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**GARDEN  
GUIDE  
AND  
PLANT  
LIST**

**EDWARD LEHDE NURSERIES  
GARDENVILLE, NEW YORK  
TELEPHONE . TRIANGLE 5868**





## ❖ INTRODUCTION ❖

### LOCATION

Our nursery is conveniently located near Buffalo, out Clinton Street, 1½ miles from the city limits. We have a Buffalo telephone, TRiangle 5868.

### HOW TO CHOOSE NURSERY STOCK

It is best to obtain plants from a nearby nursery to insure freshness and adaptability to climate. We offer a complete assortment of plant material.

Also, when purchasing plant material, keep in mind the purpose for which the plants are to be used, whether for ornamentation, for windbreaks, for shade, for privacy, or for properly setting off the house. Adaptability of plants to your particular location or soil should also be considered. If in doubt as to what varieties to use, consult your nurseryman.

### CARE OF NURSERY STOCK

It is safe to say that 98 per cent of the nursery stock received directly from a reliable nursery that fails to grow, or does grow but is always stunted and weak, is due to improper handling after it is received by the customer, or using material unsuited to the soil or location.

When the stock is received, open the bundle in the shade, out of the wind, and cover. If you are not ready to plant immediately, heel the roots in the ground, soaking them well as you do. If well heeled in they can be kept without damage for a reasonable time.

If stock is purchased directly from the nursery it will be in good condition. If planted in fairly good soil and given a reasonable amount of care, losses should be very negligible.

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## A Message to You

Due to world-wide conditions causing an acute shortage of paper and rapidly rising labor costs it has been necessary for us to reduce the size of our catalog. We are listing herein the items we believe will be of most interest and importance to you.

In spite of the rising cost of labor, materials, and everything that goes into the cost of production and distribution, you will notice by comparing current prices that we have kept our prices down to a surprisingly low level.

Why not make this year a bigger and better gardening year, or at least as good as last year. Take care of what you have, replace some of your old favorites that may have died last Summer during the drought and above all, add a few novelties to your collection. If you do this, many exciting and pleasant moments are in store for you this coming Spring, Summer and Fall.

If you are interested in larger or smaller sizes not listed, we often have them available and will give prices on application.

# EDWARD LEHDE NURSERIES

FRENCH ROAD NEAR CLINTON STREET

Gardenville, New York

## ❖ Plants of Annual Flowers ❖

FOR FLOWER BEDS, PORCH BOXES, ETC. . . INCLUDING NEW INTRODUCTIONS

The varieties listed are suitable for transplanting, but those like Mignonette, Clarkia, Lupine, Nasturtium, Candytuft, and many others not listed here are best sown where wanted as they resent transplanting. For these we offer seeds.

**Young plants transplant most readily and give better results** than older plants which are stem-hard and consequently become more or less stunted. We make successive sowings to have plants of proper age for transplanting. Purchasing directly from a reliable grower is the best guarantee for good results.

In planting annuals, masses of separate colors, thus giving contrast, is so much more effective than a hit or miss planting of many colors.

Planting time of annuals usually begins about the middle of May, depending upon exposure, although some of the hardier varieties can be planted before this time and the most tender varieties should be set out after this time.

Protection from frost is sometimes necessary. The short amount of time required to cover with newspapers is more than compensated for by the additional growth of the plants.

Annuals have only in the past few years come into their rightful place in the planting scheme. They have in the past, been considered separately from the regular planting, segregated in special places or beds instead of in conjunction with the rest of the planting.

While there is a place for separate beds of annuals, that is only one of many ways in which they can be used. They are especially good to fill in the vacant places in perennial borders and supply that much needed color in Midsummer. They are good to fill in empty spaces in young shrub borders. They supply bright dashes of color in the rock garden after the brilliant display of the early-flowering perennial plants is past. Annuals are also the most effective and economical plants to use after the Tulip beds have faded. Then there is the old-established custom of using them in window and porch boxes.

Not only are the varied uses of annuals responsible for their popularity, but also the ever-widening range of varieties and colors which have come about the past few years. A demand for separate colors in the more popular varieties has also been felt and up-to-date nurseries should supply this need. They are obtainable in small plants at a very low cost or in seeds.

**Price: 15c per basket for all varieties except as noted**

Name and Color	Remarks	Name and Color	Remarks
<b>AFRICAN DAISY.</b> <i>Arctotis</i> . White.....	For cutting	<b>CENTAUREA.</b> <i>Bachelor Button</i> . Blue.....	Easy culture
<b>AFRICAN DAISY.</b> <i>Dimorphotheca aurantiaca</i> .		Mixed .....	Easy culture
Mixed .....	For cutting	<b>Jubilee Gem.</b> Dark blue.....	Dwarf type
<b>AGERATUM.</b> <i>Irwin's Purple Beauty</i> .		<b>COLEUS.</b> Variegated leaves.....	Foliage plant
Blue .....	For edging—dwarf	<b>COSMOS.</b> <i>Early Double Crested</i> . Mixed.	
<b>ALYSSUM.</b> <i>Little Gem</i> . White.....	For edging	<b>Early Sensation.</b> Mixed.....	Tall, for background
<b>ASTER.</b> <i>Wilt-resistant</i> .		<b>Klonky, Orange Flare.</b> Orange.	Tall, for background
<b>American Branching.</b> White.....	For cutting		Tall, for background
<b>American Branching.</b> Lavender.....	For cutting	<b>DAHLIA.</b> <i>Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids</i> . Mixed.	New dwarf Dahlias
<b>American Branching.</b> Pink.....	For cutting	<b>DELPHINIUM.</b> <i>Chinese, Blue Butterfly</i> . Deep blue.	
<b>American Branching.</b> Ruby red.....	For cutting		For cutting
<b>American Branching.</b> Purple.....	For cutting	<b>GAILLARDIA.</b> <i>Double</i> . Mixed.....	For cutting
<b>American Branching.</b> Rose.....	For cutting	<b>HELIOTROPE.</b> Dark blue.....	Fragrant
<b>American Branching.</b> Mixed.....	For cutting	<b>KOCHIA.</b> <i>Summer Cypress</i> .....	Foliage plant
<b>Early Royal.</b> Lavender.....	For cutting	<b>LARKSPUR.</b> <i>Tall Branching</i> . Red.....	For cutting
<b>Early Royal.</b> Pink.....	For cutting	<b>Tall Branching.</b> Mixed.....	For cutting
<b>Early Royal.</b> Purple.....	For cutting	<b>Upright, Blue Spire.</b> Blue.....	For cutting
<b>Early Royal.</b> Rose.....	For cutting	<b>Upright, Los Angeles.</b> Rose.....	For cutting
<b>Early Royal.</b> White.....	For cutting	<b>Upright, White King.</b> White.....	For cutting
<b>Early Royal.</b> Mixed.....	For cutting	<b>Upright, Pink King.</b> Salmon Rose.....	New
<b>Early Giant.</b> Light Blue.....	New	<b>Upright, Lilac Queen.</b> Lilac.....	For cutting
<b>Early Giant.</b> Rose Marie. Lovely rose.....	New	<b>LOBELIA.</b> <i>Crystal Palace</i> . Dark blue.....	Dwarf edging
<b>Giant Crego.</b> Mixed.....	Ostrich-plume type	<b>MARIGOLD—</b>	
<b>BALSAM.</b> <i>Camellia flowered</i> . Mixed.....	Easily grown	<b>Tall African, Guinea Gold.</b> Orange.	
<b>CALENDULA.</b> <i>Lemon King</i> . Yellow.....	For cutting		For background
<b>Orange King.</b> Orange.....	For cutting	<b>Tall African, Yellow Supreme.</b> Yellow.	
<b>CARNATION.</b> <i>Chabaud Giant</i> . Mixed.....	Fragrant		For background
<b>CELOSIA.</b> <i>Dwarf Crested, Cockscomb</i> .		<b>Tall French, Ferdinand.</b> Yellow and red.....	New
Mixed .....	Late bloom		
<b>Fiery Feather.</b> Red.....	Extra dwarf		

Name and Color	Remarks	Name and Color	Remarks
<b>MARIGOLD, Continued</b>		<b>SALVIA SPLENDENS.</b> Red..... Fall blooming	
<b>Dwarf French Double, Monarch.</b> Two-tone.	For edging	<b>SCABIOSA. Large flowered. Double.</b>	
<b>Dwarf French Double, Goldon Harmony.</b> Yellow.	For edging	<b>Maroon</b> .....	For cutting
<b>Dwarf French Double, Scarlet Glow.</b> Red..... New		<b>Peach</b> .....	For cutting
<b>Dwarf Single. Tagetes.</b> Orange-yellow.		<b>Red</b> .....	For cutting
<b>Dwarf Double, Yellow Pygmy.</b> Bright yellow.	Dwarf edging	<b>Rose</b> .....	For cutting
<b>Dwarf French Single, Legion of Honor.</b>	New; for edging	<b>Mixed</b> .....	For cutting
Two-tone .....	For edging	<b>Blue Moon.</b> Blue..... New	
<b>Chrysanthemum-flowered, Golden Jubilee.</b> .....		<b>Salmon Beauty.</b> Pink..... New	
Shades of yellow and orange.....	New	<b>Blue Cockade.</b> Blue..... New	
<b>MORNING GLORY (in pots)</b> ..... 10c per pot		<b>SNAPDRAGON. Rust resistant.</b>	
<b>Cornell.</b> Red and white..... Vine		<b>Tall.</b> Copper.....	For cutting
<b>Heavenly Blue.</b> Blue..... Vine		<b>Tall.</b> Crimson.....	For cutting
<b>Scarlet O'Hara.</b> Carmine..... Vine		<b>Tall.</b> Rose pink.....	For cutting
<b>NEMESIA, Triumph Mixed.</b> Mixed..... Dwarf		<b>Tall.</b> White.....	For cutting
<b>NICOTINE, Affinis Hybrids.</b> Mixed..... Tall		<b>Tall.</b> Yellow.....	For cutting
<b>Affinis Hybrids.</b> White..... Tall		<b>Intermediate.</b> Crimson.....	For cutting
<b>Crimson King.</b> Red..... Tall		<b>Intermediate.</b> Pink.....	For cutting
<b>PETUNIA—</b>		<b>Intermediate.</b> Rose.....	For cutting
Single Dwarf:		<b>Intermediate.</b> Scarlet.....	For cutting
<b>Admiral.</b> Clear blue (in pots only)..... 10c per pot		<b>Intermediate.</b> Yellow.....	For cutting
<b>Periwinkle.</b> Lavender blue..... Border		<b>STOCKS—Ten Week, Double Dwarf.</b> Mixed. For cutting	
<b>Snow Queen.</b> White..... Border		<b>SWEET PEAS.</b> In pots only. Mixed and separate colors. Plant early. Fragrant..... 10c per pot	
<b>Celestial Rose.</b> Rose..... Border		<b>VERBENA—Mammoth Luminosa.</b> Coral pink..... Low	
<b>Heavenly Blue.</b> Blue..... Border		<b>Mammoth Lucifer.</b> Scarlet..... Low	
<b>First Lady.</b> Pink..... New		<b>Mammoth White.</b> White..... Low	
<b>Glow.</b> Carmine rose..... New		<b>Mammoth Etna.</b> Red, white eye..... Low	
Large Single:		<b>Mammoth Royale.</b> Blue..... Low	
<b>Cornflower Blue.</b> Blue..... All purpose		<b>Mammoth Mixed</b> ..... Low	
<b>Howard's Star.</b> Crimson and white..... All purpose		<b>Venosa.</b> Purple..... Upright type	
<b>Radiance.</b> Rich rose; yellow throat..... New		<b>ZINNIA—California Giants.</b>	
<b>Black Prince.</b> Dark red..... All purpose		<b>Canary Yellow.</b> Yellow.....	For cutting
<b>Superb Mixed</b> ..... All purpose		<b>Scarlet Gem.</b> Scarlet.....	For cutting
Large Single Fringed:		<b>Orange King.</b> Orange.....	For cutting
<b>Romany Lass.</b> Deep red. In pots only.		<b>Enchantress.</b> Deep pink.....	For cutting
	New, 10c per pot	<b>Mixed</b> .....	For cutting
<b>Royal Beauty.</b> Blue. In pots only. New, 10c per pot		<b>Dahlia flowered—</b>	
<b>Theodosia.</b> Rose. In pots only..... New, 10c per pot		<b>Polar Bear.</b> White.....	For cutting
<b>Giant Ruffled and Fringed.</b> Mixed. In pots only.	10c per pot	<b>Orange Bird.</b> Yellow.....	For cutting
<b>Dwarf Ruffled.</b> Mixed. In pots only.		<b>Crimson Monarch.</b> Red.....	For cutting
	New, 10c per pot	<b>Golden Dawn.</b> Yellow.....	For cutting
<b>PENTSTEMON, Sensation.</b> Red..... For cutting		<b>Dream.</b> Lavender.....	For cutting
<b>PHLOX DRUMMONDI—</b>		<b>Exquisite.</b> Light rose.....	For cutting
<b>Large flowering.</b> Rose.....	For cutting	<b>Oriole.</b> Orange.....	For cutting
<b>Large flowering.</b> Scarlet.....	For cutting	<b>Purple Prince.</b> Purple.....	For cutting
<b>Large flowering.</b> White.....	For cutting	<b>Scarlet Flame.</b> Scarlet.....	For cutting
<b>Large flowering.</b> Mixed.....	For cutting	<b>Mixed</b> .....	For cutting
<b>Gigantea, Rosy Morn.</b> Pink..... New		<b>Fantasy—</b>	
<b>PINKS, Chinese Double.</b> Mixed..... Fragrant		<b>Orange Lady.</b> Orange.....	New; shaggy
<b>Japanese Double.</b> Mixed.....	Fragrant	<b>Rosalie.</b> Pink.....	New; shaggy
<b>PORTULACA, Single Mixed</b> ..... Rockery, edging		<b>Stardust.</b> Yellow.....	New; shaggy
<b>Double Mixed</b> .....	Rockery, edging	<b>Mixed</b> .....	Shaggy type
<b>SALPIGLOSSIS. Large flowered.</b>		<b>Lilliput. Dwarf—</b>	
<b>Superb.</b> Mixed.....	Partial Shade	<b>Yellow</b> .....	Pompom type
<b>Rose Crimson and Gold</b> .....	New	<b>Orange</b> .....	Pompom type
		<b>Purple</b> .....	Pompom type
		<b>Salmon rose</b> .....	Pompom type
		<b>Scarlet</b> .....	Pompom type
		<b>White</b> .....	Pompom type
		<b>Mixed</b> .....	Pompom type



# Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Perennials are herbaceous flowering plants that come up year after year with renewed vigor and size from the original root stock, though the tops die down each fall.

## USES OF PERENNIALS

The mainstay of the flower garden is perennials. They are first in spring, last in fall, and the right combinations will give a wealth of bloom between these seasons.

Perennials may be used in many ways: in special beds of their own, in combination with shrubs, in beds in front of shrubs, as a border for walks and drives. When the yard is too small for many shrubs, the taller growing perennials will give a shrubby effect as well as flowers.

Perennials should be supplemented by the summer-blooming annuals, for many perennials bloom in the spring or early summer and then go into a semi-dormant stage. At this time they should be partially trimmed to insure a good growth in the fall.

## ARRANGEMENT OF PERENNIALS

If they are planted in a very wide bed, eight to ten feet wide, perennials do not need a background. Otherwise, a background of foliage or a fence, in contrast to the gay flower colors, should be provided. In informal planting, beds in front of the shrub border are not only pleasing and effective, but are also easy to care for. These beds should be as wide as space permits and in proportion to the rest of the property. A perennial border can be worked out in a minimum of three feet, while five to seven feet gives better opportunity for proper arrangement.

Ultimate height, and color harmony or contrast should be considered when perennial beds are planted. It is not necessary to adhere rigidly to the rule of tall plants in the background, low-growing kinds in front, and those of medium height worked in between these two; a little variation is more interesting. But there is little pleasure derived from a beautiful clump of flowers completely hidden by some taller plants in front of them.

Grouping by color is more difficult to do well, but one simple rule will do much to help you. Plants should be used in masses of 3 to 10 of one kind. In this way good color effects as well as more pleasing foliage effects may be obtained. Little dabs of color here and there give the same effect as a small print of a piece of cloth; there is nothing definite. Mass effects of color are impressive and offer good contrast.

It is possible to make the garden appear larger by proper placing of colors. Blue and lavender shades seem further away than they actually are and when planted in the background, give the illusion of distance. Red and pink shades tend to shorten the distance.

## PLANTING AND CARE OF PERENNIALS

**Time of Planting:** The most successful hardy gardens are those which are planted in very early spring or early fall. The ideal time to plant the early blooming perennials is in the latter part of August or early September. The plants can establish proper root growth before winter and will be ready for early spring growth. All perennials may

be planted in the spring, but the early blooming ones should be planted as soon as possible. If the ground is prepared in the fall, earlier spring planting is possible. The summer and fall blooming varieties may be planted later.

**Preparation of the Beds:** In preparing the soil for the border, one of the best soil conditioners which can be used is peat moss. It is good for all types of soil, making heavy soils more friable and easy to work, and giving light sandy soil more body. Since peat moss can absorb many times its weight of water, it helps keep moisture in the soil until the plants need it. Both peat moss and manure add humus to the soil, and although peat does not have the fertilizing value of manure, it does not rot away as manure does. You cannot put too much peat moss in the soil; the more that is added, the more the soil is improved. The ground should be well spaded to the depth of at least 12 inches.

