## Historic, Archive Document

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


Our New Office Building The 105 Year old Avery Homestead

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

The prices in this list cancel all prices in previous lists.
FIRST-The articles herein listed will be furnished at prices designated as per following schedule:

One to five plants of one kind will be charged for at the single rate, whatever the aggregate of a list made up in numbers of less than five plants of a specific sort may be.

Five to forty plants of one kind will be furnished at the ten rate.
Forty to 250 plants of one kind will be furnished at the 100 rate when 100 rates are given, except in the case of perennials when 25 of one kind will be given at the 100 rate.

FROM THIS SCHEDULE WE WILL NOT VARY because of the fact that it takes considerable time to assemble a list of plants that are scattered over the nursery.

SECOND-We warrant our stock to be true to variety named, and will replace any that may prove otherwise or refund the original price, but beyond that, we assume no responsibility. We guarantee our trees and plants to be in good condition when shipped, but we do not guarantee that such stock will live and grow, as it is obviously impossible to control the aftercare or the weather conditions which may surround transplanted stock.

THIRD-We make no charge for packing retail orders to be sent by freight, express or parcel post, except on large evergreens and large shade trees.

FOURTH-Our terms are cash.
MOTOR TRUCK DELIVERY-We operate motor trucks of different size, and therefore can offer unlimited delivery service on Long Island and nearby points, making only a charge to cover the actual cost of such service; this of course depending on the size of the order and whether a special trip is required. Where possible we combine small orders and proportion the charges among the persons served; this makes the service much cheaper. Trees that are dug today are delivered tomorrow.

If desired, we will send experienced men to plant the trees and shrubs, charging for such service at actual cost.

COMPLAINTS-We will gladly rectify mistakes in filling orders, provided we are notified immediately on receipt of the goods.

SHIPPING SEASON-Our Spring shipping season begins about the 25th of March, and continues until the last of May. In the Fall we begin shipping in August and continue shipping until the ground freezes up for Winter.

## Respectfully yours,

# SWAN RIVER NURSERY 

PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y.

GRACE A. AVERY, Owner
HUMPHREY A. AVERY, Manager
Telephone: Patchogue 1200


Our New Office Building-the 105-year-old Avery Homestead
Here four offices and a reception room offer every facility, every comfort and a right hearty welcome to our customers and other friends. There is no latchstring, but the door is always open.

## Suggestions for Planting

## PREPARING HOLES

Dig the hole not less than 1 foot wider than the root area of the specimen it is to hold and from a foot to 2 feet in depth, according to the depth of its root system. If the soil is poor a few inches of rotted litter should be thrown into the bottom of the hole and dug in to the depth of 6 inches or more. If the soil at the bottom is hard, it should be broken up in a pulverized state to a depth of a foot or so.

## SETTING TREE

To prepare the tree for setting go over the root system carefully and cut all the broken or bruised portions of the roots with a clean, sharp knife or pruning shears. In setting the tree spread the roots out naturally so that they will not be twisted or crowded, then fiII in gradually with fine soil, working it carefully under and about the roots, so that no holes or air spaces will be left. If it is a deciduous plant, shake the tree or shrub up and down so as to pack the soil layer by layer, carefully tramping it down until it is firmly packed about the roots. Continue this process until the hole is filled within 2 inches from the top. The remainder of the soil should be used in a way to form a smaII basin around the tree. This is to keep the water from running away when applied.

## MULCHING

In the Fall, place a mulch of dry leaves, hay or well rotted stable litter about the base of each tree. This mulch should be 6 inches deep and extend 2 to 3 feet beyond the natural spread of the roots.

Weight down with dirt, light slats or boards to prevent wind from blowing off during Winter. If well rotted straw, hay or stable litter has been used, spade in well around the base of each tree in the Spring. Any mulch that is of no value should be removed in early Spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

## WATERING

When dry weather comes on in the latter part of June, July, August and early September, it will be necessary to water newly planted evergreens, especially for the first two or three years after transplanting. A thorough watering twice a week is far more beneficial than a daily sprinkling of the topsoil.

## CULTIVATION

Don't wait for your evergreens to begin to show signs of suffering before you start cultivation. Start keeping the soil stirred up immediately after planting. Frequent cultivation is the secret of moisture conservation. The ground must be kept loose and mellow by cultivating weekly.

## Landscape Service

We maintain a trained landscape organization who will gladly assist you with any modest planting scheme, or assume complete responsibility for the development of a large estate into an interesting landscape picture of delightful charm.

Every home, whether of simple or elaborate architectural conception, requires a planned landscape setting to complete the picture. Yet how often do we see the beauty of a well-designed structure sadly depreciated by lack of adequate shrubbery or by a planting attempt that lacks unity and harmony with the style of architecture it is supposed to enhance.

Why not consult our expert landscape architect in the handling of your problem?

## BEGIN WITH A PLAN

Have a complete plan prepared for your entire property, even though you intend to develop only a portion of the grounds at a time. In this way you can carry out as much or as little of the planting as you wish each season, secure in the belief that it is properly done as part of an entire scheme.

This is the only way to avoid disappointments in effects and the necessity of needless transplanting of trees and shrubs which is bound to result where no definite plan serves as a guide.

This service is rendered free of charge.


## EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS

Evergreens are used in many ways, some of which are as follows: Specimens on a lawn, foundation plantings around houses, windbreaks, hedges and as screens for objectionable objects.

Our evergreens are thrifty, well-rooted and have been several times transplanted.

All evergreens will be balled and burlapped without charge.
We recommend planting during April, May and June, August, September and October.

## Each Per 10

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir). Tall tree, lustrous, dark green needles. Used as specimen.
8 to 10 ft .
$\$ 10.00$

10 to 12 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . .{ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . 14.00
. $\cdot$

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A. concolor (White Fir). Tall tree. Bluish-green needles and symmetrical growth. Used for specimen or group.


* 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . $9.00 \quad 85.00$
* 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
* 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . 17.00
* 6 to 7 ft . specimens. . . . 22.00
* 7 to 8 ft . specimens. . . . 27.00
* 8 to 9 ft . specimens. . . . 32.00
* 9 to 10 ft . specimens. . . . 37.00
*10 to 15 ft . specimens. $\$ 50.00$ to 100.00
*15 to 20 ft . specimens.
$\$ 50.00$ to 100.00
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
ABIES homolepis (Nikko Fir). Tall tree. Attractive, dark green foliage. Used as specimen.
*6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 18.00$
*7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 21.00
*8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
A. nordmanniana (Nordmann Fir). Tall tree, slow growing. Dark, glossy green foliage. Used for specimen.
*18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00

* 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
* 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
* 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 17.00
* 6 to 7 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25.00
A. veitchi (Veitch Fir). Tall, symmetrical tree. Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath. Used for specimen.
* 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00
* 6 to 7 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18.00
* 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . 21.00
* 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27.00
*10 to 12 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35.00
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ to 100.00 . . . .

BUXUS (Boxwood). See Each Per 10 Shrubs.
CEDRUS atlantica glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar). Medium tree of open growth. Fine steel-blue needles. Used as specimen.

* 6 to 8 ft................ $\$ 20.00$
* 8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30.00
*10 to 12 ft . specimens.


## $\$ 50.00$ to 75.00

C. libani (Cedar of Lebanon). Large, symmetrical tree forming a broad head. Needles dark green. Used as specimen.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . 4.00
4.00

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa (Hinoki Cypress). Medium size, slow-growing. Rich, dark green, fern-like foliage. Forms beautiful specimen.

| 8 to 24 | 3.00 | \$26.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $21 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 4.00 | 35.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft............ . 6.00 | 55.00 |
| 3 to $311 / 2$ | ft............ . 8.00 | 75.00 |
| * 3112 to 4 | tt. . . . . . . . . . . 10.00 |  |
| * 4 to 41/2 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 12.00 |  |
| * $41 / 2$ to 5 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 14.00 |  |
| * 5 to 6 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 16.00 |  |
| 6 to 7 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 18.00 |  |

C. obtusa compacta (Football Cypress). Very slow, compact grower. Pyramidal.

| 18 to 24 in . | 4.00 | 38.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 5.00 | 48.00 |
| * $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 7.50 |  |
| , |  |  |

C. obtusa nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). Compact dwarf, forming dense, irregular mass. Suitable for rock garden.
*10 to 12 in. ............... . . 5.00
*12 to 15 in. ............... . . . 7.00
*15 to 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
*18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00
C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress). Quick growing, pyramidal. Broad, flat foliage of deep, glossy green.

| 2 to | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 2.25 | 20.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00 | 27.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 3 to 4 | 6.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 | 8.00 |  |

C. pisifera aurea (Golden Sawara Cypress). Bright yellow foliage. Habit same as pisifera.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 3.75 | 35.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 3 to 4 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 6.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 9.00 |  |



Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa veitchi (Moss Retinospora) See page $\ddagger$

Each Per 10
CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera filifera (Thread Retinospora). Bright green foliage. Long, string-like, drooping branches.

| to 2 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$ | \$27.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | ft............. . . 4.00 | 35.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 3 to 31/2 | ft............. . 6.50 |  |
| 4 to $41 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 8.50 |  |
| $41 / 2$ to 5 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 11.00 |  |
| 5 to 6 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 18.00 |  |

C. pisifera filifera aurea (Goldenthread Retinospora). Bright golden yellow foliage. Slow growing.

2 ft....................... $5.00 \quad 47.50$
21/2 ft....................... . . 7.00
3 ft........................ . . 9.00
3½ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00

CHAMAECYPARIS-Continued Each Per 10 CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera plumosa (Plume Retinospora). Forms a dense cone of fine texture. Useful for shearing into formal shapes.

| 2 to 2 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $21 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00 | 28.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 3 to 4 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 6.00 | 55.00 |
| 4 to 5 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 9.00 |  |
| 5 to 6 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00 |  |
| 8 to 10 | 20.00 |  |

C. pisifera plumosa argentea (Silvertip Retinospora). Compact. Whitetipped, feathery foliage.

$\begin{array}{ll}31 / 2 & \text { to } 4 \\ 4 & \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ 41 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . & 6.00 \\ 7.50\end{array}$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 9.00
C. pisifera plumosa aurea (Goldenplume Retinospora). Yellow foliage. Similar habit to plumosa.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 | 2.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| to $21 / 2$ | 3.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft... . . . . . . . . . . 4.50 |
| 3 to 4 | ft............. . 6.00 |
| to 5 | ft.............. . 9.00 |
| to 6 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00 |
| 6 to 7 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00 |
| 8 to 10 | 20.00 |

C. pisifera plumosa lutescens (Sulphur Plume Dwarf Retinospora). Low, dwarf, round-topped bush. Yel-low-tipped branches.

| 12 to 15 in. | 2.00 | 18.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in | 2.75 | 26.50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 3.75 | 35.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 5.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 7.00 |  |
|  |  |  |
| $31 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ |  |  |

C. pisifera squarrosa veitchi (Moss Retinospora). Foliage blue-gray, feathery and dense.

C. triomphe de Boskoop (Triomphe de Boskoop Cypress). Blue-green foliage. Slightly pendulous. Used as specimen.

* $41 / 2$ to 5 ft. . ............ 8.00
* 5 to $51 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.
* $51 / 2$ to 6 ft............... 12.00
* 6 to 7 ft............... . 14.00
* 7 to 8 ft................. 16.00
* 8 to 9 ft.............. 20.00
*10 to $15 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 35.00$ to 50.00

CRYPTOMERIA japonica compacta (Japanese Cedar). Large tree, forming narrow, irregular column. Compact and picturesque. Rich, bronze Winter color.

|  | to 3 ft . | . $\$ 6.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | to 4 ft . | 7.50 |
| 6 | to 7 ft . | . 20.00 |
| 7 | to 8 ft . | . 25.00 |
| 8 | to 9 ft . | 30.00 |

CUPRESSUS goveniana glauca (Blue Gowen Cypress). Tall tree with slender spreading branches. Grayishgreen foliage. Used as specimen.

## $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .

$3.00 \$ 27.50$
2 to 3 ft. ................. . . $4.50 \quad 42.50$
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6.00
JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). Broad, bushy habit, with horizontally spreading branches. Gray-green foliage. One of the best dwarf forms.

J. communis (Common Juniper). Low, dense, fastigiate form; gray-green foliage.

J. communis aurea (Douglas Golden Juniper). Low-spreading type. Bright golden foliage.
18 to 24 in.
3.00


## JUNIPER-Continued

## Each Per 10

## JUNIPERUS virginiana elegantissima

 (Goldtip Redcedar). Bright yellowtipped branches. Bronze in Winter.*4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$
*5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
*6 to 7 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14.00
*7 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18.00
*8 to 9 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22.50
J. virginiana glauca (Silver Redcedar). Forms dense column. Bluish-gray foliage. Used as specimen.

| 2 to 3 ft | 3.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 7.50 |
| * 5 to 6 ft . | 11.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft | 16.00 |
| * 7 to 8 ft . | 21.00 |
| * 8 to 9 ft . | 26.00 |
| * 9 to 10 ft . | 30.00 |
| ${ }^{*} 10$ to 12 ft . | 35.00 |
| *12 to 14 ft . | 50 |

J. virginiana schotti (Schott Redcedar) Compact, columnar habit. Fresh green foliage.

*4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.00
*5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8.50
*6 to 7 ft................... . . . 10.00
PICEA canadensis (White Spruce). Large tree of symmetrical growth. Dense, silvery foliage.

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11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .
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2 to 3 ft .
2.50
*15 to 20 ft . specimens. $\$ 50.00$ to 75.00
P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Large tree of rapid growth. Dark green foliage. Excellent windbreak.

P. excelsa maxwelli (Maxwell Spruce).

Round, compact, dwarf. Very formal.
*15 to 18 in................. . . 15.00
*18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20.00
*24 to 30 in............... . . . . 25.00


Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce)
Each Per 10
PICEA excelsa remonti (Remont Spruce). Dwarf form of Norway Spruce Dense, formal growth.
18 to 24 in............. $\$ 7.50$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . 10.00
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . 20.00
P. glauca conica (Dwarf Elberta Spruce).

Very compact, slow growing type.
8 to 10 in
3.00

10 to 12 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.50
12 to 15 in . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6.00
15 to 18 in. ........ . . . . . . . . 8.00
18 to 24 in. ...... . . . . . . . . 10.00
P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). Medium size, pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage. Slow grower.

* 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .$.
* $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. . . . 4.25
* 3 to 4 ft. ............. . 6.00
* 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
* 5 to 6 ft. .............. 15.00
* 6 to 7 ft............... 20.00
* 7 to 8 ft. .............. . 25.00
* 9 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 30.00
*10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .35 .00$
P. polita (Tigertail Spruce). Light green, spiky foliage. Useful as specimen.



## PICEA-Continued


*S to 10 ft . . . . . . $\$ 25.00$ to 35.00
P. pungens kosteri (Koster Blue Spruce). Silvery-blue foliage giving distinct color tone.

