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A Short Guide

MAR 4 1944
U.S. Department of Agriculture

TO THE BEST VARIETIES OF EVERGREENS, TREES, EVERGREEN SHRUBS, SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, FRUITS, ETC., IN LARGE SIZE AS WELL AS SMALL, TOGETHER WITH BOTH RETAIL AND SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICES FOR SPRING, 1944.



Hybrid Rhododendron in mass planting (see pages 47 and 48) — (Red) Dr. Dresselhuys, (Bright Rose) Mrs. C. S. Sargent, (Blush) Album elegans, (White) Catawbiense album, (Rose) Roseum elegans, (Pink) Amphion

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE

50 Church St., New York (7), N. Y.

Established 1878

Catalog No. 134

TWO NOVELTIES:



New Brownell Rose "V-for-Victory," \$1.50 each. This and other Brownell Roses are sensationally easy to grow and guaranteed hardy anywhere in U. S. A. Not just new colors—a new hardy race of Roses. See page 30.



New
Magnolia
"Waterlily"
(page 38)

Air—"wind", "city air".

Carbon is absorbed from air. Ordinarily the gardener has no worries about the leaves getting air. Some plants, like Tsuga, burn in strong winds. Bad city air is harmful to some trees.

Light—"sun", "shade".

Light makes the chlorophyll factory turn its wheels. All plants need some. Those that get along best on little light are marked "shade" in this Guide. Those that need a great deal are marked "sun".—Normal plants are not marked—they live in sun or part shade.

Air—"loose", "heavy", "drain".

Roots get oxygen from air that filters into the earth. Some plants need more than others; these must have loose soil and will suffocate in heavy damp clays. Such plants are marked "drain" in this Guide.

Water—"damp", "dry".

Roots can only use chemicals that are dissolved in water. Also, water is the means of transportation up the stem. Some plants need more than others and die in severe droughts. In the descriptions such are marked "damp". A loose soil quickly dries, a heavy soil keeps damp. Thus water and air for the roots are both present in a mixed soil. Normal plants that thrive in this "ordinary garden soil" need no notation.

Food—"humus", "rich", "barren".

- a. Potassium—most soils have plenty.
- b. Phosphorus—needs to be added in most soils with fertilizer.
- c. Nitrogen—Fertilizer supplies it, but water quickly leaches it out, so permanent plants depend on bacteria in the soil. These bacteria depend on:—
 - 1. Acidity of soil (lime, etc.).
 - 2. Drainage of soil (air).
 - 3. Humus in the soil (food).
- d. Iron, lime, etc., in small quantities usually present anywhere.

SOIL FACTS:—

Barren—Clay has no air, sand no food. Even a mixture of clay and sand alone does not make soil fit for most plants.

Loams — As soon as humus is added, the soil becomes a "normal" soil. Air, food and water all complete. In addition, soil bacteria start living on the humus and release nitrogen thus making "top-soil".

TYPES of SOILS		AIR	WATER	FOOD
barren	CLAY	NO	✓	?
	CLAY and SAND	✓	✓	?
	SAND	✓	NO	NO
normal earth	HUMUS	✓	✓	✓
	CLAY and HUMUS	?	✓	✓
	CLAY, SAND and HUMUS	✓	✓	✓
	SAND and HUMUS	✓	✓	✓

PLANTING: Only elementary instructions are sent with plant shipments. For more detail see discussion beginning each division in this catalog.

WATERING: Frequent light watering makes roots come to the surface. Infrequent heavy watering sends them down deep. You want them deep, so always water heavily. A good rule is when you think soil is soaked, just water as long again! Hard to believe how long it takes water to descend 1 foot.

SPRAYING: No mention made in this book because each county in USA has different times and different insects. Get information from State or Federal Dept. of Agriculture about your particular locality.

PRUNING: Varies with plant: Perennials are pinched back, shrubs have whole old stems cut to ground, trees have only chafing and crowded limbs removed, evergreens have only part of the new growth cut back when still soft. Rules: Sharp tools, sloping cuts to shed rain, paint larger wounds at once. Good paint is half bordeaux mixture half Linseed oil. Rub saw and clipper with this before using to disinfect.

FLOWERS AND FERTILIZERS: Too much fertilizer makes big lusty leaves and few flowers. Fertilize in May and June only and with a light hand. Plants which grow well and do not flower should get no fertilizer except bone-meal, have no pruning, and more sun if possible. Transplanting or pruning the roots with a sharp spade also helps. Only a few plants stand unlimited fertilizer (Peonies and Roses, e.g.). Usually, the less sun a plant gets the less fertilizer can be safely used.

Basic Requirements of Plant Life

IN THIS SHORT GUIDE it is taken for granted that most trees and shrubs require normal food, air and water. Thus a plant needing more air than usual at its roots is marked "loose soil" or "drain". Plants very easy to grow are referred to as "tolerant", or may have no notes whatsoever. Terms explained at left.

CLIMATE MAP

The numbers I to VII in the map refer to Zone number printed after each plant name throughout this Guide. It shows the northern limit beyond which any given plant cannot grow. This is not a perfect rule. Two modifications might be mentioned. East of Indianapolis, a damper climate makes all evergreens hardier. West of Indianapolis hot western summers make deciduous trees harder than rated in this Guide.

BOOKS (postpaid)

The Book of Shrubs (Hottes)—Complete and interesting. 488 pages. Covers its subject better than any other book we know. (Revised) \$3.00.

The Book of Trees (Hottes)—A companion to the above. Just as good, except on coniferous evergreens. \$3.50.

The Cultivated Conifers (Bailey)—The best of the evergreens—descriptions, culture, diseases, photos. New. \$7.50.

Garden Dictionary (Taylor)—(Gold Medal of Mass. Hort. Soc.)—1,200,000 words. 896 large pages, 500 illustrations. Sold recently at \$17, and now reduced. Very complete and satisfactory. \$7.50.

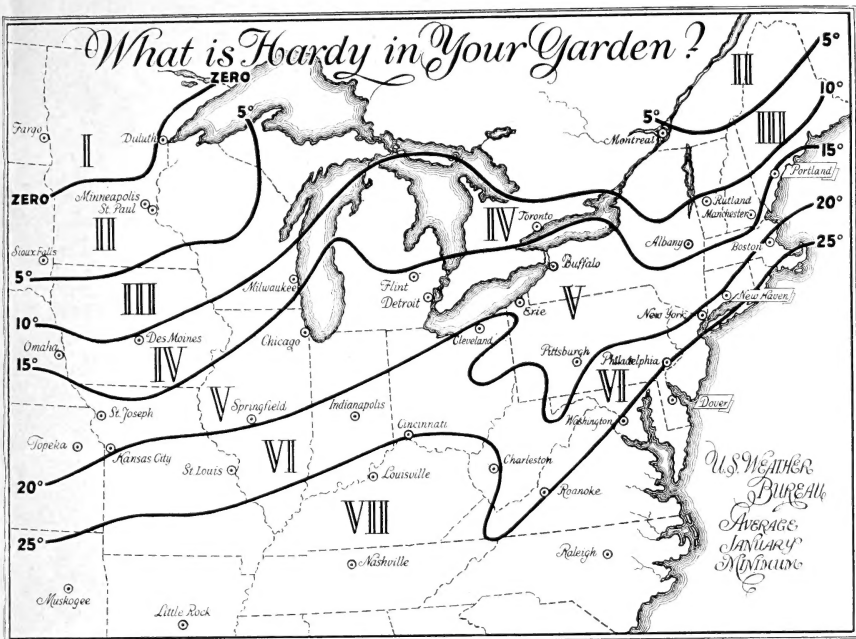
Insects and Diseases (Felt and Rankin)—A complete handbook covering in easy to use and understand style the troubles of Trees and Shrubs, including evergreens. 507 pages. \$5.00.

Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture (Bailey)—Again, in our opinion, the best non-technical complete reference book. New printing \$20.00.

Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs (Rehder)—Unique. Revised, enlarged, 1940. Most authoritative descriptive list published. Our hardiness chart adapted from this author. \$10.50.

SOIL TESTS

Sudbury Kit tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. No technical skill required. Results apparent immediately. **Sample Kit**—Postpaid \$2.00 (Complete with instructions). **Larger Kit**—\$4.75 postpaid. Enough to make 10 complete tests as above.



Ways to Improve Your Soil

HUMUS:—In some form, is useful to all plants.

1. Lightens heavy soil.
2. Adds water storage to light soils.
3. Is nature's own food.

Warning:—Renew every two years.

Peat Moss:—The best all around humus. Safe and clean.

Leafmold, woods clearings, dead leaves, etc.
Also good, though apt to be unsightly, unless finely shredded.

Mulchnur:—See below.

LIME:—

1. "Sweetens" the soil—that is, reduces acidity. (For Lilacs, etc.).
2. Promotes decay, so provides quick food from humus in soil.
3. Flocculates clay soils:—Thus making clay into loam.

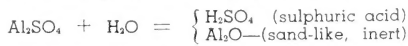
USE NATURAL FERTILIZERS for PERMANENT RESULTS

"Mulchnur"—Our new introduction—all organic—for spreading on lawns, gardens, etc. It contains peatmoss, manure, and tobacco dust. Fertilizing value: Nit. 2.8%, Phos. 1.5%, Pot. 1%.

Comes clean, dry, shredded, ready to use.

1. High natural fertilizing value; feeds soil.
 2. Increases moisture-absorption; holds water through drought; conditions soil.
- Use 1 lb. to 10 sq. ft. for spreading on lawns. Use 1 lb. to 2½ sq. ft. in gardens. 50 lb. bag—\$2.00. Can be shipped parcel post 1st and 2nd Zones for 74c (Albany, New London, to Harrisburg and Washington, D. C.). Beyond, best by express. No freight shipments, please—due to war.

ACID:—To acidify soils the safest thing is Aluminum Sulphate. Spread ½ cup on 1 sq. yd. This over 2 months slowly dissolves in water.



FERTILIZER:—All plants in gardens benefit by having plenty of food.

1. Strong growth—hence increased hardiness.
2. More flowers. Better color.
3. Healthy plants—hence freer of disease and insect troubles. There are 3 main foods needed:—Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium. These in various proportions are provided in Fertilizers. See Mulchnur below.

BACT-R (Manure-Maker)

Sprinkle a little on leaves, kitchen waste, grass-clippings, and in a few weeks the compost is ready to be used like manure. One pound will treat 1,000 lbs. to a ton of compost, price \$1. plus 10c postage 1st or 2nd Zone, i.o.b., Pittstown, N. J. Beyond 2nd Zone \$1.25 anywhere east of Mississippi.

LIQUID MANURE BRICKS

Cow manure, pulverized and pressed, readily dissolves to make finest of all plant stimulants. 1 lb. bricks dissolve in 4 gallons water. Price 5 bricks postpaid East of Mississippi \$1.50. (50 bricks for \$11.00, not postpaid.)

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TERMS OF SALE—(fuller details are shown on back of wrapper (order sheet))

PRICES are net at the nurseries. 5 sold at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, except for low-priced items or items specifically excepted.

TRANSPORTATION is paid by purchaser. Usually express. But parcel post used occasionally (see order sheet).

GUARANTEE We will replace at half-price (not free) anything that dies for any reason the first year.

PACKING is included in price provided cash accompanies order. Otherwise billed at cost. All heavy items ("B & B") must be charged for packing.

YOUNG ARISTOCRATS

Unusual and rare varieties . . . true-to-name because they are grafts and cuttings . . . easy to grow because they have already passed a season out-of-doors. No winter protection is needed, nor other special treatment. All Balled and Burlapped for still easier handling. (Except items marked B. R.) This is an amazing opportunity to plant rare and delightful evergreens, trees, and shrubs at little cost. (Weight 1 to 3 pounds each.) F.O.B. Long Island.

Start Your Own Nursery. Wise old gardeners, you will notice, always have a few rows of trees and shrubs growing for future plantings. Even if your garden is planted with ordinary background shrubs and specimens, why not set aside among your flower-beds enough space here and there to plant a young aristocrat? In a few years, when larger, it can replace an inferior specimen.

Due to labor shortage, one Young Aristocrat cannot be sold alone—but 5 mixed at the 5 rate, 25 mixed at 25 rate.

Evergreens

EACH: 5 (up) 25 (up)

Cedrus (TRUE CEDAR)

<i>Atlantica fastigiata</i> (Sentinel Cedar). Tall green pillar.		
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50	\$ 1.35
18 to 24 in.	2.50	2.25

Taxus (YEW)

Kelsey's Berrybush Yew.		
12 to 15 in.	1.25	1.15
18 to 21 in.	2.50	2.25

Vermuelen's Yew. Shapely dwarf pyramid.		
12 to 15 in.	1.25	1.10
18 to 21 in.	2.50	2.25

Hick's Yew (Hicksii).		
12 to 15 in.	1.25	1.00

Dwarf Yew (brevifolia) (Nana).		
6 to 8 in. X BR.	.40	.35
8 to 10 in. XX BR.	.60	.50

Upright Yew (Capitata).		
12 to 15 in. XX BR.	.75	.60
15 to 18 in. XX BR.	1.00	.70

Spreading Yew (Cuspidata).		
12 to 15 in. XX BR.	.75	.70

Golden Irish Yew.		
10 to 15 in.	1.50	1.20

Tsuga (HEMLOCK)

sargentii (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock). A beautiful spreading mound.		
12 to 15 in.	1.25	1.15
15 to 18 in.	1.75	1.50

Compacta (dwarf Hemlock). Upright, but slow and compact.		
6 to 8 in. (pot)	.90	.80
10 to 12 in.	2.00	1.75

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Acer (JAPANESE MAPLE)

<i>palmatum atropurpureum</i> (Red-leaved).		
	EACH: 5 (up)	25 (up)
12 to 15 in. (pot)	\$.90	\$.80
<i>purpureum dissectum</i> (Cutleaved Red Japanese Maple).		
12 to 15 in.	1.00	.90
15 to 18 in.	1.50	1.25

Carpinus (HORNBEAM)

<i>betulus compacta</i> —Low, bushy form of the best hedge plant known. Very dense without clipping.		
8 to 10 in.	1.00	.85
12 to 15 in.	1.75	1.50

Cornus (DOGWOOD)

<i>florida rubra</i> (Pink flowering Dogwood).		
15 to 18 in.	1.15	1.00

<i>florida pendula</i> (Weeping White).		
12 to 15 in.	1.25	1.10

<i>florida plena</i> —double flowers, clear white. Showy. Unique.		
3 to 4 ft. BR.	3.75	3.50

<i>florida xanthocarpa</i> (Yellow berries).		
12 to 15 in.	1.10	1.00

Kousa Chinensis (Chinese Dogwood). Blooms a month later than our native.		
15 to 18 in.	1.35	1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.75	1.50

Crataegus (HAWTHORN)

Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.		
12 to 15 in. (pot)	.80	.75

Fagus (BEECH)

<i>purpurea</i> (Copper Beech).		
12 to 15 in.	1.25	1.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50	3.00
<i>purpurea pendula</i> (Purple Weeping Beech).		
12 to 15 in.	1.50	1.25
24 to 30 in.	3.50	3.25

Franklinia (GORDONIA)

<i>alata</i> (Rare Native).		
	EACH: 5 (up)	25 (up)
6 to 8 in. X BR.	.60	.45
3 to 4 ft.	3.25	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.50	4.00
5 to 6 ft.	6.50	6.00

Hamamelis (WITCH HAZEL)

vernalis. Flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. Order by color: Red or yellow.

12 to 15 in.	1.10	1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.75	1.50

Japonica —almost as showy as <i>Mollis</i> .		
15 to 18 in.	1.50	1.25

Magnolia (MAGNOLIA)

<i>conspicua</i> (Yulan) (Denudata). April 20. White.		
18 to 24 in.	3.30	3.00
24 to 30 in.	4.50	4.00

<i>halleana stellata</i> (Star Magnolia). April 10. White.		
12 to 15 in.	1.50	1.25
18 to 24 in.	2.25	2.00

Stellata Waterlily. Fine new double star, pink Magnolia. Bud hardy.		
4 to 6 in. (pot)	1.00	.90

12 to 15 in.	2.00	1.75
18 to 24 in.	3.50	3.00
30 to 36 in.	7.50	7.00

Soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia).		
12 to 15 in.	1.50	1.25

Soulangeana speciosa (Striped purple).		
12 to 18 in.	1.75	1.50

Viburnum (VIBURNUM)

Carlesii (May-flowering).		
8 to 10 in. (pot)	.90	.80
18 to 24 in.	2.25	2.00

Burkwoodii (New Hybrid).		
8 to 10 in. (pot)	1.00	.90
15 to 18 in.	1.75	1.50

Wistaria (WISTARIA)

Praecox—Blue hybrid that blooms younger than any other Wistaria.

12 to 18 in. (pot)	1.00	.75
18 to 24 in. (pot)	1.50	1.25



Taxus Capitata
(Upright Yew)



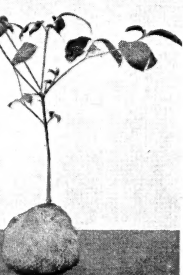
Acer atropurpureum



Viburnum Rhytidophyl



Fagus Sylvatica purpurea



Cornus florida rubra



Illex opaca grafted female

YOUNG SHRUBS

Minimum order
25 of one kind



Cotoneaster horizontalis 12-18 inch

Evergreen Shrubs

Abelia (ABELIA)

grandiflora (everblooming):

	5 or (each)	25 or more (each)
18 to 24 in.....	\$1.10	\$.95

Azalea (AZALEA)

hino-crimson—New, stronger, lasting color that does not fade. Fine.

3-in. pots	1.35	
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Cotoneaster (ROCKSPRAY)

horizontalis (creeping).

5-in. pots	1.10	1.00
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Ilex (HOLLY)

convexa (Boxleaf dwarf).

12 to 15 in.....	1.25	1.20
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15 to 18 in.....	1.75	1.50
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opaca (Berried grafts). American Holly.

10 to 15 in.....	1.25	1.20
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o. xanthocarpa—Yellow berried form.

15 to 18 in.....	1.75	1.50
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Laurocerasus (HARDY LAUREL)

schipkaensis—Fine foliage shrub.

8 to 12 in.....	1.35	1.20
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12 to 15 in.....	1.75	1.50
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Leucothoe (ANDROMEDA)

catesbaei—White blooms, April.

10 to 12 in. XX B.R.....	.70	.55
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Pieris (ANDROMEDA)

japonica (white, April).

6 to 8 in.....	.75	.70
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Sarcococca (GROUND-COVER)

hookeriana—Hardy, evergreen dwarf shrub that thrives in dense shade in poorest of soils. Excellent.

4 to 6 in. (pot).....	.60	.50
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Viburnum (VIBURNUM)

rhytidophyllum—Wrinkle-leaf evergreen.

8 to 10 in. (pot).....	.60	.55
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1 yr. graft Sargent Hemlock



AMELANCHIER (Shadblow)

<i>canadensis</i> (Downy Shadlow)			
	(25)	(100)	(1000)
12 to 15 in.....	\$ 6.50	\$ 40.00	
18 to 24 in.....	4.00	8.50	50.00

ARONIA (Chokeberry)

(Red and Black varieties)

12 to 18 in.....	1.50	4.50	25.00
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BARBERRY

Thunbergii

9 to 12 in.....	4.50	25.00
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12 to 15 in.....	2.00	5.50	30.00
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Red Leaf (new)

6 to 9 in.....	7.00	50.00
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12 to 15 in. X.....	5.50	20.00	
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CLETHRA alnifolia (Summersweet)

12 to 18 in. X.....	5.00	16.50	95.00
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CHIONANTHUS virginica (Fringe)

12 to 18 in.....	4.50	16.00	150.00
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CORNUS (Dogwood)

Alba (*siberica*) (Red-branched)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.50	80.00
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Amomum (Silky Dogwood)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	7.50	40.00
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Paniculata (Grey Dogwood)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	7.50	40.00
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Stolonifera (Red-Osler Dogwood)

12 to 18 in.....	2.00	6.00	35.00
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Stolon, flaviramea (Golden Twigs)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	80.00
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Sanguinea (Red-branched)

12 to 18 in.....	2.00	7.50	40.00
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CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)

cordata (Washington Thorn)

2 to 3 ft.....	5.00	18.00	
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coccinea

12 to 15 in.....	3.00	9.00	60.00
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crus galli (Cockspur)

12 to 18 in.....	4.00	10.00	75.00
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oxycantha (English Hawthorn)

1-year S.....	2.00	7.50	40.00
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CYDONIA (Quince)

japonica (Flowering Quince)

12 to 18 in.....	2.50	7.50	40.00
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FORSYTHIA (Forsythia)

spectabilis (new variety)

12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00	100.00
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suspensa (weeping forsythia)

12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	100.00
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HAMAMELIS virginica (Witch-Hazel)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.00	55.00
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HYDRANGEA

Paniculata grandiflora

12 to 18 in.....	4.50	15.00	120.00
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arborescens

12 to 18 in.....	2.00	6.00	35.00
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arborescens grandiflora

12 to 18 in.....	4.50	15.00	120.00
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ILEX (Alder)

verticillata (Black Alder)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.00	55.00
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18 to 24 in.....	3.75	12.00	75.00
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KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beauty-Bush)

Strong-potted..... 4.50 16.00 140.00

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

fragrantissima (Semi-evergreen)

12 to 18 in.....	7.50	40.00
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18 to 24 in.....	2.75	9.00	60.00
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Bella albidia, morrowii, tartarica alba and rubra

12 to 18 in.....	9.00	45.00
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18 to 24 in.....	3.00	12.00	90.00
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PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

virginal, new and scarce variety.

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
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Rooted cuttings	\$15.00	\$125.00	
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12 to 18 in. X.....	7.00	20.00	180.00
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RHAMNUS cathartica (Buck-thorn)

12 to 18 in.....	2.00	6.00	30.00
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RHAMNUS frangula (Glossy Buck-thorn)

12 to 15 in.....	2.50	7.50	45.00
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RHUS (Sumac)

copallina (Shining Sumac)

glabra (Smooth Sumac)

typhina (Staghorn Sumac)

18 to 24 in.....	2.00	4.00	45.00
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aromatica (fragrant)

12 to 18 in.....	2.50	7.50	45.00
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ROSES

rugosa rubra

12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.50	100.00
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setigera (Prairie Rose)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	60.00
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wichuriana (Memorial Rose)

6 to 12 in. S.....	7.50		
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2-year

7.00	25.00	200.00
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multiflora japonica (Japanese Rose)

12 to 15 in.....	6.00	35.00
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SPIREA

van houttei

Fine for mass or hedge plantings.

12 to 18 in.....	6.00	30.00
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18 to 24 in. X.....	3.00	11.00	65.00
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thunberg's

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	80.00
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STYRAX japonica (Snowbell)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	
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SYMPHORICARPUS

Chenaulti

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	55.00
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Racemosus (Snowberry)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	55.00
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Vulgaris (Coralberry)

12 to 18 in.....	2.00	6.00	30.00
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SYRINGA (Lilac)

common purple

12 to 18 in.....	2.50	7.50	45.00
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18 to 24 in.....	3.00	10.50	65.00
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common white (Lilac)

18 to 24 in.....	3.50	12.00	65.00
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Persian Lilac (Purple)

12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	90.00
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VIBURNUM

acerfolium (Maple-leaf V.)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	8.00	35.00
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American (Amer. Cranberry)

12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	70.00
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lentago (Nannyberry)

12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	100.00
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opulus (Europe Cranberry)

12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	95.00
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opulus sterilis (Common Snowball)

Rooted cuttings ..	3.50	12.00	95.00
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WEIGELA

Rosea (Pink)

12 to 18 in.....	2.75	7.50	45.00
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lutea (Yellow)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	70.00
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variegata

12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00	100.00
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Eva Rathke (Red)

12 to 18 in.....	4.00	16.50	150.00
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YOUNG EVERGREEN TREES

"S" indicates seedlings.

"X" indicates each transplanting.

ABIES (Fir)

balsamea (Balsam Fir) clean odor and stately appearance. Ideal evergreen for wet land. Popular variety for Christmas trees.

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
2 year S.....	\$ 4.50	\$ 17.50	\$ 20.00
6 to 8 in. S.....	6.50	50.00	
3 to 6 in. X.....	8.00	55.00	
6 to 9 in. X.....	13.50	100.00	
12 to 18 in. X.....	9.00	32.50	250.00

concolor (White Fir)

9 to 12 in. X.....	4.50	16.00	140.00
veitchii (Veitch Fir)			
3 to 6 in. S.....	6.50	50.00	
6 to 9 in. X.....	20.00	170.00	
12 to 15 in. X.....	8.00	30.00	260.00

CHAMAECYPARIS (False Cypress)

filifera (Thread Cypress)			
4 to 6 in. X.....	4.50	17.50	150.00
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	330.00
filifera aurea (Golden)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	5.00	21.00	
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	330.00

pisifera (Sawara Cypress)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	5.50	20.00	175.00
pisifera aurea (Golden Cypress)			
8 to 10 in. X.....	6.50	25.00	
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	330.00

plumosa (Plumed Cypress)			
4 to 6 in. X.....	5.00	17.50	165.00
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	330.00
plumosa aurea (Gold Plume)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	6.50	21.00	180.00
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	330.00

squarrosa veitchii (Veitch Moss)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	6.50	21.00	180.00
10 to 12 in. X.....	8.00	31.00	

obtusa (Hinoki Cypress)			
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	330.00

JUNIPERUS (Junipers)			
communis (Common Juniper)			
8 to 12 in. S.....	3.00	7.50	50.00

communis depressa aurea (Golden Juniper)			
8 to 10 in. X.....	7.00	26.00	

depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	6.00	21.00	180.00
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	

excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper)			
8 to 10 in. X.....	7.00	25.00	

hibernica (Irish Juniper)

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
6 to 8 in. X.....	6.00	22.00	180.00
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	330.00

horizontalis (Creeping Juniper)

6 to 8 in. X.....	6.00	21.00	
10 to 12 in. X.....	7.00	25.00	230.00

pfizeriana (Pfitzers Juniper)

4 to 6 in. X.....	5.00	17.50	165.00
8 to 10 in. X.....	7.00	26.00	230.00
12 to 15 in. X.....	9.00	36.00	

sabina (Savin Juniper)

10 to 12 in. X.....	7.50	25.00	230.00
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virginiana (Red Cedar)

4 to 8 in. S.....	7.00	60.00	
12 to 18 in. XX.....	7.50	22.50	150.00

LARIX (Larch)

European Larch (Europa)			
12 to 15 in.....	7.50	60.00	
2 to 3 ft. X.....	6.00	15.00	95.00

Japanese Larch (Leptolepis)			
12 to 15 in. S.....	7.50	60.00	

PICEA (Spruce)

alba (White Spruce)			
4 to 6 in. X.....	8.00	40.00	
8 to 16 in. X.....	9.50	60.00	
10 to 15 in. X.....	5.00	16.00	130.00

canadensis (Black Hills Spruce)			
6 to 9 in. X.....	4.00	12.50	100.00

englemanni (Englemann's Blue)			
5 to 10 in. X.....	11.00	55.00	

excelsa (Norway Spruce)
This species will thrive in dense shade and succeeds in heavy, damp soil.

3 to 6 in. X.....	30.00		
6 to 14 in. X.....	7.50	40.00	
8 to 18 in. X.....	9.50	50.00	
12 to 15 in. X.....	7.00	25.00	190.00

pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce)

This species varies in color from blue to green. Ultimate color cannot be determined until they are older.

3 to 6 in. X.....	11.00	70.00	
6 to 12 in. X.....	16.00	95.00	
8 to 16 in. XX.....	9.00	31.00	190.00

PINUS (Pine)

mughus (Mugho Pine)			
4 to 6 in. X.....	10.00	80.00	
6 to 9 in. X.....	5.00	15.00	130.00

nigra (Austrian Pine)			
9 to 12 in. X.....	12.00	60.00	
12 to 20 in. XX.....	8.00	25.00	175.00

resinosa (Norway Red Pine)			
4 to 8 in. X.....	6.75	40.00	
9 to 18 in. X.....	8.50	55.00	
12 to 20 in. XX.....	7.00	25.00	175.00

sylvestris (Scotch Pine)			
The species par excellence for poor soils—even dry sand wastes.			
16 to 24 in. X.....	10.00	60.00	
12 to 20 in. XX.....	9.00	35.00	175.00

thunbergii (Jap. Black Pine)			
Hardy, fast growing, much used as a windbreak in estates near the ocean.			
12 to 18 in. S.....	6.00	40.00	
18 to 24 in. X.....	4.00	11.00	80.00
18 to 24 in. XX.....	5.50	17.50	120.00

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir)

taxifolia (Douglas Fir)			
2 to 4 in. X.....	5.50	36.00	
5 to 9 in. X.....	8.00	55.00	
12 to 15 in. X.....	6.50	25.00	185.00



Pinus resinosa grades

TAXUS (Yew)	(25)	(100)	(1000)
canadensis (Canadian Yew)			
10 to 12 in. X.....	\$6.50	\$25.00	\$230.00

capitata (Upright Yew)			
3 to 5 in. S.....	8.00	70.00	
4 to 6 in. X.....	15.00	140.00	
6 to 8 in. X.....	5.50	20.00	180.00
8 to 10 in. X.....	7.50	25.00	225.00
12 to 15 in. XX.....	17.50	60.00	500.00
15 to 18 in. XX.....	20.00	70.00	650.00

cuspidata (Spreading Yew)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	6.00	21.00	180.00
8 to 10 in. X.....	7.00	26.00	230.00
12 to 15 in. XX.....	18.50	70.00	600.00

cusp. brevifolia (Nana) (Dwarf Yew)			
4 to 6 in. X.....	6.00	21.00	200.00
8 to 10 in. X.....	8.50	31.00	300.00
8 to 10 in. XX.....	12.50	50.00	400.00

media Hicksii (Hick's Yew)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	6.00	21.00	180.00
8 to 10 in. X.....	7.50	26.00	230.00
12 to 15 in. X.....	10.00	37.50	330.00

media Kelseyi (Kelsey's Yew)			
4 to 6 in. X.....	6.00	21.00	200.00
8 to 10 in. X.....	9.00	33.00	300.00
10 to 12 in. XX.....	13.00	50.00	450.00

THUJA (Arborvitae)			
occidentalis (American A. or White Cedar)			
4 to 9 in. X.....	7.00	38.00	
10 to 18 in. X.....	9.00	45.00	
10 to 18 in. XX.....	5.50	18.00	115.00

douglasi aurea (Douglas Golden A.)			
4 to 6 in. X.....	5.50	17.50	165.00
10 to 12 in. X.....	7.25	25.00	230.00

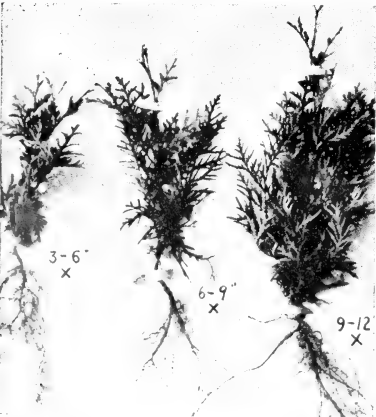
elegantissima (Golden tipped A.)			
12 to 15 in. X.....	7.00	26.00	

ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb A.)			
10 to 12 in. X.....	6.00	20.00	170.00
lutea (Geo. Peabody A. Golden)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	6.00	20.00	
10 to 12 in. X.....	7.00	25.00	230.00

pyramidalis (Pyramidal A.)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	6.00	20.00	
12 to 15 in. X.....	8.00	30.00	250.00
woodwardii (Best Globe A.)			
10 to 12 in. X.....	7.25	25.00	230.00

TSUGA (Hemlock)			
canadensis (American Hemlock)			
6 to 8 in. S.....	2.00	8.00	40.00
8 to 12 in. X.....	6.00	22.00	200.00
12 to 15 in. XX.....	10.00	33.00	300.00

caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock)			
6 to 9 in. S.....	2.00	8.00	60.00
12 to 15 in. S.....	4.00	12.00	100.00



Thuja occidentalis grades

YOUNG DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER (Maple) (25) (100) (1000)		
dasycarpum (Silver Maple)		
12 to 18 in. S.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3.00	45.00

platanoides (Norway Maple)		
18 to 24 in.....	5.00	15.00
3 to 4 ft.....	7.50	25.00

schwedler (Schwedler's Purple Maple)		
4 to 5 ft. whips.....	25.00	90.00
850.00		

rubrum (Red Maple)		
12 to 18 in.....	6.00	30.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	7.50

saccharum (Sugar Maple)		
12 to 18 in.....	6.00	30.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	6.50

BETULA (Birch)		
alba (White Birch)		
2 to 3 ft.....	6.00	20.00

populifolia (Gray Birch)		
12 to 18 in.....	6.50	30.00
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	9.00

papyrifera (Paper Birch)		
12 to 18 in.....	6.00	31.00
2 to 3 ft.....	3.50	9.00

CATALPA Speciosa		
18 to 24 in.....	1.00	3.50
16.00		

CERCIS (Red Bud)		
12 to 18 in.....	4.50	25.00
18 to 24 in.....	6.00	32.50

2 to 3 ft. X.....	3.00	9.00
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CORNUS (Flowering Dogwood)		
florida (White Flowering Dogwood)		
6 to 12 in.....		\$ 22.50

12 to 1 8in.....	9.50	47.50
18 to 24 in.....	4.00	12.00

2 to 3 ft. X.....	9.50	40.00
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FAGUS (Beech)		
ferruginea (American Beech)		
12 to 18 in.....	4.50	20.00

18 to 24 in.....	2.25	6.00
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FRAXINUS (Ash)		
americana (American White Ash)		
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	10.00

2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	4.00
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GINGKO BILOBA (Maidenhair)		
6 to 12 in.....	9.00	60.00

12 to 15 in.....	5.00	12.50
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GLEDITSIA (Honey Locust)		
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	16.00

18 to 24 in.....	2.50	4.50
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HICORA (Hickory)		
alba (Shellbark Hickory)		
6 to 12 in.....	9.50	55.00

12 to 18 in.....	3.50	11.00
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ovata (Shagbark Hickory)		
6 to 12 in.....	9.50	55.00

12 to 18 in.....	3.50	11.00
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EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS — Should be planted about four inches apart in beds. Here they are left two years shaded by a lath screen.

TRANSPLANTS — Evergreens that have been moved, or have had their roots pruned, form a close compact ball of fibrous roots. To be planted out in the open fields in rows.

SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES—Deciduous trees and shrubs need pruning back upon planting. With deciduous shrubs cut to the ground upon setting them out. Trees with a single stem: prune off side twigs when planting, and then a month later go over the planting again and cut away all but one single stem.

JUGLANS (Walnut)		
nigra (Black Walnut)		
(25) (100) (1000)		
12 to 18 in.....	6.50	30.00

18 to 24 in.....	2.50	8.50
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cinera (Butternut)		
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	6.00

LIQUIDAMBER (Sweet Gum)		
styraciflua		
12 to 18 in.....	6.00	27.50

18 to 24 in.....	2.50	8.50
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LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)		
tulipifera (Tulip Tree)		
6 to 12 in.....		12.50

12 to 18 in.....	4.00	20.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	5.50

3 to 4 ft. X.....	16.50	55.00
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MORUS (Mulberry)		
alba (Russian Mulberry)		
12 to 18 in.....	2.50	13.00

2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	6.00
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OSAGE ORANGE (Maclura)		
12 to 18 in.....	3.50	15.00

2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	5.00
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PLATANUS (Sycamore)		
occidentalis (American Sycamore)		
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	6.00

18 to 24 in.....	2.00	35.00
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platanus orientalis (European Plane)		
Rooted cuttings.....	4.00	12.50

POPULUS (Poplar)		
nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)		
12 to 18 in.....	6.00	30.00

18 to 24 in.....	7.50	40.00
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3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	10.50
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bolleana (Bole's Poplar)		
2 to 3 ft.....	6.00	22.00

3 to 4 ft.....	7.50	25.00
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remuloides (Quaking Aspen)		
4 to 6 ft.....	6.00	22.50

QUERCUS (Oak)		
alba (White Oak) (25) (100) (1000)		
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00

coccinea (Scarlet Oak)		
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00

palustris (Pin Oak)		
9 to 12 in.....	9.00	60.00

12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00
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2 to 3 ft.....	6.00	20.00
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rubra (Red Oak, Northern)		
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00

18 to 24 in.....	5.00	16.00
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macrocarpa (Burr Oak)		
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00

ROBINIA (Locust)		
pseudacacia (Black Locust)		
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	5.00

3 to 4 ft.....	5.50	15.00
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SALIX (Willow)		
babylonica (Weeping Willow)		
Niobe (Golden Weeping Willow)		

Vitellina (Upright Golden Willow)		
Prices on above Willows:		
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00	12.00

3 to 4 ft.....	5.50	15.00
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SORBUS (Mt. Ash)		
aucuparia (European Mt. Ash)		
12 to 18 in.....	9.00	50.00

18 to 24 in.....	3.00	10.00
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2 to 3 ft. X.....	5.00	15.00
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TILIA (Linden)		
americana (American Linden)		
12 to 18 in.....	2.50	7.50

37.50		
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ULMUS (Elm)		
americana (American Elm)		
12 to 18 in.....	2.50	12.50

2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	4.50
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pumila (Chinese or Siberian Elm)		
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	16.00

18 to 24 in.....	3.50	20.00
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3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	9.00
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THE YEAR AFTER PLANTING, these little White Pines were about 1 1/2 feet high, twice transplanted, and cost about 30c each.