In addition to the peat moss, a little commercial fertilizer, such as Vigoro, added in the spring will give the necessary food to the plants. These commercial fertilizers are quick-acting and should never be used in excess of the manufacturer's recommendation.

**Drainage:** Most perennials require good drainage. This may be had by selecting the best drained portion of the garden, by laying tile, or by raising the beds a little above the level of the lawn. Losses over winter are often due to the lack of adequate drainage. There are a few perennials that tolerate or thrive well in moist ground. Some are listed at the end of this article.

**Location:** Most perennials will thrive better in full sun. There are some, however, that are tolerant of, or prefer, partial shade. A list of these may be found at the end of this article.

**Watering:** It is most important to keep the plants well watered the first few days after they are planted.

**Summer Care and Transplanting:** Since much of the strength of the plant goes into seed production, old flower stalks should be cut before they go to seed. Doing this, plus partially trimming the semi-dormant plants will give better fall growth.

There are some perennials which spread quickly and try to take possession of the garden. These must be divided after a year or so and replanted in smaller clumps. Among this group are: Anthemis, Cerastium, Sedum, Physostegia, Chinese Lantern, Iris, and Achillea. Others are slower growing and may stand 3 or 4 years before being divided. These include: Anemone, Columbine, Delphinium, Geum, Heuchera, Phlox, Peonies, Pyrethrum, Primula, Thalictrum, Tritoma, and Helenium. A few perennials such as Dictamnus, Platycodon, Statice latifolia, Baby's Breath, Helleborus, Baptisia, Lupine, and Butterfly Weed grow better if they are not moved at all.

**Winter Care:** Most perennials should be covered lightly for the winter, and for their first winter, all



perennials need protection. A light mulch of straw 1 to 2 inches deep, or a covering of evergreen boughs will bring the plants through the winter in fine shape. Do not use leaves as they become soggy, pack down too tightly and are likely to smother the plants. This mulch should be applied after the ground is frozen, usually in December. The object is to keep the frost in the ground and avoid the alternate freezing and thawing which so often kills the perennials, especially in February and March.

### Tall Plants for Background

Achillea eupatorium  
 Artemisia lactiflora  
 Aster, hardy  
 Boltonia  
 Delphinium  
 Echinops (Globe Thistle)  
 Ornamental Grasses  
 Helioopsis  
 Hibiscus  
 Hollyhock  
 Liatris  
 Salvia  
 Yucca

### Plants for the Middle Border

Aconitum  
 Agrostemma  
 Anemone  
 Aquilegia (Columbine)  
 Campanula  
 Chrysanthemum  
 Centaurea (Cornflower)  
 Coreopsis  
 Dianthus (Pinks, Sweet William)  
 Digitalis (Foxglove)  
 Gaillardia  
 Geum  
 Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)  
 Hesperis  
 Iris  
 Lilies  
 Lupine  
 Lychnis  
 Monarda (Beebalm)  
 Peonies  
 Papaver (Poppies)  
 Phlox  
 Pyrethrum  
 Tritoma  
 Trollius (Globe Flower)  
 Veronica (Speedwell)

### Plants for Edging

Alyssum  
 Anchusa myosotidiflora  
 Arabis  
 Ameria  
 Campanula carpatica (Bellflower)  
 Cerastium  
 Lily-of-the-valley  
 Heuchera (Coralbells)  
 Linum (Flax)  
 Myosotis (Forget-me-not)  
 Oenothera (Evening Primrose)  
 Phlox subulata (Moss Pink)  
 Primula (Hardy Primrose)  
 Sedum  
 Viola

### Plants for Cut-Flowers

Achillea, in varieties  
 Aconitum

Anemone japonica, in varieties  
 Aquilegia (Columbine), in varieties  
 Arabis, in varieties  
 Artemisia lactiflora  
 Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed)  
 Asters, in varieties  
 Astilbe, in varieties  
 Boltonia latiscapula  
 Campanula persicifolia, in varieties  
 Centaurea (Cornflower), in varieties  
 Chrysanthemum, in varieties  
 Coreopsis grandiflora  
 Delphinium, in varieties  
 Doronicum  
 Dianthus plumarius (Pinks), in varieties  
 Echinops (Globe Thistle)  
 Erigeron  
 Eupatorium coelestinum  
 Gaillardia  
 Geum, in varieties  
 Gypsophila (Baby's Breath), in varieties  
 Helenium  
 Hemerocallis, in varieties  
 Heuchera (Coralbells)  
 Iris, in varieties  
 Lathyrus latifolius (Hardy Sweet Pea)  
 Liatris (Blazing Star)  
 Lupinus polyphyllus, in varieties  
 Lychnis viscaria fl.-pl.  
 Myosotis (Forget-me-not)  
 Peonies  
 Papaver (Poppies), in varieties  
 Phlox decussata, in varieties  
 Physalis (Chinese Lantern)  
 Physostegia  
 Primula (Hardy Primrose)  
 Pyrethrum, in varieties  
 Rudbeckia, in varieties  
 Scabiosa caucasica  
 Spiraea, filipendula  
 Tritoma  
 Trollius (Globe Flower), in varieties  
 Viola cornuta, in varieties  
 Violets, in varieties.

### Plants for Dry, Sandy Soils

Achillea  
 Anchusa italica  
 Anthemis  
 Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly weed)  
 Centaurea (Cornflower)  
 Dianthus deltoides  
 Dictamnus fraxinella  
 Echinops (Globe Thistle)  
 Iris, in varieties  
 Oenothera (Evening Primrose)  
 Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)  
 Platycodon (Balloflower)  
 Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder)  
 Salvia  
 Sedum, all varieties  
 Sempervivum (Hen-and-Chickens)  
 Statice (Sea Lavender)  
 Thymus serpyllum  
 Veronica spicata

### Plants for Moist Grounds

Anemone japonica  
 Artemisia lactiflora  
 Astilbe  
 Bocconia (Plume Poppy)  
 Eupatorium (Hardy Ageratum)  
 Funkia (Plantain Lily)  
 Gentiana Andrewsii

Hemerocallis  
Iris kaempferi  
sibirica  
Lysimachia nummularia  
Lobelia  
Monarda (Beebalm)  
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)  
Polemonium reptans  
Primula, in variety  
Tradescantia virginica  
Trollius (Globe Flower)

### Plants Tolerant of Shade

Achillea, in varieties  
Aconitum fischeri (Monk's hood)  
Aegopodium podagraria  
Anchusa myosotidiflora  
Anemone, in varieties  
Aquilegia (Columbine), in varieties  
Astilbe  
Chelone lyoni (Shellflower)  
Digitalis (Foxglove)  
Doronicum (Leopard's Bane)  
Heuchera

Iris sibirica  
kaempferi  
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)  
Physostegia, in varieties  
Polemonium, in varieties  
Primula, in varieties  
Pulmonaria

### Plants Thriving in Shade

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)  
Funkia (Plantain Lily)  
Gentiana andrewsi (Closed Gentian)  
Hemerocallis  
Lysimachia nummularia (Creeping Jenny)  
Trollius (Globe Flower), in varieties  
Viola odorata (Violets), in varieties

### Ground-Covering Plants For Shady Positions

Aegopodium podagraria  
Hedera helix (English Ivy)  
Lysimachia nummularia (also sunny)  
Pachysandra  
Vinca minor (Myrtle)

# Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

15c each, except as noted in right hand column

Varieties marked (\*) are suitable for rock gardens

	Color	Time of Bloom	Ultimate Height	
<b>ACHILLEA</b> eupatorium	Yellow	July	3-4'	<b>Yarrow</b>
millifolium roseum	Pink	July-Aug.	1 1/2'	<b>Rosy Milfoil</b>
ptarmica, The Pearl	White	June-Sept.	1 1/2-2'	<b>White Yarrow</b>
<b>ACONITUM</b> fischeri	Blue	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'	<b>Monkshood</b>
* <b>AEGOPODIUM</b> podagraria	Variegated foliage	All summer	6-8"	<b>Goutweed</b>
<b>AGROSTEMMA</b> coronaria	Deep pink	June-July	1 1/2-2'	<b>Rose Campion</b>
* <b>ALYSSUM</b> saxatile compactum	Yellow	April-May	1'	<b>Basket of Gold</b>
<b>ANCHUSA</b> italica	Blue	June-July	4-5'	<b>Alkanet</b>
*myosotidiflora	Blue	April-May	1'	<b>Forget-me-not Anchusa</b>
* <b>ANEMONE</b> hupehensis	Lavender	Aug.-Oct.	1-1 1/2'	<b>Windflower 25c</b>
japonica Queen Charlotte	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'	<b>Jap. Anemone 25c</b>
japonica September Queen	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'	<b>Jap. Anemone 25c</b>
japonica rubra	Rosy red	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'	<b>Jap. Anemone 25c</b>
japonica Whirlwind	White	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'	<b>Jap. Anemone 25c</b>
<b>ANTHEMIS</b> tinctoria	Yellow	June-Oct.	2'	<b>Marguerite</b>
<b>AQUILEGIA</b> hybrida	Mixed	May-June	2'	<b>Long-spurred Columbine</b>
*Crimson Star	Red	May-June	1 1/2'	
chrysantha	Yellow	May-June	1 1/2'	<b>Golden Columbine</b>
* <b>ARABIS</b> alpina fl. pl.	White	April-May	6"	<b>Double Rockcress</b>
* <b>ARENARIA</b> verna caespitosa	White	May-June	3"	<b>Moss Sandwort</b>
* <b>ARMERIA</b> launcheana	Rose	May-June	5"	<b>Sea Pink</b>
<b>ARTEMISIA</b> lactiflora	White	Aug.-Sept.	3-4'	<b>Sagebrush</b>
Silver King	Silvery foliage		2-3'	
stelleriana	Feathery foliage		1 1/2'	
<b>ASCLEPIAS</b> tuberosa	Orange	July-Aug.	2'	<b>Butterfly Weed</b>

	Color	Time of Bloom	Ult. Ht.	
* <b>ASTER, Dwarf Lilac Time</b>	Violet-blue	Sept.	15"	
* <b>Dwl. Lady H. Maddocks</b>	Pink	Sept.	1'	
<b>Tall, Beechwood Charm</b>	Rosy red	Sept.-Oct.	4'	
<b>Tall, Highland Morn</b>				
<b>Tall, Hilda Ballard</b>	Mauve	Sept.	5'	
<b>Tall, Red Cloud</b>				
<b>Tall, Royal Blue</b>	Deep blue	Sept.	3'	
<b>Tall, Royal Pink</b>				
* <b>Species, Alpinus</b>	Blue	June-July	6-12"	<b>Alpine Aster</b>
* <b>Species, Wartburg Star</b>	Blue	June	1'	
* <b>Species, Mauve Cushion</b>	Lavender	Sept.-Oct.	9"	
<b>ASTILBE</b>	Pink; white	June-July	1 1/2'	<b>Spirea Astilbe 25c</b>
<b>BAPTISIA australis</b>	Blue	June	2-3'	<b>False Indigo</b>
* <b>BELLIS perennis</b>	Pink; white	April-May	6"	<b>English Daisy</b>
<b>BOCCONIA cordata</b>	White	July-Aug.	6-8'	<b>Plume Poppy</b>
<b>BOLTONIA latisquama</b>	Lavender	Aug.-Sept.	4-5'	<b>False Camomile</b>
<b>BUDDLEIA, Ile de France</b>	Purple	July-Aug.	3-4'	<b>Butterfly Bush 35c</b>
<b>Charming</b>	Pink	June-Oct.	5-6'	<b>Butterfly Bush 35c</b>
* <b>CAMPANULA carpatica</b>	Blue	July-Aug.	8"	<b>Bellflower</b>
<b>medium</b>	Mixed	June-July	1 1/2-2'	<b>Canterbury Bell</b>
<b>persicifolia</b>	Blue	July	2'	<b>Peach-leaved Bellflower</b>
<b>persicifolia alba</b>	White	July	2'	
<b>CARNATIONS, Hardy</b>	Red; pink	June-July	1 1/2'	
<b>CENTAUREA montana</b>	Blue	June-July	1 1/2'	<b>Cornflower</b>
<b>dealbata</b>	Pink	July	2'	
* <b>CERASTIUM tomentosum</b>	White	May-June	6"	<b>Snow in Summer</b>
<b>CHELONE lyoni</b>	Rose	July-Sept.	2'	<b>Shellflower 20c</b>
<b>CHRYSANTHEMUM, Hardy</b>				
<b>Aglow</b>	Golden orange	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>Aladdin</b>	Copper bronze	Aug.-Sept.	1 1/2'	
<b>Albert Maller</b>	Apricot-pink	Sept.-Oct.	2'	
<b>Avalanche</b>	Pure white	Oct.		
<b>Bronze Cushion</b>	Bronze	Sept.-Oct.	15"	
<b>Brilliancy</b>	Red and gold	Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>The Chief</b>	Scarlet and gold	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>Cydonia</b>	Orange-mahogany	Oct.		
<b>Dahlia-flowered</b>				
<b>Dean Kay</b>	Rose-pink	Aug.-Sept.	2-2 1/2'	
<b>Early Bronze</b>	Bronze	Aug.-Sept.	15"	
<b>Elegance</b>	Violet-rose			
<b>Emma Marie</b>	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>Glory of Seven Oaks</b>	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	2'	
<b>Granny Scovill</b>	Coral-bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2-2'	
<b>Lavender Lady</b>	Light lavender	Oct.	2 1/2'	
<b>Kristina</b>	Rose-pink	Oct.	1 1/2-2'	
<b>Provence</b>	Pink and yellow	Sept.-Oct.	15"	
<b>Pink Cushion</b>	Pink	Aug.-Oct.	15"	
<b>R. Marion Hutton</b>	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>Rapture</b>	Coral-Bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>Red Cushion</b>	Bronze-red	Oct.	15"	
<b>Sensation</b>	Yellow, tipped scarlet	Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>Sequoia</b>	Amber	Sept.-Oct.	2-2 1/2'	
<b>Silver Tip</b>	Bright carmine			
<b>Sunkist</b>	Golden yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>Sunny Boy</b>	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	12-15"	
<b>Tassiva</b>	White	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>Treasure Trove</b>	Lemon yellow	Sept.-Oct.	12-15"	
<b>L'Argenteuillais</b>	Reddish bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1 1/2'	
<b>White Cushion</b>	White	Sept.-Oct.	15"	
<b>Yellow Cushion</b>	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	15"	
<b>Yellow Normandy</b>	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	15"	



	Color	Time of Bloom	Ult. Ht.	
<b>Korean, Single</b>				
<b>Clio</b>	Rose	Sept.-Oct.	2'	
<b>Fortuna</b>	Dark red	Sept.-Oct.	1½-2'	
<b>Hestia</b>	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
<b>Nyssa</b>	Lilac-pink	Sept.-Oct.	2-2½'	
<b>Psyche</b>	Shell pink	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
<b>Sappho</b>	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	15-18"	
<b>Thalia</b>	Orange	Sept.-Oct.	15-18"	
<b>Vesta</b>	Dark orange	Sept.-Oct.	15-18"	
<b>Korean, Double</b>				
<b>Burgundy</b>	Cerise-crimson	Oct.	2½'	
<b>Ember</b>	Bronze	Oct.	2½'	
<b>Pygmy Gold</b>	Golden yellow	Sept.-Oct.	12-15"	
<b>Rose Glow</b>	Old rose	Oct.	2'	
<b>Sequoia</b>	Amber	Sept.-Oct.	2-2½'	
<b>CLEMATIS davidiana</b>	Blue	July	2'	
<b>*CONVALLARIA majalis</b>	White	May-June	8-10"	<b>Lily of the Valley</b>
<b>COREOPSIS grandiflora</b>	Yellow	June-July	1½'	
<b>DELPHINIUM belladonna</b>	Blue	June-Sept.	2-3'	<b>Larkspur</b>
<b>bellamosum</b>	Dark blue	June	2-3'	
<b>*chinensis</b>	Blue	June-Sept.	15"	
<b>Hybrids</b>	Blue shades	June-Sept.	3-5'	<b>15c up</b>
<b>Hybrids</b>	White	June-Sept.	4-5'	<b>50c</b>
<b>DIANTHUS barbatus</b>	Mixed	June-July	1½-2'	<b>Sweet William</b>
<b>Newport Pink</b>	Rose	June	1½-2'	
<b>Scarlet Beauty</b>	Red	June	1½-2'	
<b>*deltoides, Brilliant</b>	Crimson	June-July	3-4"	
<b>*plumarius</b>	Mixed	June-Sept.	15-18"	<b>Perpetual Pinks</b>
<b>DICTAMNUS frax. rubra</b>	Red	June	2-3'	<b>Gas Plant 25c</b>
<b>*DICENTRA eximia</b>	Pink	May-July	12-15"	<b>Bleedingheart</b>
<b>*formosa</b>	Pink	May-July	12-15"	
<b>spectabilis</b>	Pink	May-June	2-3'	<b>Old-fashioned Bleedingheart 25c</b>
<b>DIGITALIS purpurea</b>	Mixed	June-July	3-4'	<b>Foxglove</b>
<b>DORONICUM excelsum</b>	Yellow	May-June	2-3'	<b>Leopard's Bane 25c</b>
<b>ECHINOPS ritro</b>	Blue	July-Aug.	3'	<b>Globe Thistle</b>
<b>ERIGERON speciosum</b>	Blue	July-Aug.	15"	<b>Fleabane</b>
<b>EUPATORIUM coelestinum</b>	Blue	Aug.-Oct.	1½-2'	<b>Hardy Ageratum</b>
<b>FUNKIA caerulea</b>	Blue	Aug.-Sept.	1-2'	
<b>lanceifolia</b>	Lilac-blue	July-Aug.	2'	<b>Plantain Lily</b>
<b>subcordata grand.</b>	White	July-Aug.	2'	<b>25c</b>
<b>GAILLARDIA grandiflora</b>	Orange	June-Sept.	2'	<b>Blanket Flower</b>
<b>*GENTIANA andrewsi</b>	Blue	July	12"	<b>Closed Gentian 25c</b>
<b>GEUM</b>	Red; Yellow	June-Sept.	18"	<b>Avens</b>
<b>GRASSES, Ornamental</b>				
<b>Erianthus ravennae</b>	Silvery plumes		10-12'	<b>Pampas Grass 25c</b>
<b>Eulalia gracillima</b>	Striped foliage		6-7'	<b>Japan Rush 25c</b>
<b>Eulalia japonica</b>	Striped foliage		6-7'	<b>25c</b>
<b>Eulalia zebrina</b>	Variiegated foliage		6-8'	<b>Zebra Grass 25c</b>
<b>Pennisetum japonicum</b>	Mahogany, tipped white		5'	<b>Fountain Grass 25c</b>
<b>GYPSOPHILA, Bristol Fairy</b>	Double white	July-Sept.	1½-2'	<b>Baby's Breath 25c</b>
<b>Paniculata</b>	White	July-Aug.	1½-2'	
<b>HELENIUM, Riverton Gem</b>	Bronze	Aug.-Oct.	3-4'	<b>Helen's Flower 25c</b>
<b>HELIOPSIS pitcheriana</b>	Yellow	July-Sept.	3-4'	<b>Hardy Zinnia</b>
<b>HEMEROCALLIS luteola</b>	Bronzy yellow	June-July	1½-2'	<b>Day-Lily</b>
<b>flava</b>	Yellow	June-July	1½-2'	<b>Lemon Lily</b>
<b>HESPERIS matronalis</b>	Purple	June-July	2-3'	<b>Sweet Rocket</b>

