

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6273

5123

U. S. Department of Agriculture
★ NOV 2 1913 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

GROUND-COVER

Plants



Rock-Garden Plants and
Herbaceous Perennials
Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens

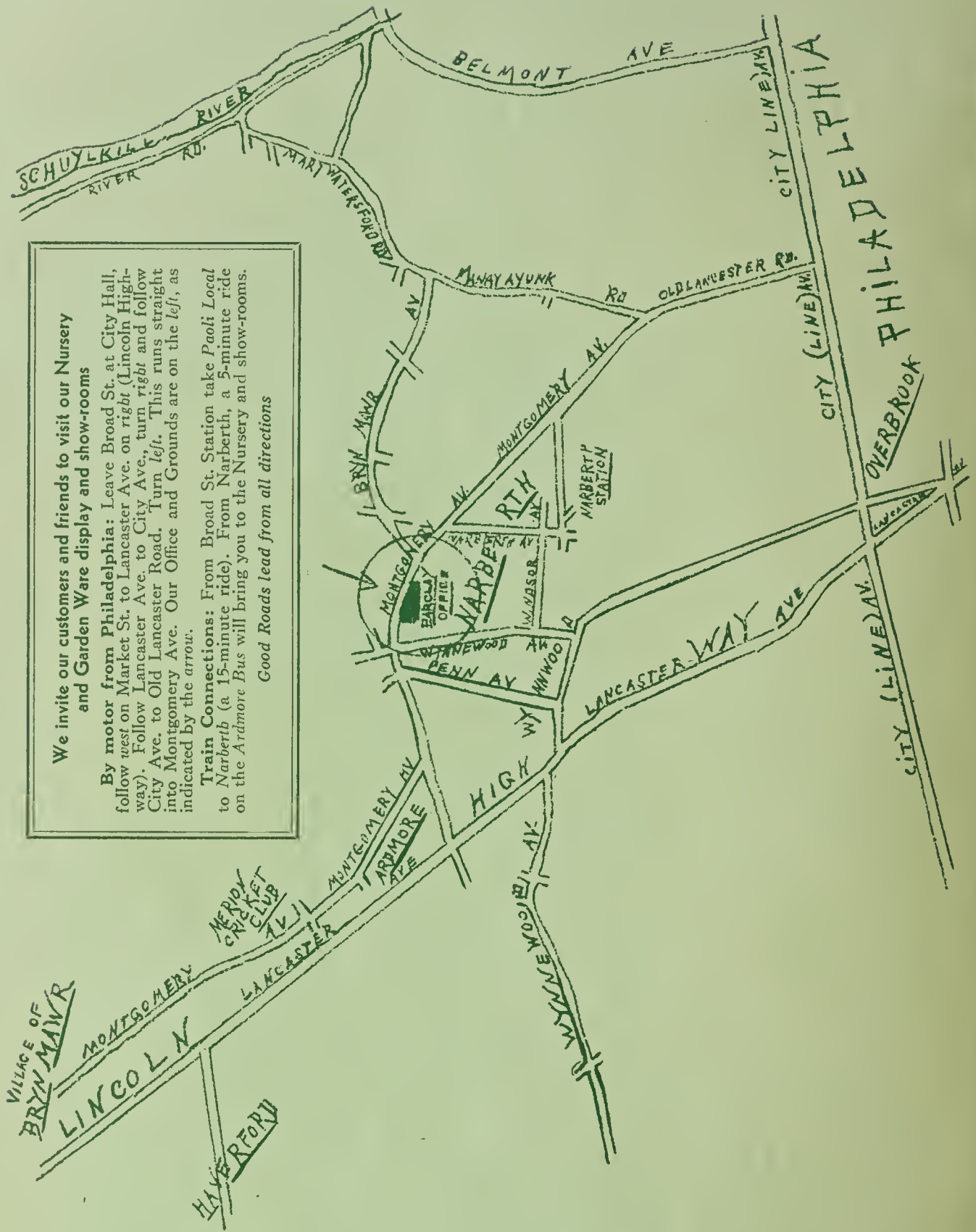
HUGH B. BARCLAY
NARBERTH, PENNA.

We invite our customers and friends to visit our Nursery and Garden Ware display and show-rooms

By motor from Philadelphia: Leave Broad St. at City Hall, follow west on Market St. to Lancaster Ave. on right (Lincoln Highway). Follow Lancaster Ave. to City Ave, turn right and follow City Ave. to Old Lancaster Road. Turn left. This runs straight into Montgomery Ave. Our Office and Grounds are on the left, as indicated by the arrow.

Train Connections: From Broad St. Station take Paoli Local to Narberth (a 15-minute ride). From Narberth, a 5-minute ride on the Ardmore Bus will bring you to the Nursery and show-rooms.

Good Roads lead from all directions





SPRAY OF HARDY ENGLISH IVY

General Catalog of
GROUND-COVER PLANTS

Rock-Garden Plants
Herbaceous Perennials

PACHYSANDRA, English Ivy, Hall's Honeysuckle
Euonymus, Vinca Minor, Wild Thyme, Broad and
Narrow-leaved Evergreens, Shrubs, and Trees
Deciduous Flowering Trees and Shrubs
Climbing Vines and Creepers



*Antique Oil-Jars, Pottery, Normandy Animals, Bird-Baths
Sun-Dials, Fountains, etc.*

Catalog of these sent on request



HUGH B. BARCLAY
1268 Montgomery Ave., NARBERTH, PA.

Narberth is but fifteen minutes from Philadelphia via Broad Street Station on the Penna. R. R. Main Line

About Our Plants and Methods

FOR many years, Ground-Cover Plants, like Pachysandra, Sedums, Veronica, and the like, have been among our chief nursery productions. Our experiments—and reports from our customers—prove that our well-grown, well-rooted plants give a close, compact growth that will cover the ground to the exclusion of weeds and take the place of grass. While grass is good and beautiful, it is many times best to use low-growing, compact plants, the foliage or bloom of which is attractive, and which will succeed in accomplishing a definite purpose.

In particular, some of the varied uses for Ground-Cover Plants would be: Under trees as a benefit to the trees and to cover the raw soil beneath them; under evergreen and shrub plantings for the same purpose and to face down, as we call it, the planting, so that the bare stems of the shrubs are hidden by foliage; for terraces, slopes, garden borders and walks, stepping-stone paths, foundation plantings, base of entrance gates, and the like. In fact, once one becomes interested in the possibilities of such plants, myriad occasions arise for their use.

It is better to use many small, well-grown plants, rather than fewer large plants, for a given area. With larger plants, widely spaced, each plant must grow a great deal to completely cover the space between plants, while smaller ones, closely spaced, have each to grow but little before a solid carpet is formed, which excludes the sun from their root-system, conserves moisture, and eliminates weeds.

Our economical system of propagation and method of selling the stock as field-grown plants or directly from 2¼-inch pots, in which they are allowed to remain until fully pot-bound, instead of re-shifting into 3½ or 4-inch pots, eliminates the expense of re-shifting; no excess soil is shipped, packing charges are lessened, and plants ship more safely and are better and more quickly planted. Dollar for dollar value, the closely spaced smaller plants will give much better results than larger plants more widely spaced.

Complaints. We have carefully investigated the complaints received, and can truthfully say that poor results of such plantings are invariably due to careless planting and careless preparation of the soil. Please read planting directions carefully.

Plants for Landscapes and Gardens

If you have gardens and home-grounds, you should be interested in the extensive collection of Hardy Perennials, Ferns, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs and Trees presented in this Catalog. We believe the collection will meet the needs of every planting, large or small, and we are sure that the prices will be attractive to the most exacting buyer.

PACKING AND SHIPPING

Prices are quoted net F.O.B., Narberth, Pa. No charges are made for packing and boxing. As plants are perishable, it is our custom to ship by Express, unless otherwise specified. Small orders are forwarded by Parcel Post, for which add 10 per cent of your remittance.

QUALITY

Only strong, first-class plants are shipped. Hundreds of testimonial letters in our files bear out this statement.

TERMS

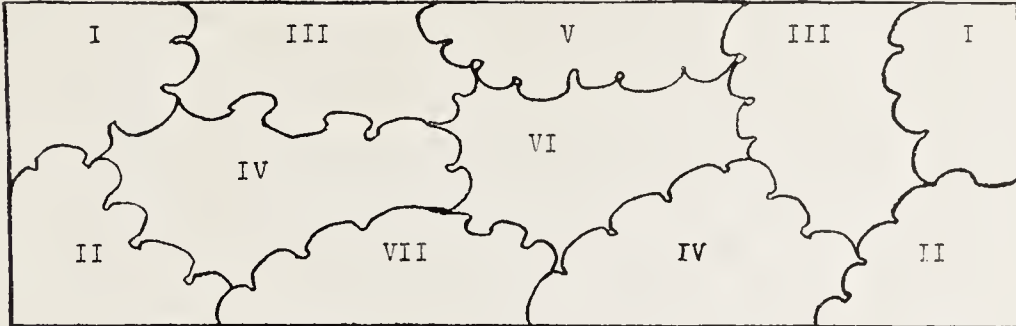
If cash accompanies order, 2 per cent may be deducted. Charge accounts may be opened upon receipt of the names of three parties with whom the customer has had credit relations, or by sending bank or trade references. Sufficient time must be allowed for investigation.

RATES

Special quotations made for plants in quantity.
Less than 5 plants add 5 cts. each to 10 rate;
25 plants at the 100 rate; 250 at the 1000 rate

Using Ground-Cover Plants to Bind and Beautify Terraces

Because many planters fail to visualize the beauty of the color of foliage contrasts of Ground-Cover Plants, especially on banks and terraces, we have shown here a plan of a 100 by 24-foot terrace so planted. The size, quantity, distance to plant, and different varieties of plants used, are given, and the key number showing where they are to go in the planting.



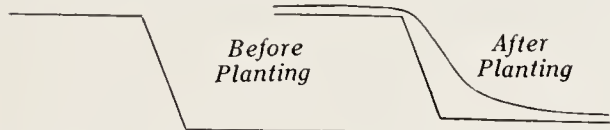
Key	Plant	Distance to plant	Quantity
I	2 1/4-in. Pachysandra terminalis	4 to sq. ft.	1560
II	2 1/4-in. Vinca minor	4 to sq. ft.	2208
III	2-yr. Field Euonymus coloratus	15 to 18 in.	500
IV	2 1/4-in. Phlox subulata	8 to 10 in.	1280

Key	Plant	Distance to plant	Quantity
V	3 1/2-in. Cotoneaster horizontalis	18 to 24 in.	140
VI	2 1/4-in. Lonicera Halliana	10 to 15 in.	260
VII	2 1/4-in. Euonymus acutus	12 to 18 in.	250

From the Ground-Cover Plants listed in this Catalog, many combination plantings can be used to give foliage and flower effect in spring, summer, fall, and winter.

On steep terraces partially shaded by large trees, or on open sunny terraces too steep or difficult to mow, combination ground-cover plantings are excellent, require little attention, always look well, and the labor of upkeep is reduced to practically nothing.

Where the slope of the land has necessitated making an abrupt terrace, it becomes a necessary evil



detracting from the harmony which would otherwise exist. Here Ground-Cover Plants can be arranged to soften the contour and convert the terrace into a gradual slope. These simple diagrams illustrate this idea.

On steep terraces and slopes with northern exposure not every plant will thrive. There are many excellent plants in the Ground-Cover Plant list which will do very well in such a location. They introduce warmth of foliage in winter and a cool green in summer.

For large terraces we are glad to submit estimates. Make a small diagram or ground-plan of the terrace, showing length and width, the sunny and shady places, the exposure—whether north or south, and the like—and stating the degree of slope. From this information we can give you quite an accurate estimate on quantities to use, estimating either for a combination planting similar to the above plan, or where desired, with only one variety of ground-cover.

Helpful Planting Hints

Heavy Soils. Few plants enjoy heavy soil, even if rich; for such soils we advise the addition of 2 inches of sand and 2 inches of Peat Moss, dug into the soil not more than 4 to 6 inches deep. If soil is rich, no manure need be added. *Plant firmly.*

Medium Soils. Add 1 inch of sand and 2 inches of Granulated Peat Moss, or fine compost, dug 4 to 6 inches deep (not deeper). No manure unless soil is poor. *Plant firmly.*

Light Soils. Add 2 inches of Granulated Peat Moss or leaf-mold or compost, Peat Moss preferred. Add manure if soil is poor, but do not dig under more than 6 inches, except for Euonymus or similar deep-rooted plants. *Plant firmly.*

Very Poor Light Soils. Add manure and Peat Moss (or compost), 2 inches of each. Dig in deeper, about 8 inches, level and add 1 inch more of Peat Moss. Dig lightly and *plant firmly.*

Hard Ground. Where clay subsoil has been mixed with the top-soil at time of grading, the entire mass should be broken by deep digging. Then add 2 inches of sand, 2 inches of Peat Moss or manure, and turn it again. Now add another inch of sand and Peat Moss and dig 4 to 6 inches deep.

Under Trees. Any plant under a large tree has keen competition; usually the soil is poor and contains little

humus. We advise digging the soil to a depth of 8 inches; add 3 inches of manure and 2 inches of Peat Moss or compost; add sand if the soil is heavy. Dig well again, add an inch of Peat Moss or compost and work in lightly.

Plant firmly, and water the plants well so the roots and soil come in close contact, resulting in immediate growth. A half-inch mulch of Peat Moss, buckwheat hulls, or compost is beneficial immediately after planting.

Peat Moss

Peat Moss is semi-decayed moss, light brown in color, free from fungus and weed seeds, and has no odor. Its value lies in its power to absorb nearly sixteen times its weight of moisture and to make friable heavy clay soils, as well as to make light soils capable of retaining moisture. We advise the use of Peat Moss for large plantings of Ground-Cover Plants in other than good garden loams. Bales are sold by cubic contents, not weight. Each bale contains sufficient Peat Moss to cover 240 square feet of surface 1 inch deep. In planting Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, and other broad-leaved plants, we can safely say that a mixture of 50 per cent top-soil and Peat Moss will grow any of these plants to perfection.

Prices will be quoted on request



Pachysandra Beneath Norway Maple on Front Lawn

Pachysandra Terminalis

(JAPANESE SPURGE)

The Green Rug for the Outdoor Living-Room

“Use Pachysandra” has become a popular saying and thought with many landscape architects and plantmen when confronted with the problem of planting situations such as follows:

Bare areas under dense shade.
Bare ground under evergreen plantings.
Bare ground under shrub plantings.
Bare areas along shady driveways.

Bare areas in courtyards.
Bare areas in city yards.
Bare areas at entrance gateways.

It stands out, not as a substitute for some other plant, but as the best and only one to use for these situations.

Pachysandra recommends itself—evergreen winter and summer; hardy under all conditions; disease-free; even height of 6 inches; does not flop in winter.

Distinctly benefits shade trees, evergreen and shrub plantings, not alone in providing the natural mulch or forest condition of top-soil so important to them, but also in bringing out and adding an effect of completeness. The finished appearance that Pachysandra gives to plantings is unquestioned. It will carry out natural lines, face down and relieve foundation plantings, rhododendron borders, azalea plantings, extend the planted rock-garden from sun to shade in a naturalistic manner, enhance woodland gardens, combine with and protect plantings of spring bulbs. There are few plants as satisfactory as Pachysandra, and none that surpass it.

Endorsements

In case we seem to claim too much honor for Pachysandra, let us refer you to some of our clients who have used many thousands. America is our market, and we ship annually greater and less quantities to almost every state, including California, Texas, and Florida. Clients in Canada, Hawaii, Cuba, and England commend and praise this plant of a thousand uses.

These extracts from letters in our files come from renowned landscape architects and arborists.

"I am of the opinion that Pachysandra is of immense benefit as a ground-cover under old trees, and I know of numerous occasions where it has been so used in the vicinity of Boston."

"I am strong for the planting of Pachysandra and other ground-covers about the base of old trees."

"It seems to me that the beneficial effect of Pachysandra on many trees would be almost a foregone conclusion."

"I am of the opinion that Pachysandra under trees on the lawn, where it is impossible to maintain a good turf, not only prevents erosion, but maintains the moisture and is a decided benefit for both trees and shrubbery."

"In addition to its attractive appearance we find it a great aid in maintaining certain conditions and

highly recommend its use in the restoration and preservation of old and undernourished trees."

"After applying top-soil, peat moss, and manure, it is my intention to blanket these areas with Pachysandra, which I consider the most effective ground-cover obtainable."

"My own experience has been that there is no better way of keeping a soil condition conducive to a good root-growth than by means of such a ground-cover."

"We have been using Pachysandra for a number of years and find it a very desirable ground-cover for use under trees."

"I am very much in favor of using the ground-covers wherever possible in place of grass."

"Briefly, I believe that its greatest value is that of continuing or reproducing forest conditions for old trees."

Pachysandra is Beneficial to Aged and Undernourished Trees

For this reason alone it deserves highest recognition. Nationally known tree surgeon companies, who are accomplishing invaluable service in preserving the large and old trees of the country, recognize Pachysandra as the best means of recreating the natural forest conditions lacking on well-kept lawns or bare grounds from which the leaves are blown or carefully raked away. They have written us that they instruct their men in its use and strongly recommend it because it protects the roots of large trees from the drying effect of sun and wind, prevents surface transpiration, and collects the fallen leaves, enabling the tidy application of humus and fertilizer. The cool, green foliage, 6 inches high, hides the leaves or humus, keeps the soil cool, while the stoloniferous root-system keeps the soil friable and permits falling moisture to easily penetrate to the tree roots.

Size of Pachysandra to Use

Our plants are not divisions. They are grown from cuttings and have a strong, undivided root-system. Pachysandra is a true evergreen and "requires the shade of its own foliage" for best results; therefore it should be "planted closely," using young, vigorous plants in preference to large plants widely spaced. One-year field-plants, two-year field-plants, or 2¼-inch pot-plants are the proper sizes to use.

All sizes may be safely planted at any season. For extensive plantings we recommend the use of two-year field-plants, planted half and half with one-year field-plants. For all general plantings two-year field-size are most satisfactory, and for summer plantings the 2¼-inch pot-plants should be used.

PRICES

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-yr. field-plants...	4.50	\$0 75	\$5 00 \$40 00 32
2-yr. field-plants...	5.50	1 00	6 00 50 00 45
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	1 25	7 50	70 00

(Special prices will be quoted in lots of 2000 or more)

25 plants at the 100 rate, 250 at the 1000 rate

On pages 43 to 45 of this Catalog you will find an extensive list of Plants for Special Purposes. This will assist you in selecting Ground-Cover Plants, Rock-Garden Plants, Woodland Plants, and Trees and Shrubs for Roadside Plantings. The symbols used with certain plants indicate their reaction to light, medium, and heavy shade.



A typical plant of Pachysandra taken from a 2¼-in. pot on March 5, 1935



An effective rock-garden planting that can readily be made on suburban home-grounds

Plants Needed for Ground-Covers, Borders, Cutting-Gardens, and Rock-Gardens

For the convenience of customers and friends, these various plants are arranged in one section of this booklet. As a further convenience, the Ground-Cover Plants are indicated by the character * (star), and Rock-Garden Plants by the symbol ♦ (diamond).

Ground-Cover Plants need little attention, as nature seems to have given them an unusual ability to care for themselves. As a result, they have a multitude of uses. Many of them are useful in rock-gardens, quickly filling open spaces that otherwise would be unsightly. Further notes about Ground-Cover Plants will be found on page 2.

Rock-Garden Plants. The delights of a well-planned and properly constructed rock-garden amply repay one for the labor and cost involved, particularly because it gives opportunity to possess and admire many unfamiliar and beautiful flower gems, not at all at home in other locations.

Select as a proper site a sloping bank or terrace, preferably with south and west exposure, as most rock-plants are sunshine plants. As irregularity of contour is most of the charm of the garden, make this irregularity in the soil before placing the rocks; otherwise, try as you may, a flat, uninteresting surface will be the result. The stone selected should be hard limestone, preferably, or any large and natural field-, water-worn, or moss-covered rocks or boulders, not quarried, and should be selected from one locality, if possible, so that the general color of the rocks is alike. They should be placed in a natural irregular formation, by no means regularly spaced like so many spots on a design of wallpaper, and very firmly lodged in the soil. A good rule is to bury at least half the stone.

For general purposes, prepare the soil by the addition of well-rotted manure and Peat Moss, and if heavy clay soil, add considerable sand, this preparation to be made before placing the rocks. Many plants require special soil-conditions, of course, but that is too lengthy a subject to discuss here.

In the pockets of irregular size and form between the stones, plant the flowers you have selected, using a number of one kind together, because most of the Rock-Garden Plants are more effective in masses.

Low shrubs, vines, and evergreens—Laurel, Daphne, Azaleas, English Ivy, Prostrate Junipers, *Vinca minor*, and the like will relieve the harshness of the rocks and form backgrounds for the flowering plants as well as increase the irregularity of the planting.

The list of plants herewith includes such as are most positive to succeed without special soil and culture. If one has time and intense love for such gardening, many more and beautiful plants are available.

We shall be glad to afford you the benefit of our experience in selecting plants or outlining more explicitly the procedure of making a rock-garden.

General List of Plants

ACHILLEA Ageratum. Sweet Yarrow. 3 to 4 in.

