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\& MAR301943



A charming eighteenth-century garden in Williamsburg, Va., as it appears today


BULK'S NURSERIES BABYLON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.


Visitors always welcome. Nursery open Sunday during planting season

## BULK'S NURSERIES

## JAC BULK, Prop.

## Montauk Highway (Route 27 A) Babylon, N. Y.

C. W. WINTERBOTTOM<br>Landscape Dept.<br>C. (CASE) VAN ABSHOVEN

TELEPHONE: BABYLON 444

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To facilitate selling and make it convenient for home owners to select and take along plants when visiting our nurseries, we maintain a Sales Department where choice freshly dug plants are available and on display.

For Victory Gardens, we have an excellent stock of bear-ing-age Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Grapes, Rhubarb, etc.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Lawn Seed, Fertilizers, Insecticides and Garden Sundries are stocked for your convenience.

## LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Artistic and satisfactory landscape effects are the result of careful planning and the proper use of the right material.

Why not consult us about your landscape problems? Suggestions and advice will be gladly given.

## GUARANTEE

If nursery stock purchased from us and planted by us at prices as listed in this catalog has been given proper care after planting, we will replace any plants that die from natural causes within one season, or not later than 6 months from date of planting.

PLANTING AND DELIVERY COSTS ARE BORNE BY THE CUSTOMER. Guarantee is subject to account being paid within 30 days, and does not cover losses from drought, severe winter, storms, insect injury, disease or other factors beyond our control.

If plants to be replaced are out of stock, credit will be applied to other plants we have that the customer may select. At no time will responsibility exceed original purchase price.

## PLANTING

The cost of planting, if we do it, is borne by the purchaser. Our charge merely covers the cost of labor, fertilizers, etc.

## DELIVERY

On large orders, where they can be combined, we intend to give free delivery within a radius of 30 miles from our nursery, unless Government regulations prevent it. On smaller orders a nominal charge for delivery will be made unless otherwise arranged at time of sale.


## Ornamental and Shade Trees

IN ADDITION to the trees which are valued for their shade, there are flowering trees which, at different times during the spring and summer, shower the lawn with their bloom. Do not forget that while shade trees add materially to the property value and landscape charm of your home, the initial cost is very small as compared with the enjoyment that you receive. The average shade tree is a long investment and returns your money manifold throughout the years of its usefulness.

The abbreviation "cal." means the caliper or diameter of the tree 6 inches above the ground.

## all prices subject to CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

## ACER . The Maples

Acer dasycarpum. Silver Maple. Foliage light green, silvery underneath. One of the fastest-growing shade trees. Each 18 to $20 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 -in. cal. .................... $\$ 2000$ 18 to $20 \mathrm{ft}$. , 5 to 6 -in. cal. ........................... 2500 18 to 20 ft ., 6 to 7 -in. cal. .......................... 3500
A. dasycarpum wieri. Wier's Cut-leaf Maple. A graceful, drooping, cut-leaved form of Maple. Very ornamental as a lawn tree. Each
8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 300$
8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 -in. cal.......................... 450
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}-$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 650
16 to 18 ft ., 4 to 5 -in. cal. ........................ 2000

Acer ginnala. Amur Maple. A graceful shrub, or small tree, up to 20 feet. The foliage is bright green and the autumn coloring is very brilliant. The flowers are fragrant.

> 6 to 8 ft .
> Each
> Each
A. platanoides. Norway Maple. A splendid variety for street and lawn planting because of its Iarge, rounding, spreading head and broad, dark green foliage. Very hardy. One of the best street trees.

Each

| ne of the best stree | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 4$ to | \$300 |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. cal. | 375 |

10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to $1 \frac{13 / 4 \text {-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 375}{} 75$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 13 / 4$ to 2 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . .................. 800
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1100
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1400
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1900
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 41 / 2$ to 5 -in. cal. . . ................... 2500
16 to $20 \mathrm{ft} ., 5$ to 6 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3200
16 to $20 \mathrm{ft} ., 6$ to 7 -in. cal. ......................... 4200
20 to $26 \mathrm{ft} ., 7$ to 8 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6000
20 to 26 ft ., 8 to 9 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . 7500
A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple. A variety of Norway Maple which has red leaves in early summer, changing to a purplish tint.
8 to 10 ft .
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1200

16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal.
1500
A. rubrum. Red Maple. Dense foliage and beautiful fall coloring make this a popular variety. Succeeds in wet situations where no other Maple will live.

Each
14 to 16 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 850$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1100
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $31 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal........................ . . . 1800
18 to $20 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 -in. cal....................... 2500

## JAPANESE MAPLES

## All Japanese Maples B\&B

Acer palmatum (polymorphum). Japanese Maple. Dense, graceful habit, with foliage that assumes the most striking colors. Suitable for specimens and for color effect in mixed

| plantings. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1 25 | 12 to 14 ft . | \$3500 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 2500 |  |  |

Acer palmatum dissectum. Tbread-leaf Maple. A gracefuI, slow-growing tree with lacy and attractive green foliage.
A. palmatum dissectum atropurpureum. Red Tbreadleaf Maple. A red-leaved form of the above.

| Prices of above two varieties: Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \$ 800$ | 5 to 6 ft . | \$2500 |
|  | 6 to 7 ft . | 3500 |

A. palmatum atropurpureum. Blood-ieaf Japanese Maple. Blood-red leaves in the spring, which Iater change to dark purple. Most effective when planted with evergreens; also very showy as a Iawn specimen.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$2 50 | 3 to 4 ft . | . 7700 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 350 | 4 to 5 ft . | .1000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | 450 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1500 |

## CERCIS . The Red-Bud

Cercis canadensis. American Red-bud. An abundance of a most unusual shade of reddish flowers covers the tree in April before the Iarge, heart-shaped leaves appear. Very effective combined with dogwood.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$200 | 5 to 6 ft | \$4 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 300 | 6 to 8 ft . | 600 |

## BETULA . The Birches



## CORNUS • The Dogwoods

## All Cornus B\&B

Cornus florida. Wbite-flowering Dogwood. Of regular habit, with spreading, open top. Showy white flowers cover the tree in May before the leaves appear and in autumn the green leaves turn dark red.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . $\$ 275$ | 8 to 10 ft . | \$1100 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 350 | 10 to 12 ft . | 1600 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 450 | 12 to 14 ft . | \$20 00 up |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 750 | 14 to 16 ft . | \$28 00 up |

C. florida rubra. Pink-flowering Dogwood. One of the finest flowering trees, of similar habit to the white Dogwood, except that the blossoms are of a Iovely pink shade. While it is beautiful blooming by itself, it is especially lovely when planted among trees of the white variety.

C. florida plena. Double-flowering Dogwood. Blooms about 10 days Iater than C. florida and thus prolongs the Dogwood bloom.

| Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . \$600 | 8 to 10 ft . | \$1200 |
| 800 |  |  |

5 to 6 ft.
7 to 8 ft.
800
C. kousa. Kousa Dogwood. This tree greatly prolongs the "Dogwood season", as it blooms Iater than the native Dogwood. Attractive white flowers are followed by large red fruit.

| frut. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | \$3 00 | 6 to 8 ft . | \$8 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 400 | 8 to 10 ft . | 1200 |

## CRATAEGUS • The Hawthorns

Cratægus cordata. Wasbington Hawtborn. A very desirable small tree of compact growth. Will thrive in any soil. Bears white flowers in June followed by rich scarlet berries in the fall.
C. oxyacantha alba. Double Wbite-flowering Hawtborn. Double white flowers in profuse masses. Excellent lawn or specimen tree.
C. oxyacantha splendens. Paul's Scarlet Hawtborn. A mass of double, rich, deep crimson flowers. Luxuriant foliage. Excellent specimen tree.
C. oxyacantha rosea plena. Double Pink-flowering Hawthorn. Resembles the above, with pale pink blossoms.

| Prices of above four varieties: Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 350$ | 6 to 8 ft | \$6 50 |
|  | 8 to 10 ft |  |



Flowering Dogwoods form the best of natural backgrounds

## FAGUS . The Beeches

## All Beech B\&B

Fagus americana. A handsome tree of bushy habit with gray bark and good clean foliage.

F. sylvatica riversi. Rivers Beech. A medium-sized tree of pyramidal form, with bright purple foliage. Compact, symmetrical growth and a valuable lawn specimen. Each
10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$-in. cal. . ................ $\$ 2000$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 -in. cal. ................ 2800
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 -in. cal. ................. 3700

## GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba. Maidenbair Tree. An unusual-looking tree of upright growth with fan-shaped leaves. Resists insects.

Each
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 900$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . . .................. 1200
10 to 12 ft., 3 to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1600

Trees where $B \& B$. is indicated are dug with ball of earth and burlapped. For varieties not marked B\&B., add 25 to 35 per cent additional to price listed for $B \& B .$, according to size of ball needed.

## LIQUIDAMBAR . The Sweet Gum <br> All Sweet Gum B\&B

Liquidambar styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A symmetrically shaped tree with star-shaped leaves and beautiful fall coloring. Each
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 800$
10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1200
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1800

## MALUS • The Flowering Crabs

Malus atrosanguinea. Brilliant carmine.
M. eleyi. Eley Crab. This variety has purple foliage and bright purple flowers.
M. hoppi. Hopa Crab. Red flowers and interesting fruit. Bronzy foliage.
M. ioensis plena. Becbtel Crab. One of the most beautiful of the Flowering Crabs, producing large, double, fragrant pink flowers resembling miniature roses. Makes a compact, upright specimen.
M. parkmani. This variety has attractive pendent red flowers.
M. scheideckeri. Large semi-double pink flowers. Waxy yellow fruit.
Prices of above six varieties: Each Each


## MAGNOLIA • The Magnolias

Magnolia soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. A sturdy tree of moderate size, covered in April with large white flowers, tinged purple on the outside, before the leaves appear. A very handsome and ornamental flowering tree.
M. soulangeana alba superba. Large Saucer Magnolia. This is a small-tree type with pure white flowers borne in great profusion.
M. soulangeana alexandrina. Alexander Magnolia. Flowers similar to Soulangeana, but appearing about 10 days Iater.

| Prices of above threevarieties: Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \$ 450$ | 6 to 7 ft | \$1200 |
| 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . 650 | 7 to 8 ft . | 1700 |
| 5 to 6 ft ............ 1000 | 8 to 10 ft | 2500 |

M. soulangeana nigra. Purple Saucer Magnolia. A variety of Soulangeana with dark purple flowers. Blooms in late May, making it the latest blooming Magnolia.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$600 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$1500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1000 | 6 to 7 ft . | 2000 |

M. stellata. Star Magnolia. This is a slow-growing variety and becomes wide-spreading in time. The pure white, starlike flowers open before the leaves, sometimes in March, and have a very delicate fragrance.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | . $\$ 500$ | 4 to 5 ft . | \$1200 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 650 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1600 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 800 | 6 to 7 ft . | 2000 |

## OXYDENDRUM

## All Sourwood B\&B

Oxydendrum arboreum. Sourwood. An excellent native shrub or tree with loose panicles of white flowers in July. Brilliant fall foliage tints of bronze-red.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . \$3 00 | 6 to 8 ft . | \$800 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 450 | 8 to 10 ft . | 1200 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 550 |  |  |

## NYSSA . The Pepperidge



## PLATANUS

Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane Tree; Sycamore. An excellent street tree with broad, round head on a comparatively short trunk. A rapid grower, strong and symmetrical; best planted in spring. Each 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 500$ 10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 800

## POPULUS

Populus nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. An upright, extremely rapid-growing tree, tall, slender, pencil-shaped. Excellent for either landscape accent or screen purposes. The leaves are pale green, lighter beneath. Each 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 3.50$ to $\$ 500 \mid 18$ to $24 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 10$ to $\$ 1800$ 14 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . . .5$ to 1000

