

Historic, archived document

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

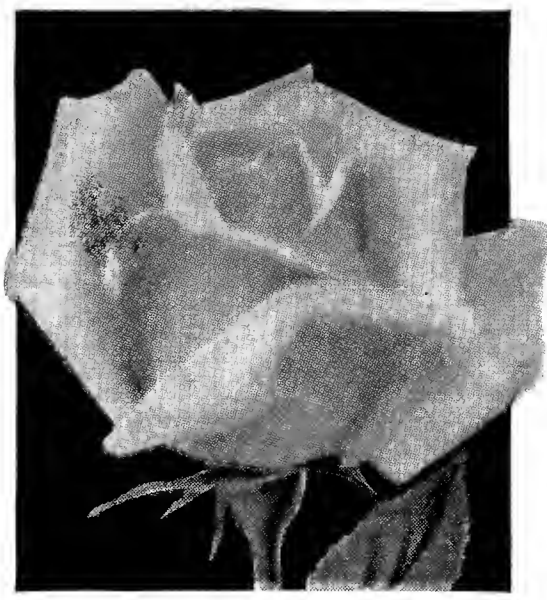
CHAMPION'S HOME PLANTING GUIDE

PLANT EXPLORATION
S AND INTRODUCTION
Rec'd NOV 20 1935

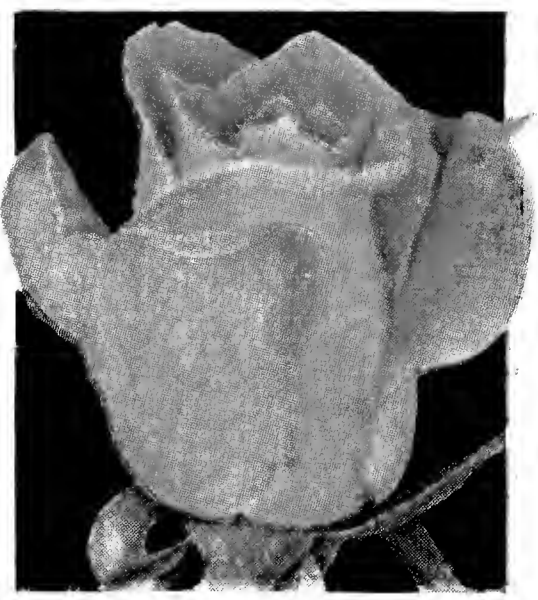
Numbered



Columbia



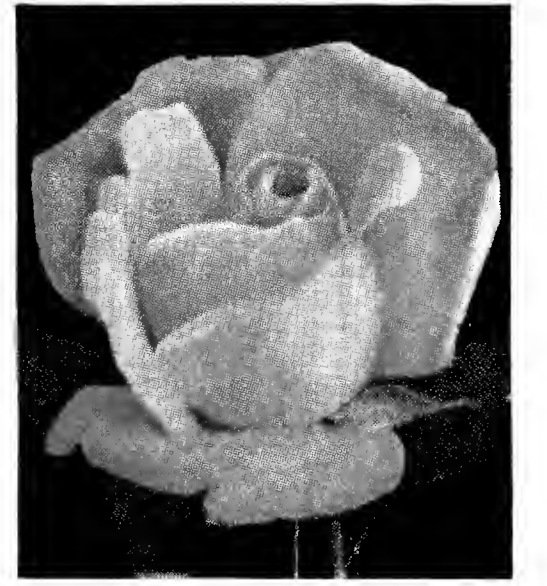
Rev. F. Page-Roberts



Talisman



Mme. Edouard Herriott



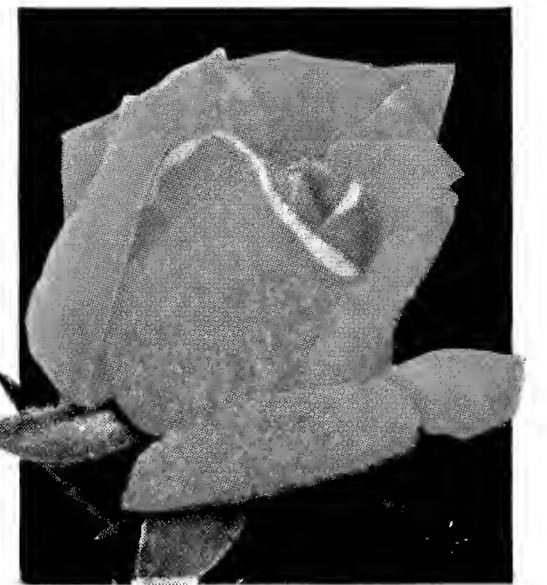
Pres. Herbert Hoover



E. G. Hill



Red Radiance



Madam A. Dreux



Kaiserin Aug. Victoria

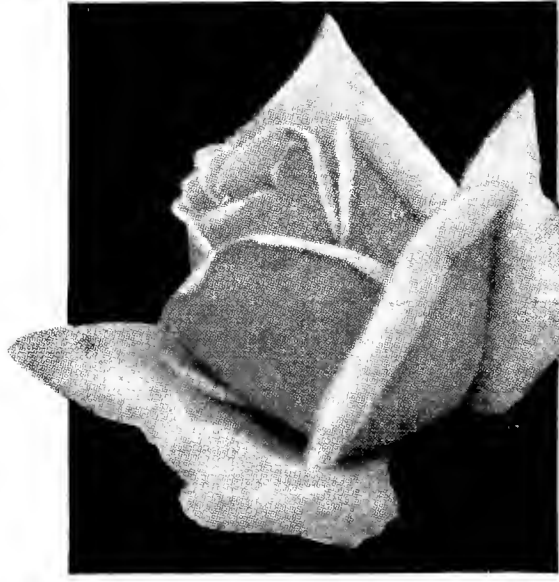
CHAMPION NURSERIES

U. S. Route 20 — Five Miles East of Painesville

PERRY, OHIO



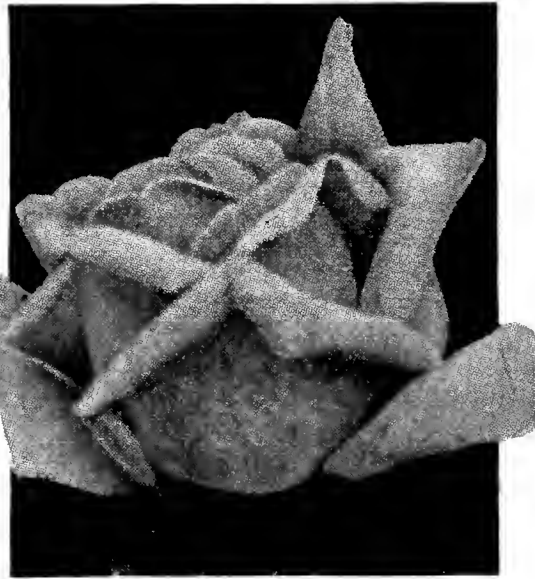
Souv. De Claudius Pernet



Betty Uprichard



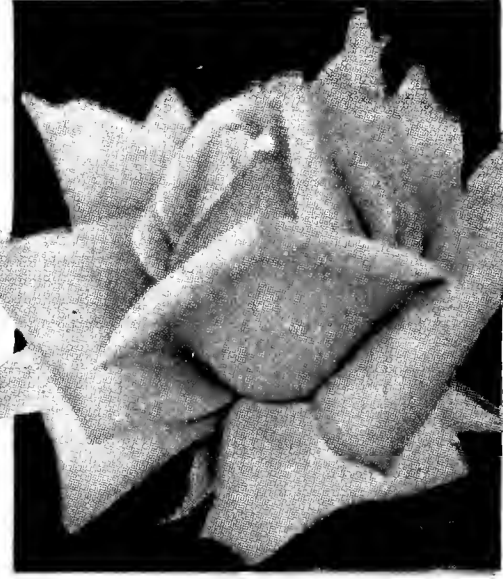
Miss Lolita Armour



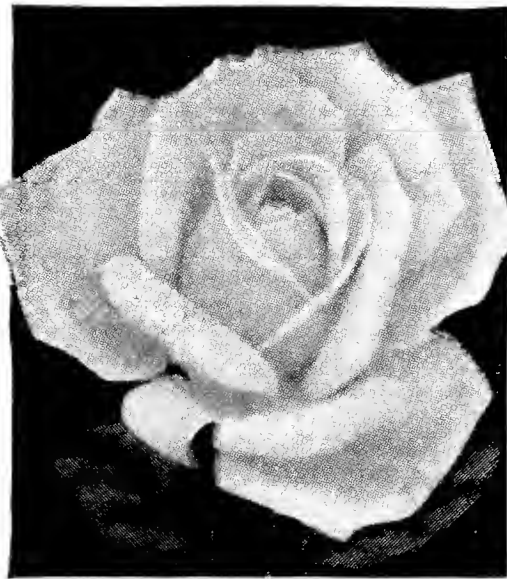
Miss Rowena Thom



Etoile de Hollande



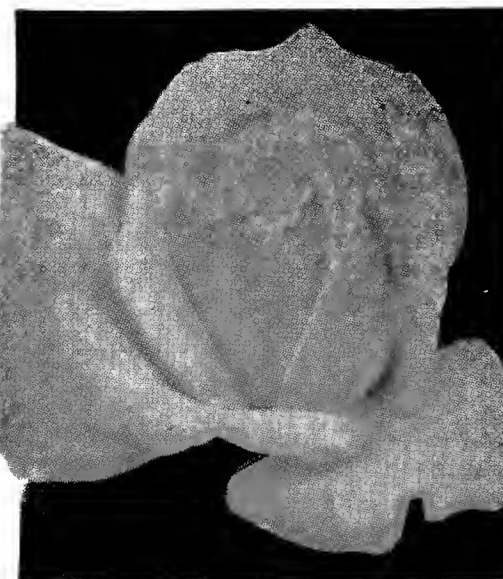
Los Angeles



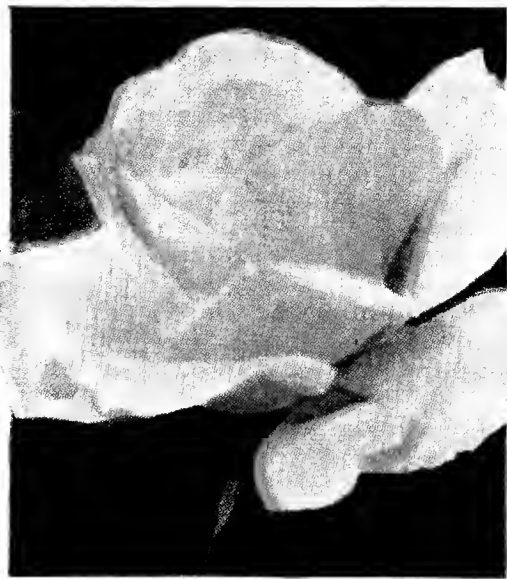
Pink Radiance

Everblooming
ROSES

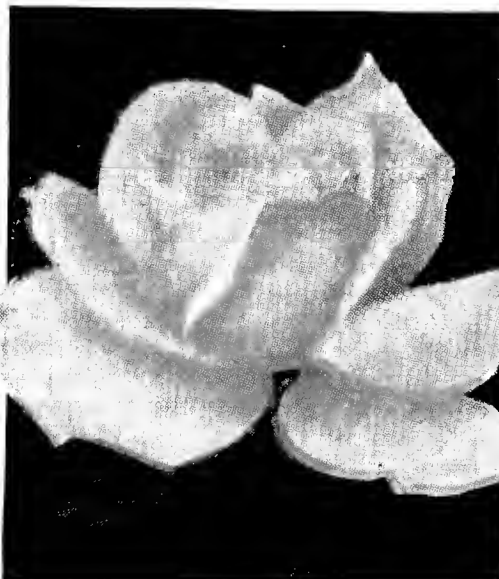
Roses do best in a sweet mellow soil with humus in it and some clay. Choose a sunny location with some protection from cold north winds. Roses reward your tender care with more beautiful blooms.



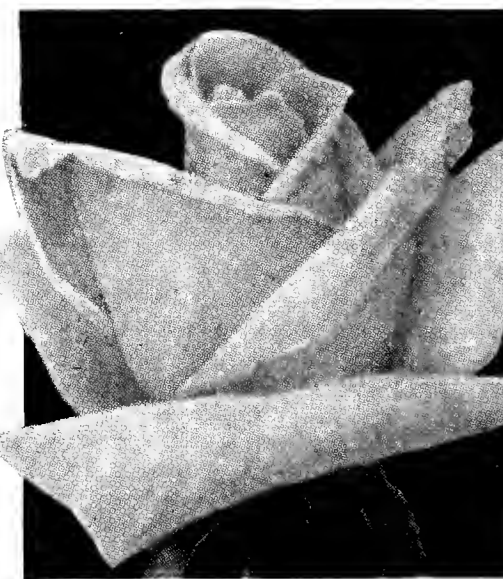
E. P. Thom



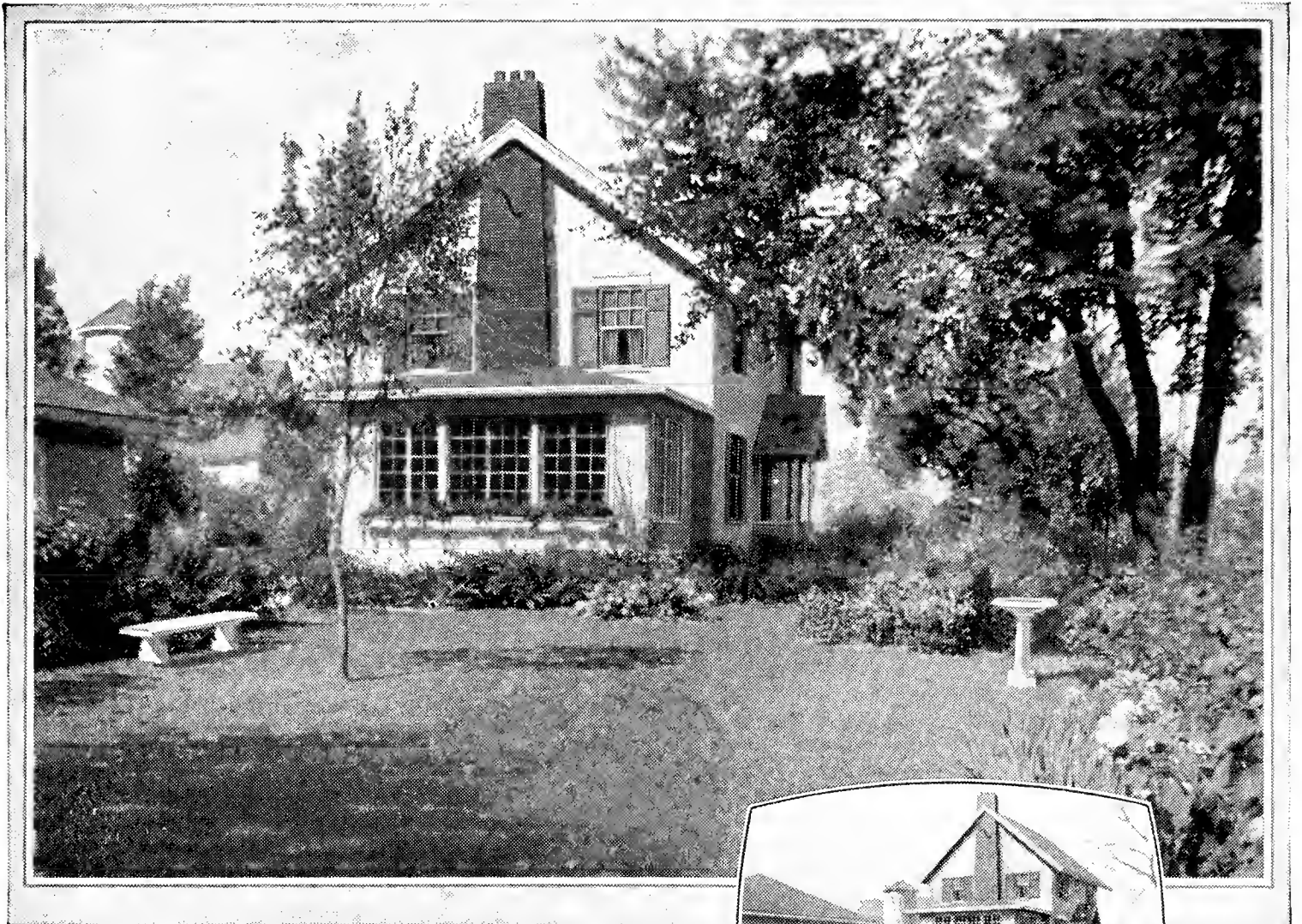
Mme. Butterfly



Joanna Hill



Willowmere



An artistic arrangement of plants, shrubs and trees softens the architectural outlines of your house and makes it a home.

How Will You Improve Your Home This Spring? . . .

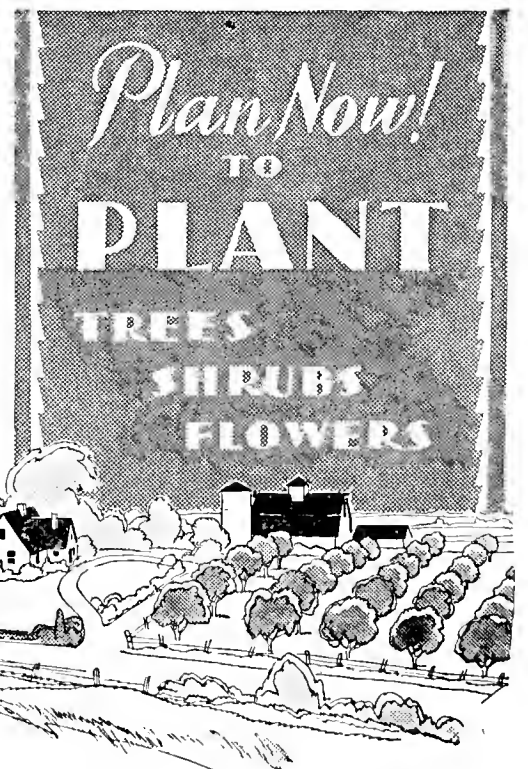
WE TAKE great pleasure in presenting our new and revised edition of our home planting guide. As you look through its pages, ask yourself, "How would I like to have my home improved by planting some choice evergreens or shrubs this spring?" When you are reading about beautiful, shapely evergreens; or lovely fragrant roses, connect each of them with some particular spot about your home that will become much brighter by planting some one or more of our wonderful plant specimens.

Remember that it pays to get the best plants. The difference in price between the best and an inferior quality is very small, but the difference in the results is far greater than the original price.

This year we can offer you **QUALITY SPECIMEN PLANTS** at the lowest price in years. That is why we feel free and safe in assuring you that **NOW** is the time to plant.

We carry a large assortment of varieties. We give them the best of care so that each and every plant is a strong and healthy specimen.

GUARANTEE All plants are guaranteed to be true to name and in first class condition when they leave our packing sheds. All shipments are also guaranteed to be delivered in good condition. We do not guarantee continued growth. Remember that plants contain life just as much as an animal and are subject to disease. At prices as near to cost as are ours it is impossible to guarantee growth after they have been delivered to you in good condition.



Plan Now/ for Spring Planting



Planting the Home Grounds

A New Inspiration

MOST people have the desire to beautify their home surroundings with fragrant flowers and living green. There is nothing that softens the lines of an attractive home and blends it into the landscape more artistically than well arranged shrubs, evergreens, flowers and trees.

This booklet describes and pictures many new roses, shrubs, trees, plants and vines. It gives you planting hints, ideas on pruning, suggestions for fertilizing and even a few rules for fighting pests. You will want to keep it as a source of information and inspiration.

PLANTING PLANS

In planning the arrangement of your home grounds it seems best to divide the space into Public Area in front; Service Area for the garage, drive and vegetable garden; and the Private Area or Outdoor Living Room with appropriate shrub screens, shade, planted areas and points of interest. Each home has its own individual planting problems and should be given an individuality by special treatment.

PLANTING BY BUDGET

Many people think it is necessary to plant the whole place at once. This idea often prevents landscaping for years because the cost is too great. By making a definite plan for the planting of each area, doing as much as you can this year and adding to it each succeeding year the result will be a harmonious arrangement by following well laid plans.

TREATMENT OF PLANTS

Nursery products are living things. They cannot live without sunlight, air, moisture and proper soil conditions. Their roots must not be exposed to the air very long or they will die. If it is impossible to plant them as soon as they arrive, they should be unpacked and the roots covered with moist earth until they can be set into their permanent positions.

SOIL

In moving any plant, shrub, tree, or evergreen, good soil is important. If you do not have it, it is wise to haul in some because soil is cheaper than plant material and by not having good soil you are courting failure.

SHADE AND SUN

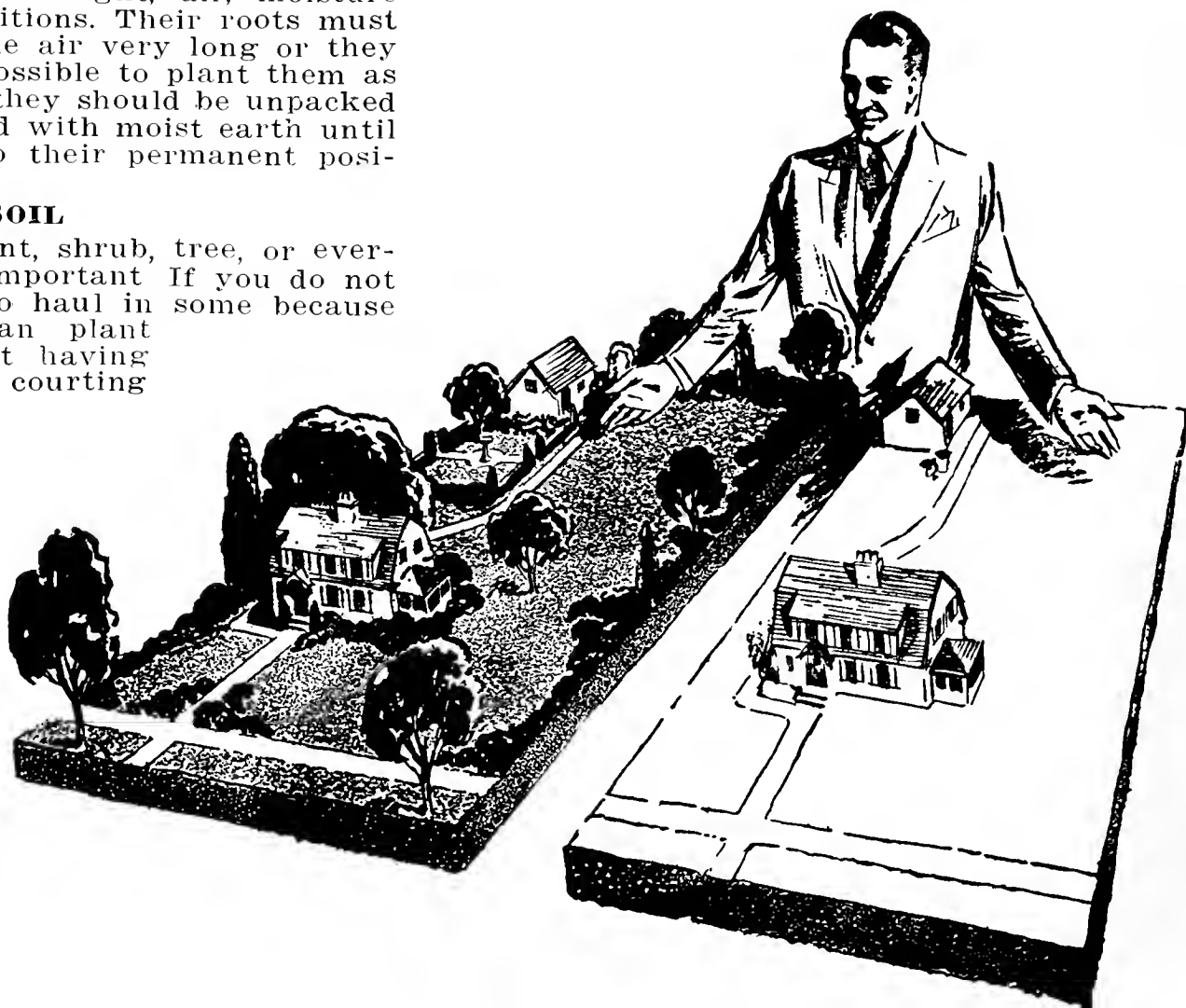
If you have a shady location it is wise to choose plant material that will thrive under those conditions. Some plants and trees will thrive in moist places, but most things would rather have well drained rich loamy soil. Roses will do well in clay soil, rhododendrons

need a very acid soil. Willows like moist muck soil; evergreens do not need much water after they are established. Every variety of plants represented herein has its preferred growing conditions but space does not permit discussing each in detail. By reading books and magazines on the subject; by observing the plants growing, and practicing on your own you will soon develop a new sense of how to grow things. Don't become im-

patient. No one can make everything live. Nurserymen lose thousands of plants every year due to unfavorable weather conditions, defective plant material, poor choice of soil, etc.