◆ Europe. Foliage light shining green, forming evergreen rosettes from which arise slightly leafy, 1-foot stems bearing good bright yellow flower clusters from June to August. Perfectly hardy. Suitable for low masses, rockery, and roadsides. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

A. filipendulina. Fernleaf Yarrow. 3 ft. Orient. A sturdy plant with fernlike foliage almost to the bright yellow, dense heads of flowers. June to September. A fine plant for large masses. Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A. Millefolium roseum. Rosy Milfoil. Garden variety of the common Yarrow, not quite so sturdy in growth. Foliage very finely cut, fernlike, mainly about the base of the plant, deep green. Flower-stems about 15 inches high, bearing a profusion of rosy pink flowers in flat heads during June and in less numbers throughout the summer. Suitable for massing, rockery, and roadsides. Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

2¼-in. pot-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

A. Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Sneezewort. An improved, double-flowered garden variety. Leaves small, dark green and undivided, mainly disposed about the base of the plant, forming a mat about 3 inches high from which the flower-stems rise to about 15 inches. The pure white, double flowers are borne in open clusters during June, July, and occasionally later. A good cut-flower. Suited for low masses, bank-planting, and rockery. Any soil. Endures shade, but needs sun for flowers. Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A. sericea. From Lebanon. Rather new to garden lists. Foliage gray and silky, cut but not finely divided, disposed mainly as a mat about 6 inches high from which the flowering stems ascend 15 to 18 inches. Flowers bright yellow, in dense heads from May to September. Perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation. Good cut-flower. Suited to masses, bank-planting, and rockery. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$12 per 100

A. tomentosa. Woolly Yarrow. Southern Europe. Foliage finely divided, more or less woolly, green, forming attractive mats about 2 inches high. Bright yellow heads of flowers on about 6-inch stems during June and in less numbers later. Suited for low masses, rockery, and roadsides.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Field-plants.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00



Aconitum Napellus

ACONITUM Fischeri. Azure Monkshood. North America, Asia. Attractive, large, three-parted and cut foliage borne mainly on the 2 to 4-foot stems which terminate in a panicle of odd-shaped, large blue flowers during September. Give deep, rich soil. They enjoy some shade, but not dry soil. Suited for rear of perennial borders, in broad-leaved evergreen plantings and woodland borders. Poisonous to eat. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

A. Napellus, Spark's Variety. Aeonite. Foliage divided and cleft into linear lobes and borne on stiff stems 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers deep blue, in a terminal spike during July and August. Culture and uses similar to the preceding species. Field-plants.....\$3 for 10; \$25 per 100

ÆTHIONEMA persicum. Persian Stonecress. 9 in. Iberis-like plants, dwarf, shrubby. Flowers showy, in terminal racemes, deep rose. Open soil and sun. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$18 per 100

AGROSTEMMA Coronaria. See *Lychnis*, page 23.

AJUGA genevensis. Similar to *A. reptans* except that the flowers are bright blue, in June, and are carried on stems 6 to 8 inches high. The mature foliage takes on a variegated form.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Small field-plants.....	\$1 50	\$8 00	\$65 00
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	2 00	10 00	85 00

A. reptans. Bugle. 3 to 4 in. A useful plant in full sun or in shady positions; spreading in habit. Flat leaves, almost evergreen. Flowers purplish blue, in May. Use on steep embankments and in ground-cover work.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Small field-plants.....	\$1 50	\$8 00	\$65 00
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	2 00	10 00	85 00



Ajuga reptans



Anchusa myosotidiflora

AKEBIA quinata. See page 42.

ALYSSUM argenteum. Silver Alyssum. Europe.
 ♦ Foliage small, oblong, dark grayish green, silvery underneath, forming open, attractive mats a few inches high. Flowers yellow, in open clusters on stems about a foot high. This species follows *A. saxatile* in flower in late spring, and by removal of the forming seeds will flower more or less continuously. Suited for low masses, bank-planting, and rockery.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A. montanum. Europe, Asia. Small gray foliage
 ♦ forming mats 2 to 3 inches high. Flowers yellow, in simple spikes during May and June. Fragrant. Rockery.
 Field-plants.....\$3 for 10; \$25 per 100

A. saxatile compactum. Goldentuft. 6 in. Europe.
 ♦ Foliage grayish, larger than *A. argenteum*, and arranged somewhat in rosettes. The bright yellow flowers are borne on branched stems a few inches above the foliage, in May. Excellent for rockery or garden border.
 Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$12 per 100
 4-in. pot-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100

A. serpyllifolium. 3 to 4 in. Alps. Leaves small,
 ♦ ½ inch or less. Light yellow flowers in May and June.
 Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$18 per 100

ANCHUSA Barrelieri. Early Bugloss. Europe, Asia. Much lower than *A. italica*, with smaller foliage. Stems somewhat reclining, about 18 inches high. Flowers dark blue, occasionally lighter, May and all summer. Does well in semi-shade. Suited for masses and banks.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

Anchusa italica, Dropmore. Italian Bugloss. Clusters of large blue flowers on stems about 4 feet high. Will bloom nearly all summer.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

A. myosotidiflora. Bugloss. 1 ft. Dwarf, heart-shaped leaves. Forget-me-not-like flowers in May and June. For borders or rock-garden, sun or shade.

Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100

ANEMONE japonica. Japanese Anemone. Europe. Plants form foliage clumps less than a foot high, from which arise about 2-foot flowering stems during September and until frosts. Flowers large, 2 to 3 inches across. The plants like a deep, rich soil and will endure some shade. They should be given a mulch during the winter. Woodland and border.

Queen Charlotte. Pink; semi-double.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$18 per 100

Whirlwind. White; semi-double.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$18 per 100

A. Pulsatilla. European Pasque Flower. Europe.
 ♦ Delicate-appearing plants with finely divided basal leaves and large, generally purplish flowers on stems about 10 inches high. April. Rockery in mellow, well-drained soil in half-shade.

Field-plants.....\$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100

ANTHEMIS tinctoria, Kelway's Variety. Camomile. Large, golden yellow flowers, produced all summer on 2-foot stems. Excellent for cutting. Grows in poor soil.

Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

ARABIS alpina. Alpine Rockeress. Europe. 4 to 6 in. Masses of pure white flowers very early in the spring. Sun, not particular as to soil. Excellent for rockery.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Bearberry. One of the best ground-covers. Thrives equally well in sandy and loamy soils, forming a dense, low mat of evergreen foliage. Fine for covering rocky slopes and banks, sandy places, and seashore plantings. Small white flowers tinged with red followed by large red berries.

3-in. pot-plants.....\$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100



Arenaria montana



Long-spurred Aquilegias naturalized in front of a stone wall

AQUILEGIA alpina. Alpine Columbine. A species
 ♦ from Switzerland, growing only a foot or less high,
 with large, rich blue flowers. May and June.
 2¼-in. pot-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A. canadensis. American Columbine. North
 ♦ America. The graceful native species with red
 and yellow flowers during May and June. Endures
 shade, but cannot abide a heavy leaf-mulch.
 Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A. chrysantha. Golden Columbine. Southwestern
 ♦ United States. A stronger growing species, usually
 about 2 feet high, with yellow flowers from June
 to August. Not as shade-enduring as *A. cana-*
densis. Garden groups.
 Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A., Crimson Star. 15 to 18 in. A new variety.
 Spurs and sepals red; white petals. May and June.
 Field-plants \$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100

A., Farquhar's Pink. 1½ ft. A strain of long-spurred
 hybrid Columbines selected to bright pink shades.
 May to August. Border.
 Field-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

A. lucida. 1½ to 2 ft. New introduction. Dark
 purple, double flowers in May and June.
 Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A., Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids. A strain of long-
 ♦ spurred hybrids in a large number of colors—reds,
 blues, whites, and yellows in various combinations.
 Blooms from May to August. Our plants are from
 seed taken from selected labeled flowers and
 contain a large assortment of colors without a
 preponderance of any one shade. Somewhat
 stronger in growth than Farquhar's Pink, reaching
 1½ to 2 feet. Suitable for groups and rockery.
 Field-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

A. Skinneri. Scarlet and yellow flowers. Full bloom
 in May and June. Suitable for shady places.
 Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

ARENARIA balearica. Creeping Sandwort. A
 * dense-growing, creeping plant, useful for clothing
 bare rocks or stones near the waterside. If planted
 on the shady side, in any small chink, it rapidly
 spreads its mosslike foliage and is sprinkled in
 summer with tiny white starlike flowers.
 Field-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

Arenaria montana. Mountain Sandwort. Europe.
 * Tufts of dark green foliage 3 to 4 inches high. Flowers
 ♦ pure white, large and conspicuous, May to August.
 Excellent for rockery. Light sun and half shade.
 2¼-in. pot-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

A. verna cæspitosa. Moss Sandwort. Europe and
 * Rocky Mountains. Forms dense, mosslike mats of
 ♦ evergreen foliage. Flowers white, small, not much
 above the foliage. Not particular as to soil.
 Shade and half-shade. Fine for rockery or between
 stepping-stones.
 2¼-in. pot-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

ARMERIA Lauchiana. Thrift. 3 to 6 in. Excellent
 ♦ rock-plant. Very free flowering; bright rosy pink
 flowers in May and June. Excellent for seashore
 plantings as it likes dry, sunny situations. Foliage
 forms dense grasslike cushions.
 Field-plants \$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

A. maritima. 3 to 6 in. This makes a good edging
 plant. Foliage is grasslike. Flowers pale pink, in
 May and June.
 Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A. maritima alba. White-flowering form of the
 preceding.
 Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

ARTEMISIA frigida. Fringed Wormwood. Rocky
 ♦ Mountains. Foliage very finely cut, of a dark
 silvery green, forming a mat about 6 inches high,
 evergreen. Flower-bearing stems to about 1½
 feet, with similarly colored leaves and yellow
 flowers. Valuable for its distinct foliage color.
 Perfectly hardy. Rockery in full sun.
 Field-plants \$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100

ASARUM canadense. Wild Ginger. North
 * America. A shade-loving plant with large, kidney-
 shaped, deciduous leaves rising about 6 inches
 from a creeping underground stem, and chocolate-
 colored flowers near the ground. A satisfactory
 plant for a ground-cover in rich, shady woods.
 Good companion for trilliums. Should not receive
 a heavy leaf-mulch.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Collected plants	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$85 00

An extensive collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens will be found on pages 37 to 39.



Aster, Mauve Cushion

ASCLEPIAS incarnata. Swamp Milkweed. 3 ft. Native. A branching plant with good glabrous green foliage. Attractive pink flowers in July. Strong, established plants cut down after flowering will bloom again in the fall. Suitable for roadside planting in masses in moist positions in full sun. Strong, collected plants....\$2 for 10; \$12 per 100

A. tuberosa. Butterfly-weed. 1½ to 2 ft. Native. Small, dark green foliage. Flowers orange to orange-red, very showy, July and August. Give deep, well-drained to dry soil in full sun. 3-yr. field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

ASTER alpinus. Rock Aster. Europe, Asia, North America. A dwarf Aster with the foliage in a cluster about the base of the plant and a solitary flower 3 to 4 inches across, borne on a 10-inch stem. The flowers vary from white to pink and violet. May, June. Easy of cultivation. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

A., Mauve Cushion. Japanese Hardy Aster. A distinct species forming circular, cushion-like plants 1½ feet across and 9 inches high. Flowers delicate soft mauve, over 1¼ inches in diameter, completely cover the plant in October and November. Excellent for steep terrace planting combined with thymes and *Nepeta Mussini*.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Field-plants.....	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$100 00

ASTILBE Davidi. David Astilbe. China. Foliage much like other Astilbes. Flowers pink, on 4-foot stems. Moist soil with shade from hot sun. Field-plants.....\$3 for 10; \$25 per 100

AUBRIETIA deltoides. Aubrietia. Europe. Semi-trailing evergreen plants a few inches high, suited to the rockery or wall-garden. Completely covered with small but showy flowers during April and May. The colors vary from white and many purple shades to red. The plants offered are from seed of the finest garden varieties. 2¼-in. pot-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

Ground-cover plants are indicated by a star*; Rock-garden plants by a diamond ♦. These symbols will assist you to select proper plants for various situations. We shall be glad to aid you in choosing plants, if you need further help.

BAPTISIA australis. Blue Wild Indigo. 3 ft. Native. Stout, deep-rooting plant with many stems, and 3-foliolate, grayish green leaves. Showy, indigo-blue, lupinc-like flowers in long terminal racemes in July. Prefers deep soil, full sun, and lime. Excellent for large masses and roadside plantings.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

B. tinctoria. Yellow Wild Indigo. Native. Bushy plant, not as tall as *B. australis*, and with smaller leaves. Flowers bright yellow in numerous racemes during July and August. Prefers a well-drained, open, quite acid soil. Endures a considerable amount of shade where soil-conditions suit it. Forms excellent foliage masses. Open woods and roadside plantings.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

BELLIUM bellidioides. Europe. A miniature ♦ perennial, forming clumps about 2 inches high of small leaves and bearing little, daisy-like flowers, white with brownish red beneath the outer rays (color of buds). Said to prefer a sandy soil but does well in clay.

Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100

BOCCONIA cordata. Pink Plume-Poppy. 6 to 8 ft. China, Japan. The foliage is excellent, somewhat resembling in color and texture that of the blood-root. It belongs to the poppy family, but the flowers are very small, have no petals, and are borne in a large terminal panicle which appears as a pinkish or creamy white plume. The distinct and beautiful foliage makes the plant suited for bold masses or specimens on lawns, open woodlands, or along roadsides. Open, well-drained, deep soils are preferred.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

CALAMINTHA alpina. See *Satureia alpina*.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mallow. An * elegant, trailing, herbaceous plant with finely divided foliage. Flowers large, saucer-shaped, deep rosy crimson. Blooms all summer and fall. For base of shrub plantings on lawns.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Pot-plants.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$120 00



Baptisia australis (Blue Wild Indigo)

CALLUNA vulgaris (*Erica vulgaris*). Purple or
 ✱ Scotch Heath. 9 to 15 in. Quite hardy. In a
 ♦ sandy loam or peaty soil will carpet beneath
 deciduous trees (excepting maples), slopes and
 sides of walks. Ideal for facing down rhododen-
 dron and azalea plantings. Good rock-garden
 subject.

Field-plants.....\$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100

C. vulgaris alba. White form of the preceding and
 ✱ used for same purposes.

♦ Field-plants.....\$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100

C. vulgaris Alporti. Crimson form of *C. vulgaris*,
 ✱ and used for same purposes.

♦ Field-plants.....\$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100

C. vulgaris Searlei. 6 in. Dwarf form. Distinct
 ✱ and beautiful. White. Carpet on north exposed
 ♦ slope in rock-garden.

Field-plants.....\$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100

CAREX Fraseri. Fraser Sedge. Southern United
 States. Basal linear evergreen leaves an inch or
 more broad. Stem to about a foot, with white
 flowers in early spring. Distinct and attractive.
 Shade; good soil. Hardy.

Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100



Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

CAMPANULA alliarifolia. Spurred Bellflower.
 Asia. Basal foliage large, heart-shaped. Flowers
 white, nodding, on about 2-foot, slightly branched
 stems, June to August. For groups and masses.
 Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

C. carpatica. Carpathian Bellflower. Europe.
 ♦ Foliage forms compact tufts 4 to 6 inches high.
 Flowers blue, large, and erect, from July until fall.
 Fine for borders, rockeries, and massing.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. glomerata superba. Showy Cluster Bellflower.
 2 ft. Violet flowers in June and July.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. Medium. Canterbury Bells. Europe. The
 beautiful biennial with large blue, rose or white
 flowers. June, July.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. Medium calycanthemata. Cup-and-Saucer Bell-
 flower. Tall, erect-growing plants, with pink,
 white, and lavender flowers in May and June.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. persicifolia. Peachleaf Bellflower. Europe. Basal
 foliage characteristic, light, bright green some-
 what like peach leaves. Flowering stems erect to
 about 2 feet. Flowers large, showy. May to
 July. Suited for masses or groups.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. persicifolia alba. White flowering form.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. persicifolia, Feltham Beauty. Immense, bell-
 shaped flowers of pale China blue, produced on
 long stems in May and June.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

CENTAUREA dealbata. Persian Centaurea. Asia.
 Lower leaves pinnate, a foot or more long. Stems
 about 2 feet high, suberect, pinnate leafy, with
 flower-heads just above the upper leaf. Outer
 flowers red; central ones rosy or white. June, July.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. montana. Mountain Bluet. Europe. About
 ♦ 1 foot high with dark grayish green foliage, the
 young growth being silvery. Flowers large, blue
 in May, June. Rockery and masses.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100



Calluna vulgaris (Scotch Heather)



Cheiranthus Allioni (Wallflower)

CEPHALARIA alpina. Yellow Cephalaria. 4 ft. or more. Europe. Leaves pinnate and cut. Flower-heads sulphur-yellow, scabiosa-like, July, August. Suitable for masses and roadside planting.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

C. tatarica. Tatarian Cephalaria. Asia. A somewhat stronger grower than above, with creamy white, showy flowers during midsummer. Masses and roadside groups.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer.
* Spreading plant with silvery leaves, covered with
◆ masses of white flowers in June. Excellent ground-cover beneath large, open shade trees, or for massing in rockery and border.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
2¼-in. pot-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

CHEIRANTHUS Allioni. Wallflower. A hybrid
◆ 1 foot high or less, with bright orange flowers in the spring and summer. Often exhausts itself with flowering, becoming biennial.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

CHELONE barbata. See *Pentstemon barbatus*.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa. Cohosh Bugbane. 2 to 3 ft. Native. Established in the semi-open woodland or the shady garden, the tall, imperial racemes of white flowers stand out strikingly in July and August. The basal foliage is large decomposed, elegant. Needs good drainage. Prefers rich soil. Masses of specimens in woodland or shaded places.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. foetida simplex. Kamchatka Bugbane. Very rare, and one of the best herbaceous perennials. Pure white flowers in large racemes during September and October.
Field-plants.....\$7.50 for 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum. Arctic Chrysanthemum. Arctic regions. Foliage small, dark gray-green, matted, about 2 inches high. Flowers on stems 8 to 12 inches high, solitary, white like a small field-daisy, during October.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. maximum. Pyrenees Chrysanthemum; Shasta Daisy. Larger foliage and more spreading than the preceding and flowering in midsummer until fall. Our stock is from selected plants of named garden varieties. Garden masses, banks.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

C. maximum, King Edward. Strong, vigorous grower. Blooms freely all summer. Enormous white flowers on stems about 2 to 3 feet high.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

CHRYSANTHEMUM. **Hartje & Elder Daisy.** 2 ft. An early, large Daisy of excellent garden habit. Really a much-improved Oxeye Daisy. May, June. Masses.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Will
◆ establish well in masses in all shady places in good soil, shady hollows, cold corners, etc. Stems carry many extremely fragrant, bell-shaped white flowers in May.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-yr. field-plants.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
3-in. pot-plants.....	1 80	15 00	120 00
Clumps.....	5 00	40 00	350 00

COREOPSIS grandiflora. Big Coreopsis. 1½ ft. A semi-double form of the well-known Coreopsis, with large yellow flowers on long stems during the summer months. The plants offered are from seed and may vary in double character.

Field-plants.....\$1.20 for 10; \$10 per 100

CORYDALIS cheilanthifolia. Chinese Corydalis.
◆ Plentiful fernlike foliage 6 to 10 inches high, lasting throughout the season. Spikes of bright yellow, dicentra-like flowers during April and May. Requires shade for best growth. Rare; perfectly hardy. Suited for shade, rockery and low masses in woodland.

Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100

Brief hints for preparing the soil for perennial gardens and rock-gardens are given on pages 3 and 6. Thorough spading, adding compost or Peat Moss, are essential to garden success.



Chrysanthemum, King Edward



Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster)

COTONEASTER horizontalis. No better or more beautiful shrub known for terraces, slopes, tops of low walls, foundation planting, etc. A plant that should be used instead of *Berberis Thunbergi*. Fan-shaped, prostrate branches, bearing red berries in fall.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4-in. pot-plants.....	\$7 50	\$65 00	\$500 00
6-in. pot-plants.....	12 50	100 00	850 00

Natural Irregular Shaped Plants	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in. field-grown.....	\$10 00	\$85 00
1½ to 2 ft. field-grown.....	15 00	125 00
2 to 2½ ft. field-grown.....	18 00	150 00

C. horizontalis perpusilla. Similar to preceding variety, except it is more upright in habit of growth.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4-in. pot-plants.....	\$8 00	\$65 00	\$500 00
6-in. pot-plants.....	15 00	125 00	1000 00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	10 00	85 00	
1½ to 2 ft. B&B.....	15 00	125 00	

C. humifusa (C. Dammeri). A shrub which will be most widely used as a ground-cover when better known. Flat-growing, semi-evergreen woody plant, with larger leaves than *C. horizontalis*. Large red berries in the fall. Grows perfectly flat, and roots where branches touch the soil; ideal for terrace positions.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$6 00	\$55 00	\$500 00
Field-plants.....	15 00	125 00	

C. microphylla. Rookspray. Very small, deep green leaves. Rather more bushy than *C. horizontalis* and retains its foliage later. Searlet berries.

6-in. pot-plants.....	\$9.50 for 10; \$80 per 100
-----------------------	-----------------------------

COTULA squalida. New Zealand. A low, creeping Daisy with fernlike, persistent to evergreen foliage a few inches high, forming a thick carpet. Flowers short-stemmed, small, yellow. Suited for ground-cover in sheltered, half-sunny positions.

2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$2 for 10; \$18 per 100
------------------------	--------------------------

CYTISUS scoparius. Scotch Broom. Curious hardy shrub with small leaflets close to the branches. Myriads of small yellow flowers in spring. Useful for sandy soil and seashore planting, and on dry, rough sandy banks.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$5 for 10; \$45 per 100
-----------------	--------------------------

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Pink Lady-Slipper; Moceasin Flower. 1 ft. Native. Rose-purple flowers, May and June. This plant sends up two broad leaves from the center of which rises the flower-stem. Plant in a dry woodland in natural surface soil.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 to 2 flowering crowns per plant.....	\$2 00	\$10 00	\$85 00

C. pubescens. Yellow Lady-Slipper. Native. Plant with a leafy stem and pale yellow flowers in May and June. Plant in woodland or shade in well-drained soil enriched with leaf-mold or peat moss.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 to 2 flowering crowns per plant.....	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$100 00

C. spectabile. Showy Lady-Slipper. 15 to 20 in. Native. Plant with leafy stems, bearing in June, white and pink-purple flowers, occasionally all white. Plant in rich, moist woodland or shade.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 to 2 flowering crowns per plant.....	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$180 00

DIGITALIS, Isabellina. 3 ft. A fine yellow, changing to chamois. Supposed to be the best introduction. Three to four flower-spikes to a plant.

Field-plants.....	\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
-------------------	-----------------------------

D. purpurea gloxiniaeflora. Gloxinia Foxglove. 3 to 4 ft. Well-known garden plant with racemes of large, tubular flowers in shades of purple or white, much spotted on the inside. Usually a biennial or short-lived perennial. Does best with some shade.

Field-plants.....	\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
-------------------	-----------------------------

DODECATHEON Meadia. Shooting-Star. Native. Foliage oblong-linear, bright shining green, in a rosette. Stem leafless to even 2 feet, bearing at the top an open cluster of drooping eyelamen-like, rose-purple to white flowers. Quite variable, May, June. Likes sufficient but not excessive moisture. Shade or open in cool positions. Elegant woodland border or rockery plant.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Collected plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

DORONICUM caucasicum. Caucasian Leopard's-Bane. Large, bright yellow, daisy-like flowers in May and June. Very effective in masses as border plant. Also a wonderful cut-flower. Easily grown in sun or semi-shade.