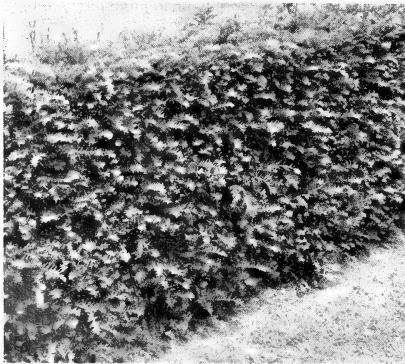
TWENTY YEARS LATER the photo taken near the same place shows a young forest. Trees are 25 to 30 feet high. Worth \$50.00 or more each!

Hedges — Living Walls of the Garden

BEAUTY and comfort are found in sheltered places. Wind is the first enemy of the gardener. Hedges offer a wide variety of protection—from the masonry evergreen effect of Yew and Hemlock to the plummy tall screen of Poplars. Cost depends almost entirely upon the size of plant used—never plant an inferior kind of hedge because the best kind seems costly: Rather plant the right kind in small size. For instance, a Yew hedge can be planted for as little as 15c a running foot of hedge!



Two hedges: Thuja and Poplars



Upright Yew Hedge

Since the Upright Japanese Yew makes probably the finest of all hedges, we have a special grade and a special price to offer:

	(25)	(100)
12 to 15 inch XX.....	\$17.50	\$60.00
15 to 18 inch XX.....	20.00	70.00

These are nice, vigorous young plants, twice transplanted, safe to ship and easy to grow without a ball of earth, roots in damp moss. Express charges average about 10% of your purchase only. See pages 49 and 55 for further description.

Hedges Must Grow

No hedge can be kept permanently at any fixed height—they must be allowed to keep some new growth. Usually an inch a year is enough—or more can be allowed if desired. When a hedge is old and large, the only thing to do is to prune very severely and then let the soft new growth come back for a year.

Hedges Must Eat

Starving a hedge usually results in a sickly and diseased row of bushes. Fertilize if you want a good hedge. It makes 'em grow, and you have to prune all the more, but you have a nice hedge.

Start Small

Experts agree that perfect hedges should be started from one to two feet high— or smaller.

Planting Distance (ft.)	THE BEST HEDGE PLANTS			Prune or Shear	Approx. Hgt. (feet)	Approx. Width (feet)	Normal Growth
	For prices and descriptions of each see index p. 2.						
EVERGREENS							
1½	Chamaecyparis plumosa	S	6	3	med.		
2	Pseudotsuga douglasi	S	8	5	fast		
1½	Taxus cuspidata (tree)	S	8	4	med.		
1	" " nana	S	2	2	slow		
2	" " (spreading)	P	3	4	med.		
½	" canadensis stricta	S	1	½	slow		
1½	" media Hicksii	S	6	2	med.		
1½	" Kelseyi	S	5	3	med.		
1½	Thuja occidentalis	P	6	2	med.		
1½	Tsuga canadensis	S	8	5	fast		
EVERGREEN SHRUBS							
1½	Buxus sempervirens	S	5	3	slow		
½	" " suffruticosa	S	1	½	slow		
1	" Koreana	S	1	1	slow		
1½	Euonymus rad. vegetus.	S	3	3	fast		
2	Laurocerasus schipkaensis	P	3	4	fast		
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS							
1	Berberis thunbergii	S	3	3	med.		
1	" " erecta	S	3	1	med.		
¾	" " minor	S	2	2	slow		
1	Ligustrum Ibolium	S	5	3	fast		
½	" ovalifolium	S	6	3	fast		
2	Maclura pomifera	P	12	8	fast		
1½	Rhamnus cathartica	S	8	5	fast		
1½	Euonymus alatus compacta	S	5	4	med.		
DECIDUOUS TREES							
2	Carpinus caroliniana	P	12	6	med.		
2	Populus nigra italica	—	25	5	fast		
2	Ulmus pumila	S	15	7	fast		

BARGAINS IN YOUNG SHADE TREES

Those who want quick results yet not have to pay for full specimens can here select from the best kinds of trees at enormous savings. We offer nice, well-rooted, transplanted stock between 4 and 8 feet high. They are young and transplant more easily and grow more vigorously than older stock. Yet you save 2 to 4 years over small seedling sizes at little extra cost. Packing included if cash accompanies your order.

ACER platanoides (Norway Maple)	(10)	(100)			
8-10 feet	\$12.00	\$ 95.00			
" rubrum (Red Maple)	4-6 feet	6.00	40.00		
	6-8 feet	9.00	65.00		
" saccharum (Sugar Maple)	4-6 feet	6.00	40.00		
	6-8 feet	9.00	65.00		
BETULA alba (European White Birch)	4-5 feet	9.00	70.00		
" papyrifera (Paper Birch)	4-6 feet	7.00	50.00		
	6-8 feet	9.00	65.00		
" populifolia (Common "White" Birch)	4-6 feet	6.00	40.00		
	6-8 feet	8.00	60.00		
" Weeping Cut-leaf Birch	4-5 feet	15.00	125.00		
CORNUS florida (White Flowering Dogwood)	4-5 feet	11.00	95.00		
FRAXINUS americana (White Ash)	5-6 feet	7.00	60.00		
GINGKO biloba (Maidenhair Tree)	4-5 feet	10.00	80.00		
GLEDITSIA triacanthos (Honey Locust)	5-6 feet	9.50	80.00		
MORUS tartarica (Russian Mulberry)	4-5 feet	7.00	50.00		
POPULUS Italica (Lombardy Poplar)	5-6 feet	\$5.00	\$32.50		
" tremuloides (Quaking Aspen)	6-8 feet	6.00	45.00		
" bolleana (Neater Lombardy)	5-6 feet	11.00	100.00		
QUERCUS Bicolor (Swamp White Oak)	5-6 feet	14.00	100.00		
" Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)	4-6 feet	10.00	80.00		
" Macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	4-6 feet	8.50	70.00		
	6-8 feet	10.00	90.00		
" Nigra (Water Oak)	5-6 feet	14.00	100.00		
" Palustris (Pin Oak)	4-6 feet	9.00	60.00		
" Rubra (Northern Red Oak)	4-6 feet	10.00	80.00		
" Robur (English Oak)	4-5 feet	12.00	100.00		
" Velutina (Black Oak)	4-6 feet	8.50	60.00		
	6-8 feet	10.00	80.00		
ROBINIA pseudacacia (Black Locust)	5-6 feet	9.00	65.00		
SALIX Babylonica (Weeping Willow)	5-6 feet	9.00	60.00		
" Vitellina aurea (Golden Willow)	5-6 feet	9.00	60.00		
" Niobe (Golden Weeping Willow)	5-6 feet	9.00	60.00		
SORBUS Aucuparia (Mt. Ash)	5-6 feet	10.00	80.00		
TILIA Cordata (Small-leaf Linden)	4-6 feet	7.00	55.00		
" Vulgaris (European)	6-8 feet	9.50	75.00		
ULMUS Americana (American Elm)	5-6 feet	6.00	45.00		
" Pumila (Siberian Elm)	5-6 feet	6.00	55.00		

Plants to prevent erosion on steep Banks

Eventually one plant will cover a large area, but on banks it is important to get the soil held quickly. We suggest bad steeps be planted 18 inches apart each way—gentler slopes 2 feet.

CALLUNA vulgaris (Heather)
In sunny, windy, loose soils.
(25) (100) (1000)
2 1/4-in. pots\$5.00 \$16.00 \$150.00

CYTISUS scoparius (Broom)
Best for holding soil on steep banks, and in gullies. Yellow flowers in June
12 to 24 in. 4.00 12.00 80.00

HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-rose)
Is the best for dry, poor soils in sun.
1 yr. (light) 5.00 35.00
2 yr. 6.00 25.00 200.00

HEDERA baltica (Hardy English Ivy)
Use as vine or ground cover, in shade.
2 1/4-in. pots 5.00 18.00 160.00

LONICERA japonica (Honeysuckle)
1 yr. light 4.00 25.00
12 to 18 in. X 3.00 10.00 90.00

Photo:—Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle used to hold and ornament a bad road embankment. This plant is extremely tolerant and will grow (though not so bushy) even in dense shade. The fragrance of a honeysuckle bank scents the air for hundreds of yards around.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis
Tolerant in poor soil and shade.
(25) (100) (1000)
1 yr. light 6.00 45.00
2 yr. 3.50 12.00 80.00

ROSE wichuriana (Memorial Rose)
Branches grow quickly, droop and root. Thick-set effect. Best in sun.
2-yr. 7.00 27.50 200.00

WILDTHYME (*Thymus Serpyllum*)
A mat in sun or light shade that entirely blankets the ground. Evergreen. Can be walked on. Hardy to Zone III.
(25) (100) (1000)
Sturdy plants\$2.90 \$ 8.50 \$ 75.00

VINCA minor (Myrtle)
Evergreen, in sun or shade.
15-20 stems 7.25 40.00
30-35 stems 4.00 12.00 70.00

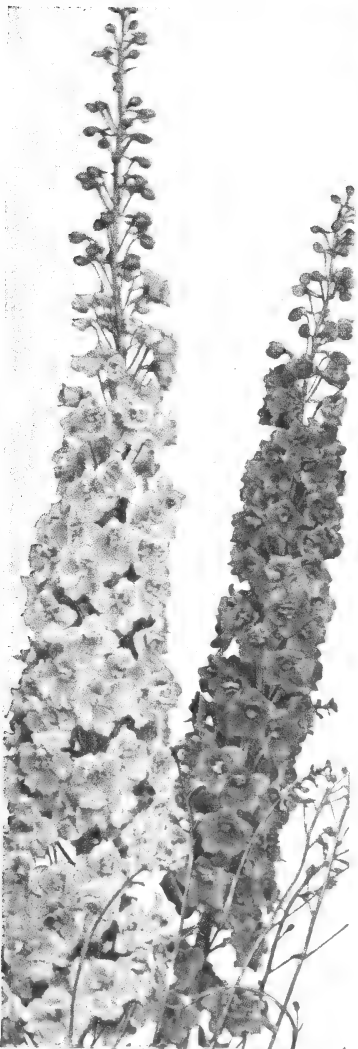




Astilbe, Fanal (page 10)



Rudbeckia, White Lustre (page 15)



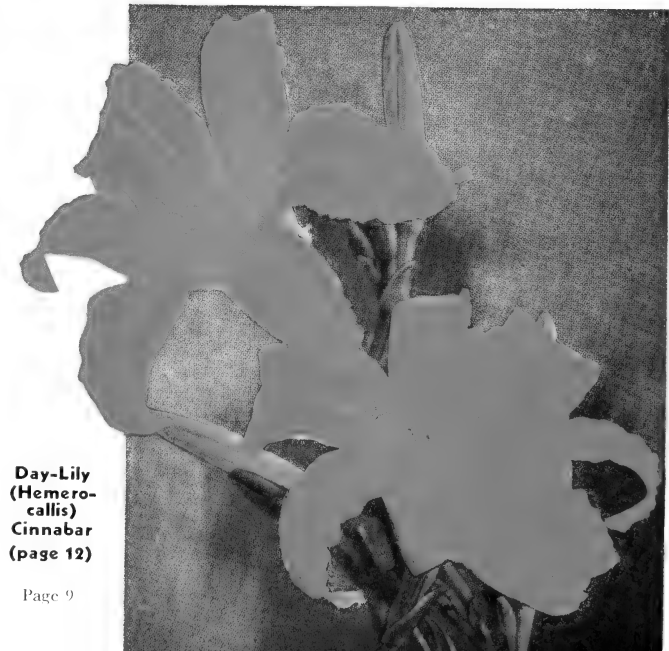
Delphinium, Pacific Hybrids (page 10)



Chrysanthemum, Sigurd (page 11)



Frikarti Aster (page 10)



Day-Lily
(Hemerocallis)
Cinnabar
(page 12)

Perennial Plants

On these eight pages are packed more information and variety than many a large perennial catalog. Strong, sturdy field-grown clumps are offered, except for kinds that do best in pots. Perennials are not shipped until late April and May as a rule, but ORDER NOW to avoid disappointments. We'll ship at the right time.

Perennials last for years in the ground. One plant in New England has been recorded at four generations. Most need little care, but some need dividing every year or two and are so marked in lists below.

Culture, since they are permanent, is important. Prepare the soil extra deep and enrich with manure when planting. Bone meal just before flowering, and normal insect spraying are also necessary, each year.

Hardiness is sufficient to grow most kinds up to Zone IV. Extra hardy sorts include: Aquilegia, Campanulas, Dianthus, Delphinium, Hemerocallis, Iris, Lilium, Peony, Phlox. Safe to Zone III or II.

General Perennial List (Alphabetical)

UNIFORM PRICED KINDS: each one, 3 for \$1.00 (minimum) (12 for \$3.50)

	Height	Space	Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
ACHILLEA (Yarrow)					
A. Ptarmica (The Pearl).....	12	8	white	June-Aug.	Avoid manure.
AJUGA (Bugle)					
A. Genevensis rosea.....	6	6	pink	May-June	Creepers, drain.
A. Reptans	4	8	blue	May	Mat. shade.
ALTHAEA (Hollyhock)					
A. rosea Double Giants.....	60	8	(note)	June-Aug.	Specify color.
ALYSSUM (Madwort)					
A. saxatile compactum.....	12	8	yellow	Apr.-May	Drain, sun.
ANCHUSA (Alkanet)					
A. Myosotidiflora	10	8	blue	May-June	Drain, sun.
ANEMONE (Pasqueflower)					
A. Pulsatilla	10	6	violet	Apr.-May	Drain, sun.
A. Pulsatilla alba.....	10	6	white	Apr.-May	Drain, sun.
ANEMONE (Windflower)					
A. Hupehensis	15	8	rosy	Aug.-Oct.	Tolerant.
A. Japonica alba.....	24	12	white	Sept.-Nov.	} Drained, but water well.
A. J. September Queen.....	24	12	red	Sept.-Nov.	
ANTHEMIS (Golden Camomile)					
A. Tinctoria Perry.....	18	12	yellow	July-Aug.	Very tolerant
AQUILEGIA (Columbine)					
A. Caerulea (Rocky Mt.).....	18	10	blue	June-July	} Ordinary soil with humus and manure. Part shade improves bloom.
A. Chrysantha	24	10	yellow	May-Aug.	
A. Crimson Star.....	24	10	red	May-July	
A. Flabellata nana.....	12	6	white	May-June	
A. Hybrid, Long-spurred.....	30	10	mixed	May-Aug.	
ARABIS (Rock Cress)					
A. Alpina fl. pl. (Double)....	6	6	white	Apr. May	Tolerant, mat.
ARMERIA (Thrift)					
A. Cephalotes rubra.....	10	6	red	May-June	Sun, drain.
ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy)					
A. hybridus luteus.....	18	15	yellow	July-Aug.	} Need moisture for best results, but tolerant. Prefer sun.
A. Beechwood Challenger.....	36	18	blue	Sept.-Nov.	
A. Mount Everest.....	48	18	white	Sept.-Nov.	
AUBRETIA (Rock-Cress)					
A. Large Hybrids.....	4	6	blue	Apr.-June	Mat. Drain.
BAPTISIA (False Indigo)					
B. Australis	24	18	blue	June	Sun, manure.
CAMPANULA (Bellflower)					
C. Carpatia	8	9	blue	June-Sep.	} Part shade. Rich, drained soil.
C. Carpatia Alba.....	8	9	white	June-Sep.	
C. Garganica	6	8	blue	May-June	
C. Medium (Canterbury Bell).....	30	10	(note)	May-June	} Order pink, blue, white or mixed. Easy culture.
C. M. Calycanthema (Cup & Saucer).....	30	10	(note)	May-June	
C. Rotundifolia (Scots Bluebell).....	12	9	blue	June-Aug.	Drain. Tolerant.
C. Turbinata Blue Gem.....	5	8	blue	June-Aug.	Prefer good soil.

SPECIALLY PRICED VARIETIES:

Frikarti Aster

The finest garden plant introduced in the last 20 years. Mass of flowers June 1 to mid-November. Sun or light shade. Color photo opposite page.

Wonder of Staefa—Lavender blue, branching, to 2½ ft. 3 for \$1.10.

Astilbe Fanal

The name means "lighthouse" and the blazing, fiery spikes brighten any garden. Color photo opposite page. May-June, 15 inches high. Rich, humus, sun or semi-shade. \$75 each, 3 for \$2.00.

Catananche (Cupid's Dart)

Caerulea major—Deep blue, June to September. Dry, sunny. 18-inch. 3 for \$1.10.

Giant Delphinium

Pacific Hybrids—Only mildew-resistant strain. Huge florets, strong spikes. Gorgeous colors. See photo opposite page. 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.25

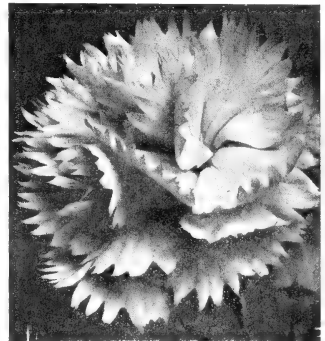


Photo: Dianthus "Old Spice"

"Carnation"—Pink

Dianthus Old Spice—Pat. 499. A Dianthus that looks and smells like a pink florists' carnation. Hardy. Blooms all summer, pink. 3 for \$1.35.

Hardy Carnation

Dianthus Scarlet Glow—15-inch plant. Large, double salmon-scarlet blooms off and on all summer. 3 for \$1.35.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Here are the best for gardens. All need good drainage, yet water and manure in summer. Pinch back shoots in June and in July.

Large Hardy Doubles

All early, extra showy, the best out of thousands considered—new and old.

- Avalanche**—profuse white
Burgundy—glowing wine-red
Eugene A. Wander—yellow
Lavender Lady—clear color
P. S. Dupont III—salmon pink
Sept. Dawn—Only true pink.
 Any one kind: 3 for \$1.20.
 One each all six: \$2.75.

Hardy Button Types

- Bushy little plants, filled with bloom.
Irene—Finest white button.
Jewell—soft pink pompons.
Ouray—rich glowing bronze.
Yellow Irene—Finest yellow.
 Any one kind: 3 for \$1.00.
 One each all four: \$1.75.

Large Hardy Singles

Koreans and other hybrids, the best six.

- Autumn Light**—orange bronze.
Debutante—lemon and peach.
Sappho—pure yellow.
Sigurd—coral-red (color photo on page 9).
Silver Moon—silver white.
Vesta—golden orange.
 Any one kind: 3 for \$1.20.
 One each all six: \$2.75.

New Spoon Types

- Each petal a tube, open at end. Un-usual. Single or semi-double. 2 ft. early Oct.
Bronze Spoon **White Spoon**
Pink Spoon **Yellow Spoon**
 Any one kind: 3 for \$1.00.
 One each all four: \$1.75.

Azaleas or Cushion Mums

- Mounded bushes, covered with bloom Aug. to frost. Extra hardy.
Pink Cushion **White Cushion**
Red Cushion **Yellow Cushion**
Little Bob—mahogany-bronze. Dwarf
Little Jim—same, but violet-rose.
 Any one kind: 3 for \$1.20.
 One each all six: \$2.75.

Shasta Daisies

- Bloom all summer, easily grown. 18 inch. All are white, yellow center.
Esther Reed—largest double.
Spring Beauty—very early. Dwarf.
Supreme—largest single.
 Any one kind: 3 for \$1.00.

New Northland Daisies

- Super hardy (Zone II) and now offered in rich color assortment. 18 inch. Oct.
Astrid—shell-pink. Oldest.
Igloo—large pure white.
Loki—dwarf, crimson-purple.
Nancy—bright crimson-pink.
Siegfried—rich yellow.
 Any one kind: 3 for \$1.00.
 One each all five: \$2.00.

GENERAL PERENNIAL LIST — Continued

SPECIALLY PRICED VARIETIES:

True Bleeding-Heart

Dicentra spectabilis—Old, favorite, large pink. 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.25.

Showy New Geums

Avens are among the showiest of hardy perennials from May to July. Good foliage. Sun, moisture in summer. Set 8 inches apart. Good cut flowers.

- Fire Opal**—Red, 18 inches high.
Wilton Ruby—Double, scarlet.
 Each kind: 3 for \$1.10.



Photo: Christmas Rose in bloom

Christmas Rose

Helleborus Niger—Tiny evergreen, with white blooms. December to March. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75; 12 for \$10.00.

Heuchera Garnet

Clear, deep pink bells. New Garnet edges. 3 for \$1.35; \$5.00 per dozen.

UNIFORM PRICED

KINDS: each one, 3 for \$1.00 (minimum) (12 for \$3.50)

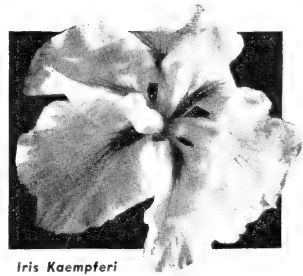
	Height	Space	Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
CENTAUREA (Cornflower)					
C. Montana				June-July	Divide 3rd year.
CORONILLA (Ladies' Fingers)					
C. Cappadocica	3	12	gold	June-July	Sun. Trailing.
COREOPSIS (Tickseed)					
C. Perry's Double	24	12	yellow	June-Aug.	Sun, drain.
DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)					
D. Chinese Tom Thumb	12	10	blue	June-Aug.	Sun, loose soil lime. Cow Manure.
D. Belladonna (light)	36	12	blue	June-Aug.	
D. Bellamosa (dark)	36	12	blue	June-Aug.	
DIANTHUS (Pinks)					
D. Barbatus (Sweet Wm.)	24	12	(note)	May-Aug.	Red, white, pink.
D. Plumarius (Pinks)	24	10	mixed	June-Aug.	Single and double.
D. Latifolius Beatrix	12	8	salmon	June-Aug.	Lime, drain, sun.
D. L. Furst Bismark	12	8	red	June-Aug.	Constantly in bloom. Showy.
D. L. Silver Mine	12	8	white	June-Aug.	
DICENTRA (Bleeding-heart)					
D. Eximia	14	10	purple	June-Aug.	Part shade.
DIGITALIS (Foxglove)					
D. Hybrids, Shirley	50	6	various	June-Aug.	Sun or shade.
D. Ambigua	30	8	yellow	June-Aug.	Several spikes.
DORONICUM (Leopardbane)					
D. Mme. Mason	15	8	yellow	Apr. May	Shade. Clay. Prune.
EPIMEDIUM (Barren-wort)					
E. Niveum	10	6	white	May	Shade. Tolerant
ERODIUM (Heronbill)					
E. Chamaeoides roseum	3	6	pink	May-Nov.	Drain, sun.
GAILLARDIA (Blanketflower)					
G. Goblin	10	8	orange	June-Oct.	Drain, sun, tolerant. Good soil, better show.
G. Ruby	18	8	red	June-Oct.	
G. Giant Monarch	18	8	mixed	June-Oct.	
GYPSOPHILA (Baby Breath)					
G. Repens Bodgeri	15	8	white	June-Aug.	Lime, sun, drain.
G. Bristol Fairy	24	8	white	July-Sep.	Very tolerant.
HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-rose)					
H. Buttercup	6	6	yellow	June-July	Carpet the ground in hot, dry, sun. Evergreen. Need no care.
H. Ben Ledi (new)	6	6	crimson	June-July	
H. Fireball	6	6	scarlet	June-July	
H. Rhodanthum Carneum	6	6	pink	June-July	
HEUCHERA (Coral Belis)					
H. Perry's White	12	6	white	May-Aug.	Rich but drained. Divide 3rd year.
H. Rosamundi	18	6	coral	May-July	



Garden of Tall Bearded Iris in June



Iris Siberica



Iris Kaempferi

IRIS ARISTOCRATS

Of thousands of named kinds, most catalogs list only the Tall Bearded. List below contains widest possible variations, only the best in each class. Different classes are enormously different in size, structure, time of bloom.

Beardless Iris

(Moist, part shade, fertilize)

Siberian Hybrids

June, 3 to 4 ft. Priced 50c each. 1 each of four kinds—\$1.90.
Caesar—Brilliant red-purple.
Caesar—Brilliant red-purple.
Caesar's Brother—Dark blue.
Heavenly Blue—New clear blue.
Snow Queen—Enormous white.

Spuria Hybrids

Late June, 3 to 4 ft. Altogether different. Showy spidery flower. Priced 50c each, 3 for \$1.25.
Monspur—Tall, lavender-blue.
Ochroleuca—White and yellow.
Shelford Giant—Cream and gold.
Aurea—Fine yellow.

Kaempferi Hybrids

July, 2 to 4 ft. Largest iris. 3 of one kind \$1.35. 1 each of 5 kinds \$2.50.
Gold Bound—White, gold center.
Mahogany—Double red, dark.
Melpomene—Soft blue. Double.
Blue Bird—Fine blue. Single.
Red Riding Hood—Single red.

Bearded Iris

(Dry, sunny, no manure)

Ever-Bloomers

May, summer, autumn—3 flowering seasons. Fine show until late frost. All summer they burst into bloom anew. Cultivate and fertilize lightly between flowering periods.
Autumn Queen—13" white. 2 for 50c.
Jean Siret—10" yellow. 2 for 50c.
Lt. Chavagrac—15" violet. 2 for 75c.
Paltec—Crested blue. \$1.50 each. Unlike all others. 2 ft. Rare hybrid.
One each all 4 for \$2.50

Fall Bloomers

Bloom in spring and again in fall! 1½ to 2 ft. 2 of one kind for 75c.
Autumn Haze—36" huge violet.
Black Magic—30" prolific dark blue.
Ultra—15" dependable clear blue.

Early Dwarfs

April. 3 to 10 inches. 5 of one kind 60c. Less than 5 not sold.
Azurea—Bright sky blue.
Orange Queen—Fragrant yellow.
The Bride—Best white.
Tony—Rich red-purple.

Pogocyclus Hybrids

May, 2 ft. Quaintly frilled, veined and striped. **Different!** 2 of one kind 60c. Less than 2 not sold.
Dexa—Giant, olive-green blend.
Wm. Mohr—Soft violet; purple veining. Frilled.
Zwanenburg—Maroon and cream.

Grace Mohr—Huge, branched 40".
 Light lavender, veined red. \$1.50.

Tall Bearded

Early June, 3 to 4 ft. We list ten kinds; seven of them Dykes Medal Winners, all constant prize winners, formerly priced \$10 to \$100 each. 2 of one kind 50c. One of each, ten plants, \$2.25.
Dauntless—Best red iris known.
Frieda Mohr—Popular fragrant pink. Huge. Longest in bloom.
G. P. Baker—Many, huge, yellow.
Joyance—Prize cream-white.
Mary Geddes—Half a dozen soft pink blooms on a stalk.
Nene—Largest iris grown. Thick petals. Lilac, old-rose.
Pluie D'Or—Mass of tall, deep yellow blooms.
Rameses—Pink and yellow.
San Francisco—Largest and best of plicatas. White with blue.
Sensation—Fragrant popular blue.

Hemerocallis (Day-Lilies)

Here are the best of the new large-flowered hybrids. Very easily grown: Sun or shade, extra hardy, no insect pests. Each plant continues in bloom about 2 months as indicated.

5 Months of Bloom	3 YELLOWS Collection of 3 for \$1.50	3 ORANGE Collection of 3 for \$1.50	3 FRAGRANT Collection of 3 for \$1.50	3 UNUSUAL Collection of 3 for \$2.50
May-June	{ Estmers —Apricot yellow, 30" high \$.60	{ Middendorfi —Rich orange-yellow. 18" \$.60	{ Dr. Regel —Orange-yellow. 30" high \$.60	{ Midas —Golden orange in June. 42" high 1.00
June-July	{ Bay State —Large yellow, deep tone. 46" high.. . . . \$.60	{ Cressida —Bright orange. 36" high \$.60	{ Mikado —Very fine orange. 36" high..... \$.60	{ Hyperion —Waxy soft yellow. July. 48" \$.75
July-Sept.	{ J. A. Crawford —Apricot-yellow. 48" high..... \$.60	{ Marg. Perry —Red-orange. Very bright..... \$.60	{ Winsome —Very fine creamy yellow. 36" \$.60	{ Cinnabar —Late, brown-red. 30". Photo p. 9 \$.75



SUNNY PERENNIAL BORDER—Ten showy yet labor-saving, insect-free plants for such a position are:—Bearded Iris (page 12), Peonies (page 14), *Thymus serpyllum* (page 16), Asters in variety (page 10), Baptisia (page 10), Phlox (page 14), *Physostegia* (page 13), *Teucrium* (page 15) and *Veronica* (page 15).

GENERAL PERENNIAL LIST — Continued

SPECIALLY PRICED VARIETIES:

Magic Lily (*Lycoris*)

This bulb (*Lycoris squamigera*) in Spring makes attractive leaves. They die down and a month later as if by magic a tall stack of 10 fragrant lilies thrusts up — lilac-pink, shaded blue. Hardy, remains year after year. \$2.50 for 3.

Hardy Giant Penstemons

Firebird—June to frost, large fiery scarlet flowers on 18-inch stems. Thoroughly hardy. 3 for \$1.35.

Oriental Poppies

Bloom May-June, tolerant, any good soil. Water well.

Beauty of Livermere—Crimson, black blotches.

Gold or Ophir—Nearly gold.

Mrs. Perry—Orange-apricot.

Perry's White—Good white.

Purity—Pure, unmarked pink.

All 5 kinds (one each) for \$2.50.

Three of one kind for \$1.35.

Snowflame—(Pat. 365.) Upper half flame-orange, lower half of flower white. 75c each; 3 for \$1.75.

Plantain-Lilies

Hostas or "Funkias" grow anywhere, in moist shade or in the sunny border. They make handsome leaf-clumps, spaced 8 inches apart, and send up spikes 15 inches high. Manure helps.

Subcordata grandiflora—The well-known white August-Lily. 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.00.

UNIFORM PRICED

KINDS: each one,
3 for \$1.00 (minimum)
(12 for \$3.50)

	Height	Space	Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
IBERIS (Candytuft)					
I. Little Gem	6	6	white	May	{ Evergreen. Hardy. Sun or shade.
I. Snowflake	8	6	large	May	
LIATRIS (Blazing Star)					
L. Pycnostacha	48	8	purple	July-Aug.	Sun or shade.
L. Scariosa White Spire.....	60	12	white	Sept.	{ All florets bloom at same time. Showy.
L. S. September Glory.....	60	12	purple	Sept.	
LINUM (Perennial Flax)					
L. Alpinum	15	8	blue	June-Aug.	{ Sun. Light, drained soils only.
L. Flavum	12	8	yellow	May-July	
LUPINUS (Lupine)					
L. Polyphyllus	36	10	mixed	June-Sep.	{ Sun, no wind. Water freely. Cut.
L. Russel Hybrids	48	10	pastel	June-Sep.	
LYCHNIS (Campion)					
L. chalconica	30	12	red	July	{ Very tolerant.
L. viscaria (double)	12	12	pink	May-June	{ Divide 3rd year.
LYTHRUM (Purple Loosestrife)					
L. Virgatum	30	15	purple	June-Sep.	{ Moist, shade or June-July } Slender spikes.
L. Beacon	36	15	carmine	June-July	
MATRICARIA (Feverfew)					
M. Golden Ball	18	12	yellow	June-Oct.	{ Well drained, sun. Tolerant. Effective.
M. Little Gem	12	12	white	June-Oct.	
MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)					
M. semperflorens	10	8	blue	May-Aug.	Moist, shady.
NEPETA (Ground-Ivy)					
N. Mussini	6	8	blue	May-Aug.	Sun, drain.
PARDANTHUS (Blackberry-lily)					
P. Chinensis	24	12	orange	June	Sun, drain.
PENSTEMON (Beard Tongue)					
P. Barbatus Pink Beauty.....	30	10	pink	June-Aug.	Rich, drain, sun.
PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)					
P. virginica Vivid	18	12	pink	Sept.	Sun, tolerant.
PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower)					
P. Grandiflora	24	8	blue	June-Sep.	{ Sun, drain. Do not disturb.
P. Grandiflora alba	24	8	white	June-Sep.	
POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil)					
P. Tonguei (Trailing)	—	12	orange	June-Oct.	Rocks, sun.
P. Warrensi (Upright)	18	12	yellow	June-Aug.	Drain, sun.

LILIUM

(Lilies)

Easy to grow in drained soil. Part shade helps but some sun needed. Set bulbs 6 inches deep.



Photo: Regale Lily

Six Easy, Showy Kinds

Any one kind: \$1.10 for 3; \$5.00 per dozen.

Amabile — 3 ft. June. Red, dark-spotted. Drooping. Fragrant.

Elegans — 1½ ft. June-July. Huge flowers reddish. Sometimes orange. Erect.

Henry — 6 ft. August. Orange. Set 9 inches deep. Tolerant.

Philippinense Formosa — 3 ft. Aug. To frost. Huge, fragrant white blooms, emerald streaked inside and purple streaked outside. Gorgeous. No lime.

Regale — 5 ft. July. Tolerant, but sunny. Up to 2 dozen blooms on a stem, pink, white and yellow blend. Very fragrant.

Tenuifolium — 1 ft. June. Drain, sun. A little gem for rock-gardens. Cheerful, deep scarlet.

PHLOX

There are getting to be so many hundreds of varieties that the following rigidly critical list will be helpful to many:—

Suffruticosa (Early Phlox)

Sun, drain, space 10 inches.

Miss Lingard—The best early white known. June to October. 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.

Rosalinda—Pink Miss Lingard.

Decussata (Summer Phlox)

July to October. Space 10 inches, sun, drained, fertilized. Never water foliage. Fine new kinds, any one kind—3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.00.

Atlanta (Pat. 329) — Large white florets with blue eye. Really huge. **Chas. H. Curtis**—Sunset-red. Late.

Dr. Klemm — Light lavender, rich purple center.

Flash—Crimson with orange center. Medium height.

Mary Louise—The best and biggest white to date. Florets twice as big as any other white. Medium height.

Salmon Beauty (Eva Forster)—Rich salmon-pink with white eye. Beautiful. New.

Divaricata (Native Phlox)

April to June, 10-inch stems of lavender. Delights in shade. 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.

Subulata (Moss Pink)

A low spreading mat for full sun in drained soil. Bloom April and May. Any one kind—3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

June Jane—Large pure white.

Apple Blossom—Clear pink.

Vivid—Showy fiery-rose.

Setacea (Cushion Phlox)

Compact, neater than subulata, blooms both spring and again heavily in Autumn! New. Sun, drain. 3 of one kind for \$1.10;

Camla—Pure glistening pink.

Camla alba—Lovely white.



Photo: Phlox Camla. Outstanding

PEONIES

We offer 20 peonies—all double or semi-double—which achieve about all the effects of the thousand or so named kinds. Each is high-rated by Amer. Peony Society (average 9.0; 10.0 would be perfect). Good 3-5 eye divisions. Sprouts start early, so order now. If set in deep, manured bed in sun will last for a generation without any attention.



6 Weeks of Bloom	5 WHITES Collection for \$4.60	5 PINKS Collection for \$3.40	5 REDS Collection for \$3.90	5 YELLOWISH Collection for \$4.30
Mid-May	{ Le Cygne —9.9—Fragrant huge ivory \$2.00	Mon. Jules Elie — 9.2 — Fragrant pink \$.65	Phil. Rivoire —9.2—Crim- son fragrant \$1.35	Duch. de Nemours —8.1— White and yellow... \$.55
Late May	{ Mont Blanc — 8.6 —Lacy milky, fragrant ..... .75	Rosette —8.8—Clear shell pink ..... .75	Wm. F. Turner —8.4 — Crimson, gold center .75	Laura Dessert — 8.8 — Light lemon tone 1.25
June	{ Mrs. Ed. Harding —9.3— Prolific white ..... .75	Therese — 9.8 — World's best pink ..... .90	Longfellow — 9.0 — Bright crimson ..... .75	Lucy Shayler —9.0—Pale yellow center ..... .85
Mid-June	{ Mme. J. Dessert — 9.4 — Flesh white ..... .75	Mary W. Shayler —9.0— Clear pink, dwarf... .75	Felix Crousse — 8.4 — Bright red ..... .55	Primevere — 8.6—White and sulphur 1.10
Late June	{ Avalanche —8.7—Creamy white. Showy ..... .55	Sarah Bernhardt — 9.0 — Apple blossom ..... .65	Richard Carvel —8.8 — Brilliant crimson ..... .75	Solange —9.7—Odd buff and cream ..... .85

4 Highest Rated Peonies

(One each for \$5.00)

Each is outstanding in its color—all four colors as in table above. Le Cygne (white), Therese (pink), Phillippe Rivoire (red), Solange (yellowish). These are the world's best regardless of price.

2 Single Peonies

(Both for \$3.50)

Unusual, different from above double blooms entirely.