Unpack nursery stock as soon as possible and bury roots in moist earth—shrubs and plants at 45 degrees, large trees upright.



Hybrid Teas or Ever-Blooming Roses

ALL OF our roses are two year old bushes and are grown here at our nursery by an expert rose grower. If the right soil and care is given these roses we feel that they will bloom as beautiful for you as they do for us. Our large field of roses will be in bloom each year from June until a hard frost in the autumn. And YOU are cordially invited to visit our nursery at any and all times.

BETTY UPRICHARD. One of the finest new roses, with brilliant copper-red buds and semi-double, salmon-pink flowers stained with copper-pink on the outside. An outstanding variety.

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. A very fine bright red bedding rose. The flowers are large, semi-double, brilliant light crimson with a scarlet undertone, and are produced in large numbers throughout the season.

COLUMBIA. Produces very fragrant pointed flower of vivid pink on a long strong stem throughout the entire season.

DOUBLE WHITE KILLARNEY. A splendid large double, pure white rose.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. A low spreading, vigorous grower, with long saffron-yellow buds opening into very large light yellow flowers.

EDEL. Perfect shaped, large, double white flowers of exquisite texture. A strong vigorous grower.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Now considered as one of the best dark red roses in our monthly rose collection. It is a good grower and its numerous dark green leaves give a good background for its beautiful flowers.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. A strong large grower with gigantic white buds and blooms. The most popular white rose in existence.

GENERAL MacARTHUR. Erect free growing plants, with good foliage and an abundance of velvety crimson-scarlet bloom.



Radiance

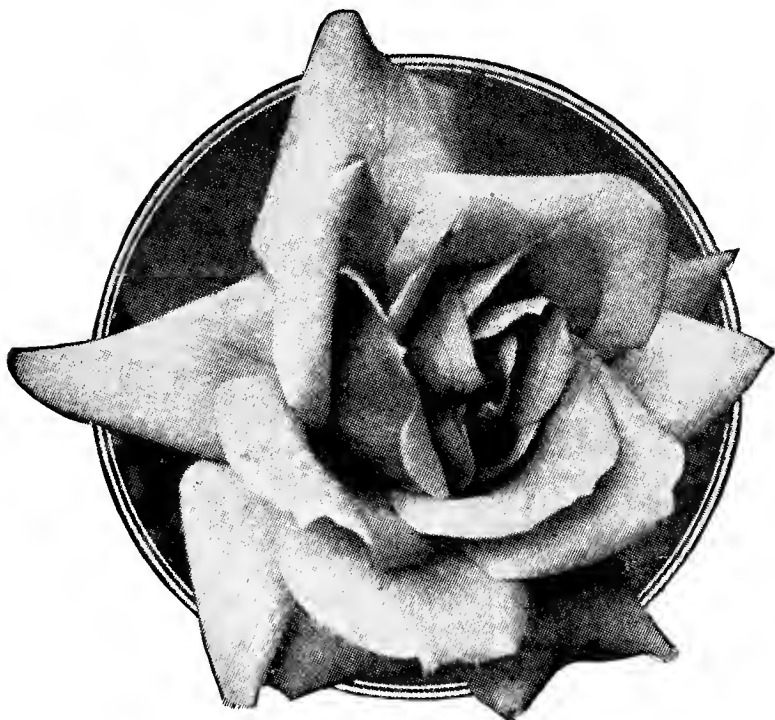
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Erect bushy plants, covered throughout the season with an abundance of small dark maroon blooms in clusters. One of the most popular roses known for use in large beds, borders or hedges.

JOANNA HILL. A greatly improved Mrs. Aaron Ward. The plants are vigorous growers producing a great profusion of flowers. The buds are lemon yellow, evolving into a very double flower with Indian yellow in the center, surrounded by bold buff petals.

JOHN RUSSELL. A vigorous grower of almost hybrid perpetual habit, with large flowers born singly on the top of strong stems. It is rich crimson-scarlet shaded with black, and at all stages of bloom is one of the most perfectly formed flowers that we have ever seen. It blooms continuously from June until frost.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. A gorgeous, very double, brilliant pink variety shaded darker on the outside of the petals. One of the handsomest roses grown and attracts attention whenever seen.

KALERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA. The standard, double, pure white bedding rose which has been popular and in great demand for many years.



Betty Uprichard

TERMS

HOW TO ORDER. Use the order sheet found in this book. Fill in names, numbers, and sizes of plants you wish. Write very clearly, or print, your name and address.

REMITTANCES should be made by post office or express money order, bank draft or registered letter.

SUBSTITUTIONS we reserve the right in

case we are out of a variety, to substitute one of equal merit (always labeling with correct name) unless no substituting is specified with the order, in which case we will fill order as completely as we can and refund balance of remittance.

SHIPMENTS we are in position to ship, parcel post, express, freight or motor truck.

KILLARNEY, Pink. An old favorite with splendid bright pink buds and large unfading blooms.

LADY ASHTOWN. Brilliant, glossy pink flowers with exquisite pointed buds.

LADY MARGARET STEWART. Stout erect plants with immense, copper-orange buds, opening to bright golden yellow flowers of wonderful shape. It has a most pleasing fragrance and is gaining rapidly in popularity.

LOS ANGELES. Beautifully shaped, fragrant flowers of pale salmon-pink, deeply shaded with rose and gold.

MARGARET McGREADY. Brilliant red petals touched with gold. Buds are pointed and upright. Plant always full of large blooms of spicy fragrance.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. Blooms of orange pink blending to coppery-yellow at the base. Very double and having a delightful fragrance.

MISS ROWENA THOM. Gigantic blooms of brilliant satiny pink, shaded with orange pink at the center. It is always increasing in popularity.

MME. ALEXANDRE DREUX. Dwarf, but healthy grower. Bud pointed, bronze in color, opening into a flower that is much lighter in color. A profuse bloomer and the flowers are very fragrant.

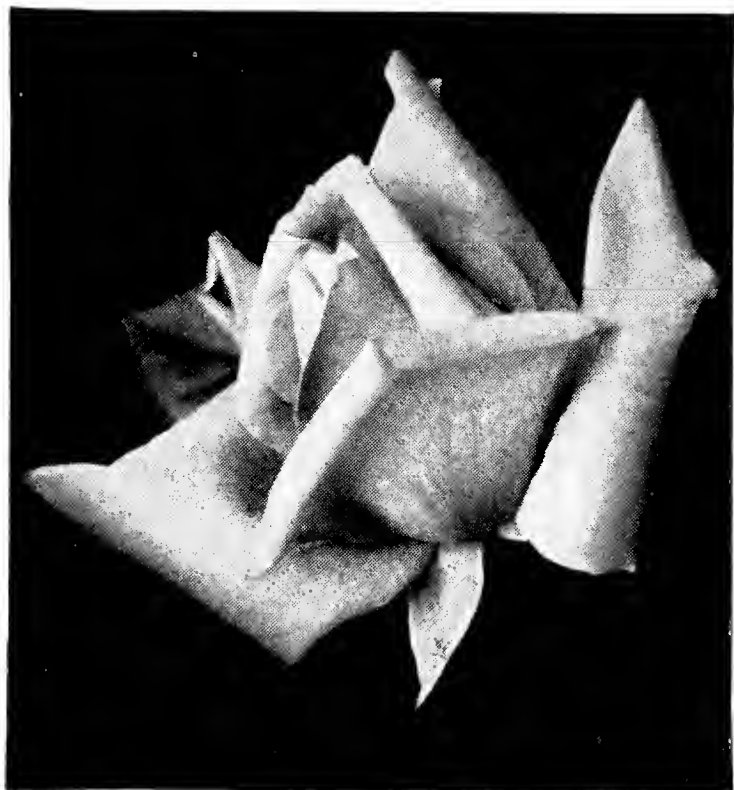
MME. BUTTERFLY. The finest rose of the Ophelia type. The flower is bright light pink, shaded with gold. Ever increasing in popularity.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. The original of all the bright orange-pink varieties, and may always be considered as one of the best.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM. The best of the clear yellow roses for the garden. A strong grower and a heavy bloomer. The fine long buds open into perfectly shaped flowers of lemon-yellow.

MRS. AARON WARD. Low, bushy plants with pointed, holly like foliage and fine fawn colored buds and blooms. One of our best sellers.

OPHELIA. A very popular rose. Because of its lovely shape and pearly white blooms. A bush of this variety gives a great abundance of these very fragrant flowers.



Madam A. Dreux

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. A glorious new multi-colored rose, unfolding its thick petals from a beautifully pointed bud. Vivid cerise-pink softly flamed with yellow, orange and scarlet. This bush is undoubtedly one of the best growers of all monthly roses.

PINK RADIANCE. Wonderful foliage and vigor, producing large brilliant pink blooms of excellent shape and intense fragrance. This is without a doubt the most popular pink rose ever on the market. It is a very profuse bloomer from June until frost.

RED RADIANCE. A bright rosy red form of radiance with the same good habits and blooming qualities.

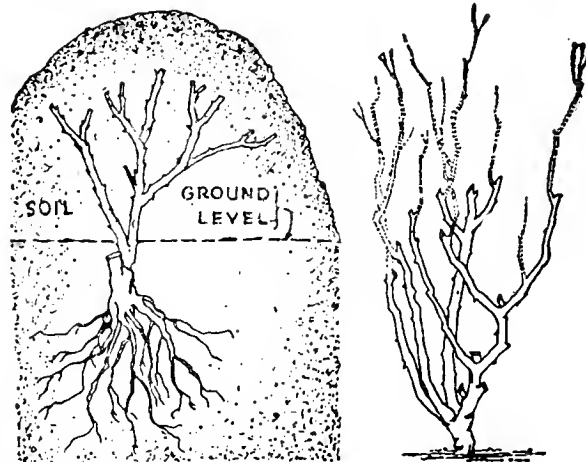
REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS. A good rose fast becoming a favorite with everyone who has it in their garden. The flowers are of golden-yellow stained with copper and reddish buff.

How to Plant Roses

Roses prefer clay soil, especially bush roses. Climbing roses will do fairly well in sand or gravel if it is well prepared. Roses should be set so that the soil comes up one or two inches above the bud. This gives added protection and also discourages sprouting of the wild stock on which most bush roses are budded or grafted.

Roses planted in the spring should be trimmed severely when planted to within 4 or 6 inches of the ground as rose plants will not support the full amount of top. Failure to trim is the most frequent cause of loss in spring planting of roses.

Since bush roses are usually budded or grafted it is necessary to watch closely for sprouts from the understock and cut



Rose bush trimmed and covered for winter. Note depth to plant.

Rose bush as received. Note where to trim.

out promptly if they appear. In removing the wild shoots dig down and cut off the shoot close to the stock. Failure to do this will often smother out the budded portion, causing the loss of the plant.

If roses are planted in the fall it is best not to trim them when planting but mound up the soil about the plant to the height of ten or twelve inches, and with the approach of freezing weather cover the entire bed with a light mulch of straw, leaves or cut grass for additional protection. Early in the spring before growth starts remove the mulch and level down the hills; cut out all weak shoots and cut back the main shoots to within four or six inches of the ground or to sound wood.

Climbing roses need little if any protection, but in a latitude where injury occurs the canes should be laid down and covered with earth each fall and tied up to the trellis again early in the spring.

SENSATION. Large flowers of very deep blackish maroon, and very fragrant. The bush is a strong healthy grower, good green foliage and almost thornless.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. The best real clear yellow rose.

TALISMAN. A great novelty rose. Its brilliant orange-red buds open to a large, fragrant, high pointed bloom of glowing golden

yellow, stained with copper-red and orange rose on the inside of the petal. It is especially good in spring and late autumn.

VATERLAND. When looking for a real dark blood red rose you have surely found it in this fine variety.

WM. F. DREER. A bright yellow flower of the Los Angeles type, shaded with coppery-pink.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

EUGENE FURST. Bright purple-red flowers of excellent shape.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. An old favorite bright red rose for your garden.

MAGNA CHARTA. A strong grower with large pink flowers.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Blooms throughout the entire season producing exquisite cup-shaped, soft pink fragrant flowers.

PAUL NEYRON. Small bush almost thornless. Fragrant flowers and purplish-pink.

PERSIAN YELLOW. A shrub rose with small, double, dark yellow blooms in early spring.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest maroon red flowers.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Vigorous plants with large, cup shaped, purple crimson blooms.

RAMBLERS AND CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR. Flowers single, brilliant pink with white eye, borne in clusters as large as your head.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT. Buds orange, pink and apricot; flowers double, medium size, pale yellow to white. Probably the best yellow climber.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Extremely large buds and flowers of bright purplish-crimson.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Large heads of very gay, small, scarlet-crimson flowers. Recommended for hedge or fence planting.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Graceful twining growth. Flowers soft shell pink, small, crinkly, and in large clusters.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Large flowers of pale pink on long stems. Vigorous and with fine foliage.

EXCELSA. Bright crimson flowers in large clusters. Preferred by many to crimson rambler.

GOLDFINCH. Small, semi-double, yellow flowers, slightly fragrant and borne in clusters.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. The most popular red flowered climber of today. Flower large and well shaped, vivid scarlet red and does not fade.

SILVER MOON. The best white climber. Flowers semi-double, very large, with brilliant yellow stamens.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. Like Dorothy Perkins except that the flowers are white. One of the best small flowered white rambler.

POLYANTHA ROSES

ELLEN POULSEN. Small flowers of soft rose pink. Vigorous and free flowering.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF. A very popular bright red polyantha rose.

GLORIA MUNDI. A new and very satisfactory orange-scarlet polyantha. The petalage is fully double with many good sized florets in each cluster.

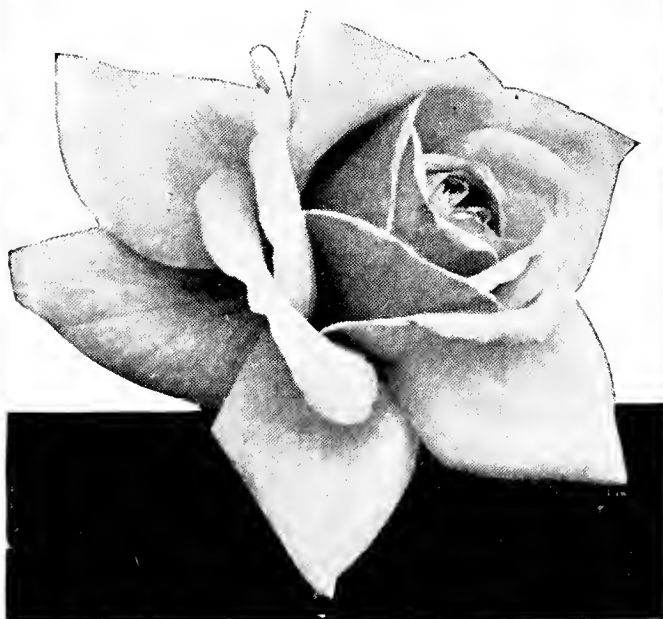
IDEAL. Flowers small and very dark red and in large clusters.

LAFAYETTE. Each flower three inches wide, semi-double and prettily ruffled. Brilliant cherry-crimson in color.

MISS EDITH CAVELL. Bright crimson with white center. Flowers small in very large bunches. Free grower and bloomer.



Killarney



Mrs. A. Ward



Gruss an Teplitz

SHRUBS

Consider the expensive homes that you have admired . . . What makes them so attractive? THE GROUNDS.

SHRUBS form the background for most plantings, and from the wealth of material they supply almost any desired effect may be produced with them. By choosing carefully for blooming season, height and nature of growth your shrub planting will be a source of continued interest and beauty.

Use shrubs for screens to confine the outdoor living room and separate it from the other sections of the lawn and garden. Use them for backgrounds for the perennial beds. Use them as screens to cover unsightly fences and buildings. Use shrubs, too, for foundation planting to soften the architectural lines of your home.



ALMOND

DOUBLE PINK. A very attractive shrub in early spring, it is in full bloom before its leaves appear. The flowers are small, double and bright pink.

DOUBLE WHITE. Flowers are small double and pure white. It blooms in early spring and the bush is very full of blossoms.

ALTHEA

ROSE OF SHARON. A very free grower and does well on most any type of soil. Blooms late in August and September with many large and brightly colored flowers. These plants are among the more choice of the fall blooming ones. These may be obtained in named varieties and true colors. Double purple, double red, double pink and double white.

CARAGANA

SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB. A strong vigorous grower which makes a fine showing with its bright green leaves and many clusters of bright yellow flowers. Very hardy and is often used in hedges.

CLETHRA

ALNIFOLIA. Sweet Pepper Bush. A small shrub very fragrant in August and September when covered with long showy wands of creamy white flowers. It is used well when placed in the front of a border because it is dwarf and is often liked beneath a window where its pleasing odor may come into the house.

CYDONIA

JAPONICA. Japan Quince. One of the earliest spring flowering plants we have. It is completely covered with bright scarlet flowers, which are followed by small quince shaped fruit that are quite fragrant. A specimen by itself, with good green foliage and protecting thorns.

CORNUS

ELEGANTISSIMA. Variegated Dogwood. Purplish red branches, with beautiful silver variegated foliage. A beautiful plant in both summer and winter. Very showy in a group planting.

MASCULA. This plant is often known by the common name Cornelian Cherry. The small button shaped flowers appear in early spring before the leaves. In the fall the oblong scarlet fruit is very attractive.

PANICULATA. Gray Dogwood. Upright but compact grower covered with good sized white flowers in June. The bark and the under side of the leaves are gray, making a fine showing in both summer and winter.

SIBERICA. Coral Dogwood. The leaves are pointed, dark green and gray beneath. The branches are stout, bright coral red blotched with a frosty colored bloom. Flowers creamy white followed in July by bluish white round fruits.



Buddleia or Butterfly Bush

BUDDLEIA

BUTTERFLY BUSH. This shrub will mature and bloom the first year. A single plant will show the first year as many as fifty flower spikes of a beautiful lilac color. It is a late summer bloomer and makes a gorgeous display when planted alone or in a group.

ILLE DE FRANCE. A new plant in this group not widely known as yet but greatly praised by those to whom it is familiar. The flower spikes are long and graceful and of a reddish purple color. The foliage is a good green and the plant is a good strong grower. It could hardly have a substitute in any planting.

CALYCANTHUS

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB. The wood is fragrant, and the foliage rich. It blooms in August with small clusters of pink flowers, these are followed with violet colored clusters of berries.

DEUTZIA

GRACILIS. Slender Deutzia. Pure white flowers in June. An excellent shrub for edging a shrub planting and very attractive when covered with its crop of bead like buds. Not over two feet when fully grown.



Deutzia Gracilis

GRACILIS ROSEA. Has the same habits as gracilis but grows slightly taller and is covered with deep rose colored flowers.

LEMOINEL. Medium large flowers of pure white borne in cone shaped heads. Attains about four feet in height and is useful in partial shade.

MAGNIFICA. Covered with a mass of pure-white bloom in July. The flowers are double and erect. This is the prettiest and most conspicuous of all the deutzias.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Grows bushily and slowly and blooms in May before the others. The flowers are large, free and double white.

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS ALATUS. Winged Burning Bush. Coarse corky winged branches, leaves turning to crimson in the autumn. Is covered with orange colored berries in tan hulls. Very attractive as a specimen or in a mass planting.

AMERICANA, (Strawberry bush). Grows to about 8 feet. Flowers are few and yellow to a reddish green and not very noticeable but the berries are very attractive in the autumn and winter being a bright pink in a darker shell.

RADICANS. A low shrub with its branches often trailing or climbing, often climbing to a height of twenty feet or more. The flowers are greenish white and are produced in great quantities. A most desirable plant for wall covering or ground covering.

RADICANS (Var.) Vegeta. A low spreading shrub to 5 feet, usually with a few prostrate rooting branches at the base, and climbing high if planted at the base of a wall. Leaves are broad and oval. This is a very attractive shrub due to the fruits which appear in great quantities and remain on the branches a long time.

ELDER

GOLDEN LEAVED. Its bright golden yellow leaves contrast beautifully with other green leaved shrubs. Covered with clusters of shiny black berries in late summer.

CUT LEAF. Shrub has great clusters of delicate white flowers which are very fragrant in July, followed with black fruit clusters.

FORSYTHIA

GOLDEN BELL

FORTUNEI. Erect and the tallest and most slender of all the forsythias. Used for background planting and is covered with a profusion of yellow blooms in early spring.

INTERMEDIA. The earliest bloomer of all the forsythias. Long drooping canes make a dense background of dark green. A broad bushy plant and a very heavy bloomer.

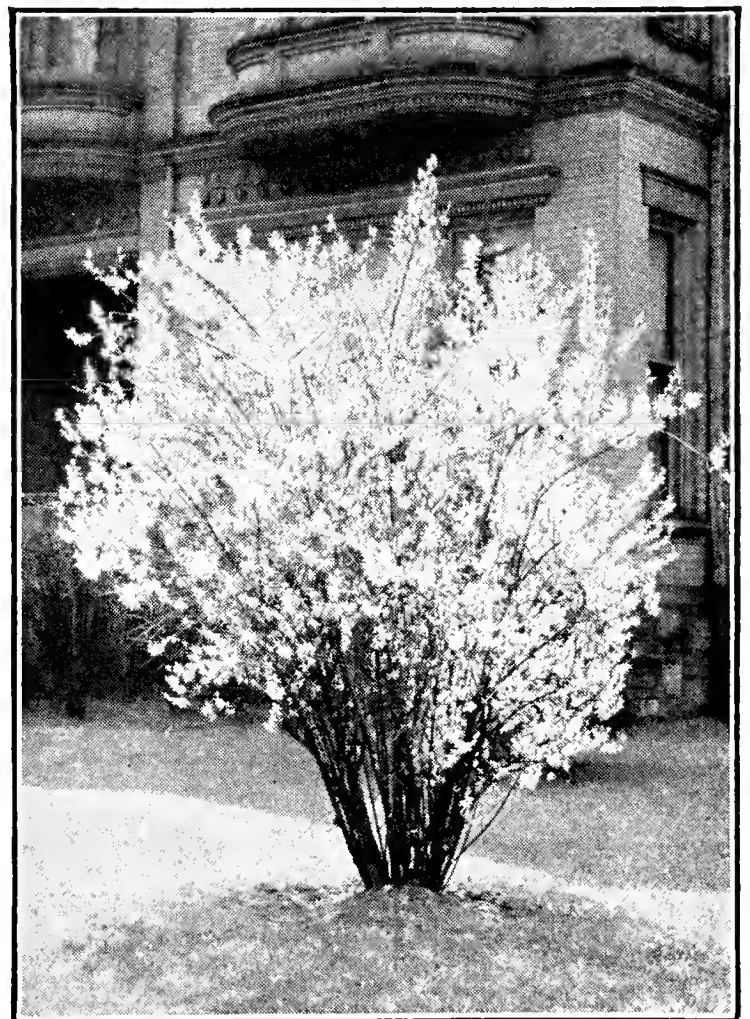
SPECTABILIS. A type very similar to intermedia in growth, but having a much larger flower and many more blooms on each plant.