Field-plants.....	\$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100
-------------------	-----------------------------



Delphiniums

- DELPHINIUM belladonna.** 2 to 3 ft. Garden origin. Flowers light blue, continuously during the summer. Garden groups.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100
- D. bellamosum.** 2 to 3 ft. Garden origin. Flowers dark blue, continuously during the summer. Garden groups.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100
- D., Garden Hybrids.** Taller, with longer and stiffer spikes, much larger flowers of many different shades. Plants from Kelway, Wrexham, and Blackmore & Langdon seeds. Garden groups. Very stately plant.
Field-plants \$2.50 for 10; \$15 per 100
- D. grandiflorum (D. chinense).** Slender Larkspur. ♦ About 1½ ft. China. Finer cut foliage than the preceding. Flowers deep blue, showy, June to fall. Suited to massing and rockery.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
- D. grandiflorum album (D. chinense album).** A ♦ white form of the preceding.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

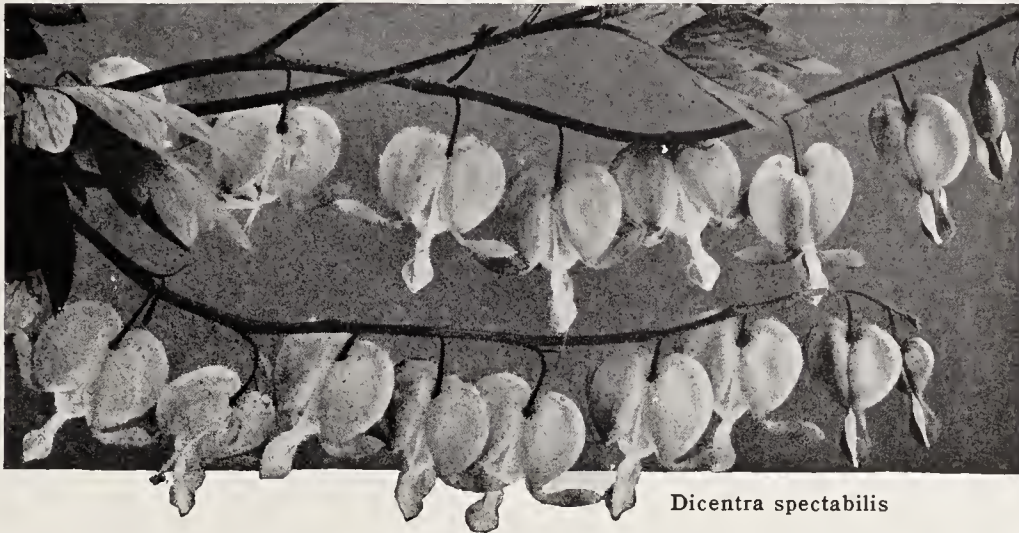
PEAT MOSS, mixed with heavy garden soils, tends to break up the soil and retain moisture. It is clean, entirely odorless, and easily handled. We advise its use with ground-cover plants and evergreens. A bale will cover 240 square feet of surface, 1 inch deep.

- DIANTHUS Allwoodi.** A hardy Carnation with the ♦ heavy foliage of that plant, strong stems, and mainly double flowers of the usual carnation colors. Fragrant.
2¼-in. pot-plants \$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100
- D. barbatus.** Sweet William. 15 to 18 in. Europe, Asia. Old-time garden plant producing great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. June, July.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
- D. cæsius.** Cheddar Pink. Rosettes of blue-gray foliage. Sweet-scented, rose-pink flowers in May and June.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
2¼-in. pot-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
- D. cruentus.** Blood Pink. Asia. Foliage in neat ♦ dark green tufts. Flowers dark red, in tight clusters, on wiry stems about 1½ feet high, in May, June. Good for massing, banks, or rockery.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
- D. deltoides.** Low-tufted evergreen creeper hidden ★ by profusion of pink flowers in June and July. Full sun and partial shade. Rapid grower, not particular as to soil.
2¼-in. pot-plants \$1.25 for 10; \$9 per 100
- D. plumarius.** Garden Pink; Grass Pink. Mounds ♦ of blue, glaucous leaves, with numerous flowers on about 1-foot stems in June and July. Our plants from seed of a single plant of exceptional merit are much superior to the usual type, and better than most named varieties. The flowers are very large, of light and deep pink shades. Garden masses and rockery.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
4-in. pot-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

We shall be glad to have you consult us about your plans for planting large or small home-grounds. Our long experience is at your service.



Dianthus plumarius



Dicentra spectabilis

DICENTRA Cucullaria. Dutchman's Breeches. Native. Fernlike foliage 4 to 6 inches high, from a cluster of tubers. Flowers white with yellow tips, in racemes just above the foliage, in early spring. Common name from shape of flower. Shade or rich woodland soil in sun. Use mulch of fine material. Plant tubers shallow—about 2 inches deep. Fine for woodland masses.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Collected plants	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

D. eximia. Fringed Bleeding-Heart. 1 ft. Native. ♦ Racemes of pink flowers in May and throughout the season. A native of woodlands where it does not receive too heavy a mulch of leaves; it is best in such positions but will endure full sun well with good soil-conditions. A beautiful plant for masses or rockery.

Field-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

D. spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. 2 ft. Japan. A stronger plant, with foliage not so finely cut as the preceding; heart-shaped, deep rosy red and white flowers in many drooping racemes in May and June. An indispensable garden plant for sun or very considerable shade. Best as specimens and in small groups.

3-eye field-plants \$3 for 10; \$25 per 100

ECHINOPS Ritro. Steel Globe Thistle. Europe. Foliage mainly basal, thistle-like (not prickly), and perfectly globular heads of light blue flowers terminating 3 to 4 feet, slightly leafy stems. Distinct. Best as specimen plants or small groups.

Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

EPIGÆA repens. Trailing Arbutus. 2 to 4 in. ★ Native. The delicately scented Mayflower. Flowers white, fading to pink, April, May. Can be established out of pots where forest conditions prevail, or use plenty of peat moss and half-rotted leaves.

Pot-grown plants \$5 for 10; \$45 per 100

EPIMEDIUM macranthum niveum. Snowy Epimedium. Japan. A slender, fascinating plant about a foot high, with 3-ternate decorative foliage and white orchid-like flowers. Thrive best in partial shade. Not particular as to soil but enjoys a rich, loose loam. Rockery, wall-garden, and woodland groups.

Field-plants \$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100

4-in. pot-plants \$3 for 10; \$25 per 100

ERICA carnea. Winter Heath. 9 to 15 in. Rich ♦ rosy red flowers in profusion from early to late spring. Use similar to *E. vagans*.

Field-plants \$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100

E. stricta. Corsican Heath. 2 to 4 ft. A bushy, upright grower with large, pale red flowers. Mass on slopes and rocky banks and in front of rhododendron and azalea plantings.

Field-plants \$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100

E. vagans. Heath. 9 to 15 in. Flowers pink. This ♦ is one of the best and sturdiest growers. Mass in the garden, along slopes, walks, and in the rock-garden.

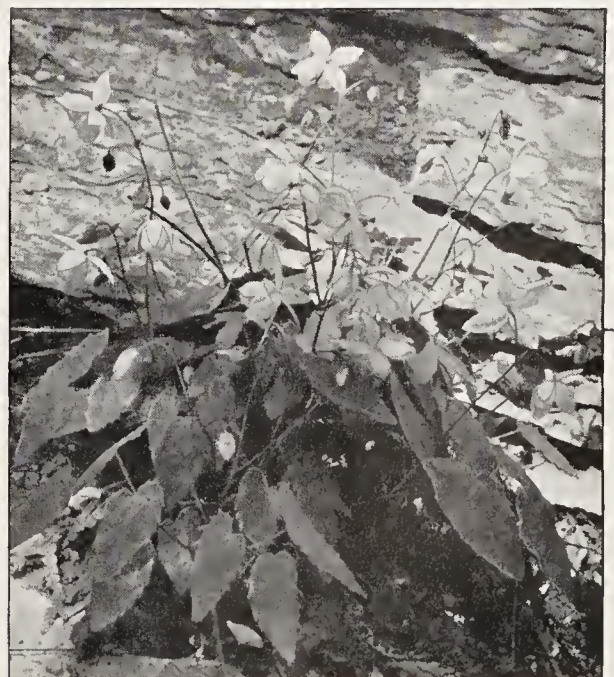
Field-plants \$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100

E. vagans rubra. 9 to 15 in. Crimson form of *E. vagans*, and more colorful. Use same as above.

Field-plants \$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100

ERIGERON glabellus. Smooth Fleabane. 6 to 8 in. Requires well-drained garden soil, sun or semi-sun. Bright lilac flowers, similar to asters.

Field-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100



Epimedium macranthum niveum

Peat Moss should be mixed with garden soil.
See page 3



Euonymus radicans

ERINUS alpinus. Alpine Liver-Balsam. 2 to 4 in.
 ♦ Europe. A tufted plant with crowded root-leaves forming a mat. Flowers rosy purple (generally), about a half inch across, in short racemes during May and June. Plant where water does not stand. Sun or partial shade. Rockery or wall-garden.
 Field-plants \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100

ERYNGIUM cæruleum. Eryngo. 2 ft. or less.
 ♦ Europe, Crete. Basal leaves a low rosette of green. Stem much branched and bushy. Bracts spiny. Flowers, bracts, and small stems dark blue. July to September. Distinct and showy when used in large groups and in rock-gardens.
 Field-plants \$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100

E. planum. Eryngo. About 3 ft. Europe, Asia.
 ♦ Stiff stems, branched at the top. Basal and stem leaves mostly green. Flowering heads rather large, light blue, July to September. Garden groups, large rockeries, naturalizing.
 Field-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. Mist-Flower. Native. Generally about a foot high, forming clumps of foliage of thin, triangular-ovate leaves. Flowers light blue to violet, in ageratium-like, compact clusters in September and October. Open or very considerable shade. Well suited for borders or masses.
 Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100
 Pot-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

E. urticæfolium (*E. ageratoides*). Snow Thoroughwort. 2 to 3 ft. Native. Smooth, branching plant, with bright green, thin leaves. Flowers pure white, in numerous small heads in large open clusters, in August and September; useful for cut-flowers. Grows best in good soil in semi-shade. Garden and woodland masses.
 Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

EUONYMUS radicans. Adapts itself to many * purposes. As a clinging, woody climber on stone ♦ or brick walls to a height of 10 to 12 feet and good for low garden walls; as an evergreen trailing plant in window-boxes and vases; or cut back and clipped it makes a dwarf edging resembling box-wood. It is one of our best low-spreading evergreen ground-covers. Leaves about $\frac{2}{3}$ inch wide and 1 inch long, oval in shape, and lightly veined, with serrated edges.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-yr. field-plants	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
2-yr. field-plants	2 00	15 00	125 00
3-yr. field-plants	2 50	22 50	200 00

E. radicans acutus. Similar to and as useful as * *E. radicans colorata*. The leaves are more pointed ♦ and a lighter green. For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
 2-yr. field-plants \$2 00 \$15 00 \$125 00
 3-yr. field-plants 2 50 20 00 150 00
 4-yr. field-plants 3 00 25 00 200 00

E. radicans colorata. We consider this the finest * ground-cover for large terraces and slopes, semi-waste hillsides, roadside plantings, and the like. Being entirely evergreen (foliage turns bronzy red in winter), it is very attractive at all seasons. A rapid-growing plant, rooting at every joint, and does not climb, thus giving a uniform, even effect. Thrives in sun or shade, and seems immune to scale. Leaves are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, almost oval.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2-yr. field-plants	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
3-yr. field-plants	2 50	18 00	150 00
4-yr. field-plants	3 00	22 50	175 00

E. radicans kewensis. As a low evergreen ground-* cover, this small-leaved *Euonymus* ranks high. It ♦ forms a perfect mat of green leaves, turning bronzy red in autumn. The leaves are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and a trifle longer, almost round. Fine for evergreen creeper in rock-garden, as it will cling to large boulders and reach about 2 feet or more. Most suitable for low walls, edge of pools, arcaway copings, low slopes, and terraces.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pot-plants	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$150 00
Field-plants	2 00	18 00	150 00

E. radicans variegatus. Similar to *E. radicans* in * form and habit, except that the leaves are edged ♦ white about the green center. Very showy in contrast to the green. For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
 1-yr. field-plants \$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00
 2-yr. field-plants 2 00 15 00 125 00
 3-yr. field-plants 2 50 22 50

E. radicans vegetus. Evergreen Bittersweet. The * largest and strongest growing *Euonymus*. Distinct from other evergreen *Euonymus* because of the orange-red berries carried during the winter—hence its common name, "Evergreen Bittersweet." Rather slow to start, but as soon as it becomes established, climbs rapidly. Used on walls of any kind and to spread along low stone walls and embankments. It is also ideal for foundation plantings and as a facing-down plant in combination with laurel and other broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves on old stems measure about 1 inch wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; leaves on young growth are smaller.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2-yr. field-plants	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$120 00
3-yr. field-plants	2 50	20 00	150 00
4-yr. field-plants, 8 to 12 in.	3 50	30 00	250 00
5-yr. field-plants, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5 50	50 00	450 00

Specimen plants, extra-heavy,
 \$10 for 10; \$90 per 100
 For other varieties of *Euonymus* see page 38



Gentiana Andrewsii (Closed Gentian)

EUPHORBIA Myrsinites. Europe. A plant of old gardens. The thick, declining stems are covered in close spirals by gray, fleshy, concave evergreen leaves, giving the plant the appearance of a gigantic sedum. Flowers yellow, terminating the stems. The plants become nearly 2 feet across. Unique and attractive.

Field-plants \$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100

FESTUCA glauca. Blue Fescue. Europe. A grass with silvery blue leaves and culms forming clumps about 8 inches high. Graceful, with narrow foliage. Does not spread. Good for low masses, lines, and the rockery. Excellent substitute for boxwood as a dwarf edging.

2¼-in. pot-plants \$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

FUNKIA lancifolia (*Hosta japonica*). Lanceleaf Plantain Lily. Japan. The plentiful basal leaves are about 6 inches long by 2 inches or less wide. Flowers light blue, in racemes on slender stems about 1½ feet high, in July and August. Suited for masses, borders. Endures considerable shade.

Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

F. subcordata grandiflora (*Hosta plantaginea grandiflora*). Big Plantain Lily. Japan. The plentiful basal leaves are large, strongly veined, bright attractive yellowish green. Flowers waxy white, fragrant, 4 to 6 inches long, on 1½ to 2-foot stems. September. Plants form specimen clumps 2 feet or more across. Endures considerable shade.

Field-plants \$3 for 10; \$20 per 100

F. undulata variegata (*Hosta lancifolia undulata*). Wavyleaf Plantain Lily. Blue flowers and pretty variegated foliage.

Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

GAILLARDIA, Dazzler. 2 ft. One of the best large golden yellow flowers with rich maroon centers. June to frost.

Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

G. grandiflora. Perennial Gaillardia. 1½ to 2 ft. Western United States. Plant with grayish, more or less notched or cut foliage and large, red and yellow daisy-like flowers, solitary on good stems from June to late fall. Any drained soil. Likes sun and dry weather. The plants offered are from seed of plants which bore very large flowers with a double row of ray florets.

Field-plants \$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

GALAX aphylla. Native. Dwarf evergreen, 6 in. Bears a profusion of pure white flowers in mid-summer. The leaves are round, 3 to 4 inches across, turning crimson and bronze in autumn. Invaluable as a shady and woodland ground-cover.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Collected clumps	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00

GALIUM verum. Yellow Bedstraw. Europe. Foliage linear, about ½ inch long, in bright green tufts or mats about 4 inches high. Flower stems about 15 inches high, plume-like, branched with numerous bright yellow flowers. Pleasing fragrance. Excellent for cutting. Rockery, low masses, and banks. Any soil.

2¼-in. pot-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

GENTIANA Andrewsii. Closed Gentian. Native. Leaf-bearing stems to about 2 feet. Flowers large, showy, purplish blue, clustered in the upper leaf-axils during July and August. Likes moist, rich soil in sunlight or semi-shade—not stagnant water.

Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100



Funkia subcordata grandiflora



Ferns

- ADIANTUM pedatum.** American Maidenhair. Native. A beautiful woodland Fern about a foot high, with dark, polished stems and a flat, open, canopy-like arrangement of leaflets. The leaf-color is a delicate light green. This species has creeping roots and if satisfied with conditions spreads well. It likes moist, cool woods and a good yearly covering of leaves. The new stems in spring will force holes through tough oak leaves. A mulch is more important than shade. The soil should be good leaf-mold.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- DENNSTÆDTIA (Dicksonia) punctilobula.** Hay-scented Fern. Native. A finely cut, deciduous Fern common in masses in woodland and open fields (especially North). It increases by underground stolons, so that small plants, placed a foot apart, will make a thick mass. A light fine mulch is beneficial.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- DRYOPTERIS cristata (Aspidium cristatum).** Crested Woodfern. Native. An evergreen Fern with glossy light green fronds about 15 inches high. It likes light, moist soil and is suited to dense shade.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- D. marginalis.** Leather Woodfern. Native. An evergreen Fern with a distinct stem and cut fronds somewhat resembling other deciduous woodland Ferns. Grows about 1½ feet from strong crowns, not creeping. A fine Fern for masses in open woodland or heavier shade. Good garden soil.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- OSMUNDA cinnamomea.** Cinnamon Fern. 2 to 4 ft. Native. A large deciduous Fern, sending up its fronds from a strong crown. Called the Cinnamon Fern from the color of the fruiting stem which rises in the center of the frond group. Likes fairly moist soil. Best of the Osmundas for deep shade. Will grow in full sun and is often planted about homes as specimens, or in small groups. Garden soil.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- O. Claytoniana.** Interrupted Fern. Native. Similar to the preceding in growth and appearance, except that the spore-bearing pinnae, instead of being located on a separate stem, are borne on the middle of some of the fronds. The name Interrupted Fern comes from this break in the form of the frond. Grows in somewhat drier places than the Cinnamon Fern. Garden soil.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- O. regalis.** Royal Fern. Native. Taller than the two preceding Osmundas, reaching to 6 feet. Very distinct, with the fronds truly bipinnate, giving the appearance of black locust foliage. It requires a really moist soil—preferring swamps—and considerable sunlight. Garden soil.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- POLYPODIUM vulgare.** Polypody. Native. A low evergreen Fern, 2 to 6 inches high, with creeping roots, forming mats of foliage about rocks and on banks where falling leaves do not remain to smother. Generally found in shaded positions, but grows well in full sun. Suited to rockeries in good garden soil.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- POLYSTICHUM (Aspidium) acrostichoides.** Christmas Fern. An evergreen Fern, dark green in color, the fronds of which are collected in quantities for florists' use. This Fern sends its fronds up from a central crown and does not increase by creeping roots, so any planting must be thick enough to accomplish the effect desired. It dislikes the winter sun and, where possible, should be given a northern exposure. Should not receive a mulch of leaves. Grows best in good, fairly heavy garden soil. Fine for shaded banks or woodland ground-cover. A good base for the trillium and other woodland bulbs.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000
- PTERIDIUM aquilinum (Pteris aquilina).** Bracken. 2 to 4 ft. Triangular large fronds, spreading out flatly from the top of a slender, tough stem. Root-creeping, easily injured in transplanting. Good for open woodland masses, woodland borders, or use in full sun. In rich, loose, drained soil in the open it forms magnificent groups to 5 feet.
Collected clumps.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000

Add 20 per cent if nursery-grown Ferns are desired



English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*) may be used to advantage under spreading branches. This picture shows excellent results

GAULTHERIA procumbens. Aromatic Winter-green. Native. A low, trailing evergreen with bright green leaves. Flowers white, followed by large bright red berries which remain until next season. Mulch the bed with peat moss. It requires one season to establish this plant.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Large, clumpy plants...	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00

GEUM chilense, Mrs. Bradshaw. Chiloe Avens. Chile. Root-leaves plentiful, 3-parted, and cut. Flowers red, large, double, June and all summer. Good for massing.

Field-plants.....	\$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100
Pot-plants.....	\$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100

G. chilense, Lady Stratheden. A new introduction similar to the above except the flowers are golden yellow.

Field-plants.....	\$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100
Pot-plants.....	\$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100

GYPSOPHILA, Bristol Fairy. 2 to 3 ft. Large panicles of double white flowers. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer.

Field-plants.....	\$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100
-------------------	-----------------------------

G. paniculata, Baby's Breath. 3 ft. Masses of delicate white flowers in June. Suitable for dry places.

Field-plants.....	\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100
-------------------	-----------------------------

G. repens. Creeping Gypsophila. Europe. Stems trailing and branching, a few inches high. Flowers pinkish white, rather large for Gypsophila, July until fall. Full sun.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Field-plants.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00

HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. The well-known large-leaved evergreen clinging Ivy so much used on walls and houses. Free from diseases and insect pests. Fine as a border for garden beds or to outline walks, and the like, and as a ground-cover plant in all semi-shady places. To obtain best results as a ground-cover, use many small plants rather than long, large plants which must be pinned down and cannot be clipped as well.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00
4-in. pot-plants.....	5 00	40 00	350 00

H. Helix gracilis. Small-leaved English Ivy. Similar to the preceding and used for the same purposes. The foliage is smaller and it is a slower grower. It is hardier than the former and is ideal for edge of flower borders, walks, and bordering formal pools, and for rock-garden work in sun or shade. In all these places it gives a pleasing effect.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00

HELIANTHEMUM. Rock- or Sun-Rose. Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps which, during the flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom. A good ground-cover for a sunny situation and rock-garden work. We offer the following varieties in field-grown plants:

	For 10	Per 100
Buttercup. Single; golden yellow..	\$1 50	\$12 00
Clara Middleton. Single; orange..	2 00	15 00
Fireball. Double; bright scarlet...	2 00	15 00
Mrs. Earle. Single; scarlet.....	1 50	12 00
Præcox. Single; yellow.....	1 50	12 00
Rhodanthe carneum. Single; pink.		
Silvery foliage.....	2 00	15 00
Rose Queen. Single; pink.....	2 00	15 00

Do not overlook the value of *Pachysandra* as a ground-cover. See page 4.