	Color	Time of Bloom	Ult. Ht.	
*HEUCHERA sanguinea	Red	June-Sept.	1-1½'	Coralbells
HIBISCUS	Mixed	Aug.-Sept.	3-4'	Mallow 15c and 25c
HOLLYHOCK, Dbl. fl.	Red	Aug.-Sept.	3-4'	
	Separate; mixed	July-Aug.	4-6'	
IRIS germanica				
Separate colors in 20 varieties		June	2-3'	German Iris
kaempferi, separate colors		July	2-3'	Japanese Iris 25c
*pumila	Blue or yellow	May	10-12"	Dwarf Iris
sibirica	Blue	June	2-3'	Siberian Iris
LATHYRUS	Mixed	July-Sept.	4-5'	Hardy Sweet Pea
*LAVANDULA vera	Blue	July-Aug.	18"	English Lavender 25c
LIATRIS pycnostachya	Purple	July-Aug.	3-5'	Blazing Star
spicata	Purple	June-July	2-3'	
*LINUM perenne	Blue	May-Aug.	18"	Flax
LOBELIA cardinalis	Scarlet	July-Aug.	3'	Cardinal Flower
LUPINUS polyphyllus	Separate; mixed	June-July	2-3'	Lupine
Russell's Hybrids (in pots)	Mixed	June-July	3-4'	
LYCHNIS chalcidonica	Red	June-July	2'	Maltese Cross
viscaria fl. pl.	Crimson	June-July	1-1½'	Catchfly 25c
*LYSIMACHIA nummularia	Yellow	July	3"	Creeping Jenny
MONARDA, Cambridge	Red	July-Aug.	1½-2'	Beebalm
*MYOSOTIS	Blue	May-June	12"	Forget-me-not
*NEPETA mussini	Blue	May-July	1-1½'	Catmint
*OENOTHERA missouriensis	Yellow	June-Aug.	1'	Evening Primrose
*youngi	Yellow	June-Aug.	1½'	
PAEONIA				Peonies
Albert Crousse	Shell pink	Late		35c
Berlioz	Red	Midseason		35c
Claire DuBois	Violet-rose	Late		35c
Cornelia Shaylor	Soft pink	Late		50c
Edulis Superba	Deep pink	Early		35c
Eugene Verdier	Flesh pink	Midseason		35c
Felix Crousse	Red	Midseason		35c
Festiva Maxima	White	Early		35c
Karl Rosenfield	Crimson	Midseason		35c
Livingstone	Pink	Late		50c
Marechal McMahon	Red	Midseason		35c
Marie Lemoine	White	Late		35c
Mons. Jules Elie	Pink	Early		35c
Officinalis rubra	Red	Early		50c
Rosa Bonheur	Rose	Midseason		50c
Sarah Bernhardt	Pink	Late		35c

**TREE PEONIES—Blooming Sizes in Shades of Pink—4 and 5 year old plants—\$1.50 and \$2.00 each**

*PAPAVER nudicaule	Mixed	June-Sept.	Iceland Poppy
orientale (from pots)	Orange	June	Oriental Poppy 25c
Beauty of Livermore	Crimson	June	25c
Mrs. Perry	Pink	June	25c
Olympia	Dbl. Orange	June	25c
*PHLOX amoena	Pink	May-June	Garden Phlox
decussata			
Africa	Red	June-Aug.	
B. Comte	Deep red	June-Aug.	
Bacchante	Lavender	June-Aug.	
Beacon	Cherry red	June-Aug.	
Bridesmaid	White	June-Aug.	
Count Zeppelin	White	June-Aug.	
Daily Sketch	Salmon-pink	June-Aug.	
E. I. Farrington	Pink	June-Aug.	
Elizabeth Campbell	Salmon-pink	June-Aug.	
Enchantress	Salmon-pink	June-Aug.	

	Color	Time of Bloom	Ult. Ht.	
Europa	White	June-Aug.		
Gloire du Maroc	Purple	June-Aug.		
H. B. May	Light pink	June-Aug.		
Hauptmann Koehl	Red	June-Aug.		
Iris Blue	Purple-blue	June-Aug.		
Jules Sandeau	Rose	June-Aug.		
Leo Schlageter	Bright red	June-Aug.		
Lillian	Pink	July-Aug.		
Mia Ruys	White	July-Aug.		
Miss Lingard	White	June		
Mrs. Milly Von Hoboken	Bright pink	July-Aug.		
Mrs. W. Van Beuningen	Salmon-red	July-Aug.		
Nicolas Flammel	Carmine	July-Aug.		
Salome	Cherry red	July-Aug.		
Thor	Salmon pink	July-Aug.		
Von Lassburg	White	July-Aug.		
Wanadis	Light purple	July-Aug.		
Widar	Violet	July-Aug.		
*subulata alba	White	May	6"	<b>Moss Pink</b>
atropurea	Red	May	6"	
rosea	Rose-pink	May	6"	
<b>PHYSALIS</b>	Orange pods	Fall		<b>Chinese Lantern</b>
<b>PHYSOSTEGIA virginica</b>	Pink	July-Aug.	3-4'	<b>False Dragonhead</b>
virginica, Vivid	Rose	July	1 1/2'	
<b>PLATYCODON</b>	White; blue	July-Aug.	1 1/2'	<b>Balloon Flower</b>
<b>PYRETHRUM roseum</b>	Mixed	May-June	2 1/2'	<b>Painted Daisy</b>
roseum, James Kelway	Red	May-June	2-2 1/2'	
Double Pink	Pink	May-June	1 1/2-2'	<b>50c</b>
<b>POLEMONIUM caeruleum</b>	Blue	June-July	1 1/2'	<b>Jacob's Ladder</b>
*reptans	Blue	April-May	1'	
* <b>PRIMULA auricula</b>	Mixed	April-May	6"	<b>Hardy Primrose</b>
*cortusoides	Lavender	April-May	8-10"	
*veris hybrids	Mixed	April-May	6-12"	
*vulgaris	Yellow	April-May	12"	<b>English Primrose</b>
* <b>PULMONARIA saccharata</b>	Blue	April-May	8-10"	<b>Lungwort</b>
<b>RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl.</b>	Yellow	May-June	2-2 1/2'	<b>Dbl. Buttercup</b>
<b>RUDBECKIA, Golden Glow</b>	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	6'	<b>Golden Glow</b>
purpurea	Reddish-purple	July-Aug.	2-3'	<b>Purple Cone Flower</b>
<b>SALVIA pitcheri</b>	Deep blue	Sept.	3-4'	<b>Meadow Sage</b>
* <b>SAPONARIA ocyroides</b>	Pink	May-July	6"	<b>Soapwort</b>
<b>SCABIOSA caucasica</b>	Lilac-blue	Aug.-Sept.	1 1/2-2'	<b>Pincushion Flower</b>
* <b>SEDUM acre</b>	Yellow	June	3"	<b>Stonecrop</b>
*album	White	June	3"	
*eversi	Rose	October	3-4"	
*kamtschaticum	Yellow	July	3-4"	
*spectabile, Brilliant	Rose	Aug.-Sept.	1-1 1/2'	
*stolonifera	Rose	July-Aug.	4-5"	
* <b>SEMPERVIVUM tectorum</b>	Pink	July	3-4"	<b>Hen-and-Chickens</b>
<b>SHASTA DAISY, Alaska</b>	White	June-Sept.	2'	
Double	White	June-Sept.	2'	<b>25c</b>
<b>SIDALCEA, Rosy Gem</b>	Rose	June-July	2-3'	<b>Greek Mallow</b>
<b>SPIRAEA filipendulea</b>	White	June-July	1 1/2'	<b>Goat's Beard 25c</b>
* <b>STATICE latifolia</b>	Lavender	July-Aug.	1 1/2'	<b>Sea Lavender 25c</b>
<b>STOKESIA cyanus</b>	Blue	Aug.-Sept.	15"	<b>Stokes' Aster</b>
* <b>TEUCRIUM chamaedrys</b>	Lavender	July-Sept.	15"	<b>Germander</b>
* <b>THYMUS citriodorus</b>	Pink	June-July	4"	<b>Thyme</b>
*lanuginosus	Lavender	June-July	4"	
*serpyllum	White	June-Aug.	4"	
<b>TRADESCANTIA virginica</b>	Blue	June-July	1 1/2'	<b>Spiderwort</b>
<b>TRITOMA pfizeri</b>	Orange	Aug.-Sept.	2-2 1/2'	<b>Red Hot Poker</b>
<b>TROLLIUS europaeus</b>	Yellow	May	1 1/2'	<b>Globe Flower 25c</b>
ledebouri, Golden Queen	Orange	June	1 1/2'	<b>25c</b>



	Color	Time of Bloom	Ult. Ht.	
<b>VALERIANA officinalis</b>	White	June-Sept.	3'	<b>Garden Heliotrope</b>
<b>VERONICA gentianoides</b>	Blue	June-July	1'	<b>Speedwell</b>
* <i>incana</i>	Blue	July-Aug.	10"	
* <i>longifolia subsessilis</i>	Blue	July-Sept.	2-3"	<b>25c</b>
* <i>repens</i>	Blue	July	1-2"	
* <i>rupestris rosea</i>	Pink	July	2-3"	
* <i>spicata</i>	Blue	July-Aug.	1 1/2-2'	
* <b>VIOLA cornuta, Apricot</b>	Apricot	May-Oct.	4-6"	<b>Viola</b>
<b>Blue Perfection</b>	Blue	May-Oct.	4-6"	
<b>Jersery Gem</b>	Purple	May-Oct.	4-6"	
<b>Yellow</b>	Yellow	May-Oct.	4-6"	
<b>White Perfection</b>	White	May-Oct.	4-6"	
* <b>odorata, Prince of Wales</b>	Purple	May-Oct.	4-6"	<b>Violet</b>
* <b>Rosina</b>	Pink	May-Oct.	4-6"	
<b>YUCCA filamentosa</b>	White	July	5'	<b>Adam's Needle 25c</b>

## Gladioli

### *The Aristocrats of the Garden*

Our Gladioli are grown on new, clean land each season, thus eliminating any danger from fungus that might be carried over from year to year. As an additional safeguard bulbs are treated before planting. Gladioli should be planted about 3 inches deep in good soil, preferably in sunny location. We have found that Naphthalene Flakes are excellent for sprinkling over stored Gladioli bulbs to control Gladioli thrip and also aphids. It takes one ounce of Naphthalene Flakes to treat 200 bulbs.

25c per doz. — \$1.75 per 100

**Albania.** Large, pure white.

**Annie Laurie.** Light rose pink, ruffled.

**Bagdad.** Smoky old rose, large.

**Berty Snow.** Large, lavender pink.

**Betty Nuthall.** Sparkling coral pink; yellowish throat.

**Brilliant.** Bright, light scarlet.

**Butter Boy.** Clear yellow.

**Copper Bronze.** Copper and bronze.

**Debonair.** Pink with creamy throat.

**Dr. F. E. Bennett.** Vivid fiery scarlet.

**Flaming Sword.** Bright scarlet red; early.

**Golden Dream.** Clear deep yellow.

**Golden Swallow.** Ruffled yellow.

**La Paloma.** Large, pure orange.

**Minuet.** Large lavender; fine.

**Opalescent.** Lavender with red markings.

**Picardy.** Large, shrimp pink.

**Star of Bethlehem.** Large, pure white.

**Virginia.** Bright scarlet.

## Special Mixture

15c per doz. — \$1.00 per 100

## Brilliant Cannas

The large, handsome, ornamental foliage and beautiful spikes of bright flowers make the Cannas ideal for mass plantings, backgrounds, borders, or hedges. They grow from 3 to 5 feet in height and can be obtained in colors of pink, red and yellow. Some foliage is bright green and some a rich bronze.

Set plants 12 to 15 inches apart. They flower more freely in sunny situations, but grow well in partial shade, requiring at all times plenty of moisture.

15c each — \$1.65 per doz.

PLANT IN POTS (AFTER MAY 10th)

NAME	FOLIAGE	FLOWER
City of Portland.....	Green.....	Rose pink
President.....	Green.....	Scarlet
Red King Humbert.....	Bronze.....	Scarlet
Yellow King Humbert.....	Green.....	Yellow, dotted red

# ❖ The Planting and Care of Roses ❖

## WHEN TO PLANT

Fall planting of Roses is often recommended as best, but many prefer early Spring planting. Fall planting is definitely better than delayed Spring planting. Drainage conditions may be the decisive factor in determining whether to plant in Spring or Fall. If drainage conditions are good, Fall planted Roses come through in better shape than those planted in Spring. If drainage is poor, the Fall planted bushes may be damaged by heaving resulting from alternate freezing and thawing of the soil, or by the absorption of an excessive amount of soil water.

## WHAT TO PLANT

The proper choice of Rose bushes is important. This does not mean so much the choice of varieties as that of selecting well-grown, sturdy stock. A rose garden planted with cheap, inferior bushes is usually not satisfactory. Plants ought to be obtained from reputable dealers who handle northern grown stock and who give them the proper handling and care before the customer receives them. By all means avoid the mail order "bargains."

## WHERE TO PLANT

Select the spot for your Rose garden where the sun shines for at least half a day; out in the open where there is little chance of large trees or bushes robbing the soil of its nourishment. Avoid low spots, where the water stands for any length of time after a rain. Plant Roses where they will have their own room and never among other plants.

## CARE AFTER PLANTING

**Cultivation**—Cultivate the top inch or two of the soil on the Rose bed each week and water thoroughly if the weather is dry. Much of this labor of cultivation can be eliminated if the beds are covered with a 2-inch mulch of grass clippings, peat moss, or strawy well-rotted stable manure about June 1st. A trowel full of bonemeal, another of sheep manure or a small handful of Vigoro worked about each plant twice each season will produce a healthy, profuse blooming plant.

**Yearly Pruning**—The same general pruning requirements hold for every type of Rose bush. The first step in the Spring is to clean the base of the plant, removing all suckers, dead wood, and weak growth. Then remove the old wood which has bloomed for 2 years or more. It is easily recognized by the dark color and its general appearance.

**Hybrid Teas**—The second step, shortening the canes, requires a little more care and thought. The Hybrid Teas should be pruned according to the type of bloom desired. For average pruning, remove about three-fourths of the previous year's growth. For exceptionally fine individual blossoms, prune even lower.

**Baby Ramblers**—The base of the plant should be cleaned of weak growth and the spent flower heads should be removed before going to seed, if you desire continuous bloom all Summer.

Climbers keep growing from near the top of the old canes. Therefore, cut out only dead wood, and such branches as tend to spoil the shape of the bush. Leading Climbers are such as Paul's Scarlet, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and Primrose.

**Winter Protection**—If the Winters are severe, the Hybrid Teas should be protected in the Winter by hilling up the earth about the stems in the Autumn, and after the ground is frozen protect it from alternate thawing and freezing by covering the entire mound with leaves or evergreen boughs.