SUSPENSIVA, Weeping. Slender drooping branches strung with yellow flowers and followed by many green leaves. May be used to good advantage on trellises and along the tops of rock walls. Can be planted on banks where it is difficult for other plants to grow.

VIRIDISSIMA. Green stemmed Goldenbells. Branches olive green with dark green leaves that turn to light green in autumn. This is the latest bloomer with the darkest yellow flowers.

FRINGE, PURPLE. Smoke Tree. A spreading shrub or small tree covered with large clusters of round leaves, over-hung in summer by mist-like clouds of tiny flowers. These are light lavender when they first appear and give the impression of smoke from a distance.

FRINGE, WHITE. A very attractive shrub with large leathery leaves, and lace-like white flowers borne in gracefully drooping clusters. Often tree-like in character but usually bushy to the ground, making a well rounded bush.



Forsythia Fortunei

EXOCHORDIA

GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush). This shrub very often resembles a tree with age. Early buds look like pearls, opening up in early May to sprays of pure white flowers.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

BELLA ALBIDA. Flowers white, berries red, in great fragrant clusters.

BELLA ROSEA. Flowers pale rose, berries red, in fragrant clusters.

FRAGRANTISSIMA. Small round leathery leaves, very dark green, which are practically evergreen if planted in a sheltered place. Its tiny clusters of pink and white flowers are sweetly fragrant.

GRANDIFLORA ROSEA. Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle. The tallest bush and the largest flowers of any of the Honeysuckles. In June this shrub is densely covered with tender rose-pink blooms.

KOROLKOWI. Blue Leaf Honeysuckle. The light coral-pink flowers are well set off against the blue green foliage. The bush is very fine twigged and so dense that it makes a wonderful plant.

MORROWI. Dense wide flung branches making a dense well rounded bush. The small creamy white blooms are quite showy but the blood red berries which follow makes the bush one of the best summer fruiting shrubs.

TARTARIAN ALBA. Flowers bluish white, and the bush is dense and hardy.

HYDRANGEA

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. Hills of Snow. In a mass the large bunch of flowers resemble a large bank of snow. They bloom from July to September. By cutting back to the crown each year, they may be kept round and dense. Excellent for foundation planting.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Fine as tall hedges or may be pruned to round compact clumps. Wonderfully attractive when laden with their massive blooms, first snow white, then pink, then reddish bronze. They may be used alone as specimens or among other plants in a group.

P. G. TREE SHAPED. May be well used in background or alone. The spreading green head with flowers at the end of the branches is well above the straight bare trunk.

KOLKWITZIA

BEAUTYBUSH. This shrub has a general resemblance to both weigelia and honeysuckle. The beautiful trumpet shaped flowers appearing in great profusion in June, in pairs which cluster closely in cymes of about twenty-five. Flowers are all tipped pale pink with orange veins in the throat, the buds being much darker.

LILAC

SYRINGA

COMMON PURPLE. Best used in mass plantings. Flower light purple.

COMMON WHITE. Slender and upright with large white blooms.

PERSIAN. Medium growing with slender branches topped with a purple spiked flower.



Philadelphus Virginalis

French Hybrid Lilacs

BELLE DE NANCY. Large flowers of rose satiny white.

CHARLES JOLY. Dwarf, violet and wine purple.

MME. ABEL CHATNEY. Beautiful buds up into massive pure white flowers.

PRESIDENT GREVY. A compact flower of deep blue.

LUDWIG SPATHE. Darkest of the blues, a deep purple shade.

PHILADELPHUS

MOCK ORANGE

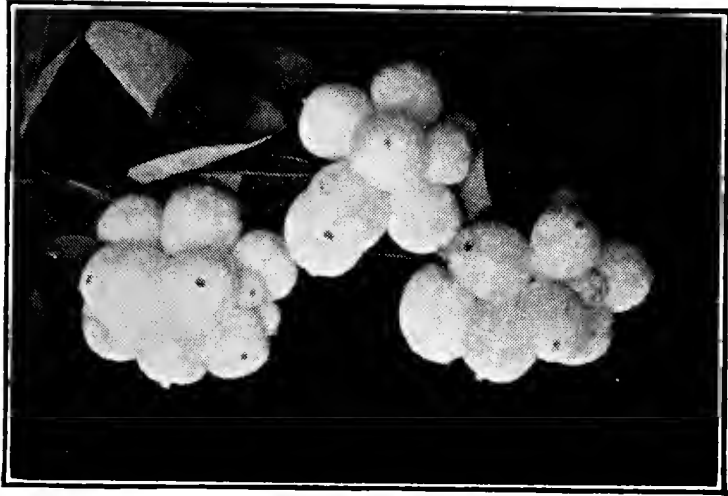
ALBATRE. Has showy dense clusters of white double flowers. The plant is bushy and of medium height.

AUREA. Golden Syringa. Very valuable to use in contrast with green foliaged shrubs. Foliage is small refined, dense and a very brilliant yellow.

CORONARIUS. Blooms in very graceful sprays in May. Flowers white and slightly scented. May be used for tall screens.

VIRGINALIS. A magnificent new variety, with good foliage and a compact habit of growth. The flowers (double, semi-double, and single) are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant variety of all the mock-oranges. It blooms the earliest and also the longest. It is without question the leader of the mock-oranges.

NORMA. The flowers are single but large and pure white and are borne in large numbers. They are glossy white with pale yellow stamens.



White Snowberry

PRUNUS

PURPLE LEAFED FLOWERING PLUM

CISTENA. A new hybrid prunus that is very hardy, and is the best of the purple or red leaved trees. Quite dwarf and compact with much more red in its glossier leaves. The early spring flowers are deep pink and very attractive.

NEWPORT. One of the best of the purple leaved plums. A slow grower with leaves very bright red in spring, fading to a bronze-purple shade in the autumn. Flowers rosy white followed by bright red fruits.

PISSARDI. The old original purple leaved plum. Pinkish purple spring leaves that gradually darken in color. A small round tree with white single flowers.

TRILOBA. The blooms which are very double appear in spring long before the leaves. The small tree appears covered with a mass of light pink blooms.

RHODOTYPOS. White Kerria or Jetbead. A well rounded shrub covered with light green leaves and large single white flowers in May. Shiny black seeds follow the blooms and stay on the plant all winter.

RHAMNUS Buckthorne

CATHARTICA. Thick, dense bush with dark green foliage and large masses of midsummer white flowers. Makes a neat hedge when well pruned.

FRANGULA. Leaves dark, glossy green, paler color beneath, fading to tones of yellow, orange and red. Followed by berries changing from red to black.

RHUS, Sumac

AROMATICA. Fragrant Sumac. Attractive yellow flowers followed by red berries in June, and the leaves turn a bright scarlet in autumn.

COPALLINA. Shining Sumac. Greenish white flowers borne in dense terminal panicles followed with large deep crimson fruit.

GLABRA. Smooth Sumac. A small tree with beautiful leaves that color brightly in autumn. Blooms in July followed by red or brown fruit.

TYPHINA, (Staghorn Sumac). A shrub or tree often attaining 30 feet in height. Although a native plant, it is often desired for its beautiful fall color of leaves and seed. The flowers are greenish in large terminal panicles. This is indeed a beautiful plant when used in a natural planting.

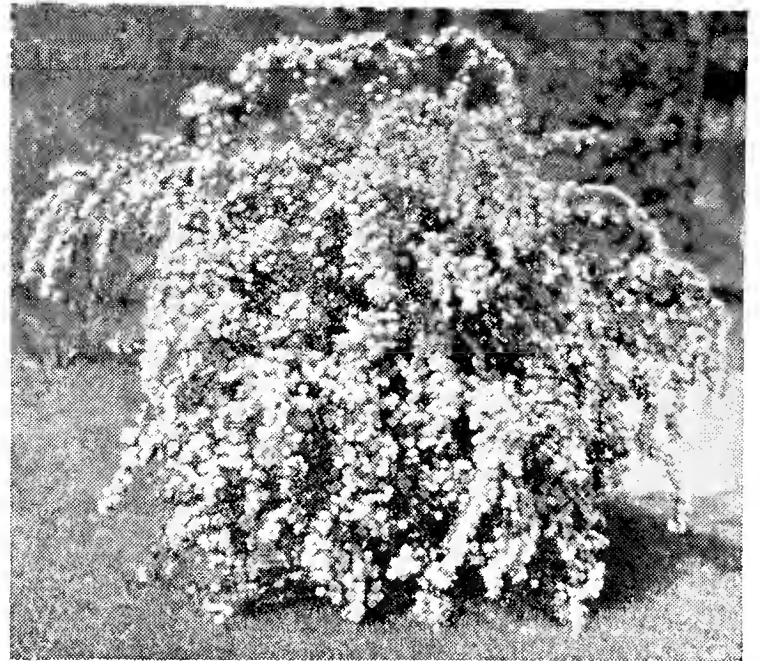
SNOWBERRY

SYMPHOROCARPUS

WHITE SNOWBERRY. Small pale rose colored blooms followed by large clusters of pure white berries which hang on the plant all winter. A very good plant to use in a foundation planting or in any group as it is very attractive throughout the winter months.

RED SNOWBERRY. Indian Currant or Coralberry, more compact but similar to snowberry. The narrow oval fruits are dull red and cluster tightly together along the drooping branches. A very attractive plant for foundation planting or in groups.

PINK SNOWBERRY. Chenaulti. A new improved snowberry with large pink berries that are very shiny and attractive throughout the winter. Very profuse in its production of flowers and fruit. An ideal plant for group or foundation planting.



Spirea Van Houttii

SPIREA

ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf plant with beautiful, dark green small foliage, well rounded shrub with large brilliant rosy crimson flowers which last over a long season but is at its best in mid-summer. May be well used for foundation or low border planting.

COLLOSA ALBA. Similar to Anthony Waterer in all habits but the flowers are white.

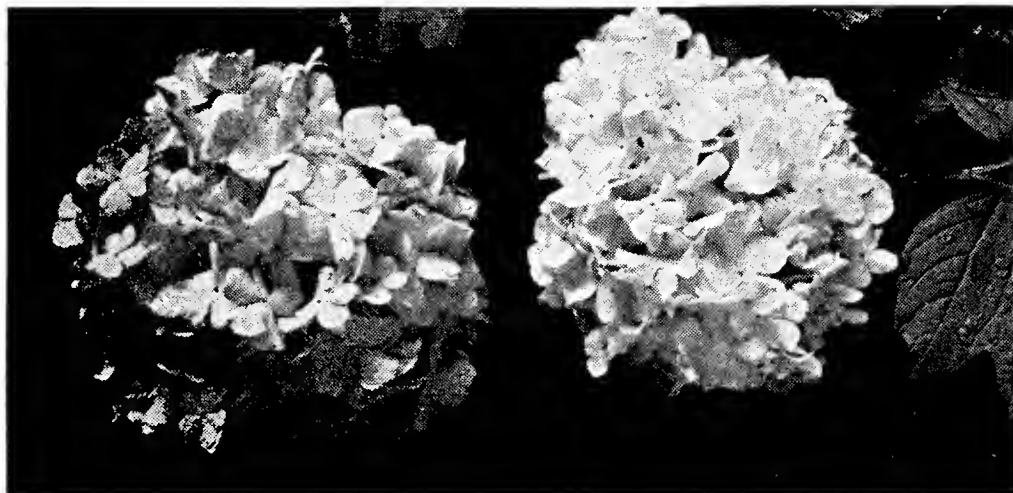
FROBELLI. Similar to Anthony Waterer but taller with broader and darker leaves. Light reddish pink flowers in July and August.

PRUNIFOLIA. Bridle Wreath. Foliage turns to brilliant red in autumn. Blooms early with small white flowers.

THUNBERGI. Forms a dense, fluffy bush with feathery foliage of a pale yellow green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. Is covered with small white flowers in early spring.

TRICHOCARPA. Korean Spirea. A handsome new spirea similar to Van Houttii, but with several well defined differences. The flowers are larger with a distinct eye, in large dome shaped clusters. Makes the best show of all the spireas and is vigorous and hardy.

VAN HOUTTII. Very beautiful in a group of shrubbery where its long graceful branches may be left unpruned. A perfect fountain of pure white bloom in May and June. Its leaves remain a rich dark green color from spring till fall.



Viburnum Sterilis

TAMARIX

AFRICANA. Reddish brown bark with slender spreading branches, with flowers pink in long terminal panicles in May.

HISPIDA. Very bushy. Flowers in large upright panicles, bright coral pink, mid-summer. This variety blooms longest and is much used for cutting of both bloom and foliage.

VIBURNUM

AMERICANUM. High Bush Cranberry. Covered with many bright red berries which hang on through the winter. Broad flower clusters with usually only the outer fringe fully opened.

CARLESII. A valuable recent introduction, usually known by its common name "fragrant viburnum". It is indeed named correctly as the fragrance may be noticed for a great distance in blooming season. It is usually in bloom about Decoration day and is of added value as a cemetery plant, as the flowers last a great deal longer than most flowering plants.

DENTATUM. Arrow Wood. Bright green heart shaped leaves turning to purple and red. May and June flowers of creamy white. The fruits are bluish black and appear in autumn.

LANTANA. Wayfaring Tree. Beautiful wrinkled lantana like leaves; white flowers in May and June. The fruit varies in color from crimson to black. This always causes a pleasing combination of color throughout the summer.

LENTAGO, Sheepberry. Flowers pure white in pretty clusters through May and June. The fruits are large and bluish black.

OPULUS. European Cranberry. Beautiful dense brilliant green foliage, with large bunches of brilliant crimson berries all winter. The flowers are dense clusters about four inches across, and pure white.

STERILIS. Snowball. The familiar flower which is in full bloom Decoration Day. It has large dazzling creamy white blooms that when planted alone or in a mass produces a gorgeous show.

PLICATUM. Japan Snowball. Erect but compact with heavily veined purple tinted leaves, and large pure white flowers which are at their best in June.

TOMENTOSUM. A single flowered type of Japan Snowball blooming in large flat clusters with marginal white flowers in May. Bush broad with bronze green foliage, purple beneath. The fruits are red changing to blue-black.



Weigela Eva Rathke

WEIGELA

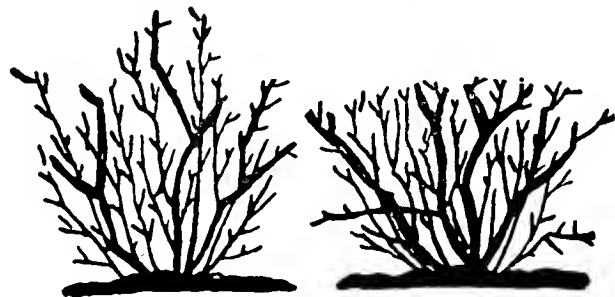
ABEL CARRIER. Blooms in May and June; and is covered with a great many rose-carmine flowers which are spotted with yellow.

CANDIDA. A very select variety which blooms in June and is covered with pure white flowers.

EVA RATHKE. The most distinct variety, blooming later in July and most showy with its abundance of deep carmine red flowers.

FLORABUNDA. Large crimson flowers and they are very showy, the ends of the branches being crowded with blooms.

ROSEA. One of the most popular of all the weigelas, being a bright rose pink and one of the heaviest bloomers.



Care of Shrubs

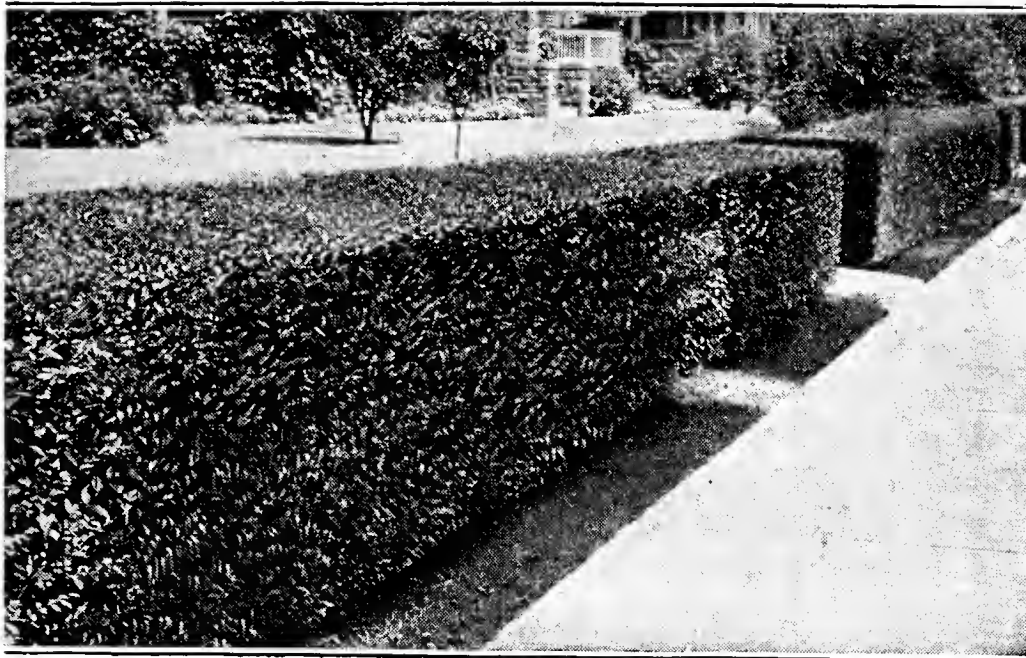
When you receive your shrubs they should be unwrapped immediately and checked over to see that you have received what you ordered, then the roots buried in moist soil until they can be planted into their permanent locations.

PLANTING

Dig the hole large enough so the roots will not be cramped. Sift some of the best top soil into the bottom of the hole; spread the fine fibrous roots out well and sift the fine dirt over them. Pack the soil around them firmly and soak down well with water. Then finish filling the hole with dirt and tamping it in, then rake the top level and loose for a mulch.

PRUNING

The best time to prune shrubs is during their dormant stage after blooming. They may be trimmed back quite severely and shaped up gracefully. If shrubs are trimmed in the spring you often lose the flower buds and hence the bloom of that year.



California Privet Hedge



Japan Barberry Hedge Untrimmed



DIG ONE SIDE OF TRENCH STRAIGHT AND IN A LINE.

Hedges — Formal And Informal

The informal hedge, though often planted in a straight line is never sheared. Such hedges are allowed to mature into their natural size and shape, and are often used as screens. Plants used for screen planting are usually of the larger type such as Honeysuckles, American Arbor Vitae, Hemlock, etc.

The formal hedge will always be sheared, and is best used in straight lines and angular turns. The formality of such hedges plays a large part in the creating and maintaining of a formal garden.

When planting a hedge dig the trench with one side straight for it is against this side you want to place the plants before filling and packing with dirt. Place the plants a trifle deeper than they were planted in the nursery as this will insure a thicker and fuller hedge.

In trimming never shear so that the base of the hedge is narrower than the top, for this will cause a dying of the lower branches which will make a bare and unsightly hedge.

A hedge which receives very little care will always look better if allowed to grow informally, but a hedge properly planted and sheared at regular intervals is always an attractive addition.

PRIVETS

Privets are very old favorite plants because they have such shiny waxy leaves and of such a dark shade of green. They may be allowed to grow natural or may be sheared to any desired shape.

AMOR RIVER. A very hardy northern grown type, upright and tall growing. It has dark green leaves and when closely sheared makes a very thick and compact plant. Makes a very attractive hedge with the flowers borne in long white panicles.

CALIFORNIA. The shoots are densely leaved with waxy, dark green leaves. This is the most popular and most widely used of all the privets. A very quick grower and may be sheared into a hedge the first year. Not reliably hardy in the north.

IBOLIUM. Extremely hardy and withstands the severe weather of the north and northwest. It is an erect grower and is covered with bright green, shiny and waxy leaves. It is covered with creamy white blooms that have a delightful fragrance.

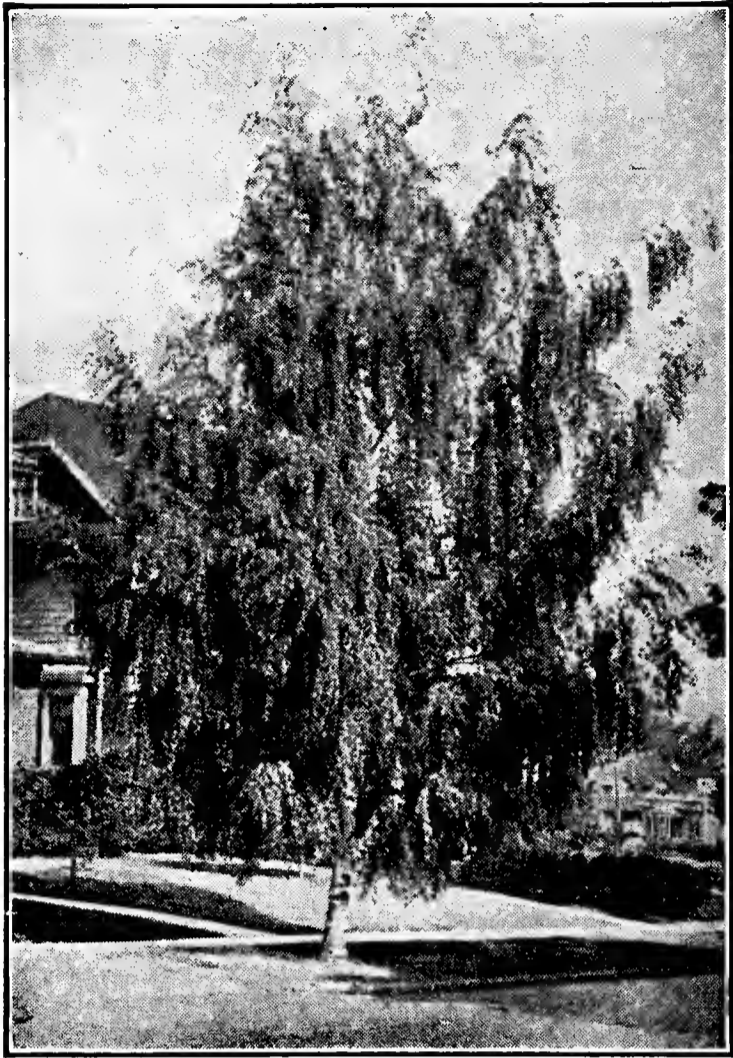
REGALS. A strong very hardy type with dark green shiny leaves. The branches are stiff and horizontally spreading, drooping at the ends. Such a plant is desirable for foundation plantings.

BARBERRY

BOX. A barberry similar to thumbergi but smaller in all respects. The plants are very compact and when in leaf resembles boxwood.

BARBERRY, JAPAN. A very pretty species of dwarf habit and small foliage which changes to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Also covered with bright red berries in fall and winter. Well liked for use in hedges and for foundation plantings.