Hemerocallis

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. Pitcher Heliopsis. 2 to 3 ft. high, 3 to 4-ft. spread. Very useful for the back of the perennial border, shrub border, or wild garden. Valuable for cutting. Deep yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter, all summer.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

HEMEROCALLIS Thunbergi. Japanese Daylily. Pale yellow flowers in June and August.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

H. flava. Lemon Daylily. 2½ ft. Lemon-yellow flowers in June.
Field-plants.....\$1 50 For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
\$12 00 \$100 00

H. fulva. Tawny Daylily. 3 ft. Coppery orange, shaded crimson. July. Both this and *H. flava* are charming plants for massing anywhere in sun and shade. Combines unusually well with ferns. Our most effective perennial for naturalizing along streams, moist or dry roadsides, and banks in sun and shade.
Field-plants.....\$1 50 For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
\$12 00 \$100 00



Hypericum Moserianum

HERNIARIA glabra. Prostrate creeper. Excellent for planting between flagstone terraces or flagstone paths; foliage moss-like, green shading to bronze in winter.
Field-plants.....For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
\$2 00 \$15 00 \$120 00
3½-in. pot-plants.....2 00 15 00 120 00

HESPERIS matronalis. Dames Rocket. 2 ft. Europe. An old garden plant with showy terminal spikes of flowers resembling stocks. The colors range from white through the lilacs and pinks to purple. June to August. Fragrant.
Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

HEUCHERA Rosmondi, Coral Bells. 2 ft. Coral-pink flowers in May and September. Good for semi-shady rockeries; strong grower.
Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100

HIERACIUM aurantiacum. Orange Hawkweed. Europe. Foliage mostly basal, forming a low mat. Plant spreading by stolons. Flowers daisy-like, orange-red, showy, on somewhat branched stems about 15 inches high. June to October. Suited for rockery, banks, low masses, and roadsides.
Field-plants.....\$1 for 10; \$8 per 100



Iberis sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft)

HYPERICUM calycinum. Aaron's Beard. 1 ft. Unusually good evergreen ground-cover. Mass on woodland walks, in shade of trees, full sun, and on banks. Spreads freely by stoloniferous roots, making an excellent carpet of dark green foliage covered in August with large yellow blossoms.
Field-plants.....For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
\$2 00 \$15 00 \$120 00

H. Moserianum. Somewhat taller than *H. calycinum*. A hybrid form of bushy growth. For massing under trees, shady banks, and many places where other plants do not thrive. Foliage evergreen. The flowers are a bright golden yellow, and the plants seem to thrive and bloom from midsummer to late autumn in both full sun and in shade.
Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100

H. reptans. 4 in. A distinct trailing species from the Himalayas. Fine, light green, needle-like foliage. Flowers are very large, light yellow, tinged reddish, and appear in August and September. Mass in rockeries and on terraces.
Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100

IBERIS gibraltarica. Gibraltar Candytuft. Spain.
 ♦ Dwarf, bushy plants, 6 to 8 inches high, with small evergreen foliage, completely covered with racemes of lilac to white flowers in spring. Fine for low masses and the rockery.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

I. sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Europe.
 ♦ Foliage somewhat smaller than the above. Flowers pure white, in corymbs. Same uses.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

Field-plants, extra-heavy, \$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100

INULA grandiflora, Golden Beauty. Sunflower Inula. 1½ ft. Freec-flowering border plant with orange-yellow flowers in July and August.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100



Iris Pseudacorus

IRIS cristata. Dwarf native creeping species, only 3 inches high. Flowers rich amethyst-blue, in May.
 ♦ Rock-garden, edges of streams and on banks. Exquisite carpet of blue in May. Used as ground-cover along woodland path.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Collected plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$90 00

I. pumila. Taller than *I. cristata*, in yellow, blue, and white. It is a rapid spreader; very hardy. In sunny situations along intimate sunny woodland paths, and dells, for mass effect.

Field-plants.....\$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100

I. versicolor. Bluellag Iris. About 1½ ft. Native. Strong, good foliage. Flowering stems forked and branched above the foliage. Flowers blue. Suited to moist positions in full sun.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Collected plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

I. Pseudacorus. Yellowflag Iris. 2 to 3 ft. Europe. Has become naturalized in the United States. Foliage green. Bright yellow flowers. Forms fine clumps in moist soil.

Collected plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

JAPANESE IRIS, Assortment. Colors orchid, dark blue, wine, lavender, white, and purple. 25 cts. each.

Named Varieties.....35 cts. each



Iris cristata

LAVANDULA vera. Lavender. 1½ ft. Europe.

♦ The Lavender of old English garden fame. Fragrant blue flowers from June to September. Mass on terraces and rock-garden with moss pink, thyme, and heather.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. Sand-Myrtle. An evergreen shrub resembling common box. Well adapted for borders and rockeries. A good ground-cover. Small clusters of white and light pink flowers in June. Requires a sand-peat soil.

6 to 9 in.....\$10 for 10; \$75 per 100

LINUM alpinum. Alpine Flax. 6 in. Europe.

♦ Foliage linear, small, crowded at base of plants. Flowers light blue, all summer.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

L. perenne. Perennial Flax. 1½ ft. Asia. Bushy,

♦ with small, linear, very attractive foliage. Flowers azure-blue, May and all summer. Does not like wet soils. Full sunlight. Suited for garden masses, banks, and rockery.

Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

Field-plants, extra-heavy, \$2 for 10; \$18 per 100



Linum perenne



Lobelia cardinalis

LESPEDEZA Buergeri. Bush Clover. 3 to 4 ft. Japan. Trifoliolate foliage. Large panicles of dark rose flowers in August. Tall groups, banks and roadside plantings.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gayfeather. 4 to 5 ft. United States. Upright, lily-like in habit, with long, roeket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers in August and September. The bulbous root should be planted with the crown at the surface of the ground. Any soil, but will grow stronger in moist, well-drained positions. Tenacious of life. Suited for roadside naturalizing, masses, and with shrubbery.
For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
Field-plants.....\$1 00 \$8 00 \$75 00

LIMONIUM latifolium (*Statice latifolium*). Sea
♦ Lavender. Root-leaves very large, oblong-elliptic. Scapes tall, about 2 feet high, very much branched. Panicles large. Flowers bluish lavender in June and July. Deep rooting. Should have good deep soil in full sun and remain undisturbed. Rockery and garden groups.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

LIRIOPE spicata (*L. graminifolia*). 6 to 8 in. A Japanese liliaceous plant with tufts of grass-like foliage and spikes of small white flowers. May be used as edging or as grass under trees.
Field-plants.....\$3 for 10; \$25 per 100

LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. 2 to 4 ft. Native. Rich, fiery cardinal flowers in a somewhat branched spike, terminating the simple leafy stem in August and September. Likes moist soil, but not stagnant water. Does finely under good garden conditions. Endures some shade, but best in sun. Garden groups, about pools and about streams.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

L. syphilitica. Large Blue Lobelia. 2 ft. Native. More leafy than the preceding. Flowers blue to purple, in a long spike. Moist positions or garden soil. Endures drier conditions than the Cardinal Flower.
Field-plants.....\$1 for 10; \$8 per 100

LONICERA japonica Halliana. Hall's Honeysuckle. This is the Honeysuckle which helps to make Pennsylvania roadsides beautiful to other state visitors. The creamy white blossoms scent the whole atmosphere. For covering fences, steep banks, and unsightly places it has no equal, and should be much more freely planted. Perfectly hardy, free from disease, and of rapid growth. It can be cut at will and easily kept within bounds. Small field- or pot-plants, planted closely, will give a much more even effect than larger plants.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-yr. field-plants.....	\$1 00	\$6 00	\$50 00
2-yr. field-plants.....	1 25	8 00	65 00
3-yr. field-plants.....	2 00	15 00	100 00
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	1 25	8 00	65 00
4-in. pot-plants.....	2 50	20 00	150 00

LUPINUS polyphyllus Hybrids. Washington Lupine Hybrids. 1½ ft. Flowering stems from 2 to 4 feet high, bearing big, long spikes of very showy flowers from June to September. The colors include blues, purples, pinks, yellows and white. Suited for garden specimens and groups, and for large masses. The plants offered are from imported seed.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100



Lupines

Gazing globes, sun dials, bird baths, fountains, and similar pieces always add to the charm of the garden. We have an extensive collection, and invite you to visit our Display Rooms and make your selections.

- LYCHNIS chalconica.** Maltese Cross. 2 to 3 ft.
 Brilliant scarlet flower-heads. May and August.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
- L. Coronaria (Agrostemma Coronaria).** Rose Campion.
 ♦ An old garden plant with gray foliage and many-branched stems reaching about 1½ feet, bearing bright rosy crimson flowers in June and July. A conspicuous plant in the garden.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100
- L. Haageana.** Haage Campion. 12 to 15 in. A garden hybrid of *L. fulgens* and *L. coronata Sieboldi*. Bushy plant with flowers 2 inches across in many shades of red. July till frost, quite continuously. It has no winter foliage, so the position where planted should be remembered. Excellent for garden masses. Our stock has proved entirely hardy with no protection.
 Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100
- L. Viscaria splendens.** Tufts of evergreen foliage. Spikes of pink flowers in June and July.
 Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100



Lychnis chalconica



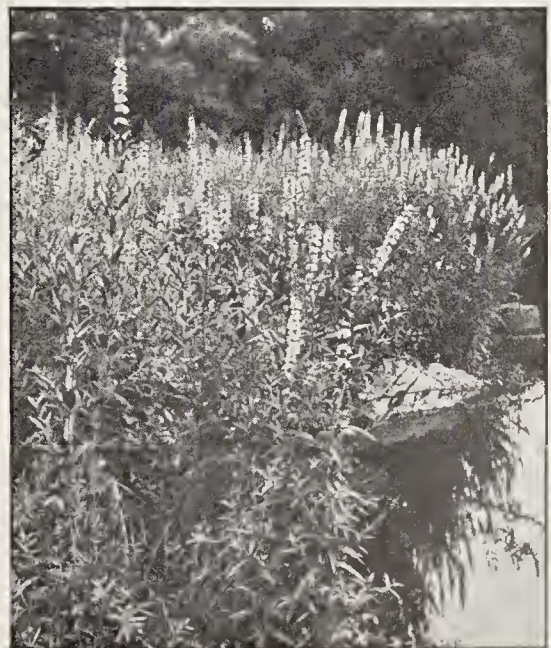
Mertensia virginica

- MERTENSIA virginica.** Virginia Bluebells. 1 ft.
 ♦ Native. Early foliage of an unusual shade of light green, above which are borne large clusters of blue flowers. It likes rich, open, fairly moist soil, and is found growing wild in woodland, but its flowering season is practically over before the tree foliage gives shade. Given satisfactory soil it does well in garden or rockery. The plant has the fault of losing its foliage soon after flowering, so that in the garden it should be planted with some later-appearing companion plant or some ground-cover.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| Field-plants..... | \$1 25 | \$10 00 | \$85 00 |
| 4-in. pot-plants..... | 2 00 | 15 00 | |
- MITCHELLA repens.** Partridge Berry. Less than 2 in. A native trailing evergreen plant, too little used. The red berries resemble a partridge's head and persist through the winter. Indispensable in woodland planting.
- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| 2¼-in. pot-plants..... | \$1 50 | \$12 00 | \$100 00 |
| Collected clumps..... | 1 50 | 12 00 | 100 00 |

- LYSIMACHIA Nummularia.** Moneywort. Rampant, semi-evergreen creeper covered in summer with bright yellow flowers. For growing down banks at the waterside or side of waterfalls, or any moist place in sun or shade. For flagstone steps in shade it can't be surpassed. Will naturalize in semi-shady lawns and withstands cutting, making a fine soft carpet.
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| Young field-plants..... | \$1 50 | \$8 00 | \$65 00 |
| 2¼-in. pot-plants..... | 2 00 | 10 00 | 85 00 |

- LYTHRUM Salicaria roseum (L. roseum superbum).** Rose Loosestrife. Native. Grows about 3 feet high, considerably branched and bushy, with willow-like leaves, and in July to September is covered with numerous, showy, rose-colored flowers. Does finely under garden culture, but in the wild is found in moist grounds or even in mud or shallow water, conditions under which few plants thrive. Excellent for about water, masses, naturalizing, and roadside planting.
 Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

- MAZUS reptans.** Hardy. Small lavender and white flowers, speckled with gold. Sun, light shade, carpeting in rock-garden. Good subject.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| Field-plants..... | \$1 00 | \$8 00 | \$65 00 |



Lythrum Salicaria roseum



Monarda didyma

MITELLA diphylla. Native Bishop's-Cap. 1 to 1½ ft. A gem for a shady position. Feathery spikes of creamy white flowers. Carpet in open woodland dells, semi-dry woods and shady rock-gardens. May and June. For 10 Per 100 Per 1000 Collected plants \$2 00 \$15 00 \$125 00



Pentstemon laevigatus Digitalis

MONARDA didyma. Oswego Tea. 3 ft. Native. Many leafy stems from the ground, bearing more or less branched, large, leafy clusters of bright red flowers, July, August. Suited for garden clumps and masses, for naturalizing and roadside planting because of the hardiness of the plants and the brilliancy of the blooms.

Field-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

M. fistulosa. Wild Bergamot. Native. Taller than the preceding, with flowers varying from white and lilac to rose and purple.

Field-plants \$1 for 10; \$8 per 100

MYOSOTIS alpestris. Alpine Forget-me-not. 6 in. Europe, North America. Flowers azure-blue. Likes moist soil in sun or semi-shade. Makes good carpet for spring-flowering bulbs.

Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

M. palustris semperflorens. Forget-me-not. Rich blue flowers with yellow eyes. Very profuse bloomer. Spreads quickly in marshy places or in shallow water in sun and shade, forming a sheet of lovely blue.

Field-plants \$1 for 10; \$9 per 100

Pot-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100



Myosotis (Forget-me-not)

NEPETA Glechoma. Ground Ivy. Native. A beautiful little creeping ground-cover plant with light blue flowers in early spring. Semi-evergreen. Suited for moist, sunny, and shady locations. Rapid spreader.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants \$1 50 \$10 00 \$85 00

N. Mussini. Sage-green foliage. Plants are a sheet of lavender-blue in May and June, and if cut after flowering will bloom as freely in the fall. Satisfactory for massing in borders, rock-gardens, and for steep banks.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants \$1 25 \$10 00 \$85 00
Field-plants 2 00 15 00 125 00

GENOTHERA fruticosa Youngi. Young's Sundrops. 2 ft. Native. Large yellow flowers, June to Aug.

Field-plants \$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

OPHIOPOGON japonicum. Japanese Snake-Beard. 10 to 12 in. A liliaceous plant with grass-like foliage. Flowers are similar to the grape hyacinth, during summer months. Suitable for edging. Does well in dark, shade or in full sun. Stands dry and hot climates.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
Field-plants \$2 00 \$15 00 \$125 00

PAPAVER pilosum. Olympic Poppy. 2 ft. It is glabrous, with glaucescent, fine-cut foliage. Belongs to the Oriental group. Flowers in shades of salmon-pink all summer.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Torrey Pentstemon. United States. Graceful flowering stems reaching 3 feet or more, bearing red, tubular flowers from June until frost. Excellent basal foliage during the year.
Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

P. lævigatus Digitalis. Foxglove Pentstemon. 2 ft. United States. Stiff, straight stems bear racemes, or more open clusters, of white flowers in August.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100



Potentilla

PHLOX amœna. 4 in. Native. Deep pink flowers * ♦ in May. Good for carpeting.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Field-plants.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00

P. divaricata (P. canadensis). 9 to 12 in. Fragrant, ♦ lavender-blue flowers in late May and June. Massing in the rockery, along paths and for borders through woodlands.
2¼-in. pot-plants.....\$1 25 \$10 00 \$85 00

P. subulata. Moss Pink. The dwarf creeping Phlox * used so extensively in gardens and rockeries. ♦ Moss-like, evergreen foliage which, during the flowering season, April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. It is ideal for clothing large areas of steep rocky hillsides, terraces, and the like. Acres of the wild variety *P. subulata rosea* are growing in Pennsylvania. We offer the following in 2¼-in. pot-plants:

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Alba. Pure white.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00

Atropurpurea. Deep wine-red.....	2 00	15 00	125 00
Lilacina. Light lilac....	1 50	12 00	100 00
Rosea. Deep rosy pink.	1 25	10 00	85 00
Vivid. Pink, with red eye.	2 00	15 00	125 00



Platycodon grandiflorum

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. ♦ 1 to 2 ft. Eastern Asia, Japan. A campanula-like, branching plant of neat, upright habit, with bright light green foliage and plentiful blue flowers about 3 inches across in June, July, and later. It does best in deep loamy soil but is not particular. Suited for rockery, groups and for large masses. Does well in semi-shade.
Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. Leadwort. 6 to 9 in. A ♦ most desirable spreading plant of dwarf, herbaceous habit, and covered with deep blue flowers midsummer and fall. It requires good drainage. For rockeries, borders, banks and terraces.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Field-plants.....	\$1 80	\$15 00	\$120 00
4-in. pot-plants.....	3 00	25 00	200 00

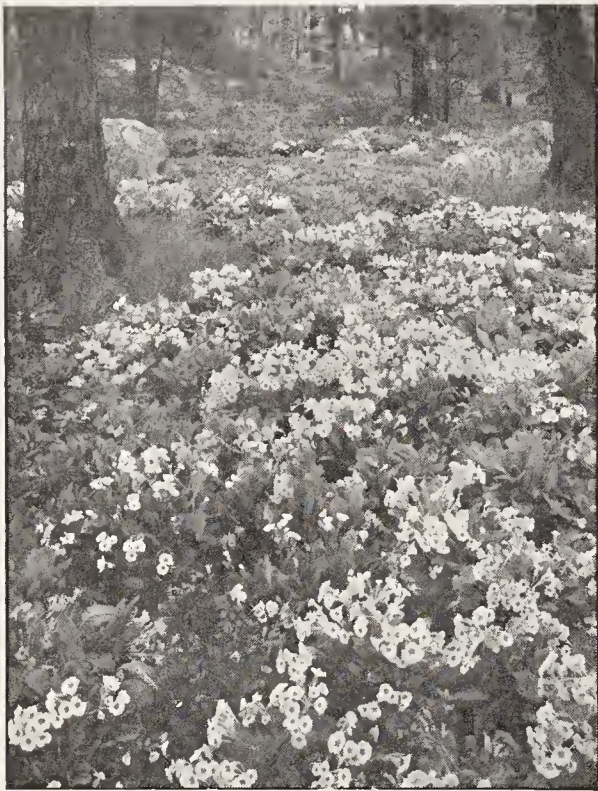
POTENTILLA nepalensis (P. formosa). 10 in. Showy, bright rose flowers in summer.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

P. nepalensis, Miss Willmott. 12 in. Salmon-pink; free bloomer; midsummer. A good border plant.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

P. pyrenaica. Excellent rock-plant with yellow ♦ flowers on 6-inch stems.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100



Phlox subulata



Primula veris naturalized in woodland

POLYGONATUM biflorum. Small Solomon's Seal. 2 ft. Native. Stems simple, curving, bearing elegant, broad, lilylike leaves. Flowers pendant from the leaf-axils, not showy. May, June. A fine foliage plant for woodland planting. Associates well with broad-leaved evergreens.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100



Primula japonica

PRIMULA japonica. Leaves are like the common Primrose but much larger. Likes a good moist loam with ample drainage and part sun. Produces whorls of crimson-rose to white blossoms in June and August, on 12 to 15-inch stems.
Field-plants \$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100

P. denticulata cachemiriana. Round heads of lilac flowers in April and May. Prefers a moist, shady location.
Field-plants \$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100

P. veris. Garden Primrose. Garden varieties in ♦ mixture—white, red, orange, and yellow. The popular spring-flowering hardy Primrose suited for rockeries and low borders in sun or preferably semi-shade. Shows to best advantage when planted in large groups for naturalistic effect.
Field-plants \$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100

P. veris, Munstead Strain. Selected to flowers of ♦ yellow shades and for stronger growth.
Field-plants \$1.80 for 10; \$15 per 100

PRUNELLA incisa rosea. Selfheal. Garden variety. ♦ 4 to 6 in. Creeping. Flowers rose, in short spikes, June to September. Low masses.
Field-plants \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100



Pyrethrums

POLEMONIUM humile (P. Richardsoni). Dwarf ♦ Polemonium. 15 in. Arctic. Rockery and masses. Considered best of the genus. June, July.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

P. reptans. Creeping Polemonium. Native. One ♦ foot or less. Stems slender, de'lining, but not really creeping. April, May. Native of woodland. Rockery and woodland masses.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

PYRETHRUM roseum, James Kelway. Painted ♦ Lady. Foliage fine-cut, fernlike, in clumps about 6 inches high. Flowers on long stems, about 1½ feet, daisy-like, vermilion, single. June and all summer. Sun. Masses.
Field-plants \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

P. roseum. Painted Daisy. Similar to the above and of various shades of red, pink, and white. Similar uses.
Field-plants \$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100



A natural effect in the Rock-garden can be obtained with drooping shrubs, a collection of Sedums, Sempervivums, Columbines, dwarf Phlox, Balloon Flower, and plants of similar character

RANUNCULUS repens. Creeping Buttercup. 6 to *8 in. This plant has habit of growth not unlike that of pachysandra, with buttercup-like leaves and double yellow flowers. Spring. For shady borders in moist places and for naturalizing.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Field-plants.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	1 50	12 00	100 00

ROSA blanda. Meadow Rose. A lovely wild Rose, practically without thorns. Flowers of pure pink, followed by red fruits.

15 to 18-in. plants.....50 ets. each; \$4 for 10

R. lucida. Virginia Rose. Very useful for mass plantings or shrub border. Pink flowers in June and July.

15 to 18-in. plants.....50 ets. each; \$4 for 10

R., Max Graf. The very best Rose for clothing steep *banks or waste lands. A hybrid of Rugosa and Wichuraiana, it combines the best qualities of both. Nearly evergreen and a rapid grower. Foliage insect- and mildew-proof. Habit of growth prostrate. Flowers are deep pink, resembling the wild Rose. The foliage being larger, it does not lie quite so close to the ground as Wichuraiana, and its foliage is more crinkled and attractive. Its rapid growth will permit of wide planting, 3 feet apart, at least.

Field-plants, extra-heavy.. \$5 for 10; \$40 per 100

R. rubiginosa. Sweetbriar Rose. Bright pink, single flowers in June. Good foliage.

2 to 3 ft.....\$4 for 10; \$30 per 100

3 to 4 ft.....\$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100

R. Wichuraiana. The Trailing Rose. Its spreading *branches make a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms. These plants we grow particularly for carpet- and ground-cover work.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-yr. field-plants.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
2-yr. field-plants, heavy.	3 00	25 00	200 00

SALVIA argentea. Silver Sage. Europe. The large, *silvery leaves, in a rosette on the ground, are the attractive feature of this plant. It remains a good perennial if not allowed to flower. Flowers white, not large or showy, on a much-branched stem. Worthy a rock-garden position for its foliage.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

S. azurea grandiflora. 2 ft. Beautiful azure-blue flowers from August to October. Fine for the border.

Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

S. turkestanica rubra. Large, irregular, gloxinia-like leaves in rosettes on the ground. Flower-stems 2 feet or more, branched. Flowers white, in July, with conspicuous reddish flower-like bracts which give color to the plant for a long season. Moist, rich ground preferred. Suitable for garden groups.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. Native.

