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U.S. Department of Agriculture

A Short Guide

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, 1945

(Sizes and prices void after June 1, 1945)



Waterlily Magnolia (see page 28)



Gable's Hardy Hybrid Azaleas (page 41)
Elizabeth Gable. Louise Gable
Caroline Gable Chinook



Azalea Hino-crimson (see page 42)

Miss Newman

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE

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

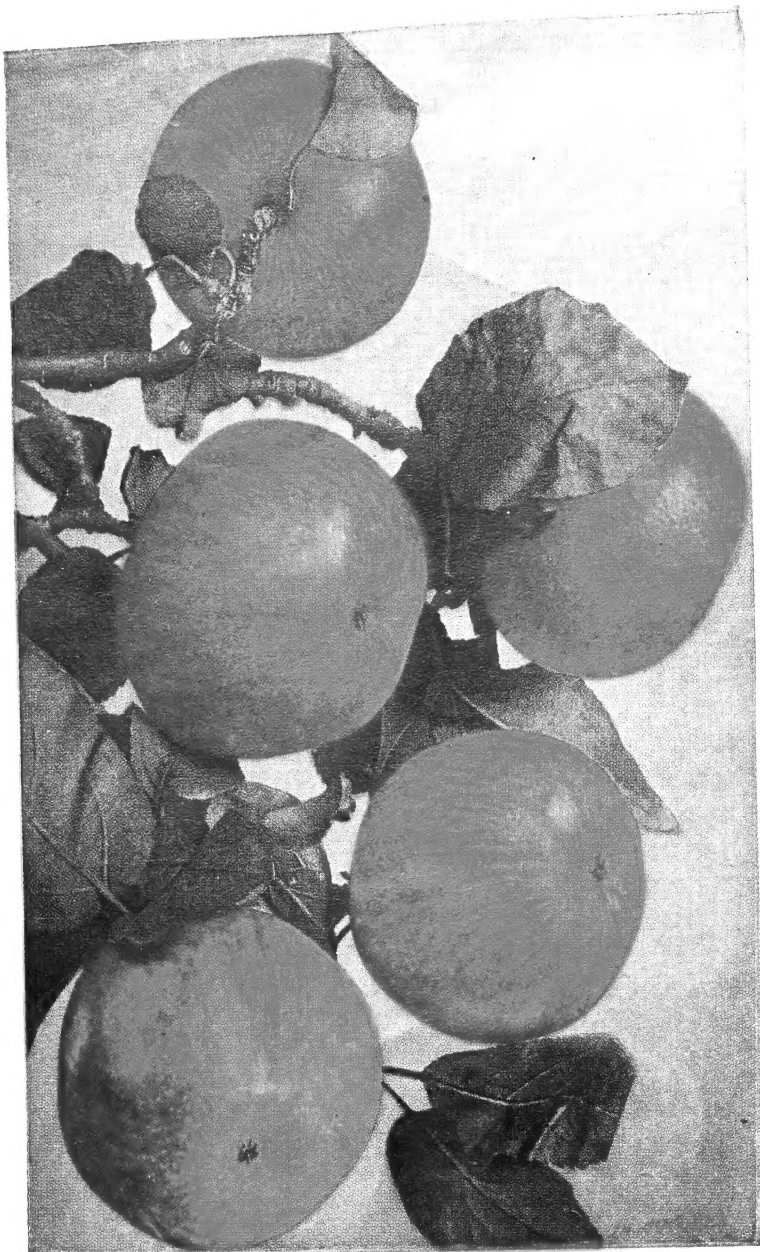
Established 1878

Catalog No. 136

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**57
to
62**



**Dwarf Wealthy
Apple**
($\frac{1}{4}$ life-size)
See page 58



Hybrid Blueberries (life-size). See page 62

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE

1. **We furnish high quality stock.** Kelsey Nursery stock is grown where it grows best; always with regard to shipping convenience. Of over twenty thousand acres of stock we select the nearest nursery growing the material of the quality and grade you want.

2. **We furnish our stock at the lowest prices made possible by mass production.** Prices of nursery stock vary greatly. One nursery grows stock on land worth, say, \$4,000 per acre. The stock is no better than at a nearby nursery where land is worth \$400 per acre. We are, therefore, enabled to sell excellent stock at very low prices.

3. **We are an entirely responsible source of supply.** Established 67 Years ago, in 1878, we still have among our customers many who have been patrons for forty years or more. In all our dealings we are always willing to make things right on any errors or just causes for complaint.

TERMS OF SALE

PACKING COSTS—Free if cash accompanies order, except stock dug with a ball of earth. Otherwise, packing is charged at cost (usually 10% of cost of stock). Balled, heavy evergreens: we will estimate costs in advance if you wish.

LIMITED RESPONSIBILITY—We disclaim responsibility for any reason in amounts greater than invoiced.

PRICES—Net at the nursery. Transportation to be added at actual cost. Usually 5 sold at rate per 10, 50 at 100 rate.

CLAIMS for errors, shortages or other causes must be made within 10 days.

PARCEL POST—Must be prepaid. We prefer express but will send by post if instructed and charge you at cost.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS charges are extra (except in a few prepaid Special Offers). They are paid by you to the Railroad or Expressman. We will estimate these costs in advance if you wish.

WATCH EXPRESS CHARGES Most of our shipments should take **Second-Class** rates so check weight and rating when delivery is made. The delivery man often charges **First Class** in error.

OUR GUARANTEE

No one can guarantee that trees, animals, or any other living thing will live. Not even a human being can be guaranteed to live. We do guarantee two things:—

1. That we will ship healthy plants to arrive in good, live condition. We will replace free otherwise.
2. That we will take half the risk even if it arrives in good condition and subsequently fails to live. We will allow credit of 50% of amount paid under those circumstances.

L. E. MANNING, President.
C. N. SKINNER, Vice-Pres.

How Shall I Order?

WHEN you order trees, evergreens and shrubs you want three things: Quality, Service and Price. Our Quality and Service (except for obvious local possibilities) are the equal of any—and well beyond all ordinary requirements. Price includes both List Price (cost of stock) and the additional cost of getting your purchase to your garden. Our List Prices are below most other companies for the same grades. They include packing, as a rule, but not transportation. Cost of transportation therefore remains the sole limiting factor and these are much lower than some people suppose.

How to Order

Fill in the order form and enclose check. Shipment is made with express charges collected on arrival. You will get a prompt acknowledgment of order indicating approximate shipping time.

We Like Small Orders

But it costs money to dig one plant. A man must go into the field, locate and inspect, dig and return and pack—then ship the same day. Five can be dug at almost the same cost as one, therefore:

5 Cheaper Than 4!

There are real bargains only if you order several of one size and kind at a time. Try to arrange with neighbor to share a shipment.

Order Now—Don't Wait

Unlike other things you buy, nursery stock must be ordered in advance—long before the right shipping time. Why? Because our whole year's shipments come in a few months time and there is never enough help. Shipments are scheduled long in advance. Order now, we will ship at proper time later.

Low Express Costs

Freight is too slow for live trees and plants. Express is not expensive. Here is an average scale:

1. Small sizes marked * 5-10%
 2. Young Aristocrats B&B.....10-15%
 3. Larger trees bare root.....10-15%
 4. Larger evergreens B&B.....25-50%
- The % is approximate proportion of amount of your order the extra delivery costs will come to.

Tell Your Express Man

Inform your Railway Express office you are expecting plants and have them phone or write you (at your expense) when they arrive.

What Kind Shall I Buy?

Choose Carefully

Never buy the wrong kind because a young plant of it looks nice, or because it's cheap. If the right kind is expensive, buy it real small. Then you won't be disappointed when it grows up.

Grow Into Specimens

Quality is not in the age and size of a plant, but in its pedigree—like a puppy. A good plant will grow with very little care into a gorgeous priceless specimen. You can't (unless an expert) see quality for it's not in the part above ground.

It's in the Roots

Each transplanting makes a plant stronger, readier to take hold when finally set out. Transplanting constitutes most of the cost of a plant before digging. When you buy small plants you are really

Buying Futures

Not how it looks now, but how it will look after a few years' growth is the real point. Much must be taken on faith — you buy largely upon the credit and repute of the nursery.

Specialties

Such complete selection as we offer in this Guide cannot be found in any one nursery in the United States. It requires too various soils, climates, skills and training. As a result not all parts of an order can always be shipped at once—though we can and do arrange to have it arrive approximately at the same time.

Some of the items we find necessary or advantageous to have grown by specialists who grow nothing else: All Fruits, Perennials, Young Aristocrats (p. 13) and several of the rarer varieties throughout the Short Guide.

What Size Shall I Buy?

The Five Grades of Stock

1. Seedlings ("S"). Cheap and light but hard to grow and a long wait.
2. Transplants ("X"). Still cheap and light to ship. Above 6 inches are large enough to grow easily.
3. Rooted Cuttings. Fresh cuttings are hard to grow. Year-old, same as transplants.
4. Grafts. Again, like transplants, but more costly, hence shipped "B&B" (earth ball). In small sizes this ball is light and express not expensive.
5. Landscape Size. May be small as 12 inches and large as 30 feet. "Finished" stock. Hence, no trouble to grow at all, but expensive to ship and to plant.

It Pays to Plant Them Small

The physical cost of digging and shipping large plants is very much greater than for small plants. For this reason nursery stock about **doubles in value every two years**. A planting worth \$1,000 can be set out two years earlier for \$500, or four years earlier for \$250, or eight years earlier for less than \$100! These figures are approximate, but perfectly true, taken by and large, at least for stock in ordinary sizes.

Aside from cost, consider the problem of finding labor for planting! Use 20-foot trees and three men take two hours to get it planted. One man can set out a small 6 foot tree in ten minutes! Or in evergreens with a heavy ball of earth, what difference if the ball is small enough to go into a wheel-barrow! Or still smaller evergreens, that can be planted safely without an earth ball!

And as for the fun of the thing—wait until you've watched a small plant grow into a specimen and fill the place you pictured in your mind! Remember, no transplanting is needed once a tree is in its proper place, since transplanting is only to keep roots in condition for final transplanting. A little judicious pruning need not take more than ten minutes a year!

Cost, trouble, and enjoyment all point the same way: **It pays to plant them small!**

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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.

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".

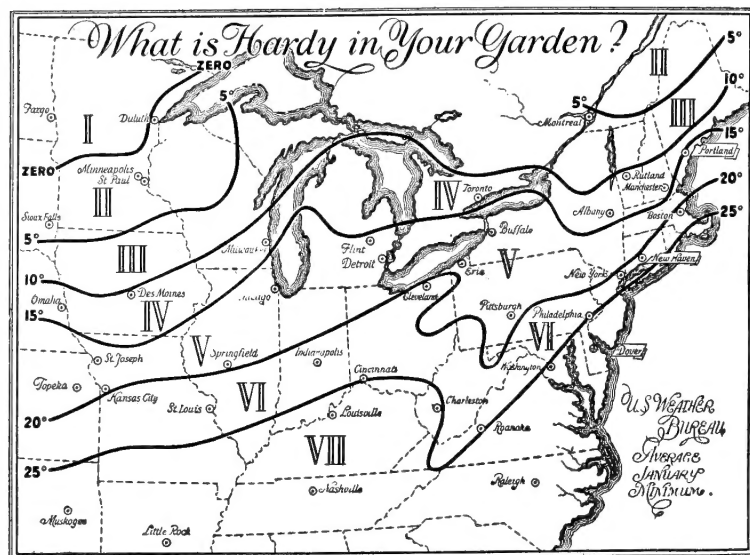
Roots get oxygen from air that filters into the earth. Some plants need more than others; these must have loose soil and will suffocate in heavy damp clays. Such plants are marked "drain" in this Guide.

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".

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



CLIMATE MAP

The numbers I to VII in the map refer to Zone numbers 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 hardier than rated in this Guide.

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

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	✓	✓	✓

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

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

Warning—Renew every two years.

Peat—(See bottom next page.)

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:—

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

ACID—To acidify soils, aluminum sulphate is quickest, but there is danger of damage in heavy soil. Straight sulphur (in commercial form as powder) does the same job in about 2 weeks and is harmless and easily obtained. An ounce to a square yard, sprinkled on the surface.

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

- Strong growth—hence hardier.
- More flowers. Better color.
- Healthy plants—hence freer of disease.

USE NATURAL FERTILIZERS

"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.

- High natural fertilizing value; feeds soil.
- 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 but best by express. No freight shipments, please.

Manure Bricks—Cow manure, ground and pressed, readily dissolves, 1 lb. brick in 4 gallons water. Price: 5 bricks (postpd. E. of Miss.) \$1.50; (50 bricks, \$11.00, not postpaid).

Basic Plant Culture

THE root of a plant is a mine, completely hydraulic. The tiny root-ends draw in moisture and this is carried through the larger roots up to the leaves. The moisture is filled with dissolved chemicals. In no other way can food or water enter.

The leaves of a plant are chemical factories; sunlight is their power. They combine the chemicals from the roots with carbon from the air and make food-bearing sap which feeds growing parts everywhere.

HELPING A TRANSPLANTED PLANT

The problem is that the root tips have become separated from the soil. The contact must be microscopic hence careful packing of loose soil and then watering to flush it tightly into place is necessary. Each class of plant has separate preferences and are described at the beginning of the sections under "Deciduous Shrubs", "Evergreens", etc. But generally:

Watering

Fulshing the soil into place thrice a week for the first week or two is desirable, unless a good rain falls. Also, the roots being damaged and at a disadvantage, this extra water enables those roots still working to increase their intake.

Pruning

The best the roots can do is far less than the tops need. Nursery-grown, transplanted roots contain more roots in a practical shipping size and lessen the difference, but at best much pruning of the top is needed. This cuts off the need of the plant for more food and drink than the transplanted roots can provide.

Feeding

Frequent watering flushes the food out of the surface soil quickly, hence one or two of the waterings might be enriched with manure water, or dissolved commercial fertilizer. The amount, small. Fertilizer in the soil seldom dissolves in time to help.

Protection

A mulch of leaves or humus helps keep the roots from drying out the first year, hence is a substitute for extra water, after the first settling of the soil. Wrapping or wax-spraying of bark also keeps bark from drying out first winter—a common cause of damage or loss.

FOR PERMANENCY

American Bog-Peat—Not peat-moss, but more solid and far better for acid-loving plants like Rhododendron, Blueberries, Azaleas, etc. Just as good for ordinary garden use. Finely ground to be as good-looking as peat-moss. Food value higher (Nitro. about 2½%). We offer stout fiber drums containing ½ cubic yard of peat, sun-dried, weight about 140 pounds. Price f.o.b. Utica, Ohio, \$5.75 each. (Customers in the east will save money by ordering f.o.b. New York warehouse at \$6.75 each.) 10% discount in 5-drum lots. Spread 1" thick, a drum covers 162 sq. ft. (mulch) or spread ¼" thick (lawn conditioner) it covers 650 sq. ft.

HELPING A PLANT GROW

This is different entirely from helping in transplanting. Less water, more food, less pruning and no protection (if hardy). Moreover, established plants can if desired get along without any assistance at all. These things hasten and improve growth:

Watering

Only when drought threatens is an established plant in need of water, except for kinds set in insufficiently moist positions, or with insufficient shade. Do not give frequent small waterings—they draw the roots toward the surface which is very bad. Once a week (in drought) water very heavily indeed. Chemicals are not only dissolved as food for the roots, but the stale atmosphere between the earth particles is driven out by the flood. When it drains away, fresh air is drawn into its place. Since roots need oxygen to breathe, this "pump" effect is very important.

Feeding

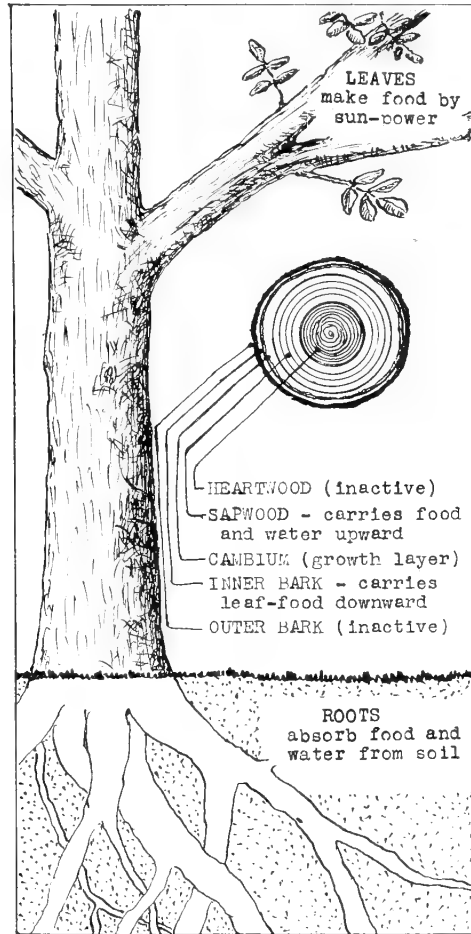
Most plants in ordinary garden soil need no fertilizers. But some do (roses, etc.) and any plant can be hastened materially in growth by putting reasonable quantities of any fertilizer on the top of the ground in May. On top, so it dissolves and sinks down to roots. Scratch it in, to prevent blowing. In May, because summer feeding may induce soft sappy growth that does not harden off by autumn and is damaged the first winter.

Pruning

Every spring some damaged or badly placed branches must be removed from trees and shrubs. Every year or two, old heavy shrub stems should be cut out at the ground to keep the plant young and healthy.

HELPING A PLANT FRUIT

A flower is a fruit in most cases and in most kinds of plants. But two exceptions exist: (1) Inbred named varieties of fruits. These must be cross-pollinated for heavy yield. See page 59 for details; (2) Three kinds in which male and female flowers are always on different plants—Hollies, Yews and Bittersweet. When available, one male of each can take care of all the females in the garden. But males must be grown from cuttings and grafts to be certain of sex and hence (having small sale) cost much money. The easy way out is to plant a group of inexpensive mixed-sex seedlings and, after a few years testing, "rogue out" (discard) all but one or two males. It is actually less expensive to plant, say, 10 seedlings than to buy 1 plant of known male sex!



HELPING A PLANT FLOWER

The most blooms do not come on the most vigorous plant. Chemistry decides inside the stem which buds are to be leaf buds and which flowers. The decision is usually based on relative amounts of root foods (nitrogenous) vs. leaf products (carbohydrates) present in the sap. Too much nitrogen makes all buds leaves. Hence, to encourage blooms, you help the leaves and hinder the roots.

Helping the Leaves

Not much can be done except give the utmost sunlight. Remove shade, transplant plant, or prune out bays so light can enter interior of thick bushy plants.

Hindering Roots

First, stop fertilizing (except phosphorus, as in bone meal). Stop watering, so food still in soil will not be dissolved. If necessary, prune roots with spade or transplant entirely, clipping back roots.

Things to Avoid

Do not prune plant top severely. Do not fertilize heavily, nor water (except in emergency). These things actually prevent flowering.

Gardens That Thrive

PLANTS THAT TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES

HARDY	wide (ft.)	high (ft.)	Bloom / Fruit					EVERGREEN	SHRUBS	DRAIN		WATER		SUN		SOIL				
			○ = Bloom	● = Fruit	early	May	June			Summer	Autumn	clayey loam	sandy	wet	normal dry	3/4 Sun	1/2 Sun	Acid	Sweet	Barren
(S)	5	5						E	ABELIA grandiflora	..	X	..	X	X X X X	X X			
V	5	8							AZALEA calendulacaea	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	6	8							...Kaempferi	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
VI	4	4						E	...Ledifolia	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	4	6							...nudiflora	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	3	7							...viscosa	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	4	10	○						BENZUIN aestivale	X X X	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	4	4							BERBERIS thunbergii	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
V	3	3						E	...julianae	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
(V)	10	8						E	BUXUS (dwarf and bush)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	2	2						E	CALLUNA vulgaris	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	4	7							CLETHRA alnifolia	X X X	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
(V)	5	3							COTONEASTER horizont.	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	3	2						E	...microphylla	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	3	5						E	CYTISSUS (varieties)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
IV	2	2						E	DAPHNE cneorum	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1 1/2	3	○						...mezereum	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	3	7							DEUTZIA (varieties)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	2	1						E	ERICA carnea	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	5	9	○						FORSYTHIA (varieties)	X X X	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
V	6	6						E	HEDERA helix	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
V	6	6						E	ILEX crenata	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	5	10							...glabra	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	5	5						E	...verticillata	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	5	5						E	KALMIA latifolia	X X X	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	4	4	○					E	LAUROCERASUS Schipka	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	5	7						E	LEUCOTHOE catesbaei	X X X	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
(V)	8	8							LONICERA (shrub types)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	6	3							MAGNOLIA stellata	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
(V)	3	6	○					E	MYRICA cerifera	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
VI	4	2						E	PIERIS floribunda	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
VI	8	15						E	...japonica	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	5	8						E	PINUS Mugho (dwarf)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	4	6						E	PYRACANTHA Lalandi	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	4	6						E	RHODODENDRON carolina	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	6	12						E	...catawbiense	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	4	5						E	...Cat. Hybrids	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	4	5						E	...maximum	X X X	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	3	8							SYMPHORICARPOS racem.	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	6	5						E	STEWARTIA pentagyna	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
II	10	8						E	TAXUS hicksi	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
II	3	1 1/2						E	...Kelseyi	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	5	10						E	...nana (brevis.)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	5	5						E	THUIA Little Gem	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	5	5						E	TSUGA Can. Compacta	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	6	6						E	...can Sargentii	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	8	6						E	VIBURNUM Carlesii	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	6	6							VINCA minor (myrtle)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
V	6	6							WEIGELIA (varieties)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	6	6							WISTERIA praecox	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
SMALL TREES																				
VI	12	35							CERCIS canadensis	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
IV	15	25							CORNUS florida	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
V	15	20							CRATAEGUS oxycantha	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
VI	12	30							FRANKLINIA alatamaha	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	8	20	○						HAMAMELIS mollis	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	10	25						E	ILEX opaca (holly)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
V	20	40							LABURNUM Vossi	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	10	20							MAGNOLIA soulangeana	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	6	16							...glauca	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
III	12	30							SORBUS aucuparia	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
III	15	25						E	TAXUS capitata	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
PERENNIALS																				
IV	3/4	1 1/2							ASCLEPIAS tuberosa	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
III	1	2 1/2						E	ACHILLEA ptarmica	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
IV	1 1/2	2							ASTER frikartii	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
IV	1 1/2	2							BAPTISIA australis	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
H	1	2 1/2	○						CAMPANULA medium	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
H	1	1							...rotundifol.	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
IV	1	1							CORONILLA cappod.	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1	2							COREOPSIS (var.)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
IV	1	4							CIMIFUGA racemosa	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1	1 1/4							DICENTRA (varieties)-	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
III	1 1/2	1 1/2							CYPRIPEDIUM (var.)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
III	1	2							IRIS versicolor	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1	2							...pseudacorus -	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1	2							HEMEROCALLIS (var.)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1	5							LIATRIS scariosa	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
III	3/4	2+							LILIUM (most vars.)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1 1/2	2							LOBELIA cardinalis -	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1 1/4	2 1/2							LYTHRUM virgatulum	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	1 1/2	1	○						MERTENSIA virginica	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
V	3/4	1							MYOSOTIS semper.	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
III	3/4	1 1/2							NEPETA mussini	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
III	1 1/2	2+							PEONIES (most)	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	3/4	2 1/2							PENSTEMON barbatus	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
II	3/4	1 1/2						E	PHLOX subulata	X X X	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
II	3/4	1							...divaricata	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	1	3							THALICTRUM (var.)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
IV	3/4	3							THERMOPSIS carol.	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
III	1 1/2	1 1/2							THYMUS serpyllum	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	X				
III	3/4	1							TRADESCANTIA (var.)	X X X	..	X X	X X X X	X X	..	..		
III	1 1/2	1							TRILLIUM (all)	..	X	X	X X X X	X X	..	..		