King of England—High-rated "Japanese" type. Rich carmine \$1.00

Helen—9.0—One of the best of the newer singles. Tall and erect. Pure shell pink, exquisite. Early \$3.00

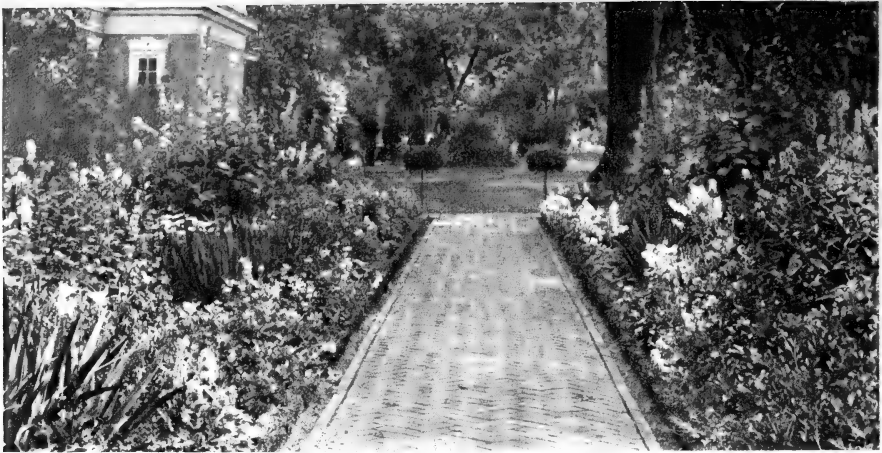
2 Tree Peonies

(Both for \$8.50)

Hardy, long-lived shrubs with huge double flowers. Strong 2-year pot-grown. \$4.50 each.

Archiduc Ludovic—Flesh pink, turning lilac. Huge.

Reine Elizabeth—Brilliant salmon-rose. Perfect.



PART SHADE PERENNIAL BORDER—Ten showy yet labor saving plants for such a position are:—Beardless Iris (page 12), Day-Lily (page 12), Lilies (page 14), Liatris (page 13), Lythrum (page 13), Mertensia (page 16), Tradescantia (page 15), Ladies-Slippers (page 16), Campanula carpatica (page 10) and Astilbe Fanal (page 10).

GENERAL PERENNIAL LIST — Continued

UNIFORM PRICED KINDS: each one, 3 for \$1.00 (minimum) (12 for \$3.50)

PRIMULA (Primrose)

	Height	Space	Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
P. Juliae, Wanda.....	8	6	purple	May-June	Prefer rich, moist shade, but stand sun if watered.
P. Veris, Munstead.....	8	6	mixed	May	
P. Sieboldi Hybrids.....	8	6	mixed	May-June	

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy)

P. Mixed	24	15	orange	May-June	Manure, sun.
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RUDBECKIA (Coneflower)

R. Newmani	24	15	vary	July-Aug.	Tolerant.
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SCABIOSA (Pincushion)

S. Caucasica	18	8	lilac	June-July	Sun and drain. Damp is fatal.
S. Caucasica alba.....	18	8	white	June-July	

SCUTELLARIA (Skullcap)

S. Baicalensis Coelest.....	18	10	blue	July-Aug.	Rich, drain, sun.
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SILENE (Catchfly)

S. maritima rosea.....	6	4	pink	June-Aug.	Tolerant, sun.
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STATICE (Sea Lavender)

S. latifolia	18	6	purple	July-Aug.	Sandy loam, sun.
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TEUCRIUM (Germander)

T. chamaedrys				July	Sun, drain.
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TRADESCANTIA (Spiderwort)

T. Blue Stone.....	12	8	blue	May-Oct.	Absolutely tolerant. Anywhere. No insect troubles. Always blooming. Extra large blooms.
T. Iris Pritchard.....	12	8	white	June-Nov.	
T. Pauline	12	8	rose	May-Oct.	
T. Purple Dome.....	12	8	purple	May-Nov.	
T. James Stratton.....	12	8	mauve	May-Nov.	

TROLLIUS (Globe-flower)

T. Europaeus Hybrids.....	18	10	orange	Apr.-May	Prefer rich, moist soil. Plant where no afternoon sun.
T. Ledebouri Gold Queen.....	36	10	yellow	May-July	
T. L. Orange Prince.....	36	10	orange	June-Aug.	

VERONICA (Speedwell)

V. Longifolia subsessilis.....	18	8	blue	July-Sept.	Tolerant, sun. Cut freely, so more blooms. Tolerant, sun. Compact, creeping.
V. Spicata Blue Spire.....	18	8	blue	July-Sept.	
V. Spicata alba.....	18	8	white	July-Sept.	
V. Rupestris	4	6	blue	May-June	
V. Rup. flexuosa.....	4	6	azure	May-June	

VERBENA

V. Canadensis Attraction.....	4	6	cerise		Drain. Tolerant.
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VIOLA (Tufted Pansy)

V. cornuta Jersey Gem.....	8	8	blue	June-Sept.	Manure, drain. Compact dwarfs.
V. cor. Yellow Queen.....	8	8	golden	June-Sept.	

SPECIALLY PRICED

Rudbeckia White Lustr

New 1943. Color photo page 9. Creamy petals, with bronze center cone. Sturdy 3-ft. stems. Late June to September, and each flower lasts several weeks. Vigorous, insect-free, hardy. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00.

Stokesia Blue Moon

Light blue, 5-inch flowers June to November on stiff 18-inch stems. Hardy, insect free. 3 for \$1.10.

Thalictrum Lavender-Mist

Large pale-purple panicles from July to September. Sun or shade. Maidenhair leaves. 3 for \$1.60.

New Early Tritomas

No longer stiff "Red-hot Pokers," but graceful, loose spikes in gay colors starting in June and lasting to frost. Any one kind: 75c each; 3 for \$1.75.

Golden Scepter—Hardy, 3 ft. saffron-yellow spikes June-July. Fine with light blue Delphinium.

Gold Mine—Amber and yellow-gold.

Primrose Beauty—Tall light yellow.

Springtime (Pat. 318)—Upper spike is coral-red, lower half is ivory.

New Pink Verbascum

3 foot spikes June to Sept., drain. Old favorites ("Mullein").

Pink Domino—New, extra healthy, rose-pink. Fine plant. \$1.25 for 3.

Double Russian Violet

Very fragrant double violet in shady spots. Very hardy. 3 for \$1.10; 12 for \$4.25.

Wild Flowers

Success with wild flowers is simply a matter of putting them in the soil, exposure and general climate to which they are accustomed. It is important to note each word in the descriptions and arrange similar garden vistas where associated plants are grouped, rather than try to make artificial differences of soil in the same bed. Coddling is apt to do more harm than good. Note that ferns are particularly useful for they grow where most flowers will not—generally benefiting from at least light shade.

COMMON KINDS:	Height	Space	Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
Each kind: 10 for \$1.50					
50 one kind \$4.50					
CALTHA (Marsh-Marigold)					
<i>C. palustris</i>	15 10		yellow	May	Rich, damp.
CAMPANULA (Blue Bells)					
<i>C. Rapunculoides</i>	30 12		blue	Jul-Aug	Tolerant.
ERYTHRONIUM (Dogtooth Violet)					
<i>E. Americanum</i>	6 6		yellow	May	Drain, shade.
EUPATORIUM					
<i>E. ageratoides</i>	36 15		white	July	Semi-shade.
<i>E. perfoliatum</i> (Bone-set)	26 15		white	July	Low, rich.
<i>E. purpureum</i> (Pye-weed)	48 15		purple	July	Damp.
GENTIAN (Blind Gentian)					
<i>G. Andrewsii</i>	8 6		blue	Jun-Sep	Damp, sun.
HEPATIC (Liverleaf)					
<i>H. Acutiloba</i>	6 6		blush	April	Drain, shade.
IRIS (Blue Flag)					
<i>I. Versicolor</i>	24 10		blue	June	Sun, damp.
LYSIMACHIA (Moneywort)					
<i>L. Nummularia</i>	6 8		yellow	Jun-Jul	Shady, damp.
RUDEBECKIA					
<i>R. hirta</i> (Ox-eye Daisy)	30 12		yellow	Jul-Aug	Tolerant.
SANGUINARIA (Blood-root)					
<i>S. Canadensis</i>	6 3		white	April	Damp, shade.
THYMUS (Thyme)					
<i>T. Serpyllum</i>	10 6		rose	Jun-Jul	Drain, sun.

Ostrich fern—inset shows "fiddle back" stage.

CHOICE SHOWY NATIVES

- Butterflyweed**
Asclepias tuberosa—18 inch. Orange in June-July. Sunny, well drained. 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.
- Cardinal Flowers**
 Very 2-foot spikes July-August. Moist, part shade. 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.
- Lady's Slippers**
Cypripedium—Orchids, hardy outdoors in moist, peaty shade. Bloom in May. 3 of any one kind for \$1.00 (3 each, 9 plants, for \$2.75).
Acaule—Dark rose Moccasin Flower.
Pubescens—Large yellow Lady's Slipper.
Spectabile—The Showy Pink Lady's Slipper.
- White Trillium**
Trillium grandiflorum—Large white in early May. Leaf-mold, part shade. 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.
- Virginia Bluebells**
Mertensia virginica—Open a lovely blue in April. Any soil, but part shade best. 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.
- Caroline Lupine**
Thermopsis caroliniana—3 ft. spikes of yellow pea-flowers June-July. 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.
- White Bugbane**
Cimifuga racemosa—4 ft. spikes of white July and August. Succeeds in shade \$1.00 for 3; \$3.50 for 12.

Moccasin flower (*Cypripedium Acaule*)



CHOICE FERNS

Each kind, \$1.75 for 10 (\$12.00 per 100). Five each any three kinds for \$2.75.

- Christmasfern** (*Polystichum*)—12"—dry, shade. Evergreen leaves sold for decoration.
- Cliff-fern** (*Polypody*)—6"—evergreen, drain.
- Hayscented Fern** (*Dunnstaedtia*)—18"—tolerant.
- Maidenhair** (*Adiantum*)—Rich, moist, but drained soil. Easily grown. Showy and popular.
- Leather Woodfern** (*Dryopteris*)—18"—tolerant.
- Toothed Woodfern**—18"—also evergreen. Damp.
- Sensitivefern** (*Oncoclea*)—shade, heavy, moist. 12".
- Interrupted Fern** (*Osmunda*)—60"—damp, sunny.
- Cinnamonfern** (*Osmunda*)—60"—any moist soil.
- Ostrich Fern** (*Pteris nodulosa*)—36"—Very tolerant. This makes a delicious, nutritious asparagus substitute. Cut in "fiddleback" stage (see photo left), wash well, boil 30 minutes, salt, serve like asparagus, 3 plants serve a small family. Available commercially in cans.



Hardy Fruits

On these 8 pages are most hardy forms of permanent food-producing plants. For the most part they need some care, but those most labor-saving include: Crab-apples, Bush-cherry, Blueberry, Blackberry, nut trees and (in regular fruit) the dwarfed forms rather than the standard trees. An orchard so planned can produce a full crop and yet be less than half as much work and expense as an unplanned orchard. Fruits are planted like any other deciduous tree (see page 33) or, if shrubby, see page 26.

FRUITS



Photo (1/4 life-size) of Wealthy Apple properly pruned and sprayed. Dwarf trees make this work easy. See pages 18 and 19

Life-size clusters of large cultivated Blueberries ready to pick. See page 22



DRAINAGE

Air among the roots is more essential than food, as it enables a tree to use the food. Hence, drainage must always be good in an orchard. Sandy soil, a gravel subsoil or plentiful stones on a slope make natural drainage. It can be created by tile or stone drains.

WATERING

The supply of water determines growth and fruitfulness—particularly in summer. Nearby springs are the usual natural supply for the soil. Artificial watering is all right for a very few trees, but commercially a meager water-supply is eked out by cultivation of the surface, or by a cover crop turned under in August or late July.

FERTILIZING

Commercial fertilizer being scarce, manure is the usual substitute. Apply in early spring only and omit entirely on trees making a lusty, rich-colored growth of leaves. We offer natural fertilizer for sale. (See back cover.)

PRUNING

Cut cautiously; much damage is done by over-cutting. The more leaves left on a tree, the likelier it is to bloom (and bear) next year. Let no parallel branches lie closer than a foot apart, remove chafing branches, and you have little more to do. Cut clean with sharp tools; all cuts sloping to shed rain; paint at once, don't let rain fall on unpainted cuts.

BEAUTIFUL BLOOMS

Some kinds are outstandingly more showy in bloom than others. Here are the ten best.

APPLE (pink, fragrant)

- McIntosh group
- Red Astrakhan
- Red Rome Beauty
- Wealthy

APPLE (showy white)

- R. I. Greening
- Yellow transparent

PEACH (large pink)

- Crawford
- Elberta
- Hale

PLUM (showy white)

- Abundance

PLANTING DISTANCES

- Apple, Standard30 by 30 ft.
- Apple, Dwarf10 by 10 ft.
- Cherry25 by 25 ft.
- Peach or Plum20 by 20 ft.
- Peach or Plum,
Dwarf10 by 10 ft.
- Pear, Standard25 by 25 ft.
- Pear, Dwarf10 by 10 ft.
- Apricot15 by 15 ft.
- Quince12 by 12 ft.
- Blackberry2 ft. by 6 to 8 ft.
- Raspberry2 ft. by 5 to 6 ft.
- Grape8 by 10 ft.
- Blueberry4 by 6 ft.
- Bush-Cherry4 by 6 ft.
- Chestnut30 by 30 ft.
- Walnut40 by 40 ft.

Dwarf Fruit Trees



*Dwarf Apple loaded to the ground.
Amazing on a small tree.*

When ordinary varieties of fruit are grafted on special dwarfing stocks, the result is a tree whose fruit is as large or larger than ordinary, but which never grows very large—perhaps ultimately 12 to 15 feet, but not over 10 feet in the first decade or so.

The advantages are three-fold: First, a dwarf can be sprayed, pruned and picked by hand without ladders, equipment or professional skill. Second, the tree bears much earlier in life, in its third or fourth year at latest—often earlier—and carries unbelievable loads of fruit. Third, dwarfed fruits (especially Plums and Peach) are less liable to borers and other pests.

The stocks we use to graft apples are true Malling varieties, but some kinds do best with more and some with less-dwarfing stocks. So with pears, peaches, plums, apricots: The most practical stock for the particular fruit being grafted is chosen. The result is, we think, the best dwarf trees available at any price.

- 1 year (about 3 feet)—Not branched.....\$2.50
(All kinds listed)
- 2 year (slightly taller)—Branched..... 3.75
(All kinds listed)
- 3 year (4 to 5 feet)—Heavier..... 5.00
(All kinds listed)
- 5 year—bearing specimen 9.00
(Apples and plums only)

KINDS OF DWARFS AVAILABLE	APPLES	PEARS	PEACHES	PLUMS
	Jonathan Red Delicious Red McIntosh Cortlandt R. I. Greening Wealthy Yellow Transparent Redwin (Northern) Spy	Comice (Royal Riviera) (most delicious known) Bartlett Duchess d'Angouleme Flemish Beauty Clapp's Favorite Beurre d'Anjou Seckel	Elberta Hiley Rochester Crawford Champion Belle of Georgia	Damson Reine Claude Burbank Abundance German Prune Italian Prune
			NECTARINES	APRICOTS

Dwarf Espalier Fruits

Even if such trees were not ornamental, they would be noteworthy for fruit alone; but they are beautiful—clean-cut form and healthy young side growth—something new and different. Use them instead of vines against the house: train them along wire fences to add beauty and interest. Place six inches away from walls and allow 18 inches beyond—requiring in all two feet out from the wall. Spray for disease as with any fruit tree.



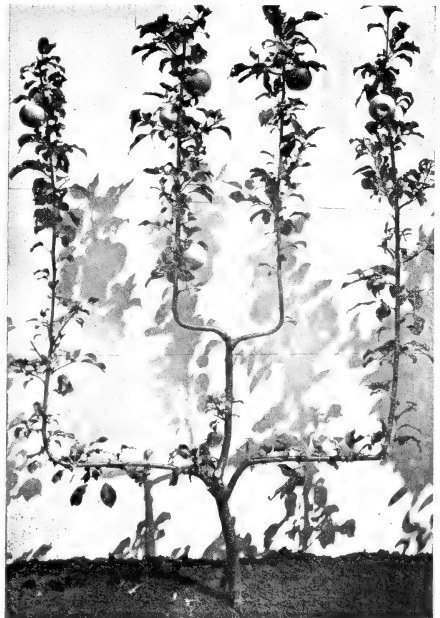
U-form
4 to 6 feet
Apples and pears only
this Spring \$8.50 each



Four-Arm
5-6 ft. (heavy)
Three apples only: Spy, McIntosh, and Delicious
\$14.00 each

Ten to twelve feet is the maximum height to which true dwarf Espaliers will grow. Little pruning is needed—beyond keeping the small new spurs from reaching more than six inches outside of the main stems.

Will accept orders on above two sizes for fall 1944 shipment in all varieties of dwarfs in box above.



Four-arm Apple in October.

For Fall 1944: **SIX-ARM ESPALIERS** in all apples and pears @ \$23.00 ea. and **FAN-SHAPED ESPALIERS** of every variety @ \$14.00 ea. Place order now, shipment in November. (None for Spring).

STANDARD FRUIT TREES

Recommended planting size is "standard top-size". On this size only, we cannot ship less than 5 assorted trees at rates given. If 4 or less are wanted, we must ask that a handling charge of \$1. be added to total.

(Including packing)	PRICES:	Standard Top-Size	Special Sizes
		(not less than 5 see above)	(any quantity) 6-8 ft.
APPLES	2-year 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	\$1.25	\$2.75
SOUR CHERRIES	2-year $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.75	—
SWEET CHERRIES	2-year $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	2.00	—
PEACHES	1-year $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	1.00	—
PEARS	2-year 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.75	2.75
PLUMS	2-year 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.75	—
CRABS	2-year 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.25	2.75
QUINCES	2-year $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	1.75	—

Above prices are as low as can possibly be made and still maintain scrupulous care in identity, selection, digging and packing.

(A few older trees left. Write, stating needs.)

APPLES (*Malus pumila*)

Apples prefer well-drained and fertile soil. Main leaders of the trees should be cut back after their first season's growth. Plant 25 feet apart. Most kinds bear at 6th to 8th year.

EARLY SUMMER

Yellow Transparent. Golden yellow. Medium sized. Flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid. Very hardy. Young biennial bearer. Uses: Cooking. Also for eating when fully ripe.

Anoke. Naturally a Dwarf Tree. Well colored large fruit. A naturally dwarf tree, hardy to Zone II. Very quick to bear—often in one year. Unusual. Uses: Cooking. (2-year size only.)

SUMMER APPLES

Red Astrachan. (P) Large striped crimson. One of the best for a single lawn or ornamental tree. Young biennial bearer (sometimes annual). Use: Eating and cooking.

Early McIntosh. (P)—best for Northern Spy.) New cross between McIntosh and Yellow Transparent. Has McIntosh color, shape, size and flesh characteristics. Biennial bearer. Uses: Eating, cooking and baking.

AUTUMN APPLES

Gravenstein. Large striped red. Very good quality. Uses: Eating and cooking.

Fall Pippin. Striped red. Medium sized. Usually annual bearer. Uses: Eating and cooking.

Wealthy (P) Striped brilliantly red. Medium to large. Wonderful flavor and juicy flesh. Noted for hardiness and freedom from disease. Young annual bearer. Uses: Eating, cooking, and baking.

King. Red with contrasting color. Large sized. Crisp, juicy flesh. One of the best Fall apples. Light annual bearer. Uses: Eating and cooking.

McIntosh. (P) Striped red. Crisp, delicate, aromatic flesh. Tree long-lived, strong grower, and extremely hardy. Young annual bearer. Uses: Eating, cooking, and baking.

Red McIntosh. (P) Solid Red. Otherwise same as above.

CRAB APPLES

You need them for preserving, jellies, and ornament. Bear young. 20 feet apart.

Hyslop. Large, brilliantly colored with purplish red. Flesh yellow, pleasant. Usually a biennial bearer. October.

Transcendent. Fair sized, clear yellow with bright red cheek. Juicy and astringent. August-September.

Self-Sterility of Fruits

Many fruits do not bear real crops if planted separately. Pollen from nearby trees of different variety is often needed. Noted on these pages by:—

● = self-unfruitful. Do not plant by itself, but always with another variety of the same fruit to cross-pollenate.

(P) = good pollinizer.

Self-Fruitful	Self-Unfruitful
Some apples	All-pears
Most peaches	Some apples
All sour cherries	Sweet cherries

PLUMS: All but prunes are self-unfruitful and need pollinizers. Trifloras and European kinds will not cross-fertilize.

WINTER APPLES

● **Northern Spy. (P)**—for all but McIntosh.) Large red, attractively striped. Flesh highly flavored. Tree hardy and long-lived. Late annual bearer. Uses: Eating and cooking.

● **Cortland (P)**—best for McIntosh.) New cross which is in reality a late keeping McIntosh of increased size. Very hardy. Annual bearer. Uses: Eating, cooking.

● **Stayman Winesap.** Large red. Flesh crisp, juicy and of excellent quality. Improvement over the old Winesap. Fruit keeps exceptionally well. Young bearer. Uses: Eating and cooking.

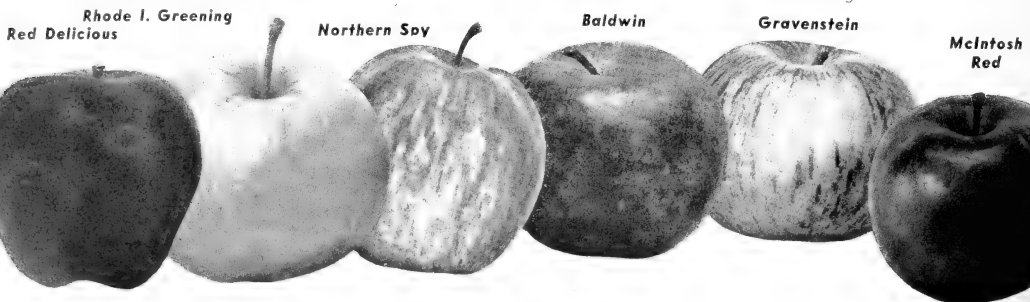
● **Delicious. (P)** Deep crimson, blending to yellow. Crisp, tender, juicy flesh. Fast growing, hardy, disease resistant. Annual bearer. Uses: Eating. Not good for cooking.

Red Delicious. (P) Rich, solid red. Segregated strain of Delicious. Use: Eating.

● **Golden Delicious. (P)** Remarkably large. Glossy yellow. Creamy yellow flesh. Favorite dessert apple because of marvelous flavor. Young annual bearer. Uses: Eating, cooking, canning, and cider.

Baldwin. Large, red, and of good quality. No variety replaces it on the late winter market. Biennial bearer. Uses: Eating and cooking.

● **Rhode Island Greening.** Large greenish yellow. Good quality. Annual bearer. Uses: Mainly eating, but also cooking.



PEACH (*Prunus persica*)

Most kinds bear very young. 3 to 4 years old. Space 16 to 18 feet apart.

All are Freestone.

Belle of Georgia. White. Richly flavored. Tree vigorous and productive. September 1. Extra hardy.

Carman. Large white. Skin tough, but flesh tender. Fine flavor and quite juicy. August. Extra hardy.

Champion. White. Flesh firm and sweet. Juicy and thin skinned. Tree and buds hardy. Good bearer. Uses: Eating, cooking, and canning. Sept. 1.

Early Crawford. Medium sized yellow freestone. Flesh juicy and highly flavored. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Elberta. Yellow. Fruit large, firm, and excellent for canning. Sept. 15.

● **J. H. Hale.** Can be pollinated by any other variety. Yellow freestone. Fruit large and firm. Not as hardy nor as vigorous as some. Early September.

Late Crawford. Yellow. Late Sept.

Rochester. Delicious, large yellow. Prolific bearer. Late August.

QUINCES (*Cydonia oblonga*)

Hardy. Space 10 to 12 feet apart. Bear 5th to 6th year.

● **Champion.** Greenish, pear-shaped fruit. Young bearer. October. Uses: Jelly, marmalade, jam, syrup and for flavoring other fruits.

Orange. (P) Round, rich, golden yellow fruit. Flesh of excellent flavor. Sept.

CHERRIES (*Prunus*)

Sweet and sour kinds are entirely different species. Bush-cherries, next page.

Sour Cherries (*P. avium*)

Not actually sour to the taste, but rather tart. Most varieties bear when 3 or 4 years old. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart for permanent orchard. Hardier.

Early Richmond. Clear bright red. Medium sized. Late June. One of the best early cherries.

Montmorency. Largest fruit. Firm flesh. Tree is disease resistant. Delicious for pies, table and preserving. Finest of the "sour" cherries. June.

Sweet Cherries (*P. cerasus*)

All varieties vigorous and productive. Usually bear when 5 to 7 years old. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart for permanent orchard. (2-year only)

● **Black Tartarian. (P—best).** Medium sized, purplish black fruit. Flesh soft, juicy, richly flavored. Late June.

● **Governor Wood. (P)** Yellow or light red, medium sized, sweet, juicy. June.

● **Yellow Spanish.** Large, light yellow with red blush. Firm flesh. Desirable for maraschino. Late June.



Bartlett Beurre Bosc Duch. d'Angou. Seckel Clapp's Favorite

PEARS

(*Pyrus communis*)

Bear at 6 to 7 years. Space 18-20 ft. apart. Clapp Favorite should be planted for pollenizing in every orchard.

● **Beurre Bosc.** Very large, rich juicy. Late Sept.-Nov. Hang's well on tree (few windfalls). Eating. (2-yr. only)

● **Bartlett.** Large, rich, juicy. Golden yellow with red blush. Young bearer. August and September. Use: Canning, eating.

● **Duchess d'Angouleme.** Extra large fruit. Greenish yellow, spotted with russet. Flesh of excellent quality. Long-lived tree. Young bearer of large crops. October-November. Probably best for home orchards.

● **Clapp Favorite. (P).** Fruit large. Pale lemon color, flushed red. Fine-grained, juicy flesh. Slightly ahead of Bartlett's ripening date.

● **Kieffer.** Extra large. Golden yellow with red tint. Fair quality. Young and heavy bearer. Best known winter pear. October and November. Use: Canning and baking.

● **Seckel.** Small, attractive. Blight-resistant. Sept.-Oct. Use: Spiced and pickled. Also eating.



Abundance Damson Reine Claude Stanley

PLUMS

(*Prunus Species*)

Plant 16 to 20 feet apart for permanent orchard. Trifloras and European varieties do not cross-pollinate. Plant at least 2 varieties of either. Triflora varieties bear 3 to 5 years old and other varieties when 5 to 6 years old.

TRIFLORAS (*P. Salacina*)

● **Abundance.** Clingstone. Fruit red and medium sized. Flesh yellow and very juicy. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. Earliest high quality plum to ripen. Early August.

● **Burbank.** Clingstone. Fruit red and medium sized. Flesh yellow, stringy, very juicy and sweet. Tree low and spreading, vigorous and productive. Late August.

EUROPEAN (*P. domestica*)

● **Bradshaw.** Very large, juicy, violet-red. Productive. Early September. Good canner.

● **Lombard.** Medium-size, juicy, dark red. A hardy, prolific bearer. Mid-September.

● **Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage)**—Large, yellow. Old variety, still good. Late September.

German Prune. Large dark blue fruit. August-September.

Stanley. Large dark blue prune. Annual bearer. Late September.

DAMSONS (*P. Insititia*)

Shropshire Damson. Small purple fruit in clusters, the best for jams. Very productive. Mid-September.

Hardy Nut-Trees

A page of kinds that really bear nuts here in the north. The grafted trees are the result of years of experiment. All our nuts are grown by specialists and shipped separately from all other nursery stock—packing included in prices.

Grafted trees bear young, more meat—30% of weight of grafted Walnut is meat, compared to 15% of seedling Walnut. The 5th year of life (about 8 ft.) approximately 1/2 bushel can be expected. Chestnuts bear even in 2nd year in nursery!

PLANTING and CARE

Nut trees arrive crooked and heavily pruned, unlike ordinary trees. The large, poor root system cannot be shipped, therefore the top must be pruned to match. They will grow straight.

The first two years mulch well with hay or straw. Water if drought comes. Keep all side buds from developing into useless low branches (below 7 feet). Do not plant deeper than they were in nursery.

Bargain in 3-foot Nut Trees

Nice transplanted young trees, hardy seedlings.

Chinese Chestnuts (See photo below).

Heart-nut Seedlings (*Juglans Sieboldi*).

Hardy Pecans—(beautiful tree, good nuts).

2 each of 3 kinds (6 trees) for \$9.00



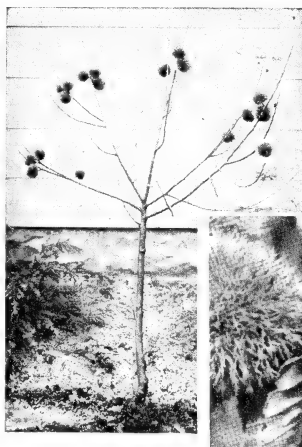
Black Walnut makes a majestic shade tree.

CHESTNUTS BEAR YOUNG

Photo: Chinese Chestnut 41 inches tall (3-4 ft.) taken autumn, 1939. There are 18 burs, each containing 3 nuts. 54 chestnuts on a baby tree!



Thomas Walnut—bearing branch and nut.



BLACK WALNUT—Zone IV

One of our most beautiful native trees, growing well in any fertile well drained soil. The grafted sorts bear their first nuts commonly in the third to fifth year.

Stabler meat falls out easily in halves or one piece and is of a rich mellow flavor. A fine spreading specimen.
 1 to 2 feet \$1.50 each 3 to 4 feet \$2.25 each
 2 to 3 feet 2.00 each (none larger spring 1944)

Thomas, Ohio, Horton are grafted forms of good yield and large nuts—we offer our selection from the three only—

2 to 3 feet . . . \$2.00 each 4 to 5 feet \$2.50 each

HEARTNUT—Zone IV

Special grafted form of *Juglans Sieboldiana* that grows fast as a poplar, with clusters of tasty, thin-shelled nuts borne early in life. Handsome.

2 to 3 feet . . . \$3.00 each 4 to 6 feet \$4.25 each

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHESTNUTS—Zone IV

Chinese Chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*). Similar to the dying American, of fine flavor, and sweet. It is inured to the Chestnut blight. Lives and bears Zone V. Bears very young. Because of cross pollenizing needs, we will not sell less than 3 trees, but make this special offer:

	(3)	(10)
3 to 5 feet	\$5.00	\$15.00

(Grafted chestnuts are even quicker to bear, but none available Spring 1944).

GRAFTED HARDY PECANS—Zone V

Good nuts, not quite as thin-shelled as Southern pecans. Two or more should be planted and our selection only from these kinds (all much alike): **Posey, Greeneriver, Busseron, Indiana.**

2 to 3 feet \$3.25 each (only size 1944)

Huge Hybrid Blueberries

(*Vaccinium corymbosum* named varieties)

Here's Beauty that Pays a Profit

Really beautiful as specimens or in hedges. Suited for use in small quantities in the small garden. A 100-foot hedge will pay about \$25 worth of berries a year! (Spaced 18 inches.) These were developed by the late Dr. Frederick Coville of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Why Wait? Plant Some NOW!

And enjoy the berries sooner. Not only will they add beauty to your garden but each bush will pay for itself many times over! Hardy throughout U.S.A.

Varieties and Prices

	(Each)	(10)	(25)	(100)
2 year (6 to 12 in.).....	\$.95	\$ 7.00	\$14.50	\$55.00
3 year (12 to 18 in.).....	1.20	9.50	20.00	75.00
4 year (18 to 24 in.) (bearing age)	1.60	13.00	27.50	100.00

- Cabot**—Early, broad spreading bush. Home use.
- Concord**—Hardy, upright, midseason. Fine quality. Large.
- Jersey**—Latest and largest berry. Hardest. Best shipper.
- June**—Erect bush. Earliest, dark blue berries.
- Rancocas**—Early, good quality. Good shipper.
- Rubel**—Late. Tallest, most erect. Good shipper.
- Stanley**—Finest quality of all. Light blue. Spreading.
- Burlington**—Newest named kind. Later than all others. Good shipper. Large. Good quality.

LOOK AT THESE BERRIES!

Photograph is life-size. Light blue color.

Set the plants in beds 4 feet apart each way. Several varieties should be included in every planting, as an exchange of pollen is necessary to produce good crops of berries. Or order "mixed" if you wish—we will assort for good pollenization. All varieties are almost equally fine.

Eat Blueberries All Year

The berries can be canned as readily as tomatoes and by almost any standard canning method. Excellent pies, but usable served cold from jars, too; like canned peaches.

Some Idea of Crops

A bush should produce 2 quarts (@ 25c wholesale) its 6th year and by the 8th or 9th about \$1.00 a year in blueberries. Planted 6 ft. apart (1200 to the acre) you could safely expect on good land a gross income of \$1200 a year, selling wholesale. Picking costs are high, but hiring all work done, a net profit of \$600 an acre is actually being made on these. The bushes produce for several generations, without care or trouble.



Look at this bush!

Dwarf (about 4 feet high) and neat with clean bark and leaves.

Ornamental thru 4 seasons:

- Spring:—A mass of clustered white and pink bells.
- Summer:—Loaded with handsome blueberries.
- Fall:—Brilliant colored leaves.
- Winter:—Bright gray and red twigs.

Needs only an acid soil

Blueberries require an acid soil containing peat or other rotted vegetable matter. They need a moderate supply of soil-moisture, and good drainage so that the roots can get air during the growing season.

Prune for Heavy Yield

You will get fruit if you just leave 'em alone. But more and larger if you cut out all old canes, and keep new shoots coming. Also when in bloom cut away about half each flower cluster. Fertilize in May.



UNUSUAL FRUITS Native Americans

NOTE: The 10 rates do not apply to less than 10 of one kind.

Juneberry (*Amelanchier laevis*)

Very dark sweet fruit in July. (Not to be compared with *Amelanchier canadensis*—far better.) Zone IV.

(Each) (10) (100)
12 to 18 inch.....\$.60 \$ 5.00 \$ 36.00
4 to 5 ft.....2.00 17.50

Buffalo Berry

(*Shepherdia argenta*)

Fruit scarlet red, sprightly acid, and agreeable flavor, makes an excellent sauce or jelly served with meats. Showy through autumn. Heavy 3 foot plants 60c each; 10 for \$4.50.

New American Mulberry

Ever-bearing, from the middle of June until the middle of September. Large, refreshing berries that do not have the mawkish sweetness of most varieties. 4-5 ft. trees, \$2.10 each; 10 for \$17.00.

Adams Elderberry

(*Sambucus Canadensis*)

The large berries and extra fruit clusters are a decided improvement over the common kinds. Makes delicious pies, jam and wine. 2 ft. \$.75 ea. (10 for \$6.00).



Photo: Highbush Cranberry

Highbush Cranberries

Large fruited, heavy-yielding types of *Viburnum trilobum*—high in pectin, selected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Looks and tastes like cranberry jelly. Delicious.

Wentworth. Earliest, ready to be used for jelly early in August; clusters large, drooping.

(Each) (10) (100)
12 to 18 inch.....\$.70 \$5.50 \$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....1.25 9.00 70.00

Hardy Fig (*Ficus*)

Brown Turkey—A good-sized, good quality fig in every way, yet hardy in Zone VI if protected from drying winter winds (as by wrapping). Semi-dwarf bush. Strong 2-year plants (bear in 2 to 3 years) \$1.50 each, (5 for \$6.00).

Medlar (*Mespilus*)

Old world small fruit, pear-like, good only after freezing weather. Rare. 4 to 5 feet \$3.50 each.

Garden Roots

(Short supply)

Asparagus—Washington variety, the best, 1-year old roots \$2.00 for 50 (minimum order).

Rhubarb—Victoria, best variety, 1 inch diameter roots, \$2.00 for 10 (minimum) \$15.00 per 100.

Everbearing Strawberries—Two kinds, Gem and Mastoden. No other kinds. 50 of either kind (minimum) for \$2.00. No orders after April 10.

Grape Vines (*Vitis*)

Hybrid Americans. Disease-free.

2-year \$8.00 ea., \$5.50 for 10.

Catawba—Red, good wine-grape.

Concord—Blue. Strong flavor.

Fredonia—The earliest black grape.

Niagara—White, good wine-grape.

Portland—White and the earliest of all grapes. Healthy, fine quality.

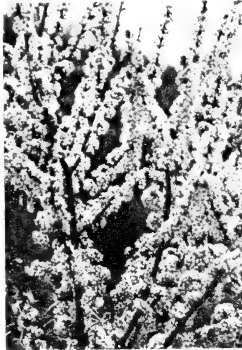
Worden—Large early blue.

THE HANSEN BUSH CHERRY

(*Prunus pumila*, Var.)

Five-foot shrub, branches completely covered with dark red cherries the size of plums. Masses of fragrant white blooms in May. Silvery leaves turn gold and flame in autumn. Set plants 6 ft. apart for ample room or 2 ft. apart in hedge. Bears 4th year.