## PRUNUS

## The Flowering Plums and Cherries

Prunus cerasifera pissardi blireana. Purple-tinted Plum. Purple-tinted foliage with apple-blossom-pink flowers in spring.
P. cerasifera pissardi, Newport. Improved Purple-leaf Plum. A handsome small tree with deeper color than the original Purple-leaf Plum. The foliage retains its rich color all season. Very showy pink flowers in spring.
P. cerasifera pissardi, Thunder Cloud. Purple-leaf Plum. An excellent new variety of Purple-leaf Plum with brilliant reddish purple foliage all summer. Pink blossoms in spring.

| Prices of abo | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 300 | 6 to 8 ft . | \$6 5 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 450 | 8 to 10 ft . | 900 |

## JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

These are the famous Flowering Cherries of Japan, famous here because of the wonderful collection which attracts so many visitors to Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.
Prunus, Amanogawa. Semi-double pink flowers.
P., Kwansan. Reddish pink.
P., Mt. Fuji. Large, double, snow-white flowers.
P., Naden (Sieboldi). Pink semi-double blossoms in clusters.
P., Yoshino. Single white flowers; red buds.

| Prices of above varieties: | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . \$3 50 | 6 to 8 ft . | \$750 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 500 | 8 to 10 | 1200 |

P. subhirtella rosea plena pendula. Japanese Weeping Double Pink-flowering Cherry. Brilliant display of double pink blooms. Splendid as lawn specimen.
5 to 6 -ft. stems, 1 to 2 -yr. heads..................... $\$ 400$
5 to 6 -ft. stems, 3 to 4 -yr. heads ..................... 500
5 to 6 - ft . stems, 4 to 5 -yr. heads ................ $\$ 6$ to 800
5 to 6 -ft. stems, 5 to 7 -yr. heads .............. $\$ 12$ to 1500

## QUERCUS • The Oaks

Quercus palustris. Pin Oak. A very beautiful tree with graceful, drooping branches. Bright green foliage with sharp points, which turns deep red in fall. Each

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. cal. ........................ 800
10 to 12 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. ..................... 12400


18 to 20 ft ., $5_{5}$ to 5 to 6 -in. cal., $B \& B \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$.

Quercus rubra. American Red Oak. A handsome tree with stately aspect. Ideal for lawn or street planting. Foliage turns red in autumn.

Each
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 1$ to $11 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 400$

14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $31 / 2$-in. cal., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} \ldots .$. . . . . . . . . . . 2500
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} B$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3200
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 -in. cal., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . . . .$.

## SALIX • The Willows

Salix babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow. Probably the best-known Willow. It has very drooping, long, slender branches of olive-green. Will grow in any good soil, but prefers moist situations. Each

Each

| $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \$ 200$ | 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . . . $\$ 80$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 300 ~$ | $21 / 2$ to 3-in. cal. . . . . . 10 |
| 500 | 3 to 4-in. cal. . . . . . . 15 |

## SORBUS . The Mountain-Ash

Sorbus aucuparia. European Mountain-Ash. A well-shaped tree, valuable for the small lawn. The great clusters of scarlet berries, produced in abundance from July to winter, make it very attractive.

Each
6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 250$
8 to 10 ft .
350
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 -in. cal.
450

## TILIA • The Lindens

Tilia americana. American Linden. This rapid-growing tree, which has broad leaves, forms a shapely specimen. Attractive and makes an excellent shade tree. Each
14 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1200$
18 to $24 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1700

18 to $24 \mathrm{ft} ., 5$ to 6 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2500
18 to 24 ft ., 6 to 7 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3500
18 to $24 \mathrm{ft} ., 7$ to 8 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5000
T. cordata. Littleleaf European Linden. SmaII, dark green leaves and low, compact head. A fine lawn tree. Fragrant.
Prices of above two varieties:
Each
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 550$

10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 800
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1200
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \ldots . .$. . . . . . . . . 2600
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 -in. cal., $B \& B$............ 3500
14 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 5$ to 6 -in. cal., $\mathrm{B}_{\&}$ B . . . . . . . . . . . . 5000
16 to 20 ft ., 6 to 7 -in. cal., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 6500

## ULMUS • The Elms

Ulmus americana. American Elm. The most beautiful of the EIms, stately and dignified. Of spreading habit, with drooping branches. A fine tree for either street or lawn.
U. moline. Moline Elm. New variety of very strong growth and large, attractive foliage. Vase shaped.

U. pumila. Cbinese Elm. (New.) A very hardy variety, drought-resisting, with beautiful shiny dark green foliage. Very graceful tree and an extremely rapid grower. Each 10 to 12 ft .
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 -in. cal. ..................... . . . . . 2000
18 to 22 ft., 5 to 6 -in. cal. . ..................... . . . 3000
22 to $28 \mathrm{ft} ., 6$ to 7 -in. cal., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$.......... 5500
22 to 28 ft., 7 to 8 -in. cal., $B \& B$................. . . . . 7500


## Flowering Shrubs

WHETHER planted individually or collectively, shrubs are an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen the garage, the laundry-yard, or some unsightly view. Among borders of the lawn, along walks and drives and in corners, collections of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until fall. In the list that follows will be found shrubs for all such purposes.
Prices for Shrubs, except where otherwise noted:

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 60 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$150 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 6 to 7 ft . | 200 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 7 to 8 ft . | 300 |

Except where otherwise noted, a charge will be made for digging shrubs with ball of earth (B\&B), as follows: 1 to 2 ft ., 15 cts . each; 2 to 3 ft ., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ; 3$ to 4 ft ., $25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 4$ to 5 ft ., 35 cts. ; 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 50 \mathrm{cts} . ; 6$ to $7 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts} . ; 7$ to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1$.

## AZALEAS

For Evergreen Azaleas, see page 20
All Azaleas B\&B
Azalea kaempferi. Torch Azalea. A handsome, tall-growing variety, with blossoms that vary from bright red to salmonpink in May. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation.


Azalea kaempferi Hybrids. New varieties of the Torch Azalea with lovely colors, making charming combinations.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Fedora. Salmon-rose. } & \text { Norma. Deep pink. } \\
\text { Lohengrin. Orchid. } & \text { Othello. Orange-red. }
\end{array}
$$

Prices of above varieties:

| of above varieties: | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | \$2 25 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 275 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 350 |


|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$500 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 650 |

A. mucronulatum. Mongolian Azalea. A rare variety of Chinese Azalea with pinkish lavender flowers. Blooms with forsythia. Can be used in shrub border.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | . \$2 50 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$4 25 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 325 | 3 to 4 ft . | 550 |

A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. Vigorous shrub, with an abundance of fragrant, white flowers in June. While it is partial to moist places, it will do well in the shrub border and in

| partial shade. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$2 50 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$7 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 350 | 6 to 7 ft . | 800 |

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

## AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier canadensis. Downy Shadblow. White flowers in early spring before the leaves and in June sweet berries very much relished by birds. Standard form.


## ARONIA

Aronia arbutifolia. Red Cbokeberry. A dense shrub with clusters of white flowers in May followed by red berries persisting until late falI. Brilliant foliage tints in autumn.
A. melanocarpa. Black Cbokeberry. A black-fruited form of the above.



Flowering Azaleas

## BERBERIS • Barberry

Berberis mentorensis. Mentor Barberry. Plant Patent No. 99. A new, outstanding variety of Barberry. Upright in growth; rich dark green foliage which is practically evergreen. Excellent for hedges; requires virtually no pruning.

| *15 to 18 in. | 50 | \$4 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 70 | \$400 |
| * 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 100 | 750 |
| * $21 / 2$ to 3 ft |  | 100 |

B. thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. The well-known hedgeplant, with rich green foliage in summer and in the autumn very brilliantly colored, with scarlet berries. Useful also for mass planting.

| Each | 10 |  | 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0$ | 25 | $\$ 200$ | $\$ 15$ | 00 |
| 35 | 300 | 25 | 00 |  |
| 45 | 400 | 35 | 00 |  |
| 55 | 500 | 45 | 00 |  |
| 75 | 6 | 50 | 55 | 00 |

B. thunbergi atropurpurea. New Red-leaved Japanese Barberry. Foliage of rich, bronzy red all summer, changing $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { to a vivid orange in the fall. } \quad \$ a c h & 10 & 100 \\ 1 & \$ 030 & \$ 250 & \$ 20\end{array}$





| 4 to 5 ft.......................... 2001750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## BUDDLEIA

Buddleia alternifolia. Cbinese Butterfly Bush. (New.) Splendid new variety with arching branches covered with beautiful lilac-purple flowers in clusters from July to October. Each Each
 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} .$. ........... $150 \quad 6$ to 8 ft............... . 250
B., Charming. (New.) One of the most outstanding new plants. Great profusion of attractive Iavender-pink blooms throughout summer and early autumn.
B., Dubonnet. (New.) A wonderful new color resembling French dubonnet wine. Strong growth.
B., Ile de France. (New.) Greatly superior to old varieties. Huge spikes of brilliant, fragrant, rosy violet-purple flowers.
B., Orchid Beauty. (New.) A splendid variety with soft lilac blooms with brilliant orange eyes.


## CALLICARPA

Callicarpa purpurea. Cbinese Beautyberry. Clusters of Iilacviolet berries cover this plant in the fall. Unusually attractive in the garden. Each Each


## CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. Old-fasbioned Strawberry Sbrub. Old-fashioned shrub with chocolate-colored blossoms. The leaves, when crushed, have fragrance.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . \$0 60 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$150 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 85 |  |  |

## CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia. Summersweet. A slow-growing shrub with spikes of white, fragrant flowers from July to September. Valuable for moist, shady places.

|  | Each |  | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 75 | 4 to 5 ft . | . \$1 75 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 125 | 5 to 6 ft . | 250 |

## CORNUS

Cornus mas. Cornelian Cherry. Before the forsythia blooms, this shrub is a mass of bright yellow. Attractive berries in Iate summer. Each Each


C. sanguinea. Blood-twig. Dogwood. This variety has purplish red branches and greenish white flowers, followed by black fruit. In contrast with other shrubs it produces pleasing effects.
C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood. The branches are yellow, making a marked contrast with the red-barked sort mentioned above. Very attractive in winter.
C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. White flowers in June and July, white berries in September, relished by birds.

## COTONEASTER

## All Cotoneaster $B \& B$

Cotoneaster horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. SmaII, boxlike leaves and brilliant red berries. The horizontal, prostrate branches form flat sprays with branchlets arranged in fishbone fashion. For the rock-garden or border.

C. divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. An attractive, spreading shrub with glossy dark green leaves and bright red berries in fall.
C. nitens. Sbrub Cotoneaster. A densely branched variety with small shiny leaves and black fruit.
C. zabeli. Zabel Cotoneaster. A gray-leaved variety with bright red berries. Upright, graceful, arching habit of growth.

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

## CYDONIA

Cydonia japonica rubra grandiflora. Japanese Quince. Large, deep crimson and orange-red blossoms, produced in great masses as the leaves come out. Glossy foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0 75 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$150 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 100 | 3 to 4 ft . | 200 |

## DEUTZIA

Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia. A profusion of small white flowers completely covers this dwarf shrub, especially valuable for border or foundation planting.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
Each
Each
D. gracilis rosea. Slender Rose Deutzia. A form of the above with pink flowers.
D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. A dwarf form up to 4 feet with snowy white flowers in Iate May and early June.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. TaII, vigorous grower; white flowers tinged with pink in June.

## DAPHNE

Daphne mezereum. February Daphne. Upright branches thickly studded with delightfully fragrant, rose-purple flowers in February.

$$
15 \text { to } 18 \mathrm{in} ., \left.\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} \ldots \begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { Each } \\
0
\end{array} \right\rvert\, 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \ldots \begin{array}{|}
\text { Each } \\
\$ 150
\end{array}
$$

## ENKIANTHUS

Enkianthus campanulatus. Redvein Enkiantbus. A plant resembling azalea in growth, with pink, bell-shaped flowers like andromeda in May, and beautiful foliage tints in fall.


## EUONYMUS

Euonymus alatus. Winged Euonymus. An unusual shrub of dwarf, compact habit, with yellowish flowers, followed by red berries in autumn. The foliage is a brilliant red in the fall. Branches are winged, with a peculiar corky bark.
E. yedoensis. Yeddo Euonymus. Large shrub producing a profusion of colorful pink and orange berries. Leaves bright red in the fall. The showiest of all the bush Euonymus.