There are gardens that take care of themselves. Almost every one of the beautiful things that live in our gardens grows wild somewhere. Many, of course, are improved by care of some sort. Yet, there remains a large number of thoroughly important and delightful plants which cannot honestly be said to receive any improvement whatever from cultivation.

The Labor Saving Secret

To make a labor-free garden, first consider carefully your location as to drainage (sand, clay, etc.); normal rainfall or local water springs; richness and acidity; and the amount of sunlight. Then plant in any given location only such material from the accompanying lists that thrives in that particular spot. Do not attempt to persuade a misfit to survive. If this rule leaves you with the kind of garden you do not want, then try permanent changes such as lightening clay soil with cinders and sand, or add body to sandy soil with peat moss. Acidity can be controlled with applications of lime or of sulphur. But treat large sections of the garden as a unit—do not attempt to grow acid and sweet-soil plants side by side. Put each kind together under uniform treatment. That's all there is to it, and you have saved ninety per cent of your labor and your failures.

Selecting the Best Kinds

Too many trees spoil a garden, so while most trees need no care, pick few and mostly medium sized or small kinds and that give some bloom or are exceptionally handsome.

The Shrub beds should be deeply dug, drained and permanently improved. The same with Perennial beds. Select varieties that give the most show of flowers over the longest period. But confine selections to the lists at the left. For fuller descriptions, photos, etc., find it in the descriptive part of this Guide (index on page 2).

A Word of Caution

This brief hint is not intended to describe how

Under Neglect



Weeding

By maintaining a loose surface (humus and sand mulch is easiest) all weeds can be pulled with great ease and, in fact, fewer weeds seem to appear.

Insect Pests

Keeping insects down by poison is efficient. But poison on plants kills and drives away many birds, kills honeybees, without which fruit would be unable to form. Birds, after all, keep down insects well enough to permit gardens. Some birds are great insect eaters, some eat none. Attract the insect-eaters (marked "•" in table below) by providing their favorite shrub foods. They live on insects and only eat the berries for dessert!

SHRUBS ATTRACT BIRDS

1—*Clethra alnifolia*. 2—*Stewartia*. 3—*Azalea viscosa*.
4—*Rhododendron catawbiense*. 5—*Leucothoe*.

Total kinds of birds eating fruit	SEASON				TREES and SHRUBS																															
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Really Attract Birds with their known FAVORITE FOODS! The birds on the right-hand table PREFER the fruits indicated to your orchard fruits.					Bluebird	Bobwhite	Catbird	Chickadee	Cardinal	Finch	Flicker	Grosbeak	Grouse (ruffed)	Kingbird	Meadow lark	Mocking-bird	Phoebe	Oriole	Quail (valley)	Sapsucker	Sparrow (song)	Sp. (white-throat)	Tanager (scarlet)	Thrasher (brown)	Thrush (hermit)	Thrush (wood)	Vireo	Wren	Warblers	Waxwing (cedar)	Pheasant
40	Amelanchier	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Ampelopsis (Quin.)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Benzoin (Spicebush)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Celtis (Hackberry)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Cornus (Dogwoods)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Crataegus (Varieties)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Ilex opaca (Holly)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Juniper (Red cedar)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Lonicera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Myrica (Bayberry)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Morus (Mulberry)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Nyssa (Tupelo)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Prunus (Native Cherry)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Rhus (Sumacs)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Rosa (wild roses)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Sambucus (Elder)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sassafras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Sorbus (Mt. Ash)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Symphoricarpe (red)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Viburnum (Blackhaw)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Vitis (Wild grape)	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BOOKS OF REAL HELP TO GARDENERS (Postpaid Prices)

The Book of Shrubs (Hottes)—Complete and interesting. 448 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 for the evergreens—descriptions, culture, diseases, photos. 404 pages. \$7.50.

The Book of Climbing Plants (Hottes)—Again, the best popular work on the subject. 250 pages. \$2.00.

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

Insects and Disease (Felt and Rankin)—A complete handbook covering in easy to use and understand style the troubles of Trees and Shrubs, including evergreens. \$4.50.

The Living Garden (Salisbury)—The most thrilling introduction to how and why plants grow that we have ever seen. Beautiful essay style, but packed with "meat". \$3.00.

The Book of Perennials (Hottes)—Not complete, but the best non-technical work we know. \$2.00.

Hortus Second—Garden Dictionary (Bailey)—Perhaps the best dictionary for America. Covers everything from Forest trees to vegetables and house plants. 778 pages. \$12.00.

Rhododendrons and Azaleas (Bowers)—First American monograph to include the modern advances. Indispensable. Trustworthy. Non-technical. 526 pages. \$10.00.

Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs (Rehder)—Unique. In a mere 990 pages is all most of need out of the Index Kewensis. Our hardiness chart adapted from this author. New edition \$10.50.

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

Principles of Fruit Growing (Bailey)—Tells where to locate the orchard, how to plant, cultivate, prune, spray for high production. Methods of harvesting, grading, and marketing. 432 pages. \$3.50.

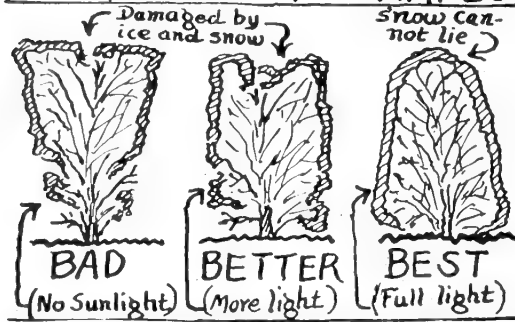
Garden Flowers in Color (Foley)—Here is the only book to show the important garden flowers in accurately colored photographs—350 of them. Also brief culture descriptions. \$1.98.

Garden Bulbs in Color (McFarland, Hatton, and Foley)—275 color plates form an invaluable aid to the selection and arrangement of varieties for your garden. Also 100 half-tones and cultural directions. 296 pages. \$1.98.

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 plume 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.

SOME HEDGE SHAPES



Hemlock Hedge

Tsuga canadensis gives a fine, even, smooth dark green surface. Thrives in soils ranging from ordinary to damp, and from full sun to full shade.



Two hedges: *Thuja* and *Poplars*

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

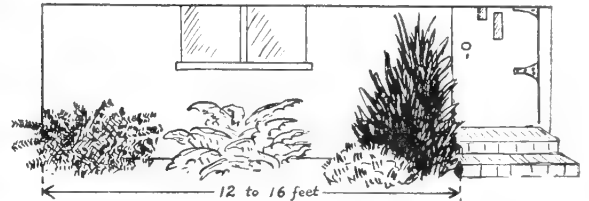
Experts agree that perfect hedges should be started from one to two feet high— or smaller.

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

Foundation Planting

Proper planting is not a great, clipped mass of greenery masking a house face—it is merely a low group of green dwarfs to tie the house down to the lawn. Large-growing kinds in ten years become so unsightly they must be replaced or artificially clipped. True dwarf kinds remain for generations growing in beauty every year. True dwarfs are improved in density and shape by pruning—but that is not clipping. It consists in cutting out whole branches that grow too vigorously. The cut is inside and hidden.

Spacing for dwarfs should be about 3 feet to a plant. At the start, small plants will look "skimp" but in five years or so will have filled out, to fill the area. To plant closer means taking out every second one after five years.



The above sketch shows the general effect of a proper planting. It is not intended for exact copying, but if anyone desires we offer one each of the four plants sketched, packed, for \$16.00. (2 sets, one each side of door, \$30.00.) Reading from left to right they are (with size offered):

- Taxus cusp. nana, 15 to 18 inches.....B&B
- Juniper Pfitzer, 18 to 24 inches.....B&B
- Pinus mughus, 12 to 15 inches.....B&B
- Taxus capitata, 2 to 3 feet.....B&B

In the shade, we suggest Rhododendrons as offered (Size 3) at the bottom of page 45. The Yews (Taxus) are the only satisfactory conifers in the shade, and go well with Rhododendrons.

DWARF EVERGREENS

Suitable for foundations

CONIFERS

BROADLEAFS

Low, Spreading Dwarfs

Low, Spreading Dwarfs

- Juniperus horizontalis
- Jun. comm. depressa
- Taxus bacc. repandens
- Taxus cuspidata nana
- Tsuga Sargentii

- Buxus Koreana
- Cotoneaster horizont.
- Daphne cneorum
- Erica carnea
- Ilex convexa

Narrow, Upright Dwarfs

Small, Bushy Dwarfs

- Jun. excelsa stricta
- Juniperus hibernica
- Picea canad. conica
- Taxus columnaris
- Taxus media Hicksi
- Tsuga compacta

- Azalea amoena
- Azalea hinodigiri
- Berberis verruculosa
- Pieris floribunda

Bushy Dwarfs

Large, Bushy Dwarfs

- Chamaecyparis nana
- Juniperus Pfitzeri
- Juniperus Sabina
- Juniperus Meyeri
- Picea excelsa Maxwellii
- Picea excelsa nidiformis
- Picea excelsa pymaea
- Pinus Mughus
- Thuja occid. globosa
- Thuja, Little Gem
- Taxus Vermeulen
- Taxus media Kelseyi

- Azalea ledifolia
- Berberis julianae
- Ilex crenata
- Laurocerasus
- Leucothoe
- Pieris japonica
- Kalmia latifolia
- Rhododendron Carolina
- Catawbiense



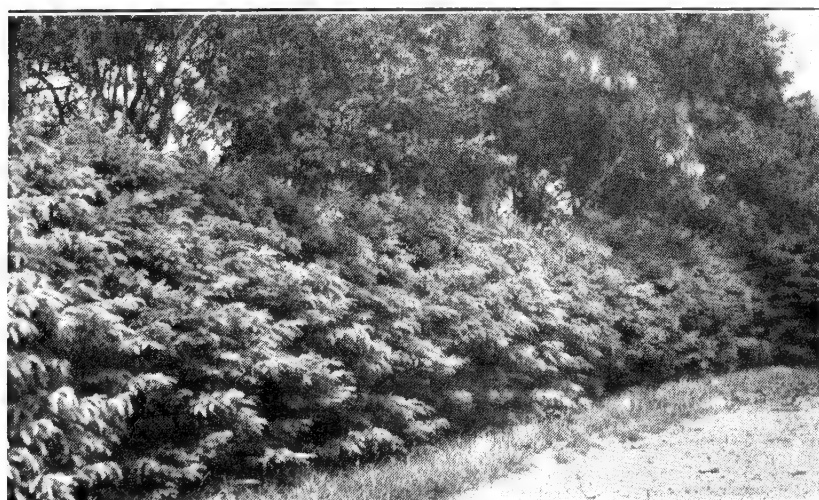
Hedge of *Taxus capitata* 15 to 18 inches xxx photographed same day it was set.



A 4-foot hedge, as it looks 6 years after planting above.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR HEDGES

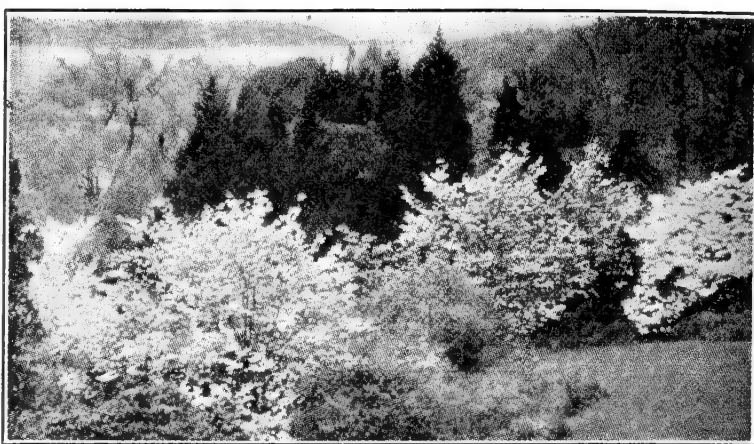
KINDS OF HEDGES	Size (Inches)	PRICE	
		25 or more	250 or more
All bushy, transplants			
EVERGREENS			
Tsuga (Hemlock)	12-15 in.	\$.35	\$.33
Thuja (Arborvitae)	12-18 in.	.43	.40
Taxus Kelseyi	12-15 in.	.85	.80
Taxus capitata	12-15 in.	.75	.70
Taxus Hicksi	12-15 in.	.67½	.65
Taxus nana	8-10 in.	.55	.50
Buxus suffruticosa	6- 8 in.	.37½	.35
Laurocerasus (hardy)	10-12 in.	1.10	1.00
DECIDUOUS			
Berberis Thunbergi	12-15 in.	.22	.20
Berberis erecta (Truhedge)..	12-15 in.	.30	.25



A hedge of Norway Spruce—informally clipped.

YOUNG SHRUBS

Large borders and areas can be set quickly, easily, cheaply with shrubs of exceeding beauty by using these small lining-out sizes. Please do not ask us to fill orders for less than 25 of a kind. Small quantities are offered elsewhere in this book in larger sizes only. This small size is only for quantity use. Cut back to the ground either when planting or after one summer's growth. Then the top comes up anew from the ground, bushy and shapely. They are not bushy now, but healthy and viable.



Massed shrubs edge woods in beauty.

AMELANCHIER (Shadblow)

canadensis (Downy Shadblow)	(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.....	2.00	5.00	25.00

BARBERRY

Thunbergii			
9 to 12 in.....		6.50	40.00
12 to 15 in.....	3.00	9.00	70.00

Red Leaf

6 to 9 in.....	4.00	9.00	60.00
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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)

6 to 9 in.....	4.00	13.00	-----
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CORNUS (Dogwood)

Alba (siberica) (Red-branched)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.50	80.00

Amomum (Silky Dogwood)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	7.50	40.00

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

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

Stolon, flaviramea (Golden Twigs)			
8 to 12 in.....	4.00	9.50	-----

CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)

coccinea			
12 to 15 in.....	3.00	9.00	60.00

crus galli (Cockspur)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	10.00	85.00

oxycantha (English Hawthorn)			
1-year S.	3.00	9.00	50.00

CYDONIA (Quince)

japonica (Flowering Quince)			
12 to 18 in.....	2.50	7.50	40.00

FORSYTHIA (Forsythia)

spectabilis			
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	15.00	-----

fortunei			
12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	100.00

HAMAMELIS virginica (Witch-Hazel)			
18 to 24 in.....	4.00	9.50	85.00

HYDRANGEA

Paniculata grandiflora			
2 1/4 inch pots....	4.50	15.00	120.00

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

quercifolia (Oak-leaf H.)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.50	15.00	120.00

ILEX (Alder)

verticillata (Black Alder)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.00	55.00
18 to 24 in.....	3.75	12.00	75.00

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

fragrantissima (Semi-evergreen)	(25)	(100)	(1000)
12 to 18 in.....		\$ 7.50	\$ 40.00
18 to 24 in.....	\$2.75	9.00	60.00

Bella alba, morrowii, tartarica alba and rubra

12 to 18 in.....		9.00	45.00
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	12.00	90.00

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.50	75.00

RHAMNUS cathartica (Buck-thorn)

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.50	75.00
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RHUS (Sumac)

copallina (Shining Sumac)			
glabra (Smooth Sumac)			
typhina (Staghorn Sumac)			
18 to 24 in.....	2.00	6.00	45.00
aromatica (fragrant)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.00	45.00

ROSES

rugosa rubra			
12 to 18 in.....	8.00	30.00	-----
setigera (Prairie Rose)			
12 to 18 in.....	7.00	25.00	-----

multiflora japonica (Japanese Rose)			
12 to 18 in.....	2.50	6.50	45.00

SPIREA

van houttei			
Fine for mass or hedge plantings.			
12 to 18 in.....		9.00	75.00
18 to 24 in. X.....	4.00	15.00	125.00

thunberg's			
12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	85.00

SYMPHORICARPUS

Chenaulti			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	55.00

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

Vulgaris (Coralberry)			
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	6.00	30.00

SYRINGA (Lilac)

common purple			
12 to 18 in.....	2.50	7.50	45.00
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	10.50	65.00

common white (Lilac)			
18 to 24 in.....	3.50	12.00	65.00

Persian Lilac (Purple)			
12 to 18 in.....	5.00	15.00	-----

VIBURNUM

acerfolium (Maple-leaf V.)	(25)	(100)	(1000)
12 to 18 in.....	\$3.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 35.00

American (Amer. Cranberry)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	70.00

lentago (Nannyberry)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	100.00

opulus (Europe Cranberry)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	95.00

opulus sterilis (Common Snowball)			
Rooted cuttings ..	3.50	12.00	95.00

WEIGELA

Rosea (Pink)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.50	-----

Stelzneri (Fine hybrid pink)			
2-year	4.50	16.00	-----

Van Houttei (Deep rosy-red)			
2-year	4.00	16.50	150.00

Evergreen Shrubs

ILEX (Holly)

Opaca (Amer. Holly) Female Cuttings.			
(25)	(100)	(1000)	
3-inch pots	\$12.50	\$45.00	\$350.00

glabra (Inkberry)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	7.50	26.00	-----
18 to 24 in. X.....	12.50	47.00	-----

crenata (Jap. Holly)			
4 to 10 in. X.....	4.00	13.00	90.00
12 to 15 in. X.....	12.50	47.00	-----

KALMIA

latifolia (Laurel)			
9 to 12 in. S.....		10.00	85.00
12 to 15 in. S.....	4.50	15.00	110.00

LEUCOTHOE

cataesbaei			
9 to 12 in. S.....		10.00	85.00
12 to 15 in. S.....	4.50	15.00	125.00

PIERIS

Japonica (Japanese Andromeda)			
2-year X.....	6.00	22.00	-----

Floribunda (Fetterbush)			
2-year X.....	6.00	22.00	-----

RHODODENDRON

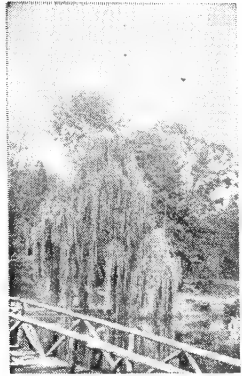
maximum			
9 to 12 in. S.....		10.00	85.00
12 to 15 in. S.....	4.50	15.00	125.00

cawtawbiense and R. Carolina			
9 to 12 in. S.....		12.50	100.00
12 to 15 in. S.....	5.50	18.00	140.00

BARGAINS IN LARGER YOUNG 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.

Uncommon Beauty
Look the list over
carefully. Not all are
common kinds.



Weeping Willow



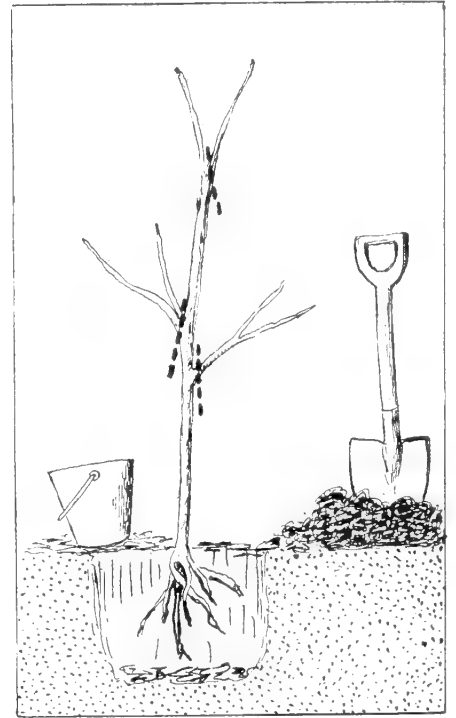
Birch Clumps



Roads and Driveways Cheaply Planted

This special size costs much less than larger specimen trees, of course, but also can be planted with little more than a tenth the time and labor. This is vital in these days of labor scarcity. Yet the planting when finished is large enough to show readily, and avoids some of the waiting of real "baby" sizes offered elsewhere in this Guide. We suggest you look over driveways, streams, thin woods, meadows that cannot be cultivated, etc., with the idea of beautifying their margins.

ACER platanoides (Norway Maple)	(10)	(100)
	5-6 feet	\$ 9.50 \$ 80.00
" 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	10.00 90.00
" populifolia (Common "White"		
Birch)	4-6 feet	6.00 40.00
	6-8 feet	8.00 60.00
" Weeping Cut-leaf Birch	5-6 feet	20.00 175.00
CORNUS florida		
(White Flowering Dogwood)	4-5 feet	12.50 100.00
FAGUS americana (Amer. Beech)	4-5 feet	6.00 40.00
FRAXINUS americana (White Ash)	5-6 feet	8.50 70.00
GINGKO biloba (Maidenhair Tree)	5-6 feet	15.00 120.00
GLEDITSIA triacanthos		
(Honey Locust)	5-6 feet	11.00 95.00
MORUS tartarica		
(Russian Mulberry)	5-6 feet	8.50 75.00



Easily Planted

A hole a foot deep and wide will be ample in most cases. Note the pruning of the tree to a single stick. This should be done on planting. Helps the tree and makes planting easier.