BARBERRY, RED LEAVED. Foliage bronzy purple red, the bright summer sun making its color very brilliant, very showy when used in a hedge.



Cut Leaf Weeping Birch

AILANTHUS, Tree of Heaven. A very rapid grower with brilliant green palm-like leaves.

ASH, American White. A tall rapid grower with smooth gray bark and glossy, fern like leaves.

BIRCH

BIRCH, European White. A very beautiful and striking upright tree. The pearly grayish white bark making this tree stand out when planted as a beautiful lawn specimen or in a group. An old favorite and without a doubt one of our finest specimens.

BIRCH, **Cut Leaf Weeping**. The bark is similar to the white birch in color but the characteristics of this wonderful tree are far different. A tall slender, but vigorous grower with a graceful and weeping habit, together with the cut leaved foliage presents such beauty as has never been seen in a single tree. A wonderful lawn specimen or often planted in a row to edge a drive.

CATALPA

CATALPA, Bungei. Grafted on stems at any desired height up to seven or eight feet, and makes a perfect umbrella shape without pruning. Extremely hardy and does well in most any type of soil and growing conditions. The leaves are large, heart shaped and dark green. Often planted in pairs or rows.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. A very rapid grower and produces very quick shade. Covered with large dark green heart shaped leaves, and numerous white flowers, tinged violet, and dotted purple and yellow.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

*"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree."*

PROBABLY these may be considered among the greatest assets to any home grounds. When choosing trees for your home do so with the greatest care for here lies the background to your picture. The house is the center, and does not any picture look bare without a suitable background? Select your trees both for beauty and shade. If your house is located on a bare spot which is exposed to the prevailing winds select and plant your trees so you will have protection.

When planting our trees, you may rest assured that they have well shaped tops and large well branched root systems. In ordering direct from us you save the expense of intermediate handlings and increase your chances of success as we take great care in digging and packing to avoid unnecessary exposure.

CORNUS

DOGWOOD

FLORIDA, The White Flowering Dogwood. The flowers are three or four inches across and appear in great profusion in spring before the leaves are out. The foliage is grayish green and very handsome, and in the autumn turns to a rich crimson-scarlet hue. Used in plantings both for its white flowers and its beautiful autumn color.

FLORIDA RUBRA. A slow grower making a small compact tree covered with large red flowers in early spring. And like the Florida its leaves turn crimson red in autumn.

EUONYMUS

EUROPEAN. Covered with bright yellow flowers in nodding clusters, followed with bunches of brilliant rose colored berries, which hang on the branches until mid-winter. The leaves which are a deep rich green all summer turn to a scarlet red shade in the autumn.

YEDOENSIS. A small round topped tree with long stiff branches. Young branches light green maturing to a grayish brown color. The greenish yellow flowers appear in large numbers and are followed with dull rose colored fruits.

JUDAS TREE

CERCIS CANADENSIS, Red Bud. A small tree of irregular form with attractive large heart leaves. When the great quantities of small rose colored blooms appear before the leaves, it gives one the impression of a large cloud of pink smoke. It is a native tree through sections of Kentucky and is very noticeable in the spring, sprinkled among the densely wooded slopes.

ELMS

AMERICAN. A beautiful native tree of great size and wide spread, with graceful drooping branches and handsome leaves. One of the best large towering trees for good medium shade. Largely used along streets because of its wide spread and height but is one of the best trees for the home.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING. Vigorous branches which have a uniform drooping habit. The leaves are large and a dark glossy green. The finest and best weeping tree and a very remarkable lawn specimen.

CHINESE. A type specially adapted for dry conditions but does well in any normal condition. In this section it is so slow in its growth we may consider it a partial dwarf but it develops into a small compact tree.

MOLINE. A valuable new type of elm of compact but rapid growing habit. It has very large leaves that are very dark blue green in color, with the bark smooth and glossy.

VASE. A type developed from a single vase shaped elm. Much used for street planting because all trees of this variety are very uniform in shape, size and habit of growth. Are also excellent trees for the home grounds.

FLOWERING CHERRIES

JAPAN

DOUBLE WHITE. A small tree completely covered with a mass of small double white flowers in May. The blooms are very showy and noticeably fragrant.

SIEBOLDI. One of the best bloomers of all the flowering cherries and probably the most popular. When in bloom the small tree appears to be completely covered with pink flowers. They are medium in size, double, and deep rose pink. A very fragrant bloom and is very showy when planted as a lawn specimen or in a large mass.

FLOWERING THORNS

CRETAEGUS

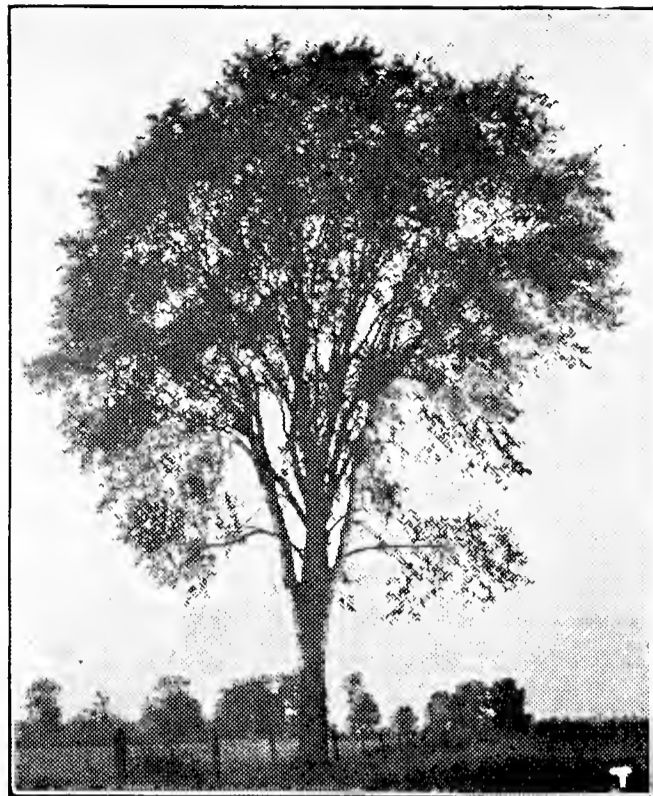
CORODATA, Washington Thorn. Branches are upright with heart shaped leaves forming a round head. Flowers white with a tint of rose in center.

CRUSGALLI. Widely extended horizontal branches, give it a flat topped effect. The flowers appear in large numbers and are white tinged with red and open up in May.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET. Flowers a deep crimson scarlet; very double. This is one of the most attractive small trees for specimen planting. Also very showy when in fruit.

HORSE CHESTNUT

WHITE FLOWERING. Native Ohio tree. The well known horse chestnut which is covered with large plumes of pure white flowers which are very sweetly scented.



American Elm

FLOWERING CRABS

BECHTEL'S. The only perfectly double flowered crab. Its many delicate pink blooms appearing like small pink roses of delightful fragrance. A very popular type and much desired for the home grounds.

FLORIBUNDA. A large shrub or small tree, often thorny, with rose red flowers borne in great profusion in May. The fruit is red and very small.

ATROSANGUINEA. Shows off well when planted with other crabs due to its much darker red flowers. The buds are deep purplish red and the entire flower tinged purplish.

CORONARIA. A medium small round headed tree, with spiny branches and heart shaped serrated leaves. The leaves are green all summer changing to a bronzy yellow in autumn. The plant appears to be covered with clusters of rose pink flowers followed with yellow fruit.

ELEYI. The young shoots are fuzzy and covered with red foliage resembling the Japanese maple. The flowers are rich red in color and appear in clusters much like apple blossoms followed in the fall by red fruits in large clusters which are very attractive.

PARKMANI. A Japanese dwarf with long stemmed semi-double flowers of deep rose pink. The buds are long and handsome.

SPECTABILIS. Narrow foliage, glossy above, glabrous beneath. Bright red buds expand into deep rose pink flowers just before the fruiting flowers bloom, the fruit being small, round and yellow.

LINDENS

AMERICAN. A very popular native American shade tree. A large stately grower with large shiny green leaves. It is covered with flowers in July and is very valuable for its white wood.

EUROPEAN. A good tree for street or home planting, developing into a large well rounded tree and when in bloom is covered with sweetly scented flowers.

MAPLES



Lombardy Poplar

MAGNOLIA

SOULANGEANA. One of the hardiest and finest of all the magnolias. Its blooms are from three to five inches across, cup shaped, white and rosy violet, opening before its leaves which are massive and glossy green.

LENNEI. Very rich in color, the outside being rosy purple with the inside white. Of a very bushy habit and often flowers twice. Foliage a rich dark green and retains its ornamental value throughout the summer.

MOUNTAIN ASH, AMERICAN. A small native tree, similar in all respects to the European type but smaller in size, flower and fruit. The leaves are glabrous beneath and hardy in the far north.

EUROPEAN. A beautiful broad topped small tree which is always attractive either as a lawn specimen or when planted in a group. The foliage is rich, dark green and very shiny. In late summer and through the winter its great beauty is in its large clusters of brilliant red fruit which shows off well against the bright green foliage or reddish-brown bark.

OAKS

PIN OAK. Almost a perfect pyramid and described as half weeping when old as the lower branches often touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than the other oaks. Its leaves are a dark glossy green, finely divided and turn to an orange-scarlet in autumn.

RED. Usually large in size and rapid in growth. The young stems and leaf stalks are red and the foliage a purplish crimson in the fall.

JAPAN RED LEAVED. Rounded, dwarf trees seldom maturing over ten feet in height. Densely covered to the ground with leaves of an unequalled bright crimson brilliancy. With the advent of autumn the leaves turn a bronze purple red.

NORWAY. A large tree with dense dark green foliage. It develops into a formal round head and produces very dense shade. A very slow grower but one is well repaid for waiting.

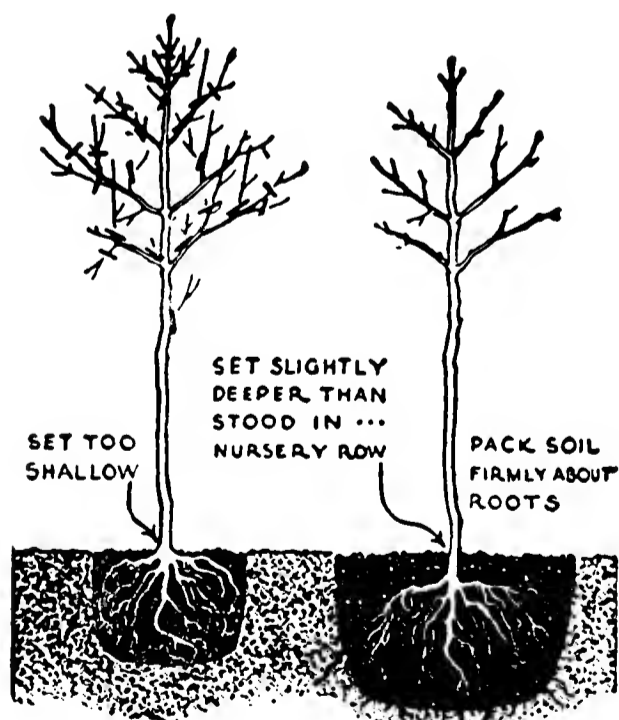
SCHWEDLER'S. The purple leaved Norway. Its dark leaves attract attention at all times but are unusually fine in spring, when their unusual color contrasts beautifully with the green of other trees. In autumn they gradually turn to a golden yellow.

SIBERIAN. More like a large shrub with three lobed leaves and flowers in long panicles. Foliage turns bright red in autumn and is often substituted for the true Japanese maple.

SILVER, or SOFT. A hardy rapid growing, beautiful native tree. Its rapid growth and large size is valuable for producing shade. Its leaves are good sized, bright green above and silvery beneath, turning to bright yellow and bronze in the fall. It produces shade quicker than any other variety.

SUGAR OR ROCK. This is a great tree spreading, symmetrical and of grand proportions. Very long lived and does well in most soils except wet and soggy soils. It roots very deep, allowing grass to grow underneath. Its rich green leaves turn to a scarlet and yellow in the autumn.

WEIR'S CUT LEAF. A silver maple with beautifully dissected foliage. A rapid grower with its long graceful branches often touching the ground. This tree develops into a lawn specimen of such beauty that it is in great demand.



RIGHT AND WRONG PLANTING

Always set the plant about two inches deeper than it was growing in the nursery. If the plant was budded or grafted be sure that it is planted so that the union is two or three inches below the surface of the ground.

MULBERRY

TEA'S WEEPING. The most shapely and graceful of all our weeping trees. It forms a round well shaped head with long slender, leaf studded branches that often reach the ground. It has beautiful foliage is hardy and easy to transplant. Used either for a lawn specimen or is very attractive in a cemetery planting. Cutting back to the crown each year is very beneficial and produces a much better plant.

POPLARS

BOLLEANA, Silver Leaved. Useful as an accent tree. Develops into a tall spire with glossy green leaves which are silvery beneath making a pleasing effect when blown by the wind. The smooth bark is a silvery grayish green. Often used against large bare walls.

LOMBARDY. Often attains the height of 100 feet. Old trees that were well placed when planted are today outstanding landmarks. The leaves are shiny rich green with the under side slightly lighter, which makes a striking effect when rustled by the winds.

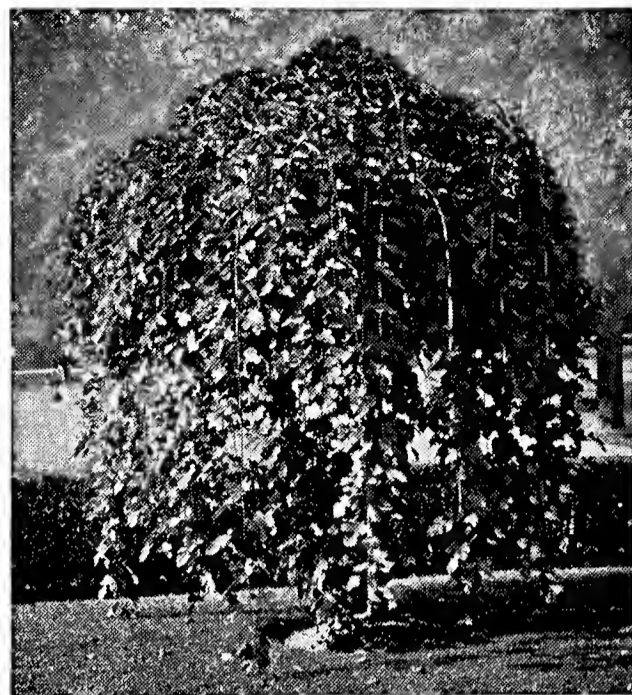
SIMONI. A very bushy poplar, and as rapid a grower as other varieties. Foliage small, very dark lustrous green. The bark is stained with red on young trees and twigs, but old trees show up a very light bark similar to some varieties of the birches.

SYCAMORES

EUROPEAN, Oriental Plane. Used along new streets and new allotments where quick shade is required. A lofty wide spreading tree with deeply lobed leaves, valuable for its handsome foliage, hardiness and rapid growth. The bark is grayish green during the summer but it sheds its bark in spots giving it a mottled appearance as the spots of its trunk that are revealed are creamy white.

TULIP TREE

WHITEWOOD. One of the grandest of our native trees of tall rounded pyramidal habit, with broad glossy fiddle shaped leaves, and beautiful tulip shaped flowers. Leaf color is green which in fall turns brightest yellow.



Mulberry, Tea's Weeping

WILLOWS

BABYLONICA. A graceful tree of large size. Its bright green foliage and long graceful weeping branches make it very attractive.

WISCONSIN. A babylonica with more slender leaves and hardier. This is the most popular variety and matures into a tall broad topped specimen.

PUSSY WILLOW. A very attractive small tree with narrow leaves. Its popular appeal is because of its beautiful silky catkins which make a very pretty show real early in the spring.

Trees for Different Purposes

For beauty in winter: birch, evergreens, mountain ash, bolleana poplar, golden willow.

For early spring flowering effect: Japanese flowering cherries, red bud, Dogwoods, Flowering crab apples, Magnolias and fruit trees.

For street planting: Elm, linden, sycamore and maples.

Weeping trees: Mulberry, birch, willow, camperdown elm.

Rapid growing trees: Silver maple, sycamore, poplar, willow, and catalpa.

Trees with beautiful autumn foliage: Dogwoods, sugar maple, oaks.

BROAD-LEAFED EVERGREEN

AZALEA MOLLIS. A small bushy plant covered in spring with large bright pink or yellow flowers. Very desirable for cemetery plantings.

BOXWOOD. This plant must not be mixed with the southern boxwood for this one is hardy. It is very fine leaved and a very slow grower used in hedges.

COTONEASTER ACUTIFOLIA. Fast growing to 12 feet, with spreading slender branches. The flowers appear in June followed with black fruit clusters in September.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. Dwarf with spreading stiff branches and is very greatly used in rockeries. A very beautiful plant with its scarlet leaves and fruit in the winter.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. One of the few varieties of the "Garland Flower" hardy enough to use in the north. It is a very dwarf shrub with spreading branches. The masses of bright pink flowers appear in May and at intervals during the summer.

RHODODENDRON HYBRID SEEDLINGS. Small evergreen plants having large dark green leaves which are very waxy and shiny. These may be had in a number of colors.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. Very hardy with attractive foliage with terminal clusters of flowers which are lavender and purple.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. Foliage very large and smooth and the flowers being large and rose or white. Very attractive in masses.

Hardy Vines

AKEBIA QUINATA. A hardy Japanese rapid growing vine with a large quantity of chocolate purple flowers in clusters and of delicious fragrance.

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANI. A strong clinging climber with foliage clusters of five small leaves. The foliage and twigs are a dull green in the summer turning to a bright scarlet in the autumn.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI, (Boston Ivy). This is one of the finest hardy climbers that we have which will cling to walls and probably the most popular. The color is bright green in summer changing to the brightest crimson and yellow in the autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO, (Dutchman Pipe). Brownish pipe shaped flowers, with large heart shaped leaves producing a very dense cover. This plant does well in either sun or shade.

CLEMATIS HENRYI. Same as the above but flowers are larger.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI. Very deep blue.

CLEMATIS MAD. ED. ANDRE. Same as the above but with red flowers.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Woody climbing vines which are covered with creamy white flowers. These vines are perfectly hardy and are an old favorite.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS, (Bittersweet). The foliage is glossy and handsome with numerous creamy flower tufts in July. Its graceful sprays of scarlet berries are very attractive in winter and make handsome winter house decorations.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan. A very dense vine used either as a ground cover or on a wall, with creamy white flowers.

WISTERIA MAGNIFICA. Noblest and oldest of the vines. Often attains a great age with large woody trunk. The long flowers which are lilac blue with faint yellow spots, hang from the vines in long racemes.

Iris

GERMAN IRIS

CAPRICE. A light purple in color gradually deepening to a deep purple. It has a distinct grape fragrance. It is one of the best garden varieties.

LOHENGRIN. A rich silvery lilac iris which shows a delicate pink tone in the early hours of the morning and also again in the late afternoon. It has stiff stems and has such wonderful qualities that it is considered as one of the best landscape iris in existence.

MRS. H. DARWIN. Large white flowers with a slight lilac cast at the base.

QUAKER LADY. Smoky lavender shaded yellow, blue and gold with orange beard. A beautiful free flowering form and is very desirable.

SHERWIN WRIGHT. A stocky grower of a deep buttercup yellow shade.

JAPANESE IRIS

GOLD BOUND. A fine double white enriched by a creamy glow from the gold banded center.

KUMO-NO-OBI. Lower and upper petals nearly an equal size. Bright clear purple with distinct rays of white surrounding the golden throat, white stamens tipped purple.



Kumo-No-Obi Jap Iris

RETAIL PRICE LIST

For large planting lists of shrubs, shade trees and perennials, and orchard lists of fruit trees, ask for quotations on large quantities

5 plants or trees sold at the "per 10" rate

ROSES

	Each	10
HYBRID TEAS or MONTHLY ROSES		
Betty Uprichard	.50	4.50
Charles K. Douglas	.50	4.50
Columbia	.50	4.50
Double White Killarney	.50	4.50
Duchess of Wellington	.50	4.50
Edel	.50	4.50
Etoile de Holland	.50	4.50
Frau Karl Druschki	.50	4.50
General McArthur	.50	4.50
Gruss an Teplitz	.50	4.50
Joanna Hill	.50	4.50
John Russell	.50	4.50
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	.50	4.50
K. A. Victoria	.50	4.50
Killarney, Pink	.50	4.50
Lady Ashton	.50	4.50
Lady Margaret Stewart	.50	4.50
Los Angeles	.50	4.50
Margaret McGready	.50	4.50
Miss Lolita Armour	.50	4.50
Miss Rowena Thom	.50	4.50
Mme. Alexandre Dreux	.50	4.50
Mme. Butterfly	.50	4.50
Mme. Edouard Herriot	.50	4.50
Mrs. Aaron Ward	.50	4.50
Mrs. E. P. Thom	.50	4.50
Ophelia	.50	4.50
President Herbert Hoover	.60	4.50
Pink Radiance	.50	4.50
Red Radiance	.50	4.50
Rev. Page Roberts	.50	4.50
Souv. de Claudius Pernet	.50	4.50
Vaterland	.50	4.50
Wm. F. Dreer	.50	4.50
Talisman	.50	4.50

HYBRID PERPETUAL		
Eugene Furst	.40	3.50
General Jacqueminot	.40	3.50
Magna Charta	.40	3.50
Mrs. John Laing	.40	3.50
Paul Neyron	.40	3.50
Persian Yellow	.40	3.50
Prince Camille de Rohan	.40	3.50
Ulrich Brunner	.40	3.50

RAMBLERS AND CLIMBING ROSES		
American Pillar	.40	3.50
Aviateur Bleriot	.40	3.50
Climbing American Beauty	.40	3.50
Crimson Rambler	.40	3.50
Dorothy Perkins	.40	3.50
Dr. W. Van Fleet	.40	3.50
Excelsa	.40	3.50
Gold Finch	.40	3.50
Paul's Scarlet Climber	.40	3.50
Silver Moon	.40	3.50
White Dorothy	.40	3.50

POLYANTHA AND MISC. ROSES		
Edith Cavelle	.50	4.50
Ellen Poulsen	.50	4.50
Erna Teschendorff	.50	4.50
Gloria Mundi	.50	4.50
Ideal	.50	4.50
Lafayette	.50	4.50

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ALMONDS, double pink		
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.50
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50
ALMONDS, double white		
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.50
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50
ALTHEAS, rose of sharon		
18 to 24 inch	.20	1.50
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50
4 to 5 feet	.40	3.00

	Each	10
BARBERRY, Japan		
12 to 18 inch	.12	1.00
18 to 24 inch	.18	1.50
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
BARBERRY, red leaves. From cuttings.		
12 to 15 inch	.18	1.50
15 to 18 inch	.25	2.00
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.50
BUDDLEIA, butterfly bush.		
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50
CALYCANTHUS floridus, sweet shrub		
18 to 24 inch	.25	2.00
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50
CARAGANA arborescens siberian pea shrub.		
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50
CLETHRA alnifolia sweet pepper shrub.		
18 to 24 inch	.35	3.00
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50
CYDONIA Japonica, Japan quince.		
18 to 24 inch	.20	1.50
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
CORNUS elegantissima variegated dogwood.		
18 to 24 inch	.25	2.00
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50
CORNUS paniculata, gray dogwood.		
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00
CORNUS siberica, coral dogwood		
2 to 3 feet	.20	1.50
3 to 4 feet	.25	2.00
DEUTZIA gracilis		
12 to 15 inch	.20	1.50
DEUTZIA gracilis rosca		
15 to 18 inch	.25	2.00
18 to 24 inch	.35	3.00
DEUTZIA lemoinei		
15 to 18 inch	.15	1.25
18 to 24 inch	.20	1.70
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.20
DEUTZIA Magnifica		
18 to 24 inch	.15	1.25
2 to 3 feet	.20	1.50
3 to 4 feet	.25	2.00
DEUTZIA Pride of Rochester		
18 to 24 inch	.15	1.25
2 to 3 feet	.20	1.50
3 to 4 feet	.25	2.00
EUONYMUS alatus		
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.50
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50
EXOCHORDIA grandiflora		
18 to 24 inch	.20	1.50
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
ELDER, golden leaved		
2 to 3 feet	.20	1.50
3 to 4 feet	.25	2.00
ELDER, cut leaved		
2 to 3 feet	.20	1.50
3 to 4 feet	.25	2.00
FORSYTHIA, fortunei		
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.00
FORSYTHIA, intermedia		
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50
FORSYTHIA, spectabilis		
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.00
5 to 6 feet	.40	3.50