## EXOCHORDA

Exochorda grandiflora. Pearlbush. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches and clusters of large, pure white flowers in May.

## GORDONIA (Franklinia)

All Gordonia $B \& B$
Gordonia alatamaha. A very rare large shrub or small tree found in 1790, but since lost and only recently rediscovered. Produces large white flowers in autumn and has handsome glossy foliage. Should be in every plantIover's garden. Each

| 2 to 2 ft | \$1 75 | 6 to 7 ft . | \$1200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 3 ft | 300 | 7 to 8 ft . | 1500 |
| to 5 ft | 500 | 8 to 9 ft . |  |

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$..... 500
-
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . \ldots . . . .$.

## FORSYTHIA

Forsythia intermedia. Border Golden Bell. An uprightgrowing shrub and a profuse bloomer. In April, before any leaves appear, the stems are simply smothered in a mass of golden yellow flowers. The shrub, when full grown, has slightly curved, graceful branches.
F. spectabilis. Sbowy Border Golden Bell. Most profuse blooming of all the Forsythias. Flowers are large and rich golden yellow.
F. suspensa. Weeping Forsytbia. A weeping form with slender, pendulous branches and golden yellow blooms.
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune Golden Bell. The arching branches of this upright-growing shrub are covered with a profusion of rich yellow flowers and later on by broad, deep green foliage.
F. viridissima. Green-stem Golden Bell. More bushy in habit than the other varieties. Rich green foliage. Not quite as profuse in blooming as the other sorts and a little later Useful for prolonging the Forsythia season.


A Garden Nook offering

## HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis mollis. Chinese Witchbazel. Considered to be the best of the family. Larger flowers with broad petals; golden yellow with reddish base. Blooms in February.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1 25 | 2 to 3 ft . | \$2 25 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 175 |  | 275 |

H. virginiana. Witchbazel. The latest shrub to bloom. After foliage has fallen, bright yellow flowers appear in

| great profusion. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft .. | \$0 75 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$200 |
|  | 100 | 6 to 8 ft . | 300 |

4 to 5 ft .
150

## HIBISCUS

Hibiscus syriacus. Rose of Sbaron. Tall-growing shrubs producing in profusion large, handsome, double flowers in shades of pink, white, violet, and red in late summer.
Boule de Feu. Double; purplish red.
Celestis. Single; sky-blue.
Lady Stanley. Semi-double; white.
Wm. R. Smith. Single; white.

| Prices of above four varieties: Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 150$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ 100 ~$ |  |

## HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. Hills of Snow. The large clusters of pure snow-white flowers average 4 to 5 inches in diameter and appear in July and August. Suitable for either sunny or shady Each positions.

|  | Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | \$1 $00 \mid 4$ to 5 ft . | . $\$ 150$ |
|  | 14 |  |


rest and relaxation

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. An extremely well-known variety, bearing large, conicalshaped trusses of white blooms in late summer and early faII, changing to pink and red as the season advances.

Regular sizes at shrub prices Each
3 to 5 ft ., tree form . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 150$

## ILEX

Ilex verticillata. Winterberry. An attractive, upright shrub with bright red berries persisting to midwinter. Berries are particularly appropriate for the Christmas season.


## KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis. Beauty Bush. (New.) A handsome new shrub from China. Makes Iong, graceful sprays of foliage and is completely covered with delicate pink flowers in June.

| in June. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 75 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$200 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 100 | 6 to 7 ft . | 300 |

- 00


## LIGUSTRUM . The Privets

Ligustrum ibota. Ibota Privet. A compact-growing shrub with good foliage and black berries in autumn. Useful

| for hedges. | 10 | 100 |  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$300 | \$2500 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$5 50 | \$4500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 400 | 3000 | 6 to 7 ft . | 850 | 7500 |

Ligustrum ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet. Has a dense, spreading habit with horizontal, arching branches. Attractive blue black berries in fall and winter. Makes an attrac-

| tive informal hedge. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . . | . \$0 50 | \$4 00 | \$30 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 75 | 500 | 4000 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 125 | 900 | 8000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 175 | 1250 | 10000 |
| 5 to 6 ft |  | 2000 |  |

L. ovalifolium. California Privet. The most popular hedgeplant. Lends itself well to shearing and does exceptionally well on Long Island.
$10 \quad 100$
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 070$ \$6 00
2 to 3 ft., 2 yrs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 900
3 to 4 ft., 2 yrs................................ . . 1501400
3 to 4 ft., 3 yrs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2001600

## LONICERA . The Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. Semi-evergreen shrub, with fragrant flowers in April and May. A strong-growing shrub that reaches a height of about 8 feet.
L. morrowi. Morrow Honeysuckle. Yellowish white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red berries in summer. The plant has wide-spreading branches and dark green foliage, grayish beneath. It is a splendid shrub.
L. tatarica grandiflora. Bride Honeysuckle. Flowers in pink shades from light to dark. Red berries.
L. tatarica rosea. Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle. Bright rosepink flowers in June, with orange-scarlet berries in Iate summer and fall.

## LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza formosa. Purple Busb Clover. Producing Iong, drooping racemes of pea-shaped rosy purple flowers in September when showy flowering shrubs are extremely scarce. Each Each 2-yr.. .............. $\$ 075$ | 3-yr................... . $\$ 100$

## MYRICA • Bayberry

Myrica caroliniensis. Nortbern Bayberry. A low, spreading shrub with fragrant foliage and gray waxy berries. AII B\&B.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$1 00 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$175 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 150 | 3 to 4 ft . | 225 |

## PHOTINIA

Photinia villosa. Cbinese Cbristmas Berry. A beautiful shrub with a profusion of white flowers in May and red berries in autumn and winter. Rich foliage color in fall.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . \$1 00 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$200 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 150 | 6 to 8 ft . | 300 |

## PHILADELPHUS • Mock Orange

Philadelphus, Mont Blanc. Wbite Mountain Mock Orange. A choice hybrid variety with lovely Iarge white flowers.
P., Virginal. Virginal Mock Orange. A handsome, erect shrub, blooming nearly all summer; Iarge double white flowers; very fragrant.
P. coronarius. Sweet Mock Orange. Tall-growing shrub with profusion of fragrant, white, showy flowers in June.
P. grandiflorus. Big Scentless Mock Orange. This vigorous variety grows very rapidly, bearing large, white, showy flowers in June.

## PHYSOCARPUS

Physocarpus opulifolius (Spiræa opulifolia). Ninebark. A strong-growing shrub and a splendid plant for shady places. White flowers are produced along the stems, from which the bark hangs in long shreds and stripes.

## PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa. Double-flowering Almond. Produces very double pink flowers in great abundance in May. A most charming early-flowering shrub.
P. glandulosa alba. White Double-flowering Almond. Same as above with white flowers.
Prices of above two varieties: Each Each
2 to 3 ft .
\$1 25 | 3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 175$
P. maritima. Beach Plum. A native shrub with white flowers and purple, edible fruit. Splendid for sandy soil or near seashore. Each
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ 100 \mid 4$ to 5 ft
$\$ 175$

| 2 to 3 ft . | \$100 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 50 |  |  |

## RHODOTYPOS

Rhodotypos kerrioides. Jetbead. A bushy shrub with fresh green foliage and white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black berries all winter. Will grow in shade.

| Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 75 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$1 50 |


| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 75 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | 100 |  |  |

## ROSA

Rosa hugonis. Hugonis Rose. Long, gracefully arching branches filled with glorious yellow single flowers. E ach
 3 to 4 ft .

125

## SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos chenaulti. Improved Coralberry. A neat, bushy shrub with fine foliage and coral-red berries in autumn. Excellent for massing on banks, and partial shade.
S. racemosus. Snowberry. A fine, bushy shrub with decorative leaves. White, waxy berries.
S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Clusters of red berries through the winter. For massing on hillsides, partial shade and hedges.
Prices of above three varieties: Each Each

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | \$0 35 | 3 to 4 ft . | \$0 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 50 | 4 to 5 f |  |

## SPIRÆA

Spiræa bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Spirea. A free-blooming, compact shrub, with deep pink flowers in broad, flat heads in July and August. Dwarf in habit and makes a desirable low hedge.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . \$0 75 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1 50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 100 |  |  |

Spiræa macrothyrsa. Improved Billiard Spirea. (New.) A much-improved variety with large bright pink flowerspikes in July and August.

Each
$\$ 175$
S. trichocarpa. Korean Spirea. (New.) A spreading, arching shrub bearing clusters of snowy flowers, resembling the Vanhouttei, but larger and broader, and blooming later.
S. vanhouttei. Bridal Wreath. In May the gracefully arching branches are covered with masses of beautiful, small, white flowers. Bluish green foliage when out of flower.

## STEWARTIA

Stewartia pentagyna. Mountain Stewartia. A very choice shrub with Iarge white bowl-shaped flowers 3 inches across throughout June. Each Each 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} \ldots . . .{ }^{2} 75 \mid 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \ldots . . . \$ 350$

## SYRINGA • The Lilacs

Syringa persica. Persian Lilac. A graceful shrub with slender branches. Free blooming, producing single, Iavender flowers in broad panicles in May and June.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 75 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$150 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 100 |  |  |

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. A strong, vigorous, upright shrub with rich dark green foliage and large clusters of fragrant purple flowers in May. Most desirable for a flowering hedge


S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. White flowers a week earlier than those of any other variety. Desirable also for a flowering hedge or a bold clump.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$100 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$250 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 150 |  |  |

## NAMED HYBRID LILACS

Much larger flowers than the Common Lilac.
Charles X. Reddish purple; single.
Claude Bernard. Semi-double; mauve.
Jan van Tol. Single; Iarge; pure white.
Jean Bart. Double; reddish purple.
Katherine Havemeyer. Double; mauve.
Miss Ellen Willmott. Double; white.
Mme. Lemoine. Double; white.
Paul Thirion. Double; claret-rose-red buds.
President Poincare. Violet; double.
Ruhm von Horstenstein. Single; reddish purple.
Souv. de Louis Spaeth. Single; dark purple.
Prices of above varieties:
Each
Each
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \$ 125 \mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 350$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 75$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \cdots . . . . .225$

## TAMARIX

Tamarix africana. African Tamarix. An ornamental shrub of graceful appearance. Panicles of pink flowers in April and May and striking feathery foliage.

## VITEX

Vitex macrophylla. Cbaste-tree. An attractive shrub with Iavender-blue flowers from July to frost. Needs sun.


## VACCINIUM

Vaccinium corymbosum. Higbbusb Blueberry. A native species with edible blue-black berries. Interesting autumn effect and red twigs in winter.

| Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 175$ | 5 to 6 ft ., spec . . . $\$ 4$ to \$ $\$ 00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .2250$ | 6 to 8 ft ., spec. . $\$ 5$ to 800 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 375$ |  |

## VIBURNUM • The Snowballs

Viburnum Burkwoodi. Gardenia-scented Snowball. (New.) A great improvement over V. carlesi with fragrant, waxy pinkish white flowers in early May. A most outstanding shrub introduction.


Viburnum dilatatum. Japanese Bush Cranberry. A rare Japanese species with cream-colored flowers in June, followed by scarlet berries in autumn and through the winter.

| AII $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | Each |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$150 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$2 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 175 | 5 to 6 ft . | 3 |

V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. Large shrub with white flower clusters in May and attractive blue berries in falI.
V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. Of robust growth, with large foliage that is silvery underneath. White flowers in May and June, followed by red fruit which turns black in autumn. Does well in shade.
V. opulus. European Cranberry Bush. Panicles of white flowers in May and June, followed by large, cranberry-like fruit. Fine for winter color. Does well in shade.
V. opulus sterile. Snowball. The old-fashioned Snowball with snowball-like flowers in May.

V. tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. A very handsome shrub with showy white flowers in June and beautiful dark green foliage. Blooms a little later than the Common SnowbaII. Each Each
 2 to 3 ft . 125

## WEIGELA

Weigela, Bristol Ruby. Plant Patent No. 492. An improved variety resembling Eva Rathke, but having more vigor and rich-colored flowers of soft ruby-red shaded crimson. Each Each


Weigela, Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. Dwarf in habit, with dark crimson flowers. A most profuse bloomer, and possibly the most showy of all the Weigelas.
W. hybrida nana variegata. Dwarf Variegated Weigela. Dwarf. Variegated Ieaves and light pink blooms.
Prices of above two varieties: Each Each

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots .$. ..... 75 to 5 ft ................ 150
W. floribunda. Crimson Weigela. A well-known and popular leafy shrub with an abundance of tubular, brilliant crimson flowers.
W. rosea. Pink Weigela. A vigorous grower and very free flowering. Large, deep rose blooms in May.

## XANTHORHIZA

Xanthorhiza apiifolia. Yellow-Root. Ideal for planting with leggy shrubs, or for ground-cover in shady, moist, or otherwise difficult situations. Brownish purple flowers. Each 3 to 4 -yr. plants.
$\$ 050$

## A Few Practical Hints on Planting

Always keep roots covered when plants are out of the ground. Dig hole large enough to receive plant without bending roots. Break up subsoil and mix it thoroughly with rotted stable manure.

Set plants slightly deeper than they stood at the nursery.
Work in good soil among roots so as to leave no air-pockets.
Fill hole and tamp soil down thoroughly with the heel of shoe.
Leave slight depression around plant to catch the water, and water thoroughly.
A booklet with more detailed planting instructions will be gladly sent upon request free of charge.


Yews, Deutzia gracilis and Rhododendrons combined

## Broad-Leaf Evergreens

WITH few exceptions, no grounds, either small or extensive, should be without some representative of this rich and interesting group of plants. They endure shade, and their rich blossom and foliage effect makes them almost indispensable. Certain varieties of this class, such as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Laurel, ordinarily grow more satisfactorily and show to better advantage when planted in rather heavy masses. A deep, cool, moist subsoil, with proper drainage, is ideal. As a rule, they dislike lime, or limestone soil, and success will be more certain on such soils if they are planted in woods earth or mulched with peat moss. Oak leaves are ideal for covering the ground beneath them.

## AZALEA

## For Deciduous Azaleas, see page 9

Azalea amœna. Japanese Azalea. Purple-red blooms produced in a solid mass during April and May. Rich bronze foliage in the fall; vigorous grower.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | \$150 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3 75 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 200 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 600 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 275 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 800 |

A. benigiri. Japanese Azalea. Resembles Hinodegiri in habit of growth. Deep reddish pink flowers in great profusion. Rich evergreen foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$500 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$9 00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 700 |  |  |

A., Firefly. Kurume Azalea. A hardy Kurume variety with dark scarlet blooms overlaid with copper. Vigorous grower.


in a pleasing border planting
Azalea, Hinamoyo. Japanese Aazlea. Very much like the Hinodegiri in habit, the flowers being a beautiful shade of soft pink, produced in great profusion in May.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$200 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | \$500 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 250 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 650 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 350 | 3 to 4 ft . | 850 |

A. hinodegiri. Japanese Azalea. Bright carmine-pink flowers in profusion in April and May. Evergreen foliage, larger than Amœena.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to | . $\$ 150$ | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$3 |
|  | 200 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5 |

15 to 18 in.
275
A. ledifolia (indica alba). Snow Azalea. A choice evergreen Azalea with large white flowers in May. Combines nicely with A. binodegiri or A., Hinamoyo.
12 to 15 in............ $\$ 225 \mid 15$ to 18 in. . . . ..... $\$ 300$
A. macrantha. Japanese Azalea. Large, salmon-red flowers. A compact, flat, quick-growing variety. Very hardy. Each $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \$ 400 \$ 21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 700$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.......... $550 \mid 3$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . .$. . . . 900
A., Yayegiri. Japanese Azalea. One of the most showy Azaleas. Produces an abundance of beautiful semi-double flowers of a salmon-red color. Deep green foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in | \$2 50 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$700 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 350 | 3 to 4 ft . | 1000 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 500 | 4 t | 1500 |

## ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. Bright, shiny foliage and a mass of light pink blossoms from July until frost. Dwarf in habit, making it most useful for adding color to the foreground.
Each

Each
12 to $18 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . \$ 085 \mid 11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . \$ 100$
A., Edward Goucher. (New.) An improved variety of the above with deeper pink flowers.

## BERBERIS

Berberis julianæ. Wintergreen Barberry. A hardy, erect plant of compact growth, with rich, glossy green foliage throughout the winter. It harmonizes well with rhododendrons, kalmias, and such other evergreen shrubs.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in . | \$1 50 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$3 50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 225 | 3 to 4 ft . | 500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 275 | 4 to 5 ft . | 700 |

B. wilsonæ subcaulialata. Cbinese Barberry. A semievergreen type of Barberry with graceful, arching branches



## BOXWOOD • Buxus

Buxus suffruticosa. Dwarf Boxwood. A splendid dwarf plant, ideal for edging purposes in the formal garden and for borders.

|  | Each | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 in. | . \$0 30 | \$20 00 |
| 6 to 8 in. | 50 | 4500 |
| 8 to 10 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 100 | 7500 |

## COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS.

## See page 12

## DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum. Rose Dapbne. A dwarf evergreen shrub with green leaves on almost prostrate stems, which produces a profusion of fragrant, rosy pink flowers in April and May. It is extremely pretty in rock-gardens.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 to 12 in . | \$100 | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . $2^{2} 75$ |
| 12 to 15 in . | 150 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 200 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 500 |

## EUONYMUS

Euonymus radicans. Japanese Evergreen Creeper. A Iow trailing shrub, excellent as a ground-cover. Leaves are smaII, dull green above with whitish veins.
E. radicans vegetus. Broad-leaf Evergreen Bittersweet. A variety of above with large round-leaved orange-scarlet berries in fall.
Prices of both varieties: Each
Medium plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 75



## ILEX

Ilex crenata. Japanese Holly. Dense, compact evergreen bush that can be shaped like boxwood. Deep green foliage. Rapid grower
Each Each

| 2 | \$200 | 4 to 5 ft | \$750 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 300 | 5 to 6 ft | 100 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 400 | 6 to 7 ft . |  |

3 to 4 ft
550

1. crenata convexa (bullata). Japanese Boxleaf Holly. A choice, dense, compact-growing plant with deep green, box-like foliage. Useful for foundation plantings and broad-leaf massing. Each

Each

15 to $18 \mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots . . .{ }_{3} 50 \quad 21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
350

Ilex glabra. Inkberry. A bushy, upright-growing, very hardy shrub. Has dark, oval foliage, small flowers and an abundance of glossy black fruit in the faII. Useful for shady and moist locations.

| Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$200 | 3 to 4 ft . | \$500 |
| 250 | 4 to 5 ft . | 700 |
| 350 | 5 to 6 ft . | 850 |



I. opaca. American Holly. Slow-growing tree with short, spreading branches. Leaves are large, shiny, and thorny. The red-berried Holly that is popular during Christmas.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$3 00 | 7 to 8 ft . | \$19 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 450 | 8 to 9 ft . | 2500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 600 | 9 to 10 ft . | 3200 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 900 | 10 to 12 ft . | 40 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft | 1400 |  |  |

## KALMIA • Mountain Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel. A vigorous evergreen shrub, with Iong, clustered leaves of rich, glossy green. Very hardy and will thrive in sunlight or partial shade. Large, showy clusters of rose-white flowers in early summer.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | \$150 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | . \$3 75 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 200 | 3 to 4 ft . | 550 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 275 | 4 to 5 ft . | 750 |

## LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe. Valuable for shady spots. The fine white blossoms are borne in long, drooping fragrant racemes. In late fall the leaves assume a purplish red tint which is retained throughout winter.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1 50 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$2 75 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 200 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 350 |

## MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. Oregon Holly-Grape. Glossy green, holly-like leaves and yellow flowers in May and June.
Prefers shade. Each Each



2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$............... 250

## PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Low-growing plant which makes a splendid evergreen ground-cover in shady places where grass will not grow. Effective when used as an edging plant for larger evergreens.

|  | 10 | 100 |  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Medium | \$150 | \$1200 | Strong. | \$200 | \$1500 |

## PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. Laland Fire Tborn. A beautiful specimen plant of slender, upright habit. Has small, dark green leaves and the small white flowers are followed by bright orange berries in late summer. Genuine Lalandi

| strain. | Each |  | Ea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$200 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$5 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 300 | 5 to 6 ft . | 7 |

## PIERIS . The Andromeda

Pieris floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. A low-growing choice variety of evergreen shrub. Grows about 2 feet high, with clusters of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers in early spring. Excellent for planting in the foreground of broadleaf evergreen foundation plantings.

P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda. A small shrub with glossy green foliage and racemes of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers. For the rockery.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$200 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$5 0 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 250 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 6 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 300 | $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 8 |

## RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rbododendron. A very early-blooming variety, small and compact. Has handsome, dark green leaves and in May and June produces a profusion of soft rose-pink blooms. An interesting variety.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3 25 | $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | \$700 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 400 | 4 to 5 ft . | 1000 |
| 3 to 31/2 ft. | 550 |  |  |

R. catawbiense. Catawba Rbododendron. A native variety, the parent of most of our best hybrids. Will grow in any soil that is free from lime; very hardy and free flowering, the large, round clusters of deep rosy purple appearing in
May and June. Each Each
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 300 \mid 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 700$
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$............ 40044 to 5 ft ............... 900
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
500
R. maximum. Great Bay Rbododendron. The acme of perfection in size and hardiness. Flat masses of white to light pink blooms appear in June. The foliage is heavy, thick,

| and smooth. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . $\$ 275$ | 4 to 5 ft . | \$8 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 | 5 to 6 ft |  |


3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
550
R. Hybrids. Choice varieties having immense blooms in a wide range of colors.
Charles Dickens. Scarlet.
Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys. Aniline-red.
Ignatius Sargent. Bright rosy red.
Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Deep pink, yellow eye.
Roseum Elegans. Clear rose-pink.

| Prices of above varieties: | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in...... . | \$300 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$7 00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 400 | 3 to 4 ft . | 1000 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 500 | 4 to 5 ft . | 1800 |

## VINCA

Vinca minor. Periwinkle, Myrtle. A splendid evergreen ground-cover with small blue flowers. 10
V. minor, Bowles Variety. A new, improved variety of $V$. minor. Foliage is larger. 10100 Strong plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 180$ \$15 00

[^0]

## Evergreens

IN THIS group are contained some of the most valued plants for landscape effects. The diversity of color and habit of growth in this class provide truly "a plant for every place and purpose," some for limited areas of foundation plantings or for bed and border uses, others for screens, hedges, windbreaks, and for group and specimen plantings. They are always desirable for both summer and winter effects.

## ABIES . The Firs

Abies concolor. White Fir. Rapid-growing evergreen, with long, bluish green needles, and of symmetrical, upright habit. Splendid as a Iawn specimen, as a contrast with the darker foliage of other trees, and is also useful in screen and border plantings. It is a tree of great dignity.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$200 | 6 to 7 ft . | \$8 50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 300 | 8 to 10 ft . | 1600 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 400 | 10 tu 12 ft | 2400 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 550 | 12 to 14 ft . | 3500 |
| 5 to 6 ft |  |  |  |

Abies douglasi (Pseudotsuga douglasi). Douglas Fir. This tree is hardy and adapts itself to either dry or moist situations. It will thrive in semi-shade as well as in full sunlight. Pyramidal in habit, with bluish green, short needles, closely borne along the branches.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$2 50 | 10 to 12 ft . | \$19 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 350 | 12 to 14 ft . | 2500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 500 | 14 to 16 ft . | 3200 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 650 | 16 to 18 ft . | 4000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 850 | 18 to 20 ft . | 5000 |

## CEDRUS. Cedar

Cedrus atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. A very rare and lovely tree of erect habit with widespread branches covered with silvery blue needles.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft | \$1400 | 10 to 12 ft | \$28 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 2000 | 12 to 14 ft . | 3500 |

C. deodara. Deodar Cedar. An interesting evergreen with drooping branchlets; deep bluish green needles.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$4 75 | 6 to 7 ft . | \$8 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 600 | 7 to 8 ft . | 10 |

## CHAMAECYPARIS (Retinospora) The Cypress

Chamæcyparis (Cupressus) lawsoniana, Triomphe de Boskoop. Boskoop Cypress. Blue-green foliage. Slightly pendulous. Makes a good lawn specimen.