POPULUS Italica	(10)	(100)
(Lombardy Poplar)	5-6 feet	\$5.00 \$40.00
" tremuloides (Quaking Aspen)	6-8 feet	6.00 45.00
" bolleana (Neater Lombardy)	5-6 feet	9.50 75.00
QUERCUS Bicolor		
(Swamp White Oak)	6-8 feet	23.00 190.00
" Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)	5-6 feet	26.00 240.00
" Macrocarpa (Bur Oak)	4-5 feet	16.00 150.00
" Phellos (Willow Oak)	3-4 feet	6.00 30.00
" Palustris (Pin Oak)	5-6 feet	10.00 90.00
" Rubra (Northern Red Oak)	4-6 feet	10.00 80.00
" Velutina (Black Oak)	4-6 feet	9.00 70.00
	6-8 feet	12.00 90.00
SALIX Babylonica		
(Weeping Willow)	5-6 feet	7.50 50.00
" Vitellina aurea		
(Golden Willow)	5-6 feet	9.50 80.00
" Niobe		
(Golden Weeping Willow)	4-5 feet	9.00 60.00
SORBUS Aucuparia (Mt. Ash)	4-5 feet	10.00 80.00
TILIA Cordata (Small-Leaf Linden)	5-6 feet	16.00 140.00
ULMUS Americana (American Elm)	5-6 feet	8.00 50.00
" Pumila (Siberian Elm)	5-6 feet	8.00 50.00

YOUNG TREES IN



Pinus resinosa grades

Only with small trees, cheap to buy and plant, can large quantities be handled by the average land-owner. Twelve mature trees are felled for every man in the armed forces; this country cannot produce them that fast. Planting is needed. The government does some, but your help is needed. A million individual acres (6 feet apart, 1200 trees per acre) are better than one huge government job of a million acres, because no taxes are spent—on the contrary, a profit will accrue to yourself or family. Lumber values will steadily rise and never again be as absurdly low as they have been.

But not only for profit: There is fun and beauty in an acre of trees. An empty acre produces nothing. A planted one is handsome, fun to watch as the trees mature, and carries the comforting thought that you are doing something useful for your country and benefiting your pocketbook at the same time!

Young Evergreen Trees

(25) (100) (1000)

ABIES (Fir)

balsamea (Balsam Fir) Ideal evergreen for wet land. Popular for Christmas trees.

4 to 6 in. S..... \$ 6.00 \$ 40.00
3 to 6 in. X..... 8.00 50.00
12 to 18 in. X.....\$8.00 30.00

CHAMAECYPARIS (False Cypress)

filifera (Thread Cypress)

10 to 12 in. X.....10.00 39.00 350.00
12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00 400.00

filifera aurea (Golden)

6 to 8 in. X..... 8.00 28.00 230.00
12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00 400.00

pisifera (Sawara Cypress)

12 to 15 in. X.....12.00 40.00 350.00

pisifera aurea (Golden Cypress)

18 to 36 in. X.....16.00 60.00

plumosa (Plumed Cypress)

10 to 12 in. X.....10.00 39.00 350.00
12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00 400.00

plumosa aurea (Gold Plume)

10 to 12 in. X.....10.00 39.00 350.00
12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00 400.00

squarrosa veitchii (Veitch Moss)

8 to 10 in. X..... 9.00 32.00
12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00

obtusata (Hinoki Cypress)

12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00 400.00

JUNIPERUS (Junipers)

communis depressa aurea

(Golden Juniper)
12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00 400.00

depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper)

8 to 12 in. X..... 9.00 32.00 270.00
12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00 400.00

excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper)

8 to 10 in. X..... 7.50 25.00 225.00

hibernica (Irish Juniper)

6 to 8 in. X..... 6.00 22.00 180.00
12 to 15 in. X.....10.00 39.00 330.00

horizontalis (Creeping Juniper)

8 to 12 in. X..... 9.00 32.00
12 to 15 in. X.....13.00 48.00

horizontalis douglasi (Waukegan J.)

8 to 10 in. X..... 7.50 25.00 200.00

pfitzeriana (Pfitzers Juniper)

4 to 6 in. X..... 6.50 25.00 180.00
6 to 8 in. X..... 8.50 30.00 230.00
10 to 12 in. XX.....16.00 60.00

(25) (100) (1000)

JUNIPERUS (Continued)

sabina (Savin Juniper)

6 to 8 in. X..... 6.50 20.00 190.00

virginiana (Red Cedar)

4 to 8 in. S..... 9.00 75.00
12 to 15 in. S..... 5.00 18.00 150.00

LARIX (Larch)

European Larch (Europa)

12 to 18 in. X..... 10.00 50.00
12 to 24 in. XX..... 6.00 20.00 110.00

Japanese Larch (Leptolepsis)

12 to 18 in. 5.00 15.00 95.00

PICEA (Spruce)

alba (White Spruce)

5 to 10 in. S..... 6.00 35.00
8 to 16 in. X..... 4.00 12.00 65.00

canadensis (Black Hills Spruce)

6 to 9 in. XXX. 9.50 36.00 300.00

englemanni (Englemann's Blue)

6 to 10 in. X..... 5.00 18.00

excelsa (Norway Spruce)

This species will thrive in shade and succeeds in heavy, damp soil.

5 to 12 in. X..... 8.00 45.00
8 to 16 in. X..... 11.00 65.00
10 to 14 in. XX..... 5.50 15.00 95.00

pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce)

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

3 to 7 in. X..... 11.00 70.00
8 to 12 in. X..... 17.50 100.00
7 to 14 in. XX..... 7.50 25.00 160.00

PINUS (Pine)

mughus (Mugho Pine)

5 to 10 in. XX..... 8.00 30.00 250.00

nigra (Austrian Pine)

4 to 9 in. X..... 12.00 70.00
18 to 24 in. XX..... 8.00 25.00 175.00

resinosa (Norway Red Pine)

4 to 7 in. X..... 6.75 40.00
8 to 15 in. X..... 10.00 60.00
18 to 24 in. X..... 15.00 80.00
16 to 24 in. XX..... 9.00 27.50 175.00

sylvestris (Scotch Pine)

The species par excellence for poor soils—even dry sand wastes.

6 to 12 in. X..... 8.50 60.00
16 to 28 in. XX..... 8.00 25.00 160.00

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir)

taxifolia (Douglas Fir)

4 to 8 in. X..... 10.00 60.00
5 to 10 in. XX..... 16.00 100.00

(25) (100) (1000)

TAXUS (Yew)

canadensis (Canadian Yew)

10 to 12 in. X.....\$8.00 \$30.00 \$250.00

capitata (Upright Yew)

4 to 6 in. X..... 22.00 180.00
6 to 8 in. X..... 8.00 30.00 270.00
8 to 10 in. X.....11.00 40.00 320.00
12 to 15 in. XX.....20.00 75.00
15 to 18 in. XX.....30.00 85.00

cuspidata (Spreading Yew)

6 to 8 in. X..... 7.00 26.00 230.00
8 to 10 in. X..... 9.50 35.00 270.00
12 to 15 in. XX.....20.00 75.00

culp. brevifolia (Nana) (Dwarf Yew)

4 to 6 in. X..... 7.50 26.00 230.00
8 to 10 in. X.....12.00 40.00

media Hicksii (Hicks Yew)

6 to 8 in. X..... 7.00 26.00 230.00
8 to 10 in. X..... 9.50 35.00 270.00
12 to 15 in. XX.....17.00 65.00

media Kelseyi (Kelsey's Yew)

6 to 8 in. X..... 7.50 27.50 250.00
8 to 10 in. X.....12.00 42.50 400.00
10 to 12 in. XX.....15.00 55.00

THUJA (Arborvitae)

occidentalis (American A. or White Cedar)

4 to 7 in. X..... 7.00 40.00
10 to 18 in. X..... 12.00 60.00
12 to 20 in. XX..... 7.00 25.00 125.00

columbia (White tipped)

8 to 10 in. X..... 9.00 35.00 270.00
12 to 15 in. X.....12.50 47.50 400.00

elegantissima (Golden tipped A.)

8 to 10 in. X..... 7.50 25.00

ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb A.)

6 to 8 in. X..... 6.00 20.00 150.00
10 to 12 in. X.....10.00 39.00

lutea (Geo. Peabody A. Golden)

4 to 6 in. X..... 6.00 21.00 180.00
10 to 12 in. X..... 8.00 30.00

pyramidalis (Pyramidal A.)

6 to 8 in. X..... 7.50 27.50 230.00
10 to 18 in. XX.....10.00 36.00

TSUGA (Hemlock)

canadensis (American Hemlock)

6 to 8 in. S..... 2.00 8.00 40.00
12 to 15 in. XX.....10.00 35.00 330.00

caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock)

6 to 9 in. S..... 3.00 9.00 70.00
12 to 15 in. S..... 4.00 12.00 100.00

QUANTITY

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.

"S" indicates seedlings not transplanted.
"X" indicates each transplanting.



THE YEAR AFTER PLANTING, these little White Pines were about 1½ 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!

Young Deciduous Trees

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
ACER (Maple)			
<i>dasycarpum</i> (Silver Maple)			
12 to 18 in. S.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 17.00	
3 to 4 ft. X.....	\$5.00	17.50	
<i>platanoides</i> (Norway Maple)			
18 to 24 in.....	6.00	22.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00	45.00	
<i>rubrum</i> (Red Maple)			
12 to 18 in.....	6.00	30.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00	10.00	60.00
<i>saccharum</i> (Sugar Maple)			
12 to 18 in.....	6.00	30.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00	10.00	60.00
BETULA (Birch)			
<i>alba</i> (White Birch)			
4 to 5 ft.....	17.50	60.00	
<i>populifolia</i> (Gray Birch)			
12 to 18 in.....	6.50	30.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	9.00	47.50
<i>papyrifera</i> (Paper Birch)			
12 to 18 in.....	8.00	40.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00	12.50	80.00
CATALPA (Speciosa)			
18 to 24 in.....	6.00	30.00	
CERCIS (Red Bud)			
12 to 18 in.....	7.50	40.00	
18 to 24 in.....	9.00	50.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	4.50	12.00	60.00
CORNUS (Flowering Dogwood)			
<i>florida</i> (White Flowering Dogwood)			
6 to 12 in.....		30.00	
12 to 18 in.....	10.00	55.00	
18 to 24 in.....	5.00	15.00	75.00
2 to 3 ft. X.....	12.00	42.50	400.00
FAGUS (Beech)			
<i>ferruginea</i> (American Beech)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.50	20.00	
18 to 24 in.....	2.25	6.00	30.00

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
FRAXINUS (Ash)			
<i>americana</i> (American White Ash)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	16.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	4.00	25.00
GINKGO BILOBA (Maidenhair)			
12 to 15 in.....	5.00	17.00	140.00
18 to 24 in. X.....	9.00	32.00	
GLEDITSIA (Honey Locust)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	25.00	
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	9.00	50.00
HICORIA (Hickory)			
<i>laciosa</i> (Shellback Hickory)			
6 to 12 in.....	11.00	80.00	
12 to 15 in.....	5.00	16.00	
<i>ovata</i> (Shagbark Hickory)			
6 to 12 in.....	11.00	80.00	
12 to 18 in.....	5.00	16.00	
JUGLANS (Walnut)			
<i>nigra</i> (Black Walnut)			
12 to 18 in.....	10.00	75.00	
18 to 24 in.....	5.00	15.00	90.00
<i>cinerea</i> (Butternut)			
2 to 3 ft.....	4.50	15.00	
LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet Gum)			
12 to 18 in.....	7.50	40.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00	12.00	75.00
LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)			
<i>tulipifera</i> (Tulip Tree)			
6 to 12 in.....		20.00	
12 to 18 in.....	4.50	25.00	
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	6.50	30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	5.00	15.00	90.00
MORUS (Mulberry)			
<i>alba</i> (Russian Mulberry)			
2 to 3 ft.....	6.50	50.00	
OSAGE ORANGE (Maclura)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	25.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	7.00	40.00
PLATANUS (Sycamore)			
<i>occidentalis</i> (American Sycamore)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	9.00	70.00

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
POPULUS (Poplar)			
<i>nigra italica</i> (Lombardy Poplar)			
12 to 18 in.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 30.00	
18 to 24 in.....	7.50	40.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00	12.00	60.00
<i>bolleana</i> (Bole's Poplar)			
2 to 3 ft.....	6.00	25.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	8.00	30.00	
<i>tremuloides</i> (Quaking Aspen)			
4 to 6 ft.....	6.00	22.50	
QUERCUS (Oak)			
<i>alba</i> (White Oak)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00	95.00
<i>coccinea</i> (Scarlet Oak)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00	95.00
<i>palustris</i> (Pin Oak)			
12 to 18 in.....	12.00	95.00	
18 to 24 in.....	16.00	125.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	6.00	20.00	160.00
<i>rubra</i> (Red Oak, Northern)			
12 to 18 in.....	12.00	95.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	5.00	18.00	110.00
<i>macrocarpa</i> (Burr Oak)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00	95.00
ROBINIA (Locust)			
<i>pseudacacia</i> (Black Locust)			
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	5.00	25.00
SALIX (Willow)			
<i>babylonica</i> (Babylon Weeping)			
<i>Niobe</i> (Golden Weeping Willow)			
<i>Pentandra</i> (Laurel-leaf Willow)			
<i>Vitellina</i> (Upright Golden Willow)			
Prices on above 4 Willows:			
3 to 6 ft.....	6.50	20.00	175.00
SORBUS (Mt. Ash)			
<i>aucuparia</i> (European Mt. Ash)			
12 to 18 in.....	12.00	90.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	7.00	26.00	
TILIA (Linden)			
<i>americana</i> (American Linden)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.50	12.00	
ULMUS (Elm)			
<i>americana</i> (American Elm)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	20.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	6.00	40.00
<i>pumila</i> (Chinese or Siberian Elm)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	20.00	
18 to 24 in.....	5.00	28.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	12.00	65.00

START A HOME NURSERY

WISE old gardeners, you will notice, always have a few rows of trees and shrubs growing for future plantings. They do not depend upon buying everything as they need it. Now that we are coming out of the age of jazz and impatience we should remember the quiet wisdom of older days. Do not wait until you need trees—large ones and in a hurry—but look over your grounds and plant now what you may need 3, 5 or even 10 years hence.

1. Save Money.

An evergreen tree ranges in price from a cent or two for a small seedling up to \$20.00 or more for an 8 to 10 foot specimen. The difference between these two extremes is time and a little care. Some people buy large trees 20 or 30 feet high moved with a large ball of earth for which they pay hundreds of dollars apiece. Here again, the difference between this large specimen and the \$20.00 tree is merely time and a little care. Generally speaking, the value of a tree doubles every two or three years.

2. Save Delays.

Again, if the plant is already on your grounds you can fix the planting date with certainty. If you depend upon its being delivered your workmen may be delayed for hours or even days. Nurserymen as a rule give good service but we are only human and it is often impossible in the rush of the planting seasons.

3. Save Disappointments.

If you have the tree or shrub growing on your own land when you are ready to plant it, then you can make your plans with confidence. If you depend upon buying it when you are ready to use it you may find the particular species or variety you want not available in the market. This occurs more frequently than you might suppose.

4. Save Transportation Costs.

The picture is even more striking when it comes to freight, express and trucking charges. A few small trees 12 inches high with a little ball of earth will cost around 75 cents for packing and express. On the other hand, more than half the cost of a large specimen consists of the expense of transporting it to your grounds.

5. Increase Your Enjoyment.

The pleasures of gardening are not

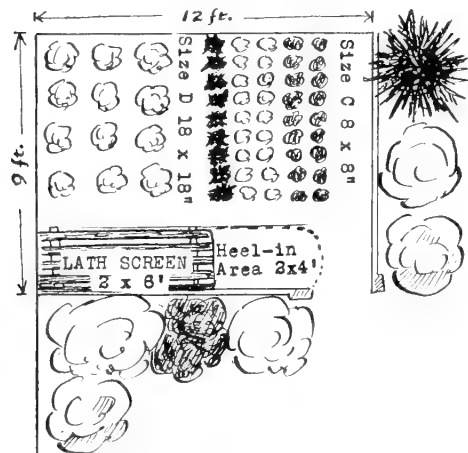
limited to a contemplation of perfected landscapes. There is very real enjoyment in watching young trees develop and mature. This is one of the few luxuries which not only costs nothing but actually saves you money.

6. Culture Not Difficult.

It is only necessary to plant them in the right soil—prune them if they get out of shape (prune freely)—and every two or three years dig the whole plant up carefully to encourage bushy roots ready for the day you plant it in its final position.

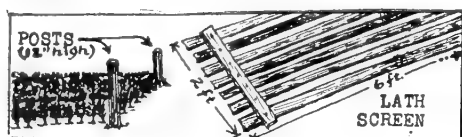
7. Rare and Interesting Varieties.

These very often are simply not available in large sizes at any price. If they are to be bought they are usually extremely costly. The nurseryman grows only a few of each kind and they cost him money. We refer you to next page under the title of "Young Aristocrats."



Layout Plan, Home Nursery

The plan shows a corner of a lot using a 9 by 12 foot area for a nursery—no more space than used by a small specimen tree. The shrubbery masks the area. Exposure is planned as if north were at the top—but any exposure would do, locating the Lath-screen in shady spot



Lath Screen sketched above is very important for young plants the first summer. Simply built of ordinary lath and a few nails. Screen is rested on the posts.

Heel-in Area. Even a tiny spot kept free for this purpose, enables one to temporarily plant a shipment of plants the day received. They can safely remain for weeks if need be before permanent planting. Water well.

A MINIMUM-SIZE NURSERY

To indicate how really small a home nursery can be, and still be useful, we offer sketch and notes. The Young Aristocrats on next page would mostly class as Size C and serve, after maturing, to fill in foundation planting soon to need re-planting but which can be made to do until the new plants are of size.

Soil Preparation

The lath-house soil should be sandy loam with an original dressing of 3 inches of manure worked in to a spade depth. The nursery itself can be heavier soil, but requires manure as well. Avoid lime.

A—Seedlings or Rooted Cuttings

These are babies and must be protected from strong sun the first two years. Planted 2" x 2", the lath-house would hold 432. After two years, they must be transplanted into the next grade and space. A Yew or a Spruce would be about 6 to 8 inches. Not usable in this size for permanent planting.

B—Once Transplanted Grade

These are grown as above, or bought already once transplanted. Our 2 yr. and 3 yr. Azaleas would be in this grade, e.g. Space about 4" x 4" (108 in the lath-house pictured here). Carefully shaded the first year, but the second year shade omitted except in drought. In 2 years, they would run about 8 to 15 inches and (of course) now are twice transplants ("XX"). Usable at once as hedge plants, Azaleas for bedding, or any shrub rock garden use, where the earth pockets are not large enough to set huge roots.

C—Twice Transplanted Grade

The above can now be moved into the open nursery and spaced 8" x 8" (the nursery pictured would hold 162) and left for two years. They are "shaped", that is, all straggly branches are lopped off with a sharp knife to encourage uniform shape. They are cultivated and fertilized and watered, no shade being needed. At the end of the 2 years, they will be about 12 to 18 inches or more and are now XXX (three times transplanted), bushy and shapely. Such plants in this Guide would no longer be marked *, as they are not now "small unformed young plants". They are now ready for use in permanent plantings, except for:

D—Specimens

A few choice spots in every garden would be spoiled by planting any but larger, well formed plants. Such specimens are grown 2 or more years spaced 18" x 18" (the nursery pictured would hold 32). At some height between 2 and 4 feet they would be too crowded to remain and would by now be as large as most amateurs would wish to handle.

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. Our customers find this page more useful every year—particularly as a source for specimens to be grown in the home nursery.

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

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

	5 or More (Each)	25 or More (Each)
Acer (JAPANESE MAPLE)		
palmatum atropurpureum (Red-leaved).		
18 to 21 in.....	\$2.25	\$2.00
21 to 24 in.....		

Palmatum Burgundylace (Faster growth, better color, more lacey cut-leaf than any other maple. New 1945.)		
10 to 12 in.....	2.50	2.25

purpureum dissectum (Cutleaved-Red Japanese Maple).		
12 to 15 in.....	1.75	1.60
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	2.00

Cornus (DOGWOOD)		
florida rubra (Pink flowering Dogwood).		
24 to 30 in.....	2.75	2.50
30 to 36 in.....	3.50	3.25

florida pendula (Weeping White).		
12 to 15 in.....	1.50	1.30
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	2.25

florida xanthocarpa (Yellow berries).		
15 to 18 in.....	1.75	1.65
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	2.25

Kousa Chinensis (Chinese Dogwood). Blooms a month later than our native.		
15 to 18 in.....	1.50	1.30
30 to 36 in.....	3.50	3.25

Crataegus (HAWTHORN)		
Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.		
10 to 12 in. (pot).....	.95	.85

Fagus (BEECH)		
fastigiata —One of the best narrow, columnar trees we know.		
3 to 4 ft.....	5.00	4.50

purpurea (Purple Beech).		
12 to 15 in.....	1.50	1.25

purpurea pendula (Purple Weeping Beech).		
3 to 4 ft.....	6.00	5.50

Franklinia (GORDONIA)		
alatamaha (Rare Native).		
6 to 8 in. (pot).....	.75	.65
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	2.25
5 to 6 ft.....	6.50	6.00

	5 or More (Each)	25 or More (Each)
Hamamelis (WITCH HAZEL)		
vernalis. Flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. Order by color: Red or yellow.		
15 to 18 in.....	\$1.50	\$1.30
24 to 30 in.....	2.50	2.25

Japonica —almost as showy as Mollis.		
18 to 24 in.....	2.00	1.75

Magnolia (MAGNOLIA)		
halleana stellata (Star Magnolia). April 10. White.		
12 to 15 in.....	1.50	1.30
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	2.50
24 to 30 in.....	5.00	4.50

Stellata Waterlily. Fine new double star, pink Magnolia. Bud hardy.		
12 to 15 in.....	2.25	2.00
18 to 24 in.....	4.00	3.50
24 to 36 in.....	7.50	7.00

Soulangiana (Saucer Magnolia).		
6 to 8 in. (pot).....	1.25	1.10
12 to 15 in.....	2.00	1.75

Soulangiana speciosa (Striped purple).		
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	2.25

Viburnum (VIBURNUM)		
Carlesii (May-flowering).		
6 to 8 in. (pot).....	.75	.60
18 to 21 in.....	2.75	2.65

Burkwoodi (New Hybrid).		
10 to 12 in.....	1.25	1.10
15 to 18 in.....	2.35	2.25

Wisteria (WISTERIA)		
Praecox —Blue hybrid that blooms younger than any other Wisteria.		
2-yr. grafts	1.50	1.25
3-yr. grafts	2.00	1.75

Rubra —Red, long-cluster.		
Shironoda —White, long-cluster.		
18 to 24 in. (pot).....	1.50	1.25

Evergreens

	5 or More (Each)	25 or More (Each)
Azalea (AZALEA)		
Hino-crimson —New, (see page 42).		
4 to 6 in. (pot).....	\$1.75	\$1.50
8 to 10 in.....	3.50	3.25

Hinodigiri (Red, May).		
6 to 8 in. (in. pot)....	1.10	.90

Kaempferi (Torch Azalea)		
6 to 8 in. (pot).....	1.10	.90

Ledifolia (White, May).		
6 to 8 in. (pot).....	1.00	.80
10 to 12 in.....	2.50	2.25

Maxwelli (Red, June).		
6 to 8 in. (pot).....	1.10	.90

Cedrus (TRUE CEDAR)		
Atlantica fastigiata (Sentinel Cedar). Tall green pillar.		
12 to 15 in.....	2.00	1.75
18 to 24 in.....	3.75	3.25

Cotoneaster (ROCKSPRAY)		
horizontalis (creeping).		
12 to 15 in. (4" pot).....	1.10	1.00
15 to 18 in. (5" pot).....		