	Each	10		Each	10
FORSYTHIA, suspensa					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00			
FRINGE, purple					
2 to 3 feet	.45	4.00			
3 to 4 feet	.55	5.00			
FRINGE, white					
18 to 24 inch	.60	5.00			
2 to 3 feet	.70	6.00			
HONEYSUCKLE, Bella albida					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50			
HONEYSUCKLE, Bella Rosea					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00			
HONEYSUCKLE, Grandiflora Rosea					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00			
HONEYSUCKLE, Korolkowi					
2 to 3 feet	.50	4.00			
3 to 4 feet	.60	5.00			
HONEYSUCKLE, morrowi					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00			
HONEYSUCKLE, Tartarian Alba					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00			
HYDRANGEA A. G.					
18 to 24 inch	.25	2.00			
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
HYDRANGEA P. G.					
18 to 24 inch	.25	2.00			
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
HYDRANGEA P. G. Tree shaped.					
2 to 3 feet	.45	4.00			
3 to 4 feet	.55	5.00			
KOLKWITZIA, beauty bush.					
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.25			
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.00			
3 to 4 feet	.60	5.00			
LILAC, common purple					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00			
4 to 5 feet	.40	3.50			
LILAC, common white					
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50			
3 to 4 feet	.45	4.00			
4 to 5 feet	.60	5.00			
LILAC, hybrids, named French varieties.					
2 to 3 feet	.50	4.00			
3 to 4 feet	.60	5.00			
4 to 5 feet	.75	6.00			
PHILADELPHUS albatre					
18 to 24 inch	.20	1.50			
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00			
3 to 4 feet	.35	2.75			
PHILADELPHUS aurea					
15 to 18 inch	.25	2.00			
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.50			
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.00			
PHILADELPHUS coronarius					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00			
PHILADELPHUS virginialis					
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.50			
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.00			
3 to 4 feet	.45	3.50			
PHILADELPHUS Norma					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.40	3.00			
PRIVET, Apoor river					
10 to 12 inch, 3.50 per C.	.05	.45			
12 to 18 inch, 4.50 per C.	.07	.55			
18 to 24 inch, 6.00 per C.	.08	.70			
2 to 3 feet, 8.00 per C.	.10	.85			
PRIVET, California					
10 to 12 inch, 2.50 per C.	.04	.30			
12 to 18 inch, 3.00 per C.	.05	.40			
18 to 24 inch, 4.50 per C.	.06	.50			
2 to 3 feet, 6.50 per C.	.08	.75			
PRIVET, Ibolium					
10 to 12 inch, 3.50 per C.	.05	.45			
12 to 18 inch, 4.50 per C.	.07	.55			
18 to 24 inch, 6.00 per C.	.08	.70			
2 to 3 feet, 8.00 per C.	.10	.85			
PRIVET, Ibotia, (Chinese)					
18 to 24 inch, 10.00 per C.	.14	1.20			
2 to 3 feet, 15.00 per C.	.20	1.75			
PRIVET Regals					
18 to 24 inch, 10.00 per C.	.14	1.20			
2 to 3 feet, 15.00 per C.	.20	1.75			
PRUNUS Cistena					
2 to 3 feet	.50	4.00			
3 to 4 feet	.60	5.00			
4 to 5 feet	.75	6.00			
PRUNUS Newport					
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00			
4 to 5 feet	.45	3.50			
PRUNUS Pissardi					
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50			
4 to 5 feet	.40	3.00			
5 to 6 feet	.50	4.00			
PRUNUS Triloba					
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.00			
3 to 4 feet	.45	4.00			
4 to 5 feet	.55	5.00			
RHODOTYPOS, kerriodes					
18 to 24 inch	.25	2.00			
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
RHAMNUS, buckthorn					
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00			
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50			
RHUS aromatica					
2 to 3 feet	.35	2.75			
3 to 4 feet	.45	3.50			
RHUS copallina					
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50			
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50			
RHUS glabra					
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50			
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.00			
SNOWBERRY, white					
18 to 24 inch	.15	1.20			
2 to 3 feet	.20	1.50			
3 to 4 feet	.25	2.00			
SNOWBERRY, red					
18 to 24 inch	.15	1.20			
2 to 3 feet	.20	1.50			
3 to 4 feet	.25	2.00			
SNOWBERRY, pink, chenaulti					
18 to 24 inch	.25	2.00			
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
SPIREA, Anthony Waterer					
12 to 18 inch	.20	1.50			
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.25			
SPIREA Collosa Alba					
12 to 18 inch	.20	1.50			
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.25			
SPIREA, Frobeltii					
12 to 18 inch	.20	1.50			
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.25			
SPIREA, Prunifolia					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.40	3.00			
SPIREA, Thunbergi					
12 to 18 inch	.20	1.50			
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.25			
SPIREA, trichocarpa					
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.50			
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.00			
SPIREA, Van Houttei					
2 to 3 feet	.15	1.00			
3 to 4 feet	.20	1.50			
4 to 5 feet	.25	2.00			
TAMARIX, Africana					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50			
4 to 5 feet	.50	4.00			
TAMARIX, Hispida					
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.00			
3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50			
VIBURNUM, Americanum					
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50			
3 to 4 feet	.40	3.00			

	Each	10
VIBURNUM carlesi		
18 to 24 inch .....	.75	7.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	9.00
VIBURNUM, dentatum		
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.30	2.50
VIBURNUM, lantana		
2 to 3 feet .....	.30	2.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.40	3.00
VIBURNUM lentago		
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.45	3.75
VIBURNUM opulus		
2 to 3 feet .....	.30	2.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.35	3.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.45	3.75
VIBURNUM plicatum		
18 to 24 inch .....	.40	3.50
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.50
VIBURNUM tomentosum		
18 to 24 inch .....	.30	2.50
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00
WEIGELA Abel Carrier		
18 to 24 inch .....	.25	2.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.45	3.50
WEIGELA candida		
18 to 24 inch .....	.25	2.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.45	3.50
WEIGELA Eva Rathke		
18 to 24 inch .....	.35	3.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.45	4.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.55	4.50
WEIGELA florabunda		
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.45	3.50
WEIGELA rosea		
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.35	2.50

TREES FOR SHADE

AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTING

AILANTHUS, tree of heaven		
6 to 8 feet	1.00	8.50
8 to 10 feet	1.50	12.50
10 to 12 feet	2.00	17.50
BIRCH, European White		
6 to 8 feet	1.50	10.00
8 to 10 feet	2.00	15.00
BIRCH, Cut leaf weeping		
6 to 8 feet	2.00	17.50
8 to 10 feet	3.00	25.00
CATALPA, Bungei		
Two year heads, 4 to 5 ft. stems..	.75	6.00
Two year heads, 5 to 6 ft. stems..	1.00	8.00
CATALPA, Speciosa		
6 to 8 feet .....	.75	6.00
8 to 10 feet	1.00	8.50
10 to 12 feet	1.25	10.00

CORNUS

DOGWOOD

FLORIDA, White flowering.		
2 to 3 feet .....	.60	4.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	6.50
4 to 5 feet	1.00	9.00
FLORIDA RUBRA, Red flowering.		
2 to 3 feet	1.00	8.50
3 to 4 feet	1.50	12.50
4 to 5 feet	2.50	22.50

ELMS

AMERICAN		
6 to 8 feet .....	.65	5.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.90	8.00
10 to 12 feet	1.25	10.00
CAMPERDOWN WEEPING		
Two year heads, six ft. stems	3.25	each
CHINESE		
6 to 8 feet	1.75	15.00
8 to 10 feet	2.50	20.00
10 to 12 feet	3.50	30.00

	Each	10
MOLINE		
6 to 8 feet .....	.65	5.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.90	8.00
10 to 12 feet	1.25	10.00
VASE		
6 to 8 feet .....	.65	5.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.90	8.00
10 to 12 feet	1.25	10.00

ENONYMUS

EUROPEAN		
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.45	4.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.50	4.50
YEDOENSIS		
2 to 3 feet .....	.60	5.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.70	6.00
4 to 5 feet	1.00	8.50
HORSE CHESTNUT		
4 to 5 feet	1.20	10.00
5 to 6 feet	1.70	15.00
6 to 8 feet	2.00	17.50
JUDAS TREE		
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	4.50
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.80	7.50

FLOWERING CHERRIES

JAPANESE

ALBA PLENA, Double white.		
2 to 3 feet	1.00	8.00
3 to 4 feet	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50	12.50
SIEBOLDI, Double pink.		
2 to 3 feet	1.00	8.00
3 to 4 feet	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50	12.50

FLOWERING CRABS

BECHTEL'S		
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	3.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.55	5.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.65	6.00
FLORIBUNDA		
3 to 4 feet .....	.55	5.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.65	6.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.75	7.00
ATROSANGUINEA		
3 to 4 feet .....	.55	5.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.65	6.00
CORONARIA		
2 to 3 feet .....	.45	4.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.55	5.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.65	6.00
ELEYI		
2 to 3 feet .....	.45	4.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.55	5.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.65	6.00
PARKMANI		
2 to 3 feet .....	.60	5.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.70	6.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.90	8.00
SPECTABILIS		
2 to 3 feet .....	.45	4.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.55	5.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.65	6.00

FLOWERING THORNS

CRETAEGUS

CORODATA		
6 to 8 feet	2.50	22.50
8 to 10 feet	3.00	27.50
CRUSGALLI		
3 to 4 feet	1.75	15.00
4 to 5 feet	2.25	20.00
PAUL'S SCARLET		
3 to 4 feet .....	.90	8.00
4 to 5 feet	1.00	9.00

LINDENS

AMERICAN		
6 to 8 feet	2.00	17.50
8 to 10 feet	2.50	20.00
EUROPEAN		
6 to 8 feet	3.00	25.00
8 to 10 feet	3.50	30.00

MAGNOLIAS

	Each	10
SOULANGEANA		
2 to 3 feet	4.50	40.00
3 to 4 feet	5.50	50.00
LENNEI		
2 to 3 feet	4.50	40.00
3 to 4 feet	5.50	50.00

MOUNTAIN ASH

	Each	10
EUROPEAN		
6 to 8 feet	1.00	8.00
8 to 10 feet	1.40	12.00
10 to 12 feet	1.75	15.00

MAPLES

JAPANESE RED LEAVED		
18 to 24 inch	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 feet	4.00	35.00
3 to 4 feet	6.00	50.00
NORWAY		
6 to 8 feet	1.35	12.50
8 to 10 feet	1.75	15.00
10 to 12 feet	2.25	20.00
SCHWEDLER'S		
8 to 10 feet	2.25	20.00
10 to 12 feet	2.75	25.00
SIBERIAN		
2 to 3 feet	1.00	8.50
3 to 4 feet	1.25	10.00
SILVER OR SOFT		
8 to 10 feet	.75	6.50
10 to 12 feet	.90	8.50
SUGAR OR ROCK		
8 to 10 feet	1.60	15.00
10 to 12 feet	2.25	20.00
WEIR'S CUT LEAVED		
6 to 8 feet	1.00	8.50
8 to 10 feet	1.50	12.50

MULBERRY

TEA'S WEEPING		
1 year heads	1.00	8.00
2 year heads	1.25	10.00

OAKS

PIN OAK		
8 to 10 feet	2.00	18.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	3.00	27.50
RED		
8 to 10 feet	3.00	27.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	4.00	35.00

EVERGREENS

ARBORVITAE

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS

	Each	10
AMERICAN		
2 to 3 feet	1.00	8.50
3 to 4 feet	1.50	12.50
4 to 5 feet	2.50	20.00
5 to 6 feet	3.50	30.00
COMPACTA Dwarf Ball.		
12 to 15 inch	.75	6.00
15 to 18 inch	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 inch	1.40	13.00
GLOBOSA, Globe.		
12 to 15 inch	.75	6.00
15 to 18 inch	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 inch	1.25	11.00
LUTEA, Geo. Peabody.		
2 to 3 feet	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 feet	3.00	27.50
4 to 5 feet	4.25	40.00
ORIENTAL, biota.		
2 to 3 feet	1.00	8.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00	17.50
4 to 5 feet	3.00	25.00
PYRAMIDALIS		
2 to 3 feet	1.50	12.50
3 to 4 feet	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet	2.75	25.00
5 to 6 feet	3.75	35.00
SIBERIAN		
18 to 24 inch	.85	7.00
2 to 2 feet	1.25	11.50

POPLARS

	Each	10
BOLLEANA		
8 to 10 feet	1.50	12.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	2.00	15.00
LOMBARDY		
6 to 8 feet	1.00	8.00
8 to 10 feet	1.50	12.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	2.00	15.00
SIMONI		
6 to 8 feet	.30	2.50
8 to 10 feet	.40	3.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	.60	5.00

SYCAMORES

EUROPEAN, Oriental plane.		
8 to 10 feet	.95	8.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	1.40	12.00

WILLOWS

BABYLONICA		
8 to 10 feet	1.50	12.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	2.00	15.00
WISCONSIN		
8 to 10 feet	2.00	15.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	2.50	20.00
PUSSY WILLOW		
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00
4 to 5 feet	.45	4.00

TULIP TREE

6 to 8 feet	1.00	9.00
8 to 10 feet	1.25	10.00

GERMAN IRIS

Caprice	.10	.85
Lohengrin	.10	.85
Mrs. H. Darwin	.10	.85
Quaker Lady	.10	.85
Sherwin Wright	.10	.85

JAPANESE IRIS

Gold Bound	.15	1.25
Kum-No-Obi	.20	1.75

CANNAS

King Midas	.25	2.00
Queen Helen	.25	2.00
Souv. de A. Crozy	.25	2.00
The President	.25	2.00

RETINOSPORA

CHAMAECYPARIS

	Each	10
FILIFERA		
2 to 3 feet	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 feet	4.00	35.00
PISIFERA		
18 to 24 inch	1.35	12.50
2 to 3 feet	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 feet	3.00	27.50
PLUMOSA		
18 to 24 inch	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet	1.25	11.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00	18.50
4 to 5 feet	2.90	27.50
PLUMOSA AUREA		
18 to 24 inch	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet	1.50	12.50
3 to 4 feet	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet	3.25	30.00
SQUARROSA		
12 to 15 inch	.80	6.50
15 to 18 inch	1.00	8.50

HEMLOCK

TSUGA

CANADENSIS		
18 to 24 inch	1.10	10.00
2 to 3 feet	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 feet	3.60	35.00

FIR

ABIES

	Each	10
DOUGLAS		
2 to 3 feet	1.35	12.50
3 to 4 feet	1.85	17.50
4 to 5 feet	2.35	22.50
CONCOLOR		
18 to 24 inch	1.75	15.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 feet	4.00	35.00

JUNIPERS

CEDARS

CHINENSIS		
15 to 18 inch	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 inch	1.50	12.50
2 to 3 feet	3.25	30.00
COLUMNARIS		
18 to 24 inch	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 feet	3.25	30.00
EXCELSA STRICTA		
15 to 18 inch	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch	2.00	17.50
HORIZONTALIS		
15 to 18 inch	.75	6.00
18 to 24 inch	1.00	8.50
2 to 3 feet	1.50	12.50
IRISH		
18 to 24 inch	.80	7.50
2 to 3 feet	1.60	15.00
3 to 4 feet	1.90	18.00
PFITZERIANA		
15 to 18 inch	1.50	13.50
18 to 24 inch	1.75	15.00
2 to 3 feet	3.25	30.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00	45.00
SAVIN		
18 to 24 inch	1.75	15.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50	22.50
MEYERI		
12 to 15 inch	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 inch	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 inch	3.50	30.00
SWEDISH		
18 to 24 inch	1.50	12.00
2 to 3 feet	2.25	20.00
VIRGINIANA		
2 to 3 feet	1.35	12.50
3 to 4 feet	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet	3.25	30.00
CANNARTI		
2 to 3 feet	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50	32.50
4 to 5 feet	4.50	42.50
GLAUCA		
2 to 3 feet	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50	32.50
4 to 5 feet	4.50	42.50
KETLERI		
2 to 3 feet	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50	32.50
4 to 5 feet	4.50	42.50
DEPRESSA PLUMOSA		
18 to 24 inch	1.40	12.50
2 to 3 feet	1.75	15.00

PINES

PINUS

AUSTRIAN		
2 to 3 feet	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 feet	2.75	25.00
4 to 5 feet	4.50	42.50
MUGHO		
12 to 15 inch	.85	8.00
15 to 18 inch	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch	2.00	17.50
RED PINE		
3 to 4 feet	2.00	17.50
4 to 5 feet	2.75	25.00
SCOTCH PINE		
2 to 3 feet	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet	2.00	17.50
4 to 5 feet	2.35	22.50

SPRUCE

PICEA

	Each	10
BLACK HILL		
2 to 3 feet	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 feet	2.50	22.50
COLORADO		
15 to 18 inch	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 inch	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 feet	1.75	15.00
COLORADO, select blue.		
15 to 18 inch	2.75	25.00
18 to 24 inch	3.75	35.00
2 to 3 feet	5.25	50.00
KOSTER'S BLUE		
2 to 3 feet	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 feet	15.00	140.00
NORWAY		
18 to 24 inch	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet	.80	7.50
3 to 4 feet	1.30	12.50
4 to 5 feet	1.75	16.00

YEW

TAXUS

CUSPIDATA		
15 to 18 inch	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch	1.75	15.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50	22.00
HICKSII		
15 to 18 inch	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch	1.75	15.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50	22.00

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

AZALEA mollis		
8 to 12 in.	.60	5.00
12 to 15 in.	1.25	10.00
BOXWOOD		
10 to 12 in.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
12 to 15 in.	.75	6.00
COTONEASTER acutifolia		
18 to 24 in.	1.50	14.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
COTONEASTER horizontalis		
18 to 24 in.	1.30	12.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	14.00
DAPHNE cneorum		
12 to 15 in.	1.50	14.00
15 to 18 in.	2.00	17.50
RHODODENDRON hybrid seedlings		
12 to 15 in.	2.00	18.50
15 to 18 in.	2.50	22.50
RHODODENDRON catawbiense		
2 to 3 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	35.00
RHODODENDRON maximum		
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	27.50

HARDY VINES

AKEBIA quinata	2 yr.	\$.35	\$ 3.00
AMPELOPSIS englemanni	2 yr.	.30	2.50
“ veitchi	2 yr.	.35	.300
ARISTOLOCHIA siphon	2 yr.	.65	6.00
CELASTRIS scandens	2 yr.	.30	2.50
CLEMATIS paniculata	2 yr.	.30	2.50
“ henryi	2 yr.	.60	5.00
“ Mad. Ed. Andre	2 yr.	.60	5.00
“ jackmani	2 yr.	.60	5.00
HONEYSUCKLE Hall's Japan	2 yr.	.25	2.00
WISTERIA magnifica	2 yr.	.65	6.00
POLYGONUM	2 yr.	.60	5.00

PHLOX

Bridesmaid	.20	1.50
Brilliant	.20	1.50
Commander	.20	1.50
Euclairen	.20	1.50
Ferdinand Cortez	.20	1.50
General Von Heutz	.20	1.50
Miss Linguard	.20	1.50
Mrs. Jenkins	.20	1.50
Rheinlander	.20	1.50
Rynstrom	.20	1.50
Eir Edward Landseer	.20	1.50
Special French	.20	1.50

PEONIES

All prices on peonies are for 3 to 5 eye divisions.

	Each	10
Albert Crousse	.25	2.00
Baroness Schroeder	.35	3.00
Festiva Maxima	.20	1.80
Duchess de Nemours	.20	1.80
Felix Crousse	.30	2.50
Karl Rosenfield	.30	2.50
Le Cygne	2.00	18.00
La Fee	1.00	9.00
Marie Crousse	.35	3.00
Mons. Martin Cahuzac	.30	2.50
Mme. Ducl	.25	2.00
Mons. Julie Elie	.30	2.50
Officinalis rubra	.40	3.50
Primevere	1.00	9.00
Rubra Superba	.40	3.00
Sarah Bernhardt	.30	2.50
Solange	.60	5.00
Therse	.90	8.00

HARDY PERENNIALS

AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

ALYSSUM		
Rostratum	.12	1.00
Saxtile compactum	.10	.80
AQUILEGIA		
Mrs. Scott Elliott hybrids	.10	.80
Artemesia		
Absinthum	.10	.80
Lactifolia	.10	.80
Silver King	.10	.80
ASTERS		
Abendrothe	.10	.80
Climax	.10	.80
Mrs. Raynor	.10	.80
St. Egwin	.10	.80
Subcoeruleus	.10	.80
BOLTONIA		
Asteroides	.10	.80
Lastisquama	.10	.80
CAMPANULA		
Calycanthema	.10	.80
Media	.10	.80
CHRYSANTHEMUMS		
Alice Howell	.10	.80
Autumn Glow	.10	.80
Eva	.10	.80
Fields of Snow	.10	.80
Golden Queen	.10	.80
Gypsy Queen	.10	.80
Gipsy Queen	.10	.80
Lillian Doty	.10	.80
L'Argentuillais	.10	.80
Indian	.10	.80
Model of perfection	.10	.80
Little Bob	.10	.80
Old Homestead	.10	.80
Skibo	.10	.80
Victory	.10	.80
CARNATION		
Grenadin hybrids	.10	.80
COREOPSIS		
Lanceolata	.10	.80
DAISY		
Shasta	.10	.80
DELPHINIUM		
Belladonna	.10	.80
Bellamosa	.10	.80
English hybrids	.10	.80
DIANTHUS		
Johnsons giant	.10	.80
Deltoides	.10	.80
DICENTRA		
Spectabilis	.20	1.80
DIGITALIS		
Giant shirly	.10	.80
Gloxiniaeflora	.10	.80
GYPSOPHILA		
Paniculata	.10	.80
HIBISCUS		
Mehans mallow marvels	.10	.80
HEUCHERA		
Brizoides	.15	1.25
HOLLYHOCK		
True colors	.10	.80
LIATRIS		
Pycnostachya	.10	.80
MYSOTIS		
Palustris	.10	.80

	Each	10
PAPAVER, Poppy		
Orientalis	.15	1.25
PINKS		
Essex witch	.12	1.00
Her Majesty	.15	1.25
Little dorriet	.12	1.00
PHYSALIS, Japanese Lantern		
Franchetti	.10	.80
SALVIA		
Azure Grandflora	.10	.80
Pitcheri	.15	1.25
SEDUM		
Acre	.10	.80
Album	.10	.80
Sarmentosum	.10	.80
Spectabilis	.10	.80
Ternatum	.10	.80
TRIFOMA		
Pfitzeri	.12	1.00
VERONICA		
Incana	.12	1.00
Longifolia subsessilis	.12	1.00
Repens	.12	1.00
Spicata	.12	1.00
VINCA		
Minor	.10	.80
YUCCA		
Filamentosa	.15	1.25
Variegated	.30	2.75

FRUIT TREES

	Each	10	100
APPLES, Standard			
No. 1, 5 to 7 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$60.00
No. 2, 4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00
No. 3, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
APPLES, Dwarf			
No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.	1.25		
PEAR, Standard			
No. 1, 5 to 7 ft.	.75	6.50	60.00
No. 2, 4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00
No. 3, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
PEAR, Standard 1 yr. whips			
Following varieties only			
Bartlett, Bosc, Duchess, Clapps & Flemish Beauty			
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00
PEAR, Dwarf			
No. 1, 4 to 5 ft.	.85	7.00	60.00
No. 2, 3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00
CHERRY, Sweet			
No. 1, 5 to 7 ft.	.85	7.50	70.00
No. 2, 4 to 5 ft.	.75	6.50	60.00
CHERRY, 1 yr. whips			
3 to 4 ft.	.65	6.00	55.00
4 to 5 ft.	.75	7.00	65.00
CHERRY, Sour			
No. 1, 4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00
No. 2, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
No. 3, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00
PLUM			
No. 1, 5 to 7 ft.	.85	7.00	60.00
No. 2, 4 to 5 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00
PRUNES			
No. 1, 5 to 7 ft.	.95	8.50	75.00
No. 2, 4 to 5 ft.	.85	7.50	65.00
No. 3, 3 to 4 ft.	.65	6.00	55.00
QUINCE			
No. 1, 4 to 5 ft.	.85	8.00	75.00
No. 2, 3 to 4 ft.	.75	7.00	65.00
PEACH			
No. 1, 4 to 5 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
No. 2, 3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
No. 3, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	18.00
No. 4, whips	.20	1.50	12.50
APRICOT			
No. 1, 5 to 7 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
No. 2, 4 to 5 ft.	.40	3.80	35.00

BLACK BERRIES

	10	100	1000
Blower	\$.60	\$4.25	\$30.00
Eldorado	.60	4.25	30.00

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing, 2 yr.	1.25	10.00
Houghton, 2 yr.	1.40	11.00
Josselyn, 2 yr.	1.75	14.00



The Charm of a Doorway Planting of Evergreens is in Choosing Proper Sizes and Colors of Trees and Arranging Them Gracefully with the Taller Ones in Back.