## HOW TO PLANT

The beds should be prepared two weeks or more in advance to allow for settling of the ground. Dig to a depth of about 16 inches and incorporate humus, either in the form of well-rotted manure or peat moss. As the former is often somewhat difficult to obtain, peat moss is being used more and more. The addition of peat to soil for outdoor garden Roses always has given good results, regardless of the proportion used. Despite the fact that Roses are supposed to respond best in heavy clay soils, improved growth in flower production, as much as 100 per cent, has been obtained by the addition of peat. It is possible to double the growth and flower production of Roses by watering during hot weather. Avoid wetting foliage, if possible, in order to eliminate troubles from mildew and black-spot.

Roses should be planted as soon as they are received. If this is not possible, bury the roots in a shallow trench and cover tops with straw or burlap. Set the plant in the hole, spreading out the roots carefully and cover with good soil, and firm thoroughly. Roses will not thrive and grow if the soil is not thoroughly firmed about the plants. If the ground is very dry, fill the hole with water when it is about two-thirds full of dirt, and allow this to settle before throwing back the rest of the dirt. Plant deep enough so that the union of bud and stock is 1 inch beneath the surface. Mound the soil around the Rose bushes when planting in the Spring, and remove in two or three weeks after the growth has started. This prevents the Rose from drying out by sun and wind before the roots have become established. This is done again in the Fall for Winter protection and removed about the 10th of April. Plant the Roses 16 to 18 inches apart, according to size. This distance is sufficient for most of the Hybrid Teas and Baby Ramblers, though a few of the more vigorous Hybrid Teas may be planted 1½ to 2 feet apart. Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted 2 feet apart each way, the Climbers about 6 feet apart if planted in rows. Climbing Roses are planted in the same way as the bush kinds, but at a greater distance apart. Pruning of the broken and dried branches should be done when planting. Protect the canes from wind and sun until root action has started by wrapping with burlap or straw or by laying down the canes and covering lightly with soil. Established plants need only be pruned to keep them within bounds; this should be done after blooming or during the Winter.

## SPRAYING AND DUSTING

Powdered sulphur dusted on the plants once every two weeks will control mildew. A frequent spraying of the plants with Black Leaf 40 will kill plant lice or aphid which are a common Rose pest. A thorough dusting of Roses with a mixture made up of one part lead arsenate, one part tobacco dust, and nine parts dusting sulphur is a fine preventive as well as a cure for most all Rose diseases.

# Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

2 yr. No. 1 grade

45c each — 3 for \$1.25

These Roses are top grade and should not be compared with inferior grades of Roses.

- Ami Quinard.** Deep velvety maroon.
- Autumn.** Burnt orange, shaded yellow and red.
- Betty Uprichard.** Salmon-pink to carmine.
- Briarcliff.** Clear rose-pink.
- Caledonia.** Large, double white.
- Catalonia.** Orange-crimson, shaded gold.
- Chas. K. Douglas.** Crimson scarlet, pointed bud.
- Chas. P. Kilham.** Brilliant orange-pink; double.
- Christopher Stone.** Bright velvety scarlet.
- Condessa de Sasago.** Fiery copper and rich gold.
- Dame Edith Helen.** Fully double, rich pink.
- Director Rubio.** Luminous rose-scarlet.
- Duquessa de Penaranda.** Orange-apricot, shaded copper.
- Edith Nellie Perkins.** Salmon pink and gold.
- Editor McFarland.** Solid glowing pink.
- E. G. Hill.** Large, double deep scarlet.
- Etoile de Feu.** Flaming orange, tinged pink.
- Etoile de Hollande.** Double, velvety scarlet.
- Feu J. Looymans.** Apricot-yellow.
- Frau Karl Druschki.** Large snow-white.
- Glowing Carmine.** Bright carmine-red.
- Golden Dawn.** Double sunflower-yellow.
- Grenoble.** Clear scarlet.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** Dark velvety scarlet.
- Gypsy Lass.** Dark, glowing, scarlet-crimson.
- Heinrich Wendland.** Nasturtium red and yellow.
- Hinrich Gaede.** Bright vermilion, toned gold.
- Imperial Potentate.** Large, deep rose-pink.
- Joanna Hill.** Deep creamy yellow, shaded bronze.
- John Russell.** Double, deep crimson.
- K. A. Victoria.** Double, pure white.
- Lady Alice Stanley.** Large silvery pink.
- Lady Margaret Stewart.** Orange-yellow, streaked red.
- Leonard Barron.** Immense blooms of light salmon.
- Lord Charlemont.** Brilliant scarlet.
- Margaret McGredy.** Glowing scarlet-orange.
- McGredy's Ivory.** Creamy white.
- McGredy's Yellow.** Bright buttercup-yellow.
- Mev. G. A. van Rossem.** Gold, shaded orange and apricot.
- Miss Rowena Thom.** Immense old rose and gold.
- Mme. E. Herriot.** Coral-red, toned yellow.
- Mme. Jos. Perraud.** Coppery-yellow.
- Mme. Jules Bouche.** White, tinted pink at center.
- Mrs. E. P. Thom.** Double pure yellow.
- Mrs. Henry Bowles.** Clear glowing pink.
- Mrs. Henry Morse.** Bright pink, silvery shadings.
- Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont.** Double, rich yellow.
- Mrs. Sam McGredy.** Scarlet-copper-orange.
- Oswald Sieper.** Fine white; good form.
- Pink Radiance.** Vigorous, rosy-pink.
- President Hoover.** Cerise-pink, scarlet and yellow.
- President Plumecocq.** Coppery-buff and salmon.
- Rapture.** Deep pink, long stemmed.
- Red Hoover.** Red, shaded cerise.
- Red Radiance.** Deep rosy red.
- Red Talisman.** Bright orange-red.
- Rev. F. Page-Roberts.** Golden yellow, flushed copper.
- Rose Marie.** Double, rose-pink.
- Roslyn.** Deep yellow, shaded orange.
- Sensation.** Scarlet-crimson, maroon markings.
- Sir David Davis.** Deep crimson.
- Soeur Therese.** Deep golden yellow.
- Southport.** Brilliant scarlet.
- Souv. de Mme. C. Chambard.** Coral-red with golden glow.
- Sunburst.** Golden yellow shaded orange.
- Sunkist.** Rich orange-copper.
- Syracuse.** Scarlet-crimson.
- Talisman.** Rich yellow and rose-red.
- Victoria Harrington.** Velvety dark red.
- Ville de Paris.** Sunflower yellow.
- Wilhelm Kordes.** Golden salmon, copper tints.



## Hardy Climbing Roses

2 yr. No. 1 grade

45c each — 3 for \$1.25

**Climbing American Beauty.** Deep rose pink.

**Dr. W. Van Fleet.** Silvery pink.

**Mary Wallace.** Rosy pink.

**Mme. Gregoire Staechelin.** Rose pink.

**Paul's Scarlet.** Vivid scarlet.

**Primrose.** Deep yellow.

**Reveil Dijonnais.** Cerise with yellow.

**Scorcher.** Orange-red.

## Hardy Shrub Roses

2 yr. No. 1 grade

45c each — 3 for \$1.25

**Rosa blanda.** Soft pink flowers, 2 in. across.  
Red fruit.

**Rosa hugonis.** Yellow single flowers in May. Decorative bush, finely cut foliage. Good in shrub border.

**Rosa lucida.** Bright pink flowers, shiny red fruits.

**Rosa nitida.** Deep pink flowers. Low growing.

**Rosa palustris.** Bright pink flowers. Tall growing.

**Rosa rubiginosa.** Fragrant foliage, single pink flowers. Tall growing.

**Rosa rubrifolia.** Reddish foliage, pink flowers.

**Rosa rugosa alba.** White flowers. Fragrant.

**Rosa rugosa rubra.** Rose-colored flowers. Fragrant.

**Rosa rugosa, J. F. Grootendorst.** Fringed flowers of bright red, produced in large clusters; vigorous grower.

**Rosa setigera.** Large, bright pink. Single.

**Rosa spinosissima.** Light sulphur-yellow flowers.  
Fine foliage.

## Polyantha or Baby Roses

2 yr. No. 1 grade

45c each — 3 for \$1.25

**Cecil Brunner.** Clear pink, yellow base.

**Ellen Poulsen.** Bright rose pink.

**Golden Salmon.** Bright orange.

**Orange Triumph.** Scarlet-orange.

**Triomphe Orleanais.** Bright cherry red.

# Hardy Climbing Vines

Vines can be used as a background for flower borders, to cover fences, to screen unsightly buildings, or to provide shade when used over pergolas and arbors. Many of them have attractive flowers and fruits, and all are desirable for foliage. They help to make the landscape picture complete.

## AKEBIA

**QUINATA. Fiveleaf Akebia.** A very graceful, rapid-growing vine with a lacy effect; rosy-purple flowers, followed by attractive fruit. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c each.

## AMPELOPSIS — Ivy

**BOSTON IVY. Veitchi.** One of the best, fast-growing climbers for walls, masonry, etc., clinging well to the smoothest surfaces. Glossy green in Summer with the brightest of Fall coloring. 2 yr. No. 1, 40c each.

**ENGELMANN CREEPER. Engelmanni.** A fast growing vine with deeply cut leaves, rather small, dense foliage turning bright red in Fall. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c each.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER. Quinquefolia.** Very rapid growing; large, 5-lobed leaves with rich, fiery Autumn coloring. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c each.

## BITTERSWEET — Celastrus

**SCANDENS. American.** A native climber; handsome, glossy foliage; large clusters of orange-crimson fruits retained all Winter. Berries make charming house decorations for Winter. 2-3 ft., 35c each.

## CLEMATIS

**HYBRIDS. Large-flowering.** 4 in. pots, 50c each.

**Duchess of Edinburgh.** Double white.

**Jackmanni.** Velvety purple flowers. July.

**Mme. E. Andre.** Rosy-crimson flowers.

**Ramona.** Lavender blue. July.

**MONTANA RUBENS.** Dark rich foliage; rosy red flowers. May-June. 4 in. pots, 50c each.

**PANICULATA. Sweet Autumn Clematis.** Fast-growing; fine foliage; extremely fragrant white flowers in great profusion in August and September. 2 yr., No. 1, 35c each.

**TANGUTICA OBUSIUSCULA.** Yellow. New. 4 in. pots. 50c each.

## DUTCHMAN'S PIPE — Aristolochia

**SIPHO.** A vigorous grower with large, dark green, heart-shaped leaves. 3 yr., grafted, \$1.00 each.

## EUONYMUS — Wintercreeper

**RADICANS.** Shrubby, clinging evergreen vine; small, rich green foliage; good for covering banks and walls. 15-18 in. 50c each, 18-24 in. 75c each.

**RADICANS COLORATA.** Strong-growing type; reddish-bronze in fall. 12-15 in., 35c.

**RADICANS VEGETUS. Evergreen Bittersweet.** A shrubby evergreen self-clinging vine with round, glossy green leaves; orange-scarlet berries in Fall. 12-15 in. 45c each; 15-18 in. 60c each; 18-24 in., 85c each.

## HONEYSUCKLE — Lonicera

**HALL'S JAPAN.** Vigorous grower; fragrant yellow and white flowers in Summer and Fall; excellent foliage. Does well in shade. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c each.

## MATRIMONY VINE — Lycium

**CHINESE.** Rapid growing, shrubby vine; purple flowers; clusters of scarlet fruit. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c each.

## SILVER LACE VINE — Polygonum

**AUBERTI.** Vigorous climber; grows amazingly fast. Handsome, light green leaves, masses of fleecy white flowers in September. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c each.

## TRUMPET CREEPER — Bignonia

**RADICANS.** A strong climbing vine with bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in July and August. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c each.

## WISTERIA

**SINENSIS. Chinese.** Hardy, tall growing climber with long clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers in May. Grafted from blooming plants. 2 yr., grafted plants, 60c each.

# Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

**Plant in season, October 15 to May 15**

**Planting Distances: Low-growing, 1½-3 feet apart; Medium-growing, 3-5 feet apart;  
Tall-growing, 5-8 feet apart**

Shrubs are a useful and ornamental addition to any landscape picture. They are now more popular than ever, but are used with more discrimination in the modern planting. Shrubs are not to be used merely to fill in the vacancies or corners, or placed in a row along the house foundations, but have their special places according to their respective individual habits.

## FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

The latest trend in foundation planting is the use of a combination of shrubs and evergreens. Shrubs will withstand windswept positions as at house corners, where evergreens will often fail. The shrubs also add interest to the foundation planting when berried kinds or those with colored twigs or good fall coloring are used and give contrast to the evergreens.

## SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

### Tall

Aralia  
Beautybush  
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester  
Euonymus alatus, yedoensis  
Forsythia  
Honeysuckle, in variety  
Cornus mas, baileyi  
Lilacs, in variety  
Tall Ninebark  
Philadelphus coronarius, virginialis  
Ribes aureum  
Spirea van Houtte  
Viburnum in variety  
Weigela hendersonii

### Medium-Low

Almond, Flowering  
Aronia  
Barberry  
Calycanthus  
Cephalanthus  
Comptonia  
Deutzia lemoine, gracilis  
Hydrangea arborescens  
Hypericum  
Kerria  
Dwarf Ninebark  
Philadelphus lemoinei  
Rhodotypos  
Ribes alpinum  
Spirea arguta, froebeli, Anthony Waterer

## FOR HEDGES AND SCREEN PLANTING

A shrub hedge is fast-growing, dependable, and economical. Some shrubs require more space than others, so thought should be given in choosing the proper shrub for a particular place. They should also be chosen for the foliage and berried effect as well as flower effect as the latter is so short-lived. A low-branched and dense growing shrub is best for hedge and screen planting. Following is a selection of best kinds of shrubs to use for this purpose.

## PLANTS FOR HEDGES AND SCREENS

### Tall

Aralia  
Benzoin  
Cornus mas, baileyi  
Corylus  
Honeysuckle, in variety  
Lilac, in variety  
Tall Ninebark  
Philadelphus coronarius  
Privet, unclipped  
Spirea van Houtte  
Viburnums, most varieties

### Medium-Low

Barberry  
Calycanthus  
Cephalanthus  
Cydonia  
Deutzia lemoinei  
Kerria  
Dwarf Ninebark  
Philadelphus lemoinei  
Privet, clipped  
Ribes alpinum  
Spirea froebeli  
Symphoricarpos racemosus, vulgaris

**FOR A MIXED BORDER**

In planning the shrub border, taller plants are placed at corners and in the rear, if a double row is used, while shorter bushier kinds are used in the foreground. Berried and foliage effects should be taken into consideration as well as flower effects. A double row of shrubs is better than a single row as it gives a greater opportunity for grouping and produces a more varied effect. Care should be taken, however, not to include too many varieties in one border. If a single row is planted, even greater care must be taken to avoid this. Shrubs afford an ideal background for the annual and perennial flowers. Ultimate heights are given in the shrub list and should be referred to when planning the shrub border.

**FOR SPECIAL SITUATIONS**

There are some plants which are little seen in this vicinity, although they are common in other places which have the same general climatic conditions that prevail here. The answer may be found by inquiring into the soil conditions, that is, soil acidity and drainage.

**Soil Acidity**

Acid soil is soil which does not contain much lime. Soil around Buffalo is usually a lime soil, and some plants will not tolerate this. If the soil should contain too much lime, this can be remedied by adding aluminum sulfate or sulphur to make it more acid. In addition peat moss may be added which further promotes acidity, as well as being a valuable soil conditioner.

Plants which require acid soil: *Hydrangea Peegee*, *Rhododendron*, *Azaleas*, *Flowering Dogwood*, *Ilex*, *Magnolia*, *Myrica*, *Tulip Tree*, *Oxydendrum*, *Cercis*, and others.

Many shrubs while tolerant of lime soil will do better in a slightly acid soil. Among these are: *Aronia*, *Benzoin*, *Cydonia*, *Witch Hazel*, *Oaks*, and *Hemlock*.

**Drainage**

There are some plants which definitely require good drainage, that is, a soil where water does not stand in the Winter or in wet weather for any length of time. It is safe to say that the principal cause of the failure of plants to thrive is due to inadequate drainage. Where it is impossible to have good drainage there are a few plants which will tolerate wet conditions.