Ilex (HOLLY)		
opaca (Berried grafts). American Holly.		
6 to 8 in. (3" pot).....	.75	.65

Laurocerasus (HARDY LAUREL)		
schipkaensis (grand leaf)		
10 to 12 in.....	1.50	1.25

Leucothoe (ANDROMEDA)		
Catesbaei (White, April).		
10 to 12 in. XX BR.....	.75	.60

Pieris (ANDROMEDA)		
japonica (white, April, upright).		
10 to 12 in.....	1.90	1.75

floribunda (white, April, spreading).		
8 to 10 in.....	1.90	1.75

Taxus (YEW)		
Kelsey's Berrybush Yew.		
12 to 15 in.....	1.50	1.35
18 to 21 in.....	2.50	2.30

Vermuelen's Yew. Shapely dwarf pyramid.		
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	1.75
18 to 21 in.....	2.75	2.50

Hick's Yew (Hicksii).		
12 to 15 in.....	1.50	1.35

Dwarf Yew (brevifolia) (Nana).		
8 to 10 in. XX BR.....	.60	.50

Upright Yew (Capitata).		
10 to 12 in. X BR.....	.75	.60

Tsuga (HEMLOCK)		
sargentii (Sergeant's Weeping Hemlock). A beautiful spreading mound.		
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	2.00

Compacta (dwarf Hemlock). Upright, but slow and compact.		
8 to 10 in.....	1.75	1.65
10 to 12 in.....	2.25	2.00



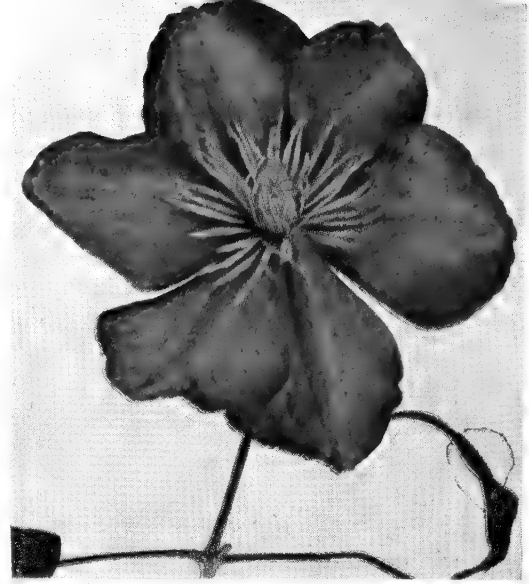
Acer atro-purpureum



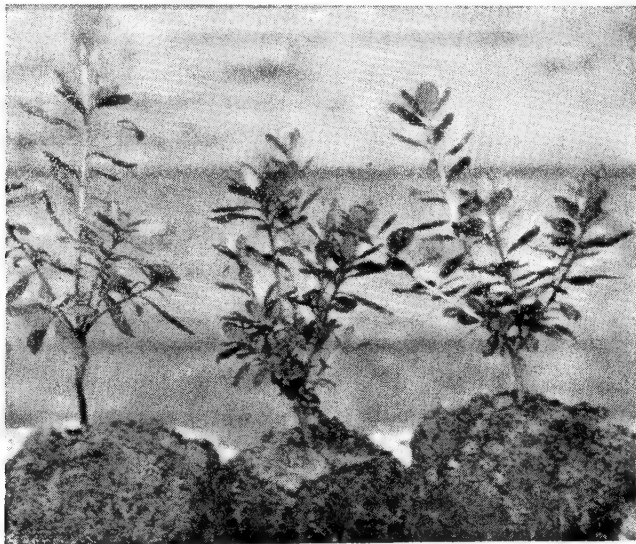
Cornus florida



Fagus Sylvatica purpurea



Clematis Jackmani and Henryi



Azalea ledifolia

Azalea maxwelli

Azalea Hinodigiri



JASMINUM

(Jasmine)

Stephanese (Hybrid Jasmine)

20 ft. Vine. Zone VI. Pink, fragrant, May. (Each) (10) (100)
 *12 to 18 in.....\$.75 \$ 5.00 \$ 40.00

Nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine)

15 ft. Zone V. Bright yellow, Feb. to April. Tolerant.
 *12 to 18 in..... .75 5.00 40.00

LONICERA

(Honeysuckle)

Heckrotti (Everblooming H.)

Dwarf vine. Zone V. Yellow and purple to Sept. Can be pruned to a shrub form.

*2 inch pots..... \$ 3.00 \$ 20.00
 4 foot heavy..... 2.00 15.00

h. Goldflame—Color yellow and red, very showy form.

2-year No. 1..... 1.25 10.00 80.00

Japonica halleana (Japan Honeysuckle). 20 ft. Zone V. Quick cover for walls or ground. Fragrant, yellow, June.

*1-year light \$ 4.00
 2-year No. 1.....\$.75 4.00 20.00

Sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle). 30 ft. Vine. Zone V. Semi-evergreen. Scarlet trumpets all summer long.

1-year light \$ 8.00
 2-year No. 1..... .75 5.00

s. magnifica (Everblooming)—Color of the trumpets more orange. Much freer to bloom. Fine.

2-year 1.25 10.00

LYCIUM

(Matrimony Vine)

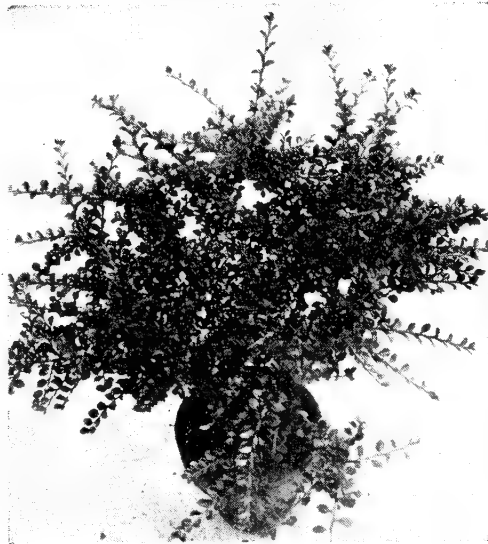
Chinense

12 ft. Sprawling shrub or vine, Zone V. Purple flower all summer; scarlet fruit all autumn.

2-year No. 1.....\$1.00 \$ 7.50



Ilex opaca grafted female



Cotoneaster horizontalis 12-18 inch



Tsuga Sargentii 12-15 inch



Magnolia stellata



Fagus Riversii (Purple Beech)



**Acer dissectum
atropurpureum**

**Rare,
Unusual Kinds
at Low Prices**

**See pages
opposite**



WOODY VINES

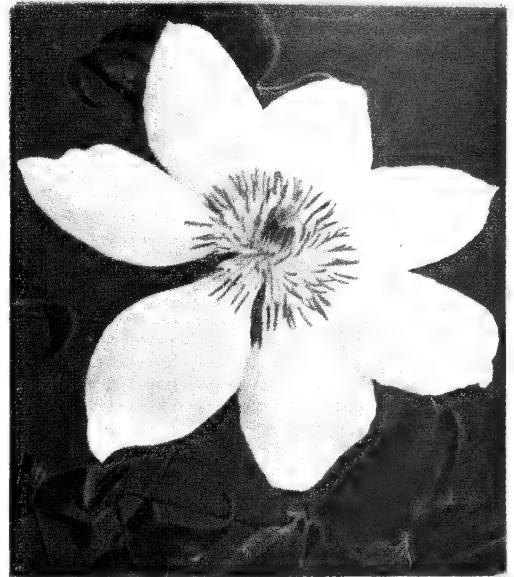
Only Deciduous Kinds Here. For Evergreen Vines see pages 43 to 45

Photo below: Wisteria

Right: Polygonum



Clematis Jackmani and Henryi



ACTINIDIA

Arguta (Virgin's Bower)

Tall climbing. Zone IV. Vigorous, dense leaves. Small white flowers in July. Very free from disease. Sun or shade. Fruit 1 inch long, like Fig., edible. Interesting and useful vine.

(Each) (10) (100)
2 year plants.....\$1.00 \$ 8.00 -----

AKEBIA

Quinata (Five-leaf Akebia)

Zone V vine. Handsome purple bloom in May. Sun. Drain.

2 year plants..... 1.00 8.00 -----

AMPELOPSIS

(Also Parthenocissus)

Brevipedunculata Magimowiczi

Vigorous. Zone IV. Showy bright blue berries, Sept.-Oct. Called "Porcelain Ampelopsis." This is the deeply lobed variety, smooth leaves. Tolerant.

2 year plants..... 1.00 8.00 -----

ARISTOLOCHIA

Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)

Vine to 30ft. Odd, large yellow and brown flowers in May. Large leaves. Vigorous. Tolerant.

18 to 24 inch.....\$1.00 \$ 7.50 \$ 60.00

BIGNONIA

(now Campsis)

CAMPSIS

(Trumpet Vine)

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.

*12 to 18 in..... \$ 2.50 \$ 15.00
2-year No. 1..... .80 5.00 -----

EUONYMUS

(see page 43)

HEDERA

(see page 43)

PACHYSANDRA

(see page 44)

CELASTRUS

(Bittersweet)

Orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet)

30 ft. Vine. Zone V. Brilliant red and yellow fruit in autumn. Vigorous.

*12 to 18 in. (Each) (10) (100)
(mixed) \$ 1.50 \$ 10.00
2-year No. 1.....\$.80 5.00 40.00

Scandens (American Bittersweet)

20 ft. Zone IV. Similar, but more dwarf. Easily grown. Note:—only females bear berries. Plant several together to be sure.

*12 to 18 in.
(mixed) 1.50 10.00
2-year No. 1..... .80 5.00 40.00

CLEMATIS

(Clematis Vine)

Large-Flowered Hybrids

8 ft. Zone V. Bloom through July and August. Light loam, manure, drain well. Do not prune much. Sun.

Henryi—Showy white.

Jackmani—Popular rich violet.

Mme. Andre—Bright crimson-pink.

Ramona—Lavender-blue, late.

Anyone of above 4 kinds:
2-year plants...\$1.25 \$10.00 \$ 80.00

Paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis)

25 ft. Zone V. Woody and vigorous. Fragrant White, Sept.-Oct.

2-year No. 1..... 1.25 9.00 75.00

HYDRANGEA

Petiolaris (Climbing Hydrangea)

35 ft. Vine. Zone III. Self-climbing. Handsome white show in June.

6-in. pots\$3.00 \$25.00 \$200.00

JASMINUM

(Jasmine)

Stephanese (Hybrid Jasmine)

20 ft. Vine. Zone VI. Pink, fragrant, May.

(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in.....\$.75 \$ 5.00 \$ 40.00

Nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine)

15 ft. Zone V. Bright yellow, Feb. to April. Tolerant.

*12 to 18 in..... .75 5.00 40.00

LONICERA

(Honeysuckle)

Heckrotti (Everblooming H.)

Dwarf vine. Zone V. Yellow and purple to Sept. Can be pruned to a shrub form.

*2 inch pots..... \$ 3.00 \$ 20.00
4 foot heavy..... 2.00 15.00 -----

h. Goldflame—Color yellow and red, very showy form.

2-year No. 1..... 1.25 10.00 80.00

Japonica halleana (Japan Honey-suckle)

20 ft. Zone V. Quick cover for walls or ground. Fragrant, yellow, June.

*1-year light \$ 4.00
2-year No. 1.....\$.75 4.00 20.00

Sempervirens (Trumpet Honey-suckle)

30 ft. Vine. Zone V. Semi-evergreen. Scarlet trumpets all summer long.

1-year light \$ 8.00
2-year No. 1..... .75 5.00 -----

s. magnifica (Everblooming)

Color of the trumpets more orange. Much freer to bloom. Fine.

2-year 1.25 10.00

LYCIUM

(Matrimony Vine)

Chinense

12 ft. Sprawling shrub or vine. Zone V. Purple flower all summer; scarlet fruit all autumn.

2-year No. 1.....\$1.00 \$ 7.50



PARTHENOCISSUS (Creeper)

P. quinquefolia (Woodbine) (Virginia Creeper). Vine. 30 ft. Zone V. Vigorous. Fall color.

(Each) (10) (100)
2-year No. 1.....\$.75 \$ 5.00 \$ 40.00

P.q. englemannii (Englemann Ivy). The same with smaller leaves.

2-year No. 1..... .75 5.00 40.00

P. tricuspidata (Veitchii) (Boston Ivy). Vine. 40 ft. Zone V. The most popular. Self-clinging. Dense. Fall color.

2-year No. 1..... .75 6.50 50.00

POLYGONUM

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.

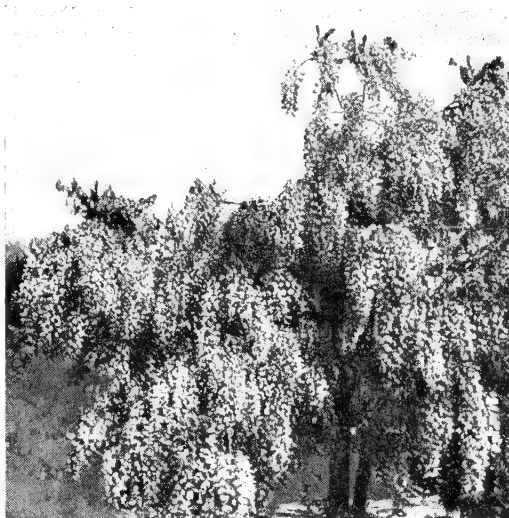
2-year No. 1.....\$.90 \$ 6.00 \$ 50.00

SCHIZOPHRAGMA

Hydrangeoides (Climbing Hydrangea)

Rare vine. Zone V. Self-clinging. July, large showy white. Fragrant.

4-in. pots\$1.50 \$12.50
6-in. pots 3.00 25.00



Wisteria praecox is more showy in bloom and carries more bloom at a younger age than any other wisteria. It will in time be much better known.

• VITIS (Grape)

Aestivalis (Summer Grape)

Vine. Zone V. Fruits Sept.

Cordifolia (Frost Grape)

Vine. Zone V. Fruits Oct.

Rotundifolia (Muscadine)

Vine. Zone V. Fruits Aug.

(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in..... \$ 2.00 \$ 12.00

VINCA (see page 45)

WISTERIA (Wisteria)

W. floribunda (Long-cluster Wisteria). 25 ft. Vine. Zone V. Fragrant purple clusters three feet long. May and June. Humus, drain, sun.

(Each) (10) (100)
2-year grafts\$1.00 \$ 8.00

W. f. naga noda—Clusters of sensational length. Up to 5 feet. Purple.
2-year grafts 1.75 15.00

W. f. rosea—Pink blooms.

2-year grafts 2.00 15.00

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.

2-year grafts 2.00 15.00

3-year grafts 2.75 20.00

W. sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). 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 1.25 9.00

3-year 1.50 11.00

W. s. alba—Good white form.

2-year 1.25 9.00

3-year 2.00 15.00 80.00

Plants to prevent erosion on steep Banks

Steep slopes can be put into grass and mowed. But it is never easy and maintenance is constant work and worry. The following plants do the job better from a point of view of roots holding earth in place. They are almost no maintenance-problems. However, since all are vigorous and spreading, they are inclined to get out of hand in the case of four: Hedera, Lonicera, Rose and Vinca. They can, however, be rigorously pruned back without the least harm.

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

CALLUNA vulgaris (Heather)

In sunny, windy, loose soils.

(25) (100) (1000)
2¼-in. pots\$6.00 \$21.00 \$200.00

CYTISUS scoparius (Broom)

Best for holding soil on steep banks, and in gullies. Yellow flowers in June.

12 to 18 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. 8.00 30.00 250.00

HEDERA baltica (Hardy English Ivy)

Use as vine or ground cover, in shade.

2¼-in. pots 35.00 250.00

3-in. pots12.00 40.00 370.00

LONICERA japonica (Honeysuckle)

1 yr. light..... 4.00 25.00

12 to 18 in. X..... 4.00 12.50 100.00

PACHYSANDRA terminalis

Tolerant in poor soil and shade.

(25) (100) (1000)

Rooted cuttings .. \$ 9.00 \$ 60.00

Pot grown 6.00 22.50 190.00

ROSE wichuriana (Memorial Rose)

Branches grow quickly, droop and root. Thick-set effect. Best in sun.

2 yr.13.50 50.00

WILDTHYME (Thermus 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\$2.50 \$ 8.50 \$ 75.00

VINCA minor (Myrtle)

Evergreen, in sun or shade.

15-20 stems 8.00 45.00

30-25 stems 4.00 12.00 70.00



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.

Kolkwitzia
(page 20)

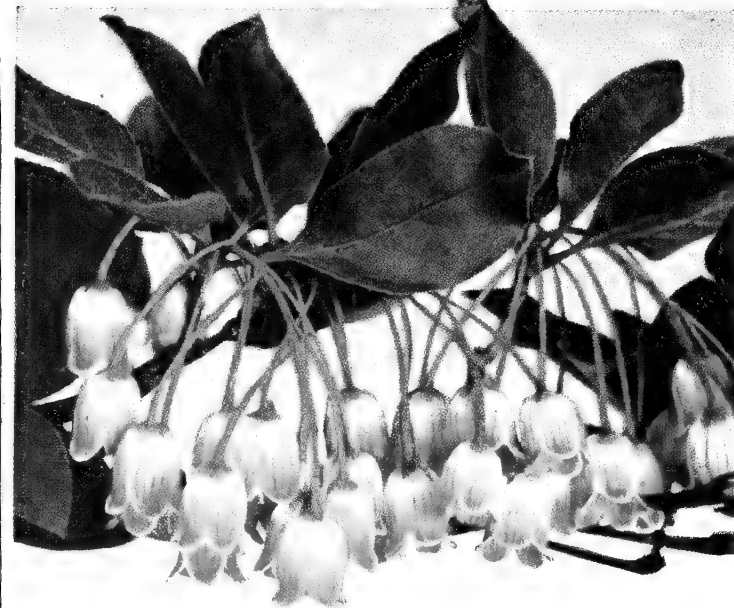
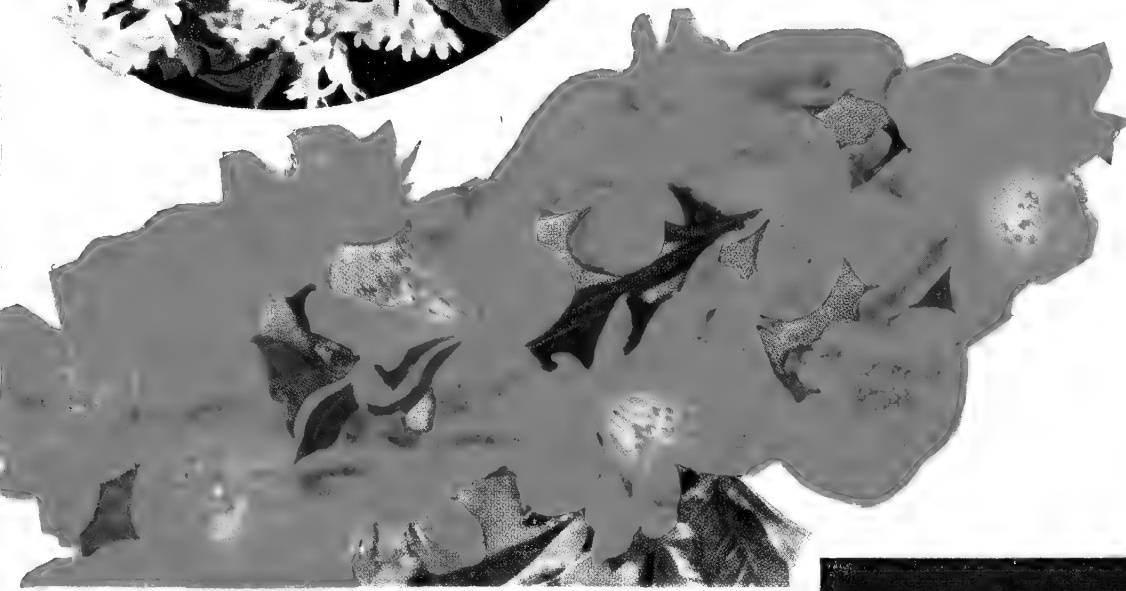


DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

For small sizes in quantity
see page 10. Roses are on
back cover



Forsythia spectabilis (page 20)



Enkianthus (life-size) page 19



Viburnum Burkwoodi (life-size) page 22



Mass planting of French Hybrid Lilacs. See under *Syringa* on page 22

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.