1½ ft. \$9.00 ea. (10 for \$5.00).
3 ft. \$7.50 for 10, 100 for \$50.00.



Hansen Bush Cherry

BERRY BUSHES (*Rubus Species*)

Any soil. Prune cautiously, as berries grow only on last year's wood! Best prune after fruiting.

(Each) (10) (100)

RED RASPBERRIES (*R. strigosus*)

Latham—Old variety, very dependable. \$.40 \$2.00 \$12.00

Indian Summer—Crop in spring another in autumn .50 2.50 15.00

BLACK RASPBERRY

Black Beauty—Most dependable "blackcap" variety .36 1.85 10.00

BLACKBERRIES (*R. species*)

Alfred—Large, upright and dependable.... .36 1.85 9.00

Eldorado—the standard variety36 1.85 9.00

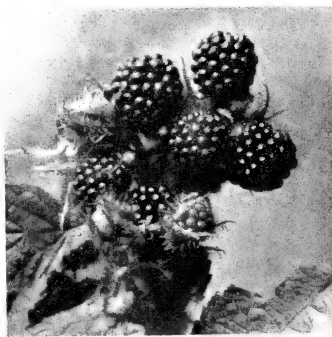
Crystal White—White Blackberry. Novelty, good 4.00 2.00 12.00

DEWBERRY (*R. procumbens*)

Lucretia—Larger and sweeter than any, but soft..... .36 1.85 9.00

WINEBERRY (*R. phoenicolasius*)
juicy, red, fragrant. Fruit in large clusters. Absolutely laborless. Bears on both old and new wood—so expect fruit next summer! Unique.
.40 2.50 15.00

"STRAWBERRY"—Rasperry (*R. illecebrosus*)—Upright berries on handsome bush36 2.00 13.00



Wineberry—Unusual, juicy

HYBRID BRAMBLES

Thornless Boysenberry.

Huge, 2 in. berry, highest quality of all brambles. Hardest of new hybrids. Prolific in fruit. There is no better berry known. (Each) (10) (100)

1 year \$.50 \$3.50 \$20.00

Nectarberry.

Hugest and tastiest of all the new hybrids. Heavier yield over a longer period. The best.

1 year 40 3.00 18.00

Herbs

The charm of old-fashioned gardens again in favor, herbs are being rediscovered as both useful and decorative. But the chief attraction of herb gardens is to the sense of smell.

Most herbs are exceedingly easy to grow in average soil, well drained and in full sun.

Most herbs should be used lightly in cooking — don't be heavy-handed. So used they add a spice and charm to food and drink that nothing else can. But dried commercial flavors are far inferior in quality to fresh leaves picked as needed for use in your own garden.



Photo: Lemon Balm, Creeping Thyme and Lavender in Herb garden.

Hardy Perennial Herbs

All Herb Prices (except as noted)
3 of one kind \$1.00; 6 for \$1.75.

BALM, LEMON (*Melissa officinalis*)—2 ft., rich, moist, sun or part shade. Leaf scented like Lemon Verbena. In tea, or garnish.

BERGAMOT, BEE BALM (*Monarda didyma*)—3 ft. sun or shade. Fragrant leaves. Showy old fashioned salmon pink bloom.

White—Form with white flowers.

Cambridge Scarlet—Brilliant scarlet.

BURNET (*Sanguisorba canadensis*)—18 inch, good soil, sun or part shade. Cucumber-scented leaves for salad.

Minor—A dwarf form. Better salad.

CATNIP (*Nepeta cataria*)—2 ft. full sun. Any soil. Lavender bloom, aromatic leaves.

CHIVES (*Allium schoenoprasum*)—1 ft. Rich soil. The smallest, gentlest onion. Chopped leaves in salads, omelets, sauces.

COSTMARY (*Chrysanthemum balsamita*)—3 ft. Full sun. Yellow flowers, spicy narrow leaf. Reputed to repel moths.

GERANIUMS, SWEET SCENTED (*Pelargonium*)—Three kinds. Offer one each for \$1.25. 3 of one kind for \$1.20.

Lemon Geranium (*P. crispum*)—1½ ft. Crinkly lemon-scented leaf. Pink flower.

Nutmeg Geranium (*P. fragrans*)—1 ft. Green pungent leaf, tiny white flower.

Rose Geranium (*P. graveolens*)—2½ ft. Large cut leaf, rose flower. Put a leaf at bottom of apple-jelly glass, for extra flavor.

GERMANDER (*Teucrium chamaedrys*)—1 ft. Rosy bloom, dark shiny thick-set leaves. An excellent clipped dwarf hedge. Tolerant.

HELIOTROPE, HARDY (*Valeriana officinalis*)—4 ft. Tolerant. Showy fragrant rose bloom in June-July.

HYSSOP (*Hysosopus officinalis*)—2 ft. Low compact, with deep blue flower spikes.

LAVENDER (*Lavandula veris*)—18 in. Fragrant leaf and flower. Gather flower spikes when buds start opening. Dry and scent linens, etc.

Rosea—Silver pink form. 3 for \$1.50.

Twinkle—Purple form. 3 for \$1.20.

LAVENDER-COTTON (*Santolina incana*)—1½ ft. Full sun. Silvery evergreen leaf.

Viridis—Rare green-leaved form.

MARJORAM, WILD (*Onites vulgaris*)—1½ ft. Tolerant. Branched plant with white blooms. Leaves flavor meats and starchy foods.

MARJORAM, POT (*O. onites*)—Similar, pink bloom. Better flavor, not quite so hardy.

MINT, CURLY (*M. crispata*)—Interesting twisted leaves. Moist part shade suits all mints.

MINT, APPLE (*Mentha rotundifolia*)—Woolly leaves, lavender flowers.

MINT, PENNYROYAL (*M. pulegium*)—Low, spreading with pennyroyal fragrance.

MINT, PEPPERMINT (*M. piperita*)—2 ft. True old-fashioned flavor for tea, candy or garnish.

Citrate—Orange mint flavor for summer drinks from crushed leaves.

MINT, SPEARMINT (*M. spicata*)—The one used for mint jelly to serve with lamb.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) Must be wintered indoors except in south. Narrow spicy leaf delicious

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*)—2½ ft. Yellow blooms, finely cut blue-green leaves. Handsome.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*)—2½ ft. Sun. The form we offer is Holt's Mammoth. Gray pebbled leaf, purple flower. For flavoring meat.

SAVORY (*Satureja montana*)—1 ft. Neat edger stand sun, dry soil. Seasons meat, soups.

TARRAGON (*Artemisia dracunculus*)—2 ft. Narrow glossy leaf, aromatic. Flavor vinegar, fish, soup or salad. 3 for \$1.35; \$5.00 dozen.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*)—1 ft. Sun, drain. Gray narrow leaf, purple flower. Used in poultry dressing.

THYME, CARAWAY (*T. herba barona*)—Creeper. Scented leaf flavors beef dishes.

THYME, CREEPING (*T. serpyllum*)—Prostrate, useful ground cover. Rosy pink bloom.

White—Form with white blooms.

Crimson—Form with crimson blooms.

THYME, LEMON (*T. citriodorus*)—½ ft. Blue leaf with lemon flavor and scent.

WOODRUFF (*Asperula cynanchica*)—Trailing, sandy shade. Tiny pink bloom all summer.

Sweet Woodruff (*A. odorata*)—Unusual ground cover for shade. Leaves scented like hay.

VERBENA, LEMON (*Lippia citrodora*)—Must winter indoors, but dried lemon-scented leaf good for teas or in scent bags. 3 for \$1.35.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia pontica*)—2 ft. Decorative gray lacey foliage.

Fringed (*A. frigida*)—1 ft. Dainty, silvery.

Mugwort (*A. lactiflora*)—4 ft. Fragrant, creamy flowers August and Sept. Stately.

Southernwood, "Old Man" (*A. abrotanum*)—Green leaves cut into thread—like lace.

Ghost Plant, "Silver King" (*A. abula*)—3 ft. Silver-white foliage, dried for winter.

Kitchen Herb Collection: 3 each of eight kinds: Chives, Peppermint, Pot Marjoram, Rosemary, Savory, Tarragon and Thyme, 24 plants in all, for \$7.50.

Stepping-Stone Herb Collection: Five kinds suited to growing between flags and which will spice the air when walked on yet not suffer from the trampling: White Creeping Thyme, Crimson Thyme, Caraway Thyme, Lemon Thyme and Pennyroyal Mint.

3 each, 15 plants, for \$4.50.
10 each, 50 plants, for \$12.50.

Deciduous

SHRUBS



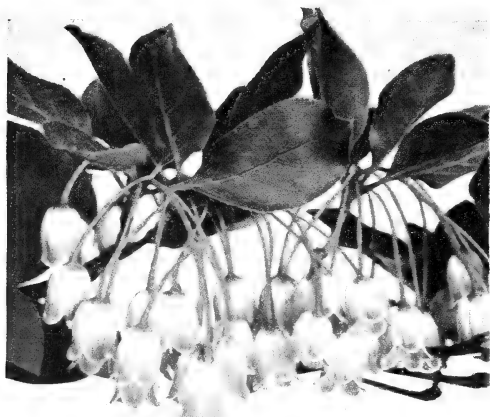
Hibiscus (Shrub Althaea) page 28



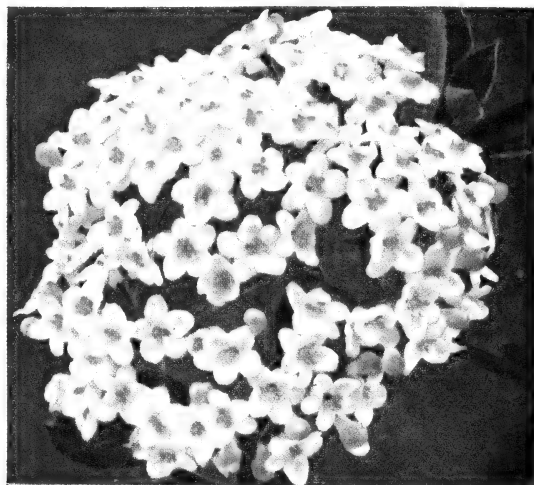
Rosa rugosa (page 31)



Forsythia spectabilis (page 28)



Enkianthus (life-size) page 28



Viburnum Burkwoodi (life-size) page 32



Mass planting of French Hybrid Lilacs. See under Syringa on page 31

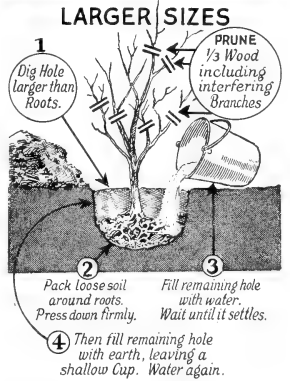
Shrubs (Including Roses)

These permanent garden citizens are the quickest and easiest to establish. At two or three years of age they begin bursting into vigorous bloom, in many cases. It is not therefore realized that their maturity is much nobler than their early flowering stages, and they are often crowded too closely together making a mass of starved greenery that is squeezed shapeless. On the other hand, to allow 6 feet circles for shrubs looks bare and awkward in the first half dozen years. Practical men plant approximately 3 feet apart and so plan the planting that after a number of years every second shrub can be removed, leaving the planting 6 feet each way. For dwarf shrubs these figures should be cut in half.

In the following pages we price two general sizes:—One marked * which is small not well shaped (but will quickly grow so) and one not marked * which is fully shaped for a young plant. The larger size we sell one or more; the smaller cannot be sold in less quantity than catalogued—one must buy 5 (10 rate) or 50 (100 rate).

BEAUTY ALL YEAR—A TIME-TABLE OF SHRUBS

MEDIUM HEIGHT—4 to 10 ft.	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn	(Medium Height)	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn
× = flower; ○ = fruit						Continued					
Albizia julib rosea.....					×	Rhodotypos kerroides.....		×			
Amelanchier.....					×	Rhus cotinus.....			×		
Amorpha fruticosa.....		×	×			Sambucus (Elderberry).....					○
Aronia arbutifolia.....		×				Spiraea billardi.....					
Aronia melanocarpa.....		×				Spiraea trichocarpa.....			×	×	
Benzoïn castaleve.....					○	Spiraea van houttei.....			×		
Berberis aggregata.....			×			Stewartia pentagyna.....					○
Berberis thubertii.....			×			Syringia chinensis.....		×			
Buddleia davidii.....			×		○	Syringia josikea.....			×		
Callicarpa purpurea.....			×			Syringia persica.....			×		
Calycanthus floridus.....					○	Syringia villosa.....					
Cephalanthus.....					○	Syringia vulgaris.....					
Cornus alba.....		×				Syringia French Hybrids.....		×			
Cotoneaster apiculata.....		×				Tamarix africana.....		×			
Cydonia japonica.....						Viburnum americanum.....				○	
Deutzia scabra crenata.....			×			Viburnum carlesi.....			×		
Deutzia Pride of Rochester.....					○	Viburnum dentatum.....			×		○
Eleagnus.....		×				Viburnum dilitatum.....					○
Enkianthus.....		×				Viburnum lantana.....			×		
Exochorda grandiflora.....		×				Viburnum opulus.....			×		
Forsythias.....						Viburnum prunifolium.....					○
Hamamelis vernalis.....						Viburnum tomentosum.....			×		
Hibiscus syriacus.....					×	Vitex.....			×		×
Hydrangea A. G.....					×	Weigelia amabilis.....			×		
Hydrangea P. G.....					×	Weigelia rosea.....			×		
Hypericum aureum.....		×				Weigelia hybrida candida.....			×		
Kerria japonica.....		×				Weigelia Eva Rathke.....			×		
Kolkwitzia.....					×				×		
Lepedeza bicolor.....					○	DWARF—(1 to 3 ft.)					
Lonicera (varieties).....		×				Cotoneaster adpressa.....					○
Philadelphus coronarius.....		×				Daphne mezereum.....				○	
Philadelphus grandiflorus.....		×				Deutzia gracilis.....			×		
Philadelphus virginial.....		×				Spiraea anthony waterer.....			×		×
Photinia villosa.....					○	Cytissus.....			×		×
Rhamnus frangula.....					○				×		×



PRUNING SHRUBS

Flowers come on old wood, so the rule is to prune when in bloom or just afterward. Thus no potential bloom is lost. Natural shrub shape is to have many main stems in a clump all ascending from the ground, so prune out old branches completely at the ground line thus encouraging plenty of new vigorous shoots. Branches in flower can be taken for house decoration at the time of pruning.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS GROW QUICKLY

Thunberg's Barberry is slow (as shrubs go) yet the 1-year seedlings on the left grew into the full specimen below in six years! Plant small shrubs now and save 80% of what they would cost 3 years hence.



COLORED STEMS

Green:
Cytissus scoparius.
Euonymus europaeus.
Forsythia viridissima.
Kerria japonica.

Red:
Cornus siberica.
Cornus sanguinea.
Cornus stolonifera.

Yellow:
Cornus stol. lutea.
Forsythia fortunei.

CUT-FLOWERS

March:
Cornus mas
Salix caprea

April:
Forsythia

May:
Syringia (Lilac)
Cydonia

June:
Philadelphus

July-Sept.:
Hydrangeas

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (alphabetical)

* = young, un formed shrubs
X = each transplanting

ALBIZZIA (Mimosa)

A. julibrissin rosea (Hardy Mimosa)
12 ft. Zone VI. Very rare. Interesting pink flower for two summer months. An unshapely mound, but delicate Acacia leaves and "bottle-brush" blooms when blooms are scarce.

*12 to 18 in. (Each) (10) (100)
2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 \$ 8.00
2 to 3 ft. 2.00

AMELANCHIER (Shadblow)

A. canadensis (Downy Shadblow)
20 ft. Zone IV. Thin, bushy shrub or tree. Pure white show in early May.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 8.50
3 to 4 ft. \$2.00 \$12.00 90.00

A.c. grandiflora—A form with larger, brighter flowers. This is a rare and showy shrub.
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 9.50 75.00

AMYGDALUS (Peach)

A. persica (Flowering Peach)
6 ft. Zone V. Straggling shrub, but beautiful in May. Profuse bloomer.
—DOUBLE RED—Blazing color.
4 to 5 ft. \$1.50 \$10.00 \$ 75.00
—DOUBLE WHITE—Small shrub, a fountain of white in May.
4 to 5 ft. 1.50 10.00 75.00

ARONIA (Chokeberry)

A. arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry)
8 ft. Zone IV. Pink-white blooms in May, bright red berries in fall. Moist.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.50
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 \$ 9.00 75.00

A. melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry)
4 ft. Zone III. Dwarfier, denser. Showier flowers, but black berries.
*12 to 18 in. 4.50
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 9.00 75.00



Amelanchier in May

AZALEAS (Page 43-44)

BENZOIN (Benzoin)

B. aestivale (Spice Bush)
12 ft. Zone V. Damp. A mist of pale yellow in April. Red berries.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. \$ 9.00
18 to 24 in. \$.90 \$ 5.50 40.00

BERBERIS (Barberry)

(Evergreen kinds, see Page 45)

B. thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)
5 ft. Zone IV. Very tolerant. Bushy and dense, red berry in autumn. Fine hedge. The most valuable, useful shrub in cultivation.
* 9 to 12 in. S. \$ 4.50
*12 to 15 in. S. 5.50
*12 to 18 in. XX. \$ 2.50 12.50
18 to 24 in. XX. 3.50 17.50

B.t. erecta (True Hedge Column-berry)—A good new form much more valuable for hedges. Erect. (Patent 110.)
12 to 18 in. 3.00 25.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft. 1.00 5.50 45.00

B.t. minor (Box Barberry)—A dwarf form.
12 to 15 in. 4.00 25.00

B.t. atropurpurea (Red-leaf)—Red-purple form. Color not perfect, but fairly steady. Properly pollinated, it comes true from seed.
* 6 to 9 in. S. 7.00
12 to 18 in. XX. 2.50 18.00
18 to 24 in. XX.60 4.00 30.00

BUDDLEIA (Summer Lilac)

B. davidii (Butterfly Bush)
—CHARMING—8 ft. Zone VI. Bright, pink, June-August. Drain.
2-year \$.70 \$ 5.00 \$ 45.00
—ILE DE FRANCE—5 ft. Dwarf. Long spikes, vivid lilac. Zone VI.
2-year 60 5.50 40.00
—HARTWEGI—Hardier than any other Buddleia and blooms showier and neater. Lilac. 8 ft. Zone V.
2-year90 5.50 50.00
—WHITE BOUQUET—Fine, useful novelty. Good white. Zone VI.
2-year 1.00 8.00
—ROYAL RED—Rich dazzling red. Zone VI.
2-year 1.00 8.00

CALLICARPA (Beautyberry)

C. purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry)
5 ft. Zone V. Lilac-purple berries.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 6.00
18 to 24 in.75 \$ 5.00 40.00

CALYCANTHUS

C. floridus (Strawberrybush)
8 ft. Zone V. Rich, damp, part shade. Brown "pineapples," fragrant, July.
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.00 \$ 9.00

CARAGANA (Pea-shrub)

C. arborescens (Pea-tree)
Zone I. 20 ft. Yellow flowers, May.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.50
2 to 3 ft. \$ 2.50 18.00

CLETHRA (Pepperbush)

C. alnifolia (Summer Sweet)
7 ft. Zone IV. White fragrant spikes vary from July to August. Acid soil.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. X. \$ 16.50
3 to 4 ft. X. \$1.25 \$ 9.50 75.00

C. A. rosea (Pink clethra). A rare pink form of above. Very attractive and unusual.
*2 1/4 in. pots. 1.25 8.00
2 to 3 feet. 2.00 15.00

CORNUS (Dogwood)

(Tree Dogwood, Page 38)

C. sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood)
10 ft. Zone IV. Sun, damp. Flower and fruit poor. Deep red bark in winter.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.50
3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 \$ 6.00 45.00

C. siberica (alba) (Tatarian Dogwood)
8 ft. Zone I. Flower and berry slight in effect. Vivid red bark. Tolerant.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 9.50
3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 \$ 6.00 45.00

C. stolonifera (Red Osier)—8 ft. Zone I. Sun, damp, spreading. Again, valued for bright red winter bark.
*12 to 24 in. \$ 9.00
3 to 4 in. \$1.00 \$ 6.00 45.00

C. S. lutea (Goldtwig)—Smaller and a really bright yellow bark.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 10.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 \$ 7.00 50.00

CYDONIA (see Chaenomeles)

CHAENOMELES (Quince)

C. japonica (Japanese Quince)
4 ft. Zone V. Sun. Bushy dwarf. Scarlet flowers in April. A tolerant ornamental shrub. Slow growth. Can be kept pruned.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 \$ 6.50 60.00

GRANDIFLORA—Lemon, fading deep rose.

WHITE—Large; white.

ROSEA GRANDIFLORA—Pink.

RUBRA GRANDIFLORA—Early. Large deep red blooms.

NIVILIS—Large, pure white.

COLUMBIA—Elongated rosy red.

Above six named varieties:
1-year grafts. \$1.25 \$ 9.00 \$ 60.00
2-year grafts. 1.65 12.50 100.00

CYTISUS (Broom)

C. scoparius (Common Broom)
4 to 8 ft. Zone V. Bushy, upright stems. Yellow, May-June. Drain. Sun. Perhaps the best cover for dry banks. A sight in bloom.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 12.00
18 to 24 in. X. \$ 3.00 \$ 25.00
4-inch pots. \$1.00 7.50 72.00

C. praecox (Warminster Broom)
5 ft. Zone V. Amazing shower of yellow in May. Outstanding.
3-inch pots. \$1.50 \$12.00
5-inch pots. 2.50 20.00 \$175.00

DAPHNE (also Page 45)

D. mezereum ("February" Daphne)

3 ft. Upright. Zone IV. In April has lilac-red masses of bloom. Sun, lime. Foliage apt to suffer in hot summers, so give part shade south of Boston.

(Each) (10) (100)
12 to 15 in. B&B. \$1.00 \$ 8.00 \$ 60.00

D. somerset (New) (Pat. 315)

Fragrant as D. Cneorum (Zone V), starry, bluish white in mid-May lasting a month. A 3-ft. upright shrub.

15 to 18 in. 2.00

D. gracilis (Slender Deutzia)

3 ft. Zone V. Drain. Mass of gleaming white, May.

18 to 24 in.90 6.00 50.00

D. scabra—Pride of Rochester

Large, pinkish white blooms. Vigorous. Zone V. 8 ft.

*18 to 24 in. 2.50 9.00
3 to 4 ft.90 6.00 50.00

ELEAGNUS (Eleagnus)

E. angustifolia (Russian Olive)

20 ft. Zone IV. Drought-resisting. Yellow berries in Sept.

*18 to 24 in. \$ 8.00
4 to 5 ft. 7.50 60.00

ENKIANTHUS

E. campanulatus (Redvein Enkianthus)

12 ft. Clean, shapely. Large leaves brilliant in fall. Red-veined, white bells in May. Acid, humus.

*2-year X 3.00 15.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 2.00 15.00 110.00

EUONYMUS (Euonymus)

E. alatus (Winged Euonymus)

8 ft. Zone V. iPnk-crimson autumn leaves. Interesting shrub.

12 to 18 in. 10.00 90.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.50 15.00 125.00

E.a. compacta—Best broad hedge. 6 ft.

Very dense and shapely. New.

* 8 to 10 in. X 3.50 26.00
18 to 24 in. 1.50 12.00 90.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft. 2.25 20.00

E. americana (Strawberrybush)—8 ft.

Zone VI. Pink, scarlet fall fruit, prickly.

*12 to 18 in. 4.00 4.00
2 to 3 ft. 4.00 35.00

E. bungeana (Winterberry) — 18 ft.

Zone IV. Many pinkish fruits, Oct.

*18 to 24 in. 15.00
* 2 to 3 ft. 3.00 20.00

E. europaeus (Spindle-tree) — 20 ft.

Zone III. Showy red and orange fruit, Sept.

3 to 4 ft. 1.25 8.00 60.00

E. yeodensis (Yahoo Euonymus)

12 ft. Zone V. Pink fruit in Sept. Handsome leaf.

2 to 3 ft. 1.25 9.50

EXOCHORDA

E. grandiflora (Pearl Bush)

12 ft. Zone V. Show of pearl white in May. Drain. Avoid lime.

*12 to 18 in. 2.00 10.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 9.00 75.00

FOTHERGILLA

F. major

8 ft. Zone V. Odd, white spikes of white, early May. Showy. Orange fall leaves. Humus, drain.

18 to 24 in. \$2.25 \$16.50

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

F. intermedia (Border Golden Bell)

9 ft. Zone V. Familiar yellow blooms in April. Almost fool-proof.

(Each) (10) (100)
*18 to 24 in. 2.00 10.00

F.i. primulina (Primrose Forsythia)—

Form of above with pale, creamy flowers. Unique, showy.

*2-year 12.00
3 to 4 ft. \$.90 6.00 40.00

F.i. spectabilis (Showy)—More, larger,

yellow flowers. Zone V. 8 ft.

*12 to 18 in. 12.00
2 to 3 ft. 4.50 30.00
3 to 4 ft.90 6.00 40.00

F. ovata (Korean Forsythia)

6 ft. Zone IV. Less showy, but decidedly hardier and a week earlier.

*12 to 18 in. 10.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.00 100.00

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell)

6 ft. Zone V. Good May show. Drooping branches root and hold banks.

*12 to 18 in. 12.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 8.00 60.00

HAMAMELIS (Witch-hazel)

H. japonica (Japanese Witch-hazel)

20 ft. Zone V. Spreading, shrubby tree. Tolerant. Yellow in February. Showy.

15 to 18 in. 1.50 12.50

H. mollis (Chinese Witch-hazel)

20 ft. Zone V. Better than the Japanese—fragrant, more showy, red within. Blooms also in February. Large, floppy leaves. Interesting to see flowers come out in winter sunshine and close again on cold nights. Tolerant.

18 to 24 in. 2.00 15.00

H. vernalis (Spring Witch-hazel)

6 ft. Zone V. Pure yellow in early March. More fragrant. Bushy, suckering clumps. Prefers damp soil.

15 to 18 in. B&B. 2.00 15.00 125.00

H.v. rubra—Blooms red, but not fragrant.

15 to 18 in. B&B. 2.00 15.00 125.00

H. virginiana (Common Witch-hazel)

20 ft. oZne III. Small fragrant pale yellow blooms in October. Shade.

*12 to 18 in. 2.00 9.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 6.00 40.00

HIBISCUS (Althea)

H. syriacus (Rose-of-Sharon)

12 ft. Tree-like. Zone V. Heavy soil. Various colors in July and August. Double pinks and whites are very good. Avoid purples and reds, except singles.

*18 to 24 in. (mixed) 6.00

H. syriacus Named Colors

Semi-double pink, and white. State color desired. A red is available also but not recommended.

18 to 24 in. 16.50
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 6.50 50.00

H. syriacus Named Varieties

—JEAN D'ARC—Free-blooming white. Double.

—ANEMONAEFLORUS—Semi-double pink.

—COLESTIS—Large single blue.

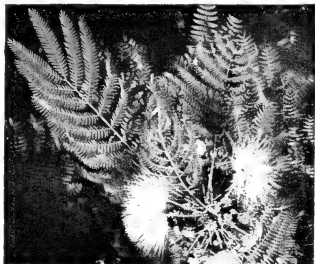
—SNOWDRIFT—Large single white.

—RUBIS—Single red.

Prices on above 5 kinds:—
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 7.00 50.00



Deutzia gracilis



Albizzia julibrissis



Hibiscus syriacus



Hamamelis mollis

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (Cont.)

ILEX (Black Adler)

I. verticillata (Winterberry)
15 ft. Zone IV. Dampness preferred. Many red berries all winter. A show.
(Each) (10) (100)
*18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50 \$ 12.00
2 to 2½ ft. \$1.00 7.50 37.50

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens grandiflora (Snow Hill)
4 ft. Zone V. Straggling unless cut to ground. Huge white bunches, July to August. Manure.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. 15.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 8.00 70.00

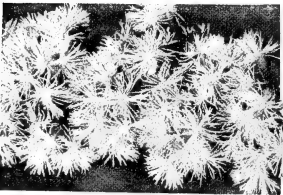
H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee)
10 ft. Zone IV. Similar to above, but a month later, and blooms turn pink.
*12 to 18 in. 2.00 15.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 7.50 45.00

KERRIA

K. japonica (Globe-flower)
5 ft. Zone V. Thicket of upright green stems. Large golden blooms in May, a few all summer. (Single or double flowers.)
*2-year S 9.50
18 to 24 in. 1.00 7.50 60.00



Kolkwitzia amabilis



Neviusa alabamensis



Ilex verticillata

KOLKWTIZIA

K. amabilis (Beauty Bush)
8 ft. Zone V. Sun, loose. A light green fountain flushed with a cascade of pink in June. Takes several years to get ready to flower.
(Each) (10) (100)
*2¼-inch pots 16.00
18 to 24 in. 7.50 60.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.00 100.00

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

L. amurense (Amur Privet—"North")
12 ft. Zone V. Almost fool-proof.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.50
18 to 24 in. 10.00
2 canes 10.00
2 to 3 ft. 15.00
6 canes 15.00

L. ibolium (Hybrid Privet)

10 ft. Zone IV. Hardy and compact. The best Privet hedge for the north.
*12 to 18 in. 9.50
2 canes 9.50
18 to 24 in. 12.50
3 canes 12.50
2 to 3 ft. 4.00 15.00

L. ovalifolium (California Privet)

15 ft. Zone VI. Kills back in severe winters. Also fool-proof to grow.
*12 to 18 in. 4.50
2 canes 4.50
2 to 3 ft. 9.00
4 canes 9.00

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Thrive in any garden soil. Tolerant. See also Page 59.

L. fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle)

6 ft. Zone V. Yellow, fragrant, April; red berries, July. Semi-evergreen.
*18 to 24 in. S. \$ 2.00 \$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft. .75 5.50 27.50

L. korolkowi floribunda (Broad Blueleaf)

9 ft. Zone V. Intricate gray shrub. Pink in June, scarlet fruit in July.
*2-year 11.00
2 to 3 ft. 90 7.00 60.00

L. morrowi (Morrow Bush Honeysuckle)

7 ft. Zone IV. Spreading, bushy. Cream in June, scarlet fruit in July.
*18 to 24 in. 2.00 12.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 6.50 32.50

L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle)

8 ft. Zone IV. Bushy. Flower, June; red berry, July. Order: Red, White, or Pink.
*18 to 24 in. 2.00 12.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 6.50 37.50

MYRICA

M. carolinensis (Bayberry)
6 ft. Zone IV. A shapely rounded bush. Good foliage. Barren, sandy soils—seashore—dry banks. Spicy foliage, gray, waxy berries for birds.
15 to 18 in. 1.30 12.00 90.00

NEVIUSA (Snow Wreath)

N. alabamensis—5 ft. Zone V. Showy white, odd blooms in masses, June. Drain.
12 to 18 in. 6.00 47.50
2 to 3 ft. 1.50 12.00 95.00

* = young, unformed shrubs.
X = each transplanting.

PHILADELPHUS

(Mock-Orange)

P. coronarius (Sweet Syringa)
9 ft. Zone IV. White in June. Very fragrant. Needs lime.
(Each) (10) (100)
*18 to 24 in. \$2.00 \$ 7.50
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 5.50 45.00

P. grandiflorus (Scentless Mock Orange)
9 ft. Zone V. Large white blooms. June.
*18 to 24 in. 9.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 6.00 45.00

P. virginianus—8 ft. Zone V. Double, fragrant, translucent white blooms load the bush in June. Then a fair show through summer, particularly if pruned.
*12 to 18 in. 4.00 20.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 10.00 90.00

PHOTINIA (Christmas Berry)

P. villosa
20 ft. Zone V. Drain, sun. White in May. Showy red fruit. Birds love it.
*18 to 24 in. 3.00 21.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 8.50 57.00

PRUNUS (Plum)

P. maritima (Beach Plum)
6 ft. Zone IV. Straggling, white flowers, edible fruit. Grows in salt spray on seashore.
*12 to 18 in. 20.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 9.50 60.00

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)

R. cathartica
15 ft. Zone I. Fine, bushy, dense, thorny hedge. Very hardy.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00

R. frangula
15 ft. Zone I. Like above, but shiny leaves. August a load of red-purple fruit.
*12 to 18 in. 7.50

RHODOTYPOS (Jet-bead)

R. kerroides (White Kerria)
6 ft. Zone IV. Very tolerant. White in May, black shiny fruit all summer.
*12 to 18 in. 2.00 12.00
2 to 3 ft. X. 90 6.50 50.00

RHUS (Sumach)

All are barren soil plants, easily grown.

R. canadensis (Fragrant Sumach)
3 ft. Trailing. Zone IV. Yellow, April.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.50
2 to 3 ft. X. 75 7.00 35.00

R. copallina (Shining Sumach)

25 ft. Zone IV. Crimson fruit cluster.
*18 to 24 in. 4.00
2 to 3 ft. X. 4.00 20.00

R. cotinus (Smoke Tree) (Purple Fringe)

15 ft. Zone V. Gnarled, bold effect. July to September a purple cloud.
18 to 24 in. 7.00 56.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.00 90.00

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumach)
25 ft. Zone IV. Crimson showy fruit.
*18 to 24 in. 4.00
2 to 3 ft. 4.00 20.00

ROBINIA (Locust)

R. hispida (Moss Locust) (Rose Acacia)
9 ft. Zone III. Very tolerant, needs pruning, but fine peaflowers, May.
* 2 to 3 ft. C. 2.50 12.50
3 to 4 ft. X. 5.00 25.00

ROSA (The Rose)
(Species begin next page)

HYBRID TEAS

Dwarf. Prune heavily each spring. Zone (V). Bloom all summer. Fertilize well. Delicious fragrance.

GOOD MODERN VARIETIES

- Caledonia**—Excellent white.
- Editor McFarland**—Best deep pink.
- Etoile de Hollande**—Wonderful new dark red.
- Joanna Hill**—Lemon buds open Indian yellow, semi-double.
- K. A. Victoria**—Creamy white.
- Margaret McGredy**—Brilliant orange vermillion, tinted rose.
- Mrs. E. P. Thom**—Long yellow buds, open bright canary. Vigorous.
- Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont**—Red-gold buds open to beautiful yellow.
- Pres. Herbert Hoover**—Red-orange.
- Radiance**—Rose and copper-pink.
- Red Radiance**—Free. Crimson.
- Sister Therese**—Clear gold.
- Talisman**—Golden yellow and coppery red. Outstanding.

(Each) (12)

Above, 2yr. No. 1.....\$.90 \$ 9.00

HYBRID CLIMBERS

Lusty, tolerant vines. Zone V. Bloom in June, except some of the newer patented sorts, which continue thru summer.

- RAMBLERS** (Prune 2-yr. wood).
- American Pillar**—Single pink.
- Dorothy Perkins**—Shell pink.
- Excelsa**—Best red Rambler.

- LARGE FLOWERED** (No pruning).
- Mary Wallace**—Pink, large.
- Paul's Scarlet**—Showy red.
- Silver Moon**—Single white.
- Dr. Van Fleet**—Flesh pink.

(Each) (12)

Above: 2yr. No. 1.....\$.90 \$ 9.00

NEW PATENTED KINDS

- Blaze**—Improved Paul's Scarlet, tends to bloom all summer. (Pat. 10). \$1.25.
- New Dawn**—Improved Dr. Van Fleet. Double pink. Best climbing rose in existence. Tends to bloom all summer. (Pat.). \$1.75 each.

POLYANTHAS

Dwarf, semi-climbers or trailers. Need sun. Space 18 inches. Bloom all summer.

BABY RAMBLERS

- Cecil Brunner**—Salmon pink, tiny.
- Gloria Mundi**—Orange, scarlet.
- Gruss an Aachen**—Pink and coppery.

(Each) (12)

Above: 2yr. No. 1.....\$.90 \$ 9.00

FLORIBUNDAS (Large-flowered)

- Betty Prior**—(Pat. 340)—Bright red, turning pink. \$1.00 each.
- Donald Prior**—(Pat. 377)—Bright scarlet. \$1.25 each.
- Paulsen's Copper**—(Pat. 446)—Copper and pink. \$1.25 each.
- Paulsen's Yellow**—(Pat.)—True yellow. Excellent. \$1.25 each.



Brownell Creeper Roses Carpet of Gold

Brownell Sub-Zero Roses

Any 3 for \$3.75 (\$15 per dozen)

The result of more than a decade of research, these new roses are at last available to our customers. They are a new race entirely, and add unusual hardiness a character of improving with age, rather than slowly deteriorating as most hybrid teas do. They are exceptionally easy to grow and bring into bloom.

Hardiness: About Zone IV, but roots will survive still colder climates and even if tops damaged, new growth will be ready to bloom by rose time. Tops protected by hilling or burlap seldom kill back.

Guarantee: Any plant that fails to bloom in 2 years will be replaced free anywhere in U.S.A.

Endurance: Plants grow larger and more vigorous, with more blooms, year by year. Foliage freer from disease than any roses.

AT LAST! — HARDY HYBRID TEA ROSES!

Here are eight varieties with a fine color range. Grow in the South as well as the North. Blooms all summer.