**For Well Drained Soil**

*Aralia*  
*Cornus paniculata*  
*Hypericum prolificum*  
*Deutzia gracilis*, *lemoinei*, *Pride of Rochester*  
*Buckthorn*

*Rosa setigera*  
*Forsythia*  
*Viburnum lantana*  
*Weigela*

**Tolerates Wet Situations**

*Aronia*  
*Benzoin*  
*Calycanthus*  
*Cephalanthus*  
*Clethra*  
*Cornus amomum*, *stolonifera*  
*Ilex glabra*, *verticillata*  
*Sorbaria*  
*Viburnum*, *cassinoides*, *dentatum*, *lentago*

**FOR SPECIAL USES**

(Those starred \* are attractive to birds)

**For Berries**

\**Amelanchier laevis*  
 \**Aronia arbutifolia*, *melanocarpa*  
 \**Barberry*, *Japanese*  
 \**Benzoin*  
*Callicarpa*  
 \**Cornus mas*, *florida*  
*Cotoneaster*  
 \**Euonymus europaeus*  
*Euonymus alatus*  
 \**Elaeagnus longipes*  
 \**Honeysuckle tatarica*, *korolkowi*, *fragrantissima*,  
*morrowi*  
 \**Ilex verticillata*  
 \**Malus*  
 \**Myrica carolinensis*  
*Photinia villosa*  
*Privet*, *Regel's*  
*Rhodotypos*  
*Rosa rugosa*  
 \**Sambucus pubens*  
 \**Symphoricarpos racemosus*, *vulgaris*, *chenaulti*  
 \**Thorn*  
 \**Viburnum cassinoides*, *dentatum*, *opulus*, *lentago*

**For Autumn Coloring**

*Aronia*  
*Barberry*, *Japanese*  
*Clethra*  
*Cornus*  
*Euonymus*  
*Photinia villosa*  
*Rhus*  
*Viburnum*

**For Shady Situations**

*Aralia*  
*Barberry*  
*Buckthorn*  
*Cornus mas*  
*Honeysuckle*  
*Ninebark*  
*Philadelphus*  
*Privet*  
*Ribes alpinum*  
*Spirea*  
*Symphoricarpos*  
*Viburnum*  
*Witch Hazel*



# Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

- ALMOND, Pink-flowering** *Prunus glandulosa*  
6' ultimate ht. Double rose-colored flowers in May. 18-24" 50c; 2-3' 75c; 3-4' \$1.00.
- White-flowering** *Prunus glandulosa alba*  
Double white flowers in May. 2-3' 75c.
- ALTHAEA Rose of Sharon** *Hibiscus syriacus*  
10-12' ultimate ht. Varied colored flowers in August and September. Bush form, 3-4', 40c; Tree form, 4-5', 75c.
- AMELANCHIER stolonifera** *Shadblow*  
4' ultimate ht. Spreading shrub, white flowers, blue fruit. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.
- AMORPHA fruticosa** *Indigo-bush*  
10' ultimate ht. Fine foliage, dark blue flowers in June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- ARALIA pentaphylla** *Acanthopanax*  
7-8' ultimate ht. Spreading growth; spiny branches; shiny leaves. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- ARONIA arbutifolia** *Red Chokeberry*  
4-6' ultimate ht. Pink flowers in May; red berries. 2-3' 40c; 3-4' 60c.
- brilliantissima** *Red Chokeberry*  
4-6' ultimate ht. Red berries; brilliant autumn foliage. 2-3' 40c; 3-4' 60c.
- melanocarpa** *Black Chokeberry*  
4' ultimate ht. Black berries; white flowers. 2-3' 40c; 3-4' 60c.
- AZALEA mollis** *Chinese Azalea*  
6' ultimate ht. Flowers in shades of red, orange and yellow in May. 15-18" B&B \$1.50; 18-24" B&B \$2.00.
- BARBERRY Japanese** *Berberis thunbergii*  
4' ultimate ht. Thorny hedge plant; red berries.
- |              | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 12-15" ..... | \$1.20 | \$10.00 |
| 15-18" ..... | 1.50   | 12.00   |
| 18-24" ..... | 1.80   | 15.00   |
- Japanese Red-leaved** *Berberis th. atropurpurea*  
5' ultimate ht. Red-leaved form of above; plant in sun. 15-18" 25c; 18-24" 30c.
- Box** *Berberis th. minor*  
2' ultimate ht. For low hedging; resembles boxwood. 10-12" 20c; 12-15" 25c.
- Upright**  
3' ultimate ht. Upright form of Japanese barberry. 9-12" 15c.
- BEAUTYBUSH** *Kolkwitzia amabilis*  
8' ultimate ht. Graceful, spreading shrub; pink flowers in June. 18-24" 50c.
- BUCKTHORN** *Rhamnus cathartica*  
10-12' ultimate ht. Upright shrub; good for hedging. 3-4' 35c.
- BENZOIN aestivale** *Spicebush*  
12' ultimate ht. Early yellow flowers; red berries; aromatic wood. 3-4' 50c.
- BUDDLEIA Charming** *Pink Butterfly Bush*  
5' ultimate ht. Spikes of pinkish-lilac flowers in July. 2 yr. 35c.
- Ile de France** *Purple Butterfly Bush*  
4' ultimate ht. Spikes of purple-lilac flowers in July. 2 yr. 35c.
- CALLICARPA purpurea** *Chinese Beautyberry*  
4' ultimate ht. Graceful shrub; purple berries. 2-2½' 50c.
- CALYCANTHUS floridus** *Sweetshrub*  
6' ultimate ht. Upright shrub; spicy chocolate-red flowers. 2-3' 50c.
- CARAGANA arborescens** *Siberian Pea-tree*  
15' ultimate ht. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May; lacy foliage. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- CEONOTHUS americanus** *Jersey Tea*  
3' ultimate ht. White flowers in large panicles; erect shrub. 15-18" 35c.
- CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis** *Buttonbush*  
4-6' ultimate ht. Fragrant greenish-white flowers in July. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- CHIONANTHUS virginica** *White Fringe*  
20-25' ultimate ht. Tree-like shrub; white fringed flowers early summer. 3-4' 75c; 4-5' \$1.00.
- CLETHRA alnifolia** *Sweet Pepperbush*  
5-6' ultimate ht. Spikes of white fragrant flowers in August. 18-24" 50c.
- CERCIS canadensis** *American Redbud*  
15' ultimate ht. Tree-like shrub; reddish-purple flowers in April. 4-5' \$1.00.
- chinensis** *Chinese Redbud*  
6-8' ultimate ht. More dwarf than above. 2-3' 75c.
- COLUTEA arborescens** *Bladder Senna*  
10' ultimate ht. Lacy foliage; yellow flowers; decorative pods. 3-4' 50c.
- COMPTONIA asplenifolia** *Sweet Fern*  
3' ultimate ht. Fern-like scented foliage; good for covering banks. 18-24" 50c.

- CORYLUS americana**      **American Hazel-nut**  
10' ultimate ht. Heart-shaped leaves; edible fruits. 3-4' 50c; 4-5' 75c.
- CORNUS alba siberica**      **Coral Dogwood**  
8-10' ultimate ht. Bright red branches; white flowers in May. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- alba elegantissima**      **Silverblotch Dogwood**  
8' ultimate ht. Red twigs; variegated leaves. 3-4' 75c.
- alternifolia**      **Pagoda Dogwood**  
15-20' ultimate ht. Horizontal habit of growth; blue-black fruit. 4-5' 75c.
- amomum**      **Silky Dogwood**  
8-10' ultimate ht. Dark red twigs; white flowers; blue berries. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- baileyi**      **Bailey Dogwood**  
8-10' ultimate ht. Bright red twigs; white flowers; brilliant fall coloring. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- florida**      **White-flowering Dogwood**  
15-25' ultimate ht. Tree-like shrub; white flowers; fall coloring. 4-5' B&B \$2.50.
- florida rubra**      **Red-flowering Dogwood**  
12-15' ultimate ht. Red-flowered form of above. 3-4' B&B \$2.50.
- mas**      **Cornelian Cherry**  
15-20' ultimate ht. Yellow flowers in March; large red fruits. 3-4' \$1.25.
- paniculata**      **Gray Dogwood**  
10-12' ultimate ht. Compact bushy plant; white flowers and berries. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- sanguinea**      **Bloodtwig Dogwood**  
8-10' ultimate ht. Red twigs; white flowers. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- stonifera**      **Red Osier Dogwood**  
8' ultimate ht. Red twigs; white flowers and berries. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- stonifera flaviramea**      **Goldtwig Dogwood**  
8' ultimate ht. Yellow bark variety. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- COTONEASTER acutifolia**      **Peking Cotoneaster**  
12' ultimate ht. Pink flowers; black fruit. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- dielsiana**      **Diel's Cotoneaster**  
5-6' ultimate ht. Pink flowers; red berries. 2-3' B&B \$1.50.
- wilsoni**      **Wilson Cotoneaster**  
5' ultimate ht. Red fruit. 2-3' B&B \$1.50.
- CYDONIA japonica**      **Japanese Flowering Quince**  
5' ultimate ht. Bushy shrub; orange-scarlet flowers in May. 18-24" 35c; 2-3' 50c.
- DEUTZIA gracilis**      **Slender Deutzia**  
3' ultimate ht. Showy white bell-shaped flowers in June. 12-15" 25c; 15-18" 35c.
- lemoinei**      **Lemoine Deutzia**  
5' ultimate ht. Attractive white flowers in June. 18-24" 35; 24-30" 50c.
- rosea eximia**      **Pink Choice Deutzia**  
5' ultimate ht. Pink flowers in June. 18-24" 35c.
- scabra candidissima**      **Snowflake Deutzia**  
10-12' ultimate ht. White showy flowers in June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- scabra**      **Pride of Rochester**  
10-12' ultimate ht. White flowers tinged pink in June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- scabra rosea plena**  
10-12' ultimate ht. Double pink flowers in June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- DIERVILLA sessilifolia**      **Southern Bush Honeysuckle**  
5' ultimate ht. Native shrub; yellow flowers in summer. 2½-3' 50c.
- ELEAGNUS angustifolia**      **Russian Olive**  
15-20' ultimate ht. Silvery gray leaves; orange berries. 3-4' 50c; 4-5' 75c.
- longipes**      **Cherry Eleagnus**  
6' ultimate ht. Smooth light green leaves; orange berries. 3-4' 75c.
- umbellata**      **Autumn Eleagnus**  
12' ultimate ht. Silvery leaves; scarlet fruits. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.
- ELDER American**      **Sambucus canadensis**  
10' ultimate ht. Spreading shrub; white flowers; black fruits. 3-4' 35c.
- Golden**      **Sambucus nigra aurea**  
15' ultimate ht. Golden yellow leaves; white flowers. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- Scarlet**      **Sambucus pubens**  
8' ultimate ht. White flowers; red fruits. 3-4' 50c.
- ELSHOLTZIA stauntoni**  
4' ultimate ht. Purple spike flower in August; spicy leaves. 2 yr. 50c.
- EUONYMUS alatus**      **Winged Euonymus**  
8-10' ultimate ht. Corky bark; red berries; brilliant autumn foliage. 18-24" 75c.
- americanus**      **Brook Euonymus**  
8' ultimate ht. Rough pink fruits with scarlet pods. 3-4' 50c.
- atropurpureus**      **Native Wahoo**  
10-12' ultimate ht. Bright fall coloring; red fruits. 3-4' 75c.
- europaeus**      **European Burningbush**  
12-15' ultimate ht. Erect shrub; bright orange-scarlet fruit. 3-4' 50c.
- nanus**      **Dwarf Burningbush**  
3' ultimate ht. Orange berries; bright autumn coloring. 12-15" 75c.
- yedoensis**      **Yeddo Euonymus**  
9-10' ultimate ht. Scarlet berries with pink husks; red fall coloring. 3-4' 75c.

- EXOCHORDA grandiflora** Pearlbrush  
10' ultimate ht. Upright shrub; white flowers.  
3-4' 50c.
- FONTANESIA fortunei** Fortune Fontanesia  
15' ultimate ht. Handsome foliage; white flowers.  
4-5' 75c.
- FORSYTHIA intermedia** Border Forsythia  
8' ultimate ht. Erect growing; yellow flowers  
in early spring. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- intermedia spectabilis** Showy Border Forsythia  
8' ultimate ht. Variety of above; yellow flowers.  
2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- suspensa** Weeping Forsythia  
6' ultimate ht. Pendulous branches; yellow  
flowers. 2-3' 35c.
- suspensa fortunei** Goldenbell  
8' ultimate ht. Upright type of *suspensa*. 2-3' 35c.
- HONEYSUCKLE White Belle** *Lonicera bella alba*  
10' ultimate ht. Fragrant white flowers; red  
berries. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- Belle** *Lonicera bella rosea*  
10' ultimate ht. Flowers pink; red berries. 2-3'  
35c; 3-4' 50c.
- Coralline** *Lonicera chrysantha*  
10' ultimate ht. Yellow flowers; bright red  
fruit. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- Winter** *Lonicera fragrantissima*  
6-8' ultimate ht. Drooping branches; fragrant  
white flowers. 2-3' 35c.
- Blueleaf** *Lonicera korolkowi floribunda*  
8-10' ultimate ht. Blue-gray foliage; pink flowers;  
red berries. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.
- Late** *Lonicera maacki podocarpa*  
8' ultimate ht. White flowers; handsome dark  
red fruits. 2-3' 50c.
- Morrow** *Lonicera morrowi*  
8' ultimate ht. Creamy white flowers; red  
fruits. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- Manchurian** *Lonicera ruprechtiana*  
10' ultimate ht. Yellow flowers in June; red  
berries. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- Red Tatarian** *Lonicera tatarica*  
10' ultimate ht. Rose-pink flowers; red berries.  
2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- White Tatarian** *Lonicera tatarica alba*  
10' ultimate ht. White flowered form of above.  
2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- Pink Tatarian** *Lonicera grandiflora*  
10' ultimate ht. Pink flowers; red berries. 2-3'  
35c; 3-4' 50c.
- HYDRANGEA**
- Snowhill** *Hydrangea arborescens grand.*  
4-5' ultimate ht. Snowball-like flowers in July  
and September. 18-24" 35c; 2-3' 50c.
- Peegee** *Hydrangea pan. grandiflora*  
8-10' ultimate ht. Pink, turning to bronze in  
September. 18-24" 35c; 2-3' 50c.
- Hardy Blue** *Hydrangea Nikko Blue*  
12-15" \$1.00.
- HYPERICUM aureum** *Golden St. John'swort*  
3-4' ultimate ht. Blue-green foliage; yellow  
flowers in July. 18-24" 50c.
- ILEX verticillata** *Winterberry*  
6-8' ultimate ht. Red holly-like berries in Octo-  
ber; moist soil. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.
- KERRIA japonica** *Kerria*  
4-5' ultimate ht. Green twigs; yellow flowers  
in May; fine foliage. 15-18" 35c; 18-24" 50c.
- LABURNUM vulgare** *Goldenchain*  
20' ultimate ht. Tree-like shrub; racemes of  
yellow flowers in June. 4-5' \$1.50.
- LESPEDEZA formosa** *Purple Bush-clover*  
4-5' ultimate ht. Clover-like leaves; reddish-  
purple flowers in summer. 4 yr. heavy clumps  
75c.
- LILAC Henryi** *Syringa henryi lutea*  
8' ultimate ht. Light purple blooms; late;  
heavy foliage. 2-3' 75c; 3-4' \$1.00.
- Japanese Tree** *Syringa japonica*  
20' ultimate ht. White flowers; large foliage;  
June and July. 2-3' 75c; 3-4' \$1.00.
- Hungarian** *Syringa josikaea*  
10' ultimate ht. Bluish-purple flowers; late.  
2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.
- Persian** *Syringa persica*  
8-10' ultimate ht. Fine foliage; lacy purple  
flowers in May. 2-3' 75c; 3-4' \$1.00.
- Late Lilac** *Syringa villosa*  
8' ultimate ht. Heavy foliage; light purple  
flowers in June. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.
- Common Purple** *Syringa vulgaris*  
15' ultimate ht. Fragrant purple flowers in  
May. 3-4' 50c; 4-5' 75c.
- Common White** *Syringa vulgaris alba*  
15' ultimate ht. Fragrant white flowers in May.  
3-4' 75c; 4-5' \$1.00.
- French** *Syringa vulgaris hybrids*  
12-15' ultimate ht. Named varieties in various  
colors; single and double. 2-3' 75c. Prices on  
large specimen plants on application.
- MAHONIA aquifolia** *Oregon Hollygrape*  
5' ultimate ht. Smooth, shiny holly-like leaves;  
yellow flowers; blue berries. 12-15" B&B \$1.25.
- MYRICA carolinensis** *Northern Bayberry*  
5-6' ultimate ht. Fragrant, shiny, deep green  
leaves; gray berries. 18-24" B&B \$1.50.

**NINEBARK Dwarf** **Physocarpus monogynus**

3-4' ultimate ht. Bushy shrub; creamy flowers in June. 18-24" 35c; 2-3' 50c.

**Common** **Physocarpus opulifolius**

8-10' ultimate ht. Pinkish white flowers in June; vigorous grower. 2-3' 25c; 3-4' 35c.

**Gold-leaf** **Physocarpus opul. luteus**

8-10' ultimate ht. Yellow-leaved form of above. 2-3' 25c; 3-4' 35c.

**PHILADELPHUS Avalanche**

5' ultimate ht. White fragrant flowers in June. 2-3' 50c.

**Bouquet Blanc**

5' ultimate ht. Flowers double, white, and fragrant. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.

**coronarius** **Sweet Mockorange**

10' ultimate ht. Fragrant white flowers. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.

**coronarius aureus** **Golden Mockorange**

4' ultimate ht. Yellow foliage; white flowers. 15-18" 40c; 18-24" 60c.

**gordonianus** **Gordon Mockorange**

12' ultimate ht. White flowers in June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.

**grandiflorus** **Big Scentless Mockorange**

8' ultimate ht. Single white flowers. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.

**lemoinei erectus** **Lemoine Mockorange**

5' ultimate ht. Fragrant white flowers in June. 18-24" 35c; 2-3' 50c.

**Norma**

8' ultimate ht. Single white flowers. 2-3' 50c.

**virginialis**

8' ultimate ht. Large double fragrant flowers. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.

**PHOTINIA villosa** **Christmas berry**

8' ultimate ht. White flowers in June; red fruit and foliage in fall. 2-3' 50c.