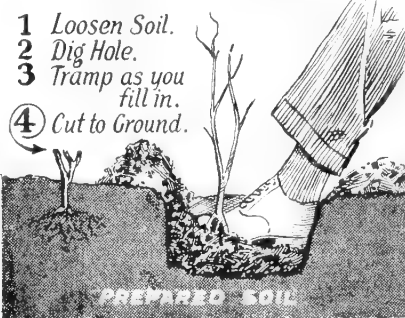
In the following pages we price two general sizes:—One marked * which is small not well shaped (but will quickly grow so) and one not marked * which is fully shaped for a young plant. The larger size we sell one or more; the smaller cannot be sold in less quantity than catalogued—one must buy 5 (10 rate)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

BEAUTY ALL YEAR—A TIME-TABLE OF SHRUBS

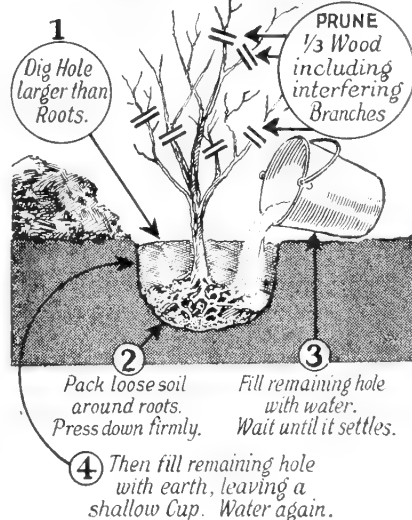
MEDIUM HEIGHT—4 to 10 ft. × = flower; ○ = fruit	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn	(Medium Height) Continued	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn
Albizia julib rosea.....	..	×	..	×	..	Rhodotypos kerroides.....	..	×	×	..	○
Amelanchier.....	..	×	..	○	..	Rhus cotinus.....	..	..	..	..	○
Amorpha fruticosa.....	..	×	..	○	○	Sambucus (Elderberry).....	..	..	..	○	..
Aronia arbutifolia.....	..	×	..	○	○	Spiraea billardi.....	..	..	..	×	..
Aronia melanocarpa.....	..	×	..	○	○	Spiraea trichocarpa.....	..	..	×	..	..
Benzoin aestivale.....	×	○	○	Spiraea van houttei.....	..	×	..	..	..
Berberis aggregata.....	○	○	Stewartia pentagyna.....	..	..	..	×	○
Berberis thunbergii.....	..	×	..	○	○	Symphoricarpos.....	..	..	..	..	○
Buddleia davidii.....	..	×	×	×	○	Syringa chinensis.....	..	×	..	..	..
Callicarpa purpurea.....	○	○	Syringa josikea.....	..	×	×	..	..
Calycanthus floridus.....	×	..	Syringa persica.....	..	×	..	..	..
Cephalanthus.....	×	..	Syringa vulgaris.....	..	×	..	..	..
Cotoneaster apiculata.....	..	×	..	○	○	Syringa French Hybrids.....	..	×	..	..	..
Cydonia japonica.....	×	Tamarix africana.....	×	..	..	..	○
Deutzia scabra crenata.....	..	×	Viburnum americanum.....	..	..	..	○	○
Deutzia Pride of Rochester.....	..	×	Viburnum carlesi.....	..	×	..	..	..
Eleagnus.....	○	○	Viburnum dentatum.....	..	×	..	..	..
Enkianthus.....	..	×	Viburnum dilatatum.....	..	..	×	..	○
Exochorda grandiflora.....	..	×	Viburnum lanata.....	..	..	..	..	○
Forsythias.....	×	Viburnum opulus.....	..	×	..	..	○
Hamamelis vernalis.....	×	Viburnum prunifolium.....	..	×	..	..	○
Hibiscus syriacus.....	×	×	Viburnum tomentosum.....	..	..	×	..	○
Hydrangea A. G.....	×	×	Vitex.....	..	..	×	×	×
Hydrangea P. G.....	×	×	Weigelia amabilis.....	..	×	..	..	..
Hypericum aureum.....	×	×	Weigelia rosea.....	..	×	..	..	..
Kerria japonica.....	×	Weigelia hybrida candida.....	..	..	×	..	..
Kolkwitzia.....	..	×	Weigelia Eva Rathke.....	..	..	×	×	..
Lespedeza 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.....	○	..						

PLANTING

SMALL SHRUBS

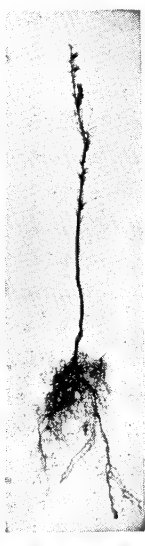


LARGER SIZES



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:

- Syringa (Lilac)
- Cydonia

June:

- Philadelphus

July-Sept.:

- Hydrangeas

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (alphabetical)

* = young unformed 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.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50	.....
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	27.50	.....

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	\$15.00	100.00

A.c. grandiflora—A form with larger, brighter flowers. This is a rare and showy shrub.

2 to 3 ft.	1.75	14.00
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AZALEAS (Page 41-42)

BENZOIN (Benzoin)

B. aestivale (Spice Bush)

12 ft. Zone V. Damp. A mist of pale yellow in April. Red berries.

*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 9.00	
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	\$ 5.00	40.00

BERBERIS (Barberry)

(Evergreen kinds, see Page 43)

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.

*12 to 15 in. S.	.....	\$ 9.00	
12 to 15 in. XX	.....	\$ 2.50	20.00
18 to 24 in. XX	.....	5.50	35.00

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 2½ ft.	1.00	7.00 57.00

B.t. minor (Box Barberry)—A dwarf form.

12 to 15 in.	5.00	40.00
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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.	.....	9.00	
12 to 18 in. XX	.....	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 in. XX	.....	.60	5.50 50.00

BUDDLEIA (Summer Lilac)

B. davidii (Butterfly Bush)

—CHARMING—8 ft. Zone VI. Bright, pink, June-August. Drain.
2-year \$.75 \$ 6.00 \$ 50.00

—ILE DE FRANCE—5 ft. Dwarf. Long spikes, vivid lilac. Zone VI.
2-year60 5.50 48.00

—EMPIRE BLUE—Exquisite shade of blue. Zone VI.
2-year90 8.00 70.00

—WHITE BOUQUET—Fine, useful novelty. Good white. Zone VI.
2-year 1.00 8.00 55.00

—ROYAL RED—Rich dazzling red. Zone VI.
2-year 1.00 8.00 70.00

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
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25	\$ 9.50	75.00

CORNUS (Dogwood)

(Tree Dogwood, Page 26)

C. sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood)
10 ft. Zone IV. Sun, damp. Flower and fruit poor. Deep red bark in winter.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$ 7.50	\$ 60.00
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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.	1.25	8.00	60.00

C. stolonifera (Red Osier) — 8 ft. Zone I. Sun, damp, spreading. Again, valued for bright red winter bark.

*18 to 24 in.	.....	9.00	
3 to 4 in.	1.00	7.00	45.00

C. S. lutea (Goldtwig)—Smaller and a really bright yellow bark.

* 8 to 12 in.	.....	9.50	
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.00	60.00



Amelanchier in May

CALLICARPA (Beautyberry)

C. purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry)

5 ft. Zone V. Lilac-purple berries.

*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 9.00	
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	\$ 6.00	50.00

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.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
*12 to 18 in.	.....	.....	\$ 7.50
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$ 7.00	65.00

C. Hybrids

WHITE—Large; white.

ROSEA GRANDIFLORA—Pink.

RUBRA GRANDIFLORA—Early. Large deep red blooms.

NIVILI—Large, pure white.

COLUMBIA—Elongated rosy red. Above six named varieties:

2-year grafts.	\$1.65	\$13.50	\$100.00
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CYDONIA (see Chaenomeles)

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	.....	\$ 5.00	30.00

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 43)

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.

18 to 24 in. B&B.	\$2.00	\$17.50
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DEUTZIA

D. gracilis (Slender Deutzia)

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

18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 60.00
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D. scabra—Pride of Rochester

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

*18 to 24 in.	.....	10.00	
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00

ELEAGNUS (Eleagnus)

E. angustifolia (Russian Olive)

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

*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 10.00	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00	80.00

ENKIANTHUS

E. campanulatus (Redvein Enkianthus) 12 ft. Clean, shapely. Large leaves brilliant in fall. Red-veined, white bells in May. Acid, humus.

* 6 to 12 in. X	.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 22.50
18 to 24 in. B&B.	\$2.25	20.00	150.00

EUONYMUS (Euonymus)

E. alatus (Winged Euonymus)
8 ft. Zone V. Pink-crimson autumn leaves. Interesting shrub.

(Each) (10) (100)
18 to 24 in.....\$1.25 \$ 9.50 \$ 75.00

E.a. compacta—Best broad hedge. 6 ft. Very dense and shapely. New
* 8 to 10 in. X..... 4.00 35.00
18 to 24 in..... 1.50 12.00 90.00
2 to 2½ ft..... 2.25 20.00

E. bungeana (Winterberry) — 18 ft. Zone IV. Many pinkish fruits, Oct.
2 to 3 ft..... 1.00 6.50 40.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 9.50 55.00

E. europeus (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.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 9.50 80.00

EXOCHORDA

E. grandiflora (Pearl Bush)
12 ft. Zone V. Show of pearl white in May. Drain. Avoid lime.
3 to 4 ft.....\$1.25 \$ 9.00 \$ 75.00

FOTHERGILLA

F. monticola
6 ft. Zone V. Odd, white spikes of white, early May. Showy. Orange fall leaves. Humus, drain.
3 to 4 ft.....\$5.50 \$45.00

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

F. intermedia (Border Golden Bell)
9 ft. Zone V. Familiar yellow blooms in April. Almost fool-proof.
*18 to 24 in..... \$ 2.00 \$ 10.00

F.i. primulina (Primrose Forsythia)—Form of above with pale, creamy flowers. Unique, showy.
2-year 15.00
3 to 4 ft..... .90 7.50 37.50

F. i. spectabilis (Showy)—More, larger, yellow flowers. Zone V. 8 ft.
*18 to 24 in..... 15.00
2 to 3 ft..... 6.50 45.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 8.50 60.00

F. ovata (Korean Forsythia)
6 ft. Zone IV. Less showy, but decidedly hardier and a week earlier.
* 6 to 12 in..... 11.00
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..... 25.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 8.00 70.00

HAMAMELIS (Witch-hazel)

H. japonica (Showy Witch-hazel)
20 ft. Zone V. Much better than the native—fragrant, more showy, red within. Blooms 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. B&B.\$2.25 \$20.00

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
24 to 30 in. B&B. 2.75 25.00

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.

(Each) (10) (100)
*18 to 24 in. (mixed)..... \$ 7.50

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

18 to 24 in..... 12.00
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.

—COELESTIS—Large single blue.

—SNOWDRIFT—Large single white.

—RUBIS—Single red.

Prices on above 5 kinds:—

3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 7.50 50.00

ILEX (Black Adler)

I. verticillata (Winterberry)

15 ft. Zone IV. Dampness preferred. Many red berries all winter. A show.

*18 to 24 in..... \$ 2.50 \$ 12.00
2 to 2½ ft.....\$1.00 8.50 60.00

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens grandiflora (Snow Hill)

4 ft. Zone V. Straggling unless cut to ground. Huge white bunches, July to August. Manure.

*12 to 18 in..... \$ 6.00
2 to 3 ft.....\$1.00 \$ 7.50 60.00

H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee)

10 ft. Zone IV. Similar to above, but a month later, and blooms turn pink.

* 2¼-in. pots..... 15.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 9.50 80.00

KOLKWITZIA

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.

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..... \$ 12.00
18 to 24 in.

2 canes 17.00
2 to 3 ft.

4 canes 30.00

L. ibolium (Hybrid Privet)

10 ft. Zone IV. Hardy and compact. The best Privet hedge for the north.

*12 to 18 in.

2 canes 13.00
18 to 24 in.

3 canes 20.00
2 to 3 ft..... 4.00 25.00

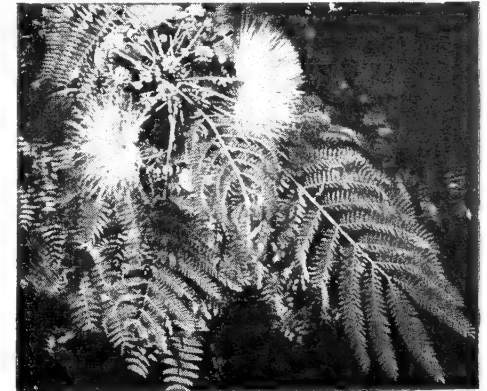
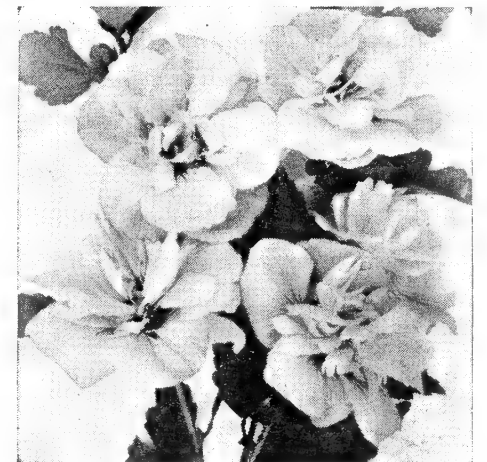
L. ovalifolium (California Privet)

15 ft. Zone VI. Kills back in sever winters. Also fool-proof to grow.

*12 to 18 in.

2 canes 8.50
2 to 3 ft.

4 canes 19.00

**Deutzia gracilis****Albizzia julibrissin****Hibiscus syriacus****Hamamelis mollis**

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (Cont.)

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Thrive in any garden soil. Tolerant. See also page 15.

L. fragrantissima (Winter Honey-suckle)

6 ft. Zone V. Yellow, fragrant, April; red berries, July. Semi-evergreen.

(Each) (10) (100)
*18 to 24 in. S. \$ 2.00 \$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft. \$.90 7.00 35.00

L. korolkowi floribunda (Broad Blue-leaf)

9 ft. Zone V. Intricate gray shrub. Pink in June, scarlet fruit in July.

* 2-year 12.00
3 to 4 ft.90 7.00 60.00

L. morrowi (Morrow Bush Honey-suckle)

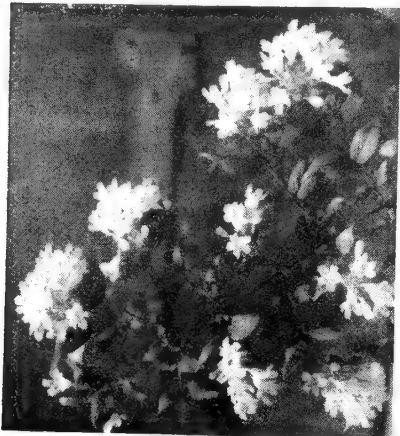
7 ft. Zone IV. Spreading, bushy. Cream in July, scarlet fruit in July.

*18 to 24 in. 12.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 7.50 37.50

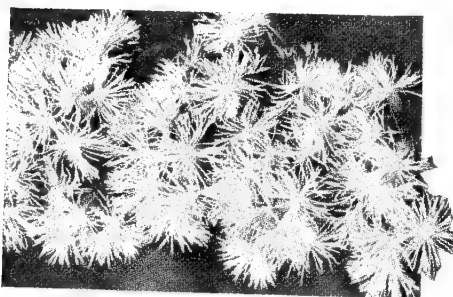
L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle)

8 ft. Zone IV. Bushy. Flower, June; red berry, July. Order: Red, White, or Pink.

*18 to 24 in. 12.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 8.00 60.00



Kolkwitzia amabilis



Neviusa alabamensis



Ilex verticillata

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.

(Each) (10) (100)
18 to 24 in. \$1.75 \$16.50

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

PHILADELPHUS

(Mock-Orange)

P. coronarius (Sweet Syringa)

9 ft. Zone IV. White in June. Very fragrant. Needs lime.

*18 to 24 in. \$ 11.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 \$ 8.50 60.00

P. grandiflorus (Scentless Mock Orange)

9 ft. Zone V. Large white blooms. June.

*12 to 18 in. 16.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 8.00 60.00

P. virginial—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. 6.50 45.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.00 80.00

PHOTINIA (Christmas Berry)

P. villosa
20 ft. Zone V. Drain, sun. White in May. Showy red fruit. Birds love it.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 12.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 \$ 8.50 75.00

PRUNUS (Plum)

P. maritima (Beach Plum)
6 ft. Zone IV. Straggling, white flowers, edible fruit. Grows in salt spray on seashore.

* 3 to 6 in. \$ 11.00
*12 to 18 in. 22.50
3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 \$13.50 110.00

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)

R. cathartica
15 ft. Zone I. Fine, bushy, dense, thorny hedge. Very hardy.

2 to 3 ft. \$.90 \$ 5.00 \$ 40.00

R. frangula

15 ft. Zone I. Like above, but shiny leaves. August a load of red-purple fruit.

2 to 3 ft.90 6.00 40.00

RHODOTYPOS (Jet-bead)

R. kerroides (White Kerria)
6 ft. Zone IV. Very tolerant. White in May, black shiny fruit all summer.

18 to 24 in. \$ 7.00 \$ 50.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 9.50 80.00

RHUS (Sumach)

All are barren soil plants, easily grown.

R. canadensis (Fragrant Sumach)

3 ft. Trailing. Zone IV. Yellow, April.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 \$ 7.50 60.00

ROBINIA (Locust)

R. hispida (Moss Locust) (Rose Acacia)

9 ft. Zone III. Very tolerant, needs pruning, but fine peaflowers, May.

*18 to 24 in. \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 11.00 95.00

* = young unformed shrubs
X = each transplanting

SPIRAEA (Spiraea)

S. Anthony Waterer

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

(Each) (10) (100)
* 9 to 12 in. X. \$ 25.00
18 to 24 in. \$.90 \$ 7.50 50.00

S. trichocarpa (Korean Spiraea)

6 ft. Zone V. Neat, spreading bush. Garlands of white, June.

2 to 3 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. 2.50 15.00
3 to 4 ft.90 8.00 60.00

SYMPHORICARPOS

S. racemosus (Snowberry)

5 ft. Zone IV. Clay, lime. Useful for showy white berries in August. Good dwarf shrub.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 10.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 \$ 8.00 60.00

S. vulgaris (Coralberry)

5 ft. Zone IV. Thin growth. Berries small, but red and hang late.

*12 to 18 in. 6.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 7.50 50.00

SYRINGA (The Lilacs)

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.

2 to 3 ft. \$ 7.50 \$ 60.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 9.50 75.00

S. japonica (Tree Lilac) (Amurensis)

30 ft. Zone V. Blue-gray clusters in June and July. Different. Tolerant.

3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.50 100.00
4 to 5 ft. 2.00 15.00 125.00

S. persica (Persian Lilac)

6 ft. Zone V. Fragrant lilac, May.

*12 to 18 in. 2.50 15.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 10.00 90.00

S.p. alba—A white form.

3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.50

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

S. villosa (Late Lilac)

9 ft. Dense. Zone V. Violet, late May.

2 to 3 ft. 7.50 55.00
4 to 5 ft. 1.50 12.50 95.00

S.v. Lutece (Henryi)—Larger flowers.

3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.50 95.00

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. 1.25 9.50 80.00

S.v. alba—White form of above.

*18 to 24 in. 12.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.00 90.00

TAMARIX (Tamarisk)

T. africana—15 ft. Zone V. Pink in April.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 2 to 3 ft..... \$ 6.50 \$ 50.00

T. pentandra—15 ft. Zone V. Pink racemes. July-August.
 2 to 3 ft..... .75 7.00

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.
 4 to 5 ft.....\$1.50 \$12.00

WEIGELA (Diervilla)

W. amabilis (Pink Weigela) (Rosea)
 9 ft. Zone V. May. Pink. Drainage.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 *18 to 24 in..... \$ 9.50

—CANDIDA — Profuse creamy in June.
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 9.00 70.00

—EVA RATHKE—Dark red blooms in June, then sparsely to August.
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 9.50 75.00

—BRISTOL RUBY—An improved Eva Rathke. Brighter, cheerful red, more vigorous and hardier bush.
 2 to 3 ft..... 1.25 10.00

VIBURNUM (Viburnum)

V. acerifolium (Maple-leaf Viburnum)
 6 ft. Zone III. Shade. Dry. Handsome leaf.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 *12 to 18 in..... \$ 8.00

V. americanum (V. trilobum)

V. burkwoodi
 5 ft. Zone V. New hybrid, with fragrant pink blooms in May, borne young. Superior to Carlesii though similar.
 * 3-inch pots 8.00 60.00
 15 to 18 in..... 2.50 23.50

2 to 2½ ft..... 6.00 55.00

V. carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum)
 5 ft. Zone V. Delicious pink clusters in May. Drain; keep moist in summer. Sun, shelter. Fragrant and beautiful.
 * 3-inch pots 8.00 60.00
 2 to 2½ ft..... 4.50 40.00 375.00
 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

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree)
 15 ft. Zone IV. Bold, striking, fall color. Fruits red, then black. Lime.
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 9.00 70.00

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 9.50 70.00

V.o. nanum—2-foot Dwarf replica.
 6 to 9 in..... 1.25 9.00 75.00

V.o. sterile (Snowball)—Bush like Opulus, but flowers much showier and no berries at all.
 * Rooted cuttings 12.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 10.00 80.00

V. prunifolium (Black Haw)
 15 ft. Zone V. Like a Hawthorn, May, white. Black fruit hangs late.
 18 to 24 in..... 9.50 85.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 2.00 17.50 140.00

V. tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum)
 10 ft. Zone V. Horizontal strings of snowy blooms in June. Neat
 2 to 3 ft..... 1.10 9.00 70.00

V.t. plicatum (Japan Snowball)
 Form without fruit, but showier bloom.
 2 to 3 ft..... 1.25 10.00 80.00

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..... 7.50 60.00
 4 to 5 ft..... 1.50 12.00 95.00

V.t. Varieties—(Page 61)



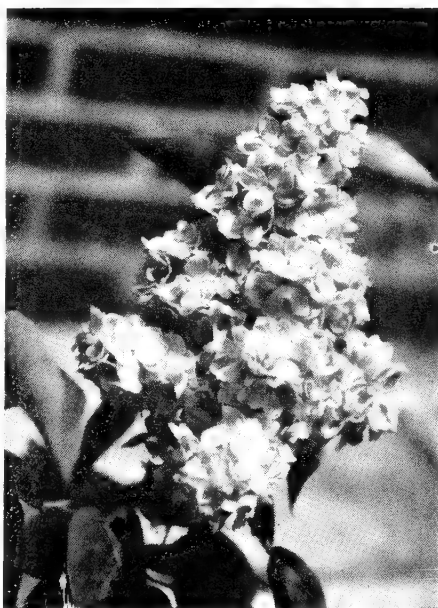
Massed Lilacs in May

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 12 to 18 in.....	\$.75	\$ 7.00
B 18 to 24 in.....	.90	8.00
C 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00
D 3 to 4 ft.....	1.30	11.00
E 4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	13.00

- Chas. X**—Lilac, single: BC.
- Claude Bernard**—Mauve, dbl.: CE.
- Condorcet**—Blue, double: A.
- Hugo Koster**—Single lilac: BC.
- K. Havemeyer**—Cobalt blue: C.
- Lamarck**—Pink, double: BC.
- Gen. Pershing**—Violet, dbl.: CD.
- Lamartine**—Mauve, single: ADE.
- Linne**—Red-pink, dbl.: BC.
- Michel Buchner**—Lavender, dbl.: C.
- Pascal**—Lilac, single: ACD.
- R. V. Horstenstein**—Red, single: A.
- Roisard**—Red-pink, *single: AC.



Syringa hybrid (double)

The double-flowered kinds are great, heavy masses of fragrant petals.