* Pure white flowers about 2 inches across, solitary on 6-inch stems before the leaves in very early spring. Leaves radical, usually only one to a root-bud, rather large. Native to woodlands but will grow well in full sun with loose soil-conditions. Foliage does not outlast July. August-dug roots, which are a half inch thick, are best for planting. Rockery and naturalizing in woods.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Collected plants.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00

SANTOLINA Chamæcyparissus incana. Hoary *Lavender Cotton. 1 to 2 ft. Half-shrubby, much-branched plant with silvery gray leaves. Flowers yellow, small, in globular heads. Generally hardy. Excellent rock-garden subject and foliage plant for summer bedding and borders.

Field-plants, extra-heavy..\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

A list of plants for various purposes will be found on pages 43 to 45



Sedum acre



Sedum spectabile

Sedums in Many Varieties for Rock-Gardens

SEDUM acre. Stonecrop. A creeping grower forming a thick carpet of green, moss-like foliage, covered with bright yellow flowers in early summer. Useful in the rock-garden or for wall crevices.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

S. album. 3 to 4 in. Tufted evergreen habit. White flowers in July and August. Splendid for stony banks.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

S. Fosterianum. A distinct species forming small terminal rosettes. Flowers yellow, in June and July.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

S. kamtschaticum. From Northern Asia. A glory of orange-yellow from June to August. Seed-heads turn to bright crimson. Foliage resembles pachysandra.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

S. lydium. Evergreen carpet, which, in dry and fully exposed positions and the stony and poor soil it prefers, turns to a lovely rich deep red. Flowers are pure white, tinged with pink.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

S. lydium glaucum. A blue-leaved form of the preceding.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00



Sedum stoloniferum

Sedum Middendorffianum. 3 to 4 in. Low tufts of erect stems clothed with narrow, serrated leaves of rich reddish brown which form a pretty contrast to the many cymes of rich yellow flowers.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Pot-plants.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00

S. Nevi. 5 in. Dwarf, compact, gray-green rosette-like foliage. White flowers.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00

S. pruinaum. Pretty glaucous blue-green leaves. Yellow flowers of trailing habit in a compact round-topped cyme. Originated from the Serra de Gerez in Portugal.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

S. reflexum. Stone Orpine. 6 in. A mat-forming plant, native of western Europe, and naturalized here. Leaves are blue-green, of a trailing habit. The flower-stems end in an umbellate cyme of golden yellow flowers.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Pot-plants.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00

S. sarmentosum. 3 in. Prostrate plant with slender shoots. Light yellowish foliage; bright yellow flowers. Excellent carpeter.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

S. sexangulare. 2 in. Resembles *S. acre* in habit, forming a bronzy green mat, disappearing in July under the golden yellow flowers.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

S. Sieboldi. A succulent plant with handsome bluish gray foliage, and pink flowers in September. A real gem for the rockery and wall-garden.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Pot-plants.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00

S. spectabile. Showy Sedum. 15 in. Japan. Bushy, erect. Foliage broad, fleshy, glaucous. Flowers rose-colored, in immense, flat-topped clusters during the fall. Good garden soil. Endures some shade. Well adapted to rock-gardens, niches in the wall, and like locations.

Field-plants..... \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

S. spectabile, Brilliant. Amaranth-red.
Field-plants..... \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

S. spurium coccineum. Of creeping habit, with umbels of reddish purple flowers. A late bloomer.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$85 00

Sedum stoloniferum (*S. ibericum*). 2 to 3 in. Evergreen, mat-forming perennial from Persia, and often confused with *S. spurium*. Stems are clothed with numerous opposite bright green leaves. The flowers are produced in three-branched cymes and are rose-colored. June, July. For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....\$1 50 \$10 00 \$85 00

S. ternatum. The earliest of all to flower. From pale green, broad-leaved tufts in April or May, spring branching cymes of pure white flowers. Erect habit. Shade-resistant and will establish and carpet luxuriantly through the woodlands.
For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2¼-in. pot-plants.....\$1 50 \$10 00 \$85 00

SAPONARIA ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. 6 in. Excellent rock-garden and border plant. Masses of rosy pink flowers just above the foliage from May to August.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

SATUREIA (*Calamintha*) **alpina**. Alpine Savory. 6 in. Europe. Much branched, somewhat woody at base. Leaves small, rather roundish. Flowers purple; July.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

SCABIOSA caucasica. Blue Bonnet. 1½ ft. Caucasian Mountains. Grayish foliage and flattish heads of soft lavender flowers from June to September. Garden groups.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

S. caucasica alba. A white form of the above.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

S. japonica. Japanese Scabiosa. 1½ ft. Japan. Foliage green, much cut, plentiful. Flowers light lavender-blue, in heads about 2 inches across. September to heavy frost. Seeds from Japan. Garden groups.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

SEMPERVIVUM arachnoideum. Spiderweb Houseleek. A gray web covers and connects the entire rosette.

S. arenarium. Sand Houseleek. Deep green; small rosettes.

S. fimbriatum. Fringed Houseleek. Rosettes green, tips of leaves are red, with red flowers.

S. glaucum (*S. acuminatum*). Fuzzy Houseleek. Large 2 to 3-inch rosettes. Blue-green foliage with red tip. Red flowers.

S. globiferum. Globe Houseleek. Yellow flowers. Small, flat, globular rosettes, tipped brown.

S. Mettenianum. Vienna Houseleek. Flat rosettes of short grayish green leaves. Deep rose flowers.

S. soboliferum. Hen-and-chickens. Flat, compact growth, with petals curving inward. Foliage changes in fall from green to red and brown.

S. tectorum. Roof Houseleek. Erect green rosettes with reddish brown tips.

S. tectorum violaceum. Violet Houseleek. Large rosettes of deep reddish purple leaves. Very handsome.

All **Sempervivums**, field-plants, \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

SHORTIA galacifolia. Oconee Bells. North Carolina. Low, with radical roundish, evergreen leaves forming a low mat about 4 inches high. Flowers white, about an inch across, solitary, nodding. May, June. A rare plant. Shade. Good light loam. Hardy. Do not cover in winter with leaves. Heavy clumps.....\$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100



Sempervivum

SIDALCEA candida, Rose Queen. Prairie Mallow. 2 to 3 ft. Western United States. Erect. Root-leaves somewhat delphinium-like, but shining green. Flowers pink, in terminal racemes. July, August. Full sun. Any garden soil. Groups.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

SILENE maritima. Sea Catchfly. Beautiful gray-green, small foliage, forming a dense evergreen mat about 3 inches high. Flowers white or pinkish, on slender branched stems, June to fall. Full sunlight. A gem for rockeries or low masses.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

SPIRÆA filipendula. Dropwort; Goat's Beard; Meadow Sweet. 15 to 18 in. Clusters of white flowers during June and July. Pretty fernlike foliage.
Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

STACHYS lanata. Woolly Betony. 4 to 6 in. Spreading. Excellent ground-cover for shade and sunny places. Silvery gray foliage, remaining all winter. Makes excellent contrast in combination with Mugho pines and other ground-covers.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
Field-plants.....\$1 20 \$10 00 \$85 00

STATICE latifolium. Sea Lavender. See *Limonium latifolium*.

STOKESIA cyanea. 15 in. A hardy plant of the aster family, producing, from June to October, large flowers of a clear delicate blue. It likes a porous, well-drained soil and sunny position.
Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

TEUCRIUM chamædrys. Germander. 1 ft. Europe. Evergreen shrub-like plant with glossy green foliage. Very neat in habit. Spikes of purple flowers in August, September. Rockery, borders.
For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
Field-plants, heavy....\$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00



Thymus Serpyllum

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. Columbine Meadowrue. Europe. Stems large, hollow, 1 to 3 feet. Foliage glaucous, divided into many roundish leaflets, giving a delicate, fragile appearance to the plant. Flowers small, white, with purple stamens, numerous in terminal panicles. May, June. Specimens or groups in sun or semi-shade. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

T. glaucum. Dusty Meadowrue. 2 to 5 ft. Europe. Taller. Foliage glaucous. Leaflets more oval, with 3 lobes. Flowers yellow. June, July. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

T. minus adiantifolium. Maidenhair Meadowrue. Europe, Asia. Stem round, grooved. Leaflets like adiantum fern. Flowers greenish. July. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. Carolina Thermopsis. 2 to 3 ft. Long spikes of bright yellow, pea-shaped, lupine-like flowers. Very hardy. Good for the border or for the wild and picturesque garden. Excellent for cutting. Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

THYMUS. Thyme. 1 to 3 in. The Thymes are ★ known and used throughout the world as ground-cover plants for flagstone terraces and walks, on dry banks, in rock-gardens. Their foliage is very wiry and fragrant. The small, round leaves when bruised give off a fragrance known as "Thyme." If planted at various points of the garden, or on the lawn itself, their odor is delightfully evident at shadow-time. Always attractive, quick spreading, and easy to grow. Thyme is a "link" with days of "hooped skirts, the sword, and buckler."

T. azoricus. Rose flowers. Dark evergreen foliage.

T. citriodorus aureus. Golden-leaved Lemon-scented Thyme.

T. lanuginosus. Woolly Thyme. Woolly grayish foliage. Bright pink flowers.

T. Serpyllum. Wild Thyme. Native. Almost evergreen. Lilac flowers.

T. Serpyllum albus. White-flowering form.

T. Serpyllum coccineus. Crimson-flowering form.

All Thymus, field-plants, \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100; \$100 per 1000. 2¼-in. pot-plants, \$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100; \$100 per 1000.

TRILLIUM grandiflorum. Snowy Trillium. Native. ♦ Root short, thick, tuber-like, from which rises one stem bearing three rather large leaves and one large pure white flower in early spring. Rich soil in shade. Fall planting. For 10 Per 100 Per 1000 Field-plants.....\$1 00 \$9 00 \$85 00

TIARELLA cordifolia. Alleghany Foam Flower. ♦ Native. Foliage about base of plant forms very neat bunches about 8 inches high. Leaves rather heart-shaped, with lobed and toothed edges. Usually marked with some bronzy red shades. Flowers white, in erect racemes in May. Found in rich, moist, drained woods. Will endure sunlight, but leaf-colorings will be less marked. Suitable for woodland groups and masses, also for rockery.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
Field-plants.....\$1 25 \$10 00 \$85 00

TROLLIUS europæus. Globeflower. 15 in. North- ♦ ern Europe. Dark green, glossy, 5-parted foliage. Globular, double, buttercup-like yellow flowers about 2 inches across from May to July. Prefers wet soil in sunlight in cool climate. Does well in rich moist soil, especially with shade from hot sun. Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$20 per 100

TUNICA saxifraga. Goat Flower. Tufted evergreen ♦ foliage with light pink, mistlike flowers produced all summer. Plant in groups and masses in rock-garden and border. For 10 Per 100 Per 1000 Field-plants.....\$1 25 \$10 00 \$85 00 2¼-in. pot-plants..... 1 25 10 00 85 00

VALERIANA officinalis. Valerian. 3 to 4 ft. Europe, ♦ Asia. Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during July, with strong heliotrope odor. Generally planted in groups of a dozen or more, and thrives in full sun or partial shade. Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

VERBASCUM phœniceum. Purple Mullein. 2 to 5 ft. Europe, Asia. Biennial. Root-leaves in a rosette. Stem leaves few. Flower purple in a simple slender raceme. June, August. Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

VERBENA venosa. Violet-purple blossoms all ♦ summer. Very hardy, creeping plant. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

VERONICA Allioni. 1 to 2 in. A very small, rapid ♦ creeper, resembling our wild Veronicas in habit. It seems to thrive well in any situation. Can well be described as an undergrowth plant. Flowers are light blue. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$18 per 100

V. Chamædrys. Germander Speedwell. Forms ♦ compact clumps about 1 foot high when in bloom. Flowers blue, rather large, in about 6-inch racemes. May, June. Endures considerable shade. Rockery, low borders. Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

V. filiformis. A great romper, but very attractive. ♦ Soft green, trailing mats absolutely smothered under pale china-blue flowers in May and June. Best planted by itself. For 10 Per 100 Per 1000 Field-plants.....\$1 25 \$10 00 \$85 00 2¼-in. pot-plants..... 1 25 10 00 85 00

V. gentianoides. Gentian Speedwell. Alpine Europe. ♦ Foliage distinct, dark green, smooth, about 3 inches long, narrow, forming rosettes. Plants spread slowly to form low, attractive clumps. Flowers blue, in slender, stiff spikes, May, June. Native to wet alpine meadows, but does finely in good garden loam, not moist. Very distinct. Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

V. incana. Woolly Speedwell. Europe, Asia. About ♦ 1 foot when in flower. Foliage gray, woolly, forming neat clumps. Flowers blue, July to September. Rockery, low border. Makes a good hedge for formal beds. Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

Veronica longifolia. Beach Speedwell. Europe, Asia.
 ♦ About 2 feet high. Erect with leafy stems and terminal spikes of blue flowers in July to September. Suited to masses, banks, and roadside planting.

Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

V. longifolia subsessilis. A garden variety of the ♦ above with larger foliage and much larger spikes of deep blue flowers. Plant not so upright. Better for garden planting.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

V. officinalis. Fluellen; Common Speedwell. Europe ♦ and U. S. Prostrate rooting; evergreen elliptic, somewhat hairy leaves about an inch long. Flowers pale blue, in slender racemes. May, June. Endures even heavy shade but not leaf-muleh.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
 Field-plants.....\$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00

2¼-in. pot-plants..... 1 50 12 00 100 00

V. pectinata. Prostrate mats of velvety leaves, and ♦ in May and June short spikes of pale blue flowers.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
 Field-plants.....\$2 00 \$15 00 \$125 00

V. repens. Creeping Speedwell. A beautiful herba- ♦ ceous creeping ground-cover forming solid, mossy mats of evergreen foliage, covered in early spring with light blue flowers, fading to white. Excellent for rockeries, between stepping-stones and woodland paths in masses. Sun or semi-shade.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
 Field-plants.....\$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00

2¼-in. pot-plants..... 1 50 12 00 100 00

V. rupestris. 2 in. A prostrate, creeping plant with ♦ almost evergreen foliage and myriads of gentian-blue flowers in spring. A hardy and rapid grower, but does not become a weed. Sun or semi-shade. Excellent for borders, terraces, carpeting stepping-stones, rockeries.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
 Field-plants.....\$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00

2¼-in. pot-plants..... 1 50 12 00 100 00

V. rupestris, Heavenly Blue. An improved form of ♦ the preceding. Matlike habit and deep heavenly blue flowers. As a carpeter between stepping-stone walks and old stone walls, etc., it is invaluable.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
 Field-plants.....\$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00

2¼-in. pot-plants..... 1 50 12 00 100 00

V. spicata. Spike Speedwell. 1½ ft. Europe, Asia. ♦ Slender stems. Leaves mostly lanceolate, downy, rather thick. Flowers clear blue, on long, upright spikes. June, August. Sun. Groups and masses.

Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

V. spicata rosea. A form with rose-colored flowers.

Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

V. spuria (V. amethystina), Royal Blue. 1 ft. Up- ♦ right, slender, pubescent, linear-acute leaves. Racemes numerous-branched. Flowers rich blue. June, July. Rockery, banks, masses. Endures some shade.

Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

V. Teucrium. Hungarian Speedwell. Somewhat ♦ taller than *V. Chamædryis*, but with same characters. Flowers blue. Rockery, low borders.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$12 per 100

Pachysandra terminalis (see pages 4 and 5) is the ♦ great all-round ground-cover plant. At the noted Breeze Hill Gardens in Harrisburg, Pa., it thrives mightily on a terrace under ancient Horse Chestnut trees. Other plants have never been satisfactory in that situation.

VINCA minor. Periwinkle; Myrtle. The beautiful ♦ old-fashioned plant found in front lawns and under neighboring trees on old New England farms and in old cemeteries. Glossy evergreen foliage, and periwinkle-blue flowers in spring. We place it next in importance to *Paehysandra* as a ground-cover.

The singular deep green color of the leaves presents a contrast when planted on banks, terraces, bordering driveways, foundation plantings, woodland edgings, in the rockery, corners of shady gardens, and many like situations.

After years of experience we find it best to ship only 2-year-old, field-grown plants, grown by us for 2 years from divisions, or 2¼-inch pot-plants which have been clipped to thicken them up and become well pot-bound. In planting *do not place the crown of the plant below the surface of the soil.*

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000
 2-yr. field-plants.....\$1 50 \$8 00 \$65 00

2¼-in. pot-plants..... 2 00 10 00 85 00

VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansy. Native of Spain.

♦ There are numerous garden forms and colors. Hardy, large-flowered, and continuous in bloom if forming seed-pods are picked off or the plant sheared. Foliage much like the pansy.

For 10 Per 100

Alba. White.....\$1 25 \$10 00

Apricot...... 1 50 12 00

Florariensis. Pale lavender..... 1 50 12 00

Lutea grandiflora. Yellow..... 1 50 12 00

V. cornuta, Jersey Gem. Very profuse bloomer.

Royal violet-blue. Plants from cuttings.

Field-plants.....\$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100

V. cornuta, Purple Glory. Deep velvety purple.

Field-plants.....\$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100

V. cucullata. Blue Marsh Violet. 6 to 10 in. Blue flowers all summer.

Field-plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

V. odorata, Rosina. Sweet Violet. New introduction.

♦ A hardy, rose-flowered, fragrant "Florist's Violet," covered with flowers except during the hot summer months. Foliage like the Sweet Violet. A gem for rockeries or borders. It is by no means plentiful and your order should be made at once.

Field-plants.....\$2 for 10; \$16 per 100

V. pedata. Bird's-foot Violet. Native. So called

♦ from the shape of the leaves. Deep blue flowers in early summer. Thrives in dry soil in full sun. Rockery, between flagstone walks, borders.

Collected plants.....\$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Native.

Practically stemless, with many sword-shaped leaves an inch or more broad and 1 to 2 feet long, crowded at the base of the plant. Evergreen. Flowers almost white, showy, in a large panicle, 4 feet or more high in August. Endures dry positions well, but flowers better under good garden conditions. Suited for specimens, groups and large masses.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000

Field-plants.....\$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Yellowroot. Generally

♦ low, growing about 1 foot from underground stolons which send up a new supply of stems each spring. Foliage pinnate and cut, in clusters from terminal buds. Autumn color, golden yellow. Native to moist, shaded locations, but does well in full sunlight and drier positions in loose soil.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000

9 to 12 in.....\$2 00 \$15 00 \$125 00

15 to 18 in., heavy clumps. 3 00 25 00 200 00



Pachysandra makes an excellent ground-cover under shrubs and broad-leaved evergreens

Deciduous Shrubs and Trees

From the first warm days of spring to the bleak days of November, the home-owner delights in the Flowering Shrubs and Shade Trees that surround his home. Without them, home-grounds would be poverty-stricken indeed. Trees and Shrubs are the most inexpensive things that enter into home-furnishings, but it is hard to estimate the value added to the property by a foundation planting, a border or screen, and half-a-dozen Shade Trees.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. 3 to 4 ft. Dwarf shrub with glossy, nearly evergreen foliage and arbutus-like pink flowers from July until frost. Always neat and graceful. Suited for use in flower gardens and as a border shrub in evergreen or deciduous plantings.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft., grafted.....	\$0 65	\$5 50	\$45 00
2 to 3-ft. field-plants.....	90	7 50	60 00

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Bloodleaf Japanese Maple. 12 to 15 ft. Blood-red leaves all season. A very showy and attractive colored foliage shrub.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in., grafted.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
1½ to 2 ft., grafted.....	2 00	18 00	150 00
2 to 2½ ft., grafted.....	3 25	30 00	250 00
3 to 3½ ft., grafted.....	7 00		
1½ to 2 ft., seedlings....	2 00	17 50	150 00
2 to 2½ ft., seedlings....	2 50	20 00	175 00

ALTHÆA. See *Hibiscus*, page 33.

AZALEA calendulacea (A. lutea). Flame Azalea. 4 to 6 ft. Flowers yellow to orange-red or flame-color, large, often 2 inches across, in June with the leaves.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....	\$3 00	\$27 50	\$250 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	4 00	35 00	325 00

Azalea mollis. Chinese Azalea. 2 to 4 ft. Blooms in shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot, and golden salmon in many-flowered heads in April and May. Use in partially shaded and protected places.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	3 50	25 00	

A. nudiflora. Pinxter Bloom. 2 to 6 ft. Flowers pink to nearly white, from April to June, starting before the foliage is expanded. Autumn foliage orange and bronze.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	3 00	25 00	

AZALEAS (Evergreen). See page 37.

BERBERIS Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. 2 to 4 ft. Naturally a thick, bushy, thorny plant. Much used for hedges. Red berries in fall.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Autumn color red.			
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.....	45	3 50	30 00

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea. A red-leaved form holding its color all season. The color is brighter on plants in full sun.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	70	6 00	50 00

BERBERIS (Evergreen). See page 37.

BETULA alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping White Birch. 30 to 40 ft. A weeping Birch with divided and cut foliage. Elegant for lawn specimens. Autumn color yellow.

	Each	For 10
10 to 12 ft. high, 1½ to 2-in. cal.	\$4 00	\$35 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2½ to 3-in. cal.	5 50	50 00

BUDDLEIA Davidi magnifica. Oxeve Butterfly Bush. 5 to 6 ft. Often called "Summer Lilac." Graceful panicles of deep lilac-purple flowers, July until frost. The tops usually winter-kill to the heavier wood at least, but the roots are never injured and the plants bloom better for this natural pruning. Best suited for groups and masses separate from other shrubs.

2 to 3 ft.	70 cts. each; \$6 for 10
3 to 4 ft.	90 cts. each; \$8 for 10

CARYOPTERIS incana (C. Mastacanthus). 2 to 4 ft. Foliage grayish, deeply serrate, distinct and attractive. Flowers lavender-blue, very numerous, in showy, axillary clusters from September to frost. Roots hardy, but the tops usually freeze back severely, which, however, does not prevent blooming. Suited for borders and masses. Full sun.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
15 to 18 in.	35	3 00	25 00

CORNUS florida. Flowering Dogwood. 10 to 20 ft. A small, upright-growing tree eventually with a much-branched, spreading top. Flowers white, 3 to 4 inches across, during May before the leaves fully expand. Native in full sunlight to quite dense woodland. Autumn colors red with yellow.