**POTENTILLA fruticosa** **Shrubby Cinquefoil**

3-4' ultimate ht. Numerous bright yellow flowers thruout season. 18-24" 35c.

**PRIVET Amur River** **Ligustrum amurense**

10-12' ultimate ht. The hardy type for hedges. Per 100: 6-12" \$4.00; 12-18" \$6.00; 18-24" \$8.00; 2-3' \$10.00.

**ibota** **Ligustrum ibota**

10' ultimate ht. Bushy type for hedges; hardy; blue-black berries. Per 100: 18-24" \$10.00; 2-3' \$15.00.

**Regel's** **Ligustrum ibota regelianum**

6' ultimate ht. Spreading type; handsome blue-black berries. 15-18" 25c; 18-24" 35c.

**California** **Ligustrum ovalifolium**

8-10' ultimate ht. Handsome shiny leaves; quick-growing for hedges. Per 100: 12-18" \$6.00; 18-24" \$8.00; 2-3' \$10.00.

**European** **Ligustrum vulgare**

10-12' ultimate ht. Handsome foliage; shiny black berries. 2-3' 15c; 3-4' 20c.

**PRUNUS besseyi** **Bessey Cherry**

8' ultimate ht. Showy white flowers; purple-black fruit. 2-3' 50c.

**tomentosa** **Nanking Cherry**

6-8' ultimate ht. White flowers in May; red fruit. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.

**triloba plena** **Double Flowering Plum**

8-10' ultimate ht. Double pink, rosebud-like flowers in May. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.

**cistena** **Purple-leaf Plum**

15-20' ultimate ht. Purple foliage thruout summer; pink flowers in spring. 3-4' 75c; 4-5' \$1.25.

**PYRACANTHA coccinea** **Scarlet Firethorn**

10' ultimate ht. Bushy, dense-growing, thorny; orange berries. 15-18" B&B \$1.25.

**coccinea lalandi** **Laland Firethorn**

10' ultimate ht. Like above but more profuse orange berries. 15-18" B&B \$1.50.

**RHODOTYPOS kerrioides** **Jetbead**

5-6' ultimate ht. White flowers in May; shiny black berries. 2-3' 50c.

**RHUS canadensis** **Fragrant Sumac**

4-5' ultimate ht. Yellow flowers; aromatic foliage; fine fall coloring. 18-24" 35c; 2-3' 50c.

**cotinus** **Smoke Tree**

12' ultimate ht. Clouds of purplish flowers in July. 2-3' 75c; 3-4' \$1.00.

**glabra** **Smooth Sumac**

12' ultimate ht. Long smooth leaves; red fruits; autumn coloring. 4-5' 40c.

**typhina** **Staghorn Sumac**

25' ultimate ht. Velvety hairy stems; red heads of fruit; brilliant fall coloring. 4-5' 40c.

**typhina laciniata** **Shredded Sumac**

25' ultimate ht. Cut-leaved form of above. 3-4' 40c.

**RIBES alpinum** **Mountain Currant**

4' ultimate ht. Compact plant; yellow flowers; good for shade. 18-24" 40c; 2-3' 60c.

**aureum** **Golden Currant**

8-10' ultimate ht. Yellow fragrant flowers in May; black fruit. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.

**SALIX incana** **Rosemary Willow**

20' ultimate ht. Spreading shrub with narrow, silvery leaves. 3-4' 50c.



- SORBARIA sorbifolia** **False Spirea**  
5-6' ultimate ht. Fluffy tassel-like heads of white flowers in July. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- SPIREA Anthony Waterer** **Anthony Waterer Sp.**  
3' ultimate ht. Rosy-crimson flowers in July. 15-18" 35c; 18-24" 50c.
- arguta** **Garland Spirea**  
5-6' ultimate ht. Fine feathery foliage; white flowers in May. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- billiardi** **Billiard Spirea**  
6' ultimate ht. Erect bush; spikes of pink flowers in July. 2-3' 35c.
- douglasi** **Douglas Spirea**  
8' ultimate ht. Spikes of rose-colored flowers in July. 2-3' 35c.
- froebeli** **Froebel Spirea**  
4' ultimate ht. Bright crimson flowers in July. 18-24" 35c; 2-3' 50c.
- prunifolia** **Bridalwreath**  
8' ultimate ht. Small double white flowers all along stem in June. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.
- reevesiana** **Reeve's Spirea**  
8' ultimate ht. Upright shrub; white flowers in spikes. 2-3' 35c.
- trichocarpa** **Korean Spirea**  
4-5' ultimate ht. Low spreading type; profusion of white flowers in June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- van houttei** **Van Houtte's Spirea**  
8-10' ultimate ht. Bushy shrub; fine foliage; abundant white flowers in June. 2-3' 25c; 3-4' 35c.
- STAPHYLEA trifolia** **American Bladdernut**  
12' ultimate ht. White flowers in July; pod-like fruit. 3-4' 75c.
- STEPHANANDRA flexuosa** **Cutleaf Stephanandra**  
6' ultimate ht. Finely-cut foliage; white flowers in June. 2-3' 50c.
- SYMPHORICARPOS**
- chenaulti** **Chenault's Coralberry**  
5' ultimate ht. Bushy shrub; fine foliage; pink berries. 18-24" 25c; 2-3' 35c.
- mollis** **Spreading Snowberry**  
6' ultimate ht. Pink flowers in June; white fruits. 2-3' 35c.
- racemosus** **Snowberry**  
6' ultimate ht. Spreading shrub; pink flowers; white berries. 18-24" 25c; 2-3' 35c.
- vulgaris** **Coralberry**  
5' ultimate ht. Spreading shrub; small foliage; red berries. 18-24" 25c; 2-3' 35c.
- TAMARIX africana** **African Tamarix**  
15' ultimate ht. Fine feathery foliage; pinkish flowers. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- pentandra** **Five-stamened Tamarix**  
12' ultimate ht. Similar to above with bluish-green foliage; pink flowers. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- VIBURNUM acerifolium** **Mapleleaf Viburnum**  
5' ultimate ht. White flowers; black berries; fall coloring. 18-24" 50c.
- americana** **American Cranberrybush**  
10' ultimate ht. Upright bush; white flowers in May; scarlet berries. 2-3' 50c; 3-4' 75c.
- carlesii** **Fragrant Viburnum**  
4' ultimate ht. Fragrant waxy pink flowers in May; bushy. 18-24" B&B \$1.50.
- cassinoides** **Witherod**  
6-8' ultimate ht. White flowers in June; pink berries changing to blue. 2-3' 50c.
- dentatum** **Arrowwood**  
12' ultimate ht. White flowers; dark blue berries; fall coloring. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- dilatatum** **Linden Viburnum**  
8-10' ultimate ht. White flowers in May; scarlet berries; fall coloring. 2-3' 40c; 3-4' 60c.
- lantana** **Wayfaring Tree**  
12-15' ultimate ht. Large foliage silvery underneath; white flowers. 3-4' 50c; 4-5' 75c.
- lentago** **Nannyberry**  
20' ultimate ht. Fragrant white flowers in June; blue-black fruit. 3-4' 60c.
- molle** **Kentucky Viburnum**  
10' ultimate ht. White flowers; large dark blue berries; fall coloring. 2-3' 50c.
- opulus** **Highbush Cranberry**  
10-12' ultimate ht. White flowers; bunches of crimson berries. 2-3' 40c; 3-4' 60c.
- opulus nanum** **Dwarf Cranberry Bush**  
2' ultimate ht. Compact; small-leaved; good for low hedges. 10-12" 40c; 12-15" 60c.
- opulus sterile** **Common Snowball**  
10-12' ultimate ht. Large white flowers in May and June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- prunifolium** **Blackhaw**  
12' ultimate ht. White flowers in May and June; black berries. 2-3' \$1.00; 3-4' \$1.25.
- pubescens** **Downy Viburnum**  
6' ultimate ht. White flowers in June; black berries; fall coloring. 2-3' 60c; 3-4' 75c.
- tomentosum** **Doublefile Viburnum**  
6-8' ultimate ht. Flat white flowers; red berries turning blue-black. 2-3' 40c; 3-4' 60c.
- VITEX agnus castus** **Chaste-tree**  
4' ultimate ht. Dainty shrub with star shaped leaves; lilac flowers. 2 yr., 50c.
- macrophylla** **Large Chaste-tree**  
4' ultimate ht. Larger form of above with deep blue flowers. 2 yr., 50c.
- WEIGELA Abel Carriere**  
8-10' ultimate ht. Rose carmine flowers in June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.
- amabilis** **Rose Weigela**  
6-8' ultimate ht. Light pink flowers; vigorous grower. 2-3' 35c.

<b>candida</b>	<b>Snow Weigela</b>	<b>rosea</b>	<b>Pink Weigela</b>
6-8' ultimate ht. White flowers; graceful habit of growth. 2-3' 35c.		6-8' ultimate ht. Light pink flowers in June. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.	
<b>Eva Rathke</b>		<b>variegata</b>	<b>Variegated Weigela</b>
4-5' ultimate ht. Rich reddish purple flowers; free blooming. 18-24" 35c; 2-3' 50c.		6' ultimate ht. White margined leaf; pink flowers. 2-3' 35c.	
<b>floribunda</b>	<b>Crimson Weigela</b>	<b>WITCH HAZEL</b>	<b>Hamamelis virginiana</b>
6-8' ultimate ht. Crimson flowers; vigorous shrub free flowering. 2-3' 35c; 3-4' 50c.		15' ultimate ht. Handsome native shrub; yellow flowers in October. 3-4' 75c; 4-5' \$1.00.	
<b>hendersoni</b>	<b>Henderson's Weigela</b>	<b>ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia</b>	<b>Yellow Root</b>
8-10' ultimate ht. Rose colored flowers in June. 2-3' 35c 3-4' 50c.		2-3' ultimate ht. Purplish flowers; golden foliage in fall. 12-15" clumps 50c.	

## Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs

This group contains some of the choicest shrubs, notable not only because of their evergreen habit but because of their highly prized flowers and berries, and adaptability to shade. They are very useful for foundation planting, for filling in beds of evergreens and for lawn specimens. Included here is the valuable evergreen vine, Euonymus, so useful as wall covers, garden hedges and ground cover.

### AZALEA

**MOLLIS Chinese Azalea.** Dwarf-growing, bushy, well-branched with attractive foliage; flowers in all shades of red, yellow and orange in May. Perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny locations. 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.50 each; 18-24 in., B&B, \$2.00 each.

### BOXWOOD — Buxus

**SEMPERVIRENS.** A hardy outdoor type, slow-growing, easily sheared for low-growing hedges or individual specimens; handsome, dark, evergreen foliage. 10-12 in., B&B, 75c each; 12-15 in., B&B, \$1.00 each; 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.50 each.

### DAPHNE — Garland Flower

**CNEORUM.** A dwarf evergreen shrub with dark blue-green foliage, each shoot tipped with delightfully fragrant pink flowers in May and June. Requires full sunlight and a well-drained soil. 12-15 in., B&B, \$1.00 each; 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.25 each.

### EUONYMUS — Winter Creeper

**RADICANS.** Shrubby, clinging evergreen vine; small, rich green foliage. Good for covering banks, walls, tree trunks, and for ground cover. 15-18 in. 50c each, 18-24 in. 75c each.

**RADICANS COLORATA.** Strong-growing type; reddish bronze in fall. 12-15 in. 35c each.

**RADICANS ERECTA.** Low, spreading bush, pointed, evergreen leaves, turning bronze in Winter. 12-15 in. 35c each.

**RADICANS VEGETUS Evergreen Bittersweet.** A shrubby evergreen, self-clinging vine with round, glossy green leaves. Produces an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in Fall. Splendid for use as a ground cover, or may be trimmed into bush form. 12-15 in. 45c, 15-18 in. 60c each, 18-24 in. 85c each.

### ILEX — Holly

**CRENATA Japanese Holly.** A hardy, evergreen shrub Holly with small dark green leaves. Does well in shade. 18-24 in., B&B, \$2.25 each.

### MAHONIA — Oregon Hollygrape

**AQUIFOLIA.** Smooth shiny holly-like leaves; bright yellow flower clusters in May; blue berries. 12-15 in., B&B, \$1.25 each.

### MYRICA — Bayberry

**CAROLINENSIS.** Shiny, deep green leaves, almost evergreen, having a rich fragrance. Gray berries; very hardy. 18-24 in., B&B, \$1.50 each.

### PACHYSANDRA — Japanese Spurge

**TERMINALIS.** Low-growing evergreen plant with short spikes of white flowers in May and June. A splendid evergreen ground cover with attractive, dark green leaves which make a rich mat of foliage in shady places where grass will not grow. A good border for beds of evergreens. 2 yr. plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

### PYRACANTHA — Firethorn

**COCCINEA.** A bushy, dense-growing shrub, attaining a height of about 6 ft.; thorny, semi-evergreen with small, dark leaves. Suitable for hedge, individual specimens, mass planting, or can be trained against a wall. Flowers white, berries orange, not numerous. 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.25 each.

**COCCINEA LALANDI Laland Firethorn.** More open-growing and taller than Coccinea, producing an abundance of brilliant orange-scarlet berries which persist throughout the Winter. 12-15 in., B&B, \$1.00; 15-18 in., \$1.50.

### RHODODENDRON

**HYBRIDS.** The most showy and beautiful of all Rhododendrons with dark, glossy leathery green foliage. Flowers varying pink, red, and orchid. Require soil free from lime or fresh manure, and a shady location, preferably north or east exposure. 18-24 in., B&B, \$3.50 each; 2-2½ ft., B&B, \$4.50 each.

### VINCA — Hardy Myrtle

**MINOR.** A trailing evergreen for ground cover where it is too shady for grass; showy bright blue flowers borne freely in early Summer. 2 yr., 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

# Evergreens for Year-Round Beauty

Plant in season . . . August to December . . . March to June

Evergreens have an important place in the landscape, and are used in many different ways. They make an excellent foundation planting, either by themselves or in conjunction with shrubs. They are used as accent plants in the shrub border, adding to both Winter and Summer effect, and are also used as specimen plants in the lawn. They make the best windbreaks and are very desirable for hedges and screen planting.

When used in foundation planting care must be taken to use only those types suitable for this purpose. Forest tree types, such as Spruces and Pines, soon grow out of bounds. Although they look all right at first while small, in a few years they are out of proportion with the house. Pyramid types are excellent but best planted at corners or to frame the entrance, and should not be planted under the windows as they will grow too tall and hide the view. They should not be planted in rows along the house foundation as they do not mass well and are much more effective when used to accent the more important parts of the building. Spreading types should be spaced between these pyramidal accent plants.

A combination of evergreens and shrubs makes an interesting foundation planting, as does also a combination of narrow-leaved evergreens and broad-leaved evergreens. (See Broadleaf Evergreens, page 23.) These combination plantings are especially suited to shady locations, and give more variety than if only the narrow-leaved evergreens are used.

In choosing evergreens for the home planting the smaller sizes will transplant better and although the planting may look thin for a year or two, it will eventually make a better looking planting than if over-planted at the beginning. The most important consideration after choosing the right type of evergreens is to see that they are planted properly in well-prepared soil.

## HOW TO PLANT BALLED AND BURLAPPED EVERGREENS

Start your evergreens right. Follow these directions carefully, using freshly dug stock. This is very important.

Use good garden soil with some peat moss incorporated, as this will help retain the moisture. A good-sized hole should be dug so that the evergreen can be easily turned around in the hole and so placed in the correct position. The burlap need not be removed but loosened at the top and spread away from the stem of the plant. The evergreen should be planted at approximately the same depth as it was in the nursery. Water well before the hole is entirely filled with earth which has been packed tightly around the plant, and leave to settle before the final leveling off. A slight depression around the evergreen, so that the water will run

toward the plant, is better than the soil mounded up around the plant, as this causes the water to run off too quickly. Mulching with peat moss after planting is very beneficial.

## FOUNDATION PLANTING

Tall	Low
Arborvitae, American	Arborvitae, Globe
Arborvitae, Pyramid	Arborvitae,
Arborvitae, Douglas Golden	Siberian
Juniper, Irish	Juniper, Pfitzer's
Juniper virginiana	Juniper, Sabina
Juniper virginiana burki	Pine, Mugho
Juniper virginiana cannarti	Yew, Japanese
Juniper virginiana glauca	(Spreading)
Juniper virginiana schottii	
Yew, Upright (Excellent for shade)	

## FOR HEDGES AND SPECIMENS

Tall	Low
Arborvitae, American	Arborvitae, Globe
Fir, Douglas	Arborvitae,
Pine, Austrian	Siberian
Pine, Scotch	Yew, Japanese
Spruce, Colorado	
Spruce, Norway	

## SUMMER CARE OF EVERGREENS

With the advent of hot, dry Summer weather, evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attacks. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens this mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause the evergreens to lose their characteristic colors and assume a rusty appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Syringe the foliage with water under pressure from a garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage. This is one of the best ways of controlling red spider.

2. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur. The blower type of duster is best as the sulphur can be better applied to the under side of the leaves where red spider is most numerous.

No injury will result from any of these treatments. Syringing with water under pressure is also the best way to remove dust and soot in smoky situations. This should be done at regular intervals of a week or two in the Summer and occasionally in mild Winter weather. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage and remember that applications

should be made as often as necessary because of reinfection.