Each
5 to 6 ft .
$\$ 650$
8 to 10 ft .
$\$ 1800$
6 to 7 ft .
800
10 to 12 ft .
2000
7 to 8 ft .
1000
12 to 14 ft .
2500
C. obtusa. Hinoki Cypress. An extremely graceful evergreen of medium height. The foliage is a rich dark green Makes a fine specimen. Each Each

| to 2 ft | \$150 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$5 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 225 | 5 to 6 ft . | 700 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | 300 | 8 to 10 ft . | 15 |

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
300
8 to 10 ft
1500
C. obtusa compacta. Football Cypress. Foliage dark green. Dwarf, compact, and of good form, from which it derives its name. An excellent type for foundation plantings.

$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
200
C. obtusa crippsi. Golden Hinoki Cypress. A golden-leaved form of C. obtusa. Bright yellow at all times.
C. obtusa gracilis. Slender Hinoki Cypress. Compact and of dwarf habit. Makes a narrow, irregular pyramid with light, graceful branches and rich green foliage.
Prices of C. obtusa crippsi and C. obtusa gracilis: Each

| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1 50 | 3 to | \$600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 200 | 4 to 5 ft | 750 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ |  | 5 to 6 ft | 1000 |
|  |  |  |  |

C. obtusa gracilis compacta. Compact Hinoki Cypress. A little more compact than C. obtusa gracilis. Interesting irregular character of growth; slow growing.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in . | . 200 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$5 50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 250 | 3 to 4 ft . | 750 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 375 | 4 to 5 ft . | 10 |

C. obtusa nana. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. Forms a compact, dense, irregular plant, with a Japanese effect. One of the best dwarf evergreens for planting in the foreground and excellent for the rock-garden.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 in. | \$175 | 15 to 18 in. | \$4 50 |
| 10 to 12 in . | 250 | 18 to 24 in. | 600 |
| 12 to 15 in . | 350 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 900 |

Chamæcyparis pisifera. Sawara Cypress. Quick growing, of tall, pyramidal shape, with horizontal branches. The foliage is a deep, glossy green. When sheared, makes a beautiful specimen, and is very graceful when left to develop naturally.
C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Cypress. Light green foliage, soft and feathery. When sheared, makes a compact plant which can be used either around the foundation of the house or as a lawn specimen.
Prices of above two varieties: Each Each

| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | \$1 50 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$5 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 200 | 8 to 10 ft . | 1200 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 250 | 10 to 12 ft . | 1800 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 300 | 12 to 14 ft . | 2400 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 400 |  |  |

C. pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress. Has all the characteristics of the above, except that it is of a beautiful golden yellow color-the brightest of all. May be easily sheared when a formal effect is desired.
C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Same characteristics as C. pisifera plumosa, except that the foliage is golden in color. It is one of the most popular varieties, well liked for its rich coloring.
C. pisifera squarrosa. Moss Retinospora. Forms a broad pyramid. The soft, moss-like foliage is very dense and compact, giving a woolly appearance. Adaptable to shearing. Prices of above three varieties: Each Each

| 1/2 | \$175 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 225 | 10 to 12 ft | 2000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 275 | 12 to 14 ft | 2500 | 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 75$

4 to 5 ft .
475
C. pisifera filifera. Thread Retinospora. Of graceful, drooping growth, with dense, dark green foliage. Very useful in all evergreen plantings, and when sheared regularly it will maintain its low, compact shape for a long period.

|  | Each |  | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$2 25 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$5 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 300 | 7 to 8 ft . | 1500 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 400 | 8 to 10 ft . | 2000 |

C. pisifera filifera aurea. Golden Thread Retinospora. Another form of Filifera, with the young growth of a golden

C. pisifera filifera compacta. Dwarf Tbread Retinospora. A dwarf, very compact form of the preceding variety.

Each


## CRYPTOMERIA • Japanese Cedar

Cryptomeria japonica araucarioides. Japanese Cedar. A very unusual and interesting plant of upright shape and loose, fantastic growth.

Each
Each

C. japonica lobbi. A handsome Japanese evergreen, tall, narrow, pyramidal in shape, and with deep green foliage which in the winter changes to a beautiful bronzy tint. A

| fine novelty. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$4 00 | 12 to 14 ft . | \$28 00 |
| to 6 ft . | 550 | 14 to 16 ft . | 3500 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 750 | 16 to 18 ft . | 5000 |

8 to 10 ft .
1500

Include your Planting Program in your building budget. Attractive development of the grounds is just as important as the construction of the house, and in the end often makes or breaks the ultimate charm of the new home.

## Evergreen Hedges

From time immemorial people have used hedges and fences to protect their property from intrusion and to secure privacy. Until recently an evergreen hedge meant quite an expense, but they have now come down to a price-level within the reach of every home-owner.

## ARBORVIT $\notin$

Pyramidal. Because of its shapely habit of growth and deep green foliage, this makes a very fine bedge.

|  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1500 | \$125 00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 1750 | 15000 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2100 | 18500 |

## BARBERRY

Berberis julianæ. Wintergreen Barberry. A hardy, erect plant of compact growth, with rich glossy green foliage throughout the winter.

|  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$18 50 | \$160 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2250 | 20000 |

## HEMLOCK

The Hemlock hedge is ideal, and we recommend it as one of the most beautiful of evergreen hedges. Every year it grows increasingly beautiful. The Hemlock also grows well in shade, and lends itself nicely to shearing.

|  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$1500 | \$13500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1850 | 17500 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 2500 | 23000 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 3500 | 33000 |

## JAPANESE HOLLY

Dense, compact evergreen bush that lends itself well to shearing. Deep green foliage somewhat resembling that of boxwood.

|  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | \$1700 | \$150 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 2500 | 22500 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 3500 | 32500 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 6000 | 55000 |

## YEW HEDGES

Without doubt, this is the grandest of all the evergreens for hedges. In England and on the Continent, Yew hedges make up a large part of the charm of the landscape. The deep, rich, dark green foliage makes them a beautiful thing to behold. Plant a Yew hedge now and enjoy it all the days of your life.

| Dwarf (Taxus cuspidata nana). | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 :o 15-in. spread | \$1800 | \$165 00 |
| 15 to 18-in. spread | 2400 | 22500 |
| Upright ( $T$. cuspidata capitata). |  |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., hedge type | 2400 | 22000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., hedge type | 3200 | 30000 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., hedge type | 4000 | 37500 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., hedge type | 5500 | 52500 |
| Spreading ( $T$. cuspidata). |  |  |
| 15 to 18 in . | 1850 | 17500 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 2700 | 25000 |

HICKS' YEW (T. media bicksi). A narrow, upright form of Yew very useful for hedges.

|  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$22 50 | \$200 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3250 | 30000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 4500 |  |



Hicks' Yew Hedge


Upright Japanese Yew Hedge

## JUNIPERUS • The Junipers

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfizer Juniper. A very hardy variety that will thrive under the most unfavorable conditions. Well adapted to planting about foundations, entrances and beside steps. Spreading in habit when young. Gray-green foliage. A particularly tough plant for rough, hot, dusty, and smoky surroundings, enduring conditions which would destroy most other evergreens.

| E | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 225$ | 4 to 5 ft , heavy . . . . $\$ 800$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.......... . 325 | 5 to 6 ft ., heavy . . . . 1000 |
| $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .400$ | 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{heavy}$. . . . 1600 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$........... 475 | 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} .$, heavy . . . 2500 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ., heavy . . 575 | 10 to 12 ft ., I eavy . . 3200 |

J. chinensis columnaris. Columnar Cbinese Juniper. A distinct, narrow, columnar tree, with steel-blue foliage which retains its color well into the winter. Hardy and of rapid growth. Very formal.

|  | Each |  | Eac |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$3 25 | 8 to 10 ft . | \$1200 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 400 | 10 to 12 ft . | 1600 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 550 | 12 to 14 ft . | 2000 |
| 6 to 7 ft | 750 | 14 to 16 ft . | 2500 |
| 7 to 8 ft . | 900 | 16 to 18 ft . | 35 |

J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. A slender, columnar tree that is distinctively attractive. Leaves are gray-green in color. Much used for border planting.
J. communis suecica. Swedish Juniper. Quick-growing, upright tree of beautiful outline, useful as an accent point in plantings, and similar to the Irish Juniper but with lighter green tips of branches.

J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. A very ornamental evergreen; narrow, dense and of erect growth. Foliage is gray-green. Very desirable for formal effects. Slow grower, keeping its columnar habit for many years.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | . \$1 25 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$2 50 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 150 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 300 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 200 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 375 |

J. horizontalis glauca. Blue Creeping Juniper. A splendid plant for banks, rocky slopes, and rock-gardens. Makes a broad, dense mat on the ground and is very popular as a

| ground-cove | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$1 25 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3 |
| 15 to 18 | 175 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 400 |

$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
225
J. horizontalis depressa plumosa. Plumed Spreading Juniper. An exceedingly handsome, hardy, low-growing type; spreading and graceful in form. The silvery green foliage turns to a rich purple in autumn.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . \$1 35 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$3 25 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 225 | 3 to 4 | 450 |

J. sabina. Savin Juniper. An excellent dwarf evergreen; fanlike in habit. Foliage a pleasing dark green. Popular

J. squamata meyeri. Meyer Juniper. A comparatively new variety, dwarf and of irregular habit of growth. The color is iridescent, the general effect being silvery blue, the tips taking purple tints in winter.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in . | \$200 | 3 to 4 ft . | \$5 50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 325 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 425 | 6 to 7 ft . | 1500 |

Juniperus virginiana glauca. Silvery Red Cedar. One of the handsomest forms of the Red Cedar. A little denser in habit than the common Red Cedar and has silvery gray foliage all year.
J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart Cedar. A fine, pyramidal evergreen of compact growth. Has a wonderful winter color and is perfectly hardy. Deep, rich green foliage.
J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleeri Red Cedar. Similar in habit of growth to the Virginia Red Cedar, but differs slightly in color which is a deep green. Compact foliage.

| Prices of above threevarieties: Ea |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft............. \$3 75 | 7 to 8 ft . | \$1100 |
| 4 to 5 ft ............ 500 | 8 to 10 ft . | 1500 |
|  | 10 to 12 ft . | 2200 |
| 6 to 7 ft............. 800 |  |  |

## PICEA - The Spruces

Picea alcockiana. Alcock Spruce. A slow-growing variety of Spruce with a two-tone foliage effect of blue and green. Grows into beautiful specimen tree.

|  | Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$7 00 | 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1400$ |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1000 |  |

P. alba (canadensis). White Spruce. While this bluish green species adapts itself to a great variety of soils, it prefers moist rather than dry situations. It is a compact, erect grower, and is very long lived.
P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. This evergreen is much appreciated for its very rapid growth, thriftiness, and heavy masses of dark green foliage.

| Prices of above two varieties: Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \$ 125$ | 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 275$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .150$ | 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .375$ |

P. excelsa pendula. Weeping Spruce. An unusual type of evergreen with weeping branches. It makes a fine specimen tree for lawn or rock-garden.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | . $\$ 400$ | 5 to 6 ft . | \$10 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 550 | 6 to 7 ft . | 1500 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 750 |  |  |

P. orientalis. Oriental Spruce. A slow-growing Spruce with glossy blackish green needles. Its branches are widespreading and it grows into a beautiful tall spire.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$3 00 | 3 to 4 ft . | \$6 50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 400 | 4 to 5 ft . | 850 |

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$...... $400 \quad 4$ to 5 ft .... 80
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
500
P. omorika. Serbian Spruce. A slow-growing, compact variety of Spruce with attractive green foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | . $\$ 500$ | 4 to 5 ft . | \$9 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 650 |  |  |

P. pungens kosteri. Koster Blue Spruce. This is the bluest of the Spruces. In form and habit of growth it is compact, symmetrical, and shapely, and because of its intense coloring it is considered the most desirable of all the fancycolored evergreens.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$3 75 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$1500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 450 | 6 to 7 ft . | 1900 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 600 | 7 to 8 ft . | 2500 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 750 | 8 to 10 ft . | 3200 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 900 | 10 to 12 ft . | \$40 00 up |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1200 |  |  |

Larger sizes, prices upon application.