P. pungens kosteri pendula (Koster Weeping Blue Spruce). Very drooping type of Koster Blue Spruce.

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\text { *21/2 to } 3 \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . } 17.00
$$

*3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . 20.00
*3 $1 / 2$ to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . 23.50
*4 to $41 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 24.00
*41/2 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 25.00


PINUS cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Slow growing, conical tree. Thin bluish green needles.

 dense growing tree. Foliage glossy, dark green. Good for seashore planting.
18 to 24 in.......... $\$ 2.50$
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
3 to 4 ft............. 6.00
4 to 5 ft. ............ . 8.00

* 5 to 6 ft.............. 11.00
* 6 to 7 ft............. 15.00
* 7 to 8 ft.............. 20.00
*Large specimens. $\$ 25.00$ to 35.00
P. resinosa (Red Pine). Vigorous, symmetrical tree. Long, rich green needles, reddish brown bark.
*2 to 3 ft ................... . . 4.00
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.00
4 to 5 ft..................... . . . 7.50
*5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
*6 to 7 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14.00
* 7 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18.00
P. rigida (Pitch Pine). Quick growing tree of irregular habit. Useful in poor soil and seashore planting.
3 to 4 ft. ................. . $\$ 3.50 \$ 32.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00


## PINUS-Continued

Each Per 10 PINUS strobus (White Pine). Tall, straight tree with blue-tinted foliage. Group or screen planting.

| $1 / 2$ to 3 | \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ | 4.50 | 42.50 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 | 5.00 | 47.50 |
| 4 to 5 | . 5.50 | 50.00 |
| 5 to 6 | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 6 to 7 | 7.50 | 70.00 |
| 7 to 8 | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 8 to 10 | 15.00 | 130.00 |
| 10 to 12 | 18.00 |  |

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Hardy, quick growing screen tree. Short bluegreen twisted needles. Screen or specimen.

| $21 / 2$ t | to 3 ft . | 3.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 t | to 4 ft . | 4.00 |
| 4 | to 5 ft . | 6.00 |
| 5 t | to 6 ft . | 8.00 |
| 6 t | to 7 ft . | 10.00 |
| 7 t | to 8 ft . | 14.00 |
| 8 t | to 10 ft . | 18.00 |
| 10 t | to 12 ft . | 22.00 |
| 12 t | to 14 ft . | 27.00 |

P. tanyosho (Japanese Table Pine). Low growing, round, symmetrical type. Used as specimen.
*Specimens....... $\$ 50.00$ to 150.00
PSUDOTSUGA douglasi (Douglas Fir). Pyramidal tree ot dense, graceful habit.

| 2 to 3 ft | 4.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 5.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 7.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 9.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft | 11.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft | 14.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 17.00 |
| * 10 to 12 ft . | 20.00 |



Pinus montana mughus (Mugho Pine) Sce page 8

Each Per 10
SCIADOPITYS verticillata (Umbrella-
Pine). Slow-growing Japanese tree. Pyramidal with unusual dark green needles. Used as specimen.

* $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . 5.00

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . 10.00

* 3 to 4 ft. specimens. . 15.00
* 4 to 5 ft. specimens. 20.00
* 6 to 7 ft. specimens. 25.00
* 7 to 8 ft. specimens. $\$ 30.00$ to 50.00
8 to 10 ft . specimens. $\$ 50.00$ to 75.00

TAXUS baccata dovastoni aureovariegata (Yellow Dovaston Yew). Low-growing, spreading branches, drooping at the end. Short green needles variegated with yellow.

T. baccata elegantissima (Variegated English Yew). Compact, symmetrical type. Foliage close and variegated.
*18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . 5.50

* 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
* $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.
T. baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew). Low-growing, spreading branches, drooping at the end. Very dark green needles.
$11 / 2$ to 2
3.75
35.00
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . .10 .00$
$31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft.}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$.15.00
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .20 .00$
T. baccata washingtoni (Washington Yew). Dwarf, compact type. Golden foliage.

| $* 18$ | to 24 | $\mathrm{in} . \ldots$ | 5.50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $* 2$ | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$ | 6.50 |  |
| $* 21 / 2$ | to 3 | $\mathrm{ft} .$. | 9.00 |

T. canadensis (Canada Yew) Low spreading habit. Bronze in Winter. Prefers shade.

| 15 | to 18 | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11/2 | to 2 | . 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | 4.25 | 40.00 |
| 21/2 | to 3 | 5.00 | 47.50 |
| 3 | to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7.00 | 67.50 |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | t.. . . 9.00 | 85.00 |
| 4 | to $41 / 2$ | ft.. . . 11.00 |  |
| 41/2 | to 5 | ft. . . 15.00 |  |
| 5 | to 6 | ft. . . 20.00 |  |
| 6 | to 7 | ft. . . 25.00 |  |

# TAXUS-Continued 


T. cuspidata compacta (Spreading Japanese Yew). Slow-growing and similar to cuspidata, but much more compact.



Taxus cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew)

TAXUS cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew). Slow growing, irregular and spreading. Very dark green, broad, thick leaves.

| to 18 | \$4.75 | \$45.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | ft............ . 6.00 | 57.00 |
| 2 to 21/2 | ft. . . . . . . . . . 7.50 | 70.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 10.00 | 95.00 |
| 3 to 31/2 | 12.50 |  |
| 3112 to 4 | 15.00 |  |

THUJA occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Slender pyramid, broad at base. Foliage bronze in Winter. Good for hedge or sheared specimen.

T. occidentalis Columbia (Columbia Arborvitae). Strong growing pyramid. Foliage tips have silvery variegation.

| 18 in | n.................. . . 2.25 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 ft | t. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00 |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | t. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.75 |
| 3 ft | t. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.50 |
| $31 / 2 \mathrm{f}$ | 5.50 |

T. occidentalis compacta (Parsons Dwarf Arborvitae). Formal globeshape with bright green foliage.

| 12 | to $15 \mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1.80 | $\ldots .$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | to 18 | $\mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 18 | to 24 | $\mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 4.50 | $\ldots$ |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 6.00 | $\ldots$ |

T. occidentalis elwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). Low, broad, pyramidal type. Dense foliage, of soft, close texture.

| 15 | to 18 | in. | 1.80 | 15.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | to 24 | in | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | ft | 3.25 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | ft | 3.75 |  |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | ft | 5.00 |  |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | ft . | 6.00 |  |
| 4 | to 5 | ft | 7.50 |  |
| 5 | to 6 |  | 9.00 |  |

## THUJA-Continued

Each Per 10
THUJA occidentalis ericoides (Heath Retinospora). Dwarf, pyramidal type. Soft spreading needles; dull green above, gray-green beneath. Assumes brown tint in Winter.

| 18 | to 24 | \$3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 5.00 |
| 21 | 2 to 3 ft | 6.0 |
| $3$ |  |  |

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae). Natural compact globe. Low growing.

| to 15 | 1.80 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 | 2.50 | \$22.50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | 5.50 | 52.50 |
| 3 to 31 | 7.00 |  |

T. occidentalis hoveyi (Hovey Arborvitae). Dwarf oval type with dense, rich green foliage.

| 15 to 18 | in............ . 2.50 | 22.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | ft. ........... . 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 4.25 | 40.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | 5.00 | 47.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ | 6.50 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 | ft. . . . . . . . . . 7.50 |  |
| 4 to $41 / 2$ | 8.50 |  |



Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae)


Thuja occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae)

## Each Per 10

THUJA occidentalis lutea (George Peabody Arborvitae). Strong-growing, pyramidal type with bright yellow foliage.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Narrow, columnar type. Foliage bright green throughout Winter.

|  | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00 |
| 3 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.50 |
| $31 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.00 |
| 4 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6.00 |
| 41/2 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.50 |
| 5 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8.25 |
| 6 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9.00 |
| $7$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00 |

T. occidentalis rosenthali (Rosenthal Arborvitae). Slow-growing pyramid. Good green, dense foliage.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $21 / 2$ | 4.50 | 42.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft......... . . . . 5.00 | 47.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ | 5.50 | 52.50 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 | 6.00 |  |

## THUJA-Continued

## Each Per 10

THUJA occidentalis spiralis (Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae). Formal pyramidal type. Short fern-like branches deep green foliage.

T. occidentalis vervaeneana (Vervaene Arborvitae). Broad pyramid. Foliage variegated yellow, turning to bronze in Winter.

| 18 | to 24 in | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| $21 / 2$ |  | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 3 | to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.50 | 42.50 |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 ft . | 5.00 |  |
| 10 | to 12 ft . | 50.00 |  |

T. occidentalis wareana (Ware Arborvitae). Light green, dense foliage. Broad, pyramidal type.

| , to | 2.50 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $21 / 2$ | ft............. . 3.50 | 32.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft............. . 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 3 to 31/2 | ft............. . 6.00 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 7.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00 |  |



Tsuga canadensis (Canada Hemlock)

Each Per 10
THUJA orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arborvitae). Excellent for formal use and edging. Compact, rounded, dwarf type. Foliage a warm golden yellow.
12 to 15 in..... . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00 \$ 27.50$
15 to 18 in................. $4.00 \quad 37.50$

18 to 24 in................. . 5.00
T. orientalis elegantissima (Yellow Column Arborvitae). Columnar type. Deep rich bronze in Winter.
18 to 24 in.
3.00

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
4.00
T. orientalis compacta (Siebold Arborvitae). Compact, oval type. Foliage good green.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{f}$
2.75

T . orientalis pyramidalis (Oriental Pyramidal Arborvitae). Set columnar habit; foliage bright green in Summer, turning to dull bronze in Winter. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$. $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to $9 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00
9 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 18.00170 .00
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 21.00200 .00 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 25.00
T. standishi (Standish Arborvitae). Vigorous, upright growth forming a pyramid. Used in group or specimen plantings.
18 to 24 in. .............. $3.50 \quad 32.50$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . . .$.
4.50
$\ldots$
TSUGA canadensis (Canada Hemlock). Large growing tree of graceful habit. Spreading horizontal branches. May be used as clipped hedge.

| to 2 | ft............ . . . 2.50 | 22.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 3.75 | 35.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft............. . 5.00 | 47.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ | ft............. . . 6.00 | 52.50 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 | ft............. . . 8.00 | 77.50 |
| 4 to 5 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 10.00 | 97.50 |
| 5 to 6 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00 | 117.50 |
| 6 to 7 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 16.00 |  |
| 7 to 8 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 20.00 |  |
| 8 to 9 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 25.00 |  |
| to 10 | 30.00 |  |

T. diversitolia (Japanese Hemlock). Graceful spreading branches; dark green, glossy foliage.



Mass planting of Rhododendron maximum

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

In Winter, when the landscape is almost shorn of its beauty, the bright, glossy foliage of evergreen shrubs make a brave display, and are on this account, doubly valuable.

A deep, cool, moist subsoil with proper drainage is the ideal soil, and a shaded position is often preferable.

Each Per 10
Each Per 10
AZALEA amoena (Japanese Azalea). Attractive, purple-red flowers. AprilMay. Small, bright green leaves in Summer, turning to a rich bronze green in Winter. 2-3 ft.

| 10 to 12 in | . $\$ 2.25$ | \$20.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 15 to 18 in | 3.00 |  |
| 18 to 21 in |  |  |

A. hinodegiri (Hinodegiri Azalea). Bright carmine-pink flowers. April-May. Leaves larger than amoena and better habit. 3 to 4 ft .

| 6 to 8 in. | 1.80 | 15.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 in . | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 12 to 15 in . | 3.50 |  |
| 15 to 18 in. | 5.25 |  |

BUXUS sempervirens (Common Box). Slow-growing, old-fashioned evergreen, very useful in formal and colonial plantings. May be sheared and trained into any form desired. 12-15 ft.

| 10 to 12 in. | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3.00 | 27.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 4.75 |  |
| 24 to 30 in . | 6.50 |  |

BUXUS sempervirens (Globe Form, Sheared).
10 to 12 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$
12 to 15 in.................. . . 4.00
15 to 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.50
18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.50
2 to $21 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
3 ft x 3 ft . specimens. . . . 25.00
B. sempervirens (Pyramidal Form, Sheared).
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . .6 .00$
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . 8.00
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . 11.00
$31 / 2$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . 14.00
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 18.00
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 22.50
B. sempervirens (Tree ore Standard Form, Sheared).
12 to 18 in. high, 18 in. crown.................... . 10.00
18 to 24 in. high, 18 in. crown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00
24 to 30 in. high, 24 in.
crown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00
B. sempervirens rotundifolia (Roundleaf Box). A hardy, strong-growing type, having a good green, round leaf. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$.

| 18 | to 24 in | $4: 00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 5.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 ft | 7.50 |
| 3 | to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 10.00 |

## BUXUS-Continued <br> Each Per 10

BUXUS suffruticosa (True Dwarf Box). Excellent for hedges in informal garden. 2 to 3 ft .
6 to 8 in. Per 100, $\$ 30.00 \$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$ 8 to 10 in. Per 100, $50.00 \quad .75 \quad 6.00$ 10 to 12 in. Per 100, $70.00 \quad 1.00 \quad 8.50$ COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster). Low-spreading shrub. Small, shiny leaves, bright red berries. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

| 15 | to 18 | 1.25 | 12.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | to 24 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| $21 / 2$ |  | 3.00 | 27.50 |

EUONYMUS japonicus (Evergreen
Burningbush). Upright, bushy habit.
Rich, dark green foliage. 5 to 6 ft .
12 to 15 in............. 1.1510 .00
15 to 18 in.............. $1.50 \quad 14.00$

18 to 24 in.............. $2.25 \quad 20.00$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ............. . 3.7535 .00
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . $6.00 \quad 57.50$
4 to 5 ft............... $7.50 \quad 72.50$
E. japonicus albovariegatus (Silverspot Burningbush). Erect bush with shiny green leaves, variegated with a silvery tone. Grows to 4 to 5 ft .
12 to 15 in................. . $1.25 \quad 11.50$
15 to 18 in................. . $1.75 \quad 16.00$
18 to 24 in................ . . $2.50 \quad 22.50$ 2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ................ . 3.2530 .00


Ilex opaca (American Holly) See page 15

EUONYMUS japonicus aureus (Goldleaf Burningbush). Erect bush with shiny green leaves variegated with bright yellow. Grows to 4 to 5 ft .
12 to 15 in................ $\$ 1.25 \$ 11.50$
15 to 18 in................ 1.7516 .00
18 to 24 in............... . $2.50 \quad 22.50$ 2 to $21 / 2$ ft................. . . 3.25
E. radicans (Wintercreeper). Low trailing or climbing plant, sometimes climbing to 15 or 20 ft . Excellent for undergrowth in evergreen borders or covering walls and house foundations.
Medium plants. . . . . . . . . . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
Strong plants............... . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
Extra strong plants. . . . . . . $1.50 \quad 14.00$
E. radicans acutus (Sharpleaf Wintercreeper). Habit similar to radicans. Long narrow leaves, purple tinted underneath.
Strong plants.
$1.50 \quad 14.00$
E. radicans variegatus (Variegated Wintercreeper). Similar to radicans. Foliage variegated with creamy white and pink.
Medium plants............ . . $60 \quad 5.00$
Strong plants.............. . . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
Extra strong plants. . . . . . . $1.50 \quad 14.00$
E. radicans vegetus (Bigleaf Wintercreeper). Strong growing, shrubby vine. Handsome round green leaf. Abundant scarlet fruit.
Medium plants............ . . $75 \quad 6.00$
Strong plants............... $1.00 \quad 9.00$
Extra strong plants. . ..... $2.00 \quad 18.00$
HEDERA helix (English Ivy). Evergreen, clinging vine.
Medium plants............. . . $35 \quad 3.00$
Strong plants.............. . . . 50 4.50
Extra strong plants....... . . $80 \quad 7.50$
ILEX crenata (Japanese Holly). Rapid growing evergreen shrub. Glossy, dark green leaves. Black fruit. Grows to 6 to 8 ft .

I. glabra (Inkberry)., Dense growing shrub. Shiny, dark green leaves. Does well in shade. 5 to 6 ft .

| 10 | to 12 | $\mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | to 18 | $\mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 18 | to 24 | $\mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 3.25 | 30.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 4.00 | 37.50 |

## ILEX-Continued

 ILEX opaca (American Holly). Shrub or small tree. Short spreading branches. Does best in moist, partially shaded location. 25 to 30 ft .$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . 3.50

3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.50
KALMIA latifolia (Mountain-laurel). Dark green foliage with showy clusters of pink flowers in June. Likes shade. Grows to 5 to 7 ft .
15 to 18 in............. $1.75 \$ 15.00$ $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .$.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft.............. . $3.75 \quad 35.00$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft............... $5.00 \quad 45.00$
3 to 4 ft............... $6.00 \quad 50.00$
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe). Shrub with spreading, slender branches. Lustrous green leaves. Rich Autumn color. White flowers. May-June. 3 to 4 ft .


MAHONIA aquifolia (Oregon Hollygrape). Evergreen shrub having shiny green leaves which are bronze in Winter. Showy yellow flowers. May-June. Does well in half shade. 4 to 5 ft .

| 12 | to 18 | 1.35 | 12.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | to 24 | 2.50 | 22.50 |
|  | to $21 / 2$ | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 3 | to 31 | 4.00 |  |



Rhododendron carolinianum
(Carolina Rhododendron)


Pieris floribunda (Mountain Andromeda)

Each Per 10
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Pachysandra). Evergreen trailing vine. Dark green leaves. Small spikes of whitish flowers in May. Good ground cover in shade where grass will not grow. 6 in.
Medium plants. $100, \$ 20.00 \$ 0.25 \$ 2.15$
Strong plants... 100, 25.00 . 353.00
PIERIS floribunda (Mountain Andromeda). Compact, round, dwarf shrub. Dense dark green foliage; masses of white flowers in early Spring. Best in partial shade. 4 ft .

| 15 to 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.00 | 35.00 | 45.00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . | 6.00 | $\ldots$. |  |

P. japonica (Japanese Andromeda). Dense growing shrub. Foliage rich green, graceful white flower clusters. Partial shade. May. Grows to 4 to 5 ft .

| 12 to 15 in | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 5.00 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 7.50 |  |
|  |  |  |

YUCCA filamentosa (Common Yucca). Long, narrow leaves. Many creamy flowers on tall flower spike. June. 2 to 3 ft .
Strong plants.............. $1.00 \quad 9.00$
Extra strong plants. . . . . . . $1.50 \quad 14.00$

## RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron). Compact, bushy shrub. Bright pink flowers. MayJune. 4 to 6 ft .


## RHODODENDRONS- Continued




Rhododendron catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron)

Each Per 10
Lady Clermont. Dark red.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft .
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$
Caractacus. Rich crimson.
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$31 / 2$ to 4
Charles Dickens. Rich crimson.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft .
Candidissimum. White.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Lady Grey Egerton. Blush. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
roseum elegans. Fine rose. ${ }_{3}^{21 / 2}$ to 31 ft
DWARF RHODODENDRONS myrtifolium. Lavender.
*2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6.00$
*21⁄2 to 3 tt. . . . . . . . . . 10.00
*3 to $31 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00
ovatum. Pink.
*18 to 24 in........... . 5.50

* 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . 8.00
* $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . 10.00
* 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . 12.00
wilsoni. Lavender.
*2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .$.
*21/2 to 3 ft. ........... . 7.00
*3 to $31 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . 12.00


Planting of Maples

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Nothing can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring.

Our collection includes trees adapted for all locations, climates and soils.

## Each Per 10

ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple). Rapid growing, graceful, pendulous branches. Leaves silvery underneath. 60 to 80 ft .
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 4.00 \$ 35.00$
12 to 16 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. $6.00 \quad 57.50$ $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 10.00 .... 4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 12.00 .... $41 / 2$ to 5 in. $15.00 \quad \ldots$. $51 / 2$ to 6 in. 25.00
A. dasycarpum pyramidalis (Pyramidal Silver Maple). A narrow type with erect branches. 60 to 80 ft .
12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. $4.00 \quad 35.00$ $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. $6.00 \quad 57.50$ 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. $7.50 \quad 72.50$ $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 10.00 4 to $41 / 2$ in. 12.00 ... $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 15.00 ... 5 to $51 / 2$ in. 20.00 .... $51 / 2$ to 6 in.. 25.00 ....

Each Per 10
ACER ginnala (Amur Maple). Shrubby tree to 10 or 12 ft . Graceful and valuable for bright autumn foliage.
3 to 4 ft . $\qquad$ . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.30 \$ 12.00$
A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Excellent street tree forming a round, symmetrical head. 50 to 75 ft .

* 10 to 12 ft ., 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{in} . .3 .00 \quad 25.00$
* 12 to 14 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ in.. 3.5032 .50
* 14 to 16 ft ., $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.. 4.5042 .50
*13/4 to 2 in.. $5.25 \quad 50.00$
*2 to $21 / 4$ in.. $6.25 \quad 60.00$
*21 1 to $21 / 2$ in.. $7.25 \quad 70.00$
*2 $1 / 2$ to 3 in.. $10.00 \quad 97.50$
*3 to $31 / 2$ in.. $12.00 \quad 117.50$
*3 $1 / 2$ to 4 in.. 14.00137 .50
*4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 20.00190 .00
*41 12 to 5 in.. 25.00240 .00
*5 to $51 / 2$ in.. 30.00290 .00
* $51 / 2$ to 6 in.. 35.00340 .00
*6 to 7 in.. 45.00430 .00
*7 to 8 in.. 60.00580 .00


Japanese Maple

Each Per 10
ACER platanoides argentea variegata
(Variegated Maple). Somewhat slower growth than the type. Leaves have a silvery variegation. 40 to 60 ft .
*6 to 8 ft
§ 3.50 § 32.50

* 8 to 10 ft
$4.00 \quad 37.50$
A. platanoides reitenbachi (Reitenbach

Purple-leaved Maple). Leaves purple.
Brilliant Fall coloring. 50 to 75 ft .
*12 to 14 ft .,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& * 13 / 4 \text { to } 2 \text { in.. } 6.00 \\
& * 2 \text { to } 21 / 4 \text { in.. } 7.00 \\
& * 21 / 4 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { in.. } 8.50 \\
& * 21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \text { in.. } 10.00 \\
& * 3 \text { to } 31 / 2 \text { in.. } 14.00
\end{aligned}
$$

A. platanoides schwedleri (Schwedleri Purple-leaved Maple). Leaves a bronzy-purple in Spring turning to green in Midsummer. 50 to 75 ft .

* 12 to 14 ft ., $13 / 4$ to 2 in.. $6.00 \quad 57.50$ *2 to $21 / 4$ in.. 7.0067 .50 *2 $1 / 4$ to $21 / \frac{1}{2}$ in. . $8.50 \quad 82.50$ *21/2 to 3 in.. $10.00 \quad 95.00$ *3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 14.00130 .00 *31/2 to 4 in.. 18.00170 .00 *4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 25.00
A. platanoides spaethi (Spaeth Pinkleaved Maple). Leaves slightly smaller than Norway Maple. Purple-pink. 40 to 60 ft .
* 10 to 12 ft ., $13 / 4$ to 2 in.. 6.00
*12 to 16 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.. 7.50
$* 21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 10.00
*3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 14.00
*31/2 to 4 in.. 18.00
*4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 25.00
* $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 30.00

ACER-Continued

## Each Per 10

ACER pseudoplatanus (Sycamore Maple). Large, vigorous growing tree. Symmetrical rounded head. 50 to 75 ft . 10 to 14 ft ., $13 / 4$ to 2 in. $\$ 5.00 \$ 45.00$ 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. $7.50 \quad 70.00$ $21 / 2$ to 3 in. $10.00 \quad 95.00$ 3 to $31 / 2$ in. 12.50120 .00 $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 15.00145 .00 4 to 4112 in.. 17.50 $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 20.00
A. rubrum (Red Maple). Large tree with dense foliage. Scarlet flowers in early Spring. Brilliant Autumn coloring. Will grow in moist place. 50 to 75 ft .
12 to 16 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 10.00
3 to $31 / 2$ in. 12.00
$31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 14.00
4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 18.00
$41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 22.00
5 to 5112 in.. 26.00
A. saccharum (Sugar Maple). Good street tree. More erect growth than Norway Maple. 50 to 75 ft .
10 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.. 7.50 $21 / 2$ to 3 in. 10.00 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 12.00 $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 15.00 4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 20.00 $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 25.00 5 to $51 / 2$ in.. 30.00 $51 / 2$ to 6 in.. 35.00 6 to 7 in.. 45.00 7 to 8 in.. 60.00

## JAPANESE MAPLES

Acer japonicum aureum (Goldenmoon Maple). Very slow growing dwarf tree having a good golden foliage. 6 to 8 ft .

| * $211 / 2$ to 3 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{*} 3$ to $31 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 18.00 |
| *4 to $41 / 2$ | 22.50 |

A. palmatum dissectum (Threadleaf Maple). Dwarf tree; slow growth, forming flat round head. Foliage is very lacy and attractive. 6 to 8 ft .

```
*3 to 31/2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . 18.00
*31/2 to 4 ft............... . 20.00
*4 to 5 ft. ................ . . 25.00
```

A. palmatum atropurpureum (Bloodleaf Japanese Maple). Rich purple leaves all Summer. Makes splendid lawn specimen. 6 to 8 ft .
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . 12.00
$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . 13.50
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00
*7 to 8 ft. specimens. . . 35.00

Each Per 10
AESCULUS hippocastanum (Horsechestnut). Large, symmetrical tree. A profusion of white flowers on long panicles in May. 50 to 75 ft .
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $21 / 2$ in.. $\$ 4.50$ $21 / 2$ to 3 in. 6.00 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 7.00 $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 8.00 4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 10.00 $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 15.00 5 to $51 / 2$ in.. 20.00
A. hippocastanum rubicunda (Red Horsechestnut). Similar in type to the preceding. Foliage darker and flowers red. May. 40 to 60 ft .

* 8 to 10 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.. 5.00 *2 $1 / 2$ to 3 in.. 7.00 *3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 9.00 * $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 11.00

AILANTHUS glandulosa (Tree of Heav ${ }^{-}$ en). Very rapid growing tree. Large leaves. Thrives under adverse city conditions. 50 to 60 ft .
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ in.. 1.75
10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. 2.50
ALNUS incana pendula (Weeping Al der). Graceful, drooping tree. Good green foliage. 20 ft .
*12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} .,{ }_{*} 3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.. 7.50


Betula alba (European White Birch,

AMYGDALUS persica (Flowering Peach). A profusion of double pink or red blossoms before the leaves appear. 8 to 10 ft .
2
3 to 3 ft
4 ft . $\$ 1.00$
1.25
4 to 5 ft .
1.50

ARALIA spinosa (Devils-walkingstick).
Stout stems covered with thorns.
Large foliage gives tropical effect. Clusters of white blossoms in August, followed by dark purple berries. 18 to 20 ft .

| 3 to | 4 ft . | . 75 | \$6.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to | 5 ft | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 5 to | 6 ft . | 1.25 | 11.50 |
| 6 to | 8 ft . | 1.50 | 14.00 |
|  |  | 2.00 |  |

BETULA alba (European White Birch). Tall, graceful tree with thin drooping branches. Bark very white. Does well in poor soil. 30 to 50 ft .
6 to 8 ft ................. 2.50
8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $11 / 2$ in.. 3.50 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in.. 4.00 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.. 4.50 $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 5.00 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 6.00 $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 8.00 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. 10.00 $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 12.00 5 to 6 in.. 15.00
B. alba laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). Gracefully drooping tree. Suitable for lawn planting. $30-40 \mathrm{ft}$. 6 to 8 ft . 4.00

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
10 to 12 ft .
7.00

10 to 12 ft . specimens.
$\$ 10.00$ to 15.00
B. lutea (Yellow Birch). Quick growing tree to 50 ft .
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. .............. . . $2.00 \quad 19.00$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2 .2520 .00$
B. populifolia (Gray Birch). Slender tree; grayish white bark. 30 to 40 ft .
6 to 8 ft ................. 1.7516 .00

10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in.. $3.00 \quad 27.00$
$\begin{array}{lll}2 & \text { to } 21 / 2 & \text { in.. } \\ 21 / 200 \\ \text { to } 3 & \text { in.. } & 5.00\end{array}$ 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 6.00 $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 7.50 4 to $41 / 2$ in. 10.00 $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 12.00
CARPINUS betulus (European Horn-
beam). Bushy, slow growing tree. Smooth, gray bark. 25 to 30 ft .
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
7 to 8 ft.................. . $4.00 \quad 37.50$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . $5.00 \quad 47.50$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

CATALPA bignonioides nana (Umbrella Catalpa). Top grafted on straight stems, $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$. high. Symmetrical, round head makes this a useful tree for formal planting. 10 to 15 ft .
4 to 6 ft . stems, 1 -yr. head. $\$ 2.50 \$ 22.50$ 4 to 6 ft . stems, 2 -yr. head. $3.00 \quad 27.00$ 4 to 6 ft . stems, 3 -yr. head. $3.50 \quad 32.50$ 4 to 6 ft . stems, 4 -yr. head. $4.00 \quad 37.50$ 4 to 6 ft . stems, 5 -yr. head. $5.50 \quad 52.50$ 4 to 8 ft . stems (specimens)

$$
\$ 6.00 \text { to } 10.00
$$

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Tall, rapid growing tree. Useful for seashore planting. $50-60 \mathrm{ft}$.
8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $11 / 2$ in.. 1.50
10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in.. 2.00 2 to $21 / 2$ in.. $2.75 \quad 25.00$ $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 3.50 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 4.50 $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 6.50 4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 8.00 $41 / 2$ to 5 in. 10.00 5 to 7 in.. 15.00

CORNUS florida (White-flowering Dogwood). Small, symmetrical tree with spreading open top. Abundant white flowers in early Spring. Red berries in Fall. 20 to 25 ft .

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Similar in type to Cornus florida. Profuse pink flowers more persistent than the white. 15 to 20 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft | 4.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | 6.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 7.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 8.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft | . 10.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft | . 12.00 |

CRATAEGUS coccinea (Thicket Hawthorn). Small tree to 15 or 20 ft . with shiny bright green leaves. Scarlet fruit.
6 to 8 ft.................... . . $3.00 \quad 27.50$
C. oxycantha (English Hawthorn). Small slow-growing tree. Sweet-scented, white flowers, followed by red fruit. 12 to 15 ft .