EVERGREENS

. . . For Living Beauty The Year Round

ALL OF our specimen evergreens are grown here at our nursery and have had excellent care so that all plants are SPECIMENS. All of our evergreens have been root and top pruned, so that with ordinary care they may be successfully moved from our nursery to your home. We dig and pack all of our stock so that the roots are well protected and will reach the customer without drying out. If planters will continue to keep the roots from becoming dried out until after planting, success is reasonably sure.

ARBORVITAE

AMERICAN. White Cedar. Upright, broad based, dark green foliage, dense, from the ground up. It can be trimmed or left to grow natural, either way will eventually become a very handsome tree.

COMPACTA. Dwarf, dense little trees with light green foliage, very neat and attractive. Useful for beds, borders or low hedges.

GLOBOSA. Forms a dense low natural globe. Fine for planting in the foreground of a foundation planting. Always a dwarf and never requires trimming to maintain its smooth round shape.

LUTEA, GEO. PEABODY. An upright grower with its golden yellow color spreading deeply into the foliage. Shows up to best advantage when planted among other dark green evergreens.

ORIENTAL. An erect but broad and bushy specimen. A close rival of the ever popular American Arbor Vitae. It has a very attractive yellow green foliage, which darkens somewhat in the winter.

PYRAMIDALIS. A very dense columnar type, with dark green foliage, probably the most compact and erect of all the Arbor Vitae. The most popular upright evergreen for planting on either side of an entrance, or very correctly used as accent points, such as corners and pillars.

SIBERIAN. A very hardy and vigorous variety always remaining very compact and symmetrical being very long lived. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage that is different from the American A. V. in that it is much heavier and deeply crested. It is much used for foundation planting and may be used in hedges.



American Arborvitae

RETINOSPORA

CHAMAECYPARIS

FILLIFERA. The leading shoot grows upright but the other thread like branches are nearly horizontal, with long drooping tassel like ends. The foliage is a good solid green which shows up very good against the red brown bark.

PISIFERA. Open and tall in growth, with erect branches. The foliage is light green, very feathery and glaucous beneath. A good variety for group planting.

PLUMOSA. Upright with good green foliage giving the appearance of a large mass of plumes. Very attractive when these graceful branches are being swung slightly in a breeze.

PLUMOSA AUREA. A very beautiful, compact plant with its golden yellow foliage, which is soft and plume like. A very good plant to use in a mass planting as its yellow color shows up to an advantage among other green evergreens.

SQUARROSA. Dense, rounded, fluffy growth; the silvery blue foliage is arranged in soft spirals. Should be used where it is partially protected to avoid sunburn.

SAVIN. Beautiful moss green foliage. Used as a filler in evergreen groups and when used beneath low windows gives a most pleasing effect.

FIR

ABIES

DOUGLAS FIR. Tall growing with red brown bark. The foliage is light green. And the bush is a graceful plant for group or wind-break planting.

WHITE FIR, Concolor. A very handsome broad based conical tree. The branches are arranged in horizontal whorls. The leaves are long and leathery, quite shiny and pale green. One of our best evergreens for specimen lawn planting or may be used as an accent point in an evergreen border planting.

JUNIPERS

CHINENSIS. A very ornamental plant for the lawn or foundation. A dense, compact, columnar specimen with bright grayish green foliage which changes to a dark green later in the summer.

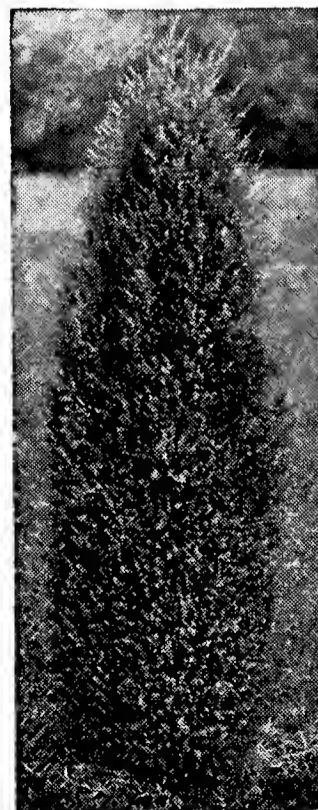
COLUMNARIS. A beautiful cone shaped variety, quite formal in outline with dark gray green foliage.

EXCELSA, Stricta, Spiny Greek Juniper. A very dense and dwarf variety with beautiful blue green color. Cone shaped, slow growing and very useful in borders and foundation plantings.

HORIZONTALIS. A handsome serviceable ground cover. The foliage quite thick and thread like, with a fresh gray green color. Also very useful in rock garden work.

IRISH. Erect, slender and formal in habit, with sage green foliage, very compact making a splendid column. A very good substitute for Pyramid Arbor Vitae.

PFITZERIANA. One of the most beautiful of all evergreens. The branches are arranged spirally along the trunk and acquires the symmetry of a broken column. The branches are long and whip like, and densely furnished with rich dark green foliage. The first new growth in the spring gives the impression that the plant is covered with silver beads.



Irish Juniper

PLANTING AND CARE

When planting it is not absolutely necessary to remove the burlap but the plant will always have a better chance to grow when it has been removed.

When dry weather comes it is advisable to water newly planted evergreens or they may be mulched well when planted. When watering becomes necessary do not water every day but at intervals of a week or ten days. It is much better to give a good soaking twice a week than to just sprinkle the top soil every day.



BLUE SPRUCE

EVERGREENS Continued

MEYERI. An upright form of a naturally spreading type. Used as a filler in group plantings of evergreens and highly valued because of its contrasting steel blue color.

SWEDISH. Tall growing and very similar to Irish Juniper in habit of growth. One of the most hardy of the pillar types. The foliage is grayish green and the tips of the branches slightly droop.

VIRGINIANA, Red Cedar. A very popular native American tree. The fine dense foliage which varies in color from a dark green in summer to a dark purple in winter makes this plant one of the best for any landscape. It is an upright columnar tree and is best used beside a door step or in the rear of other evergreen plantings.

CANNARTI. A new type that has become one of our leading specimens. It has deep rich green heavily tufted foliage, keeping this fine color throughout the winter. It can be readily trimmed and thus kept at any desired size. Some trees bear shiny blue berries which remain on the plant most of the winter.

GLAUCA, Blue Cedar. This well known variety is a popular favorite because of its silvery-blue color. When the new growth comes out in the spring it is steel blue in color and sets the plant off to a great advantage. It is without any doubt one of the finest evergreens to use for an accent

DEPRESSA PLUMOSA. This evergreen is usually considered as a creeper but it is up off of the ground and is not in the same class as some of the more prostrate varieties. It has a rich green color in the spring and summer but changes to a rich purple shade in the autumn and remains so all winter. Used well as a ground cover or in front of taller evergreens in the border. May also be used to advantage in rock gardens, or planted along the tops of retaining walls.

KETLERI. A type similar to glauca but entirely different in color. Tall, upright grower and is always a perfect conical specimen. Fairly broad at the base and always very full and dense. The foliage is fine, and a grayish green in color. Often used in place of the more popular Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, but is better and should always be planted where it may receive partial or full sunlight.

PINES

AUSTRIAN. Broad based, heavily needled with color darkest and richest of all the pines. Densely and evenly branched, the new growth erect and looks like silver candles on the branches. Must be planted only in places allowing broad and tall growth. Withstands city smoke better than any other conifer.

MUGHO PINE. The only dwarf pine. Leaves short, stiff, and very formal. Branches short and very close to each other giving the appearance of a solid mass of dark rich green. Grows spreading usually assuming a globular form. Used in the foreground of plantings and for accent points.

RED PINE. Round topped at maturity and very hardy. Resembles Austrian but has more slender, softer and denser needles. The short russet brown cones stand out against the dark green needles.

SCOTCH. Very valuable for screen planting because of its fast vigorous growth. Usually grows taller than the Austrian pine and shows a little reddish brown in its bark and cones.



Black Hills Spruce

SPRUCE

PICEA

BLACK HILLS. Very slow in growing and very bushy in type, retaining this form at maturity when it often reaches forty feet. Very dense, and the foliage is bright green.

COLORADO. Vigorous and hardy making broad based, sharply defined specimens. Sharp rigid needles set very close together. Color ranges from light pale green to deep steel blue.

COLORADO BLUE. A selected strain of the Colorado which is steel blue in color. Dense evenly branched specimens and is probably the showiest and most impressive of all the evergreens.

KOSTER'S BLUE. The aristocrat of all evergreens. The shapeliest and truest blue of any and all evergreens. A wonderful lawn specimen, and is indeed the center of attraction wherever it may stand.

NORWAY SPRUCE. The original and most popular Christmas tree of this section. A lofty tree at maturity with branches evenly spaced and making the tree well rounded and always a specimen. Very popular and effective in groups and one of the best for hedges. It is dark rich green in color, except the new growth in spring which is a silvery blue, and is very showy against the older darker needles.

HEMLOCK

TSUGA

CANADENSIS. This beautiful and attractive plant is often spoken of as the most graceful of all evergreens. Its long branches droop gracefully to the ground and bend willingly in a faint breeze. A conical tree tapering from a broad base at the ground to a long straight thrifty shoot at the top. The leaves are rich dark green having a grayish cast on the under side. When trimmed it is a very close and compact grower but when untrimmed is still a graceful and handsome plant. A wonderful lawn specimen or part of a group planting.

YEW

TAXUS

Only Japanese Yew's can be planted with success in this section of the U. S. but here these plants are fast coming into their own. They are densely covered with a dark green waxy foliage, and maintain this pleasing color the entire year. This yew which is without a doubt the best of them all has originated from Japan and was introduced into this country many years ago. It is ever increasing in popularity and today is rated as one of our choice evergreens. A very close upright grower, and is covered with bright scarlet fruit in the late summer.

CUSPIDATA. A medium upright and spreading variety and may be successfully trimmed either way.

HICKSII. Close, compact, pyramidal tree. A very rich dark green and may be used in place of the favorite pyramidal Arbor Vitae.

Evergreen Shapes

There are six distinct shapes and types of evergreens. The low creeper or ground cover is the lowest type and really acts as a good ground cover. It is often used in front of other evergreens and in borders.

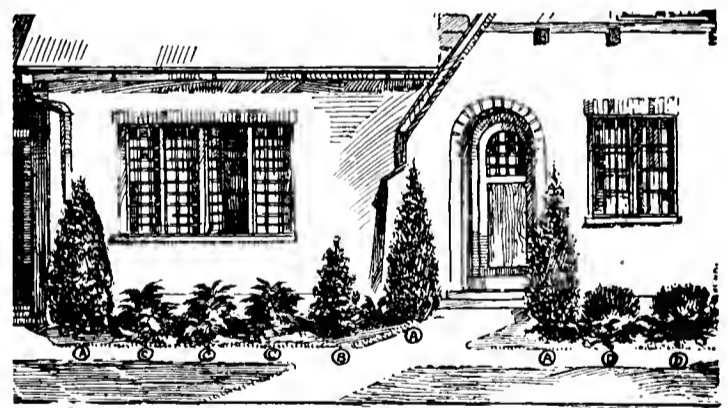
The next type is the low spreading which is shown to advantage by the Pfitzeriana Juniper and is best used under windows and along foundations, where height does not want to be emphasized.

The third type is the globular which is illustrated by the numerous varieties of globe Arboritae. These are dwarf evergreens and retain their even shape without trimming.

The fourth type is the narrow pyramid and should be used only at points where the height needs to be emphasized, and is nicely illustrated by the Irish Juniper.

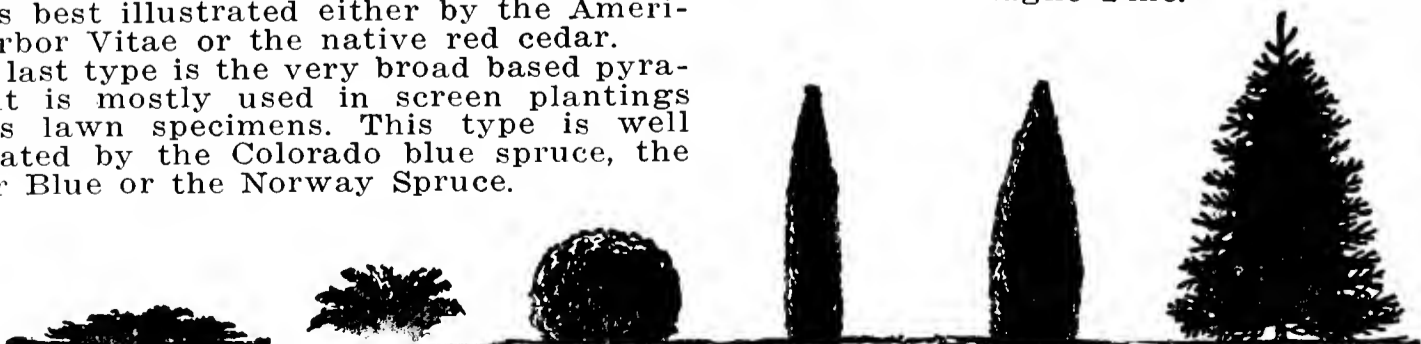
The fifth type is the broad pyramid and is best used on either side of the entrance. This is best illustrated either by the American Arbor Vitae or the native red cedar.

The last type is the very broad based pyramid. It is mostly used in screen plantings and as lawn specimens. This type is well illustrated by the Colorado blue spruce, the Koster Blue or the Norway Spruce.



Evergreen arrangement of foundation planting.

- A Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.
- B Retinospera plumosa.
- C Juniperus Pfitzeriana.
- D Mugho Pine.



Peonies

FALL planting of peonies is by far the best but spring planting is practical although the results are not usually as good as when they are planted in the fall. However if spring planting is done it should be done early before the new shoots become too long. When planting in a row they should be set about two feet apart and should be dug up and divided every three or four years. If this is done you will find you will have more and larger flowers.

When choosing plants for your garden be sure to give some thought to various colors and blooming season. You can prolong the season of your peony planting by selecting some early varieties and some late.

ALBERT CROUSSE. Very delicate salmon pink shade. Large, compact, very fragrant and of medium height.

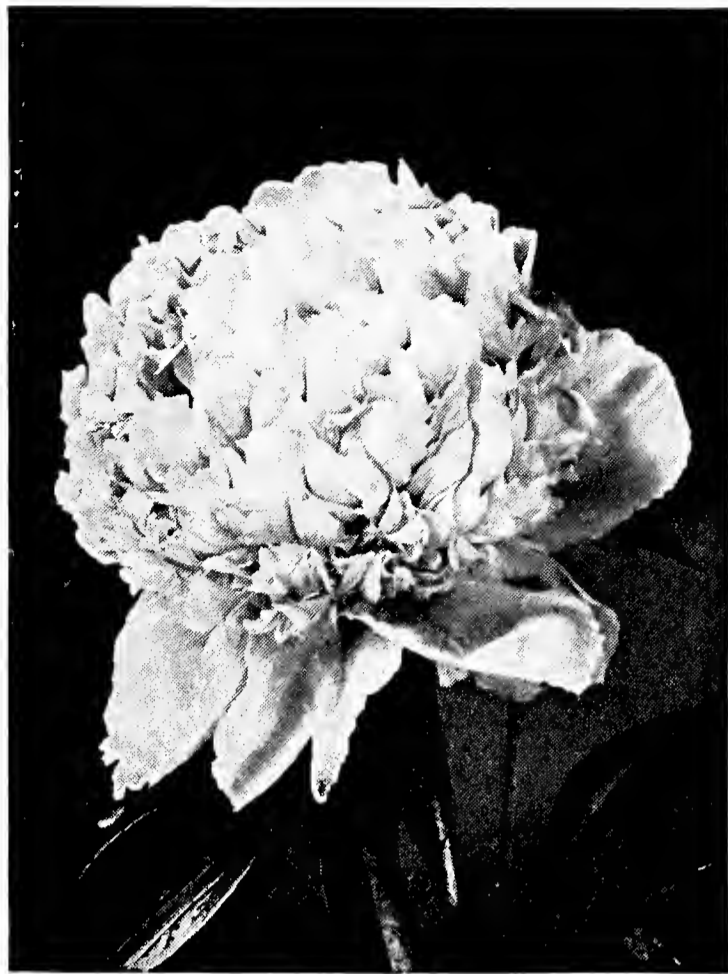
BARONESS SCHROEDER. Compact and on the order of a rose, white shaded with pink. It is a very profuse bloomer and possesses lasting qualities not possessed by other peonies.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Pure white with crimson splashes in the center. Very large with long strong stems.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. Pure white with sulphur white collar, a very early bloomer, medium sized and fragrant.

FELIX CROUSSE. Medium sized very brilliant red flower, globular, fragrant, and rich, dark green foliage.

KARL ROSENFELD. Very large flower, semi-rose type, vigorous grower tall, and free flowering. The best early red of all the peonies.



Mme. Ducel

LE CYGNE. Large perfectly formed flower, freely produced; cream white with a touch of green at the throat. The finest white.

LA FEE. Very large globular flowers, guards rose, color white. One of the so called better peonies.

MARIE CROUSSE. Blooms in mid-season with soft salmon pink shaded a glossy satiny lilac. A very desirable peony.

MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC. Dark purple garnet with black reflex, the darkest peony known. A strong vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

MME. DUCCEL. Medium pink shades with silvery reflex. Bomb type resembling Mons. Julie Elie.



Baroness Schroeder



Festiva Maxima

PEONIES Continued

MONS, JULIE ELIE. Early mid-season and the aristocrat of all peonies. Glossy lilac pink shading to a deeper pink at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a silver cast, making wonderful cut flowers.

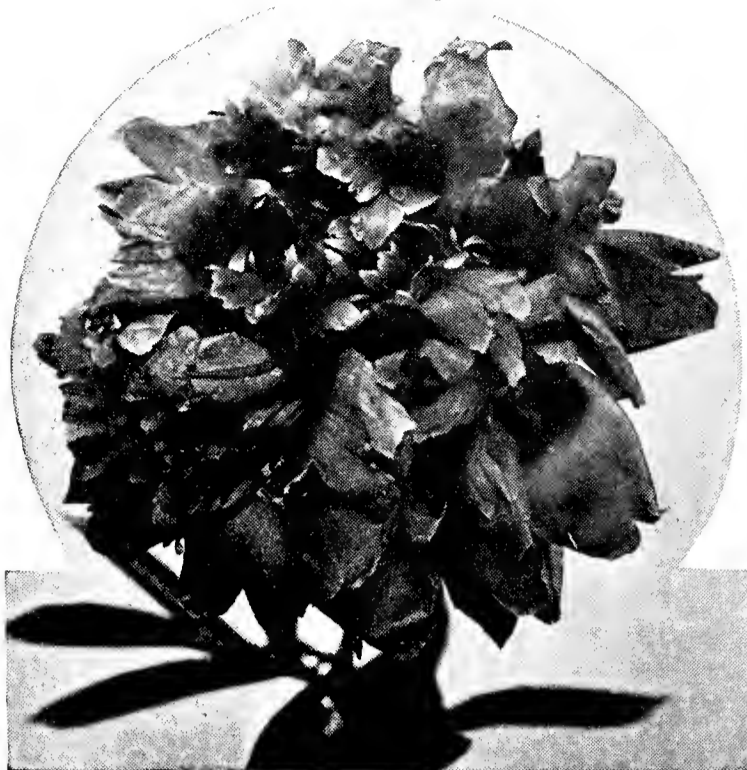
OFFICINALIS RUBRA. The earliest of all peonies, a deep rich crimson, a profuse bloomer and is usually in bloom Decoration Day.

PRIMEVERE. Guard petals deep creamy yellow with center petals a soft sulphur yellow. If not exposed to the strong sunlight they will hold a good canary yellow.

RUBRA SUPERBA. Deep carmine crimson, large fragrant, rose type and of medium



Solange



Karl Rosenfield

height. Good dark green foliage remaining so all summer.

SARAH BERNHARDT. A late bloomer, flat, compact, rose type, rose pink with silver tip. Erect grower with strong stems.

SOLANGE. Outer petals waxy white deepening toward the center with shades of orange and brown. One of the prettiest peonies and a late free bloomer.

THERESE. A very good variety of a violet-rose shade, changing to lilac white. A strong grower and very profuse bloomer. It is one of the best of all mid-summer bloomers.

Hardy Phlox

BRIDE'S MAID. Large, pure white with crimson-carmine eye.

BRILLIANT. A new variety, deep rose with a much darker eye.

COMMANDER. Crimson red with a much darker eye. The most striking of all phlox.

ECLAIREUR. Brilliant rosy magenta with bright white eye.

FERDINAND CORTEZ. Deep purple red, plants about 2 feet in height.

GENERAL VON HEUTZ. Extra large flowers of a brilliant salmon red color, with pure white eyes.

MISS LINGARD. Pearly white flower with delicate pink eye, very remarkable bloomer, producing two or three crops of flowers through the season. Very good as a cut flower, for baskets and vases.

MRS. JENKINS. Long stems with large clusters of pure white flowers.

RHINELANDER. Beautiful salmon pink with red eye. Each individual stem and cluster of flowers is very large.

RYNSTROM. One of our leading varieties and one which has been greatly improved. It is about the color of a Paul Neyron rose and is an excellent phlox for mass planting.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER. Large trusses of very brilliant crimson, a strong grower.

SPECIAL FRENCH. Mammoth trusses of brilliant pink flowers.