A few well-placed trees create a natural setting


A pleasant home-like entrance approach


A combination of Yews and Broad-Leaf Evergreens is the ideal planting for the small home


An Outdoor Terrace makes staying home a pleasure

## PINUS . The Pines

Pinus cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. A conical, slow-growing Pine with attractive silvery green needles.
5 to 6 ft .
Each
$\$ 1200$
0
Each
..... $\$ 1500$
P. flexilis. Limber Pine. A hardy, upright-growing Pine with dark bluish green foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$4 00 | 6 to 8 ft . | . 1000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 500 | 8 to 10 ft . | 1500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 700 |  |  |

P. montana mughus. Mugho Pine. Dwarf evergreen. Slow growing, very hardy, compact and neat in habit. $\backslash$ aluable where a low, dense evergreen growth is desired and excellent for rock-gardens and foundations.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$1 75 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$9 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 225 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1300 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 275 | 6 to 7 ft . | . 1800 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 375 | 7 to 8 ft . | 2400 |

P. nigra (austriaca). Austrian Pine. A stately Pine, vigorous and rapid grower; very hardy. Long, rich green needles. It thrives on any soil, inland or near the sea. One of the finest Pines for general planting, thriving in either the smoke- and gas-Iaden air of cities or the bracing salt air of the seashore. While it will stand trimming, it looks much better when allowed to grow naturally.

P. resinosa. Red Pine. Resembles the Austrian Pine in habit, the needles, however, being longer and darker, though not so coarse or stiff. Quite as desirable as the Austrian Pine.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 5 ft | \$5 00 | 10 to 12 ft . | \$25 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft . | 1200 | 12 to 14 ft . | 3500 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 1800 | 14 to 16 ft . |  |

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Desirable for its very rapid growth and adaptability to most soils. Silvery foliage.

|  | Each |  | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$200 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$6 25 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 300 | 6 to 7 ft . | 800 |
| 4 to 5 ft . |  | 7 to 8 ft . |  |

Pinus strobus. White Pine. An extremely rapid-growing Pine, and forms very beautiful specimens if permitted to develop in the open. Useful as lawn specimens in the border, as a screen or windbreak, and is exceptionally fine for mass

| planting. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$3 00 | 10 to 12 ft . | \$20 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 450 | 12 to 14 ft . | 2800 |
| 7 to 8 ft . | 1000 | 14 to 16 ft . | 4000 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | . 1500 | 16 to 18 ft . | 6000 |

P. thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. A beautiful Pine with rich dark green needles and interesting outline. Good for seashore planting. Each

Each

| 2 to 3 ft . | \$300 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 450 | 6 to 7 ft . | 120 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 650 | 10 to 12 ft . | 35 |

PSEUDOTSUGA. Douglas Fir. See Abies, page 26.
RETINOSPORA. See Chamæcyparis, page 26.

## SCIADOPITYS . Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata. Umbrella Pine. An unusual and beautiful specimen evergreen with long, shining green, needle-like leaves. Slow growing.

## TAXUS (The Yew)

Without question, the Yew (Taxus) in its various forms is the outstanding evergreen for use on the home-grounds and in general landscaping, for its dark green, rich-textured foliage is always fresh-looking and attractive. It is extremely hardy, not affected by cold or heat, and will grow in shade as well as sun. A slow grower and lends itself well to shearing.
Taxus baccata bulki. Bulk's Yew. A dwarf, upright variety of Yew with numerous vertical stems. Compact grower; useful for hedges. Dark bluish green foliage.

|  | Ea |  | Ea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$2 50 | 3 to 4 ft . | \$5 50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 | 4 to 5 ft . | 750 |

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
450
T. baccata hibernica. Irish Yew. A handsome columnar form of Yew with deep black-green foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . $\$ 350$ | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$700 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 500 |  |  |

T. baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. Of graceful, spreading form. The most prostrate of all the Yews; one of the finest because of its adaptability to shade or sunlight.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | \$2 50 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | . \$8 00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 325 | $31 / 2$ to 4 ft | 1100 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 425 | 4 to 5 ft . | 1400 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 600 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1800 |

T. cuspidata. Spreading Japanese Yew. A compact, spreading variety with rich, dark green foliage and brilliant scarlet berries in the autumn. Perfectly hardy and valuable for many locations. Each Each

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |


2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$............ $425 \quad 5$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .$.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ........... $500 \quad 6$ to 7 ft ............. 2400

3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . .$.
For Hedges, see page 28.
T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia compacta). Dwarf Japanese Yew. An extremely hardy variety of irregular spreading habit. The branches are covered with black-green foliage.

The choicest dwarf Yew.
Each

|  | Each | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$12 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$2 25 | $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 1500 |
| 15 to 18 in | 300 | 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 425 | $41 / 2$ to 5 ft . | 2300 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 550 | 5 to 6 ft . | 28 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 850 | 6 to 7 ft . | 400 |

T. cuspidata capitata. Uprigbt Japanese Yew. This is the upright-growing or pyramidal form of the Japanese Yew, somewhat open in growth, with rich, dark green foliage. Particularly beautiful when covered with light green tip of new growth in the spring. A very choice evergreen.

Choice strain grown from selected cuttings, far superior to seedling plants


Taxus cuspidata columnaris. Columnar Japanese Yew. A choice columnar form of Upright Japanese Yew of distinct narrow-growing habit with the base only slightly wider than the top. Foliage is a rich, very dark green; retains its

| color all winter. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | \$13 50 | 8 to 9 ft . | \$25 00 |
|  | 1600 | 9 to 10 ft | 400 |

7 to 8 ft .
$1900 \quad 10$ to 12 ft .
T. media hatfieldi. Hatfield Yew. A compact-growing form of Yew that shapes up into a perfectly furnished coneshaped bush that offers many possibilities in the small garden. Each Each


T. media hicksi. Hicks' Yew. A narrow, upright form of Yew useful for formal accent or hedge planting.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . \$2 75 | 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$7 00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 400 | $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 875 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 550 | 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1100 |

## THUJA • The Arborvitæ

Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. The upright, flatleaved evergreen so commonly used as single specimens and for hedges and windbreaks. Will stand severe shearing.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$150 | 6 to 7 ft . | \$5 75 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 250 | 7 to 8 ft . | 750 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 350 | 8 to 9 ft . | 950 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 450 | 9 to 10 ft . | 1200 |

T. occidentalis compacta. Parsons' Globe Arborvitæ. A dwarf ball-shaped form, with light green foliage; much used in foundation plantings.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$100 | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$200 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 150 |  | 250 |

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana, Rheingold. Golden Tom Thumb Arborvitæ. A dwarf form, with beautiful golden foliage. Exceptionally fine for rock-gardens or borders.
Each Each

| 10 to 12 in . | \$150 | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | \$3 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | 200 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 250 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 450 |

T. occidentalis rosenthali. Rosentbal Arborvitæ. A compact tree, erect, columnar in growth, and with dark green, glossy foliage. Fine as specimens or for formal plantings.
T. occidentalis sibirica. Siberian Arborvitæ. A hardy variety, forming a broad pyramid. Deep olive-green foliage; of slow growth. Useful in foundation plantings.
Prices of above two varieties: Each Each


3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
300
T. occidentalis, Columbia. Columbia Arborvitæ. Pyramidal form, with silvery-tipped foliage. An excellent variety for group plantings.
T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Arborvitæ. A wellknown variety forming a broad pyramid, with golden yellow foliage that is strikingly contrasted against the grays and greens of other evergreens.
T. occidentalis plicata. Giant Arborvitæ. Pyramidal shape. Deep blue-green foliage with triangular whitish spots. As its name implies, it attains considerable height.
T. standishi. Standisb Arborvitx. This is a loose, open type of Arborvitæ, with rich green foliage that is more feathery in appearance than any of the other Arborvitæs. It is often used in informal plantings.

Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. This is one of the very best of the Arborvitæs. It is distinctly columnar in growth, while its glossy, dark green foliage is equally attractive both winter and summer. A formal plant, and fine for accents.

| Prices of preceding varieties: Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 200$ | 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | . $\$ 850$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .275$ | 8 to 9 ft . | 1050 |
|  | 9 to 10 ft . | 1250 |
|  | 10 to 12 ft . | 1500 |

For Hedges, see page 28.
T. orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. A very beautiful dwarf evergreen of round shape. Formal in habit, with golden yellow foliage. Slow growing.

|  | Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 in . | \$100 | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ......... \$2 25 |
| 12 to 15 in . | 135 | 6 to 8 ft ., heavy spec. 3500 |
| 15 to 18 in . | 175 |  |

T. orientalis compacta. Cbinese Compact Arborvitæ. Bright green in color and of dwarf, columnar shape. Desirable for very formal effects or for hedges.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1 25 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$200 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 150 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 275 |

## TSUGA . The Hemlocks

Tsuga canadensis. American Hemlock. Most desirable evergreen tree, very graceful and adaptable for specimens or groups. A very delightful effect is obtained when grown as a hedge. The leaves are duII green, on branches that are slender and drooping


For Hedges, see page 28.
T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. An attractive tree with dark green foliage and drooping branches. A triffe more open and thin in growth and habit than Canadensis. Each

| 4 to 5 ft | \$6 50 | 7 to 8 ft . | 1500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 800 | 8 to 10 ft | 1900 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 1100 | 10 to 12 ft . | 2400 |



Your garage need not be an eyesore. A simple trellis, a few vines, a window-box and some dwarf evergreens will completely transform it

## Bulk's Hardy Roses

ROSES-the mere name is an inspiration to garden lovers. Nothing can take the place of the Rose. Almost every home has room for at least a few. Roses will grow in any fertile soil, but are much improved in bloom, fragrance, and beauty by rich soil, liberal fertilizing, and good cultivation. Branches should be well cut back early each spring.

# All Roses, except field-grown Hybrid Teas and Tree . Roses, carry our regular guarantee 

## HYBRID TEA ROSES

| Prices, except where noted: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strong, 2-yr., field-grown plants | \$0 85 | \$7 50 |
| Strong, 2-yr., in pots | 100 |  |

Condesa de Sastago. Golden yellow, striped with red.

> *Crimson Glory. Plant Patent No. 105. Large, wellformed flowers of intense deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood-red. $\$ 1.25$ each.

Duquesa de Penaranda. Cinnamon-peach. Attractive foliage.
Etoile de Hollande. Velvety scarlet.
General MacArthur. Brilliant red. Excellent variety.
Killarney White. Fine white; fragrant
McGredy's Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet, orange-yellow suffusion.
McGredy's Yellow. Canary-yellow. Holly-like foliage.
Mevrouw G. A. van Rossem. Vivid orange-apricot.
Miss Rowena Thom. Bright pink. Large blooms.
Mme. Joseph Perraud. Nasturtium-orange with pink tinge.
President Herbert Hoover. Scarlet-yellow. Vigorous.
Radiance. Carmine-pink.
Red Radiance. Bright deep red.

## TREE ROSES

Paul's Scarlet. Brilliant red. Free blooming. 5 to 6 -ft. stem, \$3.50.

## SPECIAL ROSE COLLECTION <br> FOR $\$ 7.50$

Ten extra-fine varieties of Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses (one each of any 10 Roses listed on this page-except special-price Roses), strong, 2-year, field-grown, the best that can be bought. Regular price 85 cts. each.

## POTTED ROSES FOR SUMMER PLANTING

Most of the Roses offered here are available in pots for summer planting. Potted Roses give an immediate effect, and it is fun to select the plants in bloom to assure getting the colors you like.

# Spray Roses Regularly with <br> TRI-OGEN <br> The all-purpose spray 

(See third cover)

## CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Prices, except where noted:
Each 10 In pots Strong plants. $\begin{array}{llllll}\$ 0 & 85 & \$ 7 & 50 & \$ 1 & 00\end{array}$ Extra-large, 4 and 5 -yr. plants............ $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2$ each
Chaplin's Pink Climber. Large, semi-double, pure pink flowers. Excellent, vigorous, and attractive Climber.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flesh-pink.
Jacotte. One of the best Ramblers. Glossy foliage; apricotorange flowers.
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. (New.) Fragrant Climbing Rose from Barcelona, Spain. Color is iridescent pearl-pink, with claret-carmine markings on outer petals.
*New Dawn. Plant Patent No. 1-first plant patented under the U. S. Patent Laws. (New.) Everblooming Climbing Rose. Color is soft blush-pink and the flowers are large and fuII. \$1.50 each.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flashing and vivid scarlet.
Primrose. Large double flowers of soft primrose-yellow. Attractive holly-like foliage.
Silver Moon. Large saucer-like white blooms. Good foliage.
Tausendschon. Pink to white.

## FLORIBUNDA AND POLYANTHA ROSES

| Prices except where noted: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-yr. field-grown plants. | \$0 75 | \$700 |
| $2-\mathrm{yr}$., in pots | 100 | 900 |

## Large-flowered Types (Floribunda)

Else Poulsen. Large, single, rose-pink flowers.
Improved Lafayette. Large, double, glowing red flowers in great profusion all summer long.
Mrs. R. M. Finch. Bright rose-pink, semi-double blooms. Fine foliage.

## Standard Type, Tree Form

Else Poulsen. Pink.
Improved Lafayette. Red. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Each
18 in. stems and up \$2 00

## Small-flowered Types (Polyantha)

Cameo. SheII-pink and saImon with a touch of gold. Freeblooming.
Gloria Mundi. Clusters of brilliant orange flowers in great profusion.
Golden Salmon. Reddish orange flowers in Iarge clusters.
Ideal. Dark scarlet blooms in immense cluster masses. Continually in bloom.
Orange Perfection. Orange color.
Orleans. Brilliant light red clusters.

## TRAILING ROSES

Max Graf. H. Rug. A vigorous, trailing Rose with diseaseresistant rugose foliage. Bright pink. Plant on steep banks or trail over a wall.
Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). A trailing Rose with almost evergreen foliage. White, fragrant flowers. Valuable for binding banks.


## MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Rosa hugonis. Hugonis Rose. Long, gracefully arching branches filled with glorious yellow single flowers. Each 2 to 3 ft .
K. rugosa. Red and White Japanese Rose. Each 10

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

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |



## Perennials

You do not need a large estate to have an oldfashioned garden or border from which you can pick flowers from early spring until late fall. Let us help plan your garden.

The size mentioned in the description indicates the height the plants may be expected to attain at maturity; the month represents the season of bloom.

There are no finer autumn flowers than the modern Chrysanthemums and you will like our new varieties.

Perennials marked ( $\dagger$ ) are suitable for rock-gardens
Prices for Perennial Plants, except where otherwise noted: Strong field-grown plants, 35 cts. each, 3 for 90 cts., $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 25$ per 100 ; large clumps, 40 to 65 cts. each.
tAJUGA reptans. Blue. 6 in. May, June.
$\dagger$ A. reptans, Pink Spire. (New.) Pink. 6 in. May, June.
$\dagger$ ALYSSUM saxatile. Bright yellow. 4 to 12 in . Apr., May. ANCHUSA myosotidiflora. Bright blue. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Apr., May.
ANEMONE japonica, September Charm. Silvery rosepink. Sept. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Assorted colors. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May to July.
$\dagger$ ARABIS alpina. Rock-Cress. White. 5 in. Apr., May.
$\dagger$ ARMERIA maritima. Deep pink. 9 to 12 in . May, June. ARTEMISIA, Silver King. Silvery gray foliage. Useful for bouquets.
$\dagger$ ASTER, Dwarf, Countess of Dudley. Pink, yellow eye. 9 in. Sept.
$\dagger$ A., Dwarf, Lady Henry Maddocks. Pink. 1 ft. Sept.
$\dagger$ A., Dwarf, Little Boy Blue. Blue. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Sept.
$\dagger$ A., Dwarf, Victor. Lavender-blue. 9 in. Sept.
A. Frikarti. Blue. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. All summer. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
$\dagger$ A. alpinus. Blue, golden disks. 5 in . May, June.
ASTILBE japonica, Queen Alexandra and Von Sicton. Pink spikes. 1 to 2 ft . June. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ CAMPANULA carpatica. Blue. 6 to 9 in. June to Sept.
CENTAUREA dealbata. Rose-pink. 1 to 2 ft . June, July. C. montana. Violet-blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June to Sept.
$\dagger$ CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. White. 6 in. May, June.
$\dagger$ CHRYSANTHEMUM, Astrid. Soft pink and apricot. Very hardy.
C., Crimson Splendor. Large; rich crimson, yellow center.
C., Jean Treadway. Large; pink with rose center.
C., Judith Anderson. Button type. Golden yellow.
C., Lavender Lady. Large; bright Iavender.
C., Lillian Doty. Large; incurved pink.
C., Roberta Copeland. Semi-double; rosy red.
C., September Bronze. Cushion type. Bronze.
C., Sequoia. Very attractive buff color.
C., Sonny Boy. Button type. Bright yellow.

Cushion Chrysanthemum (Azaleamum). Dwarf, compact, and free blooming.
$\dagger$ King Cushion. Deep bronzy saImon.
$\dagger$ Pink Cushion. Bright pink.
$\dagger$ Red Cushion. Red.
$\dagger$ Yellow Cushion. Bright yellow.
$\dagger$ C., Pygmy Gold. (Dwarf Korean.) Golden yellow.
C., Saturn. (Korean.) Orange and bronze.
C., Venus. (Korean.) Vivid pink.

All Chrysanthemums, 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. Heavy field clumps, 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Chrysanthemum maximum. See Shasta Daisy.
$\dagger$ CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. 6 in. May.
COREOPSIS grandiflora. Bright yellow. 2 to 3 ft . June until frost.
DELPHINIUM belladonna. Light blue. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . June, July.
D. grandiflorum chinense. Gentian-blue. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . June, July.
D., Gold Medal Hybrids. Shades of blue. 4 to 6 ft .40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ DIANTHUS deltoides. Pink. 8 to 10 in . AII summer.
$\dagger$ D., Grenadin. Hardy Carnation. Mixed colors. Summer.
$\dagger$ D. plumarius. Garden Pink. Assorted colors. 12 in. AlI summer.
DIELYTRA spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. 1 to 2 ft . May to July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
$\dagger$ DORONICUM clusi. Leopards-Bane. Sulphur-yellow. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Apr., May. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ EDELWEISS. See Leontopodium.
FUNKIA. See Hosta.
GAILLARDIA aristata. Orange-yellow 'banded with red. 2 ft . All summer.
GEUM, Wilton Ruby. Excellent dark red. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. AII summer. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.


English Primroses

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's-Breath. White. 3 to 4 ft . June to Aug.
HEMEROCALLIS. Day-Lily. Yellow-orange. 3 ft . May, June.
H., Hyperion. (New.) Large: citron-yellow. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ HEUCHERA sanguinea. Coral-Bells. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
HIBISCUS. Marsh Mallow. Red, pink and white. 5 to 6 ft . Summer.
HOLLYHOCKS. Assorted colors; double. 5 to 8 ft .
HOSTA (Funkia) lancifolia. Pale lilac. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug.
HYPERICUM moserianum. St. John's Wort. Yellow. 2 ft . July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
$\dagger$ IBERIS sempervirens. White. 6 to 8 in. Apr., May.
$\dagger$ IRIS pumila. Dwarf; yellow and blue. 6 in. May.
IRIS germanica. German Iris. Assorted colors. 2 to 3 ft . June.
Alcazar. Purple and violet-blue.
Her Majesty. Rose.
Marsh Marigold. Golden yellow.
Miranda. Violet-blue.
Pallida, Princess Beatrice. Blue-lavender.
I. kaempferi. Japanese Iris. Assorted. 2 to 3 ft . June.
I. sibirica. Siberian Iris. Blue or yellow. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
I. sibirica, Snow Queen. White. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
$\dagger$ LEONTOPODIUM. Edelweiss. Woolly whitish clusters of leaves. 4 to 5 in .40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gayfeather. 4 to 6 ft . Summer.
L., September Glory. (New.) Purple; extra-long spikes. Aug. to Sept. 45 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ per doz.

LINUM perenne. Blue Flax. Blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
LUPINUS polyphyllus. Lupine. Blue. 3 ft . May, June.
LYCHNIS chalcedonica. Bright scarlet. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug.
$\dagger$ L. viscaria flore-pleno. Campion. Rose-pink. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
$\dagger$ NEPETA mussini. Catnip. Light blue. 12 in. May, June.
©NOTHERA youngi. Young's Sundrop. Lemon-yellow. 2 ft . Summer. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Evergreen ground-cover valuable for planting in the shade where grass will not grow. Medium plants, $\$ 1.50$ for 10 , $\$ 12$ per 100 ; strong plants, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
PAPAVER orientale. Oriental Poppy. Mixed colors.
Beauty of Livermore. Dark crimson. May, June. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
Mrs. Perry. Apricot-orange. May, June. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
PAEONIA. Peony. One of the most satisfactory of perennials. June.
Aurora. Attractive salmon-white.
Festiva maxima. Pure white, slightly carmine tinged.
Karl Rosenfield. Intense crimson.
Linne. Large; deep pink.
Officinalis rubra. OId-fashioned red.
Pomponette. Lilac-rose.
Above Peonies, medium-sized plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.; large plants, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 10$ per doz.; mixed colors, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.
PHLOX, B. Comte. Purple-red. Tall grower.
Daily Sketch. Salmon-pink. Large florets.
East Hampton. SaImon-pink. Large trusses.
Leo Schlageter. Scarlet-carmine. Choice variety.
Mary Louise. Pure white. Large heads. The best white. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
Miss Lingard. Early; white.
Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white.
Salmon Beauty. Salmon-pink with white eye. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
Silverton. Lilac-mauve with bluish tint. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
P. D. Williams. Pink, dark center.

Above Phlox, except where noted, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ per doz.; larger clumps, 40 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ PHLOX subulata atropurpurea. Bright purple-red.
$\dagger$ P. subulata rosea and alba. Moss Pinks. Pink and white. Creeping habit.
PHYSALIS francheti. Cbinese Lantern. Decorative orangescarlet, Iantern-like fruits.
PHYSOSTEGIA virginica, Vivid. Deep pink. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept.
PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Violet-blue. 2 ft . July to Sept.
$\dagger$ PLUMBAGO larpentae. Blue. 6 to 9 in. July to Sept.
POLEMONIUM cæruleum. Jacobs-Ladder. Blue. 1 ft . June.
$\dagger$ POTENTILLA multifida. Cinquefoil. Orange. Low. AlI summer.
$\dagger$ PRIMULA vulgaris. English Primrose. Lemon-yellow. 6 to 9 in. Apr., May.
$\dagger$ P. veris. Cowslip. Large mixed clusters. 6 to 9 in. Apr. May.

Above two varieties, 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
PYRETHRUM hybridum. Painted Daisy. Mixed. 2 ft . May to July.
$\dagger$ RANUNCULUS. Buttercup. Double; yellow. 1 ft . May, June.
$\dagger$ SEDUM acre. Stonecrop. Yellow. 2 to 3 in. June, July. tS. album. White. 2 to 3 in. June, July.
$\dagger$ S. coccineum. Pink. 4 to 5 in. June, July.
S. sarmentosum. Yellow. 6 in. May to July.
$\dagger$ S. spectabile. Large; pink. 1 ft . Aug., Sept.
SHASTA DAISY. White; daisy-like. 1 to 2 ft . June to Sept.
Shasta Daisy, White Swan. Improved variety. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
STATICE latifolia. Heads of minute purplish blue flowers. July, Aug.
STOKESIA. Cornflower Aster. Lavender-blue. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . July to Oct.
$\dagger$ THYMUS coccineus. Creeping Thyme. 3 to 4 in. June, July.
$\dagger$ TUNICA saxifraga. Small pink flowers. 6 in. July to Sept.
VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. Blue. 2 ft . July to Sept. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ V. repens. Blue. 2 to 4 in. May.
VINCA minor. Myrtle. Blue. Trailing evergreen creeper. $\$ 1.50$ for $10, \$ 12$ per 100.
V. minor, Bowles Variety. Much improved variety. $\$ 1.80$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
$\dagger$ VIOLA, Jersey Gem. Fragrant; violet colored. 6 to 9 in. All summer.
V. odorata. Governor Herrick Violet. Blue. Good for shade.


