the earliest to bloom.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 0.45$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .50 | 4.50 | 40.00 |

SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE. Spiræa van houttei. The finest of all Spireas for either massing or specimens. Its branches are slender and droop gracefully under a load of white flowers, in clusters, the last of May.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| .60 | 4.50 | 36.00 |
| .75 | 6.00 | 45.00 |

## STEPHANANDRA, CUT-LEAF. Stephanandra

 flexuosa. A graceful shrub with a fountainlike habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers of creamy white are freely produced in June.2 to 3 ft . Each $\$ 0.60$ Per $10 \$ 4.50$ Per $100 \$ 42.00$
ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Hypericum densiflorum. A showy shrub of dense habit, producing bright yellow flowers from July to September. It prefers moist soil.

$$
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \quad \text { Each, } \$ 0.50
$$

## SUMAC, FERN-LEAF. Rhus typhina laciniata.

The leaves are as beautifully cut as the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant colorings in the fall, at which time it produces showy clusters of crimson fruit.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | .50 | 4.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .65 | 6.00 |

SUMAC, FRAGRANT. R. canadensis (aromatica). A spreading shrub with clusters of small yellow flowers which appear before the leaves. The thick, fragrant foliage turns dark crimson in autumn.

$$
\begin{array}{lrr}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . & \$ 0.50 & \text { Per } 10 \\
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & .60 & \$ 4.50 \\
2.00
\end{array}
$$

SUMAC, SHINING. R. copallina. Beautiful shining foliage which becomes very brilliant in the fall. A good variety for planting on banks or in dry places.
2 to 3 ft .
Each
3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 0.50$
. 60

SWEET SHRUB. Calycanthus floridus. This old-fashioned shrub produces in June double flowers of a chocolate color, which have a spicy fragrance.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .75 | 6.00 |

SYMPHORICARPOS. See Coralberry and Snowberry.

SYRINGA, BIG SCENTLESS. Philadelphus grandiflorus. A vigorous growing shrub with large white, showy flowers in June.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 4.50 | 36.00 |

SYRINGA, DOUBLE-FLOWERED, P.virginalis. A handsome erect shrub with very large semidouble, white flowers in June. The tips of the new shoots bear flowers continuously throughout the summer. It is no doubt the best of the large flowered varieties.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .75 | 6.00 | $\$ 50.00$ |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | .90 | 7.50 | 60.00 |

SYRINGA, GOLDEN-LEAF.
P. coronarius aureus. A dwarf variety with bright yellow foliage which holds its color throughout the summer. Makes a pleasing contrast when used with green foliaged shrubs.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to $18 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | .75 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

SYRINGA, LEMOINE. P. lemoine erecta. P. A choice variety with fragrant, pure white flowers produced in clusters in June.

$$
\text { Each Per } 10
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & \$ 0.50 & \$ 4.00 \\
75
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} & .75 & 6.00
\end{array}
$$

SYRINGA, SWEET. (Mock Orange) P. coronarius. A tall growing shrub which will grow well in partial shade. In June it is a solid mass of pure white, delightfully fragrant flowers. The foliage is a handsome dark green.
$\begin{array}{lrrr} & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} & \$ 0.50 & \$ 4.00 & \$ 30.00 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . & .60 & 4.50 & 36.00\end{array}$

VIBURNUM, ARROW WOOD. Viburnum dentatum. A tall native shrub, with slender branches, smooth twigs and clusters of very dark blue fruit. It is fond of moist soils but will succeed elsewhere.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.50$ |  |
| 2 to 3 ft | .50 | 4.00 | $\$ 36.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |

VIBURNUM, AMERICAN CRANBERRY BUSH
V. americanum. A handsome decorative and ornamental red-berried shrub of open growth.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .60 | 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 6.50 |

VIBURNUM, DWARF. V. opulus nana. A very dwarf shrub of compact habit which is very useful for a low hedge or formal border.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 in. | $\$ 0.30$ | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 8 to 10 in. | .35 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 10 to 12 in. | .40 | 3.50 |  |

VIBURNUM, EUROPEAN CRANBERRY BUSH
V. opulus. Handsome, broad foliage of a shining dark green which changes to rich coppery tints. The flowers are white and the fruit,which hangs in long pendant clusters, is brilliant scarlet. Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft . $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00 \quad \$ 30.00$
3 to 4 ft . $60 \quad 5.00 \quad 45.00$
$\begin{array}{llll}4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} & .75 & 6.00 & 55.00\end{array}$

VIBURNUM, JAPANESE. V. japonicum. The large leaves are a dark green. White flowers are followed by bluish-black fruit in autumn.

$$
\begin{array}{lrr}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} & \$ 0.60 & \$ 4.50 \\
2 & \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & .75
\end{array}
$$

VIBURNUM, MAY-FLOWERING. V. carlesii. Resembling its namesake, the Mayflower, in fragrance and blossom this shrub is a favorite wherever it is planted. The flowers appear with the leaves in early May. It is a rather lowgrowing shrub, of dwarf habit and is especially desirable in the garden or shrub border. We grow this variety in large quantities and offer strong, well developed plants. See page 32 .

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 8.50$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| 18 to 24 in. | 1.35 | 12.50 | 115.00 |
| 24 to 30 in. | 1.90 | 17.50 | 150.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 2.25 | 20.00 | 175.00 |

VIBURNUM, NANNYBERRY. V. lentago. A vigorous shrub with fragrant, creamy-white flowers. The foliage is a glossy green and the fruits are bluish-black.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | .60 | 5.40 | $\$ 45.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | .75 |  |  |

VIBURNUM, WAYFARING TREE. V. lantana. A large growing shrub with soft, heavy leaves. The large clusters of flowers in May are followed by red berries which turn black as they ripen.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 35.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |

## VIBURNUM, COMMON SNOWBALL. V. opu-

 lus sterilis. The old-fashioned snowball which blooms in late May.|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .60 | 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 |  |

VIBURNUM, DOUBLE JAPANESE SNOWBALL. V. tomentosum plicatum. The bush grows in a picturesque manner, with the branches at right angles to the main stem. The flowers are white, often 3 inches across. The foliage is crimped and a dark green.

$$
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Each, } \$ 0.75
$$

VIBURNUM, SINGLE JAPANESE SNOW-
BALL. V. tomentosum. The same general character of the double-flowered variety, except that the flowers are single.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .60 | 5.50 |

WEIGELIA, EVA RATHKE. W. Eva Rathke. A remarkably free bloomer. The flowers which are a rich, reddish purple are very showy.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | .50 | 4.50 | $\$ 36.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .75 | 6.00 | 45.00 |

WEIGELIA, PINK. W. rosea. A tall growing variety with fine rose-colored flowers, which completely cover the plant in June.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.20$ | $\$ 39.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 5.00 |  |

## WEIGELIA, SNOW. W. hybrida candida. A

 white variety with unusually large flowers.|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 |  |  |

WEIGELIA, VARIEGATED. W. rosea variegata. A dwarf sort with white margined leaves. The flowers are pink and white.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.80$ | $\$ 45.00$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .60 | 5.50 | 50.00 |

WITCH HAZEL, COMMON. Hamamelis virginiana. A native shrub with queer yellow flowers which appear in November after the leaves have fallen.

$$
\text { Each } \quad \text { Per } 10 \quad \text { Per } 100
$$

2 to 3 ft . $\$ 0.60$
3 to 4 ft . .75
$\$ 6.50$
$\$ 56.00$
WINTERBERRY. Ilex verticillata. A very ornamental shrub with light green foliage and upright branches. Its bright scarlet berries are very decorative and remain on the branches until mid-winter.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . $\quad \$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.50 \quad \$ 40.00$
2 to 3 ft . $75 \quad 7.00 \quad 60.00$

YELLOW-ROOT. zanthorhiza apiifolia. A slender, low-growing shrub much used for ground-cover. It produces clusters of small star-shaped, plum-colored flowers in April. The fall coloring is a gorgeous yellow.
10 to 12 in. Each $\$ 0.40$, Per $10 \$ 3.50$, Per $100 \$ 33.00$

## HEDGE PLANTS

A Living Fence, made from growing plants, attractive with their green leaves and formally trained or arched branches, is a part of the grounds and garden, and is surely more ornamental than an artificial fence.

A hedge is permanent. Once planted only occasional trimming or shearing is required.


Field of Sixty Thousand Ibolium Privet Growing in Our Nursery
IBOLIUM PRIVET. - A cross between Ibota and California Privet. It has the attractive dark green leaves of the California but is of a more branching habit, making a more compact hedge in less time.

## HEDGE PLANTS - CONTINUED

To establish a hedge, dig a good trench, fertilize well with rotted manure, thoroughly mixed with sods or good loam and set the plants evenly; tread the soil firmly around them. As a general rule it is best to set the plants low, so that the branches from the main stem seem to start from the ground. This will cause the plants to form a close, thick hedge. After planting, prune back hard, removing at least one-half to two-thirds of the wood. This pruning of course applies only to deciduous varieties.