Phlox, Miss Lingard

Perennial Plants

ALL the old favorite perennial flower garden plants are still in great popularity, and make a very beautiful border. Many perennial plants are fast coming into popularity in the rock garden, or may be used as potted plants, in the house, or forced in the greenhouse and used for cut flowers that may be sold or used in bouquets.



ALYSSUM

—**Rostratum.** Prostrate almost shrubby variety, entirely gray in color with pale yellow flowers in unbranched clusters and may be found in bloom from May to July.

—**Saxtile Compactum.** Dwarf golden tuft, Basket of gold. More compact than the preceding and earlier. One of the showiest of all flowers in spring.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

—**Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids.** Known among florists and flower lovers as the best mixture of columbines in existence. Wonderful clear colors and shades or blends of colors in the flowers which are attractive because of long highly colored spurs which protrude from the back of the flower.

ARTEMESIA

—**Absinthum.** Silver gray foliage which is very showy at all times.



Aquilegia, Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids.

—**Lactifolia.** An excellent hardy border plant, producing large panicles of sweetly scented creamy white flowers which are very good for cutting. Blooms in August and September.

—**Silver King.** One of the best all around decorative plants. Its bright silver-colored stems and foliage are of great value as a filler in sprays, baskets and all kinds of floral arrangements. By cutting and drying the stems they are very excellent for winter use. It grows to be about thirty inches tall and in heavy clumps which make a good showing in the border.

ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisies)

—**Abendrothe.** Very bright rosy red flowers.

—**Climax.** One of the best and showiest with long spikes of large tight lavender-blue flowers.

—**Mrs. Raynor.** Bright deep red.

—**St. Egwin.** Beautiful light pink and very compact.

—**Subcoeruleus.** A very dwarf variety of tufted leaves. Produces long bare stems with massive bluish violet flowers about three inches in diameter.

—**White Climax.** Large pure white flowers.

BOLTONIA

—**Asteroides.** One of the best of the hardy plants with large single aster like flowers. This plant is in bloom in the summer and autumn and its large quantities of flowers which are all open at one time producing a very striking effect. The flowers are pure white.

—**Latisquama.** Lavender-pink with long stems, very good for cutting.

CAMPANULA (Biennial)

—**Calycanthema** (Cup and Saucer). Blue, rose and white, with colors separate. Classed among the best of the garden plants and also as one of the best for cut flowers.

—**Media.** The well known canterbury bells. Its numerous branches are covered with large bells which are blue, rose or white. Attains a height of from two to three feet and is very valuable for cutting.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (Hardy)

—**Alice Howell.** Medium sized, orange bronze.

—**Autumn Glow.** Large, rose crimson.

—**Eva.** Dwarf and very deep pink.

—**Fields of Snow.** Plant apparently covered with small snow white buttons.



Coreopsis



Delphinium Belladonna

CHRYSANTHEMUMS Continued

- Golden Queen.** Large, sunflower yellow.
- Gypsy Queen.** Large bronze, mid-season.
- Lillian Doty.** Covered with large flowers that are deep pink.
- L'Argentuillais.** Bronze flowers tipped white, very early and large.
- Indian.** Small reddish bronze, but a heavy bloomer.
- Model of Perfection.** Small white button, but borne in large quantities.
- Little Bob.** A small plant covered with small bronze buttons.
- Old Homestead.** A beautiful plant covered with large pink blooms.
- Skibo.** Flowers are yellow buttons and come very early.
- Victory.** A very large white chrysanthemum.

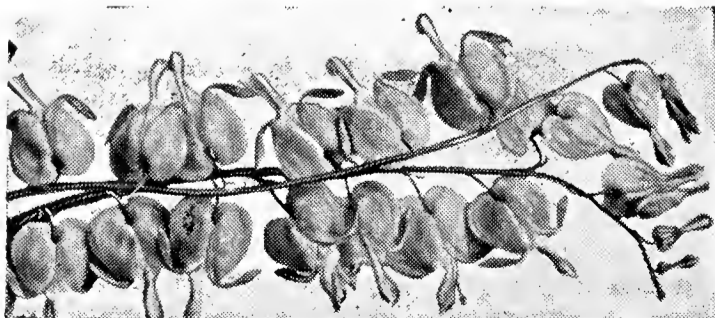
CARNATION

- Grenadin Hybrids.** Strong healthy plants, covered with numerous flowers, some double, and some single and in various shades. These plants are in constant bloom all summer.

COREOPSIS

- Lanceolata.** A beautiful hardy border plant that produces a large quantity of bright yellow daisy like flowers.

- DAISY, SHASTA.** Large white flowers which stay on the plant a long time.



Dicentra or Bleeding Heart

DELPHINIUM

- Belladonna.** The most continuous bloomer of all, never out of bloom from the first of June until the blooms are severely frosted. The flowers are clear turquoise blue and has never been equaled in delicacy and beauty by any other flower.
- Bellamosa.** Very similar to Belladonna but is very dark blue.
- English Hybrids.** This strain without a doubt stands in a class by itself, having a wide range of color. The shades run from a pale blue to deep indigo with a strong run of the most delicate shades of rose. The flowers are both single and double and make a fine show for border or mass planting.

DIANTHUS

- Johnson's Giant.** Assorted colors and shades.
- Deltoides.** Small coral pink flowers borne in great profusion.

DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

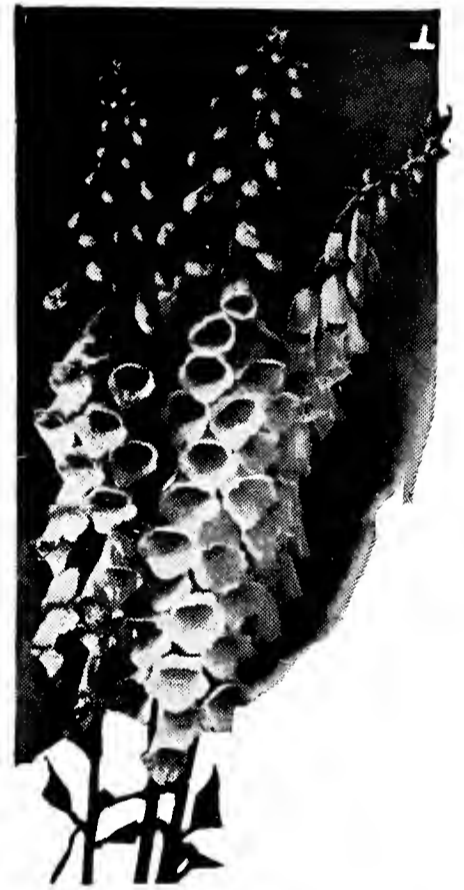
- Giant Shirley.** Large flowers of assorted colors.
- Gloxiniaeflora.** Flowers borne in great quantities and assorted colors.

GYPSOPHILA

- Paniculata.** (Baby's Breath). A dense spreading bush covered with many tiny flowers in light feathery panicles. Fine for borders, rock gardens, or for cutting. When cut and dried is excellent for winter as fillers.

HIBISCUS Mallow

- Marvels.** Large flowers that are red, pink or white.



Digitalis or Foxglove

- HEUCHERA Brizoides** (Coral Bells). The bell shaped flowers are medium in size and are borne in large quantities in May and they are pale pink.

- HOLLYHOCK.** Very large, double and assorted. Wonderful for the rear of the perennial border.

- LIATRIS** (Blazing Star). A strong growing hardy perennial doing well under most conditions, producing richly colored purple flowers on stout stalks about six feet high. May be used as cut flowers and blooms in July and August.

PAPAYER (Poppy)

- Oriental.** Large flowers of assorted colors.

PINKS

- Essex Witch.** Pink fringed with white.
- Her Majesty.** Rather large and pure white.
- Little Dorriet.** White with carmine markings.



Myosotis or Forget-Me-Not



Tritoma Pfitzeri

PERENNIAL PLANTS Continued

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-nots). Large azure blue flowers with yellow centers.

PHYSALIS, Chinese Lantern. Very easy to grow and multiplies rapidly. The large bright orange fruits are becoming more popular each year for decorative purposes in fall and winter. They are everlasting after drying. Single plants produce as many as thirty flowers which sell rapidly in any flower market.

SALVIA

—**Azurea Grandiflora.** Covered with sky blue flowers in September.

—**Pitcheiri.** Flowers are deep indigo blue borne in great profusion on stalks three to four feet long from August to September.

SEDUM

—**Acre.** Often called yellow moss, because it is a ground cover never growing over two inches high and when in bloom is covered with a mass of small yellow flowers.

—**Album.** Similar to Acre but with white flowers.

—**Sarmentosum.** More rapid growing than acre but low and spreading with its bright yellow flowers making a soft yellow carpet.

—**Spectabile.** Erect growing mass of rose colored flower buds. In bloom in August and September.

—**Ternatum.** White flowers with erect habit and evergreen foliage.

TRITOMA, Pfitzeri (Red Hot Poker). Orange scarlet flowers on long spikes.

VERONICA

—**Incana.** Dwarf grower, spikes of blue flowers, foliage gray green.

—**Longifolia Subsessilis.** Long spikes of deep indigo blue flowers.

—**Repens.** Dwarf creeping plant for use in rockeries.

—**Spicata.** Long spikes of light lilac blue.

VINCA MINOR. Evergreen myrtle, a wonderful and dense ground cover with a small blue flower.

YUCCA

—**Filamentosa.** The bayonet like leaves are dark green growing into large clumps with large bulb shaped flowers on long strong stalks.

—**Variegated.** The leaves have a central stripe of green with an edging of golden yellow. The flowers are large bell shaped borne on long strong stalks and are pure creamy white.



Yucca Filamentosa

APPLE TREES

THE following varieties of apples have been selected from some 200 varieties that are offered by American nurseries. No nursery could afford to grow all the varieties that are known in this country and we have selected the varieties that are best adapted to the north-eastern section of America. Whether you wish to plant a commercial orchard or for home use you will find the assortment listed here ample to fill your needs.

*The varieties marked * can be furnished in dwarf as well as standard trees.*

Summer Varieties

GOLDEN SWEET. Is a standard early apple for home use. Few apples surpass this in richness and sweetness of flavor, while of only medium size, they are very attractive in appearance, uniform in size and shape. The handsome clear yellow fruit ripens in August.

RED ASTRACHAN. The trees come into bearing young, and bear regularly and abundantly. The fruit is large and is the standard red summer apple. They are fit for cooking long before maturity, and when fully ripe are fair for dessert, having a long season of usefulness. Ripens last of July.

SWEET BOUGH. The fruit is large and handsome. The tender flesh and honied sweetness of the fruit as eaten from the hand remain in whatever way the apple may be prepared for the table. Too tender for a distant market but are ideal for home use or local market. The pale yellow fruits ripen in August.

MELBA. A new red striped apple, resembling McIntosh in type, flavor and quality, but not in color; shape is nearly the same. A very fine late summer or early fall apple, for home use or market.

***YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Tree is not a large grower, but extremely hardy and comes into bearing very young. The apples are above medium size and have clear, clean yellow color; fine for home market and a very profitable filler. Early August.

Autumn Varieties

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Tree is a small grower, very hardy, comes into bearing young, makes an excellent filler. The fruit is large, striped red and yellow, flesh white, juicy and excellent flavor, the best general purpose apple of its season, ripens August and September.

MAIDEN BLUSH. This old favorite, known by fruit growers in America everywhere for a century, holds its popularity chiefly by its distinctive and very handsome crimson-cheeked, lemon-yellow fruits. Very good for cooking, evaporating, and for the market. Keeps well for market from September till November.

***McINTOSH.** An exceedingly valuable, hardy, attractive apple; good size, nearly covered with red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. Tree hardy, vigorous, and a good annual bearer—comes into bearing young, yielding large crops. October and November.



Cortland

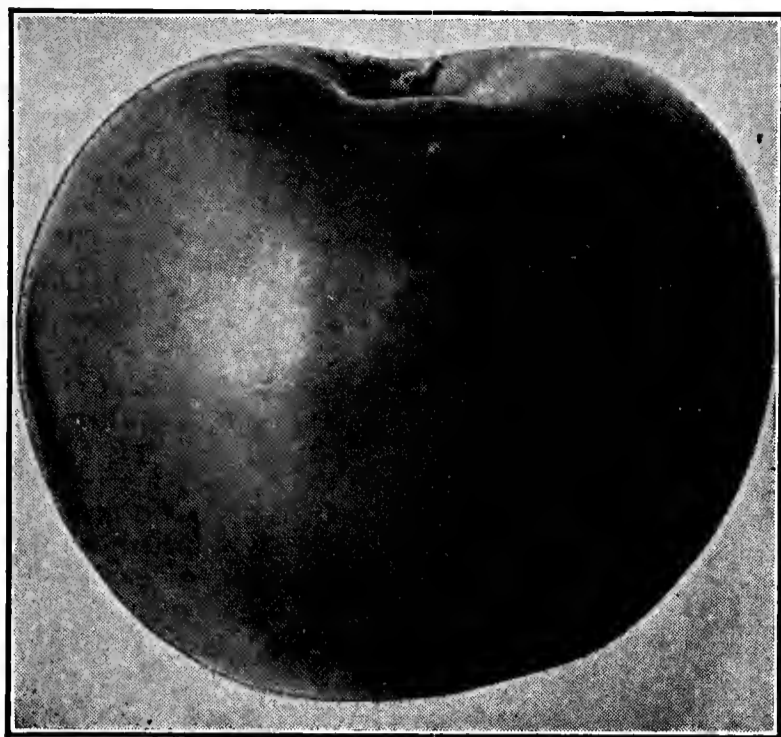
Winter Varieties

***BALDWIN.** The trees are vigorous, long-lived and healthy, and very productive, individual trees frequently bearing twenty barrels of apples. The fruits are large and when well grown are attractive in color, keep long and are good shippers. November to March.

***BANANA or Winter Banana.** Trees are hardy, fairly vigorous, bearing young, almost annually and are usually fruitful. The fruits are large shapely, with a most handsomely colored skin—clear pale waxen yellow, with a delicate blush which sometimes deepens into a bright red. The flavor is that rich mixture of sweet and sour, which characterizes most of our best fruits. October to March.

CORTLAND. The fruits of Cortland ripen a little later than McIntosh, keep longer, larger and flesh characters of the two are almost identical. The trees are much the same. The Cortland is an improved McIntosh and as such is sought for in sections where McIntosh is known. October to January.

***DELICIOUS (Red Delicious).** Tree large, spreading, vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit large, uniform, nearly dark red all over, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, very high quality, a splendid keeper and good shiper. November to April.



Wealthy

KING (Tompkins King). Tree vigorous grower, hardy, and a good bearer. The large fruits are beautiful red on a yellow background, handsomely molded, while the flesh is rather coarse, it is crisp, tender, juicy, aromatic, and richly flavored, has few superiors on the score either of beauty or quality of fruit; October to April.

***STAYMENS WINE SAP.** Tree a quick and large grower, bears young, often producing a barrel to a tree when five years old. Bear every year, crops uniformly heavy, of medium to large attractive fruits; green and yellow overlaid by dark red stripes. A very fine apple for commercial or home use. December to April.

***WEALTHY.** Is one of the best early, red winter apples. Owing to its early bearing qualities it is used largely as a filler. Fruit large roundish; skin smooth, covered with red. Flesh white tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good. October to January.

APPLE TREES, Winter Varieties, Continued

GRIMES GOLDEN. Tree is hardy and productive, and one of the best fillers as it comes into bearing young. The fruit is medium to large, the skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp and tender, pleasantly acidulous flavor, and most pleasant aroma. December to April.

JONATHAN. The trees are usually hardy, vigorous and productive and very accommodating as to soils and climate. The fruit by general consent is placed among the very best in both appearance and quality. Though only medium in size the fruits are large enough for a dessert apple. The flesh is firm, crisp, tender, juicy and of good flavor. The brilliant red skin, indistinctly striped carmine and underlined with pale yellow makes it one of the most attractive apples. Splendid family sort and highly profitable for market. November to January.

ROME BEAUTY. The tree is of medium size, but vigorous, comes into bearing young, loaded with fruit annually, hang well on the tree in high winds. The apples are large, smooth, handsome, uniform in size and shape, thick skinned and therefore ship and keep well, always sell at good prices. November to May.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Trees are of large size, have wide spreading, drooping branches, rejoice in health and vigor, load themselves with fruit and are long lived. This is the favorite green apple of the continent. It ranks among the first half dozen commercial varieties of the country, and is to be found in as many home orchards as any other apple. Fine for cooking or dessert, ripens in December and keeps till April.

***NORTHERN SPY.** A hardy, large red winter apple. Flesh juicy, rich, crisp, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree very healthy, strong, rugged grower, blossoms very late escaping frosts. It retains its crispness and high flavor well to the end of its season. December to March.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP. Has long been one of the standard American crab-apples, and is widely distributed and extensively cultivated. The apples are a brilliant dark red with heavy blue bloom, and are thickly borne in large clusters. The flesh is yellow with a tinge of red next the skin, firm, fine-grained, juicy, but eventually becoming dry and mealy. The trees are vigorous, hardy and fruitful. Late September and October.

TRANSCENDENT. Trees large, very spreading, drooping, dense, with stout, curved and drooping branches. Fruit large, round or round-oblong, flattened at the ends, somewhat ribbed; skin thin, yellow with bright red cheek, overspread with bloom, highly-colored specimens covered with bright red, flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, fine subacid. Late August to middle of September.

**Planting and Care
of the Orchard**

The standard distance for planting different fruit trees in the orchard is as follows:

	Trees per acre	Feet Apart.
Apple trees, standard	42	32
Apple trees, dwarf	170	16
Pear trees, standard	108	20
Pear trees, dwarf	170	16
Plum trees	108	20
Peach trees	170	16
Quinces	302	12

When planting an orchard too many people think that buying and planting is all that there is to fruit growing. Many trees if properly planted will grow fine and produce fairly good fruit. Much better results will be obtained if when the orchard has been properly planted regular cultivation and spraying will be done each year.

Pear Trees

PEARs will grow on most any good soil but thrive best on a clay or clay loam soil, but soil should be well drained. Varieties marked * we can furnish in Dwarf as well as standard trees. Dwarf pears are budded on a quince root and should be planted below the junction of the quince root and pear top in order to prevent the quince from sprouting.

Summer Varieties

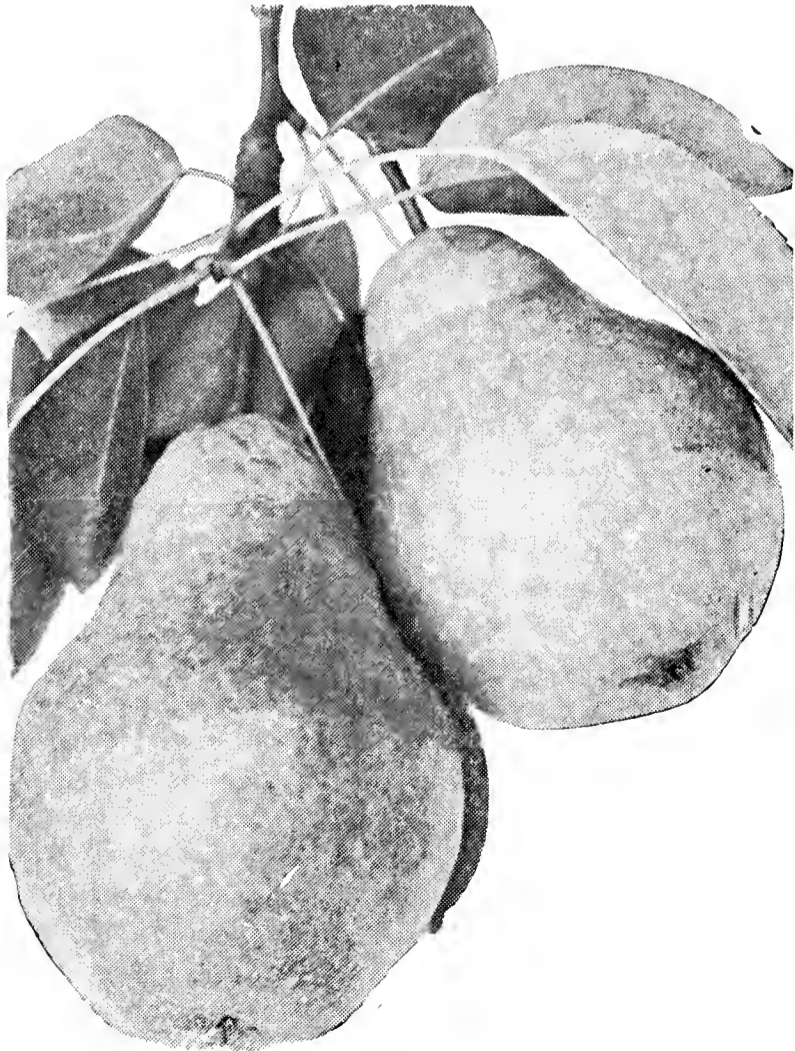
***BARTLETT.** Leads them all for number of trees planted, as its adaptability to various soils and climates gives it a precedence. The fruits are large, handsome, of good quality and keep and ship remarkably well, making it a very profitable market sort. September.

***CLAPPS FAVORITE** Is the standard late summer pear to proceed Bartlett, which it much resembles, in size, shape, color and flavor. The season is a week to ten days before Bartlett. Tree large, upright, spreading, rounded top, hardy and productive. Does best in heavy clay soil.

***WILDER.** Very early pear of excellent quality, medium to large, bell-shaped; pale yellow with shadings of russet-red. Tree is large, vigorous, productive and healthy as any. Every home orchard should have some. Early August.

Autumn Varieties

***ANJOU.** Trees are vigorous, hardy, grow rapidly and come into bearing young. The fruits are large, greenish yellow and very uniform, flesh firm, but very juicy, sweet and spicy; as an early winter pear it has no superior and few that equal it. October to January.



Bartlett Pear

***DUCHESS.** Tree is vigorous, hardy and healthy, bears abundantly under favorable conditions and succeeds either as standard or dwarf. Is the favorite dwarf pear for the garden or home orchard. The fruits are exceptionally large and may always be known by their size. The flesh is buttery and melting with a rich and delicious flavor. One of the leading market sorts. October and November.

***FLEMISH BEAUTY.** This fine old pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large handsome fruits that are exceptionally good in quality. September and October.

***SHELDON.** The fruit of Sheldon satisfy both the eye and the palate; no rival of its season surpasses them in either appearance or quality. The fruits are medium in size, more or less russeted, with a handsome ruddy cheek, flesh is melting and juicy, keep and ship well, and should be in every orchard for home market. October.

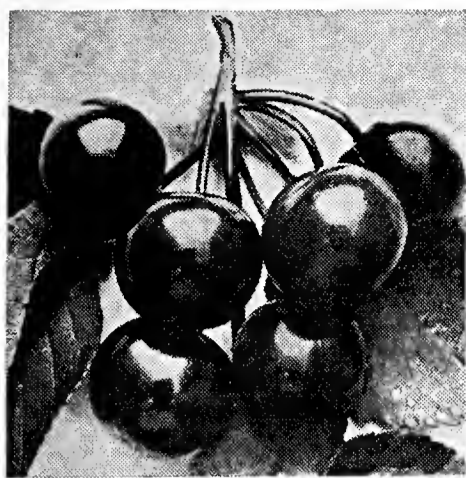
***SECKEL** (sometimes called the sugar pear). A small pear of excellent flavor, fine for pickling or dessert, very productive and a profitable commercial pear. Seckel stands almost alone in vigor of trees, and immunity to blight. September and October.