Anne Vanderbilt. Exquisite coppery orange, informal, semi-double, very brilliant, fragrant.

Break o' Day. Orange to apricot, large flowers, very vigorous, free bloomer, delightfully inspiring.

King Boreas. Lemon-yellow, completely double, free, constant bloomer; a beauty.

Lily Pons. White with pure yellow center; large flowers of indescribable delicacy; vigorous, free bloomer.

Red Robin. Red tending toward vermillion; very sturdy bush that literally glitters.

Pink Princess. Bud red, flower deep pink, famous as the first Hybrid Tea free from premature defoliation.

Shades of Autumn. An abundant and joyous expression of bi-colored beauty.

V for Victory. Most beautiful large, double, yellow, fragrant Roses; constantly blooming. (Color photo page 1.)

5 Brownell Creepers

Like Wichuriana Rose in growth. Either for bank-covering or low climbers. Large colorful blooms.

Apricot Glow. Coppery pink, double, in abundant clusters; a brilliant shade of delicate beauty.

Carpet of Gold. One of the earliest to brighten the garden with waves of brilliant pure yellow.

Coral Creeper. All the shades of ocean coral complementing other delightful rose tints.

Little Compton Creeper. Nature's own deep wild-rose-pink, large single, in clusters.

Magic Carpet. Large double flowers, orientally patterned in mystic color designs.

5 Brownell Climbers

Vigorous, hardy canes and really showy blooms. Colors vivid, not "washy".

Dr. Burt. Clusters of reddish orange, very double, sweet fragrant bloom clusters.

Golden Climber (Mrs. A. C. James). The supreme yellow Rose. Fragrant; ideal for picking.

Golden Orange Climber. Yellow and orange; a unique flower for the connoisseur.

Pearly White. Large white. An artistic tone never before in a white Rose.

White Gold. A most gracefully formed, large, double, nearly white climber.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (Cont.)

* = young, unformed shrubs.
 X = each transplanting.

ROSA (Rose Species)

Hardy, tolerant shrubs, for the most part. Require some sunshine. Provide bird food.

R. carolina (see "Humilis").

R. hugonis (Father Hugo's Rose)
 8 ft. Zone V. Yellow in May.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 12 to 18 in. \$ 30.00
 2 to 3 ft. \$.90 \$ 7.00 50.00

R. humilis (Pasture Rose) (Carolina)
 Dwarf. Zone IV. Pink, June-July.
 12 to 18 in. 25.00
 2 to 3 ft. 6.00 45.00

R. lucida (Virginia Rose)
 Shrub. Zone II. Pink, June-July.
 * 2-year S 11.00
 2 to 3 ft.75 5.50 45.00

R. nitida (Bristly Rose)
 Shrub. Zone IV. Pink in May.
 * 2-year S 11.00
 18 to 24 in.75 5.00 40.00

R. multiflora (Japanese Rose)
 Climbing. Zone V. White-pink, June.
 *12 to 15 in. S 6.00

R. palustris (Swamp Rose)
 Shrub. Zone IV. Pink, July-Aug.
 *12 to 18 in. S 9.00
 18 to 24 in. 12.00

R. roletti (Dwarf Rose)
 8 inches. Zone V. Pink, double blooms all summer. Tiny, dainty.
 2 1/2-in pots 22.50
 2-year 65 6.00 50.00

R. rubiginosa (Sweet Briar)
 Shrub. Zone IV. Pink, June.
 2 to 3 ft.75 5.00 45.00

R. rugosa (Rugosa Rose)
 6 ft. Zone II. Red. All summer.
 *12 to 18 in. 12.50
 18 to 24 in. 90 5.00 40.00

R.r. alba—(White form.)
 * 2-year X 13.00
 18 to 24 in. 80 6.60 25.00

R.r. Conrad F. Mayer—Silver-pink.

R.r. F. J. Grootendorst—Red.

R.r. Pink Grootendorst—Pink.
 Prices on 3 above:—
 2-year75 6.00 50.00

R. setigera (Prairie Rose)
 Shrub. Zone V. Pink mid-summer.
 *12 to 18 in. 10.00
 18 to 24 in. 70 4.50 32.50

R. wichuriana (Memorial Rose)
 Zone V. Trailer. White all summer.
 2-year 60 4.50 25.00

SAMBUCUS (Elder)

S. canadensis (Elderberry)
 12 ft. Zone IV. Coarse, but red-purple fruits, July. Birds.
 *18 to 24 in. 2.00 9.00

S.c. acutiloba (Cutleaf)—Form with handsome deep-cut leaves.
 18 to 24 in. 4.50 25.00

S.c. Adams Improved (Page 23)

S. Pubens (Red-berried Elder)
 12 ft. Shrub. Zone IV. Handsome, flowers May; berries June-July.
 3 to 4 ft. 7.50 60.00

SPIRAEA (Spiraea)

S. Anthony Waterer
 3 ft. Zone V. Rose blooms, June to August. Best dwarf.

(Each) (10) (100)
 * 9 to 12 in. X \$ 2.50 \$ 15.00
 18 to 24 in. \$.65 5.00 40.00

S. trichocarpa (Korean Spiraea)
 6 ft. Zone V. Neat, spreading bush. Garlands of white, June.
 *12 to 18 in. 10.00
 3 to 4 ft.90 6.00 50.00

S. Van Houttei (Modern "Bridal-wreath")
 6 ft. Zone IV. Familiar everywhere for the white May garlands.
 *18 to 24 in. X 2.00 11.00
 3 to 4 ft.90 6.00 40.00

SYRINGA (The Lilacs) Including rare species.

All lilacs are tolerant, dislike acid soil, free to bloom. Probably the easiest and most useful of all shrubs.

S. chinensis (Rothomagensis)
 12 ft. Zone V. Graceful; Lilac, May. Very faithful bloomer. Lime. Sun.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 18 to 24 in. \$ 37.00
 3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 \$ 8.50 60.00

S. japonica (Tree Lilac) (Amurensis)
 30 ft. Zone V. Blue-gray clusters in June and July. Different. Tolerant.
 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 10.00 90.00
 4 to 5 ft. 2.50 20.00 150.00

S. persica (Persian Lilac)
 6 ft. Zone V. Fragrant lilac, May.
 *12 to 18 in. 2.00 12.00
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 8.00 55.00

S.p. alba—A white form.
 18 to 24 in. 6.00 36.00
 3 to 4 ft. 1.50 10.00 60.00

S. microphylla—6 ft. Zone V. Unique fragrance, best of all lilacs. Red and pink flowers in unusual number. Often blooms again in September.
 3 to 4 ft. 1.50 9.50

SYMPHORICARPOS

S. racemosus (Snowberry)
 5 ft. Zone IV. Clay, lime. Useful for showy white berries in August. Good dwarf shrub.

(Each) (10) (100)
 *12 to 18 in. \$ 2.00 \$ 10.00
 3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 6.00 35.00

S. vulgaris (Coralberry)
 5 ft. Zone IV. Thin growth. Berries small, but red and hang late.
 *12 to 18 in. 1.50 6.00
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 6.00 35.00

SYMPLOCOS (Turquoise Berry)

S. paniculata (Sweet-leaf)—20 ft. Zone V. Intricate branching. Loaded with bright blue berries, Sept.
 2 to 3 ft. 1.50 12.00

S. reflexa (Nodding Lilac)

12 ft. Zone V. Huge pink, June.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 18 to 24 in. \$1.25 \$12.00

S. tomentella
 9 ft. Zone V. Huge gray. June.
 3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.00

S. villosa (Late Lilac)
 9 ft. Dense. Zone V. Violet, late May.
 * 9 to 12 in. \$ 10.00
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 9.00 60.00

S.v. Lutece (Henryi)—Larger flowers.
 2 to 3 ft. 1.00 8.00 60.00

S. Vulgaris (Old-fashioned Lilac)
 15 ft. Zone IV. Spreads by suckers to huge clumps. Purple, May. Fragrant.
 *18 to 24 in. 10.50
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 8.00 50.00

S.v. alba—White form of above.
 *18 to 24 in. 12.00
 3 to 4 ft. 1.50 10.00 60.00

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS—15 ft. Zone IV. Mostly grafted on privet, set 1 inch deeper each transplanting, so a 3-year plant is on its own roots. These will never sucker.

Each kind below: (Each) (10)
 A 1-year \$.75 \$ 6.50
 B 18 to 24 in. 1.00 8.50
 C 2 to 3 ft. 1.25 10.00
 D 3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.50

Chas. X—Lilac, single: ABC.
Edith Cavell—White double: AB.
Gen. Pershing—Rich violet: ABC.
Geo. Billair—Red-purple, dbl.: AB.
Hugo Koster—Single lilac: ABC.
K. Havemeyer—Cobalt blue: ACD.
Lamarck—Pink, double: ACD.
Lamartine—Mauve, single: AD.
Linne—Red-pink, dbl.: ABC.
Ludwig Spaeth—Purple, single: B.
Marie Legraye—White, single: AB.
Michel Buchner—Lavender, dbl.: AC.
Pascal—Lilac, single: ACD.
Red Marley—Pink, single: ABC.
R. V. Horstenstein—Red, single: AB.



Syringa hybrid (double)

TAMARISK (Tamarisk)

T. africana—15 ft. Zone V. Pink in April.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
2 to 3 ft.....		\$ 3.50	\$ 26.00

T. pentandra—15 ft. Zone V. Pink racemes. July-August.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.75	5.50	35.00
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VIBURNUM (Viburnum)

V. acerifolium (Maple-leaf Viburnum)
6 ft. Zone III. Shade. Dry. Handsome leaf.

*12 to 18 in.....	1.50	8.00
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V. americanum (V. trilobum)

V. burkwoodii

5 ft. Zone V. New hybrid, with fragrant pink blooms in May, borne young. Superior to Carlesii though similar.

*2½-inch pots	8.00	50.00
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00	35.00
3 to 4 ft.....	5.00	40.00

V. carlesii (Fragrant Viburnum)

5 ft. Zone V. Delicious pink clusters in May. Drain; keep moist in summer. Sun, shelter. Fragrant and beautiful.

*2¼-inch pots	6.50	55.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4.00	36.00

Packing at cost.

V. dentatum (Arrow Wood)

12 ft. Zone IV. Damp, shade. Cream, May.

*12 to 18 in.....		10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00 85.00

V. dilatatum (Linden Viburnum)

10 ft. Zone V. Full of character. Cream in June; scarlet fruit all winter.

3 to 4 ft.....	1.75	12.00
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V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree)

15 ft. Zone IV. Bold, striking, fall color. Fruits red, then black. Lime.

*2-year S		10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	10.00	60.00

V. lentago (Nannyberry)

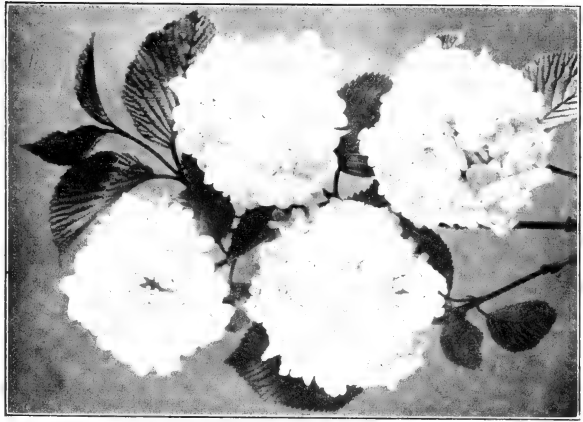
25 ft. Zone I. Damp, shade. Black berry. Crimson fall leaf.

*12 to 18 in.....		12.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	9.00 80.00

V. opulus (European Cranberry)

12 ft. Zone III. White, May. Fruit and leaf red in autumn. Strong, bold effect. Very handsome. (Americanum is even better.)

*12 to 18 in.....		12.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	9.00 60.00



Viburnum tomentosum plicatum

VIBURNUM (Continued)

V.o. nanum—2-foot Dwarf replica.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
6 to 9 in.....	.90	8.00	60.00

V.o. sterile (Snowball) — Bush like Opulus, but flowers much showier and no berries at all.

*Rooted cuttings		\$ 12.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00 80.00

V. prunifolium (Black Haw)

15 ft. Zone V. Like a Hawthorn, May, white. Black fruit hangs late.

*12 to 18 in.....		12.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00 40.00

V. tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum)

10 ft. Zone V. Horizontal strings of snowy blooms in June. Neat.

*12 to 18 in.....		15.00
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V.t. plicatum (Japan Snowball) — Form without fruit, but showier bloom.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00
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V. trilobum (Cranberry Bush)

12 ft. Zone I. Bright berries from August all winter. Fall color.

*12 to 18 in.....		12.00
2 to 3 ft.....	6.50	50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.50 85.00

V.t. Varieties—(Page 23)



Viburnum carlesii

VITEX

(Chaste Tree)

V. agnus-castus (Lilac Chaste Tree)

8 ft. Zone (VI). But a hardy perennial further north. Showy lavender-blue flowers July to frost. Sun, acid.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
*18 to 24 in. X.....		\$ 2.50	\$ 16.00
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50	12.00	

WEIGELA

(Diervilla)

W. amabilis (Pink Weigela) (Rosea)

9 ft. Zone V. May. Pink. Drainage. *18 to 24 in..... 1.50 9.00

—CANDIDA — Profuse creamy in June.

3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	7.50	50.00
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—EVA RATHKE—Dark red blooms in June, then sparsely to August.

*12 to 18 in.....		3.00	16.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00	

—BRISTOL RUBY—An improved Eva Rathke. Brighter, cheerful red, more vigorous and harder bush.

18 to 24 in.....	1.25	10.00
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XANTHORNIZA

(Yellow-root)

X. simplicissima (apiifolia)—2 feet. Zone IV. Avoid lime. Fine bank holder and ground cover. Odd brown flowers in May.

9 to 12 in.....	.75	6.50	40.00
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Massed Lilacs in May

Deciduous

"TREES" are plants that continue to grow from the top buds. Usually, therefore, has only one or two main stems or trunks. The pruning of a tree should not interfere with this top growth.

"DECIDUOUS" means losing its leaves every winter. Such plants then become dormant (sleeping) and make late fall and spring transplanting easy. Usually no earth ball is necessary, even in large sizes.

Trees Grow Quickly

Few amateurs of trees realize how soon a 5 or 6 foot tree becomes large enough to make a show in the landscape. Of course, such "hurry-trees" as *Ulmus pumila*, Poplars and Willows are famous for rapid growth—but among trees known to have reached 30 feet or more in their first 15 years of life are such supposed "slow" growers as Red Oak, Pin Oak, most Maples, Liriodendron, several Birches, Black Locust and American Linden.

Plan Ahead—Plant Now

Since a young tree requires little care, and is much less expensive and trouble to plant than a large one, it pays to plan ahead. Order and set out NOW the trees you will need in your plans for the future. A special list of bargains for such use is made on page 8—large enough to be out of the baby stage, yet young enough to be inexpensive to buy and ship.

Shipping Costs Low

Generally speaking, of the four grades illustrated at the right, the two smallest cost 10% of the price for expressage; the two largest 15%.

FLOWERING TREES

× = flower; O = fruit
 Early May June Summer Autumn

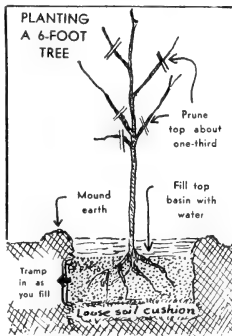
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	×	×			
<i>Aesculus rubicunda</i>					
<i>Aesculus oclandra</i>		×	×		
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	×	×			
<i>Azalea arboreasens</i>		×	×		
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>		×	×		
<i>Cercis (Red Bud)</i>	×				
<i>Cornus florida</i>		×	×		○
<i>Cornus rubra</i>		×	×		○
<i>Cornus kousa</i>					○
<i>Cornus mas</i>	×	×			○
<i>Crataegus (Hawthorn)</i>		×	×		○
<i>Franklinia (gordonia)</i>			×	×	
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>		×	×		
<i>Hamamelis japonica</i>	×				
<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>		×			
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>		×		×	
<i>Koeleruteria</i>			×		
<i>Laburnum vulgare</i>			×	×	
<i>aburnum vossi</i>			×	×	
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>		×	×		
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>		×			○
<i>Magnolia conspicua</i>					
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	×	×			
<i>Magnolia lennei</i>		×	×		
<i>Magnolia nigra</i>					
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	×				
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>		×	×		
<i>Malus (flowering crabs)</i>		×	×		○
<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>			×		
<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>		×	×	×	
<i>Prunus Flowering Cherry</i>		×	×	×	
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>					○
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>		×	×		
<i>Sophora japonica</i>					○
<i>Sorbus (Mountain Ash)</i>					○
<i>Stewartia pseudocamelia</i>		×			
<i>Syrax japonica</i>			×		
<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>		×			○
<i>Tilia (Linden)</i>		×	×		

On these 8 pages is an alphabetical list of deciduous trees—a short list of the better kinds only. Many sorts not listed can be quoted on request. Other deciduous trees will be found under Fruits and Nuts beginning on page 17. Small, bushy trees are included in this list, though some of them come close to being classifiable as large shrubs (there is no clear dividing line). We try to simplify and all Maples, even dwarf forms, are here among trees—while all *Viburnums*, even tree-like kinds, are listed as shrubs.

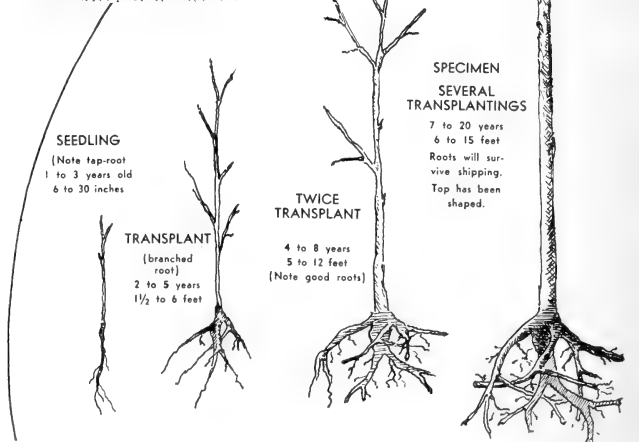
SHADE TREES

A TABLE TO HELP IN SELECTING

	TOLERANCE			FAULTS			VIRTUES		
	Poor soil	Wet soil	Survives smoke	Root-greedy	Weak-branch	Short-lived	Fast-growth	Insect free	Extra showy
ACER Negundo (Box-leedr)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
A. platanoides (Norway Maple)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
A. rubrum (Red Maple)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
A. saccharum (Sugar Maple)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
BETULA alba (Birch)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
B. populifolia (Gray B.)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
B. papyrifera (Canal B.)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
B. lenta (Sweet Birch)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
CELTIS (Hackberry)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
CLADASTRIS (Yellowlwood)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
FAGUS (Beech)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
FRAXINUS (Ash)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
GINGKO biloba	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
GYMNOCLADUS (Coffee-tree)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
PLATANUS occidentalis (Sycamore)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
P. acerifolia (Oriental Plane)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
POPULUS (Poplar—most kinds)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
QUERCUS palustris (Pin Oak)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Q. rubra (Red Oak)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
SALIX (Willow—most kinds)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
TAXODIUM (Bald-cypress)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
TILIA (Linden—most kinds)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
ULMUS campestris (English Elm)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
U. americana (American Elm)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
U. pumila (Siberian Elm)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

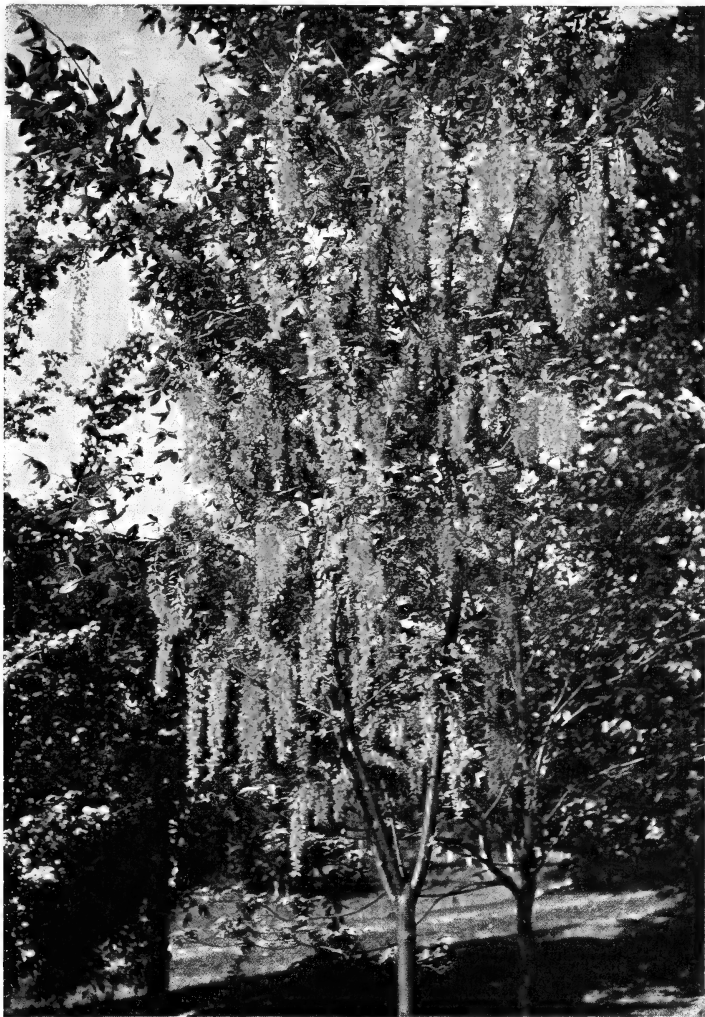


The 4 Grades of Deciduous Trees



Trees

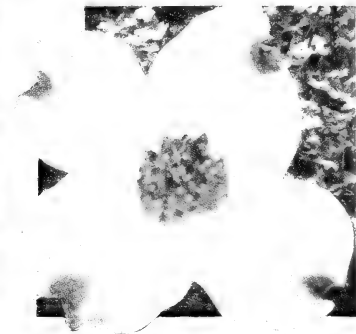
It is not generally realized how many showy and brilliant flowers grow on trees. We have tried to show here the choicest. See also inside front cover for the gorgeous Magnolia Waterlily.



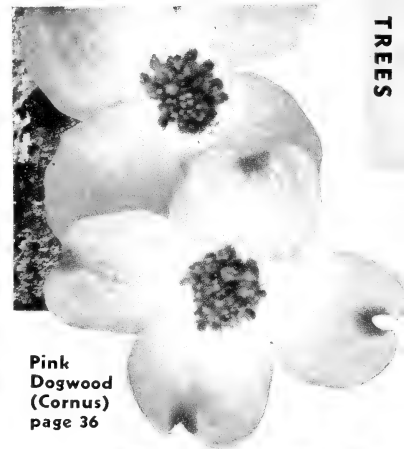
Laburnum Vossi (Golden-chain Tree) page 37



Malus (Flowering Crab) See page 38



Cornus florida (page 36)



Pink Dogwood (Cornus) page 36

TREES



Franklinia (page 37)



Sorbus, Mountain Ash (page 40)



Cercis (Redbud) page 36

DECIDUOUS TREES (Alphabetical)

* = young, unformed trees.
 X = each transplanting.

ACER

(Maple)

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple)
 100 ft. Zone IV. Good quick shade.
 Leaves bright silver below.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 * 3 to 4 ft. \$ 9.00
 5 to 6 ft. \$ 5.00 35.00
 6 to 8 ft. \$1.50 7.50 50.00

A. palmatum (Japanese Maple)
 20 ft. Zone V. Graceful, bushy.
 Green.
 * 2-year S. 9.00

A.p. atropurpureum (Red-Leaved) —
 10 ft. Wine-red leaves. Bushy, compact.
 Any sheltered soil. In time, becomes an open tree-like shrub, always neat. Natural-looking, except for color.
 * 12 to 15 in. grafts 1.25 9.00 80.00
 18 to 24 in. grafts 3.50 26.00 225.00
 3 to 4 ft. grafts 6.00 47.50

A.p. dissectum purpureum (Cut-Leaved Purple)—6 ft. Billowy mound of lacy color. The dwarfest.
 * 12 to 15 in. grafts 1.25 10.00 90.00
 15 to 18 in. B&B. 1.60 15.00 125.00
 3 to 4 ft. 6.00 47.50

A. platanoides (Norway Maple)
 60 ft. Zone IV. Dense, round-headed. Excellent for city streets. Easily grown. Bad in gardens, because of greedy roots.
 * 18 to 24 in. 15.00
 * 3 to 4 ft. 6.00 45.00
 * 8 to 10 ft. X. 12.00 95.00
 8 to 10 ft. 5.00 40.00 300.00
 14 to 16 ft. 10.00 90.00 600.00

A.p. schwedleri (Schwedler)—60 ft. Zone IV. The same with colored leaves—purplish-red, fading to green in summer.
 * 4 to 5 ft. X. 90.00
 6 to 8 ft. 4.50 35.00 300.00

ACER (Continued)

A. rubrum (Red or Swamp Maple)
 80 ft. Zone IV. Majestic drooping pyramid Red flowers in April. Wet land, but tolerant of drainage. Not as greedy tacts as most Maples.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 * 2 to 3 ft. \$ 9.50
 4 to 6 ft. \$ 6.00 40.00
 6 to 8 ft. \$2.00 9.00 65.00
 8 to 10 ft. 3.00 15.00 100.00

A.r. Columnare (Columnar Maple)—Narrow, tall pyramid. Rare and beautiful.
 2 to 3 ft. 5.00 40.00

A. saccharum (Sugar Maple)
 100 ft. Zone III. Hates smoky cities. Heavy dense, regular pyramid. Autumn color. The most effective country landscape shade tree there is. Bold and dark at a distance.
 * 2 to 3 ft. 9.50
 4 to 6 ft. 6.00 40.00
 6 to 8 ft. 2.00 9.00 65.00
 8 to 10 ft. 3.00 15.00 100.00
 14 to 16 ft. 9.00 75.00 600.00

AESCULUS (Horse-chestnut)

A. hippocastanum (Flowering Horse-chestnut)
 50 ft. Zone V. Stately pyramid. White flowers in late May. Deep damp soil.
 * 6 to 12 in. \$ 8.00
 6 to 8 ft. \$3.50 \$30.00 295.00

A.h. rubicunda (Carnea) (Red flowering). Slightly smaller, flowers pink.
 3 to 4 ft. 5.50
 4 to 5 ft. 6.00 55.00

Fagus sylvatica pendula, the weeping Beech. A noble lawn specimen where room permits its use.

BETULA (Birch)

B. alba (European White Birch)
 40 ft. Zone III. Good white bark. Spreading.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 * 2 to 3 ft. \$ 3.00 \$ 20.00
 4 to 5 ft. 9.00 80.00
 6 to 8 ft. \$3.00 22.50 190.00
 5 to 6 ft.
 clumps 4.00 35.00

B.a. laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping)—Like above, but drooping branches and lacy, drooping leaves. The effect is superb on a lawn. Only fault: Hard to move large trees.
 * 4 to 5 ft. 17.50 140.00
 6 to 8 ft. 3.25 30.00 250.00

B. lenta (Sweet Birch)
 75 ft. Zone III. Humus, drainage. Fine pyramidal specimen, or for woods. Dark brown bark.
 * 2 to 3 ft. 2.00 7.50
 6 to 8 ft. 9.00 55.00
 8 to 10 ft. 1.50 12.50 100.00

B. nigra (River Birch)
 80 ft. Zone III. Brown papery bark, graceful form. Moist, sandy soil.
 * 2 to 3 ft. 1.75 2.00 6.00
 6 to 8 ft. 1.75 15.00

B. lutea (Yellow Birch)
 75 ft. Zone III. Smaller, but for cool, moist places.
 * 2 to 3 ft. 3.00 15.00
 6 to 8 ft. 3.00 27.50

B. papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch)
 80 ft. Zone I. Whitest bark of all, but yellowish when young. Handsome.
 * 2 to 3 ft. 9.00
 * 4 to 6 ft. 7.00 50.00
 8 to 10 ft. 2.50 15.00 100.00

B. populifolia (Gray Birch)
 30 ft. Zone III. The common clump of "white" birch in woods. Poor soil.
 * 2 to 3 ft. 9.00
 * 4 to 6 ft. 7.00 50.00
 8 to 10 ft. 2.50 15.00 100.00

CARPINUS (Hornbeam)

C. caroliniana (Blue Beech)
 30 ft. Zone IV. Handsome, bushy. Scarlet in autumn.
 * 18 to 24 in. \$ 2.00 \$ 7.00
 4 to 6 ft. 7.50 50.00

CARYA (Hickory)

C. alba (Mockernut; Big-bud)
 60 ft. Zone IV. Handsome. Sweet nuts.
 * 6 to 12 in. \$ 8.00
C. laciniosa (Shellbark Hickory)
 100 ft. Zone V. Wet, rich soil.
 * 6 to 12 in. 9.50
 * 2 to 3 ft. \$ 6.50 42.50

C. ovata (Shagbark Hickory)
 80 ft. Zone IV. Light, drained soil.
 * 6 to 12 in. 9.50
 * 12 to 18 in. 12.00
 * 2 to 3 ft. 6.50 42.50

CATALPA (Catalpa)

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa)
 80 ft. Zone IV. Handsome pyramid. Spotted white in June. Showy. Timber durable in water.
 * 18 to 24 in. \$ 3.50
 6 to 8 ft. \$ 9.50 80.00

CELTIS (Hackberry)

C. occidentalis (Northern Hackberry)
 100 ft. Zone II. Good straight timber, handsome shade. Moist. Stands city.
 * 18 to 24 in. \$ 7.00
 5 to 6 ft. \$ 9.00 65.00



CERCIS (Judas-tree)

C. canadensis (Red Bud)
20 ft. Zone V. Rosy pink buds cover bare branches in April. Humus. Beautiful. A true companion for Native Dogwood. Good in woods or the shrubby border. Sensational. Part shade.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
*12 to 18 in.			\$ 4.50
* 2 to 3 ft.			9.00
2 to 3 ft. X		\$ 5.00	35.00
3 to 4 ft. X	\$1.25	7.50	45.00

C.c. alba (White Bud)—Rare, beautiful white-flowered form of above.
2 to 3 ft. 2.50 20.00
4 to 5 ft. 5.50 45.00

CHIONANTHUS

C. virginica (White Fringe)
25 ft. Zone V. Fragrant white tassels in May. A slow tree—worth waiting for. Watch drainage—must be good.

*12 to 18 in.		\$ 2.25	\$ 16.00
2 to 3 ft.		7.50	60.00
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.65	12.00	85.00

CLADRASTIS

C. lutea (Yellow-wood)
50 ft. Zone IV. Fragrant, white in June. Stands drought. Deep roots.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 2.00 \$ 11.00
5 to 6 ft. \$5.50 45.00

CORNUS (Dogwood)
(Shrubby Kinds, Page 28)

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood)
25 ft. Zone IV. Very showy white in May, large red berries October on. Acid, humus. No more sensational sight than a group in bloom. Unbeatable.

*12 to 18 in.		\$ 2.00	\$ 9.50
*18 to 24 in.		3.50	12.00
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	15.00	95.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	22.50	150.00
6 to 8 ft.	4.00	30.00	200.00

C.f. pendula—Weeping form. (White.)
*12 to 15 in. B&B. 1.50 12.50 110.00
2 to 3 ft. 3.00 25.00
3 to 4 ft. 4.00 35.00

C.f. rubra (Pink Flowering)—Pink flowers. No real red is known, but the clear pink is a beautiful tone. Combine with whites.

* 1-year grafts		7.50	55.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
24 to 30 in.	2.00	16.50	125.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	30.00	250.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	40.00	300.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50	60.00	500.00

C.f. xanthocarpa—Exactly like the type, but berries are yellow and birds don't remove them so rapidly.
12 to 15 in. B&B. 1.50 11.00 100.00
3 to 4 ft. 4.00 35.00

C. kousa (Japan Flowering Dogwood)—20 ft. Zone V. Like our native C. florida, but in June and more tolerant. Bushier.

*12 to 18 in.		25.00
*18 to 24 in.		4.50 35.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	30.00 200.00

C.k. chinensis—Form of Kousa with larger, whiter flowers.
18 to 24 in. B&B. 2.50 17.50 150.00

C. mas (Cornelian Cherry)
20 ft. Zone V. A yellow cloud in April. Scarlet berries August. Tolerant.

18 to 24 in.	9.00	60.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.50	20.00 150.00

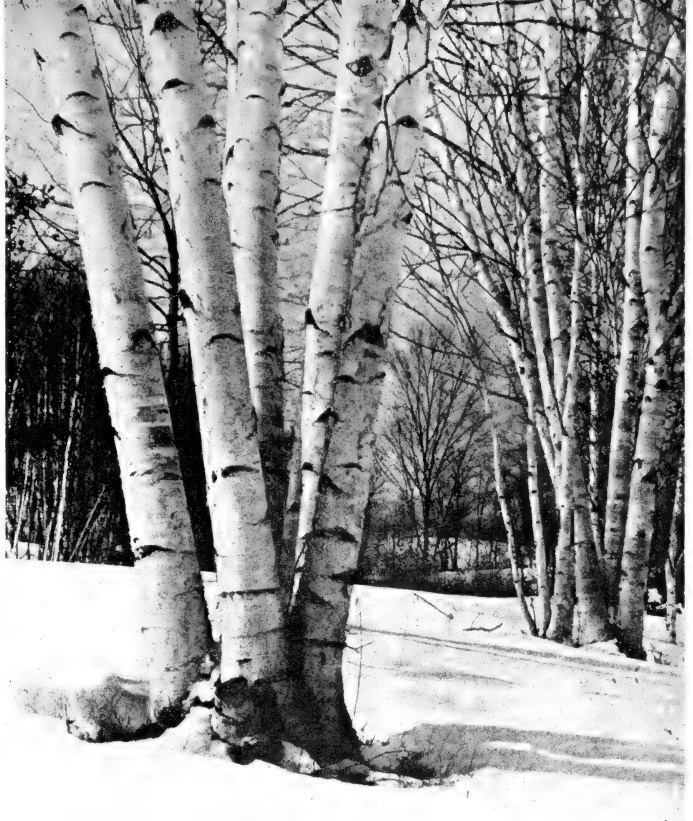


Photo Birch Clumps—*B. papyrifera* is brown when young but whiter and more long-lived when mature. *Populifolia* is for quick effects. Two or more trees in one hole give clump effect quickest and cheapest.

CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)

C. coccinea (Thick Hawthorn)
10 ft. Zone III. White in May. Berries dull red. Relished by birds.
(Each) (10) (100)

*18 to 24 in.		\$ 12.50
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.25	\$12.50 100.00

C. cordata (Washington Thorn)
20 ft. Zone V. Round head, bushy. Red fruit all winter. Good fall color.
* 2 to 3 ft. 18.00
5 to 6 ft. 3.50 25.00 220.00

C. crusgalli (Cockspur Thorn)
20 ft. Zone IV. Fine hedge. Red berries all winter. Very thorny. Drain.

*12 to 18 in.		10.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.25	12.50 100.00

C. oxyacantha (May Tree; English Haw)

20 ft. Zone V. Showy white flower in May, fragrant. Red autumn fruit. An excellent hedge plant.

* 1-year S.		7.50
2 to 3 ft. X		4.00 35.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.25	12.50 100.00

C.o. splendens (Paul Scarlet Hawthorn)

Form with showy red flowers. Red berries. Prefers sun, lime and heavy soil—even clay. In light soils, mature.

*12 to 15 in. grafts		8.00	75.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00	170.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.50	30.00	200.00

FAGUS (Beech)

F. americana (Ferruginea) (American Beech)

80 ft. Zone V. Lime, drainage. Gray bark, majestic drooping form. Slow.
(Each) (10) (100)

*12 to 18 in. S		\$ 4.50
* 3 to 4 ft. X		\$ 5.00 30.00
6 to 8 ft.	\$3.00	25.00 175.00

F. sylvatica (European Beech)
80 ft. Zone V. Smaller, darker leaves. Lime, drain. Very slow. Dense shade.

4 to 5 ft. B&B	5.00	45.00
6 to 8 ft. B&B	10.00	95.00

F.s. fastigiata (Column)—Narrow, upright branches. Grows 30 ft. high; 6 ft. wide.

* 3-in. pots (12 in.)	1.75	12.50	100.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00	25.00	

F.s. pendula (Weeping)—A 50-foot mound of green leaf and gray branchlet. Unique and striking. Picturesque.

* 3-in. pots (12 in.)	1.75	12.50	100.00
4 to 5 ft.	11.00	100.00	
8 ft. specimens	20.00	175.00	

F.s. purpurea (Copper)—Like the type but with rich color. Tends to grow shapely. The color varies during summer and is not unnatural in effect.

*12 to 15 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
30 to 36 in. B&B.	5.00	45.00	

F.s. purp. pendula—Purple weeping.
*12 to 15 in. B&B. 1.75 15.00
30 to 36 in. B&B. 5.00 45.00

F.s. Riversi (Purple)—Darker, redder leaf than purpurea.