The varieties offered below are described in the preceding pages under Deciduous Shrubs. Planting distances are denoted in parentheses.

| ARALIA, FIVE-LEAF |  | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | (18 in.) | \$5.40 | \$36.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | (18 in.) | 6.60 | 45.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | (18 in.) | 7.80 | 60.00 |
| BARBERRY, BOX |  |  |  |
| 9 to 12 in . | ( 6 in .) | 3.00 | 27.00 |
| BARBERRY, JAPANESE |  |  |  |
| 15 to 18 in. | (12 in.) | 1.80 | 12.00 |
| 18 to 24 in . | (12 in.) | 2.40 | 18.00 |
| 24 to 30 in . | (12 in.) | 3.60 | 26.00 |

PRIVET, AMUR

|  |  | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | ( 8 in.) | \$2.00 | \$8.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | (10 in.) | 2.40 | 10.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | (12 in.) | 3.60 | 15.00 |
| PRIVET, GALIFORNIA |  |  |  |
| 12 to 18 in. | ( 6 in.) | . 60 | 3.00 |
| 18 to 24 in . | ( 6 in .) | . 90 | 5.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | ( 8 in.) | 1.50 | 8.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | (12 in.) | 1.80 | 10.00 |


| BARBERRY, RED-LEAF JAPANESE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | (12 in.) | 3.30 | 25.00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | (12 in.) | 4.20 | 30.00 |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | $(12 \mathrm{in)}$. | 5.40 | 40.00 |

EUONYMUS, DWARF-WINGED

| 15 to 18 in. | $(18 \mathrm{in})$. | 7.80 | 60.00 |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | $(18 \mathrm{in})$. | 10.80 | 80.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | $(18 \mathrm{in})$. | 16.80 | 120.00 |
| SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE |  |  |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $(12 \mathrm{in})$. | 4.80 | 30.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | $(18 \mathrm{in})$. | 5.40 | 36.00 |
| VIBURNUM, DWARF |  |  |  |
| 6 to 8 in. | $(5 \mathrm{in})$. | 3.00 | 22.50 |
| 8 to 10 in. | ( 5 in.$)$ | 3.60 | 25.00 |

## PRIVET, IBOLIUM

| 12 to 18 in . | ( 6 in.) | . 60 | 4.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in . | ( 8 in.) | 1.20 | 6.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | (10 in.) | 1.80 | 10.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | (12 in.) | 2.40 | 12.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | (15 in.) | 3.00 | 20.00 |
| IVET, IBOTA |  |  |  |
| 18 to 24 in. | ( 8 in.) | 2.10 | 12.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | (10 in.) | 3.00 | 15.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | (12 in.) | 3.60 | 20.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | (15 in.) | 4.20 | 25.00 |
| IVET, REGEL |  |  |  |
| 12 to 18 in . | (15 in.) | 3.60 | 25.00 |
| 18 to 24 in . | (15 in.) | 4.20 | 30.00 |

## CLIMBING VINES

Climbing Plants have a special value. Planted along porches of the home they afford shade and privacy. They may be used to splendid advantage as ground covers and to hide ugly and barren spots, where nothing else will grow. Many of them are shade enduring.

ACTINIDIA, BOWER. Actinidia arguta. A vigorous Japanese climber with thick shiny leaves. White flowers with purplish centers and large edible fruit.
Field-grown plants, 2 yr. Each $\$ 0.75$, Per $10 \$ 6.00$
AKEBIA, FIVE-LEAF. Akebia quinata. A graceful thick-growing vine with leaflets of dark green arranged five on a stalk. It bears numerous bunches of violet-brown flowers with a pleasant cinnamon odor.
Field-grown plants, 2 yr., Each $\$ 0.75$

## AMPELOPSIS

ENGLEMANN IVY. Ampelopsis quinquefolia englemanii. Similar in appearance to Virginia Creeper, except that the foliage is smaller and more dense. The autumn coloring is very brilliant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
Field-grown plants, 2 yr., $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.50 \quad \$ 30.00$

## CLIMBING VINES - Continued

JAPAN CREEPER (Boston Ivy). Ampelopsis tricuspidata veitchii. A rapid grower which clings to brick or stone walls without artificial fastening. The foliage is a handsome dark green in summer, changing to crimson and yellow in the autumn.
Field-grown plants

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Two year | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 55.00$ |
| Three year | 1.00 | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| -grown plants |  |  |  |
| Two year | .75 | 7.00 | 60.00 |

VIRGINIA CREEPER (Woodbine). Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Very large five-parted leaves which turn a beautiful scarlet in the fall.

$$
\text { Each Per } 10 \text { Per } 100
$$

Field-grown plants 2 yr. $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.50 \quad \$ 30.00$
Field grown plants 3 yr. . $50 \quad 4.50 \quad 35.00$

## ARISTOLOCHIA. See Dutchman's Pipe.

BITTERSWEET, AMERICAN (Wax-Work). Celastrus scandens. This vine produces the colorful clusters of orange and crimson berries so popular and attractive for home decoration. We recommend planting two vines for pollination.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Field-grown plants $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 30.00$ |  |

## CLEMATIS

CLEMATIS, SWEET AUTUMN. Clematis paniculata. The most beautiful and useful of the hardy vines. It is rapid growing and has handsome, clear, glossy foliage. The flowers are white, star-shaped and fragrant. They bloom in September when few other vines are in flower.
Field-grown plants: Each Per 10 Per 100 Two year, medium $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00 \quad \$ 30.00$
Field-grown plants: Two year, extra
Field-grown plants: Three year
.60
4.50
40.00

Pot-grown
$.75 \quad 6.00$
$75 \quad 7.00$
CLEMATIS, HYBRID LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES. These beautiful and attractive vines cannot be excelled where brilliant color effects are desired. They prefer a moist soil, a rather sunny position, and should be planted with the crown 3 inches below the surface of the soil.

Each Per 10
Field-grown plants, two year $\quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
HENRYII. Large, creamy white.
JACKMANI. The popular purple variety.
MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. Bright red.
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Aristolochia sipho. A very rapid-growing vine with light green leaves which are very large and retain their color from early Spring to late Fall. Obtains its name from its peculiar brownish flowers which resemble a miniature pipe.
Field-grown:

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 70.00$ |
| 1.25 | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 2.00 | 18.00 | 150.00 |

## EUONYMUS

The Euonymus are particularly desirable on account of their dense evergreen foliage and extreme hardiness. They cling well to stonework and are a good substitute for English Ivy.
WINTER CREEPER. Euonymus radicans. Dull green leaves with whitish veins. Self clinging and a rapid grower. Very hardy.
Field-grown plants: Each Per 10 Per 100 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Two year } & \$ 0.50 & \$ 4.50 & \$ 36.00\end{array}$ Three year $\quad .60 \quad 4.80$
BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. E. radicans vegetus. An evergreen vine with thick, round dark green leaves. It produces an abundance of showy red fruits with yellow pods. One of the best and most useful of this family.
Field-grown: Each Per 10 Per 100 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Three year } & \$ 0.75 & \$ 6.00 & \$ 50.00\end{array}$ Four year $\quad 1.00 \quad 9.00$
SILVER-EDGE WINTERCREEPER. E. radicans argenteo-marginatus. A variegated form of Radicans. The foliage is green edged with white.
Field-grown: Each Per 10 Per 100 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Two year } & \$ 0.50 & \$ 4.50 & \$ 36.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lcc}\text { Three year } & .60 & 4.80 \\ & \\ \text { NEYSUCKLE } & \text { HALL'S JAPANESE } & \text { Loni- }\end{array}$ cera japonica halleana. A strong grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are an intermingling of white and yellow, and are extremely fragrant.
Field-grown plants: Each Per 10 Per 100 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Two year } & \$ 0.50 & \$ 4.00 & \$ 30.00\end{array}$ Three year $\quad .60 \quad 4.50$
Pot-grown plants: $75 \quad 7.00$
HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET. Lonicera sempervirens. A half-climbing vine or shrub with dark green foliage. Orange-yellow or scarlet flowers.
Field-grown plants:
Two year
Each, $\$ 0.60$
Per 10, $\$ 5.00$
MATRIMONY VINE, CHINESE. Lycium chinense. A vigorous woody vine of great value for trellises or embankments. The flowers are small and purple. Scarlet or orange-red fruit make it an attractive vine.
Field-grown: three year, Each, $\$ 0.60$
SILVER LACE VINE. Polygonum auburti. A rapid growing vine producing foamy sprays of creamy white flowers during summer and fall months.

$$
\text { Each, } \$ 0.75 \quad \text { Per 10, } \$ 6.50
$$

TRUMPET VINE. Bignonia radicans. Trumpet shaped flowers in August.

Each, $\$ 0.50 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 4.50$
WISTERIA, PURPLE CHINESE. Wisteria sinensis. Pea-shaped, purple flowers, in dense, pendent clusters are produced very freely in early summer. Wisterias grown from seed are often late in coming into flower. The plants we offer are from layers taken from flowering plants.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 year layers | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| 3 year layers | 1.00 | 8.50 | 75.00 |
| 4 year layers, heavy | 1.50 |  |  |

4 year layers, heavy 1.50
WISTERIA, WHITE CHINESE. Wisteria sinensis alba. A white-flowered form.
3 year $\quad$ Each, $\$ 0.75 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 6.50$

## ROSES AND THEIR CULTURE

The loveliest of all flowers is the Rose and the sweetest of all perfumes is its fragrance.
Our list consists of varieties chosen for hardiness, and vigor of growth. The Hybrid Perpetuals produce their most abundant bloom in June. The Hybrid Teas bloom continuously throughout the summer and fall until nipped by the frost. Polyantha Roses are dwarf, bushy shrubs blooming throughout the season.