***WORDEN SECKEL.** The fruits are a little larger than the Seckel, smooth, glossy, uniform, with a beautiful blush cheek on a handsome yellow background. When the crop is thinned so that the fruits attain large size, no pear is more handsome or will bring a higher price on the fruit stand. The crop comes in with Seckel but keeps longer. The tree is very hardy and bears young. October.

***BOSC.** The fruits of Bosc are nearly flawless in every character. The shape is pyriform with a very long tapering neck, perfectly symmetrical and unequalled in trimness of contour. The color is a dark rich yellow overspread with a cinnamon russet with here and there a spot of yellow ground color visible. The quality is very good, Seckel alone surpassing it as a dessert fruit. November.

***KIEFFER.** Tree most vigorous grower, an early bearer, one of the most resistant to blight, very prolific and consistent bearer. Fruits are large, golden yellow, of fair quality, should be left on the tree until the leaves begin to fall, then picked and allowed to ripen in a cool, dark cellar.

***LAWRENCE.** The tree is hardy, and fairly vigorous and fruitful, an early and annual bearer, and has the reputation of being the longest lived of all pear trees. The fruits are medium in size, golden yellow, very rich, the finest early winter pear for the home orchard. November and December.



Cherry Trees

SWEET CHERRY trees on the city lot often serve the double purpose of supplying fruit and shade. They grow to a good size and are shapely. The sour cherry trees are smaller and more branchy. Every farm and city home should have enough cherry trees to supply it for table and canning and sell the surplus.

Sweet Varieties

BING. Is one of the best of the several very good cherries from the Pacific North-west. The fruits are almost unequalled in size, attractiveness and quality. The fruits hang well on the trees and ripen at one time, does well everywhere. July.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Is a favorite doorway and roadside tree. It is adaptable to large variety of soils, lives long, and bears regularly. The fruit is of medium size, purplish-black, tender and sweet. June and July.

GOVERNOR WOOD. One of the best sweet cherries, very large, light yellow, marbled with red, juicy, rich and delicious; tree healthy and great bearer. Fine for the home orchard. June.

LAMBERT. The tree is healthy, vigorous and usually fruitful and regular in bearing, large heart shaped, black fruits that are meaty, juicy and have a very rich flavor. Late July.

NAPOLEON. Is the leading, firm-fleshed sweet cherry. It takes its place by virtue of the large size, handsome appearance and high quality of fruit, and the phenomenal productiveness of the tree. The tree comes into bearing young and is hardy and healthy. July.

SCHMIDT. The fruits are large, being unsurpassed in size by any other black cherry. The tree is vigorous, healthy and productive. July.

WINDSOR. Tree large, vigorous, upright, spreading, open-topped, very productive. Is the standard late Bigarreau and one of the most profitable grown in America. In color the cherries meet the market demand as buyers prefer a dark-colored sweet cherry. The fruits are firm and stand harvesting and shipping well. The quality is good, equaled but not surpassed by others of its class. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. The trees are largest of all the varieties of sweet cherries, bear abundantly and regularly and come into bearing young. Fruits pale yellow with red cheek, firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries. Late June.

Sour Varieties

EARLY RICHMOND. Has long been the leading sour cherry of its season. Tree of medium size, hardy and bears heavy crops when young. The tree thrives in many soils and climates and everywhere vigorous healthy and fruitful. June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Is the most popular sour cherry grown in America. It is surpassed by no other sour cherry in vigor, health and productiveness, year in and year out Montmorency trees are fruitful. No other sour cherry adapted to a greater diversity of soils, with its capacity to stand heat and cold, makes the variety suitable to wide variations in environment. The fruits have the advantage of being presentable in appearance and fit for culinary purposes several days before it is fully ripe, which adds to its value for market. July.

Quince Trees

CHAMPION. Very large, late sort, very productive, with flesh almost as tender as an apple.

ORANGE. Fine old sort, large, round, bright yellow, with excellent flavor. October.

Apricots

HUNGARIA'S BEST TREE. Grows to immense size, the fruit large and of good quality, beautifully colored a deep yellow, with yellow fleas, very fine flavor. Will bear the best of any sort in the north eastern section of America.

MOORPARK. Yellow with red cheek, juicy, sweet and rich, freestone.

MONTGAMET. Fruit of small size, oval, somewhat compressed on the sides, and marked with a shallow suture; skin pale yellow, with a slight tinge of red on the side next to the sun, flesh yellow, firm, adhering to the stone, juicy and agreeably acid.

Peach Trees

EITHER in the home garden or in the commercial orchard you will find that peach trees will be a very profitable asset. If for the



home garden be sure that you get a good assortment so that you will have peaches from late July until October with various good varieties for canning.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. The peaches are yellow and classed as a freestone of only medium size, but is valuable for the fact that it ripens in July.

BELL OF GEORGIA. Very large; white with red cheek; firm; of excellent quality and flavor; tree very thrifty and productive. August.

CARMAN. Quite large; creamy white and deep blush; tree hardy in bud. August.

CHAMPION. Is rightly used as the standard to gauge the quality of all other white fleshed peaches. Large; white with red cheek; sweet; rich, juicy, hardy and productive. Follows Carman in August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. A fine old variety; very large, yellow, rich and juicy. Last of August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Large, yellow, sweet; rich. September.

EARLY ELBERTA. Large; yellow with red cheek; fine quality; ripens ten days earlier than Elberta.

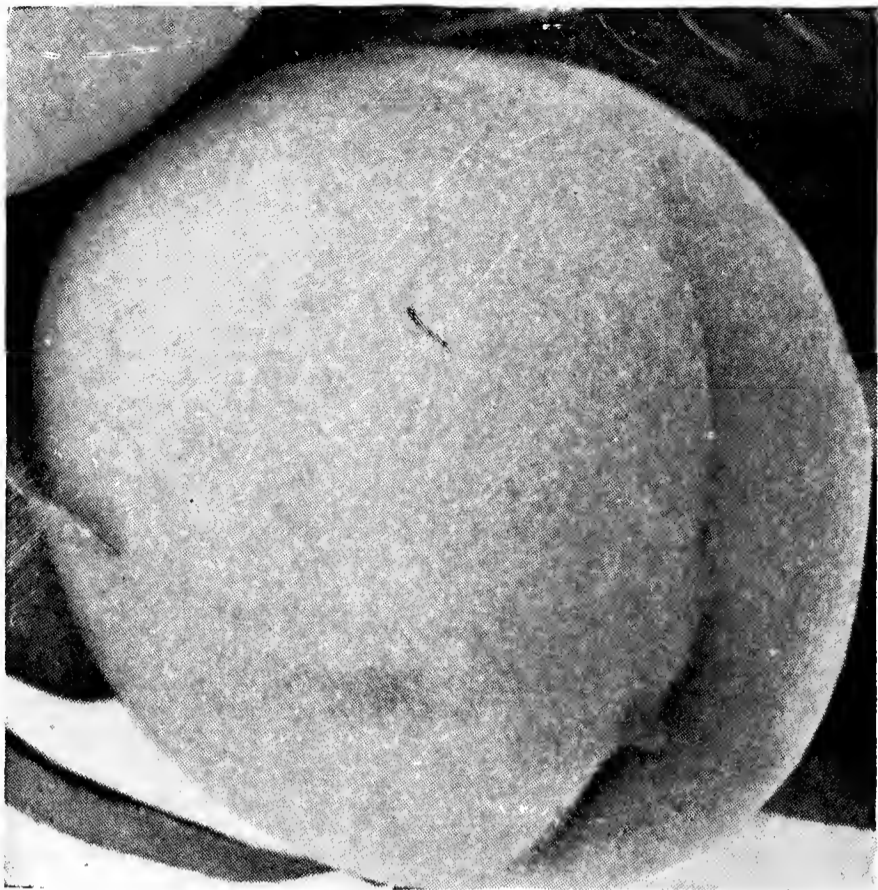
ELBERTA. Very large; yellow with red cheek; good shipper; succeeds everywhere. September.

GOLD DROP. Medium size; yellow, tree is hardy and bears young. Last September.

J. H. HALE. Large yellow of good quality and good shipper, ripens just before Elberta.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A large early yellow peach of the Elberta type. Ripens three weeks earlier than Elberta. The skin is yellow blushed with red, flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, and is a free stone.

HALE HAVEN. A large new yellow freestone; developed at the Michigan Experiment Station by crossing the two popular varieties, J. H. Hale and South Haven. Its high color before complete ripening gives it a great market value because of the advantage of premature picking, packing, and shipping without loss. It rates very high for hardiness and production and is a splendid, profitable variety. It ripens about two weeks before Elberta.



Elberta Peach

HEATH CLING. Large, creamy white with faint blush; good quality, valuable for preserving and canning. October.

LEMON FREE. Large; resembles a lemon in shape and color; immensely productive of excellent quality for canning. Last of September.

PROLIFIC. A fine yellow peach; hardy, productive; ripens just before Elberta.

ROCHESTER. A fine peach of good size, bears young and a good cropper. Ripens about August 10th.

SHIPPERS LATE RED. The tree is hardy; comes into bearing early and annually. The fruit is as large or larger than Elberta; yellow; coloring nearly red all over; of good quality; free stone; good flavor, sweet and juicy. Shippers Late Red hangs well on the tree a week to ten days after ripe, which is an outstanding feature in case of bad weather or market conditions; making it a very favorable market sort. Last of September.

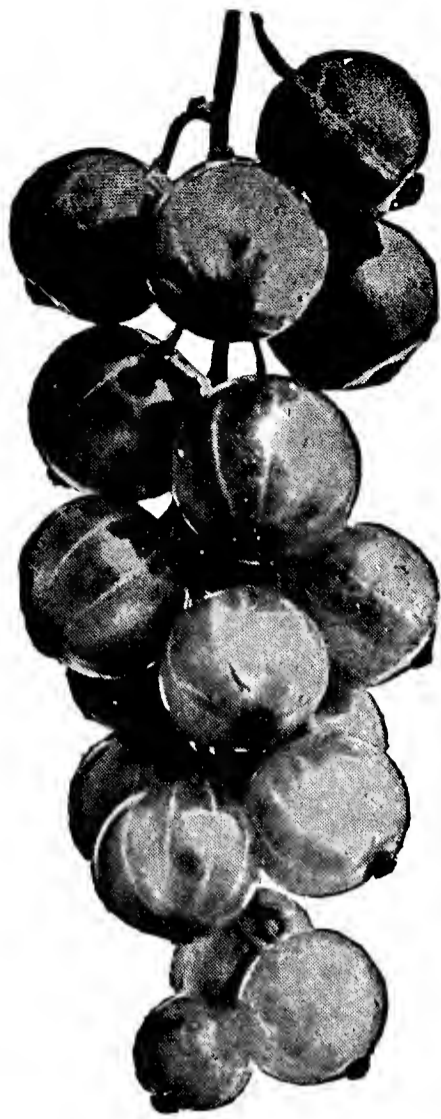
SOUTH HAVEN. Another successful introduction, better than average size, globular, prolific, a good cropper. The meat is yellow, juicy and very sweet; the skin is an attractive ripe yellow with one blotch of red. September first.

SALWAY. Large; yellow, firm, rich and juicy. Very late October.

SALBERTA. A highly successful cross between Salway and Elberta and conserving the size and quality of Elberta and the lateness of Salway, making it a truly wonderful peach. Late September.

WILMA. Fruit is as large as Elberta, colors very much better, and ripens about ten days later. Its more attractive color outsells Elberta. Also known as the Late Elberta.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. A fine early, yellow freestone peach with red cheek; good bearer. August.



Blackberries

BLOWER. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive and finest quality and commands the highest market price, size large, jet black; excellent shipper.

ELDORADO. This is one of the most valuable varieties for market and home use. Berries are large, very sweet, having no hard core; very hardy and productive.

Gooseberries

DOWNING. Fruit is large, handsome pale green and of excellent quality. Bush is a good grower.

HOUGHTON. An old reliable sort, very vigorous and productive. Fruit medium size, pale red and of good quality.

JOSSELYN or RED JACKET. Large, smooth, of good quality and flavor; the bush is hardy with clean foliage and bears good crops of red berries.

CURRANTS

FAY'S PROLIFIC. One of the leading red market currants; good flavor.

PERFECTION. Bright red, large, rich, mild and very productive; sub-acid flavor, pulp having few seeds.

WILDER. Very productive, bush strong grower, fruit red and very handsome, a long keeper and good shipper.

WHITE GRAPE. Excellent for table use, mild acid and one of the best for dessert.

RASPBERRIES

CUMBERLAND. Black, large and productive, firm, good shipper. Late.

COLUMBIAN. Purple, large and very productive.

CUTHBERT. Red, sweet, rich, highly flavored. Late.

CHIEF. A new early red sort that threatens to take the lead in the red berry class. Bears heavy crops bright red berries.

NEW LOGAN, Black cap of Ohio origin is gaining much favor among berry growers. Its quality and productiveness equals Cumberland, and is ten days earlier.

PLUM FARMER. A very profitable early black cap.

LATHAM. The berries are very large and round, color brilliant red, very showy in the market. Latham is perfectly hardy, withstanding the Manitoba winters without protection.

ASPARAGUS

WASHINGTON. For the home or market it stands ahead of the other varieties; large, vigorous and rust-resisting.

RHUBARB

LINNEAUS. Large, tender and juicy, very early. The old standard for pies.

QUEEN. Large, pink stalks, good for canning.

GRAPE VINES

AGAWAM. Berries quite large with thick skin; sweet and juicy; grows and bears well. Red.

BRIGHTON. Large, of good flavor. A fine early grape. Red.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Large size clusters, berries round with small seeds; ripens early and holds its fruit well. Black.

CATAWBA. Large, when fully ripe they are a dark copper color. Require a long season.

CONCORD. A fine market grape; large and handsome. The most extensively planted of any of the grapes. Black.

DELAWARE. Light red, sweet and delicious. A favorite dessert grape.

MOORE'S EARLY. Clusters of medium size berries, large and black, very hardy and ripens early.

NIAGARA. Clusters of large and handsome pale yellow berries. The vine is vigorous and productive; ripens with Concord. The best white grape for the home market.

SALEM. Bunches of berries large; red; of good quality; vine vigorous.

WORDEN. Large and of fine flavor; ripens few days before Concord. Black.



Perfection Currants

Plum Trees

ABUNDANCE. Medium size; red, tree hardy and large, vigorous, productive. Flesh yellow, juicy and tender. August.

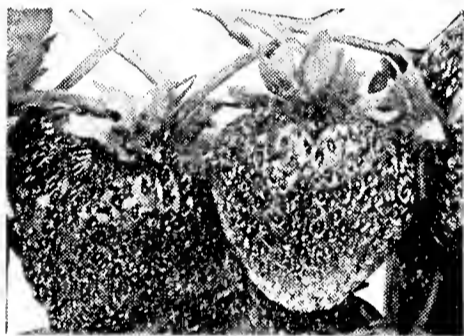
BURBANK. Large size; red, tree hardy and productive. Late August.

BRADSHAW. A very large, dark violet red, good market sort. August.

GERMAN PRUNE. A valuable plum for preserving and drying; dark blue, juicy and rich. September.

GEUIL. Large, bluish purple with deep bloom, flesh yellowing green, rather coarse, sweet, pleasant, one of the best market varieties. September.

ITALIAN PRUNE (Fellenburg). Trees are large, hardy, productive, well formed and bear regularly. The fruit is finely flavored, whether eaten out of the hand, or prepared for the table, or cured as a prune. While a little too tart to be ranked as a first-rate dessert plum, it is one of the best of the prunes. Fruits very large, purplish-black, with very thick bloom. September.



Parson's Beauty

DUNLAP (p). Medium early and continues in bearing a long time, fruit medium to large; deep red; flesh red, very productive.

GIBSON (p). Berries large, excellent flavor; color deep red. A profitable mid-season berry.

GLEN MARY (p). Medium early; large, firm and good shipper. Although Glen Mary is classed as a perfect bloomer it is not strong enough to be used to fertilize other varieties. Succeeds best on clay soil.

PREMIER (p). A fine large, bright red early berry, of excellent flavor. The leading market berry in this section of the country.

PARSON'S BEAUTY (p). Mid-season; vigorous grower and very productive; fruit is large, bright red, firm; very popular market sort.

SAMPLE (i). Late; plant is large and healthy; making plenty of runners; fruit large, roundish and dark red; succeeds everywhere. One of the best market sorts.

WM. BELT (p). Mid-season; a large productive berry for home or market use; very sweet; heavy yielder; quality of berry above the average; not so good on heavy clay soil.

LOMBARD. Tree is of medium size, round topped, very hardy and prolific bearer. Fruits medium to large, dark red, very attractive and tempting to the eye, and readily saleable. A very profitable market sort. August.

MONARCH. Large; deep purplish blue; tree bears young and yield abundantly, a perfect free-stone. October.

REINE CLAUDE, (Bevey's Green Gage). Large round, greening yellow, excellent for canning; one of the best varieties; very productive. September.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Large; deep purple; fine, good shipper. September.

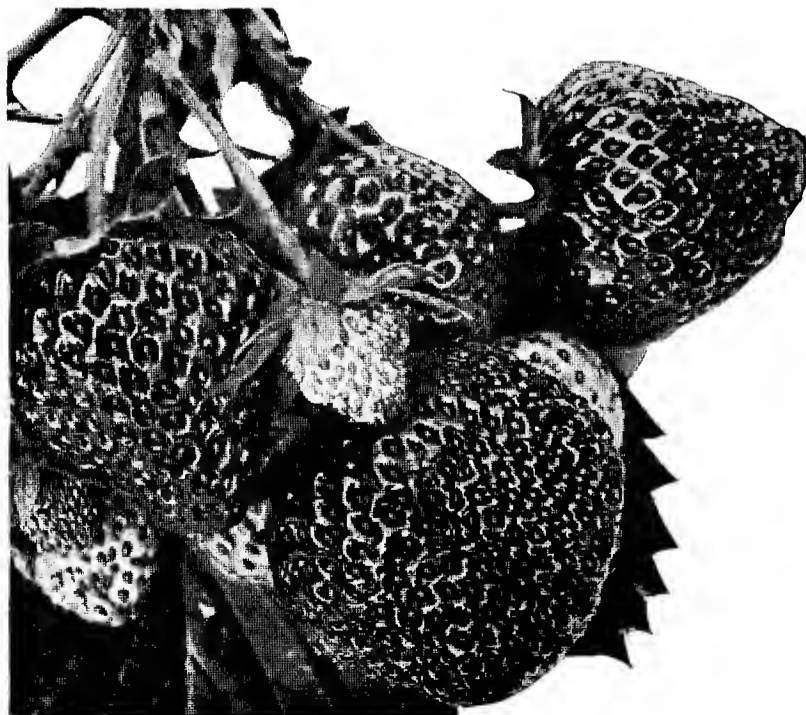
SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Tree is enormously productive, bearing loads of fruit year after year, trees are large, hardy and healthy. Fruits are oval; of medium size, produced in thick clusters, dark purple in color; fine for preserving. October.

YELLOW EGG. Golden yellow with thick bloom; flesh yellow; juicy, a very large and beautiful plum; fine for local market. September.

Strawberries

Those varieties marked (p) are perfect bloomers and those marked (i) are imperfect and require that every fourth or fifth row be planted with some perfect blooming variety in order to fertilize them.

MASTODON (p). The best everbearing strawberry ever introduced. It is of immense size, and a good cropper; the best plant maker of the everbearing varieties.



Mastodon Strawberry

Plant Evergreens

• • • for Year Around Beauty



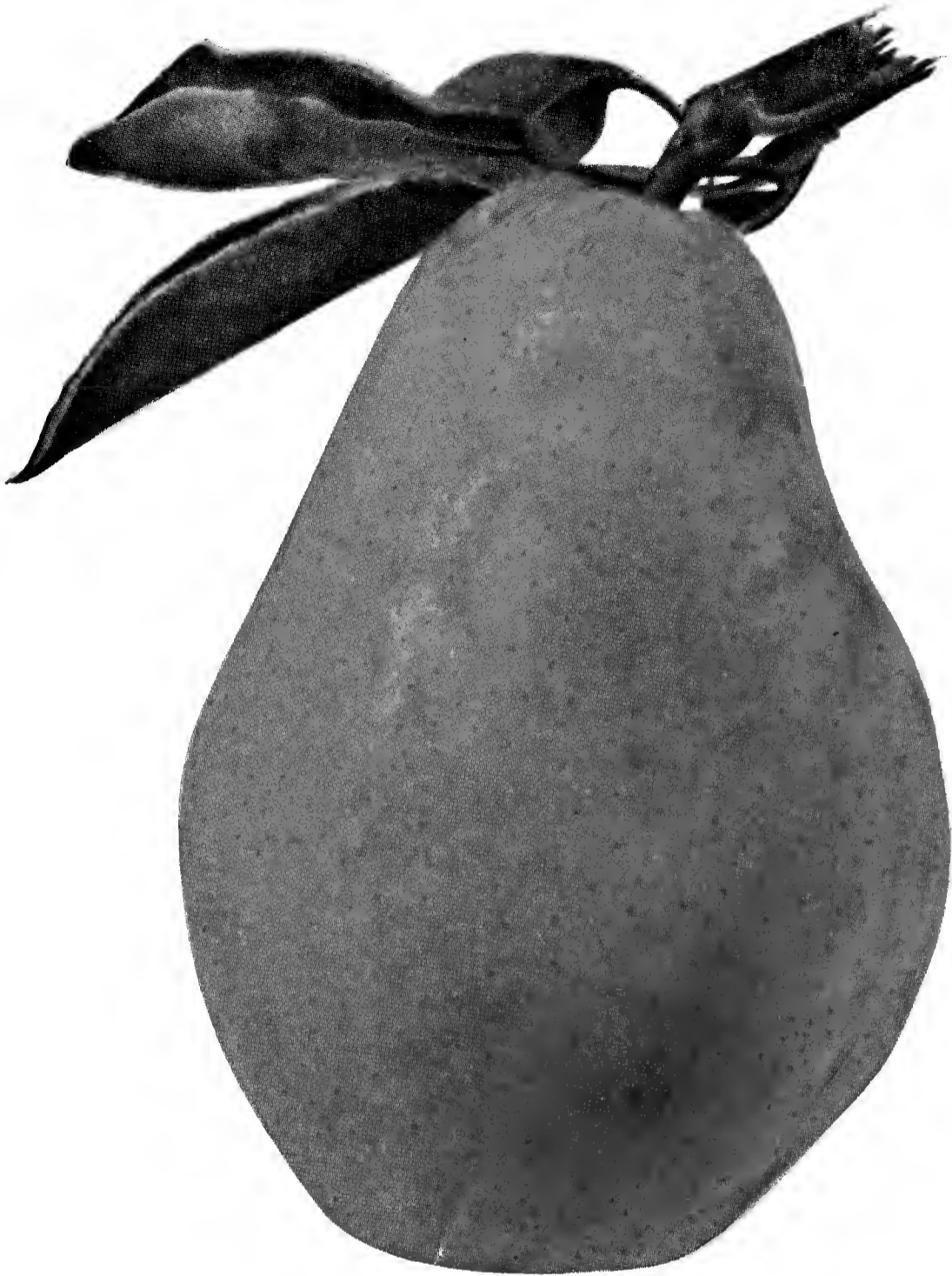
Our Full Line of Specimen

EVERGREENS

Provides Subjects for Every Planting Purpose.

Consult the Descriptive List for Varieties.

Fruit Trees For Home and Orchard



Bartlett Pear

GROW FRUIT for PROFIT

Luscious fruit is again finding a ready market.
Plant fruit trees and they will grow in value each
year.

Healthy, Hardy Fruit Trees of Standard Varieties

See Classified List for Items and Prices.