6 to 8 ft.	\$3 each; \$25 for 10
8 to 10 ft.	\$4.75 each; \$40 for 10

C. florida rubra. Pink-flowering Dogwood. Blooms same time as white variety, making a pleasing contrast. Use in grove formation for future effect.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2 each; \$15 for 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$3 each; \$25 for 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$5 each; \$45 for 10
6 to 7 ft.	\$6.50 each; \$60 for 10

CORYLUS americana. American Hazelnut. 3 to 6 ft. Variable in height under different conditions. Sufficiently stoloniferous to form good natural shrub groups, and so suited for massing and roadside planting. Foliage rather large, coloring a good yellow in the fall. Does well in semi-shade.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.	55	4 50	40 00

COTONEASTER Francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. 4 to 5 ft. Nearly evergreen shrub with graceful, spreading branches. Leaves ovate, about 1½ inches long, dark green, whitish underneath. Pink flowers in dense clusters. Fruits orange-red.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25 each; \$10 for 10
------------	--------------------------

CRATÆGUS Oxyacantha Pauli. Paul's English Hawthorn. Flowers double, red, in May. Fruit orange-scarlet. Standards, for specimens and formal gardens.

	Each	For 10
5-yr. heads on 7 to 8-ft. standards.	\$3 50	\$30 00
5-yr. heads on 8 to 10-ft. standards.	4 50	40 00

DAPHNE Mezereum. February Daphne. 1 to 4 ft. Erect, small shrub with very persistent oblong leaves 1 to 3 inches long. Flowers lilac-purple, fragrant, usually in threes on wood of the preceding year, during February and March.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
8 to 12 in.	\$0 80	\$6 00	\$50 00
15 to 18 in.	1 25	10 00	90 00

DEUTZIA scabra candidissima. Snowflake Deutzia. 6 to 8 ft. Strong-growing shrub with good bright green foliage and pure white, double flowers in June and July. Later blooming than most shrubs.

3 to 4 ft.	40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10
5 ft., heavy	50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. 6 to 8 ft. Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are pinkish on the outside.

3 to 4 ft.	40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10
5 ft., heavy	50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10

EUONYMUS patens. Spreading Euonymus. 3 to 4 ft. Dense, branching shrub with nearly evergreen, glossy, rather thin leaves. Flowers yellowish, in clusters 2 to 3 inches across, in August, September. Fruit pink, October, November. A fine shrub for foundation planting, massing, and woodland in semi-shade. Valuable in soils where ericaceous plants cannot be grown.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
15 to 18 in.	45	4 00	35 00
1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00	45 00
2 to 3 ft.	65	6 00	55 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 00	75 00
5-yr., extra-heavy specimens.	1 50	12 50	100 00

FAGUS sylvatica Riversi. River's European Beech. Foliage deep wine-color. Very slow-growing. Reaches a height of 60 feet. Excellent as specimen tree.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 each; \$35 for 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 each; \$55 for 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$7.50 each; \$70 for 10

FORSYTHIA suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. 5 to 8 ft. Central stems more or less upright, with many long, slender branches drooping to the ground. Flowers golden yellow in spring before the leaves. Fall color yellow, not brilliant. Suited for specimens and groups where the drooping character shows to advantage. Endures considerable shade.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	45	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.	60	5 00	40 00

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. 50 ft. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern. Fine for use as tall avenue tree or as a solitary planting to secure picturesque effects. Foliage bright yellow in fall.

5 to 6 ft.	\$2.50 each; \$20 for 10
------------	--------------------------

HIBISCUS syriacus. Shrub Althea; Rose of Sharon. 10 to 12 ft. Formal habit. Flowers in August and September. Single; lilac, white, etc.

5 to 6 ft.	75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 each; \$8.50 for 10

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. Very popular shrub. Immense, pyramid-shaped white blossoms in August.

4 to 5 ft.	75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10
------------	-----------------------------

ILEX verticillata. Winterberry. 6 to 8 ft. A deciduous Holly with good lanceolate, serrate foliage turning yellow in the fall. Berries bright red, plentiful and remaining all winter. Much used for Christmas decorations. Prefers moist soil with drainage. Endures semi-shade well.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 50	50 00



Kolkwitzia amabilis

ITEA virginica. Sweetspire. 3 to 4 ft. A dwarf shrub, rather spreading, forming clumps with narrow, somewhat willow-like foliage to the ground. Flowers white, fragrant, in slender spikes in July. Autumn color a brilliant red. A native found in moist places, it does well under usual soil-conditions. Suitable for borders and low masses.

2 to 3 ft. 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10

JASMINUM nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine. 2 to 3 ft. Rather drooping low shrub with small, trifoliate leaves and yellow, fragrant flowers in very early spring. Should be protected north of Philadelphia. Suitable for early spring garden effects.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2 to 3 ft.	55	5 00	45 00

KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty Bush. 6 ft. A recent introduction. Shrub allied to abelia, with central upright stems and drooping, slender branches. Flowers pink, in profusion during June. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50	50 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00	85 00

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. California Privet. 15 ft. Of narrow, upright growth. The usual hedge Privet.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 70	\$6 50	\$60 00
2 to 3 ft.	80	7 50	70 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

Heavy, bushy specimen plants 3 to 4 ft., 15 canes

	Each	For 10	Per 100
or more.	\$0 25	\$2 25	\$20 00
Heavy, bushy specimen plants 4 to 5 ft., 20 canes			
or more.	35	3 00	25 00

L. ovalifolium aureum. Golden Privet. 6 to 8 ft. Variegated gold and green foliage.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2½ to 3 ft.	55	5 00	45 00

LONICERA nitida. Glossy Honeysuckle. 2 to 3 ft. A neat evergreen for the rock-garden, with small, glossy leaves and white, fragrant flowers.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00	125 00

Lonicera tatarica alba. White Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. Vigorous, upright-growing shrubs with white flowers in May and June, followed by red berries in July and August. Foliage appears early in spring. Useful for large shrubberies.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 2 ft.	18	1 50	12 50

LYCIUM chinense. Chinese Matrimony Vine. 3 to 4 ft. A shrub with slender arching and drooping branches which, with support, become vine-like and much higher. Foliage small, dark green. Flowers usually violet, small, but numerous, from June until frost. Fruits bright red. Foliage remains green until killed by frost. The plant is somewhat invading because of its underground stolons and should not be planted in mixed shrubbery. An excellent plant for covering banks or overhanging walls.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock-Orange. 8 to 10 ft. The old-time fragrant Mock-Orange, with copious white flowers in June. Autumn foliage not brilliant. Like the lilac, an old associate of gardens.

5 to 6 ft. 60 cts. each; \$5.50 for 10
6 to 7 ft. 80 cts. each; \$7 for 10

POPULUS Bolleana. Bolleana Silver Poplar. Very much like the Lombardy Poplar, except that the leaves are white underneath. Rapid grower.

12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 4-in. cal. . . \$3 each; \$25 for 10

P. nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. 50 ft. Tall, columnar habit. Useful for intermediate planting in avenues of trees. Picturesque as specimens or more so in groups.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00
8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 00	8 50	70 00
12 to 14 ft.	1 25	10 00	85 00

PRUNUS triloba plena. Double-flowering Plum. 3 ft. Profusion of double pink flowers in April and May.

3 to 4 ft. \$1 each; \$8.50 for 10
5 to 6 ft. \$1.25 each; \$10 for 10

P. pseudocerasus, Kanzan. Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry. Double rose-flowering variety.

6 to 7 ft. \$7 each
7 to 8 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. cal. \$10.50 each
8 to 9 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal. \$12 each

RIBES alpinum. Mountain Currant. 3 to 5 ft. Dense, dwarf shrub as broad as high, with very attractive dark green foliage which remains green with no autumn colors. Flowers greenish; fruit red, neither very conspicuous. An excellent shrub for borders, low masses, and especially for low hedges. Not an alternate host for the pine blister rust.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00

ROSA nitida. Bristly Rose. 1 to 3 ft. A northern native, low, upright Rose of vigorous constitution, forming clumps with shining leaves and bright pink flowers in June and July. Autumn colors reds. Excellent for low masses and bank-covers.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

Pachysandra is the best ground-cover plant for use under shade trees, evergreens, shrubs, and similar places. For full information see pages 4 and 5.



Hybrid French Lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*)

Marvelous changes have taken place among the Lilacs—or Syringas, as properly known. From the old-fashioned purple and white that grew around cottages and country homes, there have come lovely pinks, soft lavenders, rich reds, and royal purples. Lilacs grow readily, need little attention, have no insect enemies of consequence, and usually bloom freely. Mildew, which affects the foliage of some varieties, is readily controlled by sulphur dust and similar preparations. Our Lilacs are field-grown, well-developed plants that will give entire satisfaction.

3 to 4 ft., \$2 each; \$15 for 10. 4 to 5 ft., \$3 each; \$27.50 for 10

DOUBLE LILACS

Anthony Buchner. Pinkish lavender.
 Arthur William Paul. Dark red.
 Belle de Nancy. Light violet-red.
 Condorcet. Slaty blue; semi-double.
 Desfontaines. Pinkish lilac.
 De Jussieu. Lavender.
 Dr. Troyanowsky. Light purple.
 Edith Cavell. Pure white.
 Edmond About. Pale violet.
 Emil Liebig. Light blue.
 Emile Lemoine. Pink.
 General Pershing. Red-mauve.
 Guizot. Purplish lilac.
 Hippolyte Maringer. Light pinkish lilac.
 Jean Bart. Rosy carmine.
 Lamarck. Lavender.
 La Tour d'Auvergne. Violet-purple.
 Le Gaulois. Red.
 Le Printemps. Pink.
 Louis Henry. Violet-pink.
 Marc Micheli. Soft lilac.
 Mathieu de Dombasle. Dark purple.
 Michel Buchner. Pale lilac.
 Mme. Casimir-Perier. Creamy white.
 President Grevy. Blue.
 President Viger. Double; dark blue.
 Rene Jarry-Desloges. Blue-mauve.
 Rosea grandiflora. Lavender.
 Rubella florepleno. Light lavender.
 Stadtgartner Rothpletz. Medium blue; semi-double.
 Tournefort. Lavender-lilac.
 Viviani Morel. Light purple.
 Waldeck-Rousseau. Light red-mauve.

SINGLE LILACS

Aline Mocqueris. Dark purple-red.
 Amœna. Pink.
 Cœrulea superba. Light blue.
 Congo. Light pinkish lilac.
 Croix de Brahy. Purple and violet.
 Decaisne. Bright blue.
 Dr. Charles Jacob. Purple.
 Dr. Lindley. Purple.
 Gloire de Lorraine. Deep purple.
 Hugo Koster. Light lilac.
 Josikæa. Violet.
 L'Oncle Tom. Purple.
 Louis Van Houtte. Red-pink.
 Lucie Baltet. Pale Persian lilac.
 Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purple-red.
 Melide Laurent. Light blue.
 Mme. Briot. Lavender-violet.
 Mons. Le Page. Lilac-blue.
 Othello. Purplish red.
 Pascal. Lilac.
 Philemon. Dark purple.
 Pres. Massart. Slate-blue.
 Princess Alexandra. White.
 Professor E. Stockhardt. Light blue.
 Reine Elisabeth. White.
 Rubra de Marly. Rosy purple.
 Scipion. Rosy purple.
 Toussaint l'Ouverture. Dark purple.
 Ville de Troyes. Light purple.
 William C. Barry. Pinkish lavender.
Syringa persica rubra. See page 36.
S. vulgaris. See page 36.

SALIX Caprea. Pussy Willow. 10 to 15 ft. A large shrub or small tree with upright branches and rather large leaves. Showy flowers appear before the leaves. Autumn color yellow, not brilliant. Does best in well-drained soil, even dry positions. Suited for specimens or groups.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy specimens	1 00	8 50	75 00
6 to 8 ft., bushy specimens	1 50	12 50	100 00

SORBUS Aucuparia. European Mountain-Ash. 20 to 30 ft. Usually a small, round-headed tree with dark green, pinnate foliage. Flowers white, in flat corymbs in May and June, followed by bright red, conspicuous fruits. Autumn color, orange-red.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0 80	\$7 50	\$65 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 60	15 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	3 00	24 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 50	35 00	

S. Aueuparia pendula. Weeping European Mountain-Ash. A weeping form of the above, grafted on standards.

7-yr. heads, 2-in. cal. \$5.50 each; \$50 for 10

SPIRÆA prunifolia. Bridal Wreath. 6 ft. A graceful shrub with upright, slender branches and small dark green foliage. Flowers early, pure white, May. Autumn color, yellows. Best for specimens and small groups.

5 to 6-ft. specimens. 80 cts. each; \$7.50 for 10

S. richmensis. 5 to 6 ft. A recent introduction that belongs in the class with *S. Douglasi* and *S. tomentosa* which bear their flowers during mid-summer in dense terminal panicles. The flowers of this species are in larger panicles and of a very superior deep pink. July, August. Autumn color, yellow. Fine for masses.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00

S. Thunbergi. Thunberg Spirea. 3 to 4 ft. Very bushy, with numerous twigs. Leaves small, narrow, very light green. Flowers white, April, May, before the leaves. Valuable for seashore planting. Fall color, yellow and red.

2½ to 3 ft..... 40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10
3 to 4 ft..... 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10

S. Vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. 4 to 6 ft. Upright shrub with arching and drooping branches. Foliage roundish, small, dark green. Flowers white, in umbels, May, June. Very profuse. Best suited for borders and small groups as the drooping branches bear most of the flowers. Probably the most popular and common of all the spring flowering shrubs.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft.....	50	4 50	40 00

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaulti. Recent introduction. A bushy, neat shrub with small leaves. Flowers and fruits not conspicuous. A most desirable plant for masses, bank-covers and low hedges.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00

S. racemosa. Snowberry. 3 to 4 ft. A rather low native shrub with upright stems and spreading, slender branches. Foliage small, oval, dark green. Small, pinkish flowers from June to August. Fruit snow-white, conspicuous, September, October. Suited for borders, masses, and bank-covers.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. Indian Currant. 2 to 4 ft. A low, branching shrub spreading by stolons to form natural groups and masses. Foliage small, oval. Flowers small, greenish. Fruit purplish red, small but numerous, remaining into winter. Endures dry positions and poor soil. Suited for bank and roadside massing.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

SYRINGA persica rubra. Red Persian Lilac. 8 to 9 ft. Arching branches. Small leaves. Fragrant purplish red flowers freely produced in loose clusters. Hardy.

Specimen, 3 to 4 ft..... \$1.50 each; \$12 for 10
Specimen, 4 to 5 ft..... \$2 each; \$15 for 10

S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. 12 to 15 ft.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
The old-fashioned Lilac.			
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 00	55 00

TAMARIX africana. African Tamarix. 8 to 12 ft. Shrub with minute appressed leaves on slender twigs, giving a plumy effect not unlike heather and some conifers. Graceful shrubs. In this species the foliage is bright green with pink flowers in April and May, before the foliage makes much growth. Fine for groups and roadside planting.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Beautiful near water.			
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00

ULMUS americana. American Elm. The well-known "Queen of trees."

	Each	For 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. cal.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
9 to 11 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	1 25	10 00	85 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	1 50	12 50	100 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½-in. cal....	4 00	35 00	

U. pumila. Chinese Elm. Introduced by Mr. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum. Very hardy. Thrives in dry locations. The fastest growing of trees.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft., well shaped. . . .	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$57 50
6 to 8 ft., well shaped. . . .	1 00	9 00	80 00
8 to 10 ft., well shaped. . . .	1 25	10 00	90 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal. . . .	2 00	17 50	150 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	3 50	30 00	250 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3-in. cal..	5 00	45 00	375 00

VIBURNUM Carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. 3 to 5 ft. Well-branched shrub, eventually as broad as tall, with rather round, dark, dull green leaves much resembling those of *V. lantana*. Flowers in cymes 2 to 3 inches across, appearing with the unfolding leaves, pink becoming white, strongly and deliciously fragrant. Grows more luxuriantly in continuous light shade and blooms as freely as in sunlight.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.75 each; \$15 for 10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$2 each; \$17.50 for 10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$2.50 each; \$20 for 10

V. Opulus sterile. Common Snowball. 9 to 10 ft. Large, showy heads of white flowers in May and June.

4 to 5 in., heavy 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Yellowroot. Generally low, growing about 1 foot from underground stolons which send up a new supply of stems each spring. Foliage pinnate and cut, in cluster from terminal buds. Autumn color, golden yellow. Native to moist shaded locations but does well in full sunlight and drier positions in loose soil.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
9 to 12 in.....	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$15 00
15 to 18 in., heavy clumps.	40	3 00	25 00



Azaleas give a great display of color in early spring

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Bearberry. One of the best ground-covers. Small white flowers, tinged with red, followed by large red berries. Thrives equally well in sandy and loamy soils, forming a dense, low mat of evergreen foliage. Fine for covering rocky slopes and banks, sandy places, and for seashore plantings.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
3-in. pot-plants.....	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$30 00

AZALEA amœna (Hatsugiri). Japanese Evergreen Azalea. Spreading, bushy shrub, densely covered in spring with bright rose-purple blossoms. Foliage assumes a bronze tint in fall.

12 to 15 in., B&B.....	\$1.25 each;	\$10 for 10
15 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$1.50 each;	\$12.50 for 10
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....	\$2.75 each;	\$22.50 for 10
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.....	\$3.50 each;	\$30 for 10
Specimens 3 x 3 ft. to 6 x 6 ft....	\$15 to \$50 each	

A. Hinodegiri. Profusion of bright scarlet flowers in spring. Bronze-green winter foliage.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
6 to 8 in., B&B.....	\$0 90	\$8 50	\$70 00
8 to 10 in., B&B.....	1 25	10 00	85 00
10 to 12 in., B&B.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
12 to 15 in., B&B.....	2 00	15 00	125 00
15 to 18 in., B&B.....	3 00	25 00	200 00
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....	4 00	35 00	
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.....	5 00	42 50	

A. indica alba. Hardy Indica Azalea. Low-growing. Dense, light green foliage. White flowers. Good background for Hinodegiri.

15 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$2.50 each;	\$22.50 for 10
18 to 20 in., B&B.....	\$3 each;	\$25 for 10
20 to 24 in., B&B.....	\$5 each;	\$45 for 10
24 to 30 in., B&B.....	\$6 each;	\$55 for 10

A. Kaempferi. Torch Azalea. Tall and bushy. Torch-red flowers. Perfectly hardy, grows into an attractive plant, blooms freely, and is most desirable.

12 to 15 in., B&B.....	\$2 each;	\$15 for 10
15 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$2.50 each;	\$20 for 10
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	\$3.25 each;	\$27.50 for 10

BERBERIS ilicifolia. Holly-leaved Barberry. 8 ft. Small green leaves which dry and turn brown in winter, but last until new foliage appears. Yellow flowers.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$3.50 each;	\$30 for 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$4 each;	\$35 for 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$6.50 each;	\$50 for 10

B. Julianæ. Wintergreen Barberry. Hardly known, this hardy evergreen Berberis is an upright-growing shrub with glossy, dark green, elongated leaves. For foreground of rhododendron, kalmia, and other evergreen plantings.

12 to 15 in.....	75 cts. each;	\$6 for 10
15 to 18 in.....	\$1.25 each;	\$10 for 10
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	\$2 each;	\$15 for 10

B. verruculosa. Warty Barberry. Dwarf, spreading variety with foliage resembling holly, turning bronze in autumn. Yellow flowers all summer. Choice material for rock-garden, tops of low walls and low hedges.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
4-in. pot-plants.....	\$0 75	\$6 75	\$65 00
6-in. pot-plants.....	1 25	10 00	90 00
9 to 12 in., B&B.....	75	6 50	50 00
12 to 15 in., B&B.....	90	8 50	65 00
15 to 18 in., B&B.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	2 50	20 00	180 00

BUXUS sempervirens. Box Bush. The quickest growing Boxwood. Deep rich green foliage. Not suited for edgings, but used for hedges and specimens. Excellent stock. For 10 Per 100 Per 1000

Prices on large specimens on inquiry.

B. suffruticosa. Dwarf Box. We have a fine stock of this variety, suitable for edging. Our stock is excellent, heavy, and of uniform grade.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6-in. field-plants...	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
6 to 8-in. field-plants...	3 50	30 00	
8 to 10-in. field-plants..	7 00	60 00	



Daphne Cneorum

DAPHNE Cneorum. Rose Daphne. The fragrance of the rose-pink blossoms, which appear in May and again in September, combined with the compact, slow-growing habit of this prostrate evergreen shrub with dark glossy foliage, render it invaluable in all landscape developments. In the rock-garden, wall-garden, as an edging, in formal, informal and old-fashioned gardens, it has many uses. It is perfectly hardy but a light covering of straw in winter to protect the buds will insure early bloom.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
8 to 10-in. spread.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
Field-grown, 10 to 12-in. spread.....	1 50	12 00	100 00
Field-grown, 12 to 15-in. spread.....	2 00	15 00	125 00

EUONYMUS japonicus microphyllus. Boxleaf Burning-Bush. A very dwarf form of Euonymus with small foliage. Good for walks or borders, being equal to dwarf box.

6 to 8 in.	\$4 for 10;	\$35 per 100
8 to 10 in.	\$5 for 10;	\$45 per 100

E. radicans. See page 16.

E. radicans acutus. See page 16.

E. radicans Carrierei. One of the larger-leaved varieties. Foliage broadly oval in shape, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. It is upright in habit of growth and it may be used as a climber or it will form an evergreen hedge or specimen if cut back and clipped.

	For 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2-yr. field-plants.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
3-yr. field-plants.....	2 50	20 00	180 00
4-yr. field-plants.....	3 00	25 00	200 00
5-yr. field-plants, heavy.	4 00	35 00	

E. radicans colorata. See page 16.

E. radicans kewensis. See page 16.

E. radicans variegatus. See page 16.

E. radicans vegetus. See page 16.

GALAX aphylla. See page 17.

HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. See page 19.