In selecting a suitable location for the Rose-garden, preference should be given to a sunny, well-protected situation, where water does not stand after rains, and which is exposed to full sunshine part of the day. Roses do well in almost any ground if it is well fertilized, drained, and cultivated. Prepare the bed by digging out the soil $11 / 2$ feet deep and adding an abundance of well-rotted manure and bone-meal to the soil before refilling. Budded plants should be placed so that the joint is 4 inches below the surface.


Plant Hybrid Tea Roses 15 to 18 inches apart each way. Hybrid Perpetuals 2 feet each way, and Climbers, if planted in a line, should be set 6 feet apart.

Pruning at planting time should consist of cutting the branches back to four or six buds on each stem. Later pruning consists of annually cutting back, after the danger of winter freezing is over, one-half of the previous season's growth. The average person hates to prune severely, but it is the best tonic for Roses.

After planting, a good idea is to place a few shovels full of soil or some burlap, over the plant tops to shade them for a week or longer while the roots are getting started. This keeps the tops from shriveling while the main roots are throwing out their rootlets. Remove the soil or burlap some cloudy day and the Roses will grow on nicely.

For especially fine bloom give the plants frequent stimulants made by mixing either natural or commercial manure in water. Strong plants can assimilate more of this material than weak ones, and should be fed more liberally. For ordinary purposes, a trowelful of bone-meal and another of sheep-manure worked about each plant twice each season will give satisfactory results. The labor of cultivation and watering can be lessened by covering the Rose-bed about June 1st, with a 2 inch mulch of peat-moss.

If a Rose bush dies after planting it is usually due to lack of trimming and lack of water. If the roots are kept wet for two weeks after planting they are sure to grow. Nearly all losses are due to lack of enough moisture, as the roots are as hardy as any tree.

## We offer both DORMANT FIELD-GROWN and POT-GROWN ROSES.

We strongly recommend the Pot-Grown plants and believe them to be the most satisfactory for general planting.

Our POT-GROWN ROSES should not be confused with plants that have been developed into full-growth under glass and which are consequently too soft and tender to plant out doors. Our Roses, which are strong, 2 -year field-grown stock are potted during March and moved early in April to beds in the open air, where they receive no further protection. In this manner they are allowed to develop in a natural way, and when ready for delivery they are well established and have started growth. We ship POT-GROWN ROSES in paper pots.


Talisman

## HYBRID TEA ROSES

Few plants give greater satisfaction and more joy to the garden lover than the modern Ever-blooming Hybrid Tea Roses with their wondrous colors. They blossom from early June until frost.

Briarcliff. Silvery rose pink; double.
Columbia. Bright pink, sweetly scented flowers of exquisite shape and strong, stiff petals, deepening in color as they expand. Free flowering.
Dame Edith Helen. New. The most striking pink rose of recent years. Enormous, very double, pure pink blooms, continually produced. Strong growth.
$\$ 1.00$
Dorothy Page Roberts. Apricot pink; large petals.
Duchess of Wellington. A delightfully fragrant rose. Intense saffron-yellow.
Etoile de France. Deep crimson with cerise-red center.
Golden Ophelia. A yellow form of Ophelia.
Gruss an Teplitz. Rich scarlet shading to crimson. Vigorous; free bloomer.
Hoosier Beauty. Velvety crimson.

John Russell. Large; rich crimson scarlet. $\$ 1.00$
Farbenkonigin. Outside of petals carmine, inside flesh pink.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Cream, slightly shaded lemon. Very fragrant.
Killarney. Flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink. A lovely variety.

Killarney Brilliant. Brilliant pink, almost crimson. Very fragrant.
Killarney White.
Konigin Carola. Color a beautiful satiny rose; reverse of petals silvery rose.
Lady Alice Stanley. Beautiful coral-rose. A magnificent variety, nearly reaching perfection.
Lady Ashtown. Pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals. Fine buds.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot yellow; violet foliage; vigorous.
Lady Ursula. Flesh pink; large; tea scented; very free bloomer.
Laurent Carle. Brilliant velvety-carmine. A robust and free blooming rose.
Los Angeles. Coral pink.
Mme. Butterfly. Similar to Ophelia but larger flower; color bright pink, gold and apricot which are blended.
Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral or brick-red. Greatly admired.
Mme. Caroline Testout. Beautiful silvery-rose. Excellent in every way.
Mrs. A. R. Baraclough. Long buds, light glowing pink, tinted salmon.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. Color Indian yellow, shading to lemon-cream at the edges of the petals.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh, shading to rose. Grand.
President Hoover. Maroon, orange and gold. A novelty of contrasting colors. Pointed buds of rigid stems. Each, $\$ 1.25$
Reine Marguerite d'Italie. Deep crimson, almost maroon. A great bloomer, especially in the fall. Very fragrant.
Radiance. Soft carmine-pink. Double; sweet-scented; free.
Red Radiance. A crimson sport of radiance.
Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Golden yellow, stained with copper and reddish buff on the outside.
$\$ 1.00$
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The best and one of the few really yellow, with a pointed bud and glossy foliage.
Sunburst. Rich yellow, shaded copper and orange.
Talisman. Most vividly colored rose, apricot shading to yellow at base, strong grower, free bloomer.
$\$ 1.00$ each

Prices of Roses on this page (unless otherwise noted).
Dormant, 2 year, Each, $\$ 0.75$ Per Doz., $\$ 7.50$ Per 100, $\$ 60.00$
Pot-grown, Each, $\$ 1.00$ Per Doz., $\$ 10.00$ Per 100, $\$ 80.00$


Dame Edith Helen

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Hybrid Perpetual Roses are very hardy and extremely vigorous. They do not as their name implies flower perpetually, but produce in June a lavish display of flowers. The blooms are larger and fuller than any of the more modern varieties. A few kinds bloom in the fall.

Alfred Colomb. Extra large, very double; color, rich crimson; fragrant.
American Beauty. Very double, of a deep crimson color.
Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant carmine; delightfully fragrant. One of the best.
Baron de Bonstettin. Blackish crimson with maroon shadings.
Captain Hayward. Bright crimson-carmine; of splendid form.
Clio. Flesh color, shading to rose in center. Large, fine, vigorous.
Fisher Holmes. Finely shaped flowers of dark velvety crimson.
Frau Karl Druschki. Pure paper white; large and free flowering.
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson color; large and fragrant.

George Arends. The Pink Druschki. Soft pink; and free blooming. Distinct.
Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Beautiful satiny pink. A vigorous and healthy grower.
Magna Charta. A bright, clear pink, finished with crimson.
Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry red, mingled with carmine.
Mrs. John Laing. A constant blooming hardy rose. Color brilliant shell pink.
Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford. Deep rose pink; fine form, constant bloomer.
Paul Neyron. A deep rose color; produces largest flowers of any known rose.
Soleil d'Or. Golden yellow, shaded nasturtium red. Free blooming; hardy.
Ulrich Brunner. Blossoms are a bright cherry red, and very fragrant.

## MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES

## RUGOSA ROSES

Conrad F. Meyer. Very large, double, showy, clear silvery rose flowers, strongly fragrant, on long, strong stems.

$$
\text { Each, } \$ 0.75 \quad \text { Per doz., } \$ 7.50
$$

F. J. Grootendorst. A cross of Rosa Rugosa and Baby Rambler. A strong, shrubby grower like the Rugosa, which it resembles in foliage as well. The flowers are produced in large clusters like the Crimson Baby Rambler. Two year plants,

Each, $\$ 0.60$
Per doz., $\$ 6.00$

Pink Grootendorst. Very popular variety of the above but with pink blooms.

Each, $\$ 0.65$
Per doz., $\$ 7.00$

BABY RAMBLER ROSES
POLYANTHA or BABY ROSES
Baby Crimson Rambler. Rosy crimson.
Baby Dorothy. Pink.
Baby Rambler. Pink.
Baby Ideal. Most vivid scarlet.
Katherine Zeimet. White.

$$
\text { Each, } \$ 0.60 \quad \text { Per doz., } \$ 7.00
$$

Rosa Hugonis. Golden Rose of China. Delicate, single yellow flowers in long, arching sprays in May along with the lilacs. It develops into a bush 6 feet high and 6 feet wide. A rare Rose named for Father Hugo, who discovered it in China. Plant it wherever a delicate showy, flowering shrub is needed.
$\$ 0.75$ each; $\$ \$ .00$ per dozen

## NEW HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty


\author{

## BONFIRE

 <br> One of the freest flowering of Dorothy Perkins type but with great trusses of cherry crimson flowers; an early bloomer. Each, $\$ 0.75$ <br> \section*{CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER}}

This striking novelty originated in the same nursery in which Paul's Scarlet Climber was raised. It is a cross between Paul's Scarlet and American Pillar, of strong growth, perfectly hardy, producing its large flowers, similar in size and form to Paul's Scarlet, profusely in strong trusses of from 8 to 12 flowers each, but in color a rich lively pink. Each $\$ 0.75$

## MME. GREGOIRE STÆCHELIN

The long-pointed buds are crimson at first as the sepals divide, then the firm outer petals show splashes of carmine as the flower opens, with an iridescent pearl-pink inside and it is richly perfumed.