* 3-in. pots (12 in.)	1.75	12.50	100.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B	11.00		

F.s. tricolor—Leaves green, red and white.
18 to 24 in. 4.00 35.00

BROADLEAFS

DECIDUOUS TREES (Continued)

* = young, unformed trees.
X = each transplanting.



Franklinia 6-foot specimen

FRANKLINIA Alatomaha ("Gordonia")

Ben Franklin's tree

35 ft. Zone VI. Large white and yellow blooms fragrant from August to frost. Damp, acid, heavy, humus, blooms best in sun. Blooming starts on small plants. An extraordinary native. Leaves bright red in autumn—often while white flowers still open. The only flowering tree that blooms in late fall.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
12 to 18 inch.....	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	20.00	180.00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.00	25.00	225.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	3.75	32.50	300.00
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	45.00	400.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	6.75	65.00	.....

Photo below: Buds and flowers of Franklinia.



FRAXINUS (Ash)

F. americana (White Ash)

100 ft. Zone II. Handsome, vigorous. Good autumn color. Damp or dry.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 2 to 3 ft..... \$ 4.00
6 to 8 ft..... \$1.50 \$ 8.00 60.00

F. lanceolata (Green Ash)

60 ft. Zone II. Useful tree. Prefers heavy damp soil, but tolerant.
* 5 to 6 ft. X..... 4.50 35.00
6 to 8 ft. X..... 1.50 60.00

GINKGO (Maidenhair Tree)

G. biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia)

100 ft. Zone V. Slow, but tolerant of any condition—including smoke. Stately, ancient specimen tree.
*12 to 18 in..... \$ 12.50
* 2 to 3 ft. X..... 7.50 45.00
* 4 to 5 ft. X..... 10.00 80.00
6 to 8 ft..... 4.00 37.50 300.00

GLEDITSIA

G. triacanthos (Honey-Locust)

100 ft. Zone V. Rich soil, sun. Good timber and the pods have high sugar content. Good stock feed.
*18 to 24 in..... \$ 4.50
5 to 6 ft..... \$ 9.50 80.00
6 to 8 ft..... \$2.00 16.50 125.00

HALESIA (Silverbell)

H. tetraptera (Great Silverbell)

25 ft. Zone V. Profusion of white bells nod in May. Acid, humus.
(Each) (10) (100)
4 to 5 ft..... \$1.75 \$12.50 \$110.00
6 to 8 ft..... 2.00 17.00 150.00

JUGLANS (Walnut)

J. nigra (Black Walnut) (See also Page 21). 120 ft. Zone IV. Rich, moist. Majestic, with good timber, handsome leaf and delicious nuts.

The following are seedlings:
* 2 to 3 ft..... \$ 2.00 \$ 10.00
6 to 8 ft..... \$2.25 17.50 140.00

J. cinerea (Butternut)

75 ft. Zone III. Less handsome, but good.
* 2 to 3 ft..... 2.00 10.00
6 to 8 ft..... 2.25 17.50 150.00

J. sieboldiana—65 ft. Zone IV. Fine, vigorous tree, bearing tasty nuts, rather like Brazil nuts.
* 3 to 4 ft..... 3.00 17.50

KOELREUTERIA

K. paniculata (Golden Rain Tree)

25 ft. Zone V. Sun, lime, dry. Large golden clusters in July. Showy.
* 3 to 4 ft..... 13.00 125.00
6 to 8 ft..... 3.50 27.50

LABURNUM ("Cytissus")

L. vulgare (Golden Chain)

35 ft. Zone V. Yellow in June. Drain.
4 to 5 ft..... 1.50 13.00 100.00
5 to 6 ft..... \$2.00 \$16.00 120.00

L. vossii (Hybrid Golden Chain)

35 ft. Zone V. Hardier and freer to bloom. A clearer yellow color. Lime. Bright green stems in winter.
5 to 6 ft..... 4.50 38.00
6 to 8 ft..... 5.50 47.50

LARIX (Larch)

L. europaea (European Larch)

60 ft. Zone II. Sandy soil. Light green pyramid.
* 2 to 3 ft. X..... \$ 15.00
3 to 4 ft..... \$2.00 \$16.00

L. leptolepis (Japanese Larch)

50 ft. Zone V. Quicker growth.
8 to 15 in. X..... 7.00
6 to 7 ft..... 7.50 70.00

LIQUIDAMBAR

L. styraciflua (Sweet Gum)

90 ft. Zone V. Leaf like maple and turns ablaze in autumn. Damp, heavy soil.
* 3 to 4 ft..... \$ 12.00
6 to 8 ft..... \$2.75 \$22.00 150.00

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Poplar)

L. tulipifera (Tulip Tree)

150 ft. Zone V. Majestic giant, with yellowish tulips in June. Humus.
*18 to 24 in..... \$ 5.50
3 to 4 ft..... \$ 2.00 9.00
5 to 6 ft. X..... 9.75 85.00
6 to 8 ft..... \$2.50 18.00 125.00

LOCUST, BLACK—(See Robinia)

LOCUST, HONEY—(See Gleditsia)

MACLURA

M. pomifera (Osage Orange)

50 ft. Zone V. A tolerant, bushy hedge for country use.
*12 to 18 in..... \$ 3.50
* 2 to 3 ft..... 5.00

MAGNOLIA (Magnolia)

M. acuminata (Cucumber Tree)
80 ft. Zone V. Handsome pyramid, fragrant yellowish flower, May; handsome red fruit, September. Humus, manure. (Each) (10) (100)
* 9 to 12 in. \$ 10.00
5 to 6 ft. \$7.50 \$60.00

M. conspicua (Yulan) (denudata)
30 ft. Zone V. Huge, white, fragrant flowers in April. An aristocrat.
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 3.50 33.00
30 to 36 in. B.&B. 5.50 52.50

M. glauca (Swamp Laurel)
16 ft. Zone V. Prefers moist, but tolerant. Semi-evergreen. White blooms scattered from June to August. Very fragrant.
18 to 24 in. X 9.00 75.00
2 to 3 ft. 12.00 100.00
3 to 4 ft. 2.25 17.50 150.00

M. parviflora
25 ft. Zone (V)VI. White, fragrant in June-July. Choice.
2 to 3 ft. B.&B. 5.00 45.00

M. soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia)
20 ft. Zone V. Late April show of large, pink blooms, white inside. A hybrid species, including small handsome varieties. Drain well.
*18 to 24 in. 2.25 20.00 170.00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B. 6.00 50.00

M.s. lennei—May 1st, red outside. Striking.
* 3-inch pots 12.50 100.00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B. 6.00 55.00

M.s. nigra—May 15, dark purple cups.
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 2.50 22.50

M. stellata (Star Magnolia)
12 ft. Zone (V). Early April sees ribbony, white, fragrant blooms.
*12 to 15 in. 15.00 125.00
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 3.50 32.50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B 4.50 42.50

M.s. Waterlily—New, harder pink-tipped form. Each branch tip has double blooms in late April. Bushy growth. Utterly beautiful.
*12 to 15 in. 2.25 20.00
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 4.00 35.00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B. 8.00 75.00

MALUS (Flowering Crab)

M. atrosanguinea—15 ft. Zone V. Red.
2 to 3 ft. \$ 6.50 \$ 45.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 7.50 50.00

M. baccata—40 ft. Zone II. Profuse.
3 to 4 ft. 7.50 50.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.75 15.00 125.00

M. baccata Mandshurica—15 ft. Zone I. Fragrant, large white. Red Crabs.
5 to 6 ft. 1.75 15.00 125.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.25 20.00 160.00

M. eleyi—20 ft. Zone IV. Profuse red flowers, red leaves.
3 to 4 ft. 7.50 50.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.75 15.00 125.00

M. floribunda—20 ft. Zone V. Pink, opening white. Very profuse.
2 to 3 ft. 6.50 45.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.75 15.00 125.00

M.f. purpurea—Purple leaf form.
5 to 6 ft. 15.00 125.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.25 20.00 160.00

M. halliana parkmanni—15 ft. Zone V. Picturesque double rosy-red. Slow.
2 to 3 ft. 6.50 45.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 8.00 60.00

M. hopa—15 ft. Zone IV. Pink bloom, red crabs, remarkable tree.
5 to 6 ft. 15.00 125.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.25 20.00 160.00



Photo: Magnolia soulangeana in its annual April riot.

MALUS (Continued)

M. ioensis plena (Bechtel)—15 ft. Zone III. June. Fragrant pink.
(Each) (10) (100)
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 \$ 9.00 \$ 65.00
5 to 6 ft. 2.25 20.00 160.00

M. micromalus (Midget Crab)—9 ft. Zone IV. Neat, upright. Pink.
2 to 3 ft. 6.50 50.00
5 to 6 ft. 2.25 20.00 160.00

M. niedzwetzkyana (Redvein)—15 ft. Zone III. Reddish flower, leaf.
4 to 5 ft. 1.50 13.50 100.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 22.50 160.00

M. prunifolia rinki—18 ft. Zone IV. Storm of snow, red-yellow crabs hang late.
5 to 6 ft. 2.25 20.00 160.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 22.50 190.00

M. robusta—20 ft. Zone III. Early, white, fragrant. Red fruit, showy.
4 to 5 ft. 1.50 12.00 75.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.75 15.00 120.00

M. sargentii—6 ft. Dwarf. Zone V. Late white. Red berries hang late.
2 to 3 ft. 1.25 11.00 90.00
5 to 6 ft. 3.00 20.00 160.00

M. Weeping Crab—15 ft. Drooping branches carry carmine flowers followed by large, tart, red apples.
2 to 3 ft. 1.25 11.00 90.00
5 to 6 ft. 3.00 20.00 160.00

MORUS (Mulberry)

M. alba (Russian Mulberry)
30 ft. Zone IV. Round-topped tree. Fruit, white to purple, edible.
* 2 to 3 ft. \$ 6.00
4 to 5 ft. \$1.25 \$10.00 90.00

NYSSA (Sour Gum)

N. sylvatica (Tupelo)
60 ft. Zone IV. Interlaced, drooping. Early autumn color. Moist. Hard to transplant.
5 to 6 ft. \$5.50 \$47.50

OXYDENDRON (Sourwood)

O. arboreum (Sorrel Tree)
30 ft. Zone V. Peach-leaves turn red in autumn. Long clusters of white in July and August. Acid.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. S. \$ 1.50 \$ 4.50
3 to 4 ft. \$2.25 20.00 150.00

PLATANUS (Plane Tree)

P. occidentalis (Sycamore) (Buttonwood)
120 ft. Zone IV. Giant, dignified native shade tree. Tolerant, but prefers moisture.
* 2 to 3 ft. \$ 2.00 \$ 7.50
6 to 8 ft. \$2.25 12.50

P. "Orientalis" (Acerifolia) (Plane)
90 ft. Zone (V)VI. Good city tree. *Rooted cuttings. 12.50
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 20.00 160.00

POPULUS (Poplar)

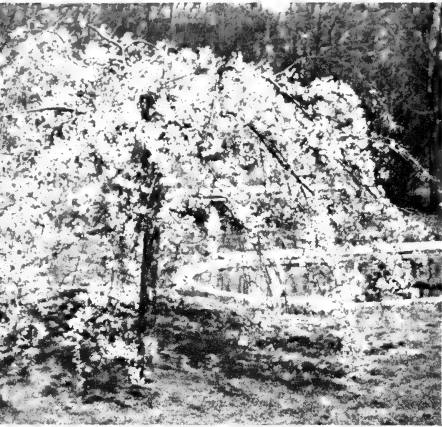
P. bolleana (Bolleana Poplar)
40 ft. Zone III. Narrow column, hardy and disease-free. Better than Lombardy. Green leaf, white beneath.
* 2 to 3 ft. \$ 22.00
* 3 to 4 ft. 25.00
5 to 6 ft. \$11.00 100.00
6 to 8 ft. 17.50 150.00

P. nigra Italica (Lombardy Poplar)
60 ft. Zone I. Quick column. Popular, but prone to disease, so that old specimens are rare. Very tolerant.
* 2 to 3 ft. 9.00
* 3 to 4 ft. 2.00 12.00
5 to 6 ft. 5.00 32.50
8 to 10 ft. \$1.50 8.00 40.00

P. tremuloides (Quaking Aspen)
90 ft. Zone I. Perpetually moving leaves. Stately. Gray bark almost like a birch. Pussy buds, April.
* 4 to 6 ft. 22.50
6 to 8 ft. 1.25 6.00 45.00

DECIDUOUS TREES (Continued)

* = young, unformed trees.
X = each transplanting.



Weeping Cherry,
luxurious Oriental effect



(Right)
Amunagawa
Cherry

PRUNUS (Flowering Cherry)

These are among the showiest of spring-flowered trees and ideally suited to our American climate so that they thrive entirely without care in ordinary soil. Easy to transplant in sizes offered and bloom in a year or two—no long waiting.

P. serrulata (Japanese Cherry)
60 ft. Zone V. Smooth brown bark. White or pink in May. Very tolerant.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 2-year S. \$ 12.50
8 to 10 ft. \$3.00 \$25.00

P.s. lannesiana (Oriental Cherry)
Form with fragrant flowers. Dwarfier.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 12.50
* 2 to 3 ft. \$ 5.00 35.00

P.s. AMANAGAWA (erecta)—20 ft. Zone V. Erect narrow column, bluish-pink in late May.
(Each) (10) (100)
4 to 5 ft. \$3.50 \$32.50
6 to 8 ft. 6.50 62.50

P.s. KWANZAN (Sekiyama)—Easily the darkest pink—almost old rose. Fully double, large flowers. Zone V.
5 to 6 ft. 4.00 30.00

P.s. MOUNT FUJI (Shirotae)—The best double white. Profuse. 30 ft. Zone V.
6 to 8 ft. 4.00 30.00

P.s. TAKASAGO—Early double light pink.
6 to 8 ft. 4.00 30.00

P. sieboldi (Naden)—Small tree to 20 ft. Zone V. May. Pink-white, showy clusters.
4 to 5 ft. 2.75 22.50

P. subhirtala (Higan Cherry)—Much branched to 30 ft. Zone V. Early May, light pink.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 12.50
4 to 5 ft. \$2.00 \$15.00
5 to 6 ft. 2.50 20.00

P.s. Autumnalis—Showy pink in fall, through mild winter weather, early spring. Rare, unusual. Zone VI.
5 to 6 ft. 4.00 30.00

P.s. WEEPING CHERRY
Zone V. About 20 ft., oftener make low weeping trees. Zone V. Delicate hanging branches loaded with pink in late April. Very showy indeed.
5 ft., 2-yr. heads 5.50 47.50

P. yedoensis (Yoshino Cherry)
50 ft. Zone V. Vigorous species, this kind banks the Tidal Basin at Washington. Pink, fragrant, in May.
4 to 5 ft. 2.00 15.00 125.00
6 to 8 ft. 3.50 32.50

PRUNUS (Plums, Cherries)

Orchard varieties will be found on pages 17-20.

P. american (Native Plum)
40 ft. Zone IV. White flowers. Bird food.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 2 to 3 ft. \$ 2.50 \$ 18.00
6 to 8 ft. \$2.00 12.50 90.00

P. padus (Bird Cherry)
50 ft. Zone III. Long white clusters in May. Black fruit for birds.
2 to 3 ft. 8.00 55.00
5 to 6 ft. 2.25 18.00

P. pissardii (Purple-leaf)—15 ft. form with pink flowers in May. Strong pink-purple foliage, dulls in summer. A fine small lawn tree.
5 to 6 ft. 2.00 15.00 95.00

P. pennsylvanica (Wild Red Cherry)
30 ft. Zone II. White, May; red fruit July. Excellent bird attraction.
*18 to 24 in. 9.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.50 12.50 100.00

P. serotina (Black Cherry)
80 ft. Zone V. Fine timber, like Mahogany. Heavy soil forest tree.
* 2 to 3 ft. 9.00

QUERCUS (Oak)

Q. alba (White Oak)
90 ft. Zone IV. Noble, spreading tree.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 12.00
* 3 to 4 ft. 65.00
6 to 8 ft. \$4.00 \$30.00 250.00

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak)
75 ft. Zone IV. Round, open head. Dense, handsome. Autumn color.
*12 to 18 in. 12.00
* 4 to 6 ft. 10.00 80.00
6 to 8 ft. 4.00 30.00 250.00

Q. macrocarpa (Burr Oak)
75 ft. Zone I. Pyramid. Handsome.
*12 to 18 in. 2.00 12.00
* 4 to 6 ft. 8.50 70.00
6 to 8 ft. X. 4.00 20.00 100.00

Q. palustris (Pin Oak)
90 ft. Zone V. Good in damp or dry soil. A fine street tree. Fast-growing.
*12 to 18 in. 12.00
* 2 to 3 ft. 20.00
* 3 to 4 ft. 30.00
4 to 6 ft. X. 9.00 60.00
6 to 8 ft. 3.00 25.00 200.00

Q. robur (English Oak)
80 ft. Zone V. Short stem. Spreads.
* 4 to 5 ft. 12.00 100.00
8 to 10 ft. 3.00 25.00

Q.r. fastigiata—Narrow, upright.
3 to 4 ft. 5.50 45.00
4 to 5 ft. 7.50 65.00

Q. rubra (Common Red Oak)
60 ft. Zone IV. Rapid growth. Heavy branches. Likes clay. Handsome.
*12 to 18 in. 12.00
* 2 to 3 ft. 25.00
4 to 6 ft. 10.00 80.00
6 to 8 ft. 3.50 30.00 250.00

ROBINIA

R. pseudacacia (Black Locust)
70 ft. Zone IV. Dry, sandy soil. The drought tree! Showy, fragrant white flowers in June.
* 2 to 3 ft. S. \$ 5.00
* 3 to 4 ft. S. 10.00
5 to 6 ft. \$1.50 \$ 9.00 65.00

SALIX

(Willow)

S. alba (White Willow)
S.a. Vitellina aurea (Russian Golden)—40 ft. Zone I. Branches are bright starting yellow. Damp soil.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 * 3 to 4 ft. \$ 15.00
 5 to 6 ft. \$ 9.00 60.00
 6 to 8 ft. \$2.00 12.50 95.00

S. babylonica (Babylon Weeping)
 30 ft. Zone V. Familiar green fountain. Near, but not in water. Not very good in old age, but fine for, say, 25 years.
 * 3 to 4 ft. 15.00
 5 to 6 ft. 9.00 60.00
 6 to 8 ft. 2.00 15.00 125.00

S. blanda (Wisconsin Weeping)
 More vigorous hybrid of Babylonica. Spreading head, weeping. Zone IV.
 * 3 to 4 ft. 15.00
 5 to 6 ft. 10.00 80.00
 6 to 8 ft. 2.00 15.00 95.00

S. caprea (European Pussy Willow)
 18 ft. Zone V. Nice catkins. Best for cutting.
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 6.00 40.00

S. nana purpurea (Arctic Willow)
 Blue leaved dwarf to Zone I. Grows anywhere, even damp clay. Not over 2 ft., bushy, nice foliage. Excellent for low edging in climates or soils where other dwarf hedge plants will not grow.
 *12 to 18 in. X. 4.00 30.00

S. niobe (Golden Weeping)
 40 ft. Zone II. Drooping yellow branches.
 * 3 to 4 ft. 15.00
 5 to 6 ft. 9.00 60.00
 6 to 8 ft. 2.00 15.00 95.00

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaf Willow)
 60 ft. Zone IV. Handsome tree, shiny dark leaves. Showy catkins April.
 * 2 to 3 ft. 10.00
 5 to 6 ft. 10.00 75.00
 6 to 8 ft. 2.00 15.00 95.00

SOPHORA (Pagoda Tree)

S. japonica (Japan Scholar Tree)
 60 ft. Zone V. Yellow, pea-like, blooms in August. Picturesque branching.
 *12 to 18 in. S. \$ 3.50 \$ 22.50
 4 to 5 ft. 2.25 20.00

SORBUS

(Mountain-ash)

S. americana (American Mt. Ash)
 20 ft. Zone II. Smaller. Redder berries than the European. Acid soil.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 5 to 6 ft. \$2.50 \$20.00 \$150.00
 6 to 8 ft. 3.50 25.00 180.00

S. aucuparia (European Rowan Tree)
 30 ft. Zone III. Clusters of orange berries from July to September. Handsome small tree, grows anywhere. Very showy in fruit.
 *18 to 24 in. \$ 10.00
 * 2 to 3 ft. 15.00
 5 to 6 ft. 2.00 10.00 80.00
 6 to 8 ft. 2.50 17.50 120.00

STEWARTIA

S. pentagyna (Mountain Stewartia)
 15 ft. Shrubby. Zone V. Humus, moist. Needs no special care. Rare native: large white flowers in July. Handsome autumn leaf.
 * 6 to 12 in. \$ 3.75 \$ 30.00
 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 9.50 75.00

S. pseudocamellia (False Camellia)
 50 ft. Tree. Zone V. Handsome tree with huge white bloom in August. Rich soil. Slow. Plant largest size, for it does not bloom young.
 2 to 3 ft. 2.00 15.00 100.00
 3 to 4 ft. 2.50 20.00 125.00
 5 to 6 ft. 3.00 27.00 180.00

STYRAX (Snow-bell)

S. japonica (Japanese Snowbell)
 20 ft. Zone V. Small tree. Loose soil. Studded with white bells in June-July.
 6 to 8 ft. \$2.50 \$20.00
S. obassia (Early Snow-bell)
 15 ft. Zone V. Shrubby. White in May.
 6 to 8 ft. \$4.00 37.50

TAXODIUM (Bald Cypress)

T. distichum
 80 ft. Zone V. Is not evergreen, but looks like one. Graceful, feathery pyramid.
 4 to 5 ft. \$15.00
 5 to 6 ft. \$2.50 20.00

TILIA

(Linden)

T. americana (Basswood)
 80 ft. Zone IV. Rich soil, not good in city air. Fragrant white, June.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 *12 to 18 in. \$ 2.00 \$ 7.50
 5 to 6 ft. 15.00 125.00
 6 to 8 ft. \$2.25 20.00 160.00

T. cordata (Littleleaf Linden)
 90 ft. Zone IV. Dense-headed street tree. Tolerant. Blooms in July.
 * 4 to 6 ft. 7.00 55.00
 6 to 8 ft. 3.00 22.50 200.00

T. platyphyllos (Bigleaf Linden)
 100 ft. Zone III. Early flowers. Fine tree.
 8 to 10 ft. \$3.75

T.p. fastigiata—Form that grows tall and narrow. Useful accent tree, rare.
 8 to 10 ft. 5.00 45.00

T. vulgaris (Common European Linden)
 80 ft. Zone IV. Street tree, the best flowers of any. June and July.
 * 2 to 3 ft. 2.50 20.00
 * 6 to 8 ft. 9.50 75.00
 6 to 8 ft. 3.00 22.50 195.00

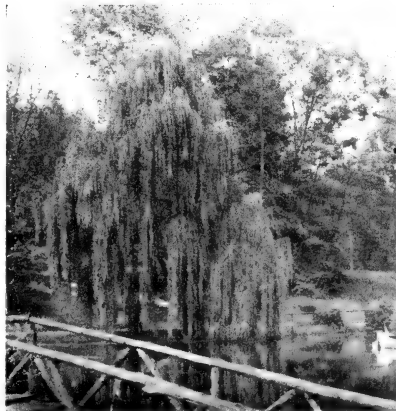
ULMUS (Elm)

U. americana (American Elm)
 100 ft. Zone II. Most beautiful native tree. Tolerant, even of flooded land. Subject to blight near New York.
 * 2 to 3 ft. \$ 4.50
 * 3 to 4 ft. \$ 2.50 8.00
 5 to 6 ft. 6.00 45.00
 6 to 8 ft. 12.00 75.00
 12 to 14 ft. \$5.00 45.00 300.00

U. pumila (Siberian) (Chinese Elm)
 45 ft. Zone III. Neat, small, bushy tree. Very tolerant of dry land. Perhaps the fastest growth of any permanently desirable tree. Makes an excellent sheared hedge.
 *12 to 18 in. 3.00
 * 2 to 3 ft. 6.00
 * 3 to 4 ft. 2.00 9.00
 5 to 6 ft. 6.00 55.00
 6 to 8 ft. 11.00 90.00
 8 to 10 ft. 15.00 120.00
 10 to 12 ft. 4.00 27.50 200.00

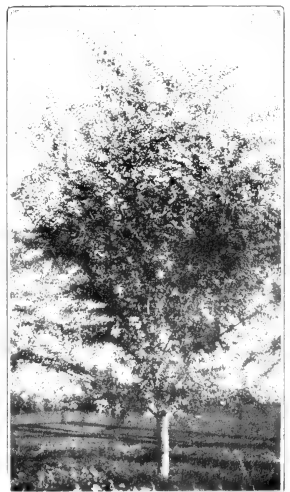


(left) Stewartia pentagyna.



(center) Salix Babylonica.

(right) Ulmus pumila.



Broadleaf Evergreen

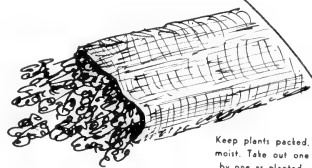
On the following five pages are arranged alphabetically the really showy, choice kinds. No plants in gardens are easier to take care of when once planted in really suitable sites. There is, indeed, little one can do to improve them at all—even were expense and labor limitless. But by their very nature—having a broad evergreen leaf—there are certain general notes to be made as to treatment. First, the leaves constantly transpire moisture so when first transplanted frequent heavy waterings are needed to provide for this transpiration. Transpiration goes on all winter, sometimes when moisture in the ground is frozen, for which reason shade during the part of the day when the sun is hot and ground not yet warmed is desirable—that is, in the morning. Mulching is recommended—chiefly because it conserves water in the soil.

Much complication is made of soil needed for Broadleaf evergreens. It is really very simple: Those that need acid soil need little else. Those that do not need acid soil are among the most tolerant of all known ornamental plants.

PLANTING BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

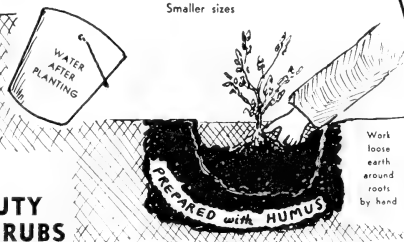
No fertilizer—little or no pruning. Mulch with leaves after planting. Water well.

WITH BALL



WITHOUT BALL

Smaller sizes



YEAR-'ROUND BEAUTY from EVERGREEN SHRUBS

DWARFS

⊗ = flower
○ = fruit

Early May June Summer Autumn

<i>Azalea kurumes</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Azalea hindogiri</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Azalea macrantha</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Berberis verticillata</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Calluna</i> (Heather).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Erica carnea</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LARGER SHRUBS

<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Azalea arindiana</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Azalea Gables</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Azalea ledifolia</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cotoneaster salicifolia</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ilex opaca</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Magnolia glauca</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Pieris floribunda</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Pieris japonica</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Pyracantha lalandi</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Rhododendron carolina</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Rhododendron catawba</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Rhododendron H. Hybrids</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Small Inexpensive Grades Grow into Specimens

Most broadleaves are grown from cuttings or grafts—not subject to the chances of heredity. Given normal opportunity even tiny plants will become full specimens with every character of specimens. A 10c plant in 10 years is worth \$10. The higher price you pay is for time saved—not for "quality". Quality is in the breed, and (invisible) in the root.



Small plants safe without B & B (left) Azalea (right) Rhododendron



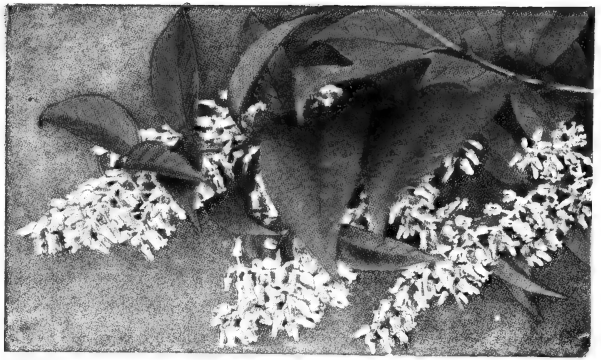
Rhododendron Hybrid, 12 to 15 inches B & B (2 years later)

Shrubs

We have tried to picture the best in color. See also over the page for Azaleas and the front cover for Rhododendrons.



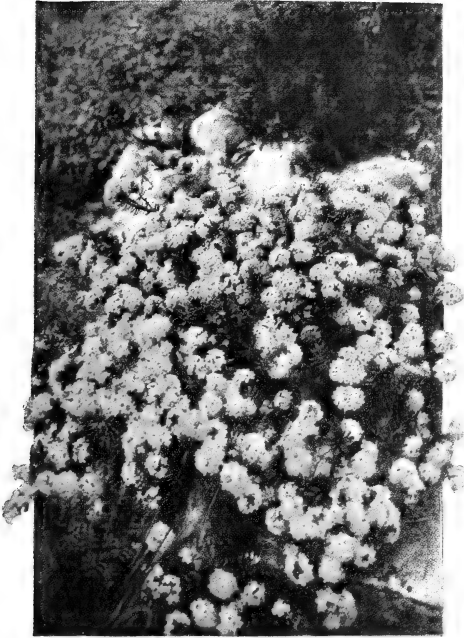
Abelia grandiflora (page 43)



Leucothoe Catesbaei (page 46)



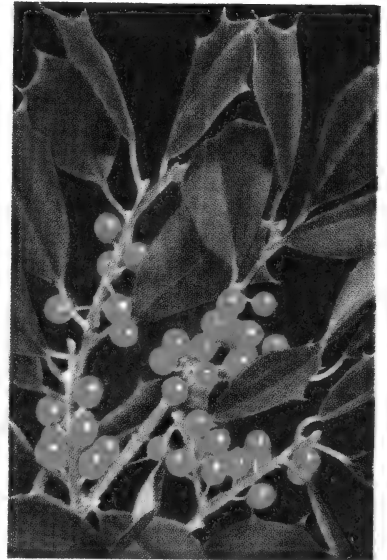
Kalmia (Mountain Laurel) page 46



Daphne cneorum (page 45)



Pyracantha (Firethorn) page 46

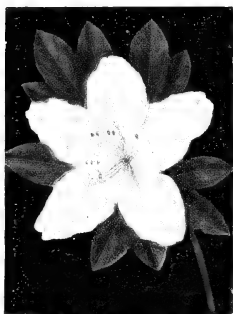


Ilex opaca Croonenburg (page 46)



AZALEAS
are on pages
43, 44—both
evergreen
and deciduous kinds

Below:
Azalea Maxwellii

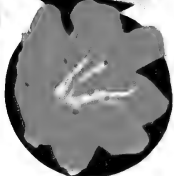
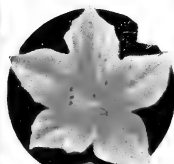


Azalea ledifolia alba



begin on previous page

BROADLEAFS



**Kaempferi Hybrid
Azaleas; Betty
and Othello**



**Azalea mollis
Mosses**



Delicately beautiful *Azalea nudiflora*



Photo: Mass planting of Kaempferi Hybrids

AZALEAS on these two pages are listed the showiest kinds, but we can furnish on quotation many others—and more sizes than we here have space to list. Culture the same as for Rhododendrons (page 47). **Note:** Both evergreen and deciduous sorts are grouped in one alphabetical listing for convenience sake. Evergreen varieties are plainly indicated in the descriptions.

Azaleas are delightful ericaceous shrubs with a charm all their own. They are popularly supposed to be difficult to grow but nothing could be further from the truth. A few simple rules are required; that is all. First, obtain good healthy plants with a system of roots well developed and wrapped in burlap. Much better if they are nursery grown, such as we offer on this page, but native stock will do if carefully treated. Second, have the soil black and light, and third, it must be acid, the same as for Rhododendrons.

The soil requirements for certain kinds are not so rigid. The Evergreen Azaleas are much more tolerant, and easiest of all is the charming *Azalea mollis*.

An acid soil is important. Given ordinary garden soil, Azaleas will succeed provided acid condition exists, and regardless of sun or shade. To secure acidity there are many methods. A mulch of leaves applied every year and left on is good. Sawdust two or three inches deep, if the sawdust be well rotted, is also excellent. A chemical means, safe and quick is by Aluminum Sulphate. See page 1 for details.



Photo: Mass planting of Azalea mollis in May

Broadleaf Evergreens (Alphabetical List)

SYMBOLS USED:

* = Small size, not yet specimen.

X = one transplanting.

B&B = dug with ball of earth.

ABELIA (Arbutus Bush)

A. Grandiflora (Glossy Abelia)

5 ft. Zone V, evergreen to Zone VI. Almost perfect shrub. Small bright leaves, graceful growth. Any soil. Sun. Pinky-white bells from June to October. Leaves bronze in winter.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 6 to 12 in. X.....		\$ 2.50	\$ 16.50
18 to 24 in.....	\$1.25	11.00	95.00

A. Ed. Goucher (Pink Abelia)

5 ft. Zone (VI). More evergreen than above. Flowers twice as large and strong, clear pink, June to October.

* 2 in. pots.....		3.50	22.50
* 4 in. pots.....	1.50	12.00	75.00

Abelia grandiflora (June to Nov.)



AZALEA

A. Amoena (See Kurume amoena)

A. Arborescens (Tree Azalea)
15 ft. Shade, acid, humus, loose. White in June. Fragrant. Zone V.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 12 to 15 in. (Ball).....		\$ 6.00	\$ 40.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$3.75	32.50	.....

A. Arnoldiana (Amoena x Kaempferi)
6 ft. Bushy. Sun, acid, humus, loose. May. Zone V. A new hybrid race. Very dense and bushy shrubs.

—**Briarcliffe**—Deep, rich, reddish-pink.

—**Cardinalis**—Dark red. Late blooms.

—**Early Dawn**—Soft pink, fading silver.

—**Mello-Glo**—Cerise pink, suffused gold.

—**Mossieana**—Rich orchid. Vigorous.

Each above named kind:

* 3-year XX.....	5.50	37.50
------------------	------	-------

—Mixed, our selection only:

12 to 15 in. B&B.....	1.50	12.00	95.00
* 12 to 18 in. B&B.....	2.50	19.00	160.00

A. Calendulacea (Flame Azalea)

10 ft. Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. Yellow to red in June. Zone V.

* 12 to 15 in. (Ball).....	5.00	30.00
* 12 to 18 in. B&B.....	8.00	60.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.75	30.00

Flame Azalea (Calendulacea)

A. Ghent Hybrids (Gandavensis)

5 ft. Acid humus. May. Zone (V).

* 8 to 12 in. X.....	45.00
12 to 18 in. B&B.....	3.50 30.00

—**Altaclarensis**—Intense yellow. Zone V.

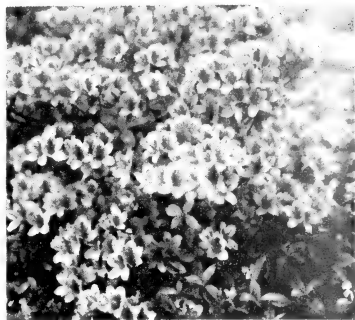
* 12-year X ..	2.50	17.50
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A. Hinodigiri (See Obtusa Hined.)

A. Japonica (Japanese Azalea)

5 ft. Bushy. Any garden soil. Yellow to vermilion in late May. Zone IV. Rare.

* 2-year X ..	2.25	17.50
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Young Kaempferi Hybrid specimen

AZALEA (Continued)

A. Kaempferi (Torch Azalea)

Semi-evergreen. 8 ft. Acid, humus. Snowy salmon-red. May. Zone V.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
12 to 15 in. B&B.....		30.00	.....
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.75	35.00	.....

A. Kaempferi Hybrids

Semi-evergreen. 8 ft. Flowers larger and better color. May. Zone V.

—**Atalanta**—Large purple. Tall, late.

—**Betty**—Brilliant rosy-pink.

—**Carmen**—Bushy. Large rose flowers.

—**Cleopatra**—Old-rose. Early, vigorous.

—**Graetchen**—Beautiful dark mauve.

—**Kathleen**—Very large deep rose.

—**Mary**—Large deep pink.

—**Othello**—Early orange.

—**Purple King**—Good purple. Lusty.

Each above named kind:

* 3-year XX.....	5.50	37.50	
8 to 10 in. B&B.....	1.75	15.00	110.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.50	21.00	180.00

—Mixed Kaempferi Hybrids:

9 to 12 in. B&B.....	1.50	11.00	90.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	1.85	15.00	120.00

Gable's New Hardy Hybrid Azaleas

These hybrids have been made in the effort to originate a hardier strain of the Japanese type of Azalea in better form and color. All have lived and flowered in the open field where they have withstood temperatures of twenty below zero and more in the last few winters with only negligible injury to a few. Most of them were uninjured. We offer 8 choice kinds all hardy up to Zone V:—

Boudoir. 3 ft., dense, broad. Foliage hid under large blooms, watermelon pink.

Caroline Gable. Open growth, 6 ft. Radiant pink. Noticeable at a 1/4 mile!

Corsage. 4 ft. Broad bush. Single large orchids almost cover bush.

Herbert. 4 ft. Shapely bush. Magenta-red, profuse.

Grenadier. 3 ft. Broad. Covered with large, single, bright scarlet blooms.