"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 tip 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 10—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

	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn
X = flower; O = fruit					
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> ...	X	..	..	..	..
<i>Aesculus rubicunda</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Aesculus octandra</i>.....	..	..	X	..	..
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>...	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Azalea arborescens</i>.....	..	..	X	..	..
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>.....	..	..	X	..	..
<i>Cercis (Red Bud)</i>	X	..	..	..	..
<i>Cornus florida</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Cornus rubra</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Cornus kousa</i>.....	..	..	X	..	..
<i>Cornus mas</i>	X	..	..	O	O
<i>Crataegus (Hawthorn)</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Franklinia (gordonia)</i>.....	..	..	..	X	X
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Hamamelis japonica</i>	X	..	..	..	..
<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	X	..	..	..	..
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>.....	..	..	..	..	X
<i>Koelreuteria</i>.....	..	..	..	X	..
<i>Laburnum vulgare</i>.....	..	..	..	X	..
<i>Laburnum vossii</i>.....	..	..	..	X	..
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>.....	..	..	X	..	..
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>.....	..	X	..	..	O
<i>Magnolia conspicua</i>	X	..	..	..	..
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	X	..	..	..	..
<i>Magnolia lennei</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Magnolia nigra</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	X	..	..	..	..
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Malus (flowering crabs)</i>...	..	X	X	..	O
<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>.....	..	..	..	X	X
<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Prunus Flowering Cherry</i> ...	X	..	..	..	..
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>.....	..	..	..	O	..
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>.....	..	..	X	..	..
<i>Sophora japonica</i>.....	..	..	..	X	..
<i>Sorbus (Mountain Ash)</i>.....	..	..	..	O	..
<i>Stewartia pseudocamelia</i>...	..	..	..	X	..
<i>Styrax japonica</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..
<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>.....	..	..	..	..	O
<i>Tilia (Linden)</i>.....	..	X	..	..	..

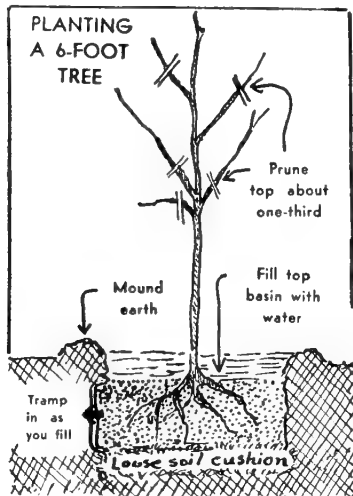
DECIDUOUS TREES

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 57. 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.

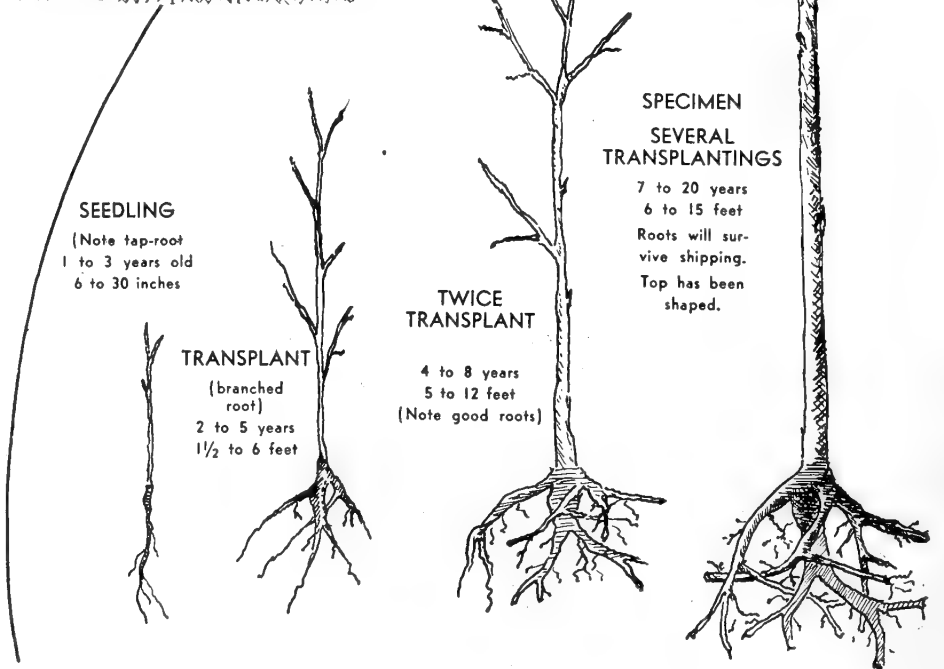
SHADE TREES

A TABLE TO HELP IN SELECTING

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



The 4 Grades of Deciduous Trees





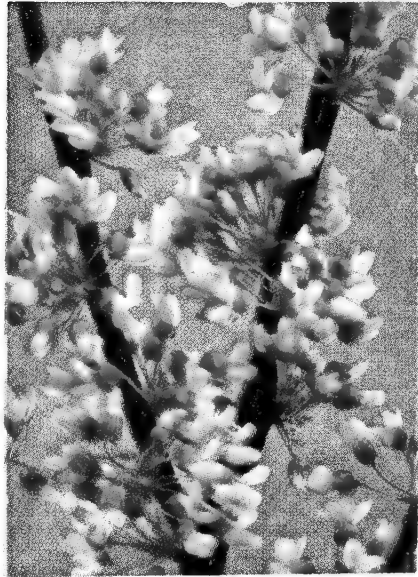
Viburnum Vossi (page 27)



**SORBUS
Mountain Ash
(page 30)**



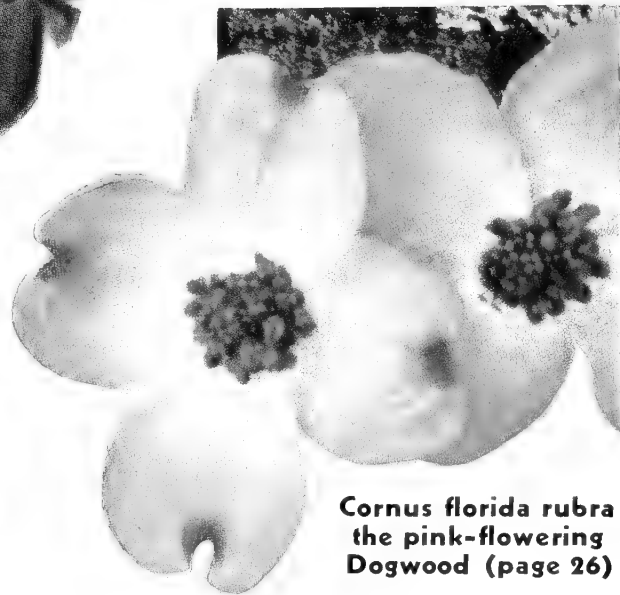
**PRUNUS, KWANZAN
Flowering Cherry
(page 29)**



Cercis (page 26)



Cornus florida (page 26)



**Cornus florida rubra
the pink-flowering
Dogwood (page 26)**



Franklinia (page 27)



Magnolia soulangeana (page 28)

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. X.....			\$ 17.50
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.25	\$17.50	\$150.00

A. palmatum dissectum (Cut-leaf)
20 ft. Zone V. Graceful, bushy. Green.

3 to 4 ft.....	6.50	55.00
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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.

18 to 21 in. grafts	3.50	26.00	225.00
3 to 4 ft. grafts	6.00	50.00	.....

A.p. dissectum purpureum (Cut-Leaved Purple)—6 ft. Billowy mound of lacy color. The dwarfest.

*12 to 15 in. grafts	2.00	17.50	.....
15 to 18 in. B&B.	2.50	22.50	.....

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.....			22.00
* 3 to 4 ft.....			45.00
* 7 to 8 ft.....			135.00
8 to 10 ft.....	5.00	40.00	350.00
14 to 16 ft.....	11.00	90.00	800.00

A.p. schwedleri (Schwedler)—60 ft. Zone IV. The same with colored leaves—purplish-red, fading to green in summer.

* 5 to 6 ft.....		20.00	150.00
6 to 8 ft.....	5.00	40.00	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 roots as most Maples.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 2 to 3 ft.....			\$ 10.00
4 to 6 ft.....		\$ 6.00	40.00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.00	9.00	65.00
8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	35.00	.....

A.r. Columnare (Columnar Maple)—Narrow, tall pyramid. Rare and beautiful.

3 to 4 ft.....	5.50	45.00
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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.....			10.00
4 to 6 ft.....		6.00	40.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.00	9.00	65.00
8 to 10 ft.....		35.00	300.00
12 to 14 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 8 ft.....	4.00	37.50
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A.h. rubicunda (Carnea) (Red flowering). Slightly smaller, flowers pink.

6 to 8 ft.....	9.00	85.00
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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)
4 to 5 ft.....		\$ 9.00	\$ 60.00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3.00	22.50	160.00
8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	32.50	250.00

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.

5 to 6 ft.....	3.50	22.50	195.00
6 to 8 ft.....	4.25	35.00	220.00

B. lenta (Sweet Birch)

75 ft. Zone III. Humus, drainage. Fine pyramidal specimen, or for woods. Dark brown bark.

* 2 to 3 ft.....		2.50	12.50
* 6 to 8 ft.....		7.50	50.00
8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	35.00	.....

B. nigra (River Birch)

80 ft. Zone III. Brown papery bark. graceful form. Moist, sandy soil.

* 2 to 3 ft.....		2.50	12.50
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	20.00	150.00

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.....		7.50	50.00

B. papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch)

80 ft. Zone I. Whitest bark of all, but yellowish when young. Handsome.

* 2 to 3 ft.....			12.50
* 4 to 6 ft.....		7.00	50.00
8 to 10 ft.....	2.50	20.00	150.00

B. populifolia (Gray Birch)

30 ft. Zone III. The common clump of "white" birch in woods. Poor soil.

* 2 to 3 ft.....			12.50
* 4 to 6 ft.....		6.00	40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	2.50	15.00	125.00

CARPINUS (Hornbeam)

C. caroliniana (Blue Beech)

30 ft. Zone IV. Handsome, bushy. Scarlet in autumn.

*18 to 24 in.....		\$ 2.50	\$ 12.50
4 to 6 ft.....		7.50	50.00

CARYA (Hickory)

C. alba (Mockernut: Big-bud)

60 ft. Zone IV. Handsome. Sweet nuts.

*12 to 18 in.....			\$ 15.00
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C. laciniosa (Shellbark Hickory)

100 ft. Zone V. Wet, rich soil.

* 6 to 12 in.....			11.00
* 2 to 3 ft.....		9.00	60.00

C. ovata (Shagbark Hickory)

80 ft. Zone IV. Light, drained soil.

* 6 to 12 in.....			11.00
*12 to 18 in.....			16.00
* 2 to 3 ft.....		9.00	60.00

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.....			\$ 6.00
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2.25	\$16.00	120.00

CELTIS (Hackberry)

C. occidentalis (Northern Hackberry)

100 ft. Zone II. Good straight timber, handsome shade. Moist. Stands city.

*12 to 18 in.....		\$ 2.00	\$ 10.00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3.50	17.50	125.00



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.....	.....	.....	\$ 7.50
* 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	12.00
2 to 3 ft. X.....	\$ 6.00	40.00	
3 to 4 ft. X.....	\$1.50	10.00	60.00

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, but worth waiting for. Watch drainage—must be good.

* 6 to 9 in.....	\$ 2.25	\$ 13.00
3 to 4 ft.....	15.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.00	25.00

CLADRASTIS

C. lutea (Yellow-wood)
50 ft. Zone IV. Fragrant, white in June. Stands drought. Deep roots.
*12 to 18 in..... \$ 2.50 \$ 12.50
5 to 6 ft..... \$6.50

CORNUS (Dogwood)

(Shrubby Kinds, Page 19)

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.....	\$ 10.00
* 2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 4.00 20.00
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2.50 17.50 100.00
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.. 1.75 15.00 130.00
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.
* 2-year grafts 12.00 85.00
24 to 30 in..... 3.00 27.50 250.00
2½ to 3 ft..... 3.50 35.00 325.00
4 to 5 ft..... 7.50 65.00
5 to 6 ft..... 12.00 100.00

C.f. xanthocarpa—Exactly like the type, but berries are yellow and birds don't remove them so rapidly.
15 to 18 in. B&B.. 2.00 17.50
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.
4 to 5 ft..... 2.50 20.00
5 to 6 ft..... 3.50 27.50

C.k. chinensis—Form of Kousa with larger, whiter flowers.
30 to 36 in. B&B.. 4.00 35.00

C. mas (Cornelian Cherry)
20 ft. Zone V. A yellow cloud in April. Scarlet berries August. Tolerant.
18 to 24 in..... 7.50 60.00
4 to 5 ft..... 3.00 25.00 200.00

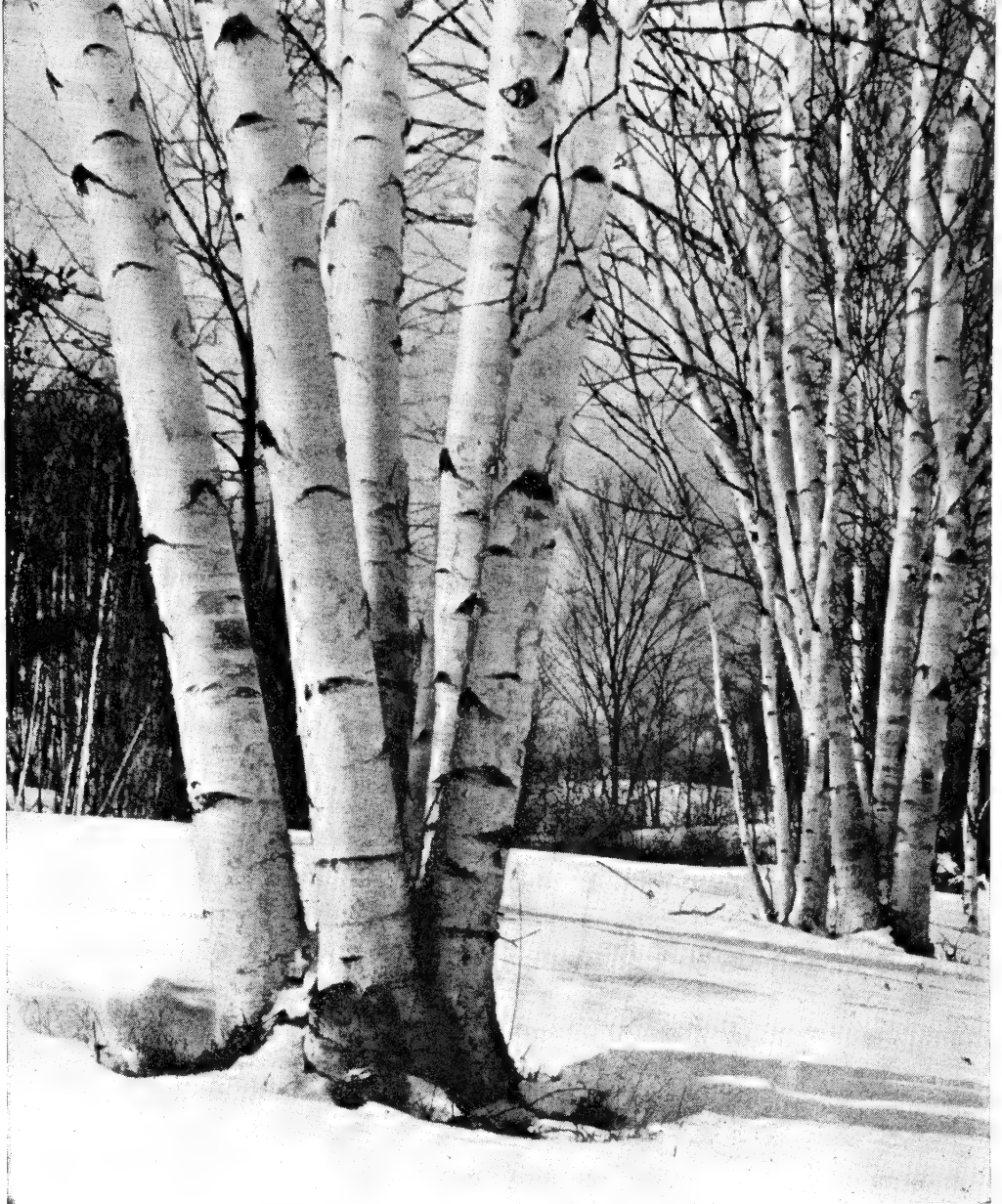


Photo Birch Clumps:—B. papyrifera is brown when young but whiter and more long-lived when mature. Populifolia is for quick effects. Two or more trees in one hole give clump effect quickest and cheapest.

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..... \$2.50 \$23.00 195.00

C. cordata (Washington Thorn)
20 ft. Zone V. Round head, bushy. Red fruit all winter. Good fall color.
2 to 3 ft..... 17.50 140.00
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. oxyantha (May Tree: English Haw)
20 ft. Zone V. Showy white flower in May, fragrant. Red autumn fruit. An excellent hedge plant.
* 1-year S. 9.00
18 to 24 in..... 5.00 35.00
4 to 5 ft..... 3.50 27.50 250.00

C.o. splendens (Paul Scarlet Hawthorn)
Form with showy red flowers. Red berries. Prefers sun, lime and heavy soil—even clay. In light soils, manure.
*10 to 12 in. grafts 9.50 85.00
4 to 5 ft..... 4.00 35.00 295.00
5 to 6 ft..... 5.00 40.00 325.00

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.
2 to 3 ft. B&B.. 4.50 37.50
4 to 5 ft. B&B.. 7.50 65.00

F.s. fastigiata (Column)—Narrow, upright branches. Grows 30 ft. high; 6 ft. wide.
3 to 4 ft. B&B.. 5.50 50.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.. 6.50 62.50

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 95.00

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

F.s. purp. pendula—Purple weeping.
3 to 4 ft. B&B.. 6.50 60.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.. 7.00 65.00

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.. 12.50

F.s. tricolor—Leaves green, red and white.
18 to 24 in..... 6.50 60.00

DECIDUOUS TREES (Continued)

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



The rare Franklinia Flower

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.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	95.00

F. lanceolata (Green Ash)
60 ft. Zone II. Useful tree. Prefers heavy damp soil, but tolerant.

6 to 8 ft.....	2.00	17.50	95.00
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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 15 in.....			\$ 17.00
* 2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 9.00		50.00
* 4 to 5 ft. X.....		12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$4.50	40.00	350.00

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.....			\$ 9.00
5 to 6 ft.....		\$ 9.50	80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3.50	20.00	175.00

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.....	3.00	25.00	175.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.50	30.00	200.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	3.75	35.00	.....
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.



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	\$12.00	\$110.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	22.50	195.00

JUGLANS (Walnut)

J. nigra (Black Walnut) (See also Page 57). 120 ft. Zone IV. Rich, moist. Majestic, with good timber, handsome leaf and delicious nuts. The following are seedlings:

* 18 to 24 in.....		\$ 2.50	\$ 15.00
* 4 to 5 ft.....		6.00	35.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.75	32.50	.....

J. cinerea (Butternut)
75 ft. Zone III. Less handsome, but good.

* 2 to 3 ft.....			15.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.75	32.50	.....

J. sieboldiana—65 ft. Zone IV. Fine, vigorous tree, bearing tasty nuts, rather like Brazil nuts.

* 3 to 4 ft.....		3.00	22.50
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KOELREUTERIA

K. paniculata (Golden Rain Tree)
25 ft. Zone V. Sun, lime, dry. Large golden clusters in July. Showy.

* 4 to 5 ft.....		\$16.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	\$3.50	25.00	.....

LABURNUM ("Cytissus")

L. vossi (Hybrid Golden Chain)
35 ft. Zone V. Hardier and freer to bloom. A clearer yellow color. Lime. Bright green stems in winter.

4 to 6 ft.....	\$7.50	\$70.00
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LARIX (Larch)

L. europaea (European Larch)
60 ft. Zone II. Sandy soil. Light green pyramid.

1 to 2 ft.....		\$ 20.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00	.....

L. leptolepis (Japanese Larch)
50 ft. Zone V. Quicker growth.

4 to 6 ft. B&B..	9.50	90.00
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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.....	\$3.50	\$30.00	.....

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Poplar)

L. tulipifera (Tulip Tree)
150 ft. Zone V. Majestic giant, with yellowish tulips in June. Humus.

* 18 to 24 in.....		\$ 6.50	.....
3 to 4 ft.....		\$ 2.50	15.00
5 to 6 ft. X.....		15.00	125.00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3.50	30.00	195.00

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.....		\$ 4.00	.....
* 2 to 3 ft.....		7.00	.....

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)
3 to 4 ft. B&B. \$5.00 \$45.00

M. conspicua (Yulan) (denudata)
30 ft. Zone V. Huge, white, fragrant flowers in April. An aristocrat.
*12 to 18 in. 2.50 20.00 150.00

M. glauca (Swamp Laurel)
16 ft. Zone V. Prefers moist, but tolerant. Semi-evergreen. White blooms scattered from June to August. Very fragrant.
4 to 5 ft. 4.00 35.00

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.
*12 to 15 in. 2.25 20.00 175.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B. 8.00 70.00

M.s. lennei—May 1st, red outside. Striking.
3 to 4 ft. B&B. 11.00 100.00

M.s. nigra—May 15, dark purple cups.
3 to 4 ft. B&B. 11.00 100.00

M. stellata (Star Magnolia)
12 ft. Zone V. Early April sees ribbony, white, fragrant blooms.
*12 to 15 in. 15.00 130.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00 250.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B 5.50 50.00

M.s. Waterlily—New, hardier pink-tipped form. Each branch tip has double blooms in late April. Bushy growth. Utterly beautiful.
*12 to 15 in. 2.50 22.50 200.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 4.50 40.00

MALUS (Flowering Crab)

M. atrosanguinea—15 ft. Zone V. Red.
4 to 5 ft. \$2.50 \$22.50

M. baccata—40 ft. Zone II. Profuse.
3 to 4 ft. 9.00 75.00
5 to 6 ft. 2.00 16.50 125.00

M. baccata Mandshurica—15 ft. Zone I. Fragrant, large white. Red Crabs.
5 to 6 ft. 2.00 16.50 125.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 22.50 175.00

M. eleyi—20 ft. Zone IV. Profuse red flowers, red leaves.
4 to 5 ft. 12.00 90.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 22.50 175.00

M. floribunda—20 ft. Zone V. Pink, opening white. Very profuse.
4 to 5 ft. 2.50 22.50 200.00

M.f. purpurea—Purple leaf form.
5 to 6 ft. 16.50 125.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 22.50 200.00

M. hopa—15 ft. Zone IV. Pink bloom, red crabs, remarkable tree.
5 to 6 ft. 16.50 125.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 22.50 200.00



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. \$ 9.00 \$ 75.00
5 to 6 ft. \$2.50 22.50 200.00

M. micromalus (Midget Crab)—9 ft. Zone IV. Neat, upright. Pink.
3 to 4 ft. 9.00 75.00
5 to 6 ft. 2.50 22.50 200.00

M. niedzwetzkyana (Redvein)—15 ft. Zone III. Reddish flower, leaf.
4 to 5 ft. 12.00 90.00
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. 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.
5 to 6 ft. 16.50 125.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 22.50 200.00

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.
3 to 4 ft. 15.00 95.00
5 to 6 ft. 3.50 30.00

MORUS (Mulberry)

M. alba (Russian Mulberry)
30 ft. Zone IV. Round-topped tree. Fruit, white to purple, edible.
* 2 to 3 ft. \$ 6.50
6 to 8 ft. \$12.50 100.00

NYSSA (Sour Gum)

N. sylvatica (Tupelo)
60 ft. Zone IV. Interlaced, drooping. Early autumn color. Moist. Hard to transplant.
4 to 5 ft. \$6.50 \$55.00

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. \$ 2.00 \$ 10.00
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.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 9.00
6 to 8 ft. \$2.75 \$20.00 150.00

P. "Orientalis" (Acerifolia) (Plane)

90 ft. Zone (V), VI. Good city tree.
6 to 8 ft. 22.50 160.00
8 to 10 ft. 3.00 27.50

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. \$ 25.00
* 3 to 4 ft. 30.00
6 to 8 ft. \$2.75 \$25.00 195.00

P. nigra Italica (Lombardy Poplar)

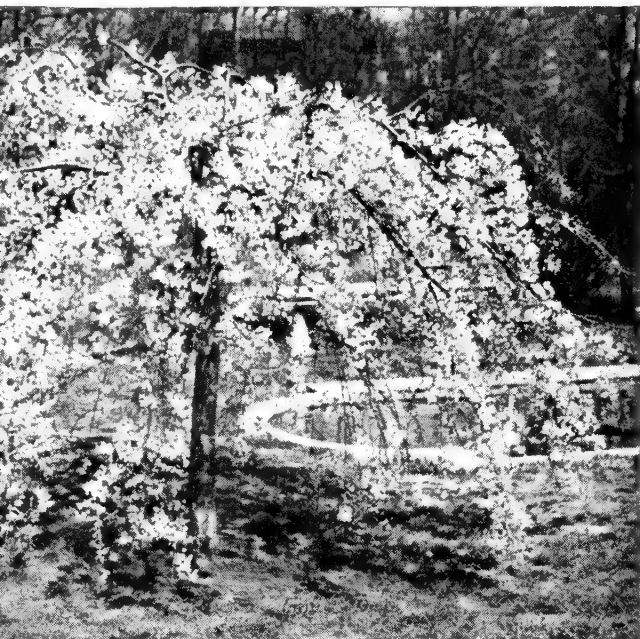
60 ft. Zone I. Quick column. Popular, but prone to disease, so that old specimens are rare. Very tolerant.
* 2 to 3 ft. 9.00
* 3 to 4 ft. 2.50 12.00
5 to 6 ft. 5.00 40.00
6 to 8 ft. 1.25 8.00 70.00

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)
**Amanagawa
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
10 to 12 ft.....	\$5.00	45.00	.....

P.s. lannesiana (Oriental Cherry)

Form with fragrant flowers. Dwarfier.

*12 to 18 in.....			12.50
3 to 4 ft.....	5.00		35.00

P.s. AMANAGAWA (erecta)—20 ft. Zone V. Erect narrow column, blush-pink in late May.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
4 to 5 ft.....	\$4.00	\$35.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	8.50	80.00	.....

P.s. KWANZAN (Sekiyama)—Easily the darkest pink—almost old rose. Fully double, large flowers. Zone V.

5 to 6 ft.....	5.00	40.00
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P.s. MOUNT FUJI (Shirotae) — The best double white. Profuse. 30 ft. Zone V.

6 to 8 ft.....	5.00	40.00
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P.s. TAKASAGO—Early double light pink.

5 to 6 ft.....	5.00	40.00
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P. sieboldi (Naden)—Small tree to 20 ft. Zone V. May. Pink-white, showy clusters.

4 to 5 ft.....	4.00	35.00
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P. subhirtala (Higan Cherry)—Much branched to 30 ft. Zone V. Early May, light pink.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 6 to 12 in.....			\$ 12.50
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	20.00	.....

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....	7.00	65.00
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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.....		20.00	150.00
5 to 6 ft.....	4.00	35.00	.....

PRUNUS (Plums, Cherries)

Orchard varieties are on pages 57-61. Shrubs page 21.

P. american (Native Plum)

40 ft. Zone IV. White flowers. Bird food.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 2 to 3 ft.....		\$ 2.50	\$ 18.00
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.25	6.50	45.00

P. padus (Bird Cherry)

50 ft. Zone III. Long white clusters in May. Black fruit for birds.

5 to 6 ft.....	2.25	18.00
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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	16.50	100.00
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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.

*12 to 18 in.....			9.00
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QUERCUS (Oak)

Q. alba (White Oak)

90 ft. Zone IV. Noble, spreading tree.

*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. coccinea (Scarlet Oak)

75 ft. Zone IV. Round, open head. Dense, handsome. Autumn color.

*12 to 18 in.....			12.00
* 5 to 6 ft.....		26.00	240.00
6 to 8 ft.....	4.00	35.00	300.00

Q. macrocarpa (Burr Oak)

75 ft. Zone I. Pyramid. Handsome.

*12 to 18 in.....			12.00
* 4 to 6 ft.....		16.00	150.00
6 to 8 ft. X.....	4.00	35.00	300.00

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
5 to 6 ft. X.....		10.00	90.00
6 to 8 ft.....	4.00	35.00	250.00

Q. robur (English Oak)

80 ft. Zone V. Short stem. Spreads. 8 to 10 ft.....

4.00	35.00	295.00
Q.r. fastigiata —Narrow, upright.		
3 to 4 ft.....	5.50	45.00
5 to 6 ft.....	9.50	90.00

Q. rubra (Common Red Oak)

60 ft. Zone IV. Rapid growth. Heavy branches. Like clay. Handsome.

*12 to 18 in.....			12.00
* 2 to 3 ft.....			18.00
4 to 6 ft.....		10.00	80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	4.00	35.00	280.00

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
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.25	\$20.00	160.00

SALIX

(Willow)

S. alba (White Willow)

S.a. Vitellina aurea (Russian Golden)—40 ft. Zone I. Branches are bright startling yellow. Damp soil.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 3 to 6 ft.....			\$ 20.00
5 to 6 ft.....		\$ 9.50	80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.75	20.00	150.00

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.

* 4 to 6 ft.....			20.00
5 to 6 ft.....		7.50	50.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.75	25.00	200.00

S. blanda (Wisconsin Weeping)

More vigorous hybrid of Babylonic. Spreading head, weeping. Zone IV.

* 3 to 4 ft.....			20.00
5 to 6 ft.....		12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.75	20.00	150.00

S. caprea (European Pussy Willow)

18 ft. Zone V. Nice catkins. Best for cutting.

3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	10.00	60.00
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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.

*18 to 24 in.....		6.00	40.00
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S. niobe (Golden Weeping)

40 ft. Zone II. Drooping yellow branches.

* 3 to 4 ft.....			20.00
4 to 5 ft.....		9.00	60.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.75	20.00	150.00

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaf Willow)

60 ft. Zone IV. Handsome tree, shiny dark leaves. Showy catkins April.

* 3 to 4 ft.....			20.00
5 to 6 ft.....		15.00	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.75	17.50	150.00

SOPHORA

(Pagoda Tree)

S. japonica (Japan Scholar Tree)

60 ft. Zone V. Yellow, pea-like, blooms in August. Picturesque branching.

4 to 5 ft.....	2.50	22.50	
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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.....	\$3.00	\$28.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	4.00	38.00	

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.

*12 to 18 in.....			12.00
* 2 to 3 ft.....			26.00
4 to 5 ft.....		10.00	80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	20.00	170.00

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.

* 2 to 3 ft.....	\$12.00	\$ 95.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.00	17.50	125.00

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.....		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 Snow-bell)

20 ft. Zone V. Small tree. Loose soil. Studded with white bells in June-July.

6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	
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S. obassia (Early Snow-bell)

15 ft. Zone V. Shrubby. White in May.

6 to 8 ft.....	4.00	37.50	
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TAXODIUM

(Bald Cypress)

T. distichum

80 ft. Zone V. Is not evergreen, but looks like one. Graceful, feathery pyramid.

3 to 4 ft. B&B.	\$5.50	\$47.50	
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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.....			\$ 12.00
5 to 6 ft.....		\$16.50	125.00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.75	20.00	170.00

T. cordata (Littleleaf Linden)

90 ft. Zone IV. Dense-headed street tree. Tolerant. Blooms in July.

* 5 to 6 ft.....		21.00	180.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.50	30.00	250.00

T. platyphyllos (Bigleaf Linden)

100 ft. Zone III. Early flowers. Fine tree.

6 to 8 ft.....	3.50	30.00	250.00
8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	38.00	300.00

T. vulgaris (Common European Linden)

80 ft. Zone IV. Street tree, the best flowers of any. June and July.

6 to 8 ft.....	3.50	30.00	275.00
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ULMUS

(Elm)

U. americana (American Elm)

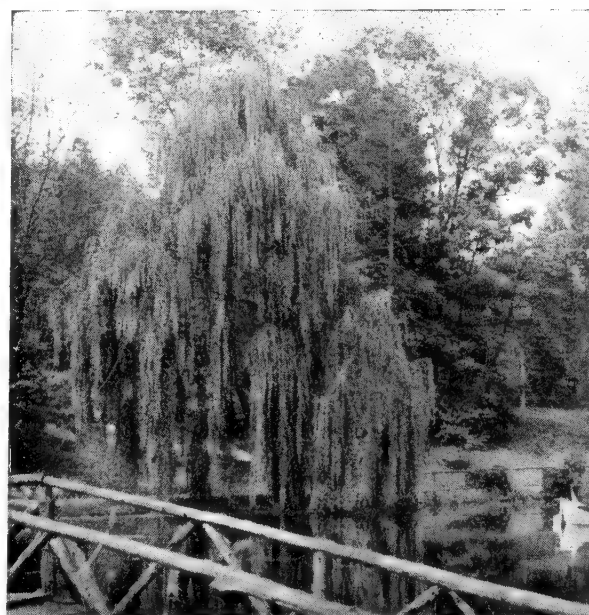
100 ft. Zone II. Most beautiful native tree. Tolerant, even of flooded land. Subject to blight near New York.

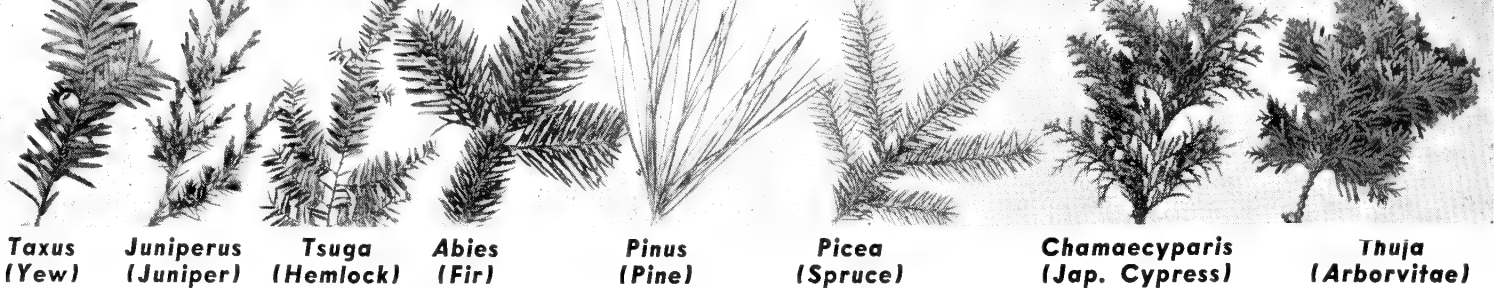
* 2 to 3 ft.....			\$ 6.00
* 3 to 4 ft.....			10.00
5 to 6 ft.....		\$ 9.00	75.00
6 to 8 ft.....		15.00	125.00
12 to 14 ft.....	\$7.00	60.00	

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.....			4.00
* 2 to 3 ft.....			7.00
* 3 to 4 ft.....		2.50	12.00
5 to 6 ft.....		7.50	70.00
6 to 8 ft.....		12.00	100.00
8 to 10 ft.....		18.00	150.00
10 to 12 ft.....	4.00	35.00	300.00

(left) *Stewartia pentagyna*.(center) *Salix Babylonica*.(right) *Ulmus pumila*.

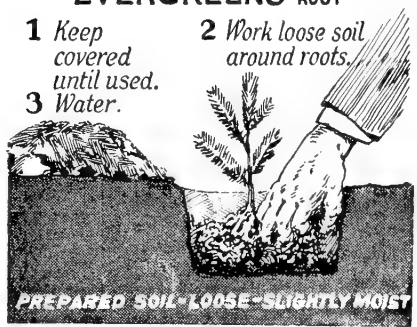


Taxus (Yew) **Juniperus (Juniper)** **Tsuga (Hemlock)** **Abies (Fir)** **Pinus (Pine)** **Picea (Spruce)** **Chamaecyparis (Jap. Cypress)** **Thuja (Arborvitae)**

EVERGREENS (Conifers)

Beginning on page 32 and continuing alphabetically through page 38 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.

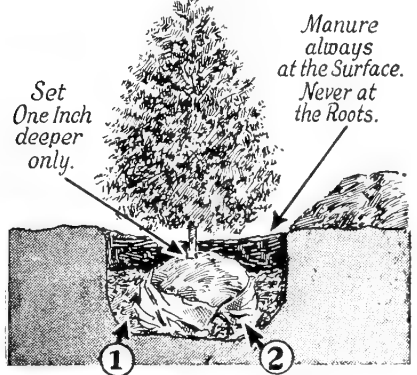
EVERGREENS BARE ROOT



- 1 Keep covered until used.
- 2 Work loose soil around roots.
- 3 Water.

PREPARED SOIL—LOOSE—SLIGHTLY MOIST

PLANTING WITH A BALL



Set One Inch deeper only. Manure always at the surface. Never at the roots.

- 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.

NOTE: Water is needed more by evergreens than by other plants. Keep moist before and after planting.

Pruning Evergreens

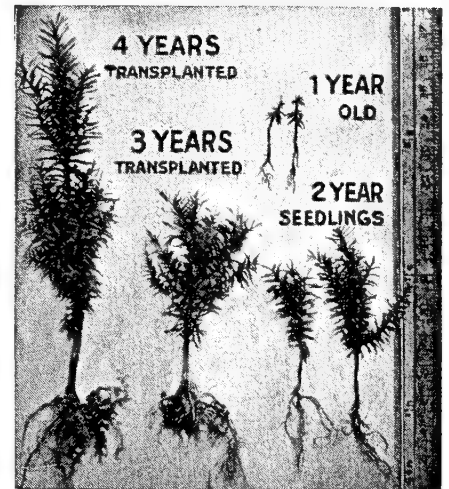
Pruning and trimming evergreens is different from other plants. Kinds that make long leaders (Pines, Spruce, Firs) should be pruned in June just before the leader has hardened, by cutting half the new growth away. Hemlock and Yew are treated the same way, but these two grow all summer, therefore pruning is done twice—June and August. Juniper, Chamaecyparis and Arborvitae can be trimmed with shears, but it is better to cut inside the surface, removing little fronds with stem, 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.

Spacing Evergreens

Young B&B specimens 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.



Babyhood of a Yew In four ages above.

9 year old three times transplanted



6 year old XX



12 year old XXX Yew B&B 3 to 3½ feet.

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 36.

Other kinds of evergreens go through the same stages except cuttings and grafts.

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)
* 4 to 6 in. S.....	.....	.....	\$ 6.00
* 12 to 18 in. X.....	.....	.....	30.00

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.....	.....	24.00
15 to 18 in. B&B..	.....	16.00 130.00

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.

* 4 to 8 in. X.....	.....	10.00
* 5 to 10 in. XX.....	.....	16.00
15 to 18 in. XX.....	.....	67.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B..	4.50	40.00 375.00

A. homolepis (Nikko Fir)

60 ft. Zone IV. Stately and classic. Leaves dark above, white beneath. Moist rich loam.

3 to 4 ft. B&B..	5.50	45.00
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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.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	.....	20.00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B..	4.50	40.00 350.00

CEDRUS

(True Cedar)

C. atlantica fastigiata (Sentinel Cedar)—Thin column green.

* 12 to 15 in.....	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$175.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	3.75	32.50	.....

C. libani (Cedar of Lebanon) — Majestic to 90 ft. Zone VI. Rich, drained soil.

2 to 2½ ft. B&B..	4.00	37.50
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CEPHALOTAXUS

C. drupacae (Japanese Plum-yew)

Slow, spreading tree to 25 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Drain, part shade.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	\$ 4.50	\$ 40.00
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C.d. fastigiata—Rugged green column, like Irish Yew. Zone VI.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	4.50	30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B..	3.00	25.00	.....

CRYPTOMERIA

C. Japonica Lobbi (Lobb's Cryptomeria) — A different evergreen — plumey tiny foliage. Tolerant. A dark column. Zone V. 20 ft.

4 to 5 ft. B&B..	\$9.00	\$80.00
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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.....	.....	\$ 5.50	\$ 48.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	\$3.00	27.00	250.00

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..	3.00	25.00	195.00
15 to 18 in. B&B..	3.50	30.00	280.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B..	6.00	48.00	.....

C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress)

35 ft. Zone III. Any good soil. Loose growth. Makes a quick pyramidal tree and stands harsh exposures.

* 12 to 15 in. XX.....	.....	6.00	40.00
* 18 to 24 in. X.....	.....	6.00	48.00

C. pisifera aurea (Golden)—Shining yellow. 35 ft.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	.....	30.00
* 18 to 30 in. X.....	.....	7.00 60.00
18 to 24 in. 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.....	.....	\$ 5.50	\$ 48.00
12 to 15 in. B&B..	\$3.50	30.00	250.00

C. filifera aurea (Gold-Thread)—Only 12 ft. Yellow. A good dwarf.

* 12 to 15 in. X.....	.....	5.50	48.00
24 to 30 in. B&B..	4.00	35.00	300.00

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.....	.....	39.00
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	.....	5.50 48.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	3.00	27.00 250.00

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.....	.....	25.00
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	.....	5.50 48.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	3.00	25.00 200.00

C. squarrosa Veitchii (Veitch Moss) Unusual. 20 ft. Dense, woolly silver foliage unlike any other evergreen. Apt to winter damage beyond Zone VI.

* 12 to 15 in. X.....	.....	5.50	48.00
15 to 18 in. B&B..	2.50	23.00	200.00

Photo: Chamaecyparis varieties. 1. obtusa. 2. pisifera. 3. Plumosa. 4. Squarrosa veitchii. 8. Plumosa (hedge). 12. obtusa nana.





Photo: Junipers—1. *Virginiana Keteleeri*. 2. *squamata Meyeri*. 3. *sabina*. 4. *communis depressa plumosa*. 5. *chinensis Sargenti*. 6. *sabina tamariscifolia*. 7. *excelsa stricta*. 8. *chinensis hibernica*. 9. *procumbens*. 10. *communis depressa*. 11. *virginiana Kosteri*. 12. *virginiana*. 13. *chinensis Pfitzeriana*.

JUNIPERUS

(Juniper)

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)

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	.....	\$ 25.00
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	.....	35.00
* 10 to 12 in. XX.....	.....	60.00
12 to 15 in. B&B..	\$2.00	\$15.00 120.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	3.50	30.00 250.00

J.c. sargenti (Sargent)—3 ft. Zone IV. Flat, spreading. Color grass green; a neat plant. This is good for low mass effects. Also single specimens. 15 to 18 in. B&B.. 4.00 30.00

J. Communis (Common Juniper)

25 ft. Zone II. Pyramidal to bushy—extremely variable.

* 8 to 12 in. S..... 9.00

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..... 5.00 40.00

J.c. depressa aurea (Golden)—3 ft. A lower, neater form with yellow foliage.

* 12 to 15 in. X..... 5.50 48.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.. 2.50 22.00 200.00

JUNIPERUS (Continued)

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 39.00
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..... 26.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.. 2.25 18.00 160.00

J. horizontalis (Creeping Savin)

2 ft. Zone I. Flat spreading covers large areas. Green.

* 8 to 12 in. X..... 30.00
* 12 to 15 in. X..... 5.00 48.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.. 2.00 17.50 150.00

J.h. douglasi (Waukegan)—Variety with blue foliage. Purple in winter.

* 8 to 10 in. X..... 25.00
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.

* 8 to 12 in. X..... 32.00
* 12 to 15 in. X..... 5.50 48.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.. 3.00 25.00 200.00

JUNIPERUS (Continued)

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)

* 6 to 8 in. X..... \$ 20.00
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.. 3.50 30.00 280.00

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 15 in. S..... 18.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.. 21.00 18.00

J.v. glauca (Silver Cedar) — 20 ft.

Smaller edition of above with silver leaves.

18 to 24 in. B&B.. 4.50 40.00 375.00

J.v. keteleeri (Keteleer Cedar)—18 ft.

A thick column, compact to base. Dark. Almost architectural in effect. Surpassingly rich and luxuriant. Very dense.

2 to 3 ft. B&B.. 5.00 45.00



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)
* 5 to 12 in. X.....	.....	.....	\$ 8.00
* 8 to 16 in. X.....	.....	.....	11.00
* 10 to 14 in. XX.....	.....	.....	15.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	\$2.50	\$22.50	200.00

P.a. aurea (Golden)—Large tree with showy colored leaves.

4 to 5 ft. B&B..	8.00	76.00
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P.a. clanbrasiliana (Barry) — Nice dwarf of good habits.

12 to 15 in. B&B..	4.00	38.00
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P.a. maxwelli (Maxwell) — 2 ft. Greener, and more spreading.

* 2-in. pots	3.50	30.00	
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.

8 to 10 in. B&B..	2.00	15.00	.....
12 to 15 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..	\$3.00	\$25.00	.....

P. englemanni (Englemann Spruce) 75 ft. Zone I. Wonderful native. Varies from green to steel blue. Dense and shapely. Heavy soil.

* 6 to 10 in. X.....	18.00
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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.....	.....	.....	12.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	2.50	22.50	200.00

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. XXX..	.....	.....	36.00
* 12 to 15 in. XXX..	.....	.....	56.00
15 to 18 in. B&B..	.....	21.00	170.00

P.g. conica (Dwarf Alberta)—Miniature in height and leaf. 6 ft. Zone III. Tiny and slow. Probably the best true Dwarf conifer.

12 to 15 in. B&B..	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	4.50	40.00

P.g. nana (Dwarf White)

12 to 18 in. B&B..	5.50	47.50
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PICEA (Continued)

P. koyamai (Koyamai Spruce) 50 ft. Zone V. Dignified from babyhood. A narrow pyramid with white stripes on dark needles.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 6 to 8 in. S.....	\$ 7.50

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce) 80 ft. Zone IV. Slow, compact, graceful. Humus. Dark needles.