It grows 12 feet or more and has large, disease-resistant foliage. The main stem of the plant shoots upright and the long bloom-spurs stand out 18 inches at right angles, with exquisite, full, fragrant blooms. These blooms come early in June and last over a long period.

Strong two-year-old plants, $\$ 1.00$ each.

## NEW DAWN. EVERBLOOMING DR. VAN FLEET <br> Recently introduced under Plant Patent No. 1 $\$ 2.00$ each

## PRIMROSE, THE NEW YELLOW RAMBLER

In color light primrose-yellow which is maintained until the petals drop. Its flowers are borne in trusses of from 2 to 5 , on long stems, about $21 / 2$ inches in diameter. The plant is of vigorous climbing habit, free flowering, mid-season and the flowers last in good condition for a long time, with healthy dark foliage.

Strong two-year-old plants, $\$ 0.75$ each.

Beauty and pleasantness may be added to your house and your garden with the use of climbing roses. They can be put to many uses, not only as delightful ornaments, but also as a means to transform unattractive walls and corners.

There are many colors, and the flowers vary from small clusters to large blooms that are fine for cutting.

## CLIMBING ROSES (General List)

American Pillar. Chaste pink; single blossoms.
Aviateur Bleriot. Rich, deep saffron-yellow. Fragrant.
Christine Wright. Bright wild-rose pink. Flowers $31 / 2$ to 4 inches in diameter.
Climbing American Beauty. Rose pink; fragrant; good foliage.
Crimson Rambler. Large clusters of crimson flowers.
Dr. Van Fleet. Flesh pink. Flowers are full, double and fragrant. Choice.
Dorothy Perkins. Soft shell-pink.
Emily Gray. Long tapering golden yellow buds.
Excelsa. Intense crimson-maroon. Healthy foliage. Very fine.

Hiawatha. A brilliant single, ruby carmine, with a clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens.
Mary Wallace. Well formed, semi-double flowers of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals, flowers large, generally exceeding 4 inches in diameter, very free flowering.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet, semi-double flowers of medium size, which do not burn or fade in the sun. Produced in large clusters in great profusion. Extremely hardy. One of the most promising climbing roses of recent years.
Silver Moon. Clear, silvery-white. Foliage is mil-dew-proof. Fragrant.
Tausendschon. Soft pink turning to flesh. The blossoms are produced in large trusses.
White Dorothy Perkins. Same as Dorothy Perkins, except color is white.

Two-year dormant plants, 60 cents each; $\$ 6.00$ per doz.; $\$ 45.00$ per hundred.
Potted Plants. Each, $\$ 0.80$; per doz., $\$ 7.50$; per $100, \$ 65.00$.


## HARDY PERENNIALS

Hardy Perennials will survive our severest winters, dying down to the root each fall and producing new growth and flowers the following season. By using them freely, it is possible to have a beautiful display in the garden from the end of April until the middle of November and to have flowers for cutting throughout the entire season.

The price of all plants on this and succeeding pages in this section of the catalogue $\$ 0.25$ each, $\$ 2.50$ per dozen, $\$ 18.00$ per 100; except as otherwise noted.

## 6 PERENNIALS OF ONE KIND ARE ENTITLED TO THE DOZEN, AND 25 TO THE HUNDRED RATE

ACHILLEA - Yarrow
The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers all summer. Prized for cutting.
ACONITUM - Monkshood
Autumnale. Blue. September. 3 feet.
Fischeri - Azure Monkshood. September to October. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet.
Napellus. Blue. July. 4 feet. All Aconitums, $\$ 0.35$ each.

## AJUGA - Bugle.

Reptans Rubra. Deep purplish blue flowers. Grows 3 to 4 inches high.

## ALYSSUM - Rock Madwort

Saxatile compactum. Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders.

ANEMONE - Windflower
Alba. White. August and September. 2 feet.
Hupehensis. Pink. September and October. 2 feet.
Max Vogel. Double rose-pink.
Queen Charlotte. Double Pink. September and October. 2 feet
Richard Arends. Single shell-pink. 4 feet.
Prince Heinrich. Deep Pink. September and October. 2 feet.
Whirlwind. Double White. September and October. 2 feet.
ANCHUSA - Bugloss
Italica. Rich Blue. July. 4 feet.
Myosotidiflora. A distinct, dwarf variety with clusters of charming blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots. An effective rock plant for shady places. 1 foot. May.

## AQUILEGIA - Columbine

Showy perennials, with delicate colored flowers; excellent plants for the rockery. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.
Alba. White. May. 2 feet.
California Hybrids. All colors. May. 2 feet.
Coerulea. Blue. May. $21 / 2$ feet.
Nivea Grandiflora. White. May. 3 feet.

## ARABIS - Rock Cress

Alpina. White. Early spring. 6 inches.
ARMERIA - Thrift
Maritima (Thrift or Cushion Pink). 3 to 6 inches. May and June. Valuable for edging; flowers fine purple; foliage grass-like, evergreen.
Alba. 3 to 6 inches. May and June. Tufts of deep green foliage; white flowers.
ARTEMESIA - Wormwood
Lactiflora. A tall growing plant of fine foliage and heads of small white flowers in August and September, which fill the garden with fragrance.
ASCLEPIAS - Butterfly Weed
Tuberosa. Very attractive native plants, flowering during July and August, and growing about $21 / 2$ feet high. Umbels of bright orange colored flowers.
ASTER (Named Varieties) - Michaelmas Daisy
Barr's Pink. A novae angliáe type. 4 feet.
Beauty of Colwell. Double lavender.
Blue Gem. Double, dark blue. 4 to 5 feet. September and October.
Climax. Light blueish lavender.
Elta. New, double flowers of pale lilac, very handsome shade.
Joan Vaughan. Large, semi-double flowers of deepest blue. Many varieties in white, blue, pink, and lavender. September and October.
Lady Lloyd. A very fine, clear rose-pink.
Maggie Perry. Large flowers of soft mauve. Excellent.
Mauve Queen. Very large, semi-double flowers of clear mauve. 4 feet.
Mrs. Raynor. Deepest red of all asters.
Nancy Ballard. Deep purplish mauve flowers, semi-double in form; flower heads are branched, completely covered with masses of bloom.
Peggy Ballard. Large, pyramidal sprays of double rosy mauve flowers. 3 feet.
Peter White. Large flowers.
Queen Mary. Enormous, rich blue. $31 / 2$ feet.
Robinson V. C. A pretty bluish mauve, double flowers borne in long sprays.
St. Edgwin. Bright pink.
Tartaricus. Bluish violet.
ASTILBE
Japonica. White flowers on long stems.
$\$ 0.50$
BOLTONIA
Asteroides. Pure white, aster-like flowers, in great profusion. 4 to 5 feet. August, September.
Latisquama. Similar to the preceding, with pinkish lavender flowers. 4 to 5 feet. August, September.

## CAMPANULA - Bellflower

 These combine a large range of habit and color. Alliariæfolia. White; bell-shaped. 2 feet. July. Carpatica. Harebell. Flowers large, erect, light blue. 5 to 7 inches. July, August.Alba. A white form of the above.
Persicifolia. Peach-leaved Bellflower. Large, cupshaped, blue flowers. 2 feet. June, July.
Alba grandiflora. A white variety of the above.
Rotundifolia. Blue Bells of Scotland. Blue, bellshaped flowers; fine rock plant. 1 foot. June to August.


Canterbury Bell
CAMPANULA MEDIUM - Canterbury Bells An old favorite. Blue, Rose or White. 2 feet. June.
Calycanthema. Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell. In blue, lilac, rose, and white.
CENTAUREA - Mountain-bluet
Montana. July to September.
CEPHALARIA - Roundheads
Alpina. When fully established attains a height of 6 feet, bearing in June and July delicate sulphuryellow flowers, not unlike the flowers of Scabiosa.

## CERASTIUM - Snow-in-Summer

Tomentosum. A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes.

## CHELONE - Turtlehead

Lyonii. A pretty perennial growing 2 feet tall and bearing snapdragon-like flowers.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Hardy Garden Varieties C. coreanum. Korean Chrysanthemum. 2 to 3 feet. September and October. A superb garden plant, coming into bloom before the first frosts. Flowers are single, 2 to 3 inches across, white at first, acquiring a rose-pink tinge with age.

Plants on this page $\$ 0.25$ each, $\$ 2.50$ per dozen, $\$ 18.00$ per 100 , except as noted. Six plants of a variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

Alice Howell. Orange yellow. Early.
Barbara Cummings. Double yellow. Early.
Brown Bessie. Pompom. Reddish bronze.
Carrie. Light yellow.
Early Snow. White.
Firelight. Red.
Gypsy Girl. Red. Early.
L'Argentuillais. Deep chestnut. Early.
Marie Antoinette. Rose pink. Large.
Model. Light yellow pompom.
Mrs. Byron Waite. Pink. Large. Early.
Mrs. Harrison. Light pink.
Niza. Deep pink pompom. Earliest of pinks. Dwarf.
Normandie. White, tinted blush-pink, the earliest of all.
Oconto. Japanese. White. Large. October 15.
October Girl. Pink.
Old Homestead. Pink. Large.
Ruth Hatton. Rosy pink.
Skibo. Golden yellow. Pompom. October 20.
Snow Clad. Pure white.
Tints of Gold. Yellowish bronze.
Yellow Button.
COREOPSIS Lanceolata. Golden yellow. Flowers from June to frost time.
DELPHINIUMS - Larkspur. Beautiful hardy plants, grown in borders for their stately habit and the handsome spikes of flowers, gorgeous in coloring. Excellent for cutting, and a mass planting. See page 48 .
Belladonna. Light sky blue.
Bellamosa. A dark blue of the type of Belladonna.
Choice Mixed English Hybrids. From seed of famous named sorts.
Chinense. A very pretty variety, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian blue flowers in open panicles.
Chinense album. A pure white form of the above.
DIANTHUS. Hardy Pinks. Interesting and useful, blooming in early spring. Most of them grow 10 to 12 inches high. May, June.
Barbatus. Sweet William. In separate colors; Red, White and Rose.
Plumarius semperflorens. Flowers fragrant, varying from pink to white, with fringed petals.
Deltoides (Maiden Pink) A beautiful little plant with narrow leaves and bearing a profusion of small, crimson flowers during June and July. Easily grown on rockery.
DICTAMNUS (Gas Plant). One of the most satisfactory hardy plants, both on account of splendid flowers and its rich, durable foliage.
Fraxinella rubra. $\$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 5.00$ dozen.
Fraxinella alba. $\quad \$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 5.00$ dozen.
DIELYTRA, or DICENTRA. A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes.
Eximia. Handsome, reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. Plant about one foot high. May to August.
Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart, or Seal Flower). An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive. $\$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 5.00$ dozen.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). The flower-heads are over 3 feet long, crowded with big, bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white and shell-pinklto deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or chocolate.

## DORONICUM - Leopardbane

Caucasicum. Large bright yellow flowers. Early spring flowering. Effective as a single plant, or in a hardy border. Splendid for cutting.

## ECHINOPS - Globe Thistle

Ritro. Interesting and showy thistle-like plants with globular heads of deep metallic blue flowers, which can be dried and remain attractive for a long time. 2 to 3 feet.

## FUNKIA

Lancifolia. Laceleaf Plantain Lily.
Media Picta. Variegated leaf, used extensively asáa border plant.
Subcordata. Old-fashioned Day Lily. \$0.35 each; $\$ 4.00$ dozen.
GAILLARDIA - Blanket Flower
Grandiflora. June to frost. Center dark red-brown, petals crimson-orange and vermilion.
GEUM - Avens
Mrs. Bradshaw. Double flowers of bright red. Blooms all summer.
GYPSOPHILA - Bristol Fairy A double Gypsophila of greater vigor, producing larger panicles of flowers $\$ 0.50$ each.
GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA - Baby's Breath Its flowers are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets.
Repans. A creeping variety with tiny white flowers in graceful panicles. A good rockery plant.
HELIANTHUS - Double Hardy Sunflower
Maximiliani. The latest of all. Goldent yellow flowers in graceful sprays in October. Fine for cutting. 6 feet.
Multiflorus. Large, double Dahlia-like goldenyellow flowers in great profusion July and August; 4 feet.


Coreopsis Lanceolata

Plants on this page $\$ 0.25$ each, $\$ 2.50$ per dozen, $\$ 18.00$ per 100 , except as noted. Six plants of a variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.


## Border of German Iris

## HELIOPSIS - False Sunflower

Pitcheriana. A desirable variety. The flowers are deep golden-yellow, about two inches in diameter, of very thick texture. A useful cut flower.
Scabra Excelsa. Rich, almost double, chromeyellow flowers, turning to a bright yellow as they mature. The plant is of robust growth, about 3 feet high, and from mid-July to the end of August makes an effective display.

## HELENIUM - Sneezeweed

Autumnale superbum. Broad heads of deep golden-yellow flowers in late summer. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.
Autumnale rubrum. A splendid new variety; deep ox-blood red, changing to terra-cotta. 5 to 6 feet. September.
Riverton Gem. New. Old gold, suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower red. August to October.

## HEMEROCALLIS - Day Lily

 Lemon Lilies, or Hemerocallis, have long been favorites.Flava (Lemon Lily). Sweet-scented, clear full yellow. $21 / 2$ feet. Flowers in June.
Thunbergi (Japanese Day Lily). Much like Flava but flowers in July, a month later.
Fulva (Tawny Day Lily). July. Copper orange, shaded crimson.

## HEUCHERA - Allum Root

Dwarf, compact, bushy plants of easy culture, growing $11 / 2$ to 2 feet high.

## HIBISCUS - Rose Mallow

Colors assorted. Pink, red and white.

## HOLLYHOCKS - Althea Rosea

Old garden favorites. One of the most stately, picturesque and beautiful plants.

Double. Separate colors, red, maroon, white, yellow, pink, Newport pink, white with purple base, bright rose.
Single. Red, white, pink mixed.
IBERIS - Candytuft
Gibraltirica Hybrida. White, shading to lilac.
Sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. A profuse, white-blooming, hardy perennial, coming in flower early in the spring; much used for cemeteries, rockeries, etc.; 1 foot.

## IRIS, GERMAN - Germanica

It is probable that the greatest range of color is found in this section - from pure white through all shades of mauve to blue and dark purple; the flowers are regular orchids in beauty and structure.
Alcazar. Bluish violet; falls deep purple.
Ambassadeur. Lavender; falls deep red violet.
Caprice. Chinese violet.
Cluny. Wisteria violet; falls soft bluish violet.
Fairy. White suffused blue.
Florentine alba. Large fragrant white flowers.
Gertrude. Dark blue.
Isoline. Lilac pink; falls purplish old rose.
James Boyd. Blue and violet.
Japanesque. Lavender and white.
Khedive. Soft lavender, orange beard.
Kochi. Dark purple.
Lieut. A. Williamson. Soft lavender violet; falls royal purple.
Lohengrin. Soft cattleya-rose; large.
Lorelei. Falls marine-blue veined with white and bordered with yellow.
Madam Chereau. White feathered edges of sky blue; free flowering.
Mandraliscea. Deep violet mauve.
Miranda. Deep blue purple.
Monsignor. Deep purplish blue.
Mother of Pearl. Pale bluish lavender.
Niblungen. Fawn yellow, falls blue.


Delphinium. See page 47

Opera. Rich violet red; bicolor.
Pocohontas. White, penciled lavender, nearly double.
Powhatan. Violet purple.
Prospero. Large; violet; falls reddish purple.
Princess Beatrice. Light lavender; falls deeper and tinted violet.
Queen Caterina. Resembles Mother of Pearl.
Rose Unique. Early pink.
Rhine Nix. White and blue.
San Souci. Golden yellow.
Seminole. Violet rose and crimson.
Sea Gull. Blue and white.
Sherkinah. Pale yellow.
Sherwin Wright. Golden yellow.
Troost. Best of the pinks.
White Queen. Purest of all white iris.
IRIS, JAPANESE - Iris Kaempferi
All the colors of the rainbow seem to have been gathered together in them in the most fascinating combinations. The great size of the flowers is noteworthy, it being not at all unusual to have blooms 6 to 8 inches across.
$\$ 0.35$ each; $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
Astarte. Dark violet.
Gold Bound. Pure white; yellow markings.
Hercule. Clear lilac blue.
Helen-Van-Seibolt. Reddish, veined white.
Iphigenie. Coloring deep Chinese lilac.
Mahogany. Large; mahogany red; late.
Neptune. Single; mahogany red.
Norma. Deep purple.
Orion. Soft lilac; blotched white.
Oniga-Shima. Violet-purple; golden center.
Purple and Gold. Violet purple.
Uchiu. Blue with golden center, and white.
Vase-Banri. White, veined blue.
Yedo-Jaman. Royal blue.
All varieties double, except as noted
LAVANDULA - Lavender
Vera. This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August.

## LIATRIS - Blazing Star, or Gay Feather

Pycnostachya. Showy and attractive native plants succeeding anywhere, producing large spikes of light, rosy-purple flowers. August to October. 5 feet.

## LILIES - Lilium

Lily-of-the-Valley. Clumps, $\$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 5.00$ doz.
Auratum. Gold banded. $\$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 5.00 \mathrm{doz}$.
Candidum (Madonna Lily). A most beautiful and well-known fragrant lily. Clear white. $\$ 0.40$ each; $\$ 4.00$ doz.
Lancifolium rubrum. White, shaded with rose and spotted with red. $\$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 5.00$ doz.
Lancifolium Album. Same as above in form; white flowers. $\$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 5.00$ doz.
Regale. One of the most beautiful garden lilies. The large trumpet-shaped, delicately scented flowers, which are produced freely, are ivory white, shaded pink, tinged with canary-yellow at the base of the petals. $\$ 0.50$ each $\$ 5.50$ doz.
Tigrinum splendens. Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots. $\$ 0.20$ each; $\$ 2.00$ doz.