H. Helix gracilis. See page 19.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. See page 20.

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. Open, rapid grower. Can be kept dense by occasional clipping. Dark green, glossy foliage. Ink-black berries. Thrives in sun or partial shade, near seashore and in cities. For foundation and bed planting, hedges, and when sheared for formal work.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 75	\$12 00	\$100 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	22 00	165 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	30 00	225 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	36 00	300 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	4 50	40 00	350 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	6 00	50 00	

I. crenata bullata. Foliage of shining green, very similar to boxwood. Leaves about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, convex. Bears black fruit. We believe this plant will eventually take the place of *Buxus suffruticosa* (Boxwood) for hedging or specimen plant purposes, as it will withstand very cold climates.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
15 to 18 in.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	22 00	170 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	30 00	225 00
2½ to 3-ft. specimens...	7 00	60 00	

I. crenata microphylla. Little-Leaf Japanese Holly. Small leaves and more hardy than *I. crenata bullata*. Suitable for hedges. Stands severe cutting.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 75	25 00	180 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 00	35 00	250 00

In planning your collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens you should include *Pachysandra* (page 4) as an under-cover plant. It is one of the best plants that can be found for such a purpose.



Pieris floribunda. See page 39

Ilex glabra. Inkberry. Native. Very hardy. Bushy habit. Lustrous, small, green leaves. Black fruits remain through winter. For naturalizing and mixed plantings of evergreens. Excellent undergrowth in open woodland.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
15 to 18 in.....	1 75	16 00	
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	20 00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	27 00	

I. opaca. American Holly. Native. Individual specimens are not productive of berries, therefore should be planted in groups. Fine for borders.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 each; \$16 for 10		
2 to 3 ft.....	\$4 each; \$30 for 10		
3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 each; \$40 for 10		
4 to 5 ft.....	\$7 each; \$60 for 10		
5 to 6 ft.....	\$8.50 each; \$70 for 10		
6 to 7 ft.....	\$10 each; \$90 for 10		
7 to 8 ft.....	\$14 each; \$110 for 10		
8 to 10-ft. specimens.....	\$18 each; \$150 for 10		

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. Native. Corymbs of rosy pink and white flowers in June. Bushy habit, fine for massing with rhododendrons or for naturalizing alone in partially shaded places.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Nursery-grown, 15 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
Nursery-grown, 1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....	1 80	15 00	110 00
Collected, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00	85 00
Collected, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe. Native. Arching branches with long, dark green leaves and racemes of pendant, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Foliage a rich bronze in winter. Fine ground-cover and foreground plant for evergreens and rhododendrons. Moist and shaded situations.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Nursery-grown, 12 to 15 in., B&B.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
Nursery-grown, 15 to 18 in., B&B.....	1 75	15 00	125 00
Nursery-grown, 18 to 24 in., B&B.....	2 25	20 00	150 00

MAHONIA aquifolium. Oregon Holly Grape. Shining green leaves turn rich scarlet in autumn. Striking in May, when clusters of yellow flowers appear. Blue-black fruits. Best in half shade and in protected places in combination with other evergreen shrubs.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in., B&B.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$50 00
15 to 18 in., B&B.....	90	8 00	60 00
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....	1 50	12 00	90 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	2 50	20 00	175 00

M. Bealei. Leatherleaf Holly Grape. Broad, holly-like leaves and panicles of yellow flowers, followed by clusters of purple berries, similar to grapes. Prefers shade and well-drained soil.

15 to 18 in.....	\$2 each; \$18 for 10		
18 to 24 in.....	\$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10		

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. See page 4.

PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Fetterbush; Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub. Native. Covered in early April with upright spikes of white flowers. Foreground plant for evergreen and rhododendron plantings. Naturalize in woods, on drives, embankments, etc.

	Each	For 10
Nursery-grown, 12 to 15 in., B&B.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
Nursery-grown, 15 to 18 in., B&B.....	3 00	25 00
Nursery-grown, 18 to 24 in., B&B.....	3 75	32 50



Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Laland Fire-thorn. Semi-evergreen foliage. Popular because of its showy orange-scarlet berries in autumn. Excellent trained against walls. Mixed evergreen plantings. Upright Japanese habit.

15 to 18 in.....	\$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2.25 each; \$20 for 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3.50 each; \$30 for 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$4 each; \$35 for 10

RHODODENDRON catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. Rose-lavender blooms in late spring. For Rhododendron borders and beds for naturalizing. A good substitute for Hybrid Rhododendrons.

	Each	For 10
Nursery-grown, 15 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
Nursery-grown, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2 75	25 00
Nursery-grown, 2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	32 00

R., Hybrid Seedlings. Mixed colors.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$5 each; \$40 for 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$6.50 each; \$50 for 10

R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. Favorite variety for undergrowth in woodlands, natural effects along walks and drives, and for foundation plantings in shady places. Flowers white to bluish white.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Nursery-grown, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$150 00
Nursery-grown, 2 to 2½ ft.....	3 25	30 00	275 00
Collected, 2 to 3 ft.....	15 00		
Collected, 3 to 4 ft.....	20 00		
Collected, 4 to 5 ft.....	30 00		
Collected, 5 to 6 ft.....	35 00		

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. Medium height. Semi-evergreen foliage, long, leathery, dark green. Flowers yellowish white. Fruit red to black.

3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	\$3.25 each; \$30 for 10
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	\$4 each; \$35 for 10

From our Nursery establishment you can secure all the materials needed for a planting plan of any size—trees, shrubs, vines, perennial plants, Peat Moss, and plant-foods.

Narrow-Leaved Evergreens

CHAMÆCYPARIS Lawsoniana Alumi. Scarab Cypress. 20 to 25 ft. Compact foliage of a most pleasing deep blue. Best columnar type.

1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....\$2.75 each; \$25 for 10
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.....\$3.25 each; \$28 for 10
2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....\$4.25 each; \$35 for 10
3 to 3½ ft., B&B.....\$4.75 each; \$40 for 10

CRYPTOMERIA japonica Lobbi. Tall and slender; open, conical growth. Heavy, dark, scale-like foliage becomes a dark bronze in winter. For accent, specimen and Japanese effects.

2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....\$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....\$3.50 each; \$30 for 10
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....\$5 each; \$45 for 10
6 to 8 ft., B&B.....\$9 each; \$80 for 10

JUNIPERUS chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. 4 to 5 ft. Foliage light bluish green. An irregular, broad, low, spreading shrub. Tolerant of city conditions. Very useful for massing, foundation plantings, rockeries, etc.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
2 to 2½-ft. spread, B&B.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
2½ to 3-ft. spread, B&B.	1 75	15 00	125 00
3 to 4-ft. spread, B&B.	3 00	25 00	225 00
4 to 5-ft. spread, B&B.	4 50	40 00	350 00
5 to 6-ft. spread, B&B.	6 00	50 00	400 00

J. chinensis Sargentii. Sargent Juniper. 1½ ft. Compact, prostrate habit. Foliage grass-green. For covering banks, rocky slopes, and in rock-gardens.

1½ to 2-ft. spread.....\$2 each; \$15 for 10
2 to 2½-ft. spread.....\$2.50 each; \$20 for 10

J. communis depressa. Spreading Juniper. 1 to 1½ ft. Dense, mat-like shrub, low and spreading. Bronze winter color. For rockeries, foreground, and naturalizing on rocky slopes and banks, for ground-covers on terraces, etc. Effective with pachysandra.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$65 00
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.	90	8 50	80 00
2½ to 3 ft., B&B.	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	2 50	22 50	175 00

J. horizontalis (J. prostrata). Creeping Savin. 1 to 1½ ft. Glauous green foliage, creeping along the ground. For rockeries, colony plantings, and terraces. Especially effective in combination with pachysandra. Very good ground-cover.

1½ to 2-ft. spread, B&B...\$1.75 each; \$15 for 10
2 to 3-ft. spread, B&B...\$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10

J. horizontalis Douglasi. Waukegan Juniper. 1 to 1½ ft. Evergreen, steely blue foliage. An excellent ground-cover with long branches trailing along the ground. Effective among rocks and for bank planting. Distinct purple hue in winter.

15 to 18-in. spread, B&B.....\$2 each; \$18 for 10
2 to 3-ft. spread, B&B.....\$4 each; \$35 for 10

J. procumbens. Trailing Juniper. Dense, low, spreading, very fine for rock-garden and banks.

2½ to 3-ft. spread, B&B.....\$3 each; \$25 for 10

J. Sabina. 2 to 3 ft. Deep green foliage. Vase-shaped, bushy, low grower. For rockeries and foreground. Fine for massing on terraces and slopes. Effective with pachysandra. Rock-plant.

15 to 18 in., B&B.....\$1.50 each; \$12 for 10
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....\$2 each; \$17.50 for 10
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....\$3.25 each; \$27.50 for 10



Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix Savin. Distinct trailing variety of *J. Sabina*, with same uses. Low, spreading, gray-green foliage. Effective with pachysandra. Rock-garden and ground-cover plant.

15 to 18-in. spread, B&B.....\$2 each; \$18 for 10
1½ to 2-ft. spread, B&B, \$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10
2 to 3-ft. spread, B&B.....\$2.75 each; \$25 for 10

J. squamata. Prostrate variety. Bluish green foliage, ascending at ends of branches. For foreground, rockeries, mass plantings on slopes, and the like. Good ground-cover.

15 to 18-in. spread, B&B.....\$2.50 each
2½ to 3-ft. spread, B&B.....\$3.50 each

J. squamata Meyeri. Meyer Juniper. 3 to 4 ft. New and rare. Distinct glaucous blue foliage; retains color throughout the winter. Very hardy. Irregular Japanese habit. Ideal for rock-garden.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
12 to 15-in. spread, B&B	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
15 to 18-in. spread, B&B	1 50	12 50	100 00
18 to 24-in. spread, heavy, B&B.	2 50	22 50	200 00

J. virginiana. Red Cedar. For formal specimens, accents, and screens and for naturalizing effect.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft., B&B.	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.	4 50	40 00	375 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B.	6 50	60 00	550 00

J. virginiana glauca. Silver Red Cedar. Bluish gray foliage. Tall and slender form. Accent and foliage contrasts.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$275 00
3½ to 4 ft., B&B.	4 50	40 00	375 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.	6 50	50 00	450 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.	7 00	55 00	
6 to 8 ft., B&B.	8 50	75 00	
8 to 10 ft., B&B.	17 50	150 00	

PICEA excelsa. Norway Spruce. Rapid grower. Dark green foliage. For specimens and screens, windbreaks and hedges.

4 to 5 ft., B&B.....\$3 each; \$25 for 10
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....\$4 each; \$35 for 10
6 to 8 ft., B&B.....\$6 each; \$55 for 10

The list of Plants for Special Purposes on pages 43 to 45 will help you to choose just the plants you need

Picea pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. Native Spruce from Colorado. Attains great height. Bluish green to blue tint makes it attractive for specimen planting.

2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....\$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....\$4.50 each; \$40 for 10
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....\$6.50 each; \$60 for 10

P. pungens glauca Kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. The bluest of Blue Spruces, and foliage becomes even bluer in winter. Use as a specimen or in very open group planting.

1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....\$4 each; \$35 for 10
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.....\$5.50 each; \$50 for 10
2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....\$7 each; \$65 for 10

PINUS montana Mughus. Mugho Pine. 5 to 6 ft. Dwarf, mound-like, compact, and neat in habit. Dark green foliage. New growth, opening like candles, in the spring. Use similar to box bush for low specimens, accent plant, and for rock-garden.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
12 to 15-in. spread, B&B..	\$0 65	\$6 00	\$55 00
15 to 18-in. spread, B&B..	90	8 50	80 00
1½ to 2-ft. spread, B&B..	1 75	15 00	125 00
2 to 2½-ft. spread, B&B..	2 75	25 00	200 00

P. nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. Glossy, dark, long, stiff needles. Broad, pyramidal growth. For border or mass planting, as screen or shelter. Tolerant of city conditions. Very dependable.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....	1 75	16 00	150 00
3 to 3½ ft., B&B.....	2 25	20 00	175 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	4 50	40 00	
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	6 00	55 00	

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasi. Douglas Fir. 60 to 70 ft. Dark bluish green foliage. Hardy and rapid growing. For groups, specimen, and windbreaks. Well-drained situation.

2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....\$2 each; \$15 for 10
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....\$2.50 each; \$20 for 10
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....\$3.50 each; \$30 for 10
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....\$6.25 each; \$55 for 10
6 to 7 ft., B&B.....\$8.50 each; \$75 for 10

RETINOSPORA plumosa. Plume Retinospora. Evergreen. Feathery. Pyramidal shape that may be sheared. Makes a good hedge.

4 to 5 ft., B&B.....\$4 each; \$32 for 10
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....\$5 each; \$40 for 10

R. plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Feathery growth, tipped with golden color during season.

2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....\$1.50 each; \$12 for 10
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....\$2.75 each; \$22.50 for 10

TAXUS cuspidata. Japanese Yew. Dense, spreading habit. Deep green foliage. Very hardy. Tolerant of city conditions. For rockeries, foundation plantings, and mixed evergreen borders.

Rock-plant.	Each	For 10	Per 100
15 to 18-in. spread.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
1½ to 2-ft. spread.....	2 00	15 00	125 00
2 to 2½-ft. spread.....	2 50	22 50	200 00
2½ to 3-ft. spread.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
3 to 3½-ft. spread.....	6 00	50 00	
3½ to 4-ft. spread.....	8 50	70 00	

T. cuspidata (T. capitata). Upright Japanese Yew. Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, with dense green foliage; slow-growing. For groupings or for hedges and garden use.

15 to 18 in., B&B.....\$2 each; \$15 for 10
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....\$2.50 each; \$20 for 10
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.....\$3 each; \$25 for 10
2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....\$3.50 each; \$30 for 10

Taxus cuspidata brevifolia (T. cuspidata nana). Dwarf Japanese Yew. 3 to 4 ft. Irregular, unique outline of Japanesque effect. Spreading branches, thickly clothed with short, rich dark green needles. For low, unusual hedges, evergreen plantings, and rock-gardens.

12 to 15 in., B&B.....\$2 each; \$15 for 10
15 to 18 in., B&B.....\$3 each; \$25 for 10
18 to 24 in., B&B.....\$4.50 each; \$40 for 10

T. media Hicksi. Hick's Yew. A distinctly columnar form with upright branches. Perfectly hardy. Useful for bordering formal gardens and for hedges. It makes an effective barrier because of the habit of growth.

15 to 18 in., B&B.....\$3 each; \$15 for 10
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....\$4 each; \$25 for 10
3 to 3½ ft., B&B.....\$10 each; \$90 for 10
3½ to 4 ft., B&B.....\$15 each; \$125 for 10

Larger sizes quoted upon request

THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. Pyramidal form. Dark green foliage; withstands severe clipping. Splendid hedge-plant, bed and group plantings and naturalizing. In many respects this is the favorite evergreen for use where it is desired to give height to the planting plan.

2 to 3 ft., B&B.....75 cts. each; \$6 for 10
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....\$1.50 each; \$12 for 10
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....\$3 each; \$25 for 10

T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Dwarf, close, compact, gray-green. For accent in formal use and bed and group plantings.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 75	15 00	125 00

T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Arborvitæ. 10 to 15 ft. Conspicuous golden yellow form; pyramidal outline. An excellent variety for color contrast in evergreen plantings.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3 00	25 00	225 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	3 50	30 00	275 00

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal American Arborvitæ. Its tall, slender habit makes it splendid for formal use. Dense dark green, which it holds throughout the winter.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	15 00	125 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	22 50	200 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 50	30 00	275 00

TSUGA canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. 50 to 60 ft. Native. Handsome, graceful, dull green foliage. Grows well in sun or shade. For winter effect in deciduous planting; in groups with other large evergreens. For hedges and windbreaks; withstands clipping. Invaluable as a specimen tree.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Nursery-grown, 2 to 3 ft..	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
Nursery-grown, 3 to 4 ft..	4 00	35 00	325 00
Nursery-grown, 4 to 5 ft..	5 50	50 00	450 00
Nursery-grown, 5 to 6 ft..	8 00	70 00	

T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. 50 to 60 ft. Native. Perfectly hardy at Boston. Darker green than preceding, also fuller habit than *T. canadensis*.

3 to 4 ft.....\$5.50 each; \$45 for 10
4 to 5 ft.....\$7.50 each; \$60 for 10

Many novel and valuable garden accessories—gazing-globes, sun-dials, fountains, etc.—are carried at our Display Rooms.

Climbing Vines

Nature uses rich green vines to add beauty to the landscape and cover unsightly places. Wisdom suggests that in planning your home-grounds you follow Nature's lead.

AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A slender, twining, woody vine to 12 feet or more, with half-evergreen foliage of five small leaflets. Flowers small, purplish, in early spring, fragrant. The fruit is 3 to 5 inches long, but is seldom produced. A good vine where a light shade is desired. Has the habit of sending out growths from the base which creep over the ground or over shrubs, and the like, and so is satisfactory as a bank-cover. Drained soil in sun. Good autumn color.

2-yr. field-plants.....25 cts. each; \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100
2¼-in. pot-plants.....25 cts. each; \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Woody vine climbing to 30 feet or more by branched tendrils (not twining). Foliage large, with five leaflets, coloring various reds in the fall. Flowers greenish, small, in cymes. Fruits bluish black. An excellent native vine for covering tree-trunks or rough surfaces to which it can cling. Makes a beautiful hedge when trained to a substantial fence. Endures much shade and is one of our woodland ground-covers.

2-yr. field-plants.....30 cts. each; \$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100
4-in. pot-plants.....50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$40 per 100

A. triuspida (*A. Veitchi*). Boston Ivy. The popular close-clinging vine from Japan reaching 50 feet or more. Foliage attractive, glossy, roundish, 3-lobed, turning brilliant orange and reds in the autumn. Flowers and fruits somewhat similar to the above. The largest and fastest growing wall-cover.

2-yr. field-plants.....40 cts. each; \$3.50 for 10; \$25 per 100
4-in. pot-plants.....60 cts. each; \$5 for 10; \$40 per 100

BIGNONIA radicans. Trumpet Creeper. A woody vine to 30 feet or more, not twining but clinging by rootlets. Foliage pinnate, with 9 to 11 leaflets about 2 inches long, glossy green. Flowers showy, tubular, scarlet with orange, in terminal racemes from July to September. Can be kept a shrub by yearly pruning. Suited also for use as a rambling shrub-like vine to cover walls, stumps, and the like. Good soil, sunlight. Good autumn color.

2-yr. field-plants.....20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100
3-yr. field-plants.....25 cts. each; \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100

CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. A native woody twining vine to 20 feet or more, with ovate, glossy green leaves turning bright yellow in the fall. Showy, drooping clusters of orange fruits with crimson seeds clinging to the branches all winter. Endures considerable shade. Without support it will remain fairly shrub-like and may be used for massing.

2-yr. field-plants, 2 to 3 ft.....25 cts. each; \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100
3-yr. field-plants.....35 cts. each; \$3 for 10; \$22 per 100

CLEMATIS, Large-flowering Hybrids. Vines from 6 to 12 feet, requiring trellis or wire support. Flowers large, 5 to 6 inches across, midsummer until frost. Should be planted in good soil with the crowns about 3 inches below the surface. The plants appear much more thrifty in sections where the soil contains considerable lime and is rather heavy.

Henryi. Pure white. **Jackmani.** Deep violet-purple. **Edouard Andre.** Rich dark crimson.

The above three Clematis, 2-yr. field-plants, 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10; \$60 per 100

C. paniculata. Sweet Autumn Clematis. A vigorous, fast-growing species to about 12 feet. Foliage dark green, plentiful. Flowers fragrant, white, over an inch across, in many panicles, making a mass of bloom in September.

3-yr. field-plants.....25 cts. each; \$2 for 10; \$18 per 100
4-in. pot-plants.....35 cts. each; \$3 for 10; \$25 per 100

HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. This splendid hardy climber is but little known and deserves more extensive cultivation. It climbs by rootlets like the English ivy. The foliage is bright green, and numerous white, flat flower-cymes are produced which average 8 to 10 inches across in June. Use on stone, cement or brick walls.

4-in. pot-plants.....\$1 each; \$9 for 10; \$80 per 100

LONICERA japonica Halliana. Japanese Honeysuckle. See page 22.

POLYGONUM Auberti. Silver Lace Vine. An herbaceous climber becoming somewhat woody at base. Strong plants will reach 25 feet in height during the season's growth. Light green foliage, often bronzy, and a profusion of silvery white, small flowers in erect spikes, even more beautiful than the popular *Clematis paniculata* which blooms at about the same time in September. Herbaceous perennial vines are scarce. Useful also for covering banks, etc. Good autumn color.

2-yr. field-plants, strong.....60 cts. each; \$5 for 10; \$45 per 100

WISTERIA sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. A well-known vine, but not often used for its best purpose, that of covering steep banks and low walls. Such uses of this plant are beautiful and make the waste places a decided joy. Lavender-purple flowers. Rapid grower. Grafted from flowering plants.

	Each	For 10	Per 100
3-in. pot-plants	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
4-in. pot-plants	85	7 50	65 00
5-in. pot-plants	1 00	9 50	85 00
Larger plants from tubs. 4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50	

Plants for Special Purposes

To assist you in selecting plants for special purposes and places, these lists have been prepared. All are mentioned in this Catalog.

Plants growing in **light shade** are indicated by **L**; in **medium shade** by **M**; in **heavy shade** by **H**. Thus you will be able to select for various situations. Other plants are suitable for sunny positions.