### WINTER CARE OF EVERGREENS

The care of evergreens during the Winter is often overlooked, and is sometimes the deciding factor in determining success or failure in growing evergreens. As the leaves are retained the year around by the evergreen there is constant evaporation of moisture and the evergreen is likely to suffer from lack of water at times during the Winter. This is particularly true when they are in exposed positions, as at the house corners. To overcome this, protection by a burlap screen, or by wrapping in burlap is often necessary. To keep the frost from penetrating too deeply, a mulch of peat or rotted manure should be added. Lastly, if there is a thaw during the Winter, evergreens may be watered and the tops syringed. The latter is especially beneficial if they are in smoky locations.

Prices include cost of balling and burlapping

**ARBORVITAE American** *Thuja occidentalis*  
30-35' ultimate ht. Bushy; bright green foliage; accent or hedging. 2-2½' \$1.35; 2½-3' \$1.75.

**Douglas Golden** *Thuja occ. aurea douglasi*  
15' ultimate ht. Broad pyramid with golden green foliage. 3½-4' \$2.50; 4-5' \$3.00.

**Globe** *Thuja occ. globosa*  
3' ultimate ht. Forms a dense, low, natural globe; good screen. 12-15" \$1.25; 15-18" \$1.50; 18-24" \$1.75.

**George Peabody** *Thuja occ. lutea*  
12-15' ultimate ht. Moderate, upright grower; golden yellow foliage. 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.50.

**Pyramid** *Thuja occ. pyramidalis*  
25' ultimate ht. Narrow, columnar form; good accent plant for foundations. 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.65; 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-3½' \$2.50.

**FIR Douglas** *Pseudotsuga douglasi*  
70' ultimate ht. Conical form; spreading pendulous branches. 3-4' \$2.50; 4-5' \$3.50.

**JUNIPER Andorra** *Juniperus com. dep. plumosa*  
3' ultimate spread. Low, spreading form; good winter color. 12-15" \$1.00; 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.50.

**Prostrate** *Juniperus comm. depressa*  
3' ultimate spread. Low-growing; gray-green foliage; very hardy. 12-15" \$1.25; 15-18" \$1.50.

**Irish** *Juniperus comm. hibernica*  
15' ultimate ht. Narrow, spire-like form; bluish-green foliage. 15-18" \$1.00; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.50; 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$2.50.

**Pfitzer's** *Juniperus chin. pfitzeriana*  
6' ultimate spread. Bushy, spreading; gray-green foliage; feathery effect. 12-15" \$1.50; 15-18" \$1.75; 18-24" \$2.25.

**Savin** *Juniperus sabina*  
6' ultimate spread. Spreading, dense, semi-erect; dark green. 12-15" \$1.25; 15-18" \$1.50; 18-24" \$2.00.

**Von Ehron** *Juniperus sabina von Ehron*  
10' ultimate spread. Upright, wide-spreading; lacy effect similar to Pfitzer's. 18-24" \$1.50; 24-30" \$2.00.

**Sargent** *Juniperus chin. sargentii*  
2' ultimate spread. Low-growing; blue-green foliage. 12-15" \$1.50.

**Meyer's** *Juniperus squamata meyeri*  
4' ultimate ht. Rare, picturesque; upright; deep blue foliage. 15-18" \$1.50.

**Red Cedar** *Juniperus virginiana*  
40' ultimate ht. Pyramidal form, bright green foliage; good accent plant. 2-2½' \$1.50; 2½-3' \$2.00.

**Burk** *Juniperus virg. burki*  
15' ultimate ht. Similar to above with silvery-gray foliage. 3-3½' \$3.00; 3½-4' \$3.50.

**Cannart's** *Juniperus virg. cannarti*  
15' ultimate ht. Like the type with deep rich green foliage. 3-3½' \$3.00; 3½-4' \$3.50.

**Silver Red Cedar** *Juniperus virg. glauca*  
25' ultimate ht. Similar to type with distinctive blue-green foliage. 3-3½' \$3.00; 3½-4' \$3.50.

**Schott** *Juniperus virg. schottii*  
15' ultimate ht. Typical habit of growth; bright green color. 3-3½' \$3.00; 3½-4' \$3.50.

**PINE Austrian** *Pinus nigra austriaca*  
50' ultimate ht. Vigorous rapid grower; long dark green needles. 1½-2' \$1.35; 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.50.

**Scotch** *Pinus sylvestris*  
50' ultimate ht. Fast-growing; short bluish-green foliage; for windbreaks. 2½-3' \$2.25; 3-4' \$2.75.

**Mugho** *Pinus montana mugho*  
4' ultimate ht. Dwarf; globe-shaped; candle-like growth in spring. 9-12" \$1.50; 12-15" \$1.75.

### RETINOSPORA

**Sawara Cypress** *Chamaecyparis pisifera*  
30' ultimate ht. Fine feathery foliage; loose, pyramidal form. 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$2.50.

**Golden** *Chamaecyparis p. aurea*  
30' ultimate ht. Bright golden form of above. 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$2.50.

**Plume** *Chamaecyparis p. plumosa*  
30' ultimate ht. Bright green foliage; dense; feathery appearance. 18-24" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$1.75.

**SPRUCE Colorado Blue** *Picea pungens glauca*  
60' ultimate ht. Symmetrical, conical habit; thick, steel-blue foliage. 18-24" \$2.50; 2-2½' \$3.00.

**YEW Japanese** *Taxus cuspidata*  
10' ultimate spread. Rich dark green foliage; excellent for foundation, and shade. 12-15" \$1.75; 15-18" \$2.25.

**Upright Japanese** *Taxus cusp. capitata*  
20' ultimate ht. Upright form; slow-growing; fine accent plant. 18-24" \$2.75.



# Ornamental and Shade Trees

The most attractive homes are those with a few well-placed ornamental trees around them. Shade trees around the farm or city home will not only add to its beauty and comfort, but also will greatly increase its value. The term deciduous is applied to trees the leaves of which fall in autumn; generally classified as ornamental shade trees. No home, no matter how small, need be without the joy and comfort of abundant shade. Trees are a real part of a home — the cheapest part, and frequently neglected. In selecting trees, the first question is: What is the purpose the trees are to serve — shade for the house, path or avenue; lawn planting as single specimens or in groups; screens for undesirable objects, etc. Whatever the purpose, we will be glad to help you select the proper trees for your particular needs.

## Plant in Season — October 15th to May 1st

Following are a few helpful hints and suggestions as to the use of trees. The requirements in type of soil and the drainage conditions must be considered in choosing the tree.

There are some trees which are more adaptable than others to heavier soils and tolerate slower drainage. Among these are the Silver Maple, Elm and Ash.

Other trees require an acid, or slightly acid soil. The use of peat moss is recommended as it has an acid reaction as well as being a soil builder. In this group are the cut-leaf weeping Birch, Flowering Dogwood, Sweetgum, Tulip tree, Magnolia, and Oxydendron.

Trees may be put into two general groups; those grown mostly for shade, and those grown more for ornamental purposes. Those in the first group, the larger growing shade trees, are Ash, Western Catalpa, Elm, Horse Chestnut, Linden, Maple, Beech, Oak, Sycamore, and Tulip-tree. The smaller, ornamental type of tree is Amelanchier, cut-leaf weeping Birch, pyramidal Birch, flowering Cherry, flowering Dogwood, flowering Crab, globe Norway Maple, Sweetgum, Magnolia, Mountain Ash, Oxydendron, flowering Peach, Redbud, and Hawthorn. For making your selection refer to tree list where ultimate heights are given. The flowering Crab is especially desirable as a dependable, hardy and beautiful specimen tree, of which there are many varieties. The single forms have attractive fruits and are more floriferous. Flowering Crab should be planted in preference to flowering Peach, flowering Cherry, and flowering Dogwood, which are usually not very successful except in favorable soils and situations.

<b>AILANTHUS glandulosa</b>	<b>Tree of Heaven</b>
50' ultimate ht. Rapid-growing; spreading habit; palm-like foliage. 6-8' \$1.50.	
<b>AMELANCHIER laevis</b>	<b>Alleghany Shadblow</b>
30' ultimate ht. Small graceful tree; white flowers in spring; purple fruits. 4-5' \$1.25.	
<b>ASH White</b>	<b>Fraxinus americana</b>
80' ultimate ht. Fairly rapid grower; native; yellow autumn coloring; moist soil. 8-10' \$1.50; 1½-1¾" cal. \$2.00.	
<b>Green</b>	<b>Fraxinus lanceolata</b>
60' ultimate ht. Medium size; slender spreading branches; shapely round head. 6-8' \$1.25.	

<b>BIRCH Canoe</b>	<b>Betula papyrifera</b>
40' ultimate ht. Handsome white bark when 3-4" trunk is attained. 6-8' B&B \$1.75; 8-10' B&B \$2.25.	
<b>Cutleaf Weeping</b>	<b>Betula alba laciniata</b>
30-40' ultimate ht. Graceful drooping tree; deeply cut foliage; white bark. 8-10' B&B \$3.50; 10-12' B&B \$4.50.	
<b>Pyramidal</b>	<b>Betula alba fastigiata</b>
20-25' ultimate ht. Tall, slender growth; white bark; formal effect. 8-10' B&B \$5.00.	
<b>CATALPA bungei</b>	<b>Umbrella Catalpa</b>
12' ultimate ht. Globe-shaped head; large heart-shaped leaves; formal effect. 2 yr., heads 5-6' \$1.75.	
<b>speciosa</b>	<b>Western Catalpa</b>
30' ultimate ht. Rapid-growing; large heart-shaped leaves; bean-like pods. 8-10' \$1.50; 1½-1¾" cal. \$2.00.	
<b>CHERRY (Purple-leaf)</b>	<b>Prunus cistena</b>
15-20' ultimate ht. Purple foliage thruout summer; pink flowers in spring. 3-4' 75c; 4-5' \$1.25.	
<b>Japanese Flowering</b>	<b>Prunus serrulata var.</b>
25-30' ultimate ht. Double or semi-double showy pink flowers in spring. 5-6' B&B \$2.50.	
<b>CRABS Flowering Arnold</b>	<b>Malus arnoldiana</b>
12' ultimate ht. Semi-double pink flowers; yellow fruit. 3-4' \$1.00; 4-5' \$1.50.	
<b>Carmine</b>	<b>Malus flor. atrosanguinea</b>
15' ultimate ht. Rich rose-red blooms; very showy. 3-4' \$1.00; 4-5' \$1.50.	
<b>Bechtel</b>	<b>Malus ioensis plena</b>
15' ultimate ht. Double pink flowers; fragrant. 3-4' \$1.00; 4-5' \$1.50.	
<b>Eley</b>	<b>Malus purpurea eleyi</b>
15' ultimate ht. Bright red foliage; pink flowers; reddish fruits. 3-4' \$1.00.	
<b>Scheidecker</b>	<b>Malus scheideckeri</b>
15' ultimate ht. Semi-double pink flowers; yellow fruits. 3-4' \$1.00.	
<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Malus spectabilis</b>
12-15' ultimate ht. Rose-colored single flowers; orange fruits. 3-4' \$1.00.	

- DIOSPYROS virginiana**      **Common Persimmon**  
15' ultimate ht. Small tree with edible fruit; unusual. 6-8' \$2.50.
- DOGWOOD White-flowering**      **Cornus florida**  
15-25' ultimate ht. Horizontal branching; white flowers in early spring. 5-6' B&B \$3.50.
- Pink-flowering**      **Cornus florida rubra**  
12-15' ultimate ht. Pink-flowered form of above. 3-4' B&B \$2.50.
- ELM American**      **Ulmus americana**  
80' ultimate ht. Large, spreading native tree; long-lived; good for street planting. 1¼-1½" cal. \$1.50; 1½-1¾" cal. \$2.00; 1¾-2" cal. \$2.50.
- Chinese**      **Ulmus parvifolia**  
30' ultimate ht. Small, dense foliage; compact growth. 1¼-1½" cal. \$2.50; 1½-1¾ cal. \$3.00; 1¾-2" cal. \$3.50.
- Moline**      **Ulmus amer. moline**  
75' ultimate ht. Vase-shaped; smooth bark. 1½-1¾" cal. \$3.00.
- GINKGO biloba**      **Maidenhair Tree**  
60' ultimate ht. Fan-shaped leaves; yellow fall coloring; upright. 1½-1¾" cal. \$5.00.
- GLEDITSIA triacanthos**      **Honeylocust**  
60' ultimate ht. Fast-growing; fragrant flowers; thorny twigs. 5-6' \$1.25; 6-8' \$1.75.
- GYMNOCLADUS dioica**      **Kentucky Coffeetree**  
40' ultimate ht. Blue-green leathery foliage; fragrant white flowers. 5-6' \$2.00.
- HORSECHESTNUT**  
**Common**      **Aesculus hippocastanum**  
70' ultimate ht. Large symmetrical tree; showy white flowers. 4-5' \$1.25.
- Red**      **Aesculus carnea**  
40' ultimate ht. Large panicles of pink flowers. 6-8' \$6.00.
- Yellow Buckeye**      **Aesculus octandra**  
60' ultimate ht. Heavy palmated foliage; yellow fragrant blooms. 1¾-2" cal. \$3.50.
- LINDEN American**      **Tilia americana**  
75' ultimate ht. Large heart-shaped leaves; round-topped. 1¾-2" cal. \$3.00.
- European**      **Tilia cordata**  
70' ultimate ht. Dense-growing, small-leaved type. 6-8' \$2.00.
- LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua**      **Sweetgum**  
60' ultimate ht. Cork-barked branches; star-shaped leaves; brilliant fall coloring. 6-8' \$3.00.
- LOCUST Black**      **Robinia pseudocacia**  
60' ultimate ht. Rapid grower; fragrant white flowers in June. 8-10' \$1.50.
- MAGNOLIA soulangeana**      **Saucer Magnolia**  
15-20' ultimate ht. Large showy pink flowers in April. 5-6' B&B \$8.00.
- MAPLE Globe Norway**      **Acer plat. globosum**  
Dwarf-growing, grafted Norway maple; accent tree. 24" head, 8' standard. \$7.00.
- Norway**      **Acer platanoides**  
60-80' ultimate ht. Round-headed; good foliage; dense shade. 1½-1¾" cal. \$3.00; 1¾-2" cal. \$3.50.
- Red Japanese**      **Acer palm. atropurpurea**  
10' ultimate ht. Finely-cut foliage of deep red hue. 3½-4' B&B \$7.00.
- Sugar**      **Acer saccharum**  
75' ultimate ht. Large, spreading, long-lived; fine fall coloring. 1½-1¾" cal. \$3.00; 1¾-2" cal. \$3.50.
- Silver**      **Acer dasycarpum**  
75' ultimate ht. Rapid growing; smooth, gray bark; leaves silvery beneath. 1¼-1½" cal. \$1.35; 1½-1¾" cal. \$1.75; 1¾-2" cal. \$2.25.
- Weir's Cut-leaf**      **Acer dasy. weirii**  
75' ultimate ht. Cut-leaf form; drooping habit; rapid-growing. 8-10' \$1.75; 1½" cal. \$2.00.
- MOUNTAIN ASH**      **Sorbus aucuparia**  
25-30' ultimate ht. Dense head; fern-like foliage; orange berries in clusters. 6-8' \$2.00.
- MULBERRY Russian**      **Morus alba tatarica**  
50' ultimate ht. Bushy, rapid-growing; fruits attractive to birds. 5-6' \$1.00.
- NYSSA sylvatica**      **Tupelo Tree**  
40' ultimate ht. Horizontally branched; glossy foliage; bright autumn coloring. 6-8' \$3.50.
- OAK Pin**      **Quercus palustris**  
70-80' ultimate ht. Fairly rapid growth; deeply cut shiny foliage; fall coloring. 1½-1¾" cal. \$3.50; 1¾-2" cal. \$4.00.
- Red**      **Quercus rubra**  
70-80' ultimate ht. Broad-headed; foliage turns red in fall; long-lived. 8-10' \$3.00.
- Scarlet**      **Quercus coccinea**  
70-80' ultimate ht. Brilliant autumn coloring; deeply-cut leaves. 6-8' \$2.50.
- OXYDENDRON arboreum**      **Sourwood**  
40' ultimate ht. Slender, graceful form; showy white flowers; bright fall coloring. 5-6' B&B \$3.00.
- PEACH Flowering**      **Amygdalus persica**  
10' ultimate ht. Double red flowers in early spring. 3-4' 50c.
- PLANE TREE European**      **Platanus orientalis**  
80' ultimate ht. Rapid-growing, erect tree; bright green foliage. 8-10' 2.00; 1¼-1½" cal. \$2.75.

- POPLAR Lombardy** *Populus nigra italica*  
60' ultimate ht. Tall, rapid-growing pyramidal tree for hedges and windbreaks. Per 10 — 5-6' \$3.50; 6-8' \$5.00; 8-10' \$7.50; 1 1/4-1 1/2" cal. \$10.00.
- Carolina** *Populus eugenei*  
80' ultimate ht. Spreading; rapid growth; glossy foliage; very hardy. 8-10' \$1.00.
- PTELEA trifoliata** *Hoptree*  
20' ultimate ht. Low, handsome tree; glossy foliage; hop-like fruits. 4-5' \$1.00.
- REBUD American** *Cercis canadensis*  
15' ultimate ht. Heart-shaped leaves; rosy-purple flowers in early spring. 4-5' \$1.00.
- THORN Thicket** *Crataegus coccinea*  
20' ultimate ht. Large foliage; white flowers in May; scarlet fruit. 5-6' \$3.00. (B&B extra.)
- Washington** *Crataegus cordata*  
20' ultimate ht. White flowers; scarlet fruits; autumn coloring. 5-6' \$3.50 (B&B extra.)
- Cockspur** *Crataegus crusgalli*  
30' ultimate ht. Glossy foliage; upright growth; good for hedges; autumn coloring. 2-3' \$1.50 (B&B extra); 3-4' \$2.00 (B&B extra.)
- English** *Crataegus oxycantha*  
20' ultimate ht. White flowers; crimson fruit; dense-growing. 6-8' \$3.00 (B&B extra.)
- Double Pink** *Crat. oxy. rosea plena*  
15' ultimate ht. Double pink flowers. 5-6' \$2.75 (B&B extra.)
- Paul's Scarlet** *Crat. oxycantha pauli*  
15' ultimate ht. Double red flowers; specimen planting. 5-6' \$2.75 (B&B extra.)
- TULIP TREE** *Liriodendron tulipifera*  
80' ultimate ht. Waxy odd-shaped leaves; greenish tulip-like flowers. 8-10' \$2.50; 1 1/4-1 1/2" cal. \$3.00.
- WALNUT Black** *Juglans nigra*  
80' ultimate ht. Tall, wide-spreading; compound foliage; edible fruit. 6-8' \$1.75.
- Japanese** *Juglans sieboldiana*  
50' ultimate ht. Rapid-grower; large leaves; hardy and prolific. 6-8' \$1.75; 8-10' \$2.50.
- WILLOW Babylon Weeping** *Salix babylonica*  
50' ultimate ht. The common weeping willow; large tree with drooping branches. 6-8' \$1.00; 8-10' \$1.50; 1 1/2-1 3/4" cal. \$2.00.
- Pussy** *Salix discolor*  
20' ultimate ht. Rapid-grower; furry catkins in early spring. 5-6' 75c.
- Laurel-leaf** *Salix pentandra*  
30' ultimate ht. Shiny foliage; upright, rapid-grower. 6-8' \$1.25; 8-10' \$1.75; 6-8' bush form \$1.25.
- Golden** *Salix vitellina*  
30' ultimate ht. Bright golden yellow bark; round-topped; for hedges and windbreaks. 8-10' \$1.50; 1 1/2-1 3/4" cal. \$2.00.
- Rosemary** *Salix incana*  
20' ultimate ht. Narrow silvery leaves; rapid grower. 3-4' 50c.

## Fruit Trees

### APPLES

2 year, No. 1 — 50c each

#### SUMMER APPLES

- Duchess of Oldenburg.** Yellow & red, bears young.  
**Lodi** Cross between Yellow Transparent and Montgomery.  
**Red Astrachan.** Very early, crimson, tart, juicy.  
**Yellow Transparent.** Early, yellow, bears young.

#### FALL APPLES

- Cortland.** Large red, young bearer; good keeper.  
**Red McIntosh.** Deep crimson, juicy, early bearer.  
**Twenty Ounce.** Large, yellow, striped red, juicy.  
**Wealthy.** Early, abundant bearer, deep red, juicy.

#### WINTER APPLES

- Baldwin.** Large bright red, good keeper.  
**Delicious.** Dark red, large, young bearer, juicy.  
**Golden Russet.** Amber colored, sweet, juicy.  
**Jonathan.** Red, good flavor, young bearer.  
**Kendall.** Dark red, large, good flavor, good keeper.  
**King.** Red and yellow striped, productive, vigorous.  
**Red Spy.** Bright red, reliable, good bearer.  
**Rhode Island Greening.** Greenish yellow, juicy, tart.  
**Wagener.** Large red, good keeper, bears young.  
**Fameuse.** The old, well-known "snow" apple.

#### CRAB APPLES

- Dolga.** Large, deep crimson, good.

### APRICOTS

2 year, No. 1 — 75c each

Fruit large, good quality, deep yellow, fine flavor.

### CHERRIES

2 year, No. 1 — 60c each

#### SWEET CHERRIES

- Black Tartarian.** Very large, purplish, black, early.  
**Lambert.** Jet-black, firm, rich, juicy, good bearer.  
**Napoleon.** Yellow, red cheek, sweet, productive.  
**Schmid's Bigarreau.** Dark purplish-black, large.  
**Windsor.** Large, reddish purple; firm, very prolific.  
**Yellow Spanish.** Yellow, red cheek, firm, juicy.

#### SOUR CHERRIES

2 year, No. 1 — 50c each

- Large Montmorency.** Large red, productive, firm.  
**Early Richmond.** Dark red, juicy, productive.  
**English Morello.** Blackish-red, juicy, late.

### PEARS

2 year, No. 1 — 50c each

- Anjou.** Large greenish pear, shaded crimson. Late.  
**Bartlett.** Large yellow, juicy, heavy bearer. Early.  
**Bosc.** Extra large russet color. Vigorous, late.  
**Clapp's Favorite.** Yellow, with red, rich flavor.  
**Duchess.** Greenish, rich and juicy. Midseason.  
**Flemish Beauty.** Large, sweet. Vigorous, early.  
**Kieffer.** Very large, handsome, good keeper.  
**Seckel.** Small, rich yellow-brown, sweet and juicy.  
**Sheldon.** Large russet and red, good quality.

**PLUMS****2 year, No. 1 — 60c each****EUROPEAN****Bradshaw.** Large, dark violet; juicy.**German Prune.** Large dark purple, sweet. Popular for canning.**Lombard.** Medium-sized violet-red, juicy, good.**Monarch.** Purple-blue. Freestone. Good bearer.**New York State Prune.** Good size, purple. Good.**Reine Claude (Green Gage).** Greenish yellow.**Stanley Prune.** Large, dark blue-black. Sweet, new.**JAPANESE****Burbank.** Large amber-red, juicy, sweet. Early.**PEACHES****2 year, No. 1 — 40c each****Early Crawford.** Large, yellow. Fine quality. Early.**Elberta.** Yellow, red cheek, firm, juicy. Midseason.**Golden Jubilee.** Yellow, red cheek. Freestone.**J. H. Hale.** Large yellow, good flavor. Early.**Rochester.** Sweet, yellow. Freestone. Bears young.**South Haven.** Good size, yellow with red, prolific.**QUINCE****2 year, No. 1 — 60c each****Orange.** Bright yellow. Vigorous, prolific.

## Small Fruits

**CURRENTS****15c each****Cherry.** Large, red, thin skin, fine flavor, prolific.**Diploma.** Light red, midseason, mild flavor.**Fay's Prolific.** Large clusters, bright red, prolific.**GOOSEBERRIES****20c each****Downing.** Large, pale green, vigorous.**Houghton.** Medium size, pale red, sweet, tender.**Red Jacket.** Large-sized, red, prolific.**GRAPES****15c each****Agawam.** Large, sweet red.**Brighton.** Large clusters, red, good flavor & quality.**Catawba.** Large, dark red, rich flavor, late.**Concord.** Most popular black. Splendid flavor.**Fredonia.** Very early, large black, excellent flavor.**Moore's Early.** Large cluster, black, early, hardy.**Niagara.** Most popular white grape. Large, sweet.**Portland.** Earliest white grape, sweet, hardy.**Worden.** Black, very fine, hardy, productive.**BLACKBERRIES****50c per 10****Eldorado.** Large, jet-black, sweet, juicy. Hardy.**RHUBARB****15c each; \$1.25 per 10****Myatt's Linnaeus.** Large, early, tender. The old reliable.**Victoria.** Long, thick, brittle stalks, good color.**RASPBERRIES****50c per 10****RED VARIETIES****Columbia.** Large, purplish red. Productive, vigorous.**Chief.** Bright red, very early, fine flavor.**Latham.** Large red, productive, good for canning.**Ontario.** Large red, vigorous, prolific.**BLACK VARIETIES****Shuttleworth.** Large, firm fruit, heavy bearer, early.**STRAWBERRIES****LEADING VARIETIES****15c per 10; \$1.25 per 100****Big Joe.** Medium-sized, high quality.**Dorsett.** Firm, heavy producer. Very large.**Fairfax.** Good quality, very productive. Large.**Gibson.** Dark red. Strong grower, good flavor.**Glen Mary.** Very productive. Strong grower. Large.**Premier.** Extra early, bright red, good flavor.**EVERBEARING VARIETIES****25c per 10; \$2.00 per 100****Gem.** Glossy red, firm, fine flavor. Large.**Mastodon.** Immense size. Excellent cropper.**ASPARAGUS****50c per 25; \$1.50 per 100****Washington.** A standard variety, good producer, rustproof.



# Lawns

## *How to Make Them*

Everyone wants a beautiful lawn. It not only is a beautiful thing in itself, but it sets off your flowers and enhances the beauty of your garden as nothing else will. It is not a difficult thing to have a beautiful lawn but it does require a little thought and care. One of the most important things is to use good seed. Our lawn grass seed mixtures are carefully blended of the finest quality grass seeds, each mixture being made up of those grasses best suited for the purposes intended.

Less expensive lawn grasses contain a smaller percentage of the fine growing grasses and consequently take longer for these grasses to crowd out the fast growing varieties but eventually make a good lawn. The germination is equally as good in the lower priced seeds; will make just as quick a lawn, but not as good an appearance for some time. One pound will seed about 150 to 250 square feet. Seeding less is all right, but takes longer to get a thick turf.

### **MAKING A FINE LAWN**

The lawn forms the floor of the outdoor living room. Beauty and permanence are the main features to strive for in the construction and maintenance of the lawn.

To be pleasing, the lawn turf must be dense, vigorous, and free from weeds. It must maintain its velvety green growth throughout the season. The possession of such a lawn requires that it be properly constructed and systematically fed.

### **PRELIMINARY POINTS TO CONSIDER**

The best time to seed the new lawn is either in the early Spring or early Fall. At these two seasons of the year, the temperatures are ordinarily cool and the rainfall plentiful—two conditions which are especially favorable for a steady growth of young grass. If the seeding is done in the Summer, more attention to watering will be necessary as the soil for grass seedlings must be kept moist.

### **SOIL PREPARATION**

Soil obtained in excavating for the basement and spread out for the lawn makes one of the poorest seed beds possible. Such soils are always low in organic matter and are usually in poor physical condition.

In case it is necessary to use the basement soil for filling, the surface soil should be removed and piled in a corner of the lot before the excavating is started. After the excavating soil has been spread out and made comparatively level, the top soil should be spread evenly over it.

One of the best soil conditioners is peat moss. We recommend its use on all soils, though the poorer soils and the clay soil need it more. The peat should be spread 1 to 2 inches thick and worked into the top 3 or 4 inches of ground. The little extra time and money spent before the lawn is seeded returns more dividends than the same amount used afterwards.

After the spaded soil has been well pulverized, grade the soil to slope gently from the house. The grading will prevent water from standing around the foundation of the house. Next, level and roll until the seed bed is firm. The ground then should be roughened slightly with a rake. Sow the seed; do not cover it. Watering with a spray will roll enough of the loosened ground to lightly cover the seed. Keep moist until the seed germinates and the grass is well established. Then reduce the watering gradually. This makes the grass root more deeply. The day before the first cutting, roll the lawn.

## Maintaining the New Lawn

Regardless of how carefully the new lawn has been started, it must be painstakingly cared for during the first Summer if it is to develop into a lawn with a uniform, thick turf.

The new lawn should be watered often enough to keep the soil moist. Frequent and light waterings are best until after the grass becomes established. When there is no longer danger of washing the young plants from their anchorage, the soil should be thoroughly soaked to a good depth at each watering. The water should always be applied in the form of a fine spray.

### **WATERING**

After a lawn is established, each watering should be thorough, so that the water will go down some depth. It is not necessary or advisable to water too often; if done well, once a week in dry weather is sufficient. If the moisture is down far

enough so that the roots are compelled to reach for it, they will not be so easily injured during hot weather.

### **DO NOT LIME THE LAWN**

Since a neutral soil favors the common lawn weeds more than it does the grass, the lawn soil should not be limed unless it is very strongly acid. The unthrifty appearance of certain lawns is usually due to lack of plant food and not too high acidity. Lime is a soil conditioner and not a plant food.

### **FEEDING**

About eight or ten weeks after the lawn is seeded, the young grass should again be fed with Vigoro. The application is made at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 square feet of lawn.

Plant food should be applied when the grass is dry and then brushed from the grass with a broom

or the back of a rake, or should immediately be given a thorough soaking to wash the plant food from the grass and carry it into the soil.

#### WEED CONTROL

There is no sure method of weed control except to dig them out. The best preventive against weeds is to secure soil as free from weed seeds as possible, and then to keep the lawn healthy by giving

it enough food and moisture. The common weed pests are not contained in the lawn seed. Avoid lime as this encourages weeds. A word can be said about one weed particularly troublesome the past few years, Crab Grass. Crab Grass is an annual and does not germinate until June 1st. The remedy is to use a good fertilizer early in April so that the grass will be thick and well-established before the Crab Grass gets a chance to germinate; in this way the Crab Grass is choked by the lawn.

## Lawn Grass Seed

	Lb.	5 lbs.		Lb.	5 lbs.
Special .....	\$0.25	\$1.15	Old Homestead .....	\$0.35	\$1.60
Green Velvet .....	.30	1.40	Shady Spot .....	.40	1.85

Prices of following on application:

Domestic Rye Grass    Fancy Kentucky Bluegrass    Fancy Red Top    Fancy Timothy

## Peat Moss (Domestic)

#### To Add Humus to Your Lawn

Peat Moss is one of the best materials we know of to add necessary humus to your lawn. It is clean, odorless and has great water absorbing and retaining power. It is absolutely free from weeds and for this reason is much preferable to manure. Peat Moss makes heavy land more friable and sandy soil hold moisture better. Dig it in the top 4 inches for new lawns. On established lawns—a light dressing applied in the late Fall and again in the Spring is very beneficial. A bushel contains

enough to cover 15 square feet of surface 1 inch deep. Peat Moss can be used for the new lawn; for the established lawn; for rose and flower beds; for other garden uses; as a Winter mulch.

#### Peat Moss

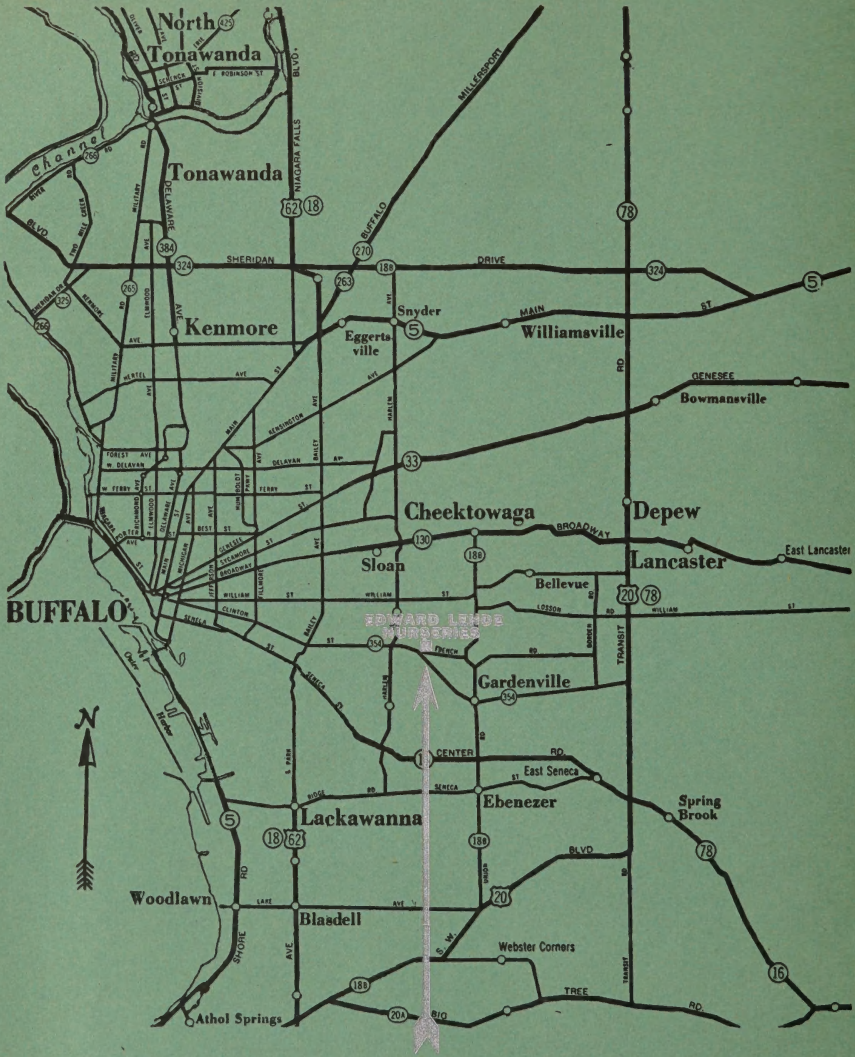
Per bushel .....	\$0.40
3 bushels .....	1.15
10 bushels .....	3.50
(5c per bushel less if you bring your own container)	
Per cubic yard (approximately 1 2/3 bales).....	5.00

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EDWARD LEHDE NURSERIES FRENCH ROAD NEAR CLINTON ST. GARDENVILLE, N. Y.