Elizabeth Gable. 5 ft. The best evergreen azalea. Late rose-pink.

Old Faithful. 6 ft. Early, deep orchid. Vigorous. Regular bloomer.

Royalty. 2 1/2 ft. Broad, compact evergreen. Bright purple, double.

PRICE: 5 plants, 2 year old, twice transplanted, assorted your selection for \$6.00 (25 or more @ \$1.00 each).

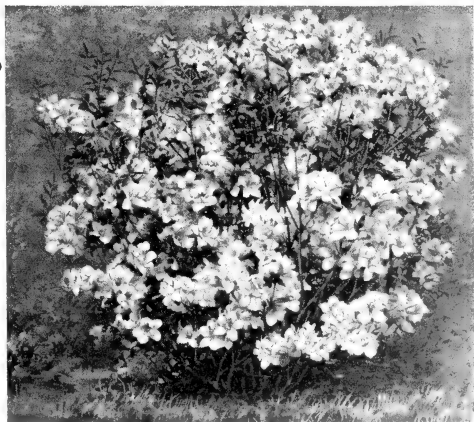
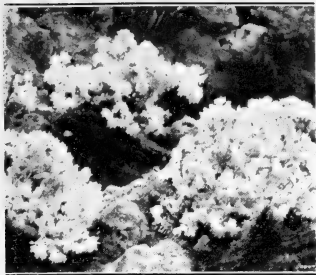


Photo above is Caroline Gable—a gay showy vigorous azalea



Kurumes are covered with bloom



Azalea ledifolia alba

AZALEA (Continued)

A. Kirishima (Damask Rose)—Rare dwarf (6 ft.). Zone VI. Large blooms in May, white with pink center. Very showy and satisfactory. Rare hybrid.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
3-year XX	.....	4.50	37.50
8 to 10 in. B.&B.	1.75	12.50	100.00
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	3.50	27.50	220.00

A. Ledifolia (Mucronatum)

Evergreen. 6 ft. Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. White in late May. Zone (V) VI. Also called "Indica alba."

- Alba—White.
- Rosea (Magnifica)—Rose flowers.

Each of above kinds:—

* 2-year XX	.....	\$ 3.75	\$ 31.00
* 3-year XX	.....	4.75	41.00
10 to 12 in. B.&B.	\$2.00	17.50	130.00
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	2.85	22.50	180.00

A. Macrantha (Indicum)

Evergreen. 3 ft. Dense. Acid, loose. Red in June. Zone V.

- Beni Kirishima—Large pink. (3 yr. XX size only).
- J. T. Lovett—Double salmon-red.
- Macrantha—Salmon-red.

—Macrantha (78382)—Rich orange. (3 yr. XX size only).

Each of above kind:—

* 3-year XX	.....	4.50	37.50
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	2.75	22.50	180.00

A. Maxwelli (Maxwell's hybrid)

Evergreen. 3 ft. Spreads. Carmine in late May. Zone VI. Striking, hardy, evergreen Azalea.

* 3-year XX	.....	4.50	37.50
8 to 10 in. B.&B.	2.25	17.50	.....

A. Mollis (Chinese Azalea)

2 to 5 ft. Sun, acid, loose. Yellow to red in May. Zone (V). Easy to grow. The largest blooms of any, and striking colors. Winter effect somewhat bare.

* 2-year X	.....	2.50	17.50
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	3.00	25.00	200.00

A. Mollis (named varieties)

—Hugo Hardyzer—Brilliant scarlet. * 4 to 8 in. X..... \$ 70.00

—Louise Hunnewell—Yellow in June. 18 to 24 in. B.&B. 6.00 57.50

—J. C. Van Tol—Clear vivid red. * 6 to 10 in. X..... 50.00

A. Mucronata (See Ledifolia)

A. Mucronulata (Mongolian)

7 ft. Bushy, acid, humus, loose. Rose-purple, large, April. Zone IV. 12 to 18 in. B.&B. 1.25 9.50 75.00
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 2.25 15.00 125.00

A. Nudiflora (Pinxterbloom)

6 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Pinkish or white in late May. Zone IV. Fragrant. *12 to 15 in. (Ball)..... 6.50 45.00
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 3.00 27.50

A. Pontica (Luteum)

12 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Fragrant yellow in June. Zone V. 12 to 15 in. B.&B. 3.50 27.50

AZALEA (Continued)

A. Kurume (obtusata)

Evergreen. 2 to 4 ft. Acid, humus, various in May. Varying hardiness. Many tender sorts available on request besides hardy ones listed.

A.k. amoena — Almost a species. Type is rosy purple. Hardy in Zone V.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 3-year XX	.....	\$ 4.50	\$ 37.50
6 to 8 in. B.&B.	\$1.00	9.00	70.00
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	3.50	30.00	270.00

A.K.a. carminata splendens — Deep pink. Zone VI. Very fine.

* 3-year XX	.....	4.50	37.50
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	2.50	20.00	180.00

A.K.a. coccinea — Brings the hardy Amoena strain into the fiery reds. New. Zone V.

* 3-year XX	.....	4.50	37.50
8 to 10 in. B.&B.	1.80	12.00	100.00
10 to 12 in. B.&B.	1.75	15.00	130.00

A.K.a. superba—Darker and larger flower than Amoena. More upright. 3-year XX..... 4.50 37.50

A.K. Hexe (Firefly)—Zone VI. Large crimson-red bloom. Fine.

3-year XX	.....	4.50	37.50
8 to 10 in. B.&B.	1.80	12.00	100.00

A.K. Hindigiri — Brilliant scarlet. Zone VI. Completely covered with flowers so no leaf can be seen. Spectacular. (Same prices as Hinamayo)

A.K. Hino-crimson—Zone (V). New 1944. Here introduced for first time.

Cross between Amoena and Hindigiri. Large, showy crimson-red, clean color, and does not fade (as Hindigiri does) shortly after opening. Slightly harder also, and more vigorous than Hindigiri which it otherwise resembles. 3-inch pots (3 to 5 in.).....\$1.50 \$13.50

A.K. Hinomayo—Clear pink. Zone VI.

* 2-in. pots	.....	15.00	.....
* 3-year XX	.....	4.50	37.50
6 to 8 in. B.&B.	1.25	12.00	100.00
8 to 10 in. B.&B.	1.80	16.00	110.00
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	3.50	25.00	220.00

AZALEA (Continued)

A. Poukhanense (Yedoense var.)

4 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Purplish in May. Zone V. Fragrant.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 3-year XX	.....	\$ 4.50	\$ 37.50
8 to 10 in. B.&B.	\$1.75	12.50	100.00
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	3.50	32.50	270.00

A.p. Yodogawa—Garden form, large double flowers bright lilac. Semi-evergreen.

* 3-year XX	.....	4.50	37.50
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	2.75	22.50	180.00

A. Reticulata dilatata—10 ft. branch- ed, Zone VI. Deep rose late April. Showy. Humus.

10 to 12 in. B.&B.	2.50	20.00
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A. Roseum (Downy Pinxterbloom)

12 ft. Any soil. Pink in late May. Hardy Zone III. Native. Fragrant. *12 to 15 in..... 2.75 17.50
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 4.00 37.50

A. Schlippenbachi (Royal Azalea)

12 ft. Thin shade, acid, humus. Clear pink in May. Fragrant. Zone V. * 2-year X..... 2.25 16.00
15 to 18 in. B.&B. 4.00 37.50
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 6.00 57.50

Swamp Azalea (A. viscosa)

Tree Azalea (A. arborescens)

Torch Azalea (A. Kaempferi)

A. Vaseyi (Pinkshell)

12 ft. Upright. Acid, humus, loose. Sun. Pink in early May. Profuse. Zone V. 15 to 18 in. B.&B. 2.50 22.00
2 to 3 ft. B.&B. 4.00 35.00

A. Viscosa (Swamp Azalea)

8 ft. Acid, humus, swampy or dry. Very fragrant white in July. Zone VI. Ideal for bordering natural ponds-feet awash. *12 to 15 in. (Ball)..... 5.50 35.00
18 to 24 in. B.&B. 3.00 22.50

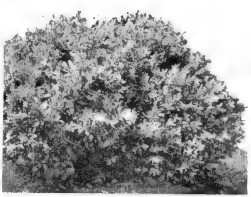
A. Yedoense (See Poukhanense)



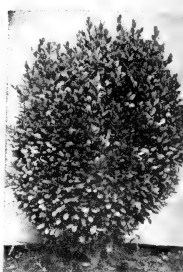
Detail and specimen *Cotoneaster salicifolia*



ica carnea in March. Blooms in the snow.



Buxus Koreaana



Buxus suffruticosa

BERBERIS

(Barberry)

Both kinds listed here are resistant to wheat rust. See Page 27 for deciduous kinds.

B. Juliana (Wintergreen Barberry)

6 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Sun or shade. Flowers small, fruit black. Hardest of thoroughly evergreen Barberries. Good stout bush. Thorny.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 8 to 10 in.		\$ 3.25	\$ 26.00
12 to 18 in. B&B.		2.00	17.50 130.00

B.J. nana — Neater, dwarf form of above. Excellent.

* 10 to 12 in. X.		4.00	35.00
12 to 18 in. B&B.		2.00	17.50 130.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.		2.80	22.50 180.00

B. verruculosa (Warty Barberry)

3 ft. Zone (V). Gorgeous dense dwarf. Evergreen. Yellow bloom all summer. Leaf like tiny holly. This is the dwarfest and showiest. Leaves color brightly in winter and stay till spring.

* 2-inch pots		2.50	17.50
12 to 15 in. B&B.		2.50	22.50 150.00

BUXUS

(Boxwood)

B. microphylla Koreaana (Korean Box)

1 1/2 ft. Zone V. Very compact and dense. Any soil. Prefers sun. Neat edge for a garden. Winter leaves light green.

* 4 to 6 in. X.		3.00	20.00
* 6 to 8 in. X.		3.25	27.50
6 to 8 in. bushy. ....		.75	5.50

B. sempervirens (Bush, Common Box)

10 ft. Zone VI. Quicker growth and more open than its famous variety.

* 12 to 15 in. X.		4.50	37.50
15 to 18 in. B&B.		2.50	18.50 150.00

B.s. suffruticosa (Dwarf, Old English)

6 ft. Zone (V). A billowy dense mass of dark green. This is the box of collectors. Small plants used for real box edging. Any soil. Sun or part shade. Splendid dense, dark effect.

* 6 to 8 in. X.		3.75	32.50
18 in. by 14 in.			
wide—B&B.		5.00	45.00 400.00

CALLUNA

(Heather)

C. vulgaris (Scotch Heather)

2 ft. Zone V. Likes drainage, acid, wind. Evergreen. Rosy-purple, July and August. (Each) (10) (100)

* 2 1/4-inch pots		\$ 2.25	\$ 16.00
3-year clumps .....		.90	7.50 50.00

—**alba** (white Heather)—Early.

—**alba erecta**—Taller form, white.

—**alba minor**—Dwarf form of white.

—**alporti**—Crimson, tall.

—**aurea**—Yellow leaf, pink flower.

—**hammondi**—Robust growth. White.

—**rosea**—Pink, delicate form.

—**rubra (Red Heather)**—Good. Red.

—**searlii**—Tall, late white. Loose.

Each of above nine varieties:

* 2 1/4-inch pots		2.25	16.50
2-year clumps		4.50	35.00
3-year clumps .....		.80	6.00 45.00

COTONEASTER (Rockspray)

Culture: Sun, well-drained. Tolerant.

C. apiculata (Cranberry Cotoneaster)

5 ft. Zone V. Pink blooms, June. Large red fruit. October.

5-inch pots		2.50	20.00
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C. horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster)

3 ft. Zone (V). Flat arching, densely twigged branches, half-evergreen. Pink flowers, scarlet berries. Semi-evergreen.

* 3-inch pots		3.75	32.50
5-inch pots		1.50	11.00 100.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.		1.75	13.50

C.h. perpusilla (Dwarf)—Neater and hardy to Zone V. A better shrub.

* 2-inch pots		2.25	16.00
4-inch pots		1.50	14.50

C. microphylla (Rockspray)

3 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Tiny leaves, dense growth. Scarlet fruit.

* 2-inch pots		2.25	16.00
5-inch pots		1.50	13.50

C.m. cochleata — Prostrate form, showy leaf and berry.

* 3-inch pot		4.00	35.00
12 to 18 in. B&B.		1.75	12.50 100.00

C. salicifolia (Willow-leaf)

8 ft. Zone (V). Evergreen, bushy. Showy in mass and with leaves strong, leathery and clean. Red fruit and bronze winter leaves.

4-inch pots		1.50	7.50 50.00
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DAPHNE

(Daphne)

D. cneorum (Garland Flower)

1 ft. Zone V. Perhaps the finest rockgarden evergreen. Very fragrant rose flowers (large) in May and again in September. Needs sun. Spreads. Our special strain tends to bloom through the summer. Makes a foot-high mat of gray-green, topped with flowers. One of the choicest small shrubs.

* 2 inch pots	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 5 to 7 in. B&B.		9.00	70.00
6 to 9 in. B&B.		11.00	90.00
9 to 12 in. B&B.		\$1.50	15.00 125.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.		2.00	17.50 135.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.		2.50	20.00

ERICA

(Heath)

E. carnea (Spring Health)

1 ft. Zone V. A show of rose in the snow, lasts to May. Acid, sandy, humus. A soft mass of tiny leaves.

* 2 1/4-inch pots		2.50	17.50
3-year plants .....		.90	7.50 50.00

EUONYMUS

E. fortunei radicans (Wintercreeper)

20 ft. Vine, self-clinging. Zone V. Evergreen. Dainty clean leaves.

12 to 15 in.65	6.00 40.00
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E.f. coloratus—Rosy-purple leaves.

* 8 to 12 in. X.		2.50	16.00
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E.f. kewensis—Tiny dwarf Vine.

* 2-in. pots		2.25	16.00
4-in. pots		7.50	60.00

E.f. vegetus—Large leaves, vigorous bush. A few climbing leaders. Orange fruit.

2-year		7.50	60.00
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HEDERA (True Ivy) Evergreen

H. helix (English Ivy)

60 ft. Vine. Apt to discolor in winter north of (VI), though hardy. Self-clinging. Any soil.

* 2 1/4-in. pots		2.25	15.00
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H.h. Baltica (Baltic)—Smaller leaf and fully hardy in Zone V. The best.

* 2 1/4-in. pots		2.50	20.00
3-in. pots		6.00	45.00

begin on previous page

BROADLEAFS

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (Continued)

* = young, unformed shrubs.
 X = each transplanting.

ILEX (Holly)

I. aquifolium *pyramidalis* (English Holly—hardy form).

25 ft. Zone (VI). Familiar Christmas evergreen. This is a handsome, hardy grafted female.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
12 to 15 in.....		10.00	75.00
20 to 24 in. B&B.....		5.50	35.00
		250.00	

I. crenata (Japanese Holly)

18 ft. Zone V. Showy only for evergreen leaf and thick, cross-branched shape. Tolerant. Slow-growing.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	2.75	22.00
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	4.50	37.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	4.25	40.00

Ic. convexa (Box-leaf)—4 ft. Dwarf with shiny round evergreen leaf. This is a gorgeous, gleaming leaf. The shrub might substitute as hardy dwarf box.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	3.50	27.50
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.00	13.50

I. glabra (Ink-berry)

6 ft. Zone V. Evergreen, lose bush. Tolerant even in cities. The leaf is dull; the plant only good for background or massing.

* 12 to 18 in. X.....	4.50	37.50
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	1.75	15.00
		120.00

I. opaca (American Holly)

40 ft. Zone V. Damp, some shade. Red berries, dull, evergreen leaf. Only females have berries. We offer mixed sexes (seedlings).

* 18 to 24 in. XX.....	7.50	55.00
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I.o. Females (grafts and cuttings):

* 3-inch pots.....	5.25	45.00
* 5-inch pots		
(18 in.).....	1.25	9.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	5.00	35.00
		250.00

I.o. Howard (Female) — Form with shinier leaves and larger berries, in clusters.

* 3-inch pots.....	5.50	47.50
5-inch pots		
(18 in.).....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	20.00
		150.00

I.o. Croonenburg — New form with still larger berries, though no larger clusters. Young plants bear, and so freely they weigh down the bush.

* 3-inch pots.....	2.75	20.00
* 5-inch pots		
(18 in.).....	5.50	47.50
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	16.00	400.00

I.o. Xanthocarpa — An Opaca with yellow berries, instead of red.

15 to 18 in. B&B.....	17.50	
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	4.50	

I. Pernyi—10 ft., slowly. Zone (V). Tiny leaves, large red berries. Fine evergreen dwarf.

* 3-inch pots.....	4.75	40.00
4-inch pots.....	1.00	7.50
		65.00

I. Verticillata (Page 29)

KALMIA (also page 48)

K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel)

8 ft. Zone IV. The best evergreen shrub in the north. Compact, with firm thick leaves. A show of pinky white in June. Acid, humus, damp, loose soil.

* 12 to 15 in. (ball).....	5.00	30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	9.00	65.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.25	30.00
		290.00

LAUROCERASUS (Prunus)

L. schipkaensis (Hardy English Laurel)

6 ft. Zone V. A gorgeous evergreen shrub, with dark green leaves. White flower spikes in May. Very easily grown.

8 to 12 in. B&B.....	(Each)	(10)	(100)
12 to 15 in. B&B.....		2.00	17.50

LEUCOTHOE (also page 48)

L. catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe)

4 ft. Zone V. Evergreen with large leaves, bronzed and purpled in winter. Acid, humus, shade. White, fragrant, May.

* 12 to 15 in. X.....	4.25	37.50
5-in. pots (12 in).....	7.00	50.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....	3.00	28.00
		240.00

MAHONIA (Holly-grape)

M. aquifolium (Oregon Holly-grape)

5 ft. Zone V. Holly-like evergreen leaf. Yellow in May, purplish "grape" in August. Dry, part shade.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	2.25	17.50
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	1.50	13.50
		125.00



baltica
Hardy English Ivy

English Ivy

PACHISTIMA

P. canbyi—Evergreen clump, 9-inch. Zone V. Wonderful rock plant. Moist.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
4 to 6 in. B&B.....		\$.60	\$ 5.00
9 to 12 in. B&B.....		1.50	12.00
			75.00

PACHYSANDRA

(Spurge)

P. terminalis

Evergreen, fast spreading low plant. Shade. Tolerant in poor soil. Zone V. Plant 3 to 1 square ft. The best ground cover in shade.

* 1-year light.....		\$ 6.00
2-year X.....		\$ 2.00
3-year X.....		2.50
		15.00



Below: *Pachysandra* on shady bank.

Above: *Ilex opaca* specimen



BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

* = young, uniformed trees.
X = each transplanting.

PIERIS (Andromeda)

Two of the most beautiful dwarf, flowering evergreens in existence.

P. Floribunda (Mountain Fetterbush)

3 ft. Zone V. Evergreen, spreading mound. Upright clusters of wax-white flowers in May. Acid, humus, half shade. Good native dwarf.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 2-year X		\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$2.50	22.50	195.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	3.50	27.50	250.00

P. Japonica (Japanese Andromeda)

6 ft. Zone (V). Evergreen, upright shrub, with drooping wax-white bells in plumes. May. June growth is rosy-wine, mature leaf light green. Hardy aristocrat. Acid.

* 6 to 8 in. X	7.50	70.00	
12 to 15 in. B&B	25.00	200.00	
15 to 18 in. B&B	3.50	27.50	250.00

PYRACANTHA (Firethorn)

P. Lalandi (Laland Firethorn)

Evergreen shrub to 15 ft. Zone VI. A fuzz of white in May and then orange-red berries in profusion, lasting to January. Drain, lime.

* 3-in. pots	\$ 4.50	\$ 35.00
4-inch pots	\$3.25	30.00

VINCA ("Myrtle")

V. Minor

Prostrate. Zone V. Evergreen ground cover with pretty blue flowers in May. Shade; or if sun, then moist.

* 15-20 stems		\$ 7.25
30-35 stems	\$ 2.00	12.00

—Alba—White (prices below).

—Bowl's variety—Neater growth, larger, bluer flowers all summer.

4-inch pots	\$.75	5.00	30.00
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Photo: *Pieris floribunda* (low) and *Japonica* (tall)



Rhododendron Carolina 3 foot specimen

RHODODENDRONS (Also Azaleas page 43)

Evergreen shrubs with fine foliage and gorgeous colors. Range in size from dwarfs to giants: Bloom from May to July; All Colors. All here are nursery-grown: For collected plants see next page. Soil: Acid, moist, loose, humus.

1. The roots feed at the surface—do not hoe or rake. Plant them properly and thereafter water and mulch as needed.

2. Light shade, airy and open, gives best results. Only certain trees will do. The best are Oaks, Cherries, Magnolias and Birch.

MIXED HYBRID CATAWBA SEEDLINGS

These have as fine foliage as named hybrids, but not so many flowers nor such clear color. Fine for showy massed effects, however, and usually extra hardy.

	(10)	(100)
4 to 6 in. B&B	\$ 6.50	\$ 50.00
6 to 8 in. B&B	8.50	70.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	21.00	200.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	32.00	300.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	42.00	

DWARF HYBRID NATIVES

—ARBUTIFOLIA—A dwarf, pink bells in June. Rare, but satisfactory in every way. Zone V.

12 to 15 in. B&B

4.50 40.00

—WILSONI—4.5 ft., slow, neat bush. Light pink in June. Tolerant. Handsome leaf. Zone V.

12 to 15" B&B

3.75 33.50

—MYRTIFOLIUM—3-4 ft. Showy strong pink in May, nice foliage. Zone V.

10 to 12 in. B&B

3.50

NATIVE SPECIES

American Rhododendrons are among the best for our climate. Fine in massed foliage effects.

R. Carolina

Zone V. 8 to 10 ft. Fine native with light to deep pink bloom in May.

Collected: (See next page).

Nursery Grown:—

	(Each)	(10)
10 to 12 in. X		\$ 17.00
18 to 24 in.	\$4.00	37.00

R. Catawbiense

Zone V. 6 to 8 feet. Compact, rosy purple bloom in June.

Collected: (See next page).

Nursery Grown:—

* 6 to 10 in. XX	6.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B	4.00	37.50

R. Maximum

Zone IV. 12 feet. Blush-white. July. Rapid and bushy with large showy leaves. Suitable for mass effects where flower is not important.

Collected: (See next page).

Nursery Grown:—

* 12 to 15 in. XX	12.00	
* 18 to 24 in. XX	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in. B&B	3.25	30.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B	7.00	55.00

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

All hardy in Zone VI and some (marked) in Zone V. All standard kinds bloom in mid-June. Most of the dwarfs bloom earlier. These are the most satisfactory colors an easiest growers of all Rhododendrons in gardens.



Rhododendron Maximum

NAMED HYBRIDS

(Sizes) (Varieties)

- A CDE—**Album elegans**—Tall, late, pale mauve fading white. Zone V.
 ABC —**America**—Clear red, spotted.
 ABCD —**Amphion**—Pink, with white center.
 ABC —**Catawbiense album**—Pure white, dense compact bush. Zone V.
 ABCD —**Catawb. grandiflorum**—Lavender.
 ABCD —**Dresselhuys**—Tall aniline red.
 ABC —**Everestianum**—Rosy lilac, fringed. Slow, dwarf bush. Zone V.
 ABC —**Ignatius Sargent**—Lusty light red.
 ABC —**Lee's Dark Purple**—Large purple.
 ABC —**Mrs. C. S. Sargent**—Rosy red, spotted yellow. Vigorous, compact. Zone V.
 ABCDE—**Pres. Lincoln**—Tall, lilac.
 ABCDE—**Roseum elegans**—Most shapely, bushy growth. Rose-pink. Zone V.
 AB —**Van der Hoop**—Low, bushy. Rose.

Sizes and Prices of each above kind:

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
A—2 year grafts 9-12 inch	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$180.00
B—12 to 15 inch B&B	3.25	30.00	
C—15 to 18 inch B&B	4.25	40.00	
D—18 to 24 inch B&B	5.50	50.00	
E—2 to 2½ feet B&B	6.50	60.00	

YOUNG NATIVE ARISTOCRATS

Rhododendrons
for as low as 25c

SIZE 1: AS SMALL AS CAN BE SHIPPED SAFELY. 12 to 15 in (Ball) Plants—1 to 3 Stems

This special "Young Aristocrat" grade measures 12 to 15 inches with a small ball, weighing one or two pounds only. This stock is not to be compared for a minute with ordinary collected plants. It is on the contrary all carefully dug, the greatest pains being taken to preserve the roots. Carefully packed, it is easily planted and makes a quick start. Shipped from North Carolina, yet express runs only about 6c each (in 100 lots).

Rhododendron	(10)	(25)	(100)
maximum	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$25.00
carolina	5.50	10.00	35.00
catawbiense	5.50	10.00	35.00

Azaleas

Calendulacea	5.50	10.00	35.00
arborescens	5.50	11.00	38.50
viscosa	5.50	10.00	35.00
Nudiflora	5.50	10.00	35.00

Leucothoe

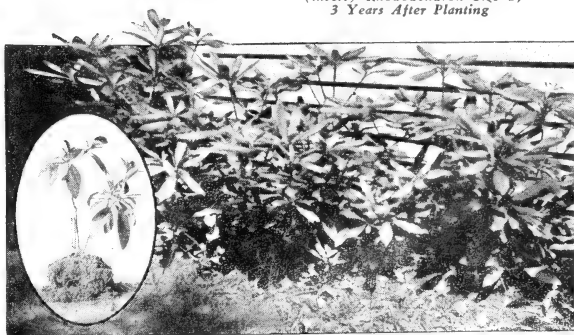
calesbaei	5.00	8.00	25.00
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Kalmia (Mountain Laurel)

latifolia	5.00	9.00	30.00
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(photo) *Kalmia* Size 1, as it arrives

(insert) *Rhododendron* Size 1, 3 Years After Planting



SIZE 2: AS SMALL A PLANT AS LOOKS SHAPELY. 12 to 15 in. B&B, Clumps, 4 to 6 Stems

These might be called "Junior Specimens." The ball weighs about 5 pounds per plant, individually burlapped. They are 2 years older than Size 1. Express runs about 20 cents per plant. You can expect some blooms the year after planting. These really "look like something" the day they are planted.

Azalea

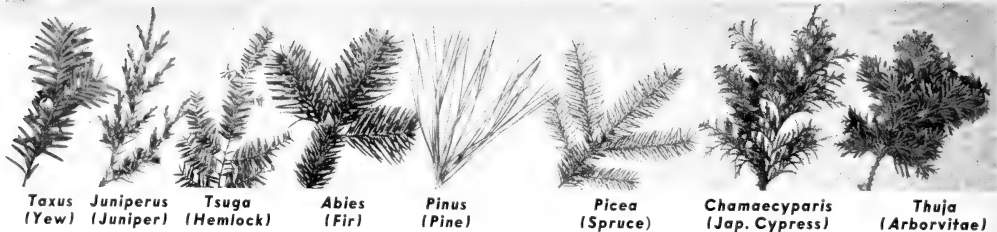
Calen-	(10)	(25)	(100)
dulacaea	\$7.50	\$16.00	\$60.00

Kalmia (Mountain Laurel)

Latifolia	7.50	16.00	60.00
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Rhododendron

Carolina	9.00	22.50	80.00
Catawbiense	9.00	22.50	80.00
Maximum	7.50	16.00	60.00



Taxus (Yew) **Juniperus (Juniper)** **Tsuga (Hemlock)** **Abies (Fir)** **Pinus (Pine)** **Picea (Spruce)** **Chamaecyparis (Jap. Cypress)** **Thuja (Arborvitae)**

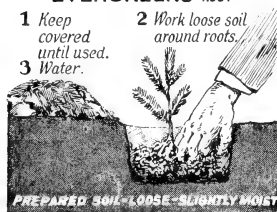
EVERGREENS (Conifers)

Beginning on page 51 with ABIES and continuing alphabetically through to TSUGA on page 58 are presented a large range of sizes, shapes, colors of evergreens. Above is a photograph showing the eight commonest types of leaf. Many of the evergreens make large, noble trees—utterly unsuited to small intimate gardens or the foundation planting of homes. For this reason a list of true dwarf forms appear on the next page.

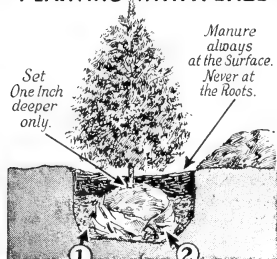
PLANTING

EVERGREENS BARE ROOT

- 1 Keep covered until used.
- 2 Work loose soil around roots.
- 3 Water.



PLANTING WITH A BALL



Manure always at the surface. Never at the roots.

Set One Inch deeper only.

- 1 Pack loose soil around ball Tramp firmly.
- 2 Cut Burlap and push it down. Leave it to decay.

3 Then water and fill in remaining soil.

Pruning Evergreens

Pruning and trimming evergreens is different from other plants. Kinds that make long leaders (Pines, Spruce, Firs) should be pruned in June just before the leader has hardened. Pruning should be to cut about half the new growth away. Hemlock and Yew are treated the same way, but these two grow all summer, therefore pruning is done twice—June and August. Other kinds of evergreens (Juniper, Chamaecyparis and Arborvitae) can be trimmed with shears, but it is better to cut inside the surface, removing little fronds with stem, just before growth starts in May.

Delivery Costs

Prices listed include packing only on small, bare-root sizes—NOT on sizes marked "B&B". Boxing of these varies in cost—usually about 10% of the price additional. Cost of express on small sizes is low—another 10%—but on plants with a ball (B&B) and over 2 feet, it is a heavy expense. Allow about 40% for packing and transporting these larger plants. We will estimate costs in advance if you wish.

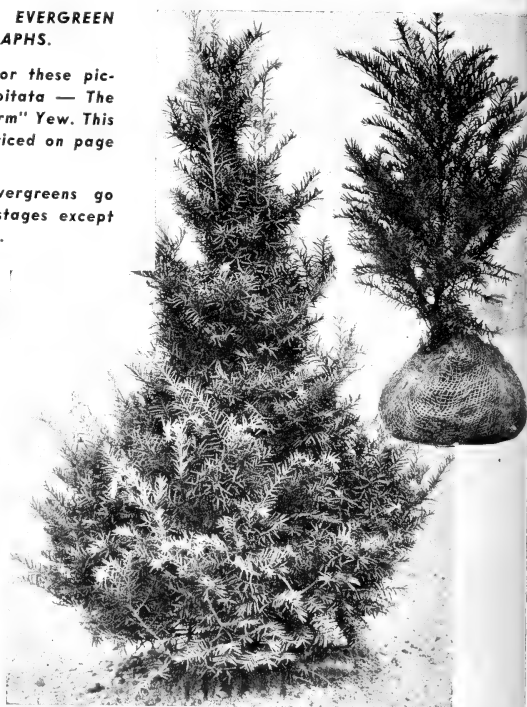
THE LIFE OF AN EVERGREEN TOLD IN PHOTOGRAPHS.

The species used for these pictures is *TAXUS capitata* — The Upright or "Tree-form" Yew. This is described and priced on page 55.

Other kinds of evergreens go through the same stages except cuttings and grafts.



6 year old XX

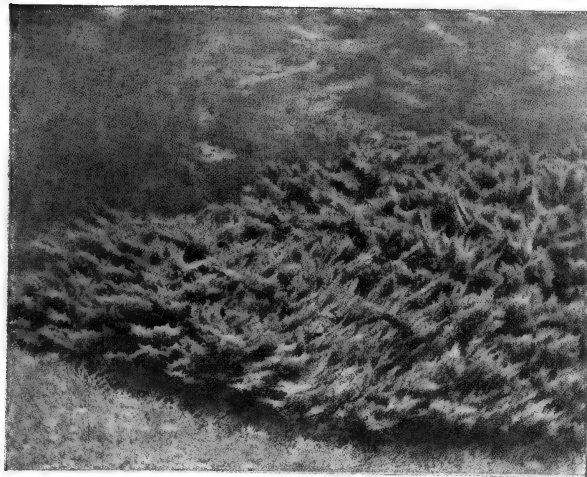


12 year old XXX Yew 3 feet (Insert 9 year old)

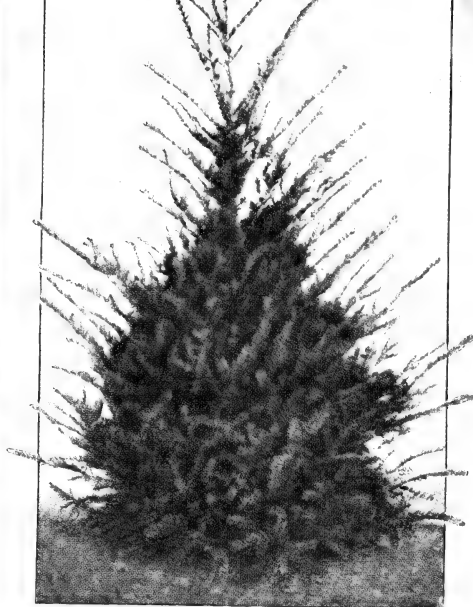
Color photo: Leaf and fruit of Yew

An evergreen has leaves all winter—ready to do their work if the day chances to be warm enough. For this reason extra water must be given all newly-planted evergreens. Twice a week for a month.

Evergreen roots contain resinous sap which hardens after exposure to the air for longer than two or three minutes. This is ample time to plant and firm a small evergreen, but it should be left in its moist packing until the moment of planting and watered soon after planting. For the two above reasons, larger evergreens are shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap ("B&B"). This is not necessary in smaller sizes if precautions are taken as above.



Juniperus horizontalis plumosa (page 52) Andorra Juniper



Taxus capitata (pages 55-56)

How far apart evergreens should be planted is not easy to say—even for one kind at a time. Evergreens are so very long-lived that what is correct in youth is crowded after 25 or 50 years. Generally speaking, lining-out sizes under 12 inches should be put in beds until older; shaped plants from 12 to 36 inches should be spaced two to three feet apart and removed at the end of 5 to 10 years by rearranging the entire planting. Trying to leave enough space for more than 10 years' growth means spending the first five of those years looking at empty space. Slow-growing dwarf varieties are, of course, most easily planned for.



First four years from seed

DWARF EVERGREENS

Low, Spreading Dwarfs

- Juniperus horizontalis*
- Juniperus chinensis Sargentii*
- Juniperus communis depressa*
- Taxus baccata repandens*
- Taxus cuspidata nana*
- Tsuga canadensis Sargentii*

Narrow, Upright Dwarfs

- Juniperus excelsa stricta*
- Juniperus communis hibernica*
- Picea canadensis conica*
- Taxus baccata fastigiata*
- Taxus Hunnewelliana*
- Taxus cuspidata columnaris*
- Taxus media Hicksii*
- Tsuga canadensis fremdi*

Bushy Dwarfs

- Chamaecyparis obtusa nana*
- Chamaecyparis filifera aurea*
- Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeri*
- Juniperus Sabina*
- Juniperus squamata Meyerii*
- Picea excelsa Gregoriana*
- Picea excelsa Maxwellii*
- Picea excelsa nidiformis*
- Picea excelsa pyramae*
- Pinus montana Mughus*
- Thuja occidentalis globosa*
- Thuja occidentalis Ellwangeriana*
- Thuja occidentalis, Little Gem*
- Taxus canadensis stricta*
- Taxus cuspidata Vermeulen*
- Taxus media Kelseyi*



Mugho Pine (page 54)



Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock) page 57



EVERGREENS (Alphabetical List)

* = young, unformed shrubs.
X = each transplanting.

ABIES

(Fir)

A. balsamea (Balsam Fir)
60 ft. Zone II. Dark, shapely pyramid. Needs cool moist soil. Best in North.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 6 to 8 in. S.....			\$ 6.50
* 12 to 18 in. X.....			32.50
18 to 24 in. XX.....	7.50		45.00

A. concolor (White Fir)

50 ft. Zone IV. Dense pyramid silver green. Drainage. Tolerant in cities. Softest of dull silver—almost white.

* 9 to 12 in. X.....			16.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	5.00		35.00

A. "douglas" (Pseudotsuga taxifolia)

70 ft. Zone IV. Evergreen tree. Shapely, handsome pyramid. Prefers rich soil, but tolerant. Good in garden or forest. This handsome "spruce"-shaped evergreen is in every way better than ordinary spruces.

* 5 to 9 in. X.....			\$ 8.00
* 12 to 15 in. X.....			25.00
* 15 to 18 in. X.....	7.50		37.50
15 to 18 in. XX.....			45.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	20.00	170.00

A. homolepis (Nikko Fir)

60 ft. Zone IV. Stately and classic. Leaves dark above, white beneath. Moist rich loam.

* 4 to 6 in. S.....			11.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	4.50		35.00

A. veitchii (Veitch Fir)

50 ft. Zone III. Narrow pyramid, with soft effect, though needles are long and dark green. Damp loam. Somewhat slow in growth. Hence useful as a specimen on small lawns. Retains low branches in old age.