Ground-Cover Plants

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Ajuga genevensis. H. | Euonymus radicans kewensis. LM. | Mitchella repens. MH. |
| Ajuga reptans. H. | Euonymus radicans variegatus. LM. | Myosotis palustris semperflorens. LMH. |
| Akebia quinata. | Euonymus radicans vegetus. LM. | Nepeta Glechoma. LMH. |
| Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi. | Ferns. | Nepeta Mussini. |
| Arenaria balearica. M. | Adiantum pedatum. LMH. | Ophiopogon japonicum. |
| Arenaria montana. M. | Dennstaedtia (Dicksonia) punctilobula. LM. | Pachysandra terminalis. LMH. |
| Arenaria verna caespitosa. M. | Polypodium vulgare. MH. | Phlox amoena. |
| Asarum canadense. L. | Galax aphylla. MH. | Phlox divaricata. LM. |
| Aster, Mauve Cushion. | Gaultheria procumbens. MH. | Phlox subulata (all varieties). |
| Callirhoe involucrata. L. | Gypsophila repens. | Plumbago Larpentæ. LM. |
| Calluna vulgaris (all varieties). | Hedera Helix. LMH. | Ranunculus repens. MH. |
| Campanula carpatica. | Hedera Helix gracilis. LMH. | Rose, Max Graf. |
| Cerastium tomentosum. L. | Helianthemum (all varieties). | Rosa Wichuraiana. |
| Convallaria majalis. H. | Hemerocallis flava. M. | Sedum (all varieties). LMH. |
| Cotoneaster horizontalis. L. | Hemerocallis fulva. M. | Sempervi ums. |
| Cotoneaster horizontalis perpusilla. | Herniaria glabra. | Shortia galacifolia. M. |
| Cotoneaster humifusa. | Hypericum calycinum. LM. | Stachys lanata. |
| Cotoneaster microphylla. | Hypericum Moserianum. LMH. | Teucrium Chamædrys. L. |
| Cotula squalida. M. | Hypericum reptans. LM. | Thymus (all varieties). |
| Cytisus scoparius. | Iberis. | Tunica Saxifraga. |
| Daphne Mezereum. M. | Iris cristata. MH. | Veronica Allioni. LM. |
| Dianthus cæsius. | Iris pumila. LM. | Veronica filiformis. L. |
| Dianthus deltoides. L. | Juniperus (all varieties). | Veronica officinalis. MH. |
| Epigæa repens. M. | Leiophyllum buxifolium. M. | Veronica repens. LM. |
| Erica carnea. | Lonicera japonica Halliana. LM. | Veronica rupestris. LM. |
| Erica vagans. | Lysimachia Nummularia. MH. | Vinca minor. LMH. |
| Euonymus radicans. LM. | Mazus reptans. | Zanthorhiza apiifolia. LMH. |
| Euonymus radicans acutus. LM. | | |
| Euonymus radicans colorata. LM. | | |

Plants for Rock-Gardens

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Achillea Ageratum. | Euonymus (all varieties). LM. | Plumbago Larpentæ. L. |
| Achillea Millefolium roseum. | Euphorbia Myrsinites. | Polemonium humile. |
| Achillea Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. | Ferns in variety. | Primula denticulata cachemiriana. |
| Æthionema persicum. | Festuca glauca. | Primula japonica. |
| Ajuga genevensis. L. | Galium verum. | Primula veris. L. |
| Ajuga reptans. L. | Gentiana Andrewsii. | Primula veris, Munstead Strain. L. |
| Alyssum argenteum. L. | Geum, Lady Stratheden. | Prunella incisa rosea. |
| Alyssum montanum. | Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw. | Ranunculus repens. L. |
| Alyssum saxatile compactum. | Gypsophila repens. | Salvia argentea. |
| Alyssum serpyllifolium. | Hedera Helix (all varieties). L. | Sanguinaria canadensis. L. |
| Anchusa myosotidiflora. | Helianthemum (all varieties). | Santolina Chamæcyparissus. |
| Anemone Pulsatilla. | Herniaria glabra. | Saponaria ocyroides. |
| Aquilegia (all varieties). | Heuchera Rosmondi. | Satureia (Calamintha) alpina. |
| Arabis alpina. | Hieracium aurantiacum. | Sedums (dwarf, all varieties). L. |
| Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi. | Hypericum reptans. | Sempervivum (all varieties). |
| Arenaria (all varieties). | Iberis gibraltaria. | Silene maritima. |
| Armeria (all varieties). | Iberis sempervirens. | Teucrium Chamædrys. |
| Artemisia frigida. | Iris cristata. L. | Thymus (all varieties). |
| Aster alpinus. | Iris pumila. L. | Tiarella cordifolia. L. |
| Aster, Mauve Cushion. | Lavandula vera. | Trillium grandiflorum. L. |
| Aubrietia deltoides. | Limonium latifolium. | Trollius europæus. L. |
| Calluna (all varieties). | Linum alpinum. | Tunica Saxifraga. |
| Campanula carpatica. | Linum perenne. | Verbena venosa. |
| Cerastium tomentosum. | Liriope spicata. | Veronica Allioni. |
| Cheiranthus Allioni. | Lychnis Coronaria. | Veronica Chamædrys. L. |
| Chrysanthemum arcticum. | Lychnis Haageana. | Veronica filiformis. |
| Corydalis cheilanthifolia. L. | Lysimachia Nummularia. L. | Veronica gentianoides. |
| Cotoneaster (all varieties). L. | Mazus reptans. | Veronica incana. |
| Dianthus (all varieties). | Mertensia virginica. L. | Veronica officinalis. L. |
| Dicentra eximia. L. | Mitchella repens. L. | Veronica pectinata. L. |
| Dodecatheon Meadia. L. | Mitella diphylla. L. | Veronica repens. |
| Epigæa repens. L. | Myosotis (all varieties). L. | Veronica rupestris. L. |
| Epimedium macranthum niveum. | Nepeta Glechoma. L. | Veronica spuria, Royal Blue. |
| Erica (all varieties). | Nepeta Mussini. | Veronica Teucrium. |
| Erigeron glabellus. | Phlox amoena. | Veronica Teucrium, True Blue. |
| Erinus alpinus. | Phlox divaricata. L. | Vinca minor. L. |
| Eryngium cæruleum. | Phlox subulata (all varieties). | Viola (all varieties). |
| Eryngium planum. | Platycodon grandiflorum. L. | Yucca glauca. |

Dwarf Evergreens and Shrubs for Rock-Gardens

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Azalea (Evergreen). | Hedera Helix gracilis. | Juniperus squamata. |
| Berberis verruculosa. | Juniperus chinensis Sargentii. | Lavandula vera. |
| Cotoneaster. | Juniperus communis depressa. | Leiophyllum buxifolium. |
| Daphne Neorum. | Juniperus horizontalis Douglasi. | Leucothoe Catesbaei. |
| Euonymus (all varieties). | Juniperus procumbens. | Pinus montana Mughus. |
| Hedera Helix. | Juniperus Sabina (all varieties). | Taxus cuspidata brevifolia. |

Binding and Covering Low Banks and Terraces

Many times it is a problem to know the proper treatment of a high or low embankment, perhaps adjacent to the house or in another conspicuous position.

Such positions can readily be covered with low-growing evergreen plants such as *Euonymus radicans colorata*, *Vinca minor*, or other prostrate or semi-prostrate plants; or a combination with prostrate evergreens will be attractive, particularly because proper combinations will give rich contrasting foliage effect throughout the entire year.

We advise close planting either for large or small terraces and banks, that the soil be filled quickly with the roots of the plants to prevent washing. Also use Peat Moss in the soil as a mulch. We will gladly suggest planting arrangement and estimate costs if you will send us brief description of the area to be planted.

Herbaceous and Dwarf Evergreen Plants

Achillea (all varieties).
Ajuga genevensis.
Ajuga reptans. L.
Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.
 Aster, Mauve Cushion.
Calluna.
Chrysanthemum arcticum.
Chrysanthemum maximum.
Dianthus (all varieties).
Erica.
 Ferns (in variety).

Helianthemum.
Hemerocallis.
Hypericum calycinum.
Hypericum reptans.
Iberis.
Lavandula vera.
Lespedeza Buergeri.
Lysimachia Nummularia.
Myosotis. L.
Nepeta Glechoma.

Nepeta Mussini.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox subulata.
Plumbago Larpentæ.
Sedum (all varieties).
Veronica longifolia.
Veronica repens.
Veronica rupestris.
Veronica spuria, Royal Blue.
Vinca minor.

Deciduous and Evergreen Plants

Akebia quinata.
Berberis.
Bignonia radicans.
Celastrus scandens.
Cotoneaster (all varieties).
Euonymus (all varieties).
Hedera Helix. L.
Hedera Helix gracilis. L.

Juniperus chinensis Sargentii.
Juniperus horizontalis Douglasi.
Juniperus procumbens.
Juniperus Sabina (all varieties).
Juniperus squamata.
Leucothoe Catesbaei.
Polygonum Auberti.

Rose, Max Graf.
Rosa nitida.
Rosa Wichuraiana.
Symphoricarpos Chenaulti.
Symphoricarpos racemosa.
Wisteria sinensis.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia.

Roadside Planting

The object of roadside planting should be to obtain a natural effect. Therefore, the plants should be in large, irregular masses—a variation of low carpeting types with medium and high shrubs and trees, working out the natural lay of the land to the best advantage and taking into serious consideration the type of traffic using the road and how the planting will affect their clear vision at corners.

Best results are obtained by using small, well-rooted plants, closely placed to give proper, quick, and lasting mass and ground-cover effect along our roadsides. Use plants which will bear out the natural atmosphere in the locality and give beauty with naturalistic effect.

Perennials and Climbers for Roadside Planting

Achillea (all varieties).
Ajugas (Bugle).
Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
Asclepias incarnata.
Asclepias tuberosa.
 Aster, Mauve Cushion.
Baptisia australis.
Baptisia tinctoria. L.
Bocconia cordata.
Celastrus scandens.
Cephalaria alpina.
Cephalaria tatarica.
Euonymus (all varieties).
Eupatorium.

Ferns.
Hedera Helix.
Hemerocallis.
Hesperis matronalis.
Iris Pseudacorus.
Iris versicolor.
Lespedeza Buergeri.
Liatris pycnostachya.
Lonicera japonica Halliana.
Lysimachia Nummularia. L.
Lythrum Salicaria roseum.
Monarda didyma.
Monarda fistulosa.
Myosotis alpestris. L.

Myosotis palustris. L.
Nepeta Glechoma. L.
Nepeta Mussini.
Pachysandra terminalis. L.
Phlox subulata rosea.
 Rose, Max Graf.
Rosa Wichuraiana.
Sedum spectabile. L.
Thymus (all varieties).
Veronica longifolia.
Veronica spuria, Royal Blue.
Vinca minor.
Wisteria sinensis.

Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs for Roadside Planting

Azalea calendulacea.
Azalea mollis. L.
Azalea nudiflora. L.
Berberis Thunbergi.
Cornus florida.
Cornus florida rubra.
Corylus americana. L.
Cotoneaster horizontalis.
Crataegus cordata.
Cytissus scoparius.

Forsythia suspensa.
Hibiscus syriacus.
Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana.
Juniperus chinensis Sargentii.
Juniperus communis depressa.
Juniperus horizontalis Douglasi.
Juniperus procumbens.
Juniperus Sabina (all varieties).
Juniperus squamata.
Lycium chinense.

Pseudotsuga Douglasi.
Salix Caprea.
Symphoricarpos Chenault.
Symphoricarpos racemosa.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris.
Tamarix africana.
Thuja occidentalis.
Tsuga canadensis. L.
Ulmus pumila.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia.

Woodland Planting

Developing and planting a woodland is a most interesting type of gardening, because it is comparatively simple and still allows for full exercise of original thought. It also allows one to see, know, and grow many unusual and beautiful plants which require but slight attention if their peculiarities are noted at the time of planting.

In preparing for woodland planting, a system of winding walks or trails should be laid out. Rocks, old stumps, logs, low mounds of earth, and irregular contours are features which should be retained or introduced. Irregularity of soil-surface modifies the soil-moisture; these irregularities also aid in giving a natural setting and limit to the planting of one species.

Where it is necessary to improve the fertility or depth of the soil, Peat Moss or leaf-mold will be found satisfactory for the large majority of plants. The addition of an inch or more of good garden soil to the woodland loam is also recommended.

The cost of replanting with small nursery-grown shrubs and trees is not great and is far more successful than to replant with collected plants. The varieties here listed are ideal subjects for planting along rock-strewn woodland banks, open, uninteresting woodland, along streams, flanking woodland paths, massing along shady drives and borders of woods. We have had much experience in the planting and care of woodland plants and will gladly advise concerning any species more particularly than is practical here.

Herbaceous and Evergreen Plants for the Woodland

In Full Shade

Ajuga genevensis.
Ajuga reptans.
Asarum canadensis.
Convallaria majalis.
Cypripedium acaule.
Cypripedium pubescens.
Cypripedium spectabile.
Dicentra Cucullaria.
Epigaea repens.
Eupatorium cœlestinum.
 Ferns (all varieties).
Gaultheria procumbens.
Iris Pseudacorus.
Iris versicolor.
Lobelia cardinalis.
Lobelia siphilitica.
Lythrum superbum roseum.
Mertensia virginica.
Mitchella repens.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Polygonatum biflorum.
Sanguinaria canadensis.
Sedum ternatum.
Shortia galacifolia.
Trillium grandiflorum.
Viola pedata.

In Semi-Shade

Aconitum Fischeri.
Ajuga genevensis.
Ajuga reptans.
Aquilegia canadensis.
Baptisia tinctoria.
Bocconia cordata.
Cimicifuga foetida simplex.
Cimicifuga racemosa.
Corydalis cheilanthifolia.
Cotula squalida.
Dicentra eximia.
Dodecatheon Meadia.
Eupatorium cœlestinum.
Eupatorium urticæfolium (*E. ageratoides*).
 Ferns
Dennstædtia (*Dicksonia*) *punctilobula*.
Pteridium aquilinum.
Gentiana Andrewsii.
Hesperis matronalis.
Iris cristata.
Iris Pseudacorus.

Iris pumila.
Iris versicolor.
Lysimachia Nummularia.
Lythrum superbum roseum.
Mitella diphylla.
Myosotis alpestris.
Myosotis palustris semperflorens.
Nepeta Glechoma.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox divaricata.
Polemonium reptans.
Primula veris.
Ranunculus repens.
Thalictrum aquilegifolium.
Thalictrum glaucum.
Thalictrum minus adiantifolium.
Tiarella cordifolia.
Trollius europæus.
Veronica officinalis.
Veronica pectinata.
Veronica repens.
Veronica rupestris.
Vinca minor.
Viola pedata.

Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, and Vines

In Full Shade

Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
Andromeda (*Pieris*).
Cornus florida.
Cornus florida rubra.
Daphne Mezereum.
Euonymus radicans.
Euonymus radicans vegetus.
Galax aphylla.
Hedera Helix.
Hedera Helix gracilis.
Kalmia latifolia.
Leucothoe Catesbæi.
Lonicera japonica Halliana.
Rhododendron catawbiense.
Rhododendron maximum.
Tsuga canadensis.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia.

In Semi-Shade

Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
Andromeda (*Pieris*).
Azalea amœna.
Azalea calendulacea.
Azalea mollis.
Azalea nudiflora.
Buxus sempervirens.
Celastrus scandens.
Cornus florida.
Cornus florida rubra.
Corylus americana.
Daphne Mezereum.
Euonymus (all varieties).
Hedera Helix.

Hedera Helix gracilis.
Ilex glabra.
Ilex opaca.
Ilex verticillata.
Itea virginica.
Jasminum nudiflorum.
Kalmia latifolia.
Leucothoe Catesbæi.
Lonicera japonica Halliana.
Rhododendron catawbiense.
Rhododendron maximum.
Ribes alpinus.
Symphoricarpos racemosa.
Thuja occidentalis.
Tsuga canadensis.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia.



Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). See page 39



Department of Garden Wares



H-31

IN THIS branch of our business we carry an extensive line of Garden Potteries, Fountains, Gazing-Globes, and Garden Furniture, Bronze, Lead, Marble, and Composition stone Statuary, Oil-Jars bearing the marks of more than a century of service, yet in prime condition and comparing favorably with more modern designs; white and colored Glazed Animals from Normandy; small Potteries of American and foreign workmanship; and unusual Hand-wrought Iron Ornaments. In addition, we have secured a small but very desirable collection of Antique Furniture, including Bookcases, Bureaus, Clocks, High and Low Chests, Corner Cabinets, Chairs, Tables of every description, and similar articles.

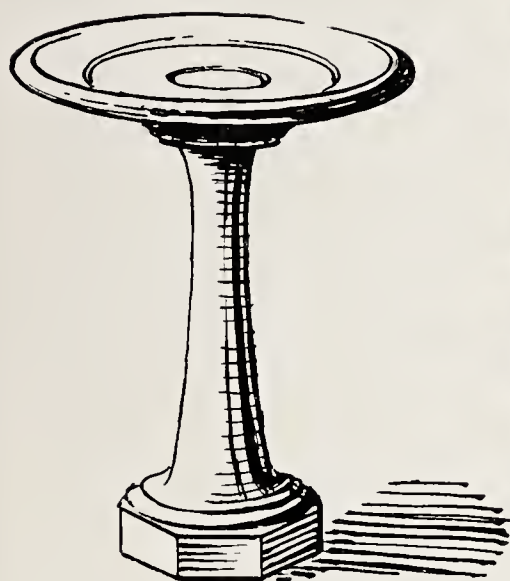
The illustrations here shown are but a hint of the artistic subjects available. You are invited to inspect this comprehensive collection, which is on display at our main office, 1268 Montgomery Avenue, Narberth, Pa. If you are not able to call, we shall be glad to send, on request, a special catalog featuring these various wares.



1112



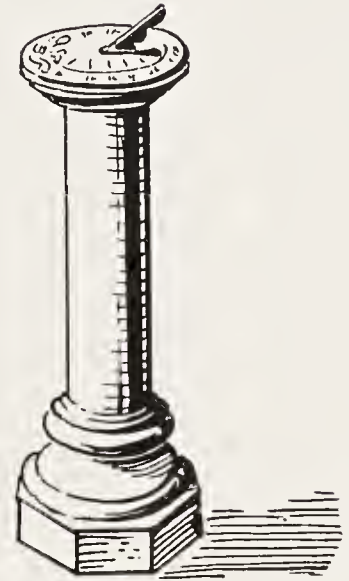
F-2166



7649



F-2175



C-63



117-B

M-157

116-B

Index

Abelia.....	Page 32	Erinus.....	Page 16	Pachysandra.....	Page 4,5
Acer.....	32	Eryngium.....	16	Papaver.....	25
Achillea.....	7	Euonymus.....	16,33,38	Pentstemon.....	25
Aconitum.....	7	Eupatorium.....	16	Philadelphus.....	34
Adiantum.....	18	Euphorbia.....	17	Phlox.....	25
Æthionema.....	7	Fagus.....	33	Picea.....	40,41
Ajuga.....	7	Ferns.....	18	Pieris.....	39
Akebia.....	42	Festuca.....	17	Plants for Special Purposes.....	43-45
Alyssum.....	8	Forsythia.....	33	Platycodon.....	25
Ampelopsis.....	42	Funkia.....	17	Plumbago.....	25
Anchusa.....	8	Gaillardia.....	17	Polemonium.....	26
Anemone.....	8	Galax.....	17	Polygonatum.....	26
Anthemis.....	8	Galium.....	17	Polygonum.....	42
Aquilegia.....	9	Garden Wares.....	46,47	Polypodium.....	18
Arabis.....	8	Gaultheria.....	19	Polystichum.....	18
Arctostaphylos.....	8,37	Gentiana.....	17	Populus.....	34
Arenaria.....	9	Geum.....	19	Potentilla.....	25
Armeria.....	9	Ginkgo.....	33	Primula.....	26
Artemisia.....	9	Gypsophila.....	19	Prunella.....	26
Asarum.....	9	Hedera.....	19	Prunus.....	34
Asclepias.....	10	Helianthemum.....	19	Pseudotsuga.....	41
Aster.....	10	Heliopsis.....	20	Pteridium.....	18
Astilbe.....	10	Hemerocallis.....	20	Pyracantha.....	39
Aubrietia.....	10	Herniaria.....	20	Pyrethrum.....	26
Azalea.....	32,37	Hesperis.....	20	Ranunculus.....	27
Baptisia.....	10	Heuchera.....	20	Retinospora.....	41
Bellium.....	10	Hibiscus.....	33	Rhododendron.....	39
Berberis.....	32	Hieracium.....	20	Ribes.....	34
Betula.....	33	Hydrangea.....	33,42	Rosa.....	27,34
Bignonia.....	42	Hypericum.....	20	Salix.....	36
Bocconia.....	10	Iberis.....	21	Salvia.....	27
Buddleia.....	33	Ilex.....	33,38,39	Sanguinaria.....	27
Buxus.....	37	Inula.....	21	Santolina.....	27
Callirhoe.....	10	Iris.....	21	Saponaria.....	29
Calluna.....	11	Itea.....	34	Satureia.....	29
Campanula.....	11	Jasminum.....	34	Scabiosa.....	29
Carex.....	11	Juniperus.....	40	Sedum.....	28,29
Caryopteris.....	33	Kalmia.....	39	Sempervivum.....	29
Celastrus.....	42	Kolkwitzia.....	34	Shortia.....	29
Centauraea.....	11	Lavandula.....	21	Sidalcea.....	29
Cephalaria.....	12	Leiophyllum.....	21	Silene.....	29
Cerastium.....	12	Lеспедеза.....	22	Sorbus.....	36
Chamæcyparis.....	40	Leucothoe.....	39	Spiræa.....	29,36
Cheiranthus.....	12	Liatris.....	22	Stachys.....	29
Chrysanthemum.....	12	Ligustrum.....	34	Stokesia.....	29
Cimicifuga.....	12	Lilacs.....	35	Symphoricarpos.....	36
Clematis.....	42	Linonium.....	22	Syringa.....	36
Convallaria.....	12	Linum.....	21	Tamarix.....	36
Coreopsis.....	12	Liriopé.....	22	Taxus.....	41
Cornus.....	33	Lobelia.....	22	Teucrium.....	29
Corydalis.....	12	Lonicera.....	22,34	Thalictrum.....	30
Corylus.....	33	Lupinus.....	22	Thermopsis.....	30
Cotoneaster.....	13,33	Lychnis.....	23	Thuja.....	41
Cotula.....	13	Lycium.....	34	Thymus.....	30
Cratægus.....	33	Lysimachia.....	23	Tiarella.....	30
Cryptomeria.....	40	Lythrum.....	23	Trillium.....	30
Cypripedium.....	13	Mahonia.....	39	Trollius.....	30
Cytisus.....	13	Mazus.....	23	Tsuga.....	41
Daphne.....	33,38	Mertensia.....	23	Tunica.....	30
Delphinium.....	14	Mitchella.....	23	Ulmus.....	36
Dennstædtia.....	18	Mitella.....	24	Valeriana.....	30
Deutzia.....	33	Monarda.....	24	Verbascum.....	30
Dianthus.....	14	Myosotis.....	24	Verbena.....	30
Dicentra.....	15	Nepeta.....	24	Veronica.....	30,31
Digitalis.....	13	Oenothera.....	24	Viburnum.....	36,39
Dodecatheon.....	13	Ophiopogon.....	24	Vinca.....	31
Doronicum.....	13	Osmunda.....	18	Viola.....	31
Dryopteris.....	18			Wisteria.....	42
Echinops.....	15			Yucca.....	31
Epigæa.....	15			Zanthorhiza.....	31,36
Epimedium.....	15				
Erica.....	15				
Erigeron.....	15				

HUGH B. BARCLAY

1268 MONTGOMERY AVE.

NARBERTH, PENNSYLVANIA