Catalpa bignonioides nana (Umbrella Catalpa)

## Each Per 10

CRATAEGUS oxycantha alboplena (Double English Hawthorn). Clusters of double white flowers. Red fruit. 15 ft .
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.00
10 to 12 ft ................. . 10.00
C. oxycantha splendens (Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn). Abundant showy scarlet flowers. 12 to 15 ft .
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.00
C. oxycantha rosea plena (Double Pink Hawthorn). Double pale pink flowers in profusion. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

FAGUS americana (American Beech). Large spreading tree. Smooth gray bark is especially attractive in Winter. 80 to 90 ft .

| 6 to 8 ft . | 4.00 \$36.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| * 8 to 10 ft . | 6.0050 .00 |
| *10 to 12 ft . | 8.00 |
| *12 to 14 ft . | 10.00 |

F. sylvatica (European Beech). A tree branching very close to the ground. Retains leaves nearly all Winter. 40 to 50 ft .

* 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
* 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.50
*10 to 12 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
*12 to 14 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00
*14 to 16 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20.00

FAGUS-Continued
Each Per 10 FAGUS sylvatica pendula (Weeping Beech). A sturdy, picturesque tree with drooping branches hanging nearly to the ground. Lustrous green leaves in masses. 25 to 30 ft .

* 8 to 10 ft .
$\$ 16.00$
*10 to 12 ft .
20.00
*12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 25.00
*14 to 16 ft . . . . . . $\$ 30.00$ to 50.00
F. sylvatica purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech). Low-branching, symmetrical tree. Bright, glossy, reddish-purple leaves. 40 to 50 ft .
* 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
* 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .$. .............. . . 10.00
* 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15.00
*10 to 12 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20.00
*12 to 16 ft . specimens. . . . . 25.00
*16 to 20 ft . specimens. . . . . 30.00
F. sylvatica riversi (Rivers Beech). Low branches, compact, symmetrical growth. The attractive foliage is bright purple in early Spring, darkening to a deep rich purple as the season advances. 30 to 40 ft .

| 5 to 6 ft . | 8.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 7 ft . | . 10.00 |
| * 7 to 8 ft . | . 12.00 |
| * 8 to 9 ft . | . 15.00 |
| * 9 to 10 ft . | 18.00 |
| *10 to 12 ft . | 25.00 |
| * 12 to 14 ft . | . 30.00 |

F. sylvatica roseomarginata (Rose-pink Beech). Symmetrical tree. Foliage has unusual rosy-pink variegations. 30 to 40 ft .

* 5 to 6 ft.................. . 8.00
* 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
* 7 to 8 ft.................. . . 12.00
* 8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16.00
*10 to 12 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20.00
FRAXINUS americana (White Ash). Rapid growing, native tree with clean, straight trunk. Good in moist soils. 70 to 80 ft .
12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 5.50
3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 7.50 $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 9.00 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. 12.00
GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair Tree). Upright tree with attractive open, irregular head. Resists insects and unfavorable city conditions. 50 to 75 ft.
6 to 8 ft ., 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.. 2.50
8 to 10 ft ., $111 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.. $3.00 \$ 27.50$
10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in.. $4.50 \quad 42.50$ 2 to $21 / 2$ in.. $6.00 \quad 57.50$ $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. $7.50 \quad 72.50$ 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 10.00
$31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 15.00

Each Per 10
GLEDITSIA triacanthos (Common Honeylocust). Tall, thorny tree. Very fragrant, white flowers. May. Thrives in gravelly soil. 60 to 70 ft . 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. 3.50

$$
21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \text { in.. } 4.50
$$

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Varnish Tree). Small tree of irregular outline. Produces a mass of bright yellow flowers. June-July. 25 to 30 ft .
*3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
*4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00
*5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.25
LARIX europaea (European Larch). Rapid growing, symmetrical tree. Attractive light green foliage. 60 to 75 ft.

*3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.50
*4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweetgum). Tall tree having corky bark and glossy, star-shaped leaves. Attractive Autumn coloring. Thrives in moist places. 50 to 60 ft .
*7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .$. .............. 5.00
*8 to 10 ft ., ${ }_{2}^{11 / 2}$ to 21 in.. 6.00
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tuliptree). Straight, rapid growing tree. Tulip-like, pale yellow flowers. JuneJuly. 70 to 80 ft .
*6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2 .00$
*8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $1 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.. 2.50 ${ }^{*} 11 / 2$ to 2 in.. 3.00 *2 to $21 / 2$ in.. 5.00 *2 $1 / 2$ to 3 in.. 7.50 *3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.. 10.00 * $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 12.50


Fagus sylvatica pendula (Weeping Beech)

## Each Per 10

MALUS atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). Small tree having a profusion of bright red blossoms. 12 to 15 ft .
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00 \$ 18.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2.50 \quad 22.50$
M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). Single, white flowers which are pink in bud, cover the tree. Fruit attractive in Fall. Blossoms early Spring. 12 to 15 ft .

M. ioensis plena (Bechtel Crab). Fragrant, double pink blossoms. Late Spring. 12 to 15 ft .

M. scheideckeri (Scheideckeri Crab). Double deep pink flowers. Large yellow fruit. 10 to 15 ft .
3 to 4 ft.................... . . $1.50 \quad 14.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2.00 \quad 19.00$
MORUS alba pendula (Teas Weeping Mulberry). Small weeping tree with dense growing branches drooping to the ground. 6 to 10 ft .
4 to 6 ft . stems, 1 -yr. head. $4.00 \quad 37.50$
4 to 6 ft . stems, 2 -yr. head. $5.00 \quad 47.50$
4 to 6 ft . stems, 3 -yr. head. 6.00
4 to 6 ft . stems, 4 -yr. head. 7.50
4 to 6 ft . stems, 5 -yr. head. 10.00
OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Sourwood). Tree to 25 or 30 ft . Clusters of white flowers in August.
12 to 15 in................. . . . 50 4.50


Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)


Morus alba pendula (Teas Weeping Mulberry) Each Per 10
PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Plane). Rapid growing tree with wide spreading, symmetrical head. Excellent tree for city planting as it withstands both insect pests and city conditions. 70 tc 80 ft .
10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{in} . \$ 4.00 \$ 39.00$ 2 to $21 / 2$ in.. $6.00 \quad 57.50$ $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. $8.00 \quad 77.50$ 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. 10.00 $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 12.00 .... 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{in} . .14 .00 \quad \ldots$. $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 16.00
PAULOWNIA imperialis (Royal Paulownia). Rapidly growing tree to 30 ft . Very large leaves.
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50
POPULUS alba nivea (Silver Poplar). Quick growing tree. Silvery foliage. 50 to 60 ft .
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . $1.50 \quad 12.50$

12 to 14 ft ................. $2.50 \quad 22.50$
P. candicans (Balm-of-Gilead Poplar). Rapid growing tree; very vigorous and hardy. Large buds are fragrant in the Spring. 50 to 60 ft .
8 to 10 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.50 \quad 12.50$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2 .00 \quad 18.00$
P. eugenei (Carolina Poplar). Very rapid growing tree. Thrives in poor, dry soil. 60 to 75 ft .
6 to 8 ft................ . . . $90 \quad 8.00$
8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. 1.00
10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in.. $1.50 \quad 12.50$
12 to 14 ft .................. 2.00
P. nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Tall, narrow, upright tree, branching to the ground. 60 to 75 ft .

| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 2.00 | 18.00 |

## Each Per 10

PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi (Purpleleaf Plum). Small tree with dark purple leaves and small, pinkishwhite flowers. 12 to 15 ft .

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 8 ft.................. 3.50
8 to 10 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$ in... . 5.00
10 to 12 ft ., 3 to $31 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. . . 7.50
P. sieboldi pendula (Weeping Japanese Cherry). Graceful, weeping tree, completely covered with white blossoms in early Spring. 12 to 15 ft .
*4 to 6 ft . stem. .......... . 8.50
*6 to 8 ft . stem. . . $\$ 10.00$ to 15.00
PTELIA trifoliata (Common Hoptree). Small, round-headed tree to 20 ft .

QUERCUS coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Tall tree. Foliage takes on brilliant Autumn coloring. 75 to 90 ft .

* 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 in.. 6.00

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{*} 2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { in.. } 7.50 \\
& \text { *2 } 1 / 2 \text { to } 3 \text { in.. } 9.00 \\
& { }^{*} 3 \text { to } 31 / 2 \text { in.. } 12.00
\end{aligned}
$$

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). Symmetrical, pyramidal tree with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage deeply cut. Fine lawn or street tree. 75 to 80 ft .

* 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 in.. $5.00 \$ 47.50$ *2 to $21 / 2$ in.. 7.0067 .50 ${ }^{*} 21 / 2$ to 3 in.. $8.00 \quad 77.50$ *3 to $31 / 2$ in.. $10.00 \quad 97.50$ *31/2 to 4 in.. 15.00 *4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 20.00 * $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 25.00
Q. rubra (Red Oak). Comparatively rapid growing tree of spreading, symmetrical habit. Brilliant red Autumn coloring. 80 to 90 ft .
* 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in.. 5.00

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
2 \\
{ }^{*} \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { in.. } 7.00 \\
\\
\\
3
\end{array} \text { to } 3 \text { in.. } 9.00 \\
& \text { to } 31 / 2 \text { in.. } 12.00
\end{aligned}
$$

ROBINIA pseudoacacia (Common Locust). Tall, rapid growing tree. Fragrant white flowers in early Summer. Thrives under city conditions. 60 to 70 ft .
$\begin{array}{rllll}8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 & \text { in.. } & 3.75 & 35.00 \\ 2 & \text { to } 21 / 2 & \text { in.. } & 4.50 & 42.50 \\ 21 / 2 & \text { to } 3 & \text { in.. } & 5.50 & 52.50\end{array}$
SALIX babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow). Long, graceful drooping branches. Thrives in any good soil, but particularly appropriate for waterside. 50 to 60 ft .

| to 8 ft . | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 5.00 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 7.50 |  |



Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

Each Per 10
SALIX blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Drooping variety that is very hardy. 40 to 50 ft .

| to 8 | $\$ 2.00$ | \$18.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft | 500 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft |  |  |

S. caprea (Pussy Willow). Bush which is attractive for early Spring effect. Thrives in any good soil. 15 to 20 ft . 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. . 1.7515 .00 Specimens. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.. . 5.0040 .00
S. elegantissima (Thurlow Weeping Willow). Wide spreading tree of drooping habit. 50 to 60 ft .

| 6 to 8 ft . | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 3.00 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft | 5.00 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 7.50 |  |

S. pentandra (Laurel Willow). Upright habit. Shiny, dark green leaves. Good screen for seaside planting. 20 to 30 ft .

| to 8 ft . | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft ., 1 | to $11 / 2$ in.. 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $11 /$ | $1 / 2$ to 2 in.. 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.. 4.50 | 42.50 |
|  | $1 / 2$ to 3 in.. 6.00 |  |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ in.. 7.00 |  |
|  | $1 / 2$ to 4 in.. 8.00 |  |

## SALIX-Continued

Each Per 10
SALIX vitellina (Golden Willow). The bright golden bark is especially efective in Winter. 25 to 30 ft .
6 to 8 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25 \$ 20.00$
S. vitellina pendula (Weeping Golden Willow). Small weeping tree with silky leaves and bright golden bark. 20 to 25 ft .
6 to 8 ften
$2.25 \quad 20.00$
SORBUS aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Medium size tree. Brilliant orange-scarlet berries. Good border or lawn tree. 25 to 30 ft .
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 1$ to $11 / 2$ in.. $2.50 \quad 22.50$
10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in.. 4.00 2 to $21 / 2$ in.. 5.00 ... $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 6.00
TILIA americana (American Linden). Broad, round-topped tree. Large leaves. Suitable for street or lawn planting. 60 to 70 ft .

* 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.. 6.00 *3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 7.50
$* 32.50$
$* 4$ in. 9.00
$* 47.50$
$* 41 / 2$ to $41 / 2$ in.. 15.00
$*$ in. 20.00
$* 5$
${ }^{*}$ to $51 / 2$ in.. 25.00
$\ldots$
T. cordata (Littleleaf European Linden). Strong-growing, symmetrical tree. Small thin leaves. Fragrant greenish blossoms. 50 to 60 ft .
* 10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. 6.00
*Specimen, $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 7.50
*Specimen, 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 10.00
*Specimen, $31 / 2$ to 4 in. 15.00
*Specimen, 4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 20.00
*Specimen, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in.. 25.00


Tilia cordata (Littleleaf European Linden)

Each Per 10
TiliA euchlora (Crimean Linden). Deep green, glossy leaves. Good street tree. 50 to 60 ft .
*10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $\$ 6.00$
*Specimen, $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 7.50
*Specimen, 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 10.00
$31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 15.00
T. heterophylla (Beetree Linden). A handsome Linden with leaves dark, shiny green above and silvery beneath. 50 to 60 ft .
*10 to 12 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 7.50
*Specimen, 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 10.00
*Specimen, $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 15.00
*Specimen, 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} 2$ in.. 20.00
*Specimen, $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 25.00
T. tomentosa (Silver Linden). Broad, pyramidal tree. Leaves silvery gray underneath. 60 to 70 ft .
*10 to 12 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 8.00
*Specimen, 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. 12.00
*Specimen, $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 16.00 4 to $41 / 2$ in.. 20.00 $41 / 2$ to 5 in. 25.00 5 to $51 / 2$ in.. 30.00
T. platyphyllos (Bigleaf European Linden). Large, vigorous growing tree. Light green foliage. 60 to 70 ft .

$$
\begin{array}{r}
* 12 \text { to } 14 \mathrm{ft} ., 31 / 2 \text { to } 4 \text { in.. } 15.00 \\
* 41 / 2 \text { in. } 20.00
\end{array}
$$

T. vulgaris (European Linden). Vigorous growing, compact, symmetrical tree. Fragrant flowers in June. 60 to 70 ft .
*10 to 12 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in.. 7.50
*Specimen, 3 to $31 / 2$ in.. $10.00 \$ 95.00$
*Specimen, $31 / 2$ to 4 in.. 15.00140 .00
*Specimen, 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.. 20.00
*Specimen, $41 / 2$ to 5 in.. 25.00
*Specimen, 5 to $51 / 2$ in. 30.00
ULMUS americana (American Elm). Tall, symmetrical tree, gracefully drooping. Good street tree. 80 to 100 ft .

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
* 8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft.}, & 1 \text { to } 11 / 2 \text { in.. } 2.50 \\
& * 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { in. } \\
& 3.50 \\
& * 2.50 \\
& \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { in.. } \\
4.50 & 42.50 \\
& * 21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \text { in. } \\
& 6.00 \\
& \text { to } 31 / 2 \text { in.. } 7.00 \\
& \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

Unusual care is used in packing our stock so it will arrive in good condition


## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Hardy, flowering shrubs develop more quickly than any class of trees, and are, therefore, indispensable for filling a new lawn where it is desirable to get something to make a show as quickly as possible.

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy, and worthy of cultivation.


AMELANCHIER canadensis (Downy Shadblow). White flowers in early Spring before leaves appear. 12 to 15 ft .


| Each Per 10: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARONIA arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). |  |  |
| Border shrub, attractive for its bright |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.60 | \$5.50' |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 | 6.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |

A. melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry). White flowers in May; black berries. 8 to 10 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft . | . 60 | 5.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 | 7.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |

AZALEA kaempferi (Torch Azalea). Orange-red to pink flowers, in May. 4 to 5 ft .

| 18 | to 24 | in. | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | ft | 4.50 | 42.00 |
| 21/2 | to 3 | ft . | 6.00 | 57.00 |
| 3 | to 4 | ft. | 9.00 |  |

[^0]|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AZALEA } \\ \text { Each Per } 10 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| AZALEA pontica (Pontica Azalea). |  |
| Flowers6 to 8 ft . |  |
|  |  |
| 6 to 10 in..... . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.35$ |  |
| 12 to 15 in . | 2.50 \$22.50 |
| 15 to 18 in............... 3.2530 .00 |  |
| A. poukhanensis (Korean Azalea). |  |
| Lnique, purple-lilac flowers. Low, compact bush. 3 to 4 ft . |  |
| 12 to 15 in. | ... 3.00 27.50 |
| 15 to 18 in | 3.50 32.50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | . 4.00 37.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | ... 4.50 |

A. yodogawa (Yodogawa Azalea). Double rosy-lilac flowers, spotted with purple. Profuse bloomer. 3 to 4 ft .
12 to 15 in.
$2.25 \quad 20.00$
15 to 18 in................. $3.00 \quad 27.50$
18 to 24 in.................. $4.00 \quad 37.50$

## Native Azaleas:

A. arborescens (Sweet Azalea). Fragrant white flowers in June. Autumn foliage, bright red. $12-14 \mathrm{ft}$.

| 12 to 18 in. | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 3.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 4.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 5.00 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft | 6.00 |  |

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). A mass of bright orange-red blossoms in June. 8-10 ft.
$\begin{array}{rrr}18 \text { to } 24 \mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & .50 \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & 3.00 & 27.50 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & 4.00 & 37.00\end{array}$
A. canescens (Piedmont Azalea). Fragrant, light pink flowers. June. 4 to 5 ft .

| 18 | to 24 | $\mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | . .00 | 27.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 3.50 | 32.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 4.00 | $\ldots$. |  |

A. nudifora (Pinxterbloom). Sweetscented, deep pink flowers. June. 6 to 8 ft .

| 12 | to $18 \mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 2.00 | 18.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | to 24 | $\mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 3.50 | 32.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 4.25 | 40.00 |

A. viscosa (Swamp Azalea). Fragrant white flowers in July. Likes moist situation. 4 to 5 ft .

| 12 | to 18 | in | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | to 24 | in | 2.25 | 21.00 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | ft . | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 21 | to 3 | ft . | 3.25 |  |

## Each Per 10

BACCHARIS halimifolia (Groundselbush). Good for mass planting near seashore. Fluffy seed pods are conspicuous in Fall. 9 to 10 ft .
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0.95 \$ 9.00$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 9.50$
BERBERIS thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Low hedge plant or for masses; scarlet berries and brilliant Autumn coloring. 4 to 5 ft .
12 to 15 in.. Per $100 \$ 10.00$. $25 \quad 1.50$
$\begin{array}{llll}15 & \text { to } & 18 & \text { in..Per } 100 \\ 13.50 & .30 & 2.10\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}18 & \text { to } 24 \mathrm{in} \text {. Per } 100 & 21.00 & .40 & 3.00\end{array}$ 24 to 30 in..Per $100 \quad 33.00$. $50 \quad 4.00$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$. . . 605.40
B. thunbergi atropurpurea (Purpleleaf Japanese Barberry). Similar in habit to the thunbergi. Purple foliage all Summer. 4 to 5 ft .
9 to 12 in.................. . . $60 \quad 5.50$
12 to 15 in................. . . 858.00
B. thunbergi minor (Box Barberry). Compact, dwarf Japanese Barberry. Excellent for formal dwarf hedge. 2 to 3 ft .
6 to 8 in.. Per $100 \$ 30.00 \quad .35 \quad 3.25$ 10 to 12 in.. Per $100 \quad 45.00$. $50 \quad 4.75$
12 to 15 in. Per $100 \quad 55.00 \quad .65 \quad 6.00$
B. vulgaris (European Barberry). Vigorous, upright shrub. Small yellow flowers in May. Dull red fruit in clusters. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $50 \quad 4.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $60 \quad 5.50$

B. vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple Barberry). Similar in habit to Vulgaris. Purple foliage. 7 to 8 ft .


BUDDLEIA davidi veitchiana (Veitch Butterflybush). Gray-green foliage and long spikes of deep lilac flowers. June to September. 7 to 8 ft .

| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | 4.50 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .7 .00 | 6.00 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1.25 | 11.00 |

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweetshrub) Upright shrub, good foliage. Red-dish-brown, sweet-scented flowers. June to September. 4 to $\overline{5} \mathrm{ft}$.

| to 3 ft | 75 | 7.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| $4 \mathrm{to}^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{ft}$ | 1.25 | 11.00 |

Each Per 10
CALLICARPA purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry). Graceful, slender branches. Particularly attractive violet berries. September-October. 4 to 5 ft .
2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00
CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringetree). Large, upright shrub. Heavy, rich, green foliage. Lacy flowers. 15 to 18 ft .


CLETHRA alnifolia (Summersweet). Medium size shrub, thriving in damp, shady spots. Spikes of fragrant white flowers. July-September. 7 to 8 ft .
18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $40 \quad \$ 3.50$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . 50 4.50
CORNUS alba (Tatarian Dogwood). Irregular spreading shrub. Bright red bark which is very attractive in the Winter border. 8 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 4.00
3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 5.00
4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $75 \quad 6.50$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
C. alternifolia (Pagoda Dogwood). Erect, graceful shrub; branches arranged in whorls. White flowers in May. Deep blue berries. 12 to 15 ft . 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
6 to 8 ft 1.00
C. aurea spaethi (Yellow-leaved Dogwood). Yellow and green foliage. 12 to 15 ft .

C. sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood). Upright, bright red branches. Blueblack berries. 12 to 15 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $50 \quad 4.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $60 \quad 5.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80 7.50
CRATAEGUS, Hawthorn. (See Deciduous Trees.)
CORYLUS. (See Nut Trees.)
CYDONIA japonica (Flowering Quince). Medium growing shrub, useful in masses or hedges. Masses of scarlet flowers in May. 4 to 5 ft .

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $90 \quad 8.00$


Clethra alnifolia

## Each Per 10

DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia). Dwarf. Pure white flowers cover the plant. May. 3 ft .


#### Abstract

12 to 15 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$


15 to 18 in.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 5.50
18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $75 \quad 6.50$
D. lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). Large, white flowers in June. 4 to 5 ft . 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $75 \quad 6.00$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $90 \quad 8.00$
D. scabra candidissima (Snowflake Deutzia). Graceful, vigorous growing shrub. Double white flowers in June. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 3.00
3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.50 \quad 14.00$
D. scabra crenata fl. pl. (Double Pink Deutzia). Blossoms white tinted with pink. June. 6 to 8 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft . | . 35 | 3.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 50 | 4.20 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 60 | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 1.50 | 14.00 |

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester (Pride of Rochester). Tall, vigorous grower. White flowers tinged pink. June. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 3.00
3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 4.00
4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 5.00

6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.50 \quad 14.00$

## Each Per 10

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian-olive). Silvery green leaves; yellow blossoms and fruit. 18 to 20 ft .


EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Euonymus). Interesting corky bark. Attractive crimson Autumn coloring. Makes fine specimen. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to 3 ft........... . 1.2510 .00
E. americanus (Brook Euonymus). Erect shrub. Pink and yellow fruit. 7 to 8 ft .
3 to 4 ft........... . 756.00
4 to 5 ft ........... . $1.00 \quad 7.50$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
E. europaeus (European Burningbush). Tall, erect shrub. Bright scarlet fruit. 12 to 15 ft .

| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.25 | 11.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| to |  |  |

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearlbush). Symmetrical growth. Attractive white flowers. May. 8 to 10 ft .
2 to 3 ft..................... . . $60 \quad 5.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 75
FORSYTHIA intermedia (Border Forsythia). Bright yellow flowers in early Spring before leaves unfold. 6 to 8 ft .

| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .40 | 3.50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | 4.50 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .60 | 5.50 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .75 | 6.50 |

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Graceful, drooping branches. Attractive for planting banks or hanging over retaining wall. 4 to 5 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 40
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ................. . . 50
F. S. fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia). Arching branches. Bright yellow flowers early in Spring. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to 3 ft.................... . . 40

F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia). Strong-growing, upright habit, thick, dark green leaves; flowers later than other varieties. 7 to 8 ft .

| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .40 | 3.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | 4.50 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .60 | 5.50 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | . .75 | 6.50 |



Forsythis suspensa (Weeping Forsythis)

Each Per 10 HAMAMELIS virginiana ${ }^{-}$(Witch-hazel). Tall shrub. Yellow flowers in November. 12 to 15 ft .

HIBISCUS syriacus (Shrub-althea). Tall, well-known shrub, suitable for masses, hedges or formal shearing. Blooms in late Summer. 10 to 12 ft .
H. amplissima Double rosy-red.

18 to 24 in................. . . 40
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 50 4.00

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 5.00

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 75
H. Boule de Feu. Double red.

3 to 4 ft ....................... 60
4.00
H. Duchess de Brabant. Double red-dish-lilac.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . 50
3 to 4 ft .................... . . 60
H. Jeanne d'Arc. Double White.

| 18 to $24 \mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .40 | 3.60 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | 4.00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .60 | 5.50 |

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 60
5.50

7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
H. Lady Stanley. White shaded red.

18 to 24 in................. . . . $40 \quad 3.60$
2 to 3 ft ................. . . $50 \quad 4.00$
H. meehani. Variegated foliage.

4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.50
H. paeoniaeflora. White with cherry center
18 to 24 in................ . . . 40 3.60
2 to 3 ft.................. . . 50 4.00
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $60 \quad 5.50$

## HIBISCUS-Continued

Each Per 10
HIBISCUS rosea plena. Double red.
18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.60$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
H. rubra plena. Double red.

| 18 to 24 in. | . 40 | 3.60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | . 50 | 4.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 60 | 5.50 |
| 7 to 8 ft | 3.50 |  |
| totus albus. Single white. |  |  |
| 18 to 24 in. | 40 | 3.60 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 60 | 5.0 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 |  |
| 7 to 8 ft |  |  |

Hibiscus (Tree form Althaea). In variety. Very large crown.
3 to 5 ft. stems. ........... . 5.00
HYDRANGEA arborescens (Smooth Hydrangea). Large, pure white flowers. June-July. Use in border or mass planting. 4 to 5 ft .
2 to 3 ft.................... . . . 50 . 4.50
3 to 4 ft ..................... . . $60 \quad 5.50$
H. opuloides otaksa (Otaksa Hydrangea). A half-hardy Hydrangea; blossoms pink to blue. 3 to 4 ft .
From 6-in pots.
1.25
H. opuloides Thomas Hogg. A blue variety of preceding. 3 to 4 ft .
From 6 -in. pots. .......... 2.25
H. paniculata grandifiora (Peegee) Large, showy blooms in August. 8 to 9 ft .
2 to 3 ft..................... . . . $60 \quad 5.50$

H. paniculata grandiflora. Tree form.

3 to 4 ft . 1.50


Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Peegee)


Ligustrum ibota (Ibota Privet)

## Each Per 10

ILEX serrata (Finetooth Holly). Symmetrical, slow growing shrub. Small, bright red berries cover each twig, remaining until Midwinter. 5 to 6 ft . 2 to 3 ft .
$\$ 2.50 \$ 22.50$ 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $3.25 \quad 30.00$
I. verticillata (Winterberry). Bright red berries persisting to Midwinter. Prefers moist soil. 6 to 8 ft .
18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
4.50

KERRIA japonica (Japanese Kerria). Graceful green branches. Golden yellow blossoms from July to September. 4 to 5 ft .
18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 4.50
24 to 30 in.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 5.50
LABURNUM vulgare (Goldenchain). A small tree. Golden yellow flowers. June. 20 to 25 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft . | . 50 | 4.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 | 6.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.25 | 11.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 1.75 | 16.50 |
| 7 to 8 ft . | 2.50 | 22.5 |

LIGUSTRUM ibota (Ibota Privet). A compact shrub having good foliage. Abundant black berries in Fall. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $40 \quad 3.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. ................ . . . 50 . 4.50
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
L. ibota regelianum (Regel Privet). Compact, symmetrical, drooping habit. Black berries in Fall. 5 to 6 ft .
2 to 3 ft
$.65 \quad 5.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## LIGUSTRUM-Continued

## Each Per 10

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium (California
Privet). Stiff, upright shrub; universally used for hedges. 10 to 15 ft . Globe form (sheared).

| $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$1.50 | \$14.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $21 / 2$ | ft............. . 2.00 | 19.00 |
| to $31 / 2$ | ft............. . 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ | 3.00 | 27.50 |
|  | 5.00 | 45.0 |

L. ovalifolium (Pyramidal Privet).

6 ft x $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00
Standard Privet. Plants grown on 4 to 5 ft . stem; round heads.
4 to 5 ft .
3.00
L. ovalifolium aureum (Golden Privet). Rather slow-growing type. Leaves brilliantly colored with yellow. 8 to 9 ft .
18 to 24 in................. . . $80 \quad 7.50$
L. ovalifolium nana (Lodense Privet). Dense, compact and dwarf. Excellent compact hedge for gardens. 2 to 3 ft .
18 to 24 in.............. $1.50 \quad 14.00$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{tt} \ldots . . . . . . . . .2 .00 \quad 18.00$
2112 to 3 ft.............. $2.50 \quad 22.50$
LESPEDEZA bicolor (Shrub Bushclover) Slender, graceful shrub. Clover-like foliage. Rose and white flowers in August. 6 to 8 ft .

| 3 to 4 ft .. | . 60 | 5.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 75 | 7.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |

## Shrubs are an important feature in the beautifying of home grounds.



Lonicera tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle)

Each Per 10
LONICERA fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). Slightly drooping habit. Fragrant white flowers in May. 6 to 8 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft | . $\$ 0.50$ | \$4.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 60 | 5.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 75 | 6.00 |

L. morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). Wide spreading branches; flowers white. May-June. Bright red berries. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $40 \quad 3.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $50 \quad 4.00$

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $75 \quad 6.50$
L. ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). Tall bush, white flowers. Orange-red fruit. 8 to 9 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $40 \quad 3.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle) Symmetrical shrub. Abundant pink flowers and red fruit. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $40 \quad 3.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $50 \quad 4.50$
4 to 5 ft.................... . . . 60
L. tatarica alba (White Tatarian Honeysuckle). Similar to preceding, with white flowers. 9 to 10 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft | . 40 | 3.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 50 | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 60 |  |
|  |  |  |

LYCIUM barbarum (Matrimony-vine). Spreading shrub suitable for banks or retaining walls. Purple flowers in June. Red fruit. 10 to 12 ft .
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $75 \quad 6.50$
MERATIA praecox (Wintersweet). Red-dish-brown, fragrant flowers. JuneSeptember. 6 to 8 ft .
4 to 5 ft..................... . . 75
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
MYRICA carolinensis (Northern Bayberry). Good, rich green foliage. Gray berries in clusters along the stem. Does well in poor or sandy soils.

| 18 to 24 in | . 60 | 5.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 75 | 7.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.50 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.00 |  |



Pniladelphus coronarius
(Sweet Mockorange) (Sweet Mockorange)

Each Per 10
PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Sweet Mockorange). Erect shrub. Fragrant white flowers in June. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . 50 . 4.50
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $60 \quad 5.50$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $75 \quad 7.00$
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$.
P. coronarius foliis aureis (Golden Mockorange). Dwarf type. Golden leaves. 4 to 5 ft .
12 to 18 in................ $75 \quad 6.00$
P. falconeri (Star Mockorange). Shrub with slender, arching branches. Fragrant white flowers in June. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to 3 ft .................... . . 40 . 3.50
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $50 \quad 4.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $60 \quad 5.50$
P. gordonianus (Gordon Mockorange). Free blooming shrub; white flowers in July. 10 to 12 ft .

| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .40 | 3.50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | 4.00 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .60 | 5.00 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .75 | $\ldots$ |

P. grandiflorus (Big Scentless Mockorange). Tall, very large white flowers in June. 8 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. . . . . . . . $40 \quad 3.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$................ $60 \quad 5.00$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
P. nepalensis (Nepal Mockorange). Erect shrub; white flowers in June. 10 to 12 ft.
$\begin{array}{llcc}2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & .40 & 3.50 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & .50 & \ldots \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\ 5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & . \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$

## HYBRID MOCKORANGE

## Each Per 10

PHILADELPHUS Avalanche (Avalanche Mockorange). Tall, graceful shrub. White blossoms in June. 8 to 10 ft . 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ................. . . 75
P. lemoinei (Lemoine Mockorange). Compact plant with spreading branches. Slightly fragrant white flowers in abundance. June. 5 to 6 ft.
2 to 3 ft..................... . . $60 \quad 5.00$
3 to 4 ft .
.75
P. lemoinei erectus (Juno Mockorange). More compact than Lemoinei, but similar otherwise. June. 8 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 50 . 4.50
3 to 4 ft ..................... . . $60 \quad 5.50$
P. Mont Blanc (Dwarf Mockorange). Very fragrant white blossoms in profusion. June. 3 ft .
18 to 24 in.
. 50
4.00
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .$. . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . .$. . . . $75 \quad 7.00$

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius (Common Ninebark). Erect, vigorous shrub. White flowers in July. 9 to 10 ft . 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $40 \quad 3.00$ 3 to 4 ft ......................... . . . $50 \quad 4.00$


P. opulifolius aureus (Goldleaf Ninebark). White flowers; showy yellow foliage. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $40 \quad 3.50$

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . . $85 \quad 7.50$
PRUNUS. (Also see Trees.)
P. maritima (Beach Plum). Small white flowers. April. Purple fruit. Good for sandy soil or seashore planting. 8 to 10 ft .
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . 75
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.50
P. pissardi. (See Deciduous Trees.)
P. triloba plena (Double-flowering Plum). A profusion of double pink flowers in early Spring before leaves. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to 3 ft..................... 1.25

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (Jetbead). Good border shrub. Single white flowers in June. Shining black berries all Winter. 4 to 5 ft .
$\begin{array}{llll}2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & . & . & .50 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots & .50 \\ 7.00\end{array}$

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Crimson fruit in clusters. Useful in poor soils. 10 to 12 ft .
2 to 3 ft..................... . . 40
3 to 4 ft..................... . . . 50
4 to 5 ft..................... . . . 60
ROBINIA hispida (Rose-acacia). Strong growing shrub. Rose-colored flowers in June. Develops into a mass. 5 to 6 ft .
2 to 3 ft..................... . . . 50
3 to 4 ft. .................... . . . 60
4 to 5 ft....................... . . 75
5 to 6 ft. ................... . . . 90
SAMBUCUS canadensis acutiloba (Cutleaf American Elder). Finely cut leaves. White fragrant flowers in July. Black fruit. 8 to 9 ft .
2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $50 \quad 4.00$ 3 to 4 ft. .................... . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . 75

S. canadensis aurea (Golden American Elder). Bright golden foliage. 10 to 12 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $60 \quad 5.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
SPIRAEA arguta (Garland Spirea). Small, feathery, light green leaves. Arching branches covered with fine white flowers in May. 5 to 6 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $75 \quad 7.00$
3 to 4 ft..................... . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
4 to 5 ft .................... . . 1.25
S. billardi (Billard Spirea). Spikes of fluffy, rose-colored flowers all Summer. 3 to 4 ft .
2 to 3 ft.................... . . . $35 \quad 3.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
S. bumalda, Anthony Waterer (Waterer Spirea). Deep rose-pink flowers all Summer.
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$
60
5.50


Sambucus canadensis aurea (Golden American Elder)

Each Per 10
SPIRAEA'fortunei (Fortune Spirea). Pink-flowering, vigorous shrub. 3 ft . $11 / 2$ to 2 ft............... $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $60 \quad 5.00$ $21 / 2$ to 3 ft............... . . $75 \quad 7.00$
S. japonica ovalifolia (White Japanese Spirea). Abundant white flowers in June-July. 3 ft .
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. ...... . $60 \quad 5.50$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft............... . $75 \quad 7.00$
S. nipponica rotundifolia (Big Nippon Spirea). Dark green round leaves; white flowers in June. 8 to 9 ft .
18 to 24 in................. . . 40 . 3.50
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $60 \quad 6.00$
S. prunifolia plena (Double Bridalwreath). Dark green foliage. Flowers white. May. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $50 \quad 4.50$

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $60 \quad 5.50$ 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
S. reevesiana (Reeves Spirea). Graceful arching shrub. Pure white, double flowers. May-June. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $50 \quad 4.50$
3 to 4 ft .................... . . $60 \quad 5.50$
S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). Small feathery, light green leaves. Arching branches clothed with pure white flowers. 4 to 5 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft . | . 75 | 5.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 1.25 |  |



Spiraea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea)

## SPIRAEA-Continued

Each Per 10
SPIRAEA tomentosa (Hardhack). Rosepink flowers. July-September. Good in low ground. 3 to 4 ft .
2 to 3 ft................... . $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00$ 3 to 4 ft.................... . . 50 . 4.00
S. vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). Graceful, drooping habit. Profusion of white flowers. May-June. 8 to 9 ft.

| 2 to 3 ft . | . 40 | 3.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 50 | 4.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 60 | 5.00 |

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Cutleaf Stephanandra). Compact, graceful, drooping branches. Excellent foliage. 5 to 6 ft .
2 to 3 ft.................... . . . 50
4.50

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
STYRAX japonica (Japanese Snowbell). Symmetrical habit. White, bellshaped flowers. July. 12 to 15 ft .
2 to 3 ft................... . . . 50 . 4.50
3 to 4 ft..................... . . 65 . 6.00
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $85 \quad 7.50$
5 to 6 ft..................... . 1.00
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Common Snowberry). Good foliage. Abundant white berries. Good for moist, half shady places. 5 to 6 ft .
2 to 3 ft.................... . . . 50 . 4.00

S. vulgaris (Coralberry). Compact growth. Red berries persisting through the Winter. 4 to 5 ft .
2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 . 4.00
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $60 \quad 5.00$

Each Per 10
SYRINGA chinensis (Chinese Lilac). A graceful shrub bearing abundant purple flowers in May. 8 to 10 ft .

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
S. persica (Persian Lilac). Free blooming shrub; lavender flowers. June. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to 3 ft.................... . . 75
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. ............... 1.00


6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
S. villosa (Late Lilac). Vigorous growth, fragrant, light purple flowers. June. 7 to 8 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft | . 90 | 8.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.25 | 11.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 1.50 |  |
| 6 to 8 ft | 2.00 |  |

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). The wellknown, old-fashioned Lilac. May. 15 to 18 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft . | . 60 | 5.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 | 6.5 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.00 | 9.0 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.75 | 15.0 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 2.50 | 22.5 |

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). White variety of preceding. May. 12 to 15 ft .



Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac)

## SYRINGA-Continued

Each Per 10 HYBRID LILACS
Charles the Tenth. Single, reddishpurple.
2 to 3 ft.................... . $\$ 1.25 \$ 11.50$
3 to 4 ft..................... $1.50 \quad 14.00$

5 to 6 ft..................... . 2.00
Claude Bernard. Semi-double, bright mauve.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
3 to 4 ft .
1.50

Hugo Koster. Single lilac, reddish tinge. 18 to 24 in................. $1.00 \quad 9.00$ 2 to 3 ft
1.25

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, dark purple.


4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Marechal Lannei. Semi-double, bluishviolet.
2 to 3 ft .
3.25

Marie Legraye. Single white. 18 to 24 in................ . . 1.00
9.00

Miss Ellen Wilmott. Double snowwhite.
2 to 3 ft ................... . . 3.2530 .00
Mme. Lemoine. Double white.
$\qquad$
3 to 4 ft...................... . . 1.50

Montaigne. Double pinkish-mauve.
2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . ...... . 3.2530 .00
President Fallieres. Double pale lavender.
2 to 3 ft. ................... . 3.2530 .00
President Grevy. Large, double blue.
2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . ..... . . $1.25 \quad 11.50$
TAMARIX africana (African Tamarix). Feathery, light green foliage. Pink flowers. May. Thrives near seashore. 12 to 15 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . 353.00
3 to 4 ft..................... . . . 45 . 4.00
4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 75
7.00

9.00
T. hispida (Kashgar Tamarix). Shrub to 8 ft . Slender, upright branches. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $90 \quad 8.50$

VACCINUM corymbosum (Highbush Blueberry). Shrub of good habit, to 5 or 6 ft . Attractive, white, bellshaped flowers and edible fruit.
15 to 18 in .
$80 \quad 7.50$

Each Per 10
VIBURNUM carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). Symmetrical spreading shrub; very fragrant; pinkish white flowers May. 4 to 5 ft .
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
2 to 3 ft................... $3.50 \quad 32.50$

V. dentatum (Arrowwood). Large, symmetrical shrub, white flowers. Thrives in moist ground. June. 10 to 12 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $50 \quad 4.50$
3 to 4 ft ..................... . . 75
V. lantana (Wayfaring-tree). Tall, upright shrub; good foliage; white flowers; fruit red changing to black. June. 15 to 18 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $50 \quad 4.50$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . .$. ......... $75 \quad 6.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00
V. opulus (European Cranberrybush). Upright shrub. Scarlet fruit in Midsummer. 8 to 9 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $60 \quad 5.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $75 \quad 6.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 90

V. opulus nanum (Dwarf Viburnum). Very compact; rarely flowers. Useful as edging shrub. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
4 to 6 in................. 1.2510 .00
8 to 10 in................. $1.50 \quad 14.00$
10 to 12 in.................. . $1.75 \quad 15.00$
V. opulus sterilis (Common Snowball). Perfectly round heads of snow-white flowers. May or June. 9-10 ft.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $90 \quad 8.00$
4 to 5 ft .
1.25


Viburnum opulus sterilis (Common Snowball)

## VIBURNUM-Continued <br> Each Per 10

VIBURNUM sieboldi (Siebold Viburnum). Erect shrub, handsome, large, dark green leaves; white flowers. June. 9 to 10 ft .
2 to 3 ft.................... . . $\$ 1.50$
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.75
4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00
V. tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum). Symmetrical shrub; good foliage; flat heads of white flowers. June. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to 3 ft..................... . . $75 \$ 7.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . 85
V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Double white flowers; handsome purple Autumn foliage. June. 7 to 8 ft .

| 2 to 3 ft . | . 90 | 8.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.25 |  |

WEIGELA, Abel Carriere (Carriere Weigela). Rose-colored; blooms in June. 7 to 8 ft .
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $75 \quad 6.00$ 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.25
W. amabilis (Rose Weigela). Light pink, blossoms in June. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . 50
4.50

3 to 4 ft...................... . . . $60 \quad 5.50$

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.


Weigela Eva Rathke
(Red-flowering Weigela

Each Per 10
WEIGELA candida (Snow Weigela). Large, pure white flowers. June. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
3 to 4 ft ..................... . . 60 . 5.50
4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
W. Eva Rathke (Red-flowering Weigela). Carmine flowers all Summer. 4 to 5 ft .

3 to 4 ft..................... . . . $1.00 \quad 7.50$
4 to 5 ft .................... . $1.25 \quad 10.00$
W. nana variegata (Dwarf Variegated Weigela). Low, compact shrub. Leaves attractively variegated; pale pink flowers. June. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to 3 ft.................... . . $75 \quad 6.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 7.50$
4 to 5 ft..................... . . $1.25 \quad 10.00$
W. rosea (Pink Weigela). Abundant pink flowers. June. 7 to 8 ft .
2 to 3 ft ................... . . . 50 . 4.50
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $60 \quad 5.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$

W. vanhoutte (Vanhoutte Weigela). Flowers rosy-pink. June. 7 to 8 ft .
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $60 \quad 5.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 9.00$

6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$.
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellowroot). Ground cover suitable for sandy soil.
12 to 15 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40
15 to 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
SCREEN AND BOUNDARY PLANTS
BERBERIS thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Low hedge plant or for masses; scarlet berries and brilliant Autumn coloring. 4 to 5 ft .

Per 10 Per 100
12 to 15 in..... . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50 \$ 10.00$
15 to 18 in................. . . $2.10 \quad 13.50$
18 to 24 in................. . . $3.00 \quad 21.00$
24 to 30 in................. $4.00 \quad 33.00$
30 to 36 in.................. . 5.40
LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium (California Privet). Stiff, upright shrub; universally used for hedges. 10 to 15 ft . $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .$. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. .............. $1.20 \quad 8.00$
2 to 3 ft ., extra heavy... $1.40 \quad 11.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . .$. . . . $1.60 \quad 13.50$
3 to 4 ft ., extra heavy... $1.80 \quad 15.00$
ROSA rugosa (Rugosa Rose). Attractive shrub having rich green foliage. Large, single pink or white flowers. June-September. Large red fruit in Fall. Useful in shrub border or as hedge. 4 to 5 ft .

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 3 ft . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| to 4 ft . | 6.00 | 50.00 |



## ROSES

## HYBRID PERPETUALS

Sturdy, 2-year, field grown plants, $\$ 1.00$ each for less than 5 of a kind; 5 or more of a kind, $\$ 9.00$ per 10 .

American Beauty. A profuse bloomer; very large and full; brilliant pink to red and delightfully fragrant.
Baron de Bonstetten. A beautiful, dark, velvety crimson flower. The flowers are very large and full and have a delicious odor.
Baron de Rothschild. A very large, exquisitely formed, double flower, of a soft pink, shaded white.
Captain Christy. A distinctive Rose, having full buds and flowers of a delicate flesh color, shading deeper toward the center.
Frau Karl Druschki. An immense, pure white, perfectly double Rose, abundantly produced in June, and continues blooming all Summer.
General Jacqueminot. The fragrant, perfectly-formed blossoms come early, are brilliant scarlet crimson, and are borne on long stems.
George Dickson. A delightfully fragrant, finely formed, very dark crimson Rose.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. Flowers light silvery-pink, shading paler at petal edges, moderately fragrant.
Madam Plantier. An extremely beautiful white Rose that should be in every Rose garden. Blooms abundantly in early part of the season.
Magna Charta. Extra large and profuse bloomer with reddish-pink blossoms.
Margaret Dickson. A fragrant white bloom with rosy, flesh-colored center.
Miss Lolita Armour. Very large, full, fragrant blooms of chrome-yellow at base, shading to burntlorange and copper at petals edges.
Mrs. John Laing. Very large, longpointed buds opening to immense, full, moderately fragrant and beautiful, soft pink flowers.
Marshall P. Wilder. Bright crimsonscarlet, very large and full, with a strong penetrating fragrance.
Paul Neyron. Fragrant, clear pink blooms, shading to rose. One of the best for outdoor culture.

## ROSES-Continued

HYBRID TEAS AND TEAS.
Sturdy, 2 -year, field-grown plants, $\$ 1.00$ each for less than 5 of a kind; 5 or more of a kind, $\$ 9.00$ per 10.
Betty. A lovely and deliciously fragrant Rose with long buds and coppery-rose blooms of informal shape, overspread with golden yellow.
Columbia. The flowers are large, fully double, bright lively pink in color, shading darker at maturity. Fragrant and borne until late Fall.
Duchess of Wellington. Large, well-formed buds, opening to semi-double, saffron-yellow flowers, stained with crimson and changing to lighter yellow.
General MacArthur. A very sweet-scented Rose, having brilliant deep crimson-scarlet flowers.

Golden Ophelia. A beautiful, bright, golden yellow flower, slightly lighter on the center petals. Blooms very compact.
Gruss an Teplitz. A profusion of beautiful, clear crimson-scarlet and fragrant flowers.
Hoosier Beauty. A large, full flower with well-shaped buds. Color is an exceptionally attractive glowing crimson. Very fragrant.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. A great favorite. Large, double white blooms on long stems. Very fragrant.
Killarney. Large, long-pointed buds, opening to large, loose blooms of fleshcolor, borne on long, strong stems.
Killarney Queen. Large, long-pointed buds, opening to large, loose blooms of clear pink, borne on long, strong stems.
Lady Ursula. Large blossoms of delicate flesh-pink on long stems.
Los Angeles. One of the most notable American garden Roses. Its color is a luminous flame pink, toned coral, shaded translucent gold at base of petals.
Mme. Butterfly. Flowers are a blending of bright pink, apricot, and gold. A profuse, continuous bloomer till frost when well cultivated in beds.


Rose Gruss an Teplitz
Mme. Caroline Testout. The large rounded flowers are bright satiny rose, with darker center, and edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink.
Mme. Edouard Herriot. Buds coral red, shaded with yellow at the base, the open flowers of medium size, semi-double, are coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet.
Mme. Jules Bouche. Medium, longpointed buds give superb white flowers, with center shaded primrose or light blush. Very fragrant.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. A most desirable and dependable Rose that will probably produce more flowers than any other yellow Rose. Semi-double, cup-shaped, deep Indian yellow flowers; fragrant; blooms until frost.
Radiance. Large, light silvery pink to salmon-pink flowers on long stems.
Red Radiance. Beautiful, large, deep red flowers on long stems.
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. A beautiful, pure sunflower-yellow, deeper in the center. Moderately fragrant flowers.

[^1]
## ROSES-Continued CLIMBING ROSES

Sturdy, field-grown plants, 75c. each for less than 5 of a kind; 5 or more of a kind, $\$ 6.50$ per 10. Extra heavy plants, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.50$ each.
American Pillar. Immense clusters of single, bright crimson flowers, with clear white eye, on long, strong stems.
Bess Lovett. Clear bright red, full, double flowers that are borne in clusters on long, strong stems.
Christine Wright. Very large, semidouble flowers of a beautiful wild-rose pink, borne in great profusion.
Climbing American Beauty. Moderately fragrant, rich carmine flowers, borne in great profusion.
Crimson Rambler. Great masses of crimson, semi-double flowers
Dorothy Perkins. Clear cherry-pink, slightly fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion and lasting for a long time. They are double and the petals crinkled, which gives them a delightfully fluffy appearance.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Perfectly formed, long-pointed, deep pink buds on long stems with several in a cluster, that opens to a lighter shade of pink.
Emily Gray. The very beautiful, longpointed, slender, golden yellow buds open to semi-double, deliciously fragrant, buff-colored flowers; borne on long, strong-stemmed trusses; one to ten blooms to a truss.
Excelsa. An intense crimson color, with the edges of the petals a little lighter, produced in immense clusters.
Flower of Fairfield. Carmine-crimson, semi-double to double flowers in large, compact clusters.
Gardenia. Has lovely, golden yellow buds that open to almost white when fully expanded.
Hiawatha. A most dependable and useful American Rose; large, fragrant, deep, intense crimson, single flowers in clusters shading white at the base.
Lady Gay. A rich, delicate pink, double flowers shading to soft pink and white as thev mature. Borne in large, spraylike clusters.
Pauls Scarlet Climber. The brightest and purest red of all the pillar Roses. Tivid scarlet, shaded crimson, semidouble flowers in clusters.
Silver Moon. Has large and semi-double white and creamy flowers that are borne in great profusion.


## Climbing Rose Excelsa

Tausendschoen. The buds are cherrypink, opening to very double flowers of softer shades that eventually fade to white, all shades being found in a single cluster.
White Dorothy. A sport of Dorothy Perkins, which it closely resembles in every way except its immense clusters are of pure white flowers.

## MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Sturdy, field-grown plants, 75c. each for less than 5 of a kind; 5 or more of a kind, $\$ 6.50$ per 10. Extra heavy plants, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.50$ each.
Baby Ramblers (Polyantha Roses). Assorted colors of white, pink and red. Ideal for bedding purposes.
Baby Rambler, George Elger (Polyantha Rose). Purest yellow in this class-a golden coppery shade, passing to a clear yellow when opening.
Baby Rambler, Lafayette. Striking light crimson; very free bloomer in loose clusters. Polyantha Rose.
Rosa setigera (The Prairie Rose). Deep rose fading to white, almost scentless flowers.
Rosa Wichuraiana (The Memorial Rose) Beautiful, fragrant, pure white flowers, with a mass of golden stamens, borne in great profusion. One of the latest Roses to bloom.

Rose orders should be placed early in the season for best results.

Each Per 10

## VINES AND CLIMBERS

ACTINIDIA polygama (Silvervine). Foliage silvery green when young. White flowers. June. $25-30 \mathrm{ft}$.
Medium plants............ $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$
Strong plants............... $1.00 \quad 9.00$
AKEBIA quinata (Fiveleaf Akebia). Dainty vine with dark green leaf, persisting all Winter. Purple flowers in May. 15 to 20 ft .
Medium plants............ $1.00 \quad 9.50$
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Foliage takes on strikingly brilliant reds in Autumn. 30 to 40 ft .
Medium plants............ . . 35 3.00
Strong plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $50 \quad 4.00$
Extra strong plants. . ..... . . $75 \quad 6.00$
A. tricuspidata (Japanese Creeper). Selfclinging vine; brilliant Autumn foliage. Blue berries.
Strong plants
1.00
9.00

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho (Dutchmanspipe). Tall twining vine. Large leaves; purplish flowers. June. 20 ft .
Medium plants............ $1.00 \quad 9.00$
Extra strong plants........ $1.50 \quad 14.00$
BIGNONIA grandiflora (Chinese Trumpetcreeper). Good foliage; deep scarlet flowers. July. 20 to 25 ft .
Strong plants.............. . . $75 \quad 6.00$
Extra strong plants. $\$ 1.00$ to $1.50 \quad 13.50$
CELASTRUS scandens (American Bittersweet). Native vine which thrives in any soil. Attractive orange and red berries. 20 to 25 ft .
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Medium plants. ........... } & .50 & 4.00 \\ \text { Strong plants............... } & .75 & 6.00 \\ \text { Extra strong plants. . . . } & 1.50 & 14.00\end{array}$
CLEMATIS henryi (Winter Clematis). Large-flowering white Clematis. August. 18 to 20 ft .
Strong plants.
1.00
C. jackmani (Jackman Clematis). Largeflowering purple Clematis. August. 18 to 20 ft .
Strong plants
$1.00 \quad 9.50$
C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). Fragrant white flowers. September. 20 to 25 ft .
Medium plants............ . . $50 \quad 4.50$
Strong plants............... . . . 75 . 600
EUONYMUS. (See Evergreen Shrubs.) HEDERA. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)


Clematis paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis)
Each Per 10
LONICERA japonica halliana (Hall Japanese Honeysuckle). Quick-growing vine; fragrant white flowers. June. 15 to 20 ft .
Strong plants.............. . . 50
4.50
L. sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle) Quick-growing vine, bright scarlet flowers. July-September. 15 to 20 ft .
Strong plants. ............. . . $60 \quad 5.00$
LYCIUM chinensis (Chinese Matrimonyvine). Violet flowers, bright red berries. Good for banks. June. 12 to 15 ft .
Strong plants.............. . . . 50 4.00
PERIPLOCA graeca (Silkvine). Dark green, glossy leaves, brownish purple flowers. July. 20 to 30 ft .
Medium plants............ . . $60 \quad 5.00$
Strong plants.............. . . $75 \quad 6.50$
WISTERIA sinensis (Chinese Wisteria) Hardy climber, clusters of large violet-blue flowers. May. 40 to 50 ft .
Medium plants............ . $60 \quad 5.00$
Strong plants. ............. . . . $90 \quad 8.00$
Extra strong plants........ $1.50 \quad 14.00$
W. sinensis alba (White Chinese Wisteria). Same as preceding, except flowers which are white.
Strong plants............... $1.00 \quad 7.50$
Extra strong plants........ $1.50 \quad 12.50$


## PERENNIALS

It is no wonder that these grand, old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity. There is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom.

Five plants of one variety given at 10 rate, and 25 plants of one variety given at 100 rate when 10 and 100 rate are mentioned. Large clumps, 35 c . up.


Hardy Asters
Each 10100

ACHILLEA ptarmica, Boule de Neige (Sneezewort). White flowers. June-September.
18 in . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.25 \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00$
A. tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow). Yellow. June-July.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 2.00 15.00
AMSONIA tabernaemontana (Willow Amsonia). Panicles of small, light blue flowers. May.

ASTER grandiflorus (Great Aster). Dark violet flowers. May-October.
21/2 feet. . ............................. . . . 25 2.00 15.00
A. St. Egwin (St. Egwin Aster). Masses of bright pink flowers. September-October.

ASTILBE japonica (Japanese Astilbe). Plumes of white flowers. June-July.

A. Queen Alexandra. Plumes of pink flowers. July.

2 ft.
$\begin{array}{lll}.25 & 2.00 & 15.00\end{array}$

## Each 10100

BAPTISIA australis (Blue Wild-indigo). Blue flowers. June-July.
18 in
$\$ 0.25 \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00$
CHRYSANTHEMUM, Autumn Glow. Rose-crimson flowers. September. 5 ft . Old Hone. . $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$ C. Old Homestead. Pink flowers. September.
$5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .$. . . . $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$
C. Victory. White. September.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . . . \ldots \ldots . .$. ........ $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$ C. leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisy). White flowers. July-August. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . .$. . . . . $252.00 \quad 15.00$
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the valley). White. May.
8 in................ . . 25 2.00 15.00
COREOPSIS grandiflora (Big Coreopsis). Yellow. June-October.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. . . . $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$
GAILLARDIA aristata (Perennial Gaillardia). Dark brown and crimson flowers. June-October.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .$. ....... $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$
GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Babysbreath). White. June-July.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. ... . $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$
HELIANTHUS decapetalus (Thinleaf Sunflower). Yellow. June-July.
$4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .$. ...... $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$
HEMEROCALLIS thunbergi (Japanese Daylily). Yellow flowers. May-June.
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .$.
HIBISCUS moscheutos (Common Rosemallow Pink). August.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$


Iris germanica (German Iris)

## Each 10100

HOSTA caerulea (Blue Plantainlily). Lavender flowers. July.
18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.25 \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00$
H. undulata variegata (Variegated Leaf Plantainlily). Blue. August.
18 in .
$\begin{array}{lll}.25 & 2.00 & 15.00\end{array}$
IBERIS sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). White. April.
8 in...... . $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$
IRIS germanica (German Iris). Mixed colors. May.
2 to 3 ft ... $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$
H. kaempferi (Japanese Iris). Blue and white. June.
3 to 4 ft ... $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$
H. sibirica (Siberian Iris). Blue. May.
2-3 ft...... . $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$

## LYCHNIS floscuculi plenis-

 sima (Double Ragged Robin). Red. May-June.18 in.
$\begin{array}{lll}.25 & 2.00 & 15.00\end{array}$
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Beebalm). Red. JulyAugust.
$2112 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$... $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 15.00$

| PAEONIA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berlioz. Bright currant red, Each very large, superb flowers. $\$ 1.00$ |  |  | $\$ 9.00$ |
| Duchesse de Nemours. Ivory white, very fragrant flowers. |  | . 75 | 6.00 |
| Edulis Superba. Clear deep pink; blooms very early. |  | . 75 | 6.00 |
| Felix Crousse. Bright rubyred; midseason bloomer.. |  | 1 | 9.0 |
| Festiva Maxima. White center, crimson flecked. Blooms early. |  | . 75 | 6.00 |
| L'Indispensable Delicate pink, very large flowers,late......... |  | . 0 | 9.00 |
| Louis Van Houtte. Bright red to crimson. Blooms late. |  | . 90 | 8.00 |
| Magnifica. Large white flowers. Blooms in midseason. |  | . 75 | 6.00 |
| Mme. Chaumy. Clear pink, very full and of good shape. Late. |  | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| Officinalis rubra. Large blooms of vivid crimson. Early. |  | 1.0 | 9.00 |
| Rosea plena superba. Delicate pink and salmon flowers. |  | . 75 | 6.00 |
| Van Dyck. Clear rose, tall grower; blooms early. |  | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| PHLOX |  |  |  |
| Beacon. Red........ $\$ 0.35$ |  | \$3.0 |  |
| Boule de Feu. Cherryred | $\begin{aligned} & \text { erry- } \\ & \ldots . \quad .35 \end{aligned}$ | 3.00 |  |
| Eclaireur. Crimsonpurple with starry center. | son- <br> arry <br> .35 | 3.00 |  |
| Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon pink with crimson eye.. | bell. <br> with <br> .40 | 3.50 |  |
| King. White....... $35 \quad 3.00$ \$20.00 |  |  |  |
| Miss Lingard. Pearly white. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { early } \\ & \ldots \\ & \ldots . \end{aligned} .25$ | 2.20 | 15.00 |
| Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pure } \\ & \ldots . . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2.20 | 15.00 |
| Pink Beauty. Pale pink. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Pale } \\ \ldots . & .25 \end{array}$ | 2.20 | 15.00 |
| Prof. Virchow. Bright crimson overlaid with orange scarlet. | right $\ldots \quad .35$ | 3.00 | 20.00 |
| Queen. Pure white... | te... . 25 | 2.20 | 15.00 |

## PAEONIA

$\begin{array}{rc}\text { Berlioz. Bright currant red, Each } & 10 \\ \text { very large, superb flowers. } \$ 1.00 & \$ 9.00\end{array}$
Duchesse de Nemours.
Ivory white, very fragrant flowers.

. elix Crousse. Bright rubyred; midseason bloomer.. 1.0000

center, crimson flecked.
Blooms early. Delicate pink, very large flowers, late. Bright red to crimson. Blooms late......................... . . 908.00
ers. Blooms in midseason. ..... 00
very full and of good shape. LateLargeblooms of vivid crimson.Early1.009.00cate pink and salmon flow-ers6.00
grower; blooms early ..... 00
00Beacon. Red.Each
$\$ 0.35$
$\$ 3.00$
Boule de Feu. Cherry- red$35 \quad 3.00$
Salmon pink with crimson eye. ..... - 5035$3.00 \$ 20.00$King. White.........
Miss Lingard. Pearlywhite$\begin{array}{lll}25 & 2.20 & 15.00\end{array}$
white$25 \quad 2.20$5.00
Prof. Virchow. Bright crimson overlaid with Queen. Pure white... ..... $25 \quad 2.20$claireur. Crimson-purple with starrypurple wh stary


## FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Standard Apples
Each

$\$ 1.00$
4 to 5 ft . high.
1.50
5 to 7 ft . high
2.00
2.00
6 to 8 ft . high
6 to 8 ft . high ..... 5.00
7 to 9 ft . high $\$ 2.50$ to

## SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Very early, pale yellow; fine flavor and productive.
Yellow Transparent. Large, pale yellow; flesh white, tender and sweet.
Red Astrachan. Earliest. A large red, striped table Apple of high quality.
Sweet Bough. Large, yellow, good for baking.

## AUTUMN VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, pale yellow with white flesh; finely flavored.
Gravenstein. Very large, greenish-yellow; excellent flavor.
Maidens Blush. Pale yellow, highly colored cheek.
McIntosh. Red, extremely hardy, noted for bearing regularly.
Wealthy. Light yellow, nearly covered with red; white, juicy flesh.

## WINTER VARIETIES

Ben Davis. Large, yellow, covered with red.
Baldwin. Large, red, highly colored, crisp and juicy.
Bellfower. Very large, pale lemon-yellow. Flesh tender, juicy and crisp.
Delicious. Large; brilliant dark red Apple; flesh white, tender and juicy: Surpasses all others in flavor.
Grimes Golden. Yellow. A hardy tree that bears annually.
Jonathan. Medium size; red; good quality. Heavy bearer.
King. Large, red, juicy, abundant annual bearer.
Newtown Pippin. Large, yellow with brownish-red cheek; firm, crisp and juicy.
Northern Spy. Large, striped with red, flesh white and fine-grained.

## APPLES

Winter Varieties-Continued
Rhode Island Greening. Large, yellow when fully ripe, tender ! and juicy.
Rome Beauty. Large, yellow, striped with red, flesh yellow and rather coarse grained.
Roxbury Russet. A standard Winter Apple, flesh greenishwhite and crisp. Keeps late.
Spitzenburg. Large, light red, flesh yellow, crisp and richly flavored.
Staymans، Winesap. Of only fair size, but fine quality; bright red with yellow, juicy flesh.
Tolman Sweet. Pale yellow, tinged with red; medium size, rich and sweet.
Wagener. Yellow, highly colored with red; tender, juicy and bears early.
Wolf River. Greenish-yellow, shaded crimson; juicy, slightly acid.
Winter Banana. Golden yellow, usually shaded crimson, flesh fine grained with a very rich flavor.
York Imperial. Medium, whitish, shaded with red, very good quality.

## DWARF VARIETIES



Baldwin. Large red Apple, highly colored. Flesh crisp and juicy.
Gravenstein. Very large, greenish-yellow, crisp, Apple.
McIntosh. Red, extremely hardy, noted for bearing regularly.
Red Astrachan. Very early, large, red striped Apple of high quality.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; yellow when fully ripe, tender and juicy.
Stayman's Winesap. Of only fair size, but fine quality, bright red with yellow, juicy flesh.
Yellow Transparent. Large, pale yellow, flesh white, tender and juicy.


Apple, McIntosh


Hyslop. Large size, dark crimson and very showy.
Transcendent. Red, showy and excellent.

## STANDARD PEARS

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . high. | \$1.25 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . high. | 1.50 | \$14.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft . high | 1.75 | 16.50 |
| 7 to 8 ft . high | 2.25 | 21.50 |
| 8 to 9 ft . high | 5.00 |  |

## SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy.
Clapp's Favorite. Large, long, light yellow, with red cheek. Very juicy and rich.

## AUTUMN VARIETIES

Beurre Bosc. Large and long, cinnamonrusset color; juicy and delicious.
Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish-yellow, russet spots, juicy and fine.
Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow with brownish cheek, very delicious.

## STANDARD PEARS, <br> Autumn Varieties-Continued

Kieffer. Large, yellow and red cheeked. Grain is coarse and is best for canning and preserving.
Lawrence. Medium size, fine golden yellow; sugary and aromatic.
Seckel. Medium to small; yellowish brown with red cheek; very rich and delicious.
Sheldon. Large; russet with red cheek; juicy and delicious.

## DWARF PEARS

## Each

6 to 7 ft . high . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 5.00$
Bartlett. Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy.
Clapp's Favorite. Large and long, light yellow with red cheek, very juicy and rich.
Seckel. Medium to small, yellowishbrown with red cheek, very rich and delicious.

## CHERRIES

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 14.00$ |
| 2.00 | 19.00 |
| 2.50 | 24.00 |
| 5.00 | $\ldots$. |



[^2]

Kieffer Pear

## SWEET VARIETIES

Bing. Large, dark brown or black, very firm flesh. Late bearer.
Black Tartarian. Large, bright purplishblack; flesh purplish, rich and delicious.
Governor Wood. Large, light yellow and red, juicy and sweet.
Windsor. Fruit large, liver-colored. Flesh firm and of fine quality.
Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and juicy.

## SOUR VARIETIES

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, juicy, rich acid flavor.
English Morello. Large, dark red, juicy, acid flavor.
Montmorency. Large for a sour Cherry, dark red, popular for canning.

## QUINCES

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1.50 | \$14.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.75 | 16.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.00 | 19.00 |

Champion. Ripens late and bears regularly; excellent quality.
Orange. Large and fine; always bears an abundance of fruit.

## PLUMS



Abundance. Red, flesh yellow, very sweet and juicy.
Burbank. Large, red, mottled with yellow; flesh yellow and very sweet.
Green Gage. Round, greenish-yellow; rich and excellent.
Lombard. Medium size, dark red with yellow, juicy flesh.
Satsuma. Large, purple and red; fine quality.

## PEACHES

| 5 ft . | . \$0.75 | \$6.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . high | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft . high | 1.25 | 11.50 |

## SUMMER VARIETIES

Belle of Georgia. Very large, white with red cheek, flesh white, firm and of fine flavor. Freestone.
Champion. Skin creamy white with red cheek. A perfect freestone.
Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow with red cheek; rich and excellent.
Elberta. Yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and of high quality.
J. H. Hale. Very large, deep golden yellow, overlaid with bright carmine; flesh firm and of delicious flavor. Freestone.
Mountain Rose. Large, red, flesh white ripens early. First quality and freestone.
Oldmixon Freestone. Large, yellowishwhite with deep red cheek; flesh white, richly flavored.

## AUTUMN VARIETIES

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone; juicy and excellent flavor.
Stump the World. Very large, creamy white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored.

## MULBERRIES

> Each
> 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.50$

Russian. Small black berry, very sweet. Also good shade and ornamental tree.


## SMALL FRUITS

## BLACKBERRIES

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| Strong plants. .......... $\$ 0.15$ | $\$ 1.20$ |

Blower. Large size, jet black, excellent quality.
Erie. Extra large, very firm and hardy; ripens early.
Iceberg. The white Blackberry. Berries are sweet and with very few seeds.
Rathbun. A strong, erect grower; fruit is sweet and luscious; ripens early.

## CURRANTS

| Light plants. .......... $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 5}$ | $\$ 2.00$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Strong plants. ........ | .35 | $\mathbf{3 . 0 0}$ |
| Extra strong plants.... | .50 | $\mathbf{4 . 5 0}$ |

Cherry. The largest of all red Currants; berries deep red, quite acid.
Fay's Prolific. Stem long, berry large; red, good quality.
Red Cross. Bunch and berry large, excellent quality.
White Grape. Long, loose bunches of medium-sized white berries; excellent quality, mild and sweet.

## RASPBERRIES

Each Per 10
Strong plants...\$0.15 \$1.20
Cuthbert. Fruit is large, firm of texture, and of excellent quality.
Golden Queen. Large berries of clear golden yellow, delicious flavor.
Marlboro. Very early fruit of large size, highly colored, firm in texture.
St. Regis. Bright red berries of good size and flavor; the best of the "everbearing" Raspberries.

## GRAPES

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Medium plants. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| Strong plants. | .75 | 6.50 |
| Extra strong. . . | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$ |

## BLACK VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. A new, very large and early Grape, black, and sweet; strong, hardy vine; clusters unusually large and compact.
Concord. The most popular black Grape; juicy, sweet, fine flavor.
Moore's Early. An extra early variety; good grower; berries large and of good quality.
Worden. Big, compact bunches of extra large, thin-skinned berries; very productive.

## RED VARIETIES

Agawam. Bunch and berry large; deep red, and of excellent flavor.
Brighton. Bunch large and compact; berries sweet, rich and juicy.
Caco. The most delicious of all red varieties; berry large, sweet and juicy. Quality unsurpassed.
Catawba. Bunches medium; berries large, somewhat pulpy, juicy, aromatic and rich.
Delaware. Bunches and berries small: flesh juicy and very sweet.
Lindley. Of exceptionally good quality, large; ripening in midseason.
Salem. Bunch large and compact; berry large, thick skin, very sweet.
Vergennes. New variety, berry red, sweet, juicy, delicious flavor.


Niagara Grapes
WHITE VARIETIES

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Strong plants. ........ $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ |  |
| Extra strong plants.... | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Desmond. Sweet, juicy and delicious.
Diamond. Bunch and berry large, extra fine quality.
Green Mountain. Skin thin; pulp very tender and sweet.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large, skin thin, pulp sweet and delicious.
Portland. New, white variety. Excellent for market and table purposes; ripens early. Strong plants, $\$ 1.50$ each.

## STRAWBERRIES

Per 100
Early.................. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$
Midseason....................... . 3.00
Late............................. . 3.00
Everbearing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00
Plant fruit trees about your home grounds - for shade or ornament and for fruits for the table.


Gooseberries, Downing
GOOSEBERRIES
AMERICAN VARIETIES
Each Per 10
Medium plants......... $\$ 0.35$ \$3.00
Strong plants......... . 50 4.50
Downing. Fruit greenish white, large, soft and juicy.
Houghton. Medium-sized, pale red, sweet and juicy.

## NUT TREES

CORYLUS maxima (Giant Filbert). Strong shrub growing to a height of 5 ft .; abundant fruit in October.
2 to 3 ft .
3 to 4 ft .
JUGLANS cinera (Butternut). The large, elongated nuts are rich, sweet and of delicate flavor; very nutritious; trees are hardy and fullbearing.
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 1.7516 .50
6 to 8 ft................... . $2.00 \quad 19.00$
8 to 10 ft .................... $2.50 \quad 24.00$
J. nigra (Black Walnut). Relatively fast-growing; a fine specimen bearing especially tasty nuts.


Each Perílo
JUGLANS regia (English Walnut). Slow-growing, superb for lawns and driveways.
3 to 4 ft .. ........ $\$ 2.50 \$ 24.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .3 .00 \quad 29.00$
J. sieboldiana (Japanese Walnut). Hardier than the English Walnut; nuts equally delicious. Grows quite rapidly into a broad, spreading specimen.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{I}^{2} .$.
4 to 5 ft . . . . . . 1.50
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .2 .00$
6 to 7 ft. . .... 2.50
7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .3 .00$
4.00

10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in... . 5.00

## ASPARAGUS

Per 100
Strong plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$
Extra strong plants............. 3.00
Conover's Colossal. Of large size, rapid growth, and excellent quality: Green.
Palmetto. A very popular variety of best quality. White.

## RHUBARB

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Small plants. ......... $\$ 0.25$ | $\$ 2.00$ |  |
| Medium plants....... | .35 | 3.00 |
| Strong plants. ........ | .50 | 4.50 |

## CALENDAR FOR SPRAYING FRUIT TREES

For general results, we recommend spraying fruit trees as follows:
First, spray with lime sulphur solution during the Winter.
Second, spray with Pyrox after the blossoms fall.
Third, spray with Pyrox two weeks later.
This will control the most prevalent insects and fungous diseases attacking fruit trees on Long Island.

## Two Hybrid Tea Leaders



OF all Perennial Flowers that bloom in our gardens, none can compare with the Hybrid Tea Roses. They give happy satisfaction with their profusion of beautiful, various shaded blossoms from Spring until frost. For the money expended they produce the most satisfying results.
The two Roses pictured here are regarded by prominent Rose enthusiasts as being two of the best ten sorts for the Rose garden. Radiance has for some time headed this list as the best and most popular pink Rose in America, probably due to its liberal blooming qualities, producing Iarge, fragrant, globular flowers. The foliage is disease-resistant and the plant is one of the hardiest. By all means have this Rose in your garden.

## Radiance

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet being a comparatively new introduction (1920) has come to the front as the most popular, long-wanted, truly yellow Rose. It retains its Iovely clear yellow until it drops, a characteristic that no other yellow Rose possesses. The flowers are large and usually perfectly formed, but should be cut early.
Since no Rose garden is complete without a yellow Rose, order this today to prove its merits.
We wish to emphasize the fact that if you desire healthy stock in good condition, orders should be placed at your earliest convenience.
Sturdy, 2-yr., field-grown plants, $\$ 1.00$ each; 5 or more 90 c . each


Souvenir de Claudius Pernet

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The
Swan River $\mathbb{N}$ urssery PATCHOGUE
Long Island, New York


[^0]:    A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). Large, orange and red flowers. May-June. 4 to 5 ft .
    12 to 15 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2.50 \quad 22.50$
    15 to 18 in................ . . . 3.00 27.00
    18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $4.50 \quad 42.50$

[^1]:    Roses should be cut back before planting, to preserve the vitality of the plant.

[^2]:    Cherries