## LOBELIA - Cardinal Flower

Cardinalis. Long, dense spikes of handsome rich cardinal-red flowers.


Japan Iris

## LUPINUS - Lupine

Polyphyllus (Lupine). Deep blue pea-shaped flowers on long spikes. June to September. 2 to 3 feet.
Polyphyllus albus. Pure white.

## LYCHNIS Campion

Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Brilliant scarlet flowers in close heads. June to September.
Viscaria splendens fl. pl. Bright rose; double flowers in spikes.
Mazus rugosus. A low border plant with attractive blue flowers somewhat like the annual lobelia.

## MONARDA - Beebalm

Showy plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high. succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.
Didyma. Brilliant crimson-scarlet.

## MYOSOTIS - Forget-Me-Not

Palustris Semperflorens. A variety that is hardly ever out of flower; useful in a shady spot in the border.

## PAPAVIA - Poppies

Orientale. The common variety of Oriental Poppy. The flowers are a bright scarlet with a black blotch at the base of each petal, and when in bloom in the spring they make a very brilliant display.
Iceland. A beautiful species and among the most desirable of our herbaceous plants.
PENTSTEMON - Beard Tongue
Barbatus Torreyii. Scarlet.
Digitalis. Purple white.
Pubescens. Bright rosy-purple. $11 / 2$ feet.

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## PeONIA - Peonis

The Peony is one of our best-known and bestloved flowers.

Strong roots containing three or more eyes. $\$ 0.50$
each $\$ 5.00$ per doz., except as noted.
Alba Superba. Creamy white.
Boule de Neige. Milk white.
Charlemagne. Lilac white, blush center.
Duchess de Nemours. Sulphus white.
Marie. Rose-type, lilac white fading to milk white, golden yellow stamens, short narrow petals around the collar, fragrant, free bloomer, very late.
Baroness Schroeder. Flesh color, changing quickly to white; creamy center.
$\$ 2.00$
Delachii. Dazzling red, full double. $\$ 1.00$
Edulis Superba. Mauve pink; large (early) $\$ 0.75$
Felix Crousse. Brilliant red with flame center.
Festive Maxima. Pure, waxy white with occasional flecks of crimson on the central petals. $\$ 0.75$
Grandiflora Rosea. Rosy pink.
La Tulipe. Large lilac white, outer petals striped crimson.
$\$ 1.00$
Mons. Jules Elie. Medium pink.
Officinalis Rubra. Dark red; fragrant. Very early. $\$ 1.00$
Purpurea. Brilliant dark purple.
Queen Victoria. Pure white.
Roem Van Boskoop. Flesh white.
Japanese Single Pæonies
$\$ 1.25$ each
Fu-ji-mine. Pure white.
Gypsy. Lively red.
L'Etincelante. Carmine edged silver.
PHLOX SUBULATA-Moss, or Mountain Pink
An early spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.
Alba. Pure white.
Atropurpurea. Purplish-rose.

## PHLOX PANICULATA

Phloxes are among the very showiest and most valuable of all hardy plants, and, by growing a complete collection, they can be had in bloom from early June until late fall. 2 to 3 feet. June to October. Alpha. Brilliant rosy pink, long trusses.
Annie Cook. Flesh pink.
B. Comte. French purple.

Deutschland. A rich scarlet variety.
Elizabeth Campbell. Large spikes of bright salmon changing to pink in center. $\$ 0.35$
Enchantress. Salmon pink. Much better than E. Campbell.
Europe. White; decided crimson eye.
Frau Anton Buchner. Largest pure white.
Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white; late.
Lord Raleigh. Purple, white markings.
Maid Marian. Soft lavender, profuse bloomer.
Miss Lingard. White with pale pink center. Early.
Mrs. Jenkins. Beautiful clear white.
Mrs. Scholton. Salmon-scarlet.
Pantheon. Brilliant rose, very effective.
R. P. Struthers. Bright, pinkish salmon, crimson eye.
Rheinlander. Beautiful salmon-pink.
Rijnstroom. Color of Paul Neyron rose; very large.
Sir Edwin Landseer. Flowers bright crimson.
Special French. Beautiful clear pink.
Thor. Deep salmon-pink.
Wanadis. White with lilac stripes. Very distinct purple eye. Somewhat resembles Phlox Divaricata Canadensis.
W. C. Egan. Delicate lilac with reddish eye.

PHYSOSTEGIA - False Dragon-Head
One of the most beautiful of our mid-summer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 3 to 5 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular-shaped flowers.
Virginiana. Bright but soft pink.
Virginiana alba. Pure white; very fine.
PINKS, Hardy Garden. (See Dianthus.)

## PLATYCODON

Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell-Flower
Grandiflorum. Deep blue cupped star-shaped flowers.
Grandiflorum album. A white-flowered form of the above.

## PRIMULA - Primrose

Veris. (Invincible Giant.) Yellow. June and July. 18 inches.
Japonica. (Japanese Primrose.) White lilac, bright rose, deep pink. June and July. 18 to 24 inches.

## PYRETHRUM ROSEUM - Painted Lady

Hybridum. Red, pink, lavender, yellow. June. 3 to 4 feet.
Uliginosum. (Giant Daisy.) Grows 3 to 4 feet high and is covered with large white daisy-like flowers, 3 inches in diameter, from July to September.

## RUDBECKIA - Coneflower

Golden Glow. Grows six feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden-yellow flowers.
Purpurea. Giant purple coneflower. Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large brown cone-shaped center. July to October.

## SALVIA - Meadow Sage

Azurea. A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing, during August and September, pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.
Pratensis. Dwarf blue flowers in June.
SAPONARIA - Soap Wort
Ocymoides Splendens. A very useful plant for the rockery or the border, producing from May to August, masses of attractive small bright rose flowers; 8 inches.

## SCABIOSA - Blue Bonnet

Caucasica. A soft and charming shade of lavender. June to September.
Columbaria. A new hardy variety from South Africa, producing freely, flowers measuring 2 to $21 / 2$ inches across, of a beautiful delicate mauve and soft pink; a fine border plant; $11 / 2$ to 2 feet.

## SEDUM - Stonecrop

Spectabilis. Rose. Late summer and fall.
Spectabile "Brilliant"'. A rich colored form of the preceding, being a bright amaranth-red.

## SHASTA DAISIES

Chrysanthemum Maximum. Large snowywhite flowers, in bloom continuously throughout the entire summer and fall.
SIDALCEA - Prairie Mallow Erect growing branching plants 2 to 3 feet high, producing during June and July pretty, mallowlike flowers, about an inch in diameter.
Rose Queen. Bright rose color.

## SPIREA - Astilbe

Betsy Cuperius. Tall, new variety with drooping flower spikes 2 feet long. White flowers with pink center.
$\$ 0.50$ each.
Brunhilde. Thick flower spikes crowded with clear lilac flowers.
$\$ 0.50$ each.
Ceres. Growing $21 / 2$ feet to 3 feet high, with spikes of a rosy lilac color. A fine garden variety.
$\$ 0.50$ each.
Freule Van Den Bosch. New variety, growing about $31 / 2$ feet high. Produces compact flower spikes of a dark pink color. $\$ 0.50$ each.
Grandis Rosea Maxima. The drooping spikes of flowers have a length of over 2 feet, and are a beautiful creamy white with pink centers. 5 to 6 feet.
$\$ 0.50$ each.
Marguerite Van Rechteren. This plant grows about 5 feet high. The flower stem has a length of over 3 feet. The very fine fringed flowers are bright red tinged with dark lilac. $\$ 0.50$ each.
Meta Immink. Splendid new cross having dense flower spikes of a delightful pink color.
$\$ 0.50$ each.
Prof. V. D. Wielen. New, with gigantic long stems and side stems, showing fine small, pure white flowers in profusion.
$\$ 0.50$ each.
Salland. Stems of a fine red color, growing over 6 feet high. A very decorative novelty. Award of merit R. H. S. of Holland. $\$ 0.75$ each.
Vesta. New. Tall, lilac-rose spikes; beautiful garden variety.
$\$ 0.50$ each.

## SPIREA

Filipendula. Numerous corymbs of white flowers on stems 15 inches high, during June and July, and pretty fern-like foliage.
SWEET WILLIAM
Assorted. Crimson, scarlet, white, pink, etc. June-
STOKESIA CYANEA - Cornflower Aster
Cærulea. Beautiful light blue.
Alba. White-flowered form of above. 1 foot to 18 inches.
THYMUS LANUGINOSUS - Woolly Thyme
THYMUS SERPYLLUM - Creeping Thyme

THYMUS SERPYLLUM ALBUM-White Mountain Thyme
THYMUS SERPYLLUM COCCINEUM. Plants are covered with crimson flowers.

## TRITOMA - Red-hot Poker

Pfitzeriana. Orange-scarlet. August to October. 3 feet.
TROLLIUS-Globe Flower. $\$ 0.40$ ea; $\$ 4.00$ doz.
Europæus. Large, bright yellow, globular flowers.
VALERIANA - Spurred Flower
Officinalis. (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Produces showy heads of rose tinted white flowers during June and July, with strong heliotrope odor.

## VIOLAS - Tufted Pansies

 They flower continuously for nearly eight months in the year.Blue Perfection. Deep purplish blue.
Lutea Splendens. Rich golden yellow.
Papilio. Violet, with dark eye.
White Perfection. A fine white.
Jersey Gem. 8 inches. An improved variety with showy violet-blue flowers which are produced more freely and over a longer season than most kinds.

## VERONICA - Speedwell

The Speedwells are mostly natives of New Zealand, flowers being of a blue shade, varying to rose and dull white. They succeed in any garden soil in sunny situations. The low-growing forms are good rock plants.
filiformis is an evergreen flowering groundcover of the greatest value. It makes rich, fluffy masses of light-green foliage; small, rounded leaves on thread-fine stems. These mats grow from 2 to 3 inches thick and they are liberally sprinkled in April or May with small, starry, white-and-china-blue flowers. $\quad \$ 0.40$ each; $\$ 4.50 \mathrm{doz}$.
Longifolia subsessilis. A pretty species with blue flowers produced on spikes 1 to $11 / 2$ feet long, continuing in bloom the entire summer.
Pectinata, rose flowering. Pectinata makes a magnificent, gray, woolly mat, an inch high. The foliage is a light gray and large. It makes a fine effect when it trails down over the rocks. Bright-rose, little flower spikes appear in June, peering through the foliage, but not rising above it. A beautiful thing for the rock garden. $\$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 5.50 \mathrm{doz}$.
Spicata. Fine border plant, about 18 inches high, producing spikes of bright blue flowers in summer.

Plants on this page $\$ 0.25$ each, $\$ 2.50$ per dozen, $\$ 18.00$ per 100 , except as noted. Six plants of a variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

## WATER-WASHED STONES

## (Something Different for the Rock Garden)

We believe we have one of the most interesting collections of these picturesque and peculiar water-washed or river-washed stones, which attribute their weird and grotesque shapes to many hundred years of friction and washing by running water.

Information and prices on these unusual stones will be gladly given on request.


Rockery and Fish Pool at Our Nursery
Rock Gardens are rapidly gaining in popularity. They are easily constructed and permit the use of many interesting plants. They also give a delightful diversion over the old formal or informal type of garden.

Constructed in connection with stone walls, borders of walks or drives, formal and informal pools, side of banks, etc., or in connection with the garden proper they are very attractive.

An expert is not always required and oftentimes the amateur gets the most pleasing results. To the home owner who may want a garden arranged, built or planted we offer the services of our landscape department.

## PERENNIALS FOR ROCK GARDENS

Achillea, Perry's White
Ajuga reptans Alyssum saxatile Aquilegia chrysantha Arabis alpina Arenaria caespitosa Armeria maritima Armeria alba
Aubretia delatoides Campanula carpatica Campanula rotundifolia Cerastium tomentosum

Dianthus delatoides Dianthus Plumarius Dicentra Eximia Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw Gypsophila repens Heuchera sanquinea Iberis gibraltarica Iberis sempervivum Linium perene
Lychnis viscaria splendens

Mazus rugosus
Myosotis palustris semperflorens
Papaver, Iceland
Penstemon pubescens
Phlox divaricata
Phlox subulata
Polyanthus, Yellow
Potentilla nepalensis Primula japonica
Primula veris
Saponaria ocymoides

Scabiosa japonica
Sedum acre
Sedum album
Sedum ldyium
Sedum sexangulare
Sedum stolonifera
Statice lactifolia
Thymus
Veronica filiformsis $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 4 0}$
Veronica Pectinata $\$ 0.50$
Veronica Pectinata Rosea $\$ 0.50$
Viola, Jersey Gem

Prices on the above: $\$ 0.25$ each; $\$ 2.50$ per dozen; $\$ 18.00$ per 100 , except as noted.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS for the ROCK GARDEN

| ANDROMEDA floribunda | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . spread | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 15 to 18 in. spread | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| COTONEASTER (Rock Spray) <br> Pot-grown | . 50 | 4.50 |
| DAPHNE cneorum |  |  |
| 6 to 9 in. spread | . 75 | 6.50 |
| 9 to 12 in . spread | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 12 to 15 in . spread | 1.50 | 13.50 |
| EUONYMUS radicans kewensis |  |  |
| PACHISTIMA canby | 1.25 | 11.00 |
| PACHYSANDRA terminalis |  |  |
| 2 year Pot-grown | . 25 | 2.10 |
| 3 year Pot-grown | . 30 | 2.50 |
| VINCA minor | . 25 | 2.00 |

EVERGREEN TREES for ROCK GARDENS

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARBORVIT $\boldsymbol{E}$, Little Gem 12 to 15 in. | \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| JUNIPER, Prostrate 18 to 24 in. spread 24 to 30 in. spread | 2.00 2.50 | 18.00 22.50 |
| JUNIPER, Golden Prostrate <br> 18 to 24 in. spread | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| JUNIPER, Tamarix Savin 12 to 15 in. spread 15 to 18 in. spread | 2.00 2.75 | 18.00 25.00 |
| SPRUCE, Pygmy 8 to 10 in. | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| YEW, Dwarf Japanese 12 to 15 in . 15 to 18 in . | 3.75 4.50 | 35.00 42.50 |

# FRUIT TREES 

## APPLES

Growing the Apple is a profitable commercial proposition. Area planted to Apple trees may be intercropped with grains or small-fruits while the trees are coming to bearing age, so that it is possible to have some income from such a plantation each year. The varieties we offer have been selected for their sterling worth and productiveness

Apples prefer well-drained and fertile soil. You cannot expect the best results if you plant them in impoverished ground. As the trees develop you will find it best to take out the crossed and chafing branches

Main leaders of the trees should be cut back after their first season's growth. This will produce branching and thus make a better framework

Space standard Apples 30 feet apart; by keeping them cut back, you can put them closer on a limited area.

APPLES, Standard

6 to 7 feet $\quad$| Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |

Ask for special prices for 100 or more.

## SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Yellow, medium size. August.
Red Astrachan. Red, large. August.
Sweet Bough. Pale yellow, large. August.
Williams Favorite. Red, excellent. August.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow, good. August.

## AUTUMN APPLES

Duchess. Yellow, streaked red.
Fall Pippin. Greenish yellow, large. November.
Fameuse or Snow. Crimson. November to January.
Gravenstein. Red-striped, large. October.
Porter. Yellow.
Wealthy. Deep red, white flesh.

## WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Red, large.
Bellflower. Yellow.
Cortland. A beautiful red; larger than McIntosh and ripening a month later.
Delicious. Large, red.
Hubbardston Nonsuch. Yellow and red, large
King of Tompkins County. Crimson, large.
McIntosh Red. One of the best, red; November, February.
Northern Spy. Yellow and red; large.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow; large.
Roxbury Russet. Medium to large. December to June.
Spitzenburg. Red, medium, excellent. December to April.
Talman Sweet. Yellow, medium size. November to April.

## DWARF APPLES

Dwarf apple trees have the advantage of growing low, fruiting early, may be planted as close as 8 feet apart each way, and bear almost unbelievable loads of the largest and handsomest Apples.

| APPLES, Dwarf |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Each | Per 10 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 8.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .60 | 5.00 |

Baldwin, Delicious, Gravenstein, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan, R. I. Greening, Wealthy.

## CRAB APPLES

You need them for preserving, jellies, and ornament. They are handsome, free-flowering trees.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
6 \text { to } 7 \mathrm{ft.} & \$ 1.00 \\
5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft.} & .75
\end{array}
$$

Hyslop. Dark crimson; large.
Transcendent. Yellow and red-striped; large.

## CHERRIES

There are few more desirable fruits than this fruit. There is always a brisk demand for good cherries. Aside from their fruit value, cherry trees are very ornamental for the lawn.

| Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |

6 to 7 ft. $\quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 9.00$
Sweet
Bigarreau. Black.
Black Tartarian. Black.
Gov. Wood. Red on White.
Windsor. Dark.
Yellow Spanish. White.
Sour
Early Richmond. Red.
May Duke. Red.
Montmorency. Red.
Morello. Red.

## PEACHES

Peach trees are easily cultivated and the short time they take to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit makes them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to somewhat shear back the bearing trees each spring. To secure vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained, kept clean and mellow, and the trees in thrifty growth

$$
\begin{array}{rrr} 
& \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\
4 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} . & \$ 0.60 & \$ 5.00
\end{array}
$$

Varieties: In the order of their ripening
Greensboro. White with red cheek.
Carman. White with red cheek.
Mountain Rose. White and Red.
Champion. White and Red.
Crawford Early. Yellow.
Belle of Georgia. White with red cheek.
Old Mixon. White with red cheek.
Early Elberta. Yellow.
Rochester. Yellow.
Elberta. Yellow.
J. H. Hale. Yellow.

Crawford Late. Yellow.

## PEARS

Pears prove one of the most delicious fruits, if you are located where you can grow them. There is always a market for pears and their production rarely satisfies the demand

Unlike other fruits, pears should not be allowed to ripen on the tree, but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place where they can ripen perfectly.

## PEAR TREES, Standard

Each Per 10
No. 1 Grade $\quad \$ 1.00$
$\$ 9.00$
Varieties:
Anjou. Winter.
Bartlett. Summer.
Clapp's Favorite. Summer.
Seckel. Fall.
Sheldon. Fall.
Beurre Bosc $\quad 5$ to 6 ft . $\$ 1.50$ each

| PEARS, Dwarf |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Each | Per 10 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 7.00 |

Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel.

## PLUMS

Plums are a quick-growing, early-bearing fruit that should be more generally planted. A few in your garden, or in the rear of your lawn will more than pay for the little space they occupy.

The plum tree will grow anywhere there is good soil.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { No. } 1 \text { Grade } & \$ 1.00 & \text { Each } \\
\$ 8.00
\end{array}
$$

## JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance. One of the best Japanese plums. Medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh, yellow, juicy, tender and excellent quality.
Burbank. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty, and quite firm; tree vigorous.
Red June. Fair size and quality. Vermilion tinted. Productive. Ripens before Abundance.
Wickson. Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red fruit. Flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good. A good shipping plum. Tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer. Not always hardy.

## EUROPEAN PLUMS

Bradshaw. Very large, dark violet-red. Flesh yel-lowish-green, juicy and pleasant.
Damson. Medium size; blue; flesh juicy, tender, sweet; reliable grower. Fine for preserving.
German Prune. Medium, oval, purplish-blue. Flesh, rich, juicy and of high flavor.
Lombard. Medium, roundish-oval. Violet-red. Fruit juicy and pleasant, adhering to the stone.

## QUINCES

Every home should have a few quince trees as they furnish fruit for delightful preserves and are not ordinarily obtainable on the market. Allow your trees to grow in sod, but do not let high weeds choke the plants, and you will have only mild attacks of blight if any. Plant 12 feet apart.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |
| .75 | 7.00 |


| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 7.00 |

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish, with small neck; bright golden yellow. Very productive. October.
Borgeat. Large, round, smooth and handsome, very tender when cooked, bears very young.
Champion. Large to very large, oval; bright yellow; flesh tender, fine quality; long keeper. Bears very young. October.
Rea's Mammoth. An unusually large and fine variety. Very thrifty grower and abundant bearer. By many considered the best Quince of all.

## PLANTING DISTANCES

## Apple

Dwarf Apple
Cherry
Peach or Plum
Pear, Standard
Pear, Dwarf
Quince
Blackberry
Raspberry
Grape
Asparagus
Rhubarb

30 by 30 ft .
10 by 10 ft .
25 by 25 ft .
20 by 20 ft .
25 by 25 ft .
10 by 10 ft .
12 by 12 ft .

| Plants | Rows |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 6 to 8 ft. |
| $2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5 to 6 ft. |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 10 ft. |
| $12 \mathrm{in}$. | 4 ft. |
| 3 ft. | 4 ft. |.

## SMALL FRUITS

## GRAPES

They require little cultivation and the returns are abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have their own grapes on the table three or four months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways, and thus be ornamental as well as useful. Plant eight feet apart.

| 2 year | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Agawam. | Red. | $\$ 0.50$ |

Brighton. Red. Caco. Red.
Concord. Black.
Delaware. Red.
Diamond. White.
Moore's Early. Black.
Niagara. White.
Worden. Black.
GRAPE VINES

| 2 year | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 5.00$ |

Campbell's Early. Black
Eaton. Black.
Green Mountain. White.

## BLACKBERRIES

The rows should be kept 6 to 8 feet apart, with single plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Pruning during the summer will serve to keep the stalks within bounds and add to their productiveness.
Eldorado. Extra fine and very hardy, large, sweet berry.
Rathbun. Very large, sweet and delicious.
Mersereau. Extra large; brilliant black, retaining that color, sweet, rich and melting, without core; remarkably strong grower; producing stout, stocky canes.
Snyder. Medium size; sweet and melting, with no hard, sour core; extremely hardy and enormously productive; very few thorns.

## RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old shoots each summer. If planted in good soil they will produce large crops of berries.

Transplants

| Each | Per doz. | Per 100 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.15$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 6.00$ |

Columbian. Purple fruit, delicious for table.
Cuthbert. Medium to large, red, sweet.
Golden Queen. Large, yellow; fine quality.
Gregg. Black Cap.
Herbert. A commercial Raspberry. Large, oblong; bright red and handsome; very sweet and juicy.
Latham. This variety is a strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit is of large size, deep red in color and of delicious flayor.
St. Regis Everbearing. Producing abundantly throughout the summer; large, bright crimson berries.

RHUBARB
A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface.

Linneous.
Each, $\$ 0.25$
Doz.. $\$ 2.50$

## ASPARAGUS, WASHINGTON

A variety of great merit, superior in every way to the older sorts.

|  | Doz. | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 year $(\$ 20.00$ per 1000$)$ | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 2.50$ |

About 150 plants make a good bed for the average family. Plant 1 foot apart, in rows 3 feet apart. Dig trenches 15 inches apart, putting manure in bottom. Plant 8 inches below the surface and cover 3 inches deep. Hill up next year.

## ANCO BRAND LAWN GRASS SEED

Past experience with this grass seed has demonstrated that there is no better lawn grass sold. Clean seed means a clean lawn. A good lawn is a pride to any home owner.

| 1 lb . packages $\$ 0.45$ | 6 lb . packages $\$ 2.40$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 3 lb . packages 1.25 | 10 lb . bags |
|  | 4.00 |

20 lb . bags $\$ 7.50$

## FANCY WHITE GLOVER

1 lb . package $\$ 0.60$


We recommend this well-known brand of genuine Sheep Manure, the best of all natural fertilizers. Highly concentrated, sterilized, with all weed seeds killed in the drying process. Safe and unequalled for lawns, producing a thick velvety permanent green turf for home, golf course or country club. Nothing will produce such a wealth of foliage and beautiful bloom in the flower garden. Splendid for shrubbery, trees, vines, etc. It is equally effective for all vegetables, fruits and berries, increasing production and improving quality. A convenient wagon load of manure in a bag. Use 6 to 10 lbs . for each 100 square feet.

| 5 lb. carton, $\$ 0.35$ | 50 lb. bag, $\$ 1.75$ | $1 / 2$ ton, $\$ 26.00$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 lb. carton, | .60 | 100 lb. bag, 3.00 | 1 ton, 50.00 |
| 25 lb. bag, | 1.00 | $1 / 4$ ton, 14.00 |  |

## WIZARD BRAND COW MANURE



Cannot be excelled for mulching and top dressing lawns, perennial beds and shrubbery on sandy soil. Safe and effective wherever plant food and humus are needed.

| 100 lb. Bag, | $\$ 3.00$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $1 / 4$ Ton, | 14.00 |
| $1 / 2$ Ton, | 26.00 |
| 1 Ton, | 50.00 |

Cow Manure in 100 lb . Bags only


## PREMIER POULTRY MANURE

A very valuable natural manure, easy to handle, put up in bags in dry pulverized form ready for lawn and garden work. Free from weed seeds.

| 25 lb. Bags, | $\$ 1.00$ | 500 lbs. | $\$ 16.50$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 50 lb. Bags, | 1.85 | 1000 lbs. | 30.00 |
| 100 lb. Bags, | 3.50 | 2000 lbs. | 56.00 |

# VIGORO Complete plant food 

VIGORO is a scientifically formulated plantfood. It gives your grass, flowers, shrubbery, trees and garden plants the necessary nourishments in just the right proportion to produce the maximum growth and beauty.


25 lb . bag, $\$ 2.00$
5 lb . box, $\$ 0.60$


## Imported Granulated German PEAT MOSS

For Garden, Home, Nursery and Greenhouse

| 1 bushel | $\$ 0.60$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $1 / 2$ bale | 2.00 |
| 1 bale | 3.50 |

$\$ 0.60$
2.00
3.50

10 Bales
$\$ 30.00$

| Approximate Areas Covered by Ground Peat Moss |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 inch deep | 2 inch deep | 3 inch deep |
| 250 sq . ft. | 125 sq. ft. | 80 sq. ft. |
| 1500 sq. ft. | 750 sq. ft. | 450 sq. ft. |
| 3250 sq. ft. | 975 sq. ft. | 1000 sq. ft. |
| 12750 sq. ft. | 6375 sq. ft. | 4000 sq. ft. |
| 37500 sq. ft. | 18750 sq. ft. | 12000 sq. ft. |




1 bale covers
6 bales cover 13 bales cover 51 bales cover 150 bales cover

Insects and diseases that have been successfully controlled with VOLCK are Red Spider, Cyclamen Mite, White Fly, Aphis (Green Fly), Thrips, Mealy Bugs, Scales, Chrysanthemum Midge, Mildews and Rusts.

VOLCK is packed in convenient sizes:
$1 / 2$ pt. cans, $\$ .50$
1 pt. cans, $\$ .75$
1 qt. cans, $\$ 1.00$
1 gal. cans, $\$ 3.00$


[^0]:    Each
    $\$ 0.50$
    . 60