* 6 to 9 in. X.....			20.00
* 12 to 18 in. X.....			30.00
15 to 24 in. XX.....	7.50		50.00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B.....	4.00	30.00	250.00

CEDRUS

(True Cedar)

C. atlantica fastigiata (Sentinel Cedar)—Thin column green.

* 12 to 15 in.....	1.75	15.00	135.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.75		25.00

C. libani (Cedar of Lebanon)—Majestic to 90 ft. Zone VI. Rich, drained soil.

18 to 24 in. B&B.....	4.00		37.50
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CEPHALOTAXUS

C. drupacea (Japanese Plum-yew)
Slow, spreading tree to 25 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Drain, part shade.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....			3.00 20.00
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C.d. fastigiata—Rugged green column, like Irish Yew. Zone VI.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....			4.50 30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.50		20.00

CRYPTOMERIA

C. japonica Lobbi (Lobb's Cryptomeria)—A different evergreen—plumey tiny foliage. Tolerant. A dark column. Zone V. 20 ft.

2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
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Chamaecyparis—"Retinospora"—(Japan Cypress)

Evergreen trees, mostly semi-dwarf, of easy culture.

C. lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)
120 ft. Zone (V). Huge, tall tapered column of green. Moist climate.

Prices on request.

C. obtusa (Hinoki Cypress)

35 ft. Zone III. Acid, humus, moist. Ornamental, slow. Dark green column.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 12 to 15 in. X.....		\$ 4.50	\$ 37.50
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$2.50	22.50	195.00

C.o. nana (Dwarf Hinoki)—A small dwarf that looks ancient when it is born. Dwarfest of all cypress. Dark green. Excellent in rock-gardens.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....			3.75 30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.25	20.00	160.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	2.75	25.00	200.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	6.00	40.00	

C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress)

35 ft. Zone III. Any good soil. Loose growth. Makes a quick pyramidal tree and stands harsh exposures.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....			4.00 25.00
* 12 to 15 in. XX.....			6.00 40.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	20.00	175.00

C. pisifera aurea (Golden)—Shining yellow. 35 ft.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....			25.00
* 12 to 15 in. XX.....			6.00 40.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.00	25.00	230.00

C. filifera (Thread Cypress)—20 ft. Stringy leaves. Compact broad pyramid. Semi-dwarf and useful almost anywhere. Unusual appearance and character.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 12 to 15 in. X.....		\$ 4.50	\$ 36.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	\$4.00	37.50	

C. filifera aurea (Gold-Thread)—Only 12 ft. Yellow. A good dwarf.

* 12 to 15 in. X.....			4.50 36.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	2.75	20.00	150.00

C. plumosa (Plumed Cypress)—35 ft. Feathery pyramid. Good hedge plant. A good accent tree. Often used in foundation plantings, but not suitable really.

* 10 to 12 in. X.....			31.00
* 12 to 15 in. X.....			4.50 36.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	22.50	175.00

C. plumosa aurea (Gold-Plume)—25 ft. Good yellow color at tips. An interesting small tree. The color is balanced by green. A striking hedge. A good specimen.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....			21.00
* 12 to 15 in. X.....			4.50 36.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	20.00	150.00

C. squarrosa Veitchii (Veitch Moss)
Unusual. 20 ft. Dense, woolly silver foliage unlike any other evergreen. Apt to winter damage beyond Zone VI.

* 10 to 12 in. X.....			4.00 31.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	2.25	17.50	150.00

Photo: Chamaecyparis varieties. 1. obtusa. 2. pisifera. 3. Plumosa. 4. Squarrosa veitchii. 8. Plumosa hedge. 12. obtusa nana.



begin on previous page

CONIFERS



Photo: Junipers—1. *Virginiana Keteeleri*. 2. *squamata Meyeri*. 3. *sabina*. 4. *communis depressa plumosa*. 5. *chinensis Sargentii*. 6. *sabina tamariscifolia*. 7. *excelsa stricta*. 8. *chinensis hibernica*. 9. *procumbens*. 10. *communis depressa*. 11. *virginiana Kosteri*. 12. *virginiana*. 13. *chinensis Pfitzeriana*.

JUNIPERUS

(Juniper)

JUNIPERUS (Continued)

JUNIPERUS (Continued)

J. chinensis (Chinese Juniper)
J.c. pfitzeriana (Pfitzer)—6 ft. Zone IV. Gorgeous bush, a cloud of silver in spring, then bright green. Spreads picturesquely. Stands soot, smoke, and drought in city plantings. Easily grown. (Each) (10) (100) \$ 17.50
 * 4 to 6 in. X..... \$ 22.00
 * 8 to 10 in. X..... 26.00
 12 to 15 in. X..... \$ 4.50 36.00
 15 to 18 in. XX..... 70.00
 18 to 24 in. B&B \$3.70 25.00 200.00

J.c. sargentii (Sargent)—3 ft. Zone IV. Flat, spreading. Color grass green; a neat plant. This is good for low mass effects. Also single specimens. *10 to 12 in. XX..... 55.00
 12 to 15 in. B&B..... 25.00
 18 to 24 in. B&B. 5.00 45.00

J. Communis (Common Juniper)
 25 ft. Zone II. Pyramidal to bushy—extremely variable. * 8 to 12 in. S..... 7.50

J.c. depressa (Canadensis)—6 ft. Zone II. Bushy, dusty green. Stands damp soil. A real bush, native in the East. The golden form below is particularly good. *12 to 15 in. X..... 4.50 36.00

J.c. depressa aurea (Golden)—3 ft. A lower, neater form with yellow foliage. *12 to 15 in. X..... 4.50 36.00
 12 to 18 in. B&B. 2.00 15.00 120.00

J. hibernica (Irish)—15 ft. Zone IV. Green column. Popular. This makes a fair substitute for the thin spires of true Cypress—which are not hardy. (Each) (10) (100) * 6 to 8 in. X..... \$ 22.00
 * 12 to 15 in. X..... \$ 4.50 36.00
 18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.00 15.00 130.00

J. excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper)
 6 ft. Zone V. Blue, stiff, fat pyramids. A fine dwarf, very neat, but rather formal. Does well in rich, loose soil. * 6 to 8 in. X..... 21.00
 * 8 to 10 in. X..... 3.50 26.00
 12 to 15 in. B&B. 2.00 13.50 110.00

J. horizontalis (Creeping Savin)
 2 ft. Zone I. Flat spreading covers large areas. Green. * 6 to 8 in. X..... 21.00
 * 12 to 15 in. X..... 4.50 36.00
 12 to 15 in. B&B. 2.00 17.50 150.00

J.h. douglasii (Waukegan)—Variety with blue foliage. Purple in winter. * 6 to 12 in. X..... 37.50
 15 to 18 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00 225.00

J.h. plumosa (Andorra)
 A dense, low mat, with soft crested plumes rising. These turn purple in winter. A fine ground-cover. * 6 to 8 in. X..... 21.00
 * 12 to 15 in. X..... 4.50 36.00
 12 to 18 in. B&B. 1.75 15.00 125.00
 18 to 24 in. B&B. 2.50 22.50 215.00

Pfitzer's (See J. Chin. Pfitzer)

J. sabina (Savin Juniper)
 5 ft. Zone IV. Irregular vase-like bush. Good dwarf for foundations. Dark green color. Always graceful. A fine native. (Each) (10) (100) *10 to 12 in. X..... \$ 25.00
 12 to 15 in. B&B \$2.50 \$20.00 175.00

J. squamata Meyeri (Meyer Juniper)
 5 ft. Zone V. Compact, interesting. Upright in a natural way, not stiff. The new growth is purple, old growth green. Easily grown. * 6 to 8 in. X..... 4.00 31.00
 12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.00 27.00 230.00

J. virginiana (Native Red Cedar)
 30 ft. Zone II. Prefers a loose soil. Usually a dark green pyramid. This is best used in masses. Easily grown. Should be sheared. *12 to 18 in. XX..... 25.00
 18 to 24 in. B&B. 2.00 17.50 130.00

J.v. glauca (Silver Cedar)—20 ft. Smaller edition of above with silver leaves. 2 to 2½ ft. B&B. 2.50 23.50

J.v. keteleeri (Keteleer Cedar)—18 ft. A thick column, compact to base. Dark. Almost architectural in effect. Surpassingly rich and luxuriant. Very dense. *12 to 15 in. XX..... 9.50 80.00
 18 to 24 in. B&B. 2.50 22.50



Photo: Spruces—1. Engelmann Spruce. 2. Omorika Spruce. 3. White Spruce. 4. (Dwarf) Gregoriana. 5. Pygmy Spruce. 6. Norway Spruce. 7. (Dwarf) Alberta Spruce. 8. (Dwarf) Maxwell's Spruce. 9. Colorado and Koster.

PICEA

(Spruce)

P. abies — "excelsa" — (Norway Spruce)—80 ft. Zone II. A dark green, drooping pyramid. Shallow roots enable planting on thin soils. Enormously popular for quick growth. Used in forests, landscapes and for Christmas trees.

(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 6 to 14 in. X.....	7.50	
* 8 to 18 in. X.....	9.50	
* 12 to 18 in. XX.....	25.00	
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.	\$2.50	\$22.50

P.a. clanbrasiliana (Barry) — Nice dwarf of good habits.
4 to 6 inch..... 1.00 7.00 60.00

P.a. aurea (Golden)—Large tree with showy colored leaves.
3-4 feet B&B..... 5.00 45.00

P.a. maxwelli (Maxwell) — 2 ft. Greener, and more spreading.
* 4 to 6 in. XX..... 4.50 37.50
6 to 8 in. B&B..... 1.50 12.50 90.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. 2.75 25.00 200.00

P.a. nidiformis (Bird Nest)—3 ft. Grotesque rock-garden dwarf.
6 to 8 in. B&B 1.50 11.00 90.00
10 to 12 in. B&B 3.00 27.50

P.a. pygmaea (Pygmy)—3 ft. Compact small upright, irregular pyramid.
6 to 8 in. B&B. 2.00 17.50
18 to 24 in. B&B 5.50 52.50

PICEA (Continued)

P. alcockiana (Bicolor) (Alcock Spruce)—70 ft. Zone IV. Broad pyramid with white stripes on dark needles. (Each) (10) (100)
15 to 18 in. B&B.\$2.00 \$17.50

P. englemanni (Englemann Spruce) 75 ft. Zone I. Wonderful native. Varies from green to steel blue. Dense and shapely. Heavy soil.
* 5 to 10 in. X..... 11.00

P. glauca — "Canadensis" — (White Spruce)—80 ft. Zone I. Quick growing and shapely. In the north-east generally more satisfactory than Norway for forest planting.
* 8 to 16 in. X..... \$ 9.50
* 12 to 18 in..... 45.00
15 to 18 in. B&B. 9.00 85.00

P.g. albertiana (Black Hills)—120 ft. Zone III. Better suited to dry climates than White Spruce. A majestic, bushy pyramid.
* 6 to 9 in. X..... 12.50
* 9 to 12 in. XX..... 25.00

P.g. conica (Dwarf Alberta)—Miniature in height and leaf. 6 ft. Zone III. Tiny and slow. Probably the best true Dwarf conifer.
* 2-inch pots..... 5.00 40.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. 2.75 22.00 195.00

P.g. nana (Dwarf White).
10 to 12 in. B&B 5.50 47.50

PICEA (Continued)

P. koyamai (Koyamai Spruce) 50 ft. Zone V. Dignified with baby-hood. A narrow pyramid with white strikes on dark needles. (Each) (10) (100)
* 12 to 15 in. XX..... 6.50 50.00

P. omorika (Serbian Spruce) 90 ft. Zone IV. Dense narrow pyramid. Slow growth. One of the best. Moist soil.
* 12 to 18 in. X..... \$ 36.00
* 15 to 18 in. XX..... 9.00 70.00

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce) 80 ft. Zone IV. Slow, compact, graceful. Humus. Dark needles.
18 to 24 in. B&B.\$3.50 25.00

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce) 80 ft. Zone I. Best spruce for dry climates. Very tolerant. Varies from green to silver, as offered here.
* 3 to 6 in. X..... 11.00
* 6 to 12 in. X..... 16.00
* 12 to 15 in. XX..... 6.50 40.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 3.00 27.50

SELECTED BLUE
18 to 24 in. B&B. 4.00 35.00 300.00

P.p. Kosteri (Koster Blue)—A form of uniform silver sheen. Grafted.
18 to 24 in. B&B. 6.00 55.00

P.p. Moerheimi (Moerheim Blue)—Another grafted form. New. Slightly better.
* 12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00
15 to 18 in. B&B. 4.00 35.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 6.00 55.00



Photo: Pinus—2. Red Pine (*resinosa*). 3, 4. White Pine planting. 5. Excelsa. 6. *Pinus cembra*. 7. Austrian Pine. 8. Japan Red (*densiflora*). 9. *densiflora umbraculifera*. 10. *Pinus strobus nana*. 11. *Pinus strobus*. 12. Mugho Pine. 13. Scots Pine. 14. Red Pine (*Resinosa*).

PINUS

(Pinus)

Vary in size and shape but alike in one thing—all thrive in windy spots.

P. banksiana (Jack Pine)

60 ft. Zone I. Broad tree with short and twisted needles. Dry, sandy soil.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
*12 to 18 in. X.....			\$ 11.00
*18 to 24 in. X.....			15.00

P. cembra (Swiss Stone Pine)

30 ft. Zone IV. Slow. Dense pyramid. A fine small specimen tree.

*2-year grafts.....	\$1.25	\$ 9.00	80.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.	6.00	45.00	

P. densiflora (Japan Red Pine)

90 ft. Zone IV. Broad irregular head. Good near sea-shore.

*18 to 24 in. S.....			12.00
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P.d. umbraculifera (Japan Table Pine)

—8 ft. Zone IV. Slow and dwarf. Also called "Tanyosho."

15 to 18 in. B&B.	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.	4.00	35.00

P. koreana (Korean Pine)

50 ft. Zone III. Slow and dense. Handsome.

* 3-year grafts	1.75	15.00
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P. mughus (Mugho)

—Zone II. 3 ft. Broad, low, bushy. Grown from seed, but larger sizes carefully selected low and compact.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....		\$ 10.00
* 6 to 9 in. X.....		15.00
* 8 to 12 in. XX.....		30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.	3.00	24.00
18 in. B&B spread	4.00	32.50

PINUS (Continued)

P. nigra (Austriaca) (Austrian Pine)

70 ft. Zone IV. Compact for a large tree. Neat. Like lime. Seashore, But not on the water.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 9 to 12 in. X.....			\$ 12.00
*12 to 20 in. XX.....			25.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.	3.50	28.00	

P. parviflora glauca (Japan Silver Pine)

—20 ft. Zone V. Small spreading bush with blue, twisted needles. Rare.

2 to 3 ft. B&B.	3.50	30.00
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P. ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine)

120 ft. Zone V. Huge tapered pyramid.

*12 to 18 in. X.....		15.00
18 to 24 in. X.....		20.00

P. resinosa (Red or Norway Pine)

80 ft. Zone I. A fine native with long dark needles and spreading habit. Very easily grown. Few insect pests. Most popular.

* 4 to 8 in. X.....		6.75
* 9 to 18 in. X.....		8.50
*12 to 20 in. XX.....		25.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.	3.00	25.00

P. rigida (Pitch Pine)

60 ft. Zone IV. Dry, rocky soil. Irregular.

* 8 to 18 in. X.....		\$ 10.00
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* = young, unformed plants.
S = seedlings not transplanted.
X = each transplanting.
B&B = bushier plants, earth ball.

PINUS (Continued)

P. strobus (White Pine)

90 ft. Zone IV. The noblest native evergreen. Prefers rich soil. Light green needles, soft and dense. Subject to special interstate quarantines. We have growers in a dozen states and can ship almost anywhere.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 6 to 9 in. X.....			\$ 8.00
*12 to 18 in. X.....			18.00

P. sylvestris (Scots Pine)

90 ft. Zone I. Large, stately tree. Useful for sandy, barren soils, but grows well in gardens. Prefers acid. Popular in small sizes for forest plantings.

*16 to 24 in. X.....		10.00
*12 to 18 in. XX.....		35.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.	2.75	25.00 200.00

P.s. rigensis (Riga Scots Pine)

—A much superior variety, with straight clean trunk.

* 9 to 12 in. X.....		12.50
*12 to 18 in. X.....		16.00

P. Thunbergii (Japan Black Pine)

70 ft. Zone IV. The Picturesque pine you see in Japanese prints. Most valuable Pine for seashore planting. Can be set in sandy soil near spray.

*12 to 18 in. S.....		6.00
*18 to 24 in. X.....		11.00
*18 to 24 in. XX.....		3.50 17.50

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir)

Listed, for conciseness, under *Abies douglasii* (page 51).



A 4-foot hedge, as it looks 6 years after planting as below.



A hedge of 15 to 18 inches xxx plants photographed same day it was set.



Upright Yew
(*Taxus capitata*)
makes the best
hedge known.
See also page 7.

Specimen *Taxus Capitata*—Upright Yew

TAXUS CUSPIDATA (Japanese Yew)

For any and every purpose in which Evergreens are required this Yew can be recommended. Perfectly hardy in New England and Ontario, immune from most diseases and pests. Accommodating to an extraordinary degree, withstanding shade or full sunshine. Dark green at all seasons of the year. This plant has been acclaimed "Asia's greatest gift to the gardens of America."

T. cuspidata capitata (Upright Yew)

The natural form. Trees to 40 ft. The best type hedge Yew for all general purposes.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 3 to 5 in. S.....			\$ 8.00
* 4 to 6 in. X.....	\$ 2.50		15.00
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	2.75	20.00	
* 10 to 12 in. X.....		36.00	
* 12 to 15 in. XX.....	7.50	60.00	
* 15 to 18 in. XX.....	10.00	70.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B.	\$3.50	30.00	250.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.	5.00	47.50	450.00

T. Cuspidata (Spreading)

Commonly offered as "cuspidata." 6 ft. Zone III. A spreading open bush.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....		21.00
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	4.50	36.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.	2.75	25.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.	3.50	30.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.	4.00	35.00

T.c. columnaris (Columnar) — 12 ft. Narrow and dense.

15 to 18 in. B&B.	4.00	35.00	300.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.	5.00	45.00	
3 to 3½ ft. B&B.	8.00	75.00	

T.c. intermedia (Improved) — 10 ft. Like Bush Form, but denser foliage and neater.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 8 to 10 in. X.....			\$ 37.50
* 8 to 10 in. XX.....	6.00	42.50	
12 to 15 in. B&B.	4.00	32.50	300.00

T.c. Jeffreyi (Jeffrey's Pyramidal Yew)

A fine plant. Very narrow and upright in growth. One of the best of the new column types introduced so far.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	3.50	27.50
24 to 30 in. B&B.	4.00	35.00
30 to 36 in. B&B.	5.00	40.00

T.c. nana ("brevifolia") (Dwarf) — 4 ft. Zone III. Slow growing, spreading, dense dark foliage. Picturesque. Substitute for Dwarf Boxwood.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....		21.00
* 8 to 10 in. X.....		31.00
* 8 to 10 in. XX.....	6.00	50.00
9 to 12 in. B&B.	2.50	19.00

TAXUS (Continued)

T. cuspidata nana erecta — Same type foliage as above but grows more erect. (Each) (10) (100)

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	\$ 3.75	\$ 32.50
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T.c. nana femina—A heavy berry-bearing type of the dwarf Yew with good foliage and good growing habit.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	2.75	21.00
* 10 to 12 in. X.....	4.50	37.50
12 to 15 in. B&B.	3.00	27.50

T.c. ovata—Broad, upright in habit, large dark leaf and is unusually attractive throughout the year, especially in fall. Very heavy producer of red fruit. Zone IV.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	3.75	31.00
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	4.75	42.50
12 to 15 in. B&B.	2.50	20.00

T.c. vermeulen (Upright Brevifolia)—12 ft. Zone III. New. Compact and dense. Broad base and narrow top. Beautiful pyramid with more red berries than most. Short needles.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....		25.00
* 8 to 10 in. X.....		32.00
* 10 to 12 in. X.....		37.00
* 10 to 12 in. XX.....	7.00	55.00
* 15 to 18 in. XX.....	10.00	90.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.	2.25	20.00
18 to 21 in. B&B.	3.00	25.00

EVERGREENS (Continued)

* = young, unformed shrubs.
 X = each transplanting.

TAXUS

(Yew)

T. baccata (English Yew)

30 ft. Zone VI. Spreading and, in old age, a large shrubby tree.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 12 to 15 in. X.....		\$ 4.50	\$ 36.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....		27.00	250.00

T.b. fastigiata (Irish)—20 ft. Zone VI.

A full column with great character and ruggedness.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	4.00	35.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	\$2.75	23.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	5.00	45.00

T.b. repandens (Creeping) — 3 ft.

Zone V. Very slow and hugging the ground. Dense nature. Rock-garden.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	3.25	27.50
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	3.00	27.00

T.b. washingtoni (Golden) — 8 ft.

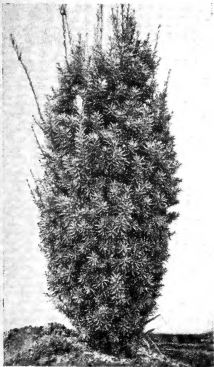
Zone VI. Surprising yellow leaves on a broad bush.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	3.25	27.50
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.50	22.50

T. canadensis stricta (Upright Canada Yew)—2 ft. Zone II.

Dense ascending, stiff branches make this desirable for low edging.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	4.00	35.00
9 to 12 in. B&B.....	2.50	170.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	3.50	27.00



T. media Hicks



Taxus media Hatfield



T. cuspidata vermeulen



Taxus cuspidata nana

TAXUS (Continued)

T. Hunnewelliana (Hybrid American Yew)—Canadensis crossed by cuspidata.

6 ft. Zone II. A pyramid of dark green, neat and hardy in extreme North. Colors in winter.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 4 to 6 in. X.....		\$ 3.00	\$ 22.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....		\$3.50	27.00

Collection of 10 Dwarf Yews

Two each of 5 different kinds, can be used for varied foundation or garden plantings in a dozen ways.

All twice or three times transplanted, heavy little trees. Roots packed in damp moss for safe shipment.

Vermeulen Yew, 12-15 in.

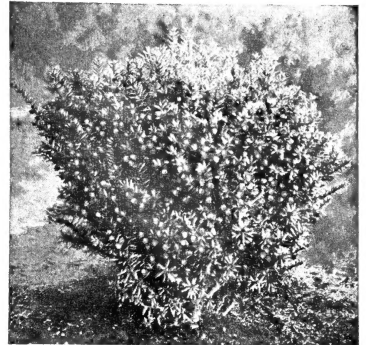
Spreading Yew, 12-15 in.

Hick's Yew, 8-12 in.

Intermedia Yew, 12-15 in.

Hatfield Yew, 12-15 in.

Price packed, all 10 for \$11.00



Kelsey Berrybush Yew

TAXUS (Continued)

T. media (Hybrid Japanese Yew)

T.m. Andersoni—A wide vase-shaped form. Zone V.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 4 to 6 in. X.....			\$ 18.00
* 6 to 8 in. X.....			22.00
* 12 to 15 in. X.....		4.50	36.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	\$2.75	\$25.00	200.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	3.50	30.00	250.00
24 to 30 in. B&B.....	5.50	47.50	450.00

T.m. Browni—A form of Media of very dense habit conical in outline; dark green foliage. Zone V.

* 12 to 15 in. X.....	4.50	36.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	3.00	25.00

T.m. Hatfieldi (Hatfield's) — 12 ft. Zone IV. A compact cone in outline. The branches are upright. Full of character.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	2.75	21.00
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	3.75	31.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	3.50	27.50

T.m. hicksii (Hick's)—10 ft. Zone IV. Strong, fat upright shrub. Fine for hedges. Good berries.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....		21.00
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	3.75	26.00
* 12 to 15 in. XX.....	6.50	55.00
* 15 to 18 in. XX.....	9.00	80.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft. B&B.....	4.00	35.00

T.m. Kelseyi (Berrybush)—8 ft. Zone IV. Our introduction 1936 and attracting favorable comment everywhere. Propagated from the point of view of its wealth of red berries in autumn. Bears young and grows slowly. A dense, full bush. Needles like the Dwarf Yew.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....		25.00
* 10 to 12 in. XX.....	9.50	55.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	17.50	150.00
18 to 21 in. B&B.....	3.00	25.00
21 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.75	30.00

T.m. Wellesleyana — A dense, fat column; foliage a fine dark lustrous color. Should prove valuable. Zone IV.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	2.75	21.00
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	3.75	31.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	3.50	27.00



Thuja in photo: 2. *T. Orientalis*. 3. Tom Thumb Arborvitae. 4. *Orientalis aurea nana*. 5. Hovey's Arborvitae. 6. Warreana (Siberian). 7. Pyramidal Arborvitae. 8. Globe Arborvitae. 9. Golden Tip Arborvitae. 10. The type—*Thuja occidentalis*. 11. *Verveaneana*. 12. "Little Gem". 13. *Douglasi aurea*.

American Arborvitae is the one dwarf group of evergreens which prefers the extreme north. Arborvitae grows in any good soil and even withstands poor drainage. For best results it should be pruned neatly every summer, being careful to keep the bottom broader than the top.

THUJA (Arborvitae)

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae)

30 ft. Zone II. Pyramidal tree with dense, frond-like, evergreen leaves. Popular.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 4 to 9 in. X.....			\$ 7.00
* 10 to 18 in. X.....			9.00
* 10 to 18 in. XX.....			\$ 3.75 30.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	18.00	160.00	

T.o. Columbia (White Tipped)—20 ft.

Zone IV. Interesting foliage, dotted with silver.

* 12 to 15 in. X.....	4.50	37.50
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	20.00 180.00

T.o. douglasi (filiformis)—15 ft. Zone IV.

Crested, thready foliage. Quite unusual. Very neat grower.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	3.50	27.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.00	27.50 230.00

T.o. douglas Golden—Like Douglasi

but yellow foliage in spring.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	3.50	27.50
* 10 to 12 in. X.....		30.00

THUJA (Continued)

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
<i>T.o. elegantissima</i> (Golden Tip)—15 ft. Zone II. Bright green in winter, gold in spring.			
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	4.50	36.00	
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.00	27.50 230.00	

T.o. ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb)—4 ft. Zone II.

Two kinds of leaves give feathery appearance.

* 10 to 12 in. X.....	3.75	20.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	2.25	19.00 150.00

T.o. globosa (Globe)—4 ft. Zone II.

Maintains itself well under all conditions and holds its shape without trimming.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....		21.00
* 10 to 12 in. X.....	4.00	25.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.25	18.00 150.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.50	27.00 225.00

T.o. Little Gem—2 ft. Zone II.

Really dwarf—hugging the ground. Rock-garden plant. Dark green.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	4.00	31.00
9 to 12 in. B&B.....	2.00	15.00 110.00

T.o. pyramidalis (Pyramidal)—25 ft.

Zone II. This is perhaps the best tall form of American Arborvitae. Formal, narrow hedges.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....		20.00
* 12 to 15 in. X.....		30.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.00	25.00 230.00

THUJA (Continued)

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
<i>T.o. lutea</i> (Peabody)—15 ft. Zone II. Bright yellow column.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	2.75	20.00	
* 10 to 12 in. X.....		25.00	
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.50	27.50	

T.o. vervaeneana (Vervean)—10 ft.

Zone II. Broad, busily pyramid. Color varies from gray-green to yellowish and in winter to bronze.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	2.75	21.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	18.00 160.00

T.o. wareana (Siberian)—12 ft. Zone II.

A broad cone, dense and bushy. Slow. Stands exposure. Foliage heavy crested.

* 10 to 12 in. X.....		25.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.25	20.00

T. Orientalis (Oriental) (Biota)

25 ft. Zone VI. Fast growing column with leaves "set on edge." Interesting, useful. Bronze in winter.

* 6 to 12 in. S.....		7.50
* 12 to 15 in. X.....		3.00 25.00

T.o. aurea nana (Berckman)—5 ft.

Zone VI. A gorgeous dwarf—rich, lush. Golden in spring; bronze, winter.

* 2-inch pots.....		3.00 20.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.00	25.00

EVERGREENS (Cont.)

* = Small unformed plants.

X = Each transplanting.

S = Seedlings not transplanted.

B&B = Bushy plants with earth ball.

TSUGA (Hemlock)

T. canadensis (Northern Hemlock)

60 ft. Zone IV. In forests, a noble patriarch, but readily sheared to hedge or modest specimen sizes. Humus. Stands shade. The most beautiful native evergreen.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 6 to 8 in. S.....			\$ 8.00
* 8 to 12 in. X.....			22.00
* 12 to 15 in. XX.....			37.50
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$3.50	\$25.00	225.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	4.50	30.00	280.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	9.50	90.00	750.00

T.c. compacta

Dwarf cone, short side branches, tiny leaf. Very slow, delightful, dense.

* 6 to 8 in.....	9.00	80.00
10 to 12 in. B&B.....	2.25	20.00

T.c. fremdi—Slow growing pyramid to 9 ft. tiny needles.

18 to 24 in. B&B.....	9.00	
* 9 to 12 in. XX.....	25.00	175.00

T.c. hussii — Very dwarf, short twiggy branches, dense needles.

5 to 8 inch B&B.....	3.50	30.00
12 to 15 inch B&B.....	6.50	

T.c. pomphret—Like canadensis, itself, but much darker green and denser foliage. Neater.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	3.75	32.00	300.00
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T.c. sargentii (Weeping) — Dwarf very spreading form. May become 15 ft. across and 6 ft. high. Drooping, graceful. Good dark green.

* 10 to 12 in. grafts.....	10.00	
* 12 to 15 in. B&B.....	1.50	12.50
3 to 3½ ft. B&B.....	15.00	

T. caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock)

50 ft. Zone V. Damp, acid preferred. Dense. Striking shadows. Drooping

* 12 to 15 in. S.....	2.50	12.00
* 12 to 15 in. (ball).....		27.50
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 ft. B&B.....	3.00	25.00

T. diversifolia (Japanese Hemlock)

70 ft. Zone V. Graceful, handsome pyramid. Dark, crowded needles.

* 3 to 5 in. X.....		30.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	3.50	28.00

T. sieboldii (Siebold Hemlock)—To 70 ft. but usually smaller. Zone (V). Horizontal branches, oval head.

12 to 18 in. B&B.....	2.75	25.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.50	30.00



Specimen *Tsuga canadensis* 6 feet



(Above) Sargent Weeping Hemlock

(*Tsuga Canad. compacta*)
Large plant 8 years old,
small 2 years.

(Below) Hemlock Hedge

Hemlock Hedge

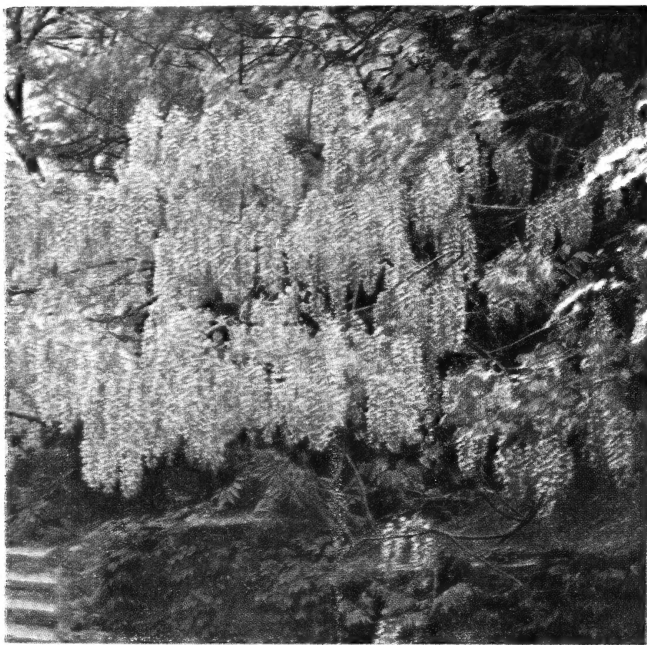
Tsuga canadensis when properly sheared gives a fine, even, smooth dark green surface unlike any other hedge. Thrives in soils ranging from ordinary to damp, and from full sun to full shade, hence is easy to grow. Set plants 1½ feet apart.

A fast grower. See page 7 for further hedge information

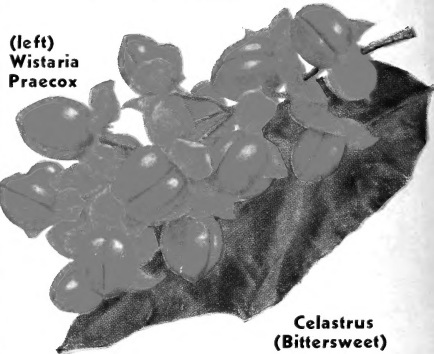


Woody Vines

A page of deciduous kinds only. In planting treat just like deciduous shrubs—see page 25.



Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh



Celastrus (Bittersweet)

AMPELOPSIS (See Parthenocissus)

BIGNONIA (See Campsis)

CAMPISIS (Trumpet Vine)

C. radicans. 60 ft. Vine. Zone V. Scarlet flowers, July to Sept. Prefers humus. Trained on a post, covers it quickly and seems like a small tree.

(Each)	(10)	(100)
*12 to 18 in. S.....	.....	\$ 6.00
2-year No. 1.....	\$.50	\$ 3.00 15.00

CELASTRUS (Bittersweet)

C. orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet). 30 ft. Vine. Zone V. Brilliant red and yellow fruit in autumn. Vigorous.

*12 to 18 in. (mixed).....	.....	\$ 9.00
2-year No. 1.....	\$.60	\$ 4.00 30.00

C. scandens (American Bittersweet). 20 ft. Zone IV. Similar, but more dwarf. Easily grown. Note:—only females bear berries. Plant several mixed together.

*12 to 18 in. (mixed).....	.....	7.00
18 to 24 in. (females).....	.....	2.50 12.00

CLEMATIS (Clematis Vine)

C. hybrids (large-flowered). 8 ft. Zone (V). Bloom through July and August. Light loam, manure, drain well. Do not prune much. Sun. Four kinds:—**DUCHESS EDINBURGH**—Fragrant white. **JACKMANNI**—Popular rich violet. **MME. ANDRE**—Bright crimson pink. **RAMONA**—Lavender-blue, late.

Any one kind:
2-year plants\$1.00 \$ 8.50 \$ 80.00

C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). 25 ft. Zone V. Woody and vigorous. Fragrant White, Sept.-Oct.

2-year No. 1.....	.70	6.50 50.00
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EUONYMUS (see page 45)

HERDERA (see page 45)

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

L. japonica halleana (Japan Honeysuckle). 20 ft. Zone V. Quick cover for walls or ground. Fragrant, yellow, June.

(Each)	(10)	(100)
*1-year light.....	.....	\$ 4.00
2-year No. 1.....	\$.50	\$ 3.00 15.00

L. sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle). 30 ft. Vine. Zone V. Semi-evergreen. Scarlet trumpets all summer long.

1-yr. light.....	.....	6.00
2-year No. 1.....	.60	4.00 30.00

L. s. magnifica (Everblooming)—Color of the trumpets more orange. Much freer to bloom. Fine. New.

2-yr.....	.75	6.50 40.00
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PACHYSANDRA (see page 46)

PARTHENOCISSUS (Creepers)

P. quinquefolia (Woodbine) (Virginia Creeper). Vine. 30 ft. Zone V. Vigorous. Fall color.

*12 to 18 inch.....	.....	\$ 9.00
2-year No. 1.....	\$.65	\$ 3.25 22.50

P. q. englemannii (Englemann Ivy). The same with smaller leaves.

2-year No. 1.....	.60	3.25 32.50
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P. tricuspidata (Veitchii) (Boston Ivy). Vine. 40 ft. Zone V. The most popular. Self-clinging. Dense. Fall color.

*1-year S.....	.....	8.00
2-year No. 1.....	.60	5.00 30.00

POLYGONUM

P. aubertii (Silver Lace Vine). 25 ft. Zone V. Amazingly fast grower. Covered with white bloom Sept. and October. Tolerant. Prune back to live wood each spring. (Each) (10) (100)
2-yr. No. 1.....\$.75 \$ 6.50 \$ 45.00

VINCA (see page 47)

WISTARIA (Wistaria)

W. floribunda (Long-cluster Wistaria). 25 ft. Vine. Zone V. Fragrant purple clusters three feet long. May and June. Humus, drain, sun.

2-year grafts.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
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W. f. naga noda—Clusters of sensational length. Up to 5 feet. Purple.

1-year grafts.....	1.50	12.00 80.00
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W. f. rosea—Pink blooms.

2-year grafts.....	2.00	15.00
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W. f. praecox (Issai). 20 ft. Zone V. Long blue clusters start when plant is only 2 or 3 years old. Tolerant. A sensational new vine. Very different from other floribundas.

1-year grafts.....	1.50	12.50
2-year grafts.....	2.00	15.00

W. sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). 30 ft. Zone V. Short, compact violet in May. Fragrant. Sun drain. The entire new leaf-growth is pruned off in July. Then it blooms next year.

2-year (layers).....	.85	6.50 50.00
3-year grafts.....	1.50	10.00 65.00

W. s. alba—Good white form.

2-year (layers).....	1.00	10.00 65.00
3-year grafts.....	2.00	15.00 80.00