* 8 to 12 in. X.....	2.25	20.00
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P. polita (Tigertail Spruce) 100 ft. Zone V. Handsome tree, showy new spring growth.

18 to 24 in. B&B..	5.50	45.00
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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 7 in. X.....	.....	.....	11.00
* 6 to 12 in. X.....	.....	.....	17.50
* 7 to 14 in. XX.....	.....	.....	25.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	4.50	30.00	250.00

SELECTED BLUE
18 to 24 in. B&B.. 5.00 45.00 400.00

P.p. Kosteri (Koster Blue)—A form of uniform silver sheen. Grafted.
30 to 36 in. B&B.. 9.00 87.50

P.p. Moerheimi (Moerheim Blue)—Another grafted form. New. Slightly better.

18 to 24 in. B&B..	7.00	60.00
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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..... \$ 16.00

P. cembra (Swiss Stone Pine)

30 ft. Zone IV. Slow. Dense pyramid. A fine small specimen tree.
 * 3-year grafts 2.75 25.00
 18 to 24 in. B&B.. 5.00 47.50

P. densiflora (Japan Red Pine)

90 ft. Zone IV. Broad irregular head. Good near sea-shore.
 *12 to 18 in. S..... 9.00

P.d. umbraculifera (Japan Table Pine)

—8 ft. Zone IV. Slow and dwarf. Also called "Tanyosho."
 12 to 18 in. B&B.. 4.00 38.00

P. koreana (Korean Pine)

50 ft. Zone III. Slow and dense. Handsome.
 *18 to 24 in. B&B.. 4.50 37.50

P. mughus (Mugho)

—Zone II. 3 ft. Broad, low, bushy. Grown from seed, but larger sizes carefully selected low and compact.
 5 to 10 in. XX.... 30.00
 * 8 to 14 in. XX.... 40.00
 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)
12 to 18 in. S.....	.....	.....	\$ 15.00
* 4 to 9 in. X.....	.....	.....	12.00
*18 to 24 in. XX.....	.....	.....	25.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B..	\$4.00	\$37.50	.....

P. parviflora glauca (Japan Silver Pine)

—20 ft. Zone V. Small spreading bush with blue, twisted needles. Rare.
 3 to 4 ft. B&B.. 4.50 35.00

P. ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine)

120 ft. Zone V. Huge tapered pyramid.
 *12 to 18 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 7 in. X..... 6.75
 * 8 to 15 in. X..... 15.00
 *18 to 24 in. X..... 27.50
 18 to 24 in. B&B.. 3.50 30.00 275.00

* = 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.....	.....	.....	\$ 12.00
*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.

* 6 to 12 in. X.....	.....	8.50
*16 to 28 in. XX.....	.....	5.00 25.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B..	2.75	25.00 200.00

P. s. rigensis (Riga Scots Pine)

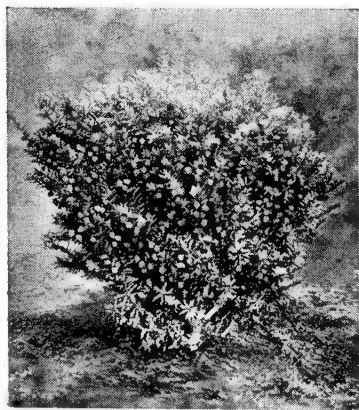
—A much superior variety, with straight clean trunk.
 *12 to 18 in. X..... 17.50
 *18 to 24 in. XXX.. 50.00

P. Thunbergii (Japan Black Pine)

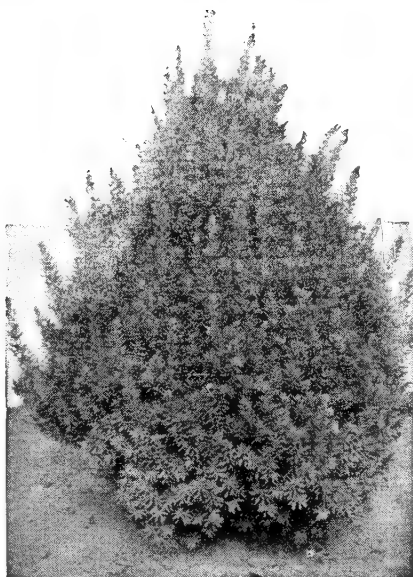
70 ft. Zone IV. The Picturesque pine you see in Japanese prints. Most valuable Pine for seashore planting. Can be set in sandy soil near spray.
 * 6 to 12 in. S..... 9.00
 *12 to 18 in. S..... 15.00
 *18 to 24 in. S..... 22.00

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir)

Listed, for conciseness, under *Abies douglasii* (page 32).



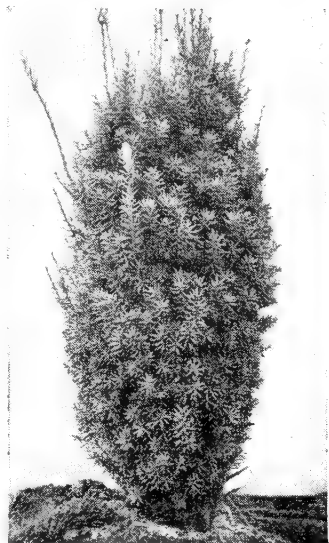
Kelsey Berrybush Yew



T. cuspidata vermeulen



**Upright Yew
(Taxus capitata)
makes the best
hedge known.
See also page 7.**



T. media Hicksi



Taxus cuspidata nana

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 6 in. X.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 22.00	
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	3.50	30.00	
* 10 to 12 in. X.....		60.00	
* 12 to 15 in. XX.....	9.00	70.00	
* 15 to 18 in. XX.....	12.00	85.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B..	\$4.00	37.50	350.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B..	5.00	47.50	

T. Cuspidata (Spreading)

Commonly offered as "cuspidata." 6 ft. Zone III. A spreading open bush.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....		26.00	
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	4.50	35.00	
12 to 15 in. B&B..	2.75	25.00	200.00
15 to 18 in. B&B..	3.50	30.00	250.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	4.00	37.50	350.00

T.c. columnaris (Columnar)—12 ft. Narrow and dense.

15 to 18 in. B&B..	4.00	35.00	
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)
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.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	4.00	30.00	
30 to 36 in. B&B..	6.50	60.00	

T.c. nana ("brevifolia") (Dwarf)—4 ft. Zone III. Slow growing, spreading, dense dark foliage. Picturesque. Substitute for Dwarf Boxwood.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....		32.00	
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	6.00	50.00	
9 to 12 in. B&B..	3.00	25.00	
12 to 15 in. B&B..	4.50	36.00	

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	
12 to 15 in. B&B..	\$3.50	27.50	

T.c. nana femina—A heavy berry-bearing type of the dwarf Yew with good foliage and good growing habit.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	3.50	27.50	
15 to 18 in. B&B..	4.00	35.00	300.00

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	
15 to 18 in. B&B..	3.00	27.50	200.00

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.....		32.00	
* 8 to 10 in. X.....		35.00	
* 10 to 12 in. X.....		40.00	
* 10 to 12 in. XX.....	7.50	65.00	
* 15 to 18 in. XX.....	11.00	100.00	
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..... \$ 5.50 \$ 47.50
30 to 36 in. B&B. \$6.50 60.00

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

T.b. repandens (Creeping) — 3 ft. Zone V. Very slow and hugging the ground. Dense nature. Rock-garden.
* 12 to 15 in. X..... 5.50 47.50
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..... 4.00 35.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. 2.75 25.00

T. canadensis stricta (Upright Canada Yew)—2 ft. Zone II. Dense ascending, stiff branches make this desirable for low edging.
* 3 to 4 in. X..... 4.00 25.00
9 to 12 in. B&B. 2.50 18.00 170.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.50 27.00

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)
* 6 to 8 in. X..... \$ 3.50 \$ 27.50
15 to 18 in. B&B. \$3.75 32.50

Collection of 8 Dwarf Yews

Two each of 4 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.

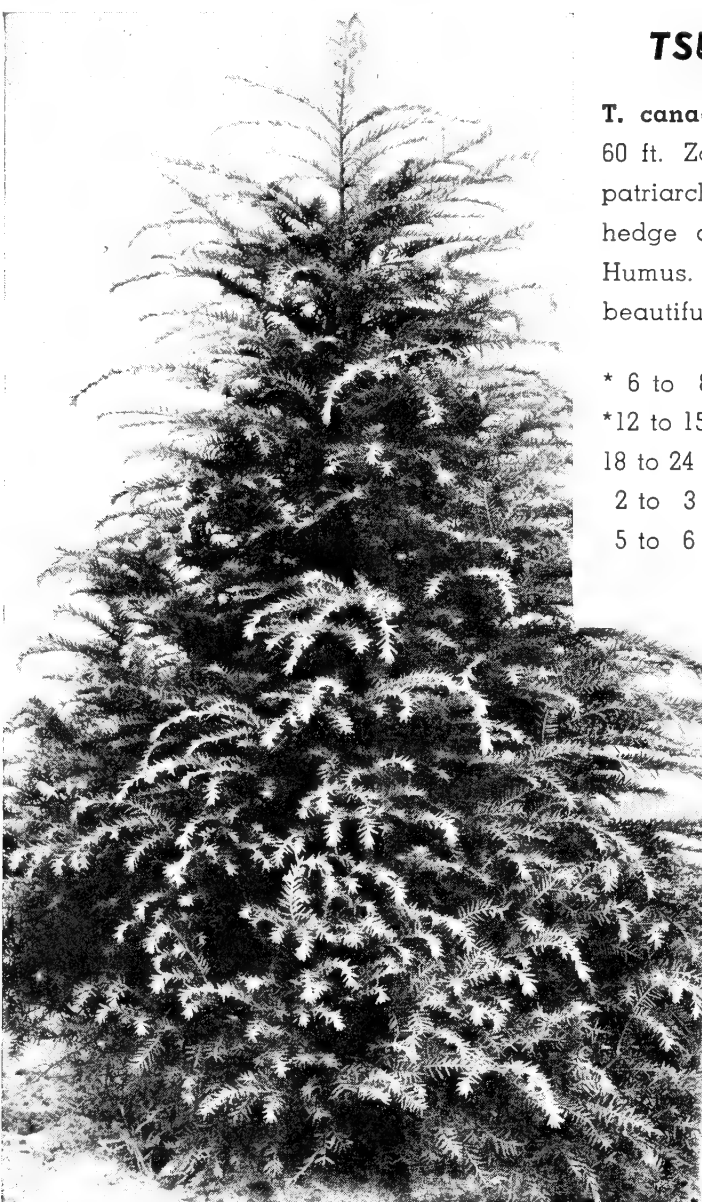
Kelsey Yew, 10-15 in.
Hick's Yew, 10-15 in.
Intermedia Yew, 10-15 in.
Hatfield Yew, 10-15 in.
Price packed, all 8 for \$11.00

TAXUS (Continued)

T. media (Hybrid Japanese Yew)
T.m. Hatfieldi (Hatfield's) — 12 ft. Zone IV. A compact cone in outline. The branches are upright. Full of character.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 6 to 8 in. X..... \$ 3.50 \$ 27.50
15 to 18 in. B&B. \$3.75 30.00 280.00

T.m. hicksii (Hick's)—10 ft. Zone IV. Strong, fat upright shrub. Fine for hedges. Good berries.
* 6 to 8 in. X..... 26.00
* 8 to 10 in. X..... 4.00 35.00
* 12 to 15 in. XX..... 7.50 65.00
* 15 to 18 in. XX..... 9.00 80.00
15 to 18 in. B&B. 3.00 20.00 180.00

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..... 27.50
* 12 to 15 in. XX..... 9.50 90.00
15 to 18 in. B&B. 17.50 150.00
18 to 21 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00 225.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 3.75 30.00 250.00



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
* 12 to 15 in. XX..... 35.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. \$3.50 \$30.00 250.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B. 4.00 35.00



(Tsuga Canad. compacta)
Large plant 8 years old,
small 2 years.

TSUGA (Continued)

T. caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock)
50 ft. Zone V. Damp, acid preferred. Dense. Striking shadows. Drooping.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 12 to 15 in. S..... \$ 3.00 \$ 15.00
* 12 to 15 in. (ball)..... 60.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. \$2.00 15.00 100.00

T. sieboldii (Siebold Hemlock)—
To 70 ft. but usually smaller. Zone V. Horizontal branches, oval head.
18 to 24 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00

Dwarf Hemlocks

T.c. compacta
Dwarf cone, short side branches, tiny leaf. Very slow, delightful, dense.
(Each) (10)
* 6 to 8 in..... \$ 9.00
10 to 12 in. B&B. \$2.50 22.50

T.c. sargentii (Weeping)—
Dwarf very spreading form. May become 15 ft. across and 6 ft. high. Drooping, graceful. Good dark green.
* 12 to 15 in.
grafts 15.00
15 to 18 in.
B&B 2.50 22.50

Specimen Tsuga canadensis 6 feet



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. Koraiensis (Korean A.V.)—Low spreading shrub. Hardy. Zone V. Interesting, unusual evergreen.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	.....	\$5.00	\$ 40.00
*12 to 15 in. X.....	.....	7.00	60.00

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae)

30 ft. Zone II. Pyramidal tree with dense, frond-like, evergreen leaves. Popular.

* 4 to 7 in. X.....	.....	7.00	
*10 to 18 in. X.....	.....	12.00	
*12 to 20 in. XX.....	.....	25.00	
18 to 24 in. XXX.....	.....	8.00	65.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	23.00	200.00

T.o. Columbia (White Tipped)—20 ft. Zone IV. Interesting foliage, dotted with silver.

*12 to 15 in. X.....	.....	5.50	47.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.50	33.00	300.00

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.....	27.50	
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	23.00	200.00

THUJA (Continued)

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
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T.o. elegantissima (Golden Tip)—15 ft. Zone II. Bright green in winter, gold in spring.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	.....	\$ 25.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$2.50	\$23.00	200.00

T.o. ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb)—4 ft. Zone II. Two kinds of leaves give feathery appearance.

* 6 to 9 in. X.....	.....	3.75	20.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	3.30	30.00	280.00

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.....	.....	27.50	
*10 to 12 in. X.....	.....	4.50	40.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.50	23.00	200.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	4.00	37.00	350.00

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
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.50	23.00	200.00

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.....	27.50	
*10 to 18 in. XX.....	36.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	23.00	200.00

THUJA (Continued)

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
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T.o. lutea (Peabody)—15 ft. Zone II. Bright yellow column.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	25.00	
*10 to 12 in. X.....	30.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	23.00	200.00

T.o. vervaeneana (Vervean)—10 ft. Zone II. Broad, bushy pyramid. Color varies from gray-green to yellowish and in winter to bronze.

*10 to 12 in. X.....	.....	4.50	40.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	2.50	23.00	200.00

T.o. wareana (Siberian)—12 ft. Zone II. A broad cone, dense and bushy. Slow. Stands exposure. Foliage heavy crested.

* 8 to 10 in. X.....	.....	25.00	
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	3.00	27.50	250.00

T. Orientalis (Oriental) (Biota) 25 ft. Zone VI. Fast growing column with leaves "set on edge." Interesting, useful. Bronze in winter.

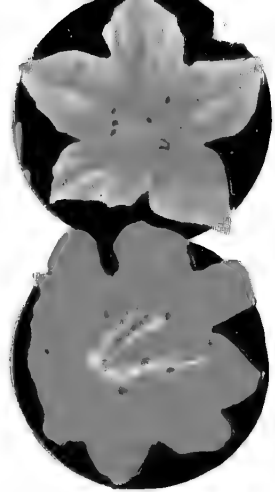
*12 to 18 in. S.....	.....	9.50	
*18 to 24 in. X.....	.....	3.75	35.00

T.o. aurea nana (Berckman)—5 ft. Zone VI. A gorgeous dwarf—rich, lush. Golden in spring; bronze, winter.

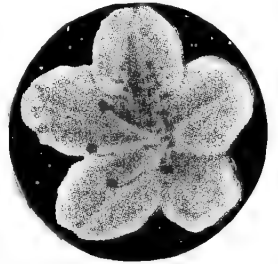
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.50	27.50
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Mass planting of Kaempferi Hybrid Azaleas in May



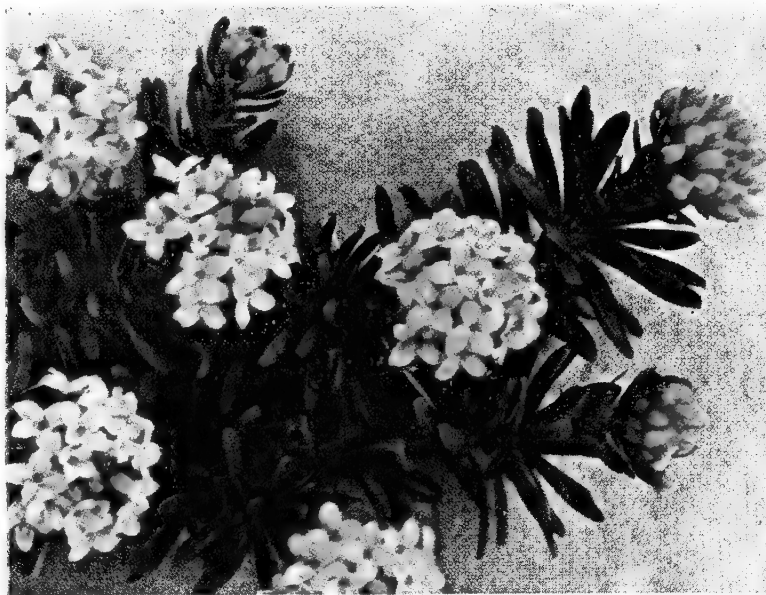
Kaempferi Hybrid Azaleas (page 41)



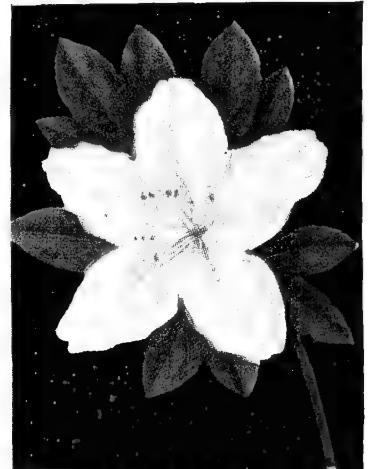
Azalea arnoldiana mossieana (page 41)



Abelia grandiflora (page 41)



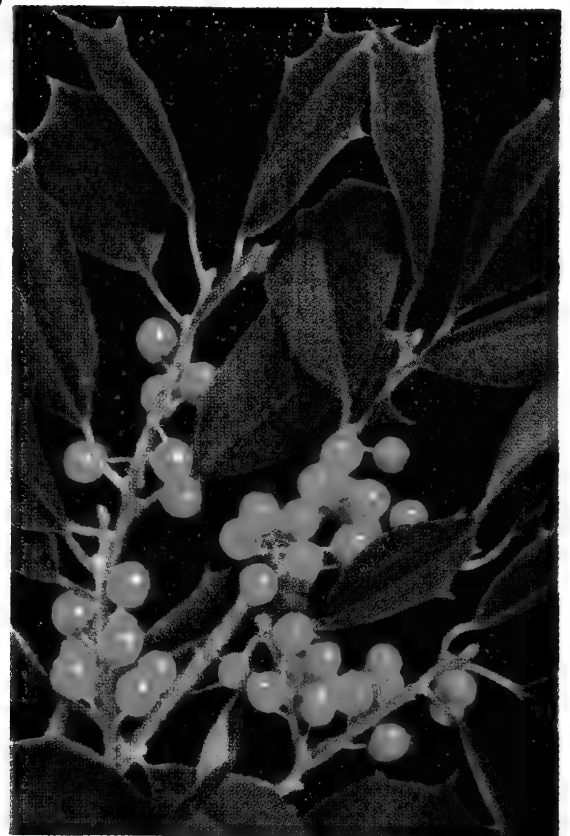
Daphne cneorum (page 43)



Azalea ledifolia alba (page 42)



KALMIA · Mountain Laurel (page 44)



Ilex Opaca Croonenberg (page 44)

Broadleaf Evergreens Shrubs

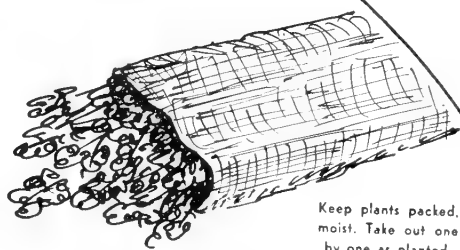
On the following five pages are arranged alphabetically the really showy, choice kinds. No plants in gardens are easier to take care of when once planted in really suitable sites. There is, indeed, little one can do to improve them at all—even were expenses and labor limitless. But by their very nature—having 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
Azalea hinodigiri.....	×	
Azalea macrantha.....	×	..	×	
Berberis verruculosa.....	×	×	..	
Calluna (Heather).....	×	×	..	
Cotoneaster horizontalis.....	×	×	..	
Cotoneaster microphylla.....	×	×	○	
Daphne cneorum.....	×	×	×	×	..	
Erica carnea.....	×	×	

LARGER SHRUBS

Abelia grandiflora.....	×	×	×	×
Azalea arnoldiana.....	×	..	..	..
Azalea Gables.....	×	..	..	..
Azalea ledifolia.....	×	..	..	..
Cotoneaster salicifolia.....	×	..	..	○
Ilex opaca.....	×	×	×	○
Kalmia latifolia.....	×	×	×	○
Leucothoe catesbaei.....	×	×	×	○
Lonicera fragrantissima.....	×	×	×	○
Magnolia glauca.....	×	×	×	○
Mahonia aquifolium.....	×	×	×	○
Pieris floribunda.....	×	×	×	○
Pieris japonica.....	×	×	×	○
Pyracantha lalandi.....	×	×	×	○
Rhododendron carolina.....	×	×	×	○
Rhododendron catawba.....	×	×	×	○
Rhododendron maximum.....	×	×	×	○
Rhododendron H. Hybrids.....	×	×	×	○

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)

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)
18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$120.00

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	25.00
4 in. pots	1.50	10.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.	2.50	22.50



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)	.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 40.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.		\$3.50	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.

—**Cardinalis**—Dark red. Late blooms. (Large size only.)

—**Early Dawn**—Soft pink, silvering. (3 year size only.)

—**Mello-Glo**—Cerise, suffused gold. (3 year size only.)

—**Mossieana**—Rich orchid. Vigorous.

Each above named kind:
 * 3-year XX 5.50 37.50
 12 to 18 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00

Mixed, our selection only:—
 18 to 24 in. B&B. 4.00 37.50 350.00

A. Calendulacea (