## Vines and Climbers

F
OR quick results in covering the bare sides and softening the sharp angles of buildings, hiding unsightly fences, beautifying and shading porches, bowers, and summer-houses, vines and climbers are indispensable. The sweeping vines about a porch appeal to everyone.

## Slight extra charge for balled and burlapped " $B \& B$ "

## AMPELOPSIS (Ivy)

## Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Quick-

 growing.A. tricuspidata veitchi. Boston Ivy. Has brilliant autumn coloring.
Prices of above two varieties:

| Each | ${ }^{10} 0$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 0$ | 50 | $\$ 4$ |
| 50 |  |  |



Pot-grown plants.
75

## BIGNONIA



## BITTERSWEET

Celastrus scandens. American Bittersweet. Beautiful vine
with orange and red berries. Each 10
Medium plants ............................ . $\$ 075$ \$6 50

Strong plants . . . ........................... 100900

## CLEMATIS



## ENGLISH IVY

Hedera helix. English Ivy. Evergreen climbing vine. Ideal


## HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Very fragrant white flowers in June. Rapid grower and very

| hardy. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Medium plants | \$0 35 | \$3 00 |
| Strong plants | 50 | 450 |

Strong plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 4 50
Extra-strong plants........................... . 75650

## SILVER LACE VINE

Polygonum auberti. Silver Lace Vine. Vigorous vine reaching 25 feet, covered with masses of beautiful foamy white flowers all summer and fall.

Each 10
Medium plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0$ 75 \$7 00
Strong plants.
125
Pot-grown plants
$\$ 1$ to 150

## WISTERIA

Wisteria sinensis. Cbinese Wisteria. Tall-growing; cluster of purple pea-shaped flowers in May. Grafted plants. Each Strong plants 5 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 250$
Extra-strong plants............................. . . $\$ 3$ to 750

Tree form.
$\$ 4$ to 600

## Special Improved Varieties

These new lovely Oriental Wisterias are beautiful beyond words. Strong plants, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$; extra-heavy plants, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$.
Wisteria floribunda, Kyushaku. Lavender, fragrant blooms of immense length.
W. floribunda, Naga Noda. Delicate purple blooms 3 to 4 feet long.
W. floribunda, Nodo-murasaki. Lavender-purple. Stronggrowing and free-flowering.

ROSES, CLIMBING. See Roses

## Fruits

In the extremities of the lawn or upon the adjoining lot, plant fruit trees. They will bountifully reward you in the fruit they yield, which you will enjoy eating right from the trees or in winter as preserves and jam. The fruit-garden can easily be made a part of the scheme for beautifying your property. Flowers along the walk to the orchard will brighten the way and provide blooms for cutting.

## APPLES

EARLY VARIETIES
Red Astrachan. Red. July, August.
Yellow Transparent. Yellow. July, August.

## AUTUMN VARIETY

McIntosh. Red. November to February.

## WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Red. January to April.
Cortland. Red. Resembles McIntosh; ripens later.
Delicious. Yellow and red. November to January.
Red Delicious. Excellent new variety. Solid fruit of rich red color.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. December to April.
Hyslop Crab. Large; dark crimson.

| Prices of all Apples: | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 -yr. | \$150 |
| $3-\mathrm{yr}$. | 225 |
| 4 -yr. | 400 |
| 5 and 6-yr. | \$6 to 700 |
| 8 to 10 ft ., 6 to 8 -yr | $\$ 7.50$ to 1000 |
| Larger trees. | \$12 to 4500 |

## COMBINATION APPLE TREES

A new and interesting novelty in fruit trees. Three varieties of Apples on one tree. Ideal for the garden where space is Iimited.
Combination. Red Delicious, McIntosh, Gravenstein. Each
2-yr. ................................................. $\$ 250$
3-yr........................................................................... 350

## PEARS

Bartlett. Early.
Kieffer. Late.
Clapp's Favorite. Early.
Seckel. Late. Each
2-yr................................................ \$1 50

3-yr................................................... . 225



## PEACHES

Elberta. Late; yellow. Very popular freestone.
Golden Jubilee. (New.) Early. Yellow freestone.
South Haven. Medium; yellow; juicy and delicious.
Any of the above arieties:
1-yr. ..... 8085
2-yr., strong. ..... 50
3 to 4 -yr., extra strong. ..... 250

## CHERRIES



## RHUBARB

Linnæus. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .

## QUINCES

| Orange. | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 and 3-yr. | \$150 |
| 3 and 4-yr. | 250 |
| 4 and 5-yr. | 450 |

## CURRANTS

Red and White. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 ; extra Iarge, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

## GRAPES

Catawba. Fine red Grape.
Concord. Blue; early; fine flavor. Most popular standard Grape grown today.
Niagara. The best standard white.
Worden. Black; Iarge berries. Each 10


Strong, 4-yr................................... 75650

## GOOSEBERRIES

These two varieties are recognized as the standards.
Downing. Green.
Houghton. Red.
Both, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 ; extra Iarge, 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10 .

## RASPBERRIES

Newburgh. The largest red Raspberry; delicious flavor. Heavy bearer.
St. Regis Everbearing. Require very little attention and supply plenty of delicious berries.

Either variety, 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ for 10 ; extra strong, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10

## BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado. One of the best early to midseason sorts.
20 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ for 10 ; extra strong, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .

## BOYSENBERRY

The sensational new berry with huge fruits, like blackberries in appearance. Should be trained to stakes or along wires. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10.

## Spraying of Fruit Trees

For best results we recommend three sprayings: First, during the winter; second, after the blossoms fall; and third, about two weeks later. This will control the most prevalent insects and fungous diseases attacking fruit trees on Long Island.

## Nuts

Set out a few Nut Trees. They make splendid ornamental trees and yield a bountiful harvest of nuts. We are offering only improved varieties, best suited to Long Island conditions. Grafted trees.
CHESTNUT, Chinese Hairy. Blight-resistant. WonderfuI ornamental value. Nuts resemble American Sweet Chestnut.


FILBERT. European Hazelnut. (In varieties.) Small bushy tree. Bears early.
6 to $\left.8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \begin{gathered}\text { Each } \\ \$ 30\end{gathered} \right\rvert\, 8$ to $10 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . .$.
HEARTNUT. A hybrid from Japanese Walnut. Rapid, Iuxuriant growth; early and prolific bearing.

Each Each

PECAN, Busseron. Northern Pecan. As hardy as the hickory tree. Large nuts of excellent quality.

6 to 8 ft .
AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT, Thomas. A strong, fastgrowing tree. Nuts are large and husk easily.

6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 350 \mid 8$ to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.

## Lawn Seed, Fertilizers, Insecticides and Sundries

all prices subject to change without notice CEILING PRICES
*LAWN SEED
BULK'S CHOICE LAWN SEED. Choice mixture containing Creeping Bent and other high-quality grasses. This mixture has been especially prepared for Long Island soil and weather conditions. 5 Ibs. $\$ 3.25$, $10 \mathrm{Ibs} . \$ 6,100 \mathrm{Ibs} . \$ 55$.

WOODRUFF'S TRU-SHADE. A high-grade mixture made up for shade conditions. Contains Velvet Bent and Chewing's Fescue. 1-Ib. can 75 cts., 5 Ibs. $\$ 3.50$.

WOODRUFF'S BEST LAWN. Good general seed mixture containing Colonial Bent, Kentucky Blue Grass, and other good grasses. Lb. 45 cts., 5 Ibs. $\$ 2,10$ lbs. $\$ 4,100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 35$

AGRICO VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER. (For Food Production Only.) 10 Ibs. 75 cts., 25 Ibs. $\$ 1.30,50$ Ibs. $\$ 2.10$, 100 Ibs. $\$ 3.30$.

BONEMEAL. 5 Ibs. 45 cts., 25 Ibs. $\$ 1.25$.
PLANTSPUR SHEEP MANURE. 10 lbs. 65 cts., 25 Ibs. \$1.25.


COW MANURE. 5 Ibs. 35 cts., 10 Ibs .55 cts.
MILORGANITE. A specially prepared, activated sewage sludge entirely organic and absolutely safe to apply on lawns, flower beds, trees, etc. $100-\mathrm{Ib}$. bag $\$ 3.10$.

DRICONURE. A preparation of dried cattle and poultry manure. $71 / 2$ Ibs. 50 cts., 50 Ibs. $\$ 2.35$.
LIME (Hydrated). $10 \mathrm{lbs} 30 \mathrm{cts} ., 50 \mathrm{Ibs} . \$ 1$.

## *NSECTICIDES

ARSENATE OF LEAD. 4 -lb. bag $\$ 1.35$.
BLACK-LEAF 40. Highly recommended as a spray for sucking insects. $1-\mathrm{oz}$. bottle 40 cts.
BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Preventative for fungous trouble. Lb. 40 cts., 4 Ibs. $\$ 1.25$.
BORERKILL. An effective treatment for tree borers. Tube with injector, 60 cts.
DUSTING SULPHUR. Effective against red spider and other insects. 2-Ib. box 35 cts.
KILLOGEN. An all-purpose garden spray. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ozs} .50 \mathrm{cts}$.
MOLOGEN. For elimination of moles. $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. 50 cts .
SULROTE. A non-poisonous Rotenone-Sulphur dusting mixture which effectively controls fungus and insect troubles on flowers and vegetables. In handy dispenser container. 60 cts.
JAP TOX. A repellent spray for Japanese beetles and other insects. Has an arsenical base combined with a long-lasting sticker which enables it to cling to foliage for a long period. Pkg. 60 cts.


NURSERY VOLCK. Effectively controls scale and red spider. Good for scale on evergreens and broadleaf plants. Qt. 75 cts.

## TRI-OGEN

The all-purpose spray
TRI-OGEN. A garden spray that affords protection against almost all garden insects and fungous disorders. Small Kit \$1.50.

## *SUNDRIES

PEAT MOSS. $50-\mathrm{Ib}$. bag $\$ 1.50$, $100-\mathrm{Ib}$. bag $\$ 2.35$, bale $\$ 4.75$.
IRREGULAR FLAGSTONE for WALKS. In colors. 25 cts. per sq. ft., $\$ 20$ per 100 sq. ft.
STRATIFIED ROCK for ROCK-GARDENS. 1000 Ibs . $\$ 25$, ton $\$ 45$.
CHESTNUT AND CEDAR FENCING. Prices upon request.

## Your Victory Garden

will be a real contribution to the war effort and will help to stretch your family's rations. Take good care of what you plant. Use good seed, fertilizer and spray material, and with reasonably good weather you will be surprised at the amount of food you can raise on a smaII piece of Iand. Our best wishes to 1943 Victory gardeners.


EARLY RICHMOND CHERRIES


ELBERTA PEACH

## FRUITS FOR YOUR

 VICTORY GARDENSome bush fruits along the edge of your property and a few fruit trees where you have space for them will help out the family food supply. No ration card needed for what you grow yourself! Plant fruit now as a real investment for the future.


CONCORD GRAPES



CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR


DELICIOUS APPLE


[^0]:    There is always something of interest to be seen at Bulk's Nurseries, from the time the early Spring-Flowering Shrubs are a riot of color, through the blooming times of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Dogwoods, Crabs, Japanese Cherries, Roses, Hardy Flowers and on through the rich foliage colors and berried effects of Autumn-always something of beauty and interest to be seen. We welcome visitors at all times and urge you to come and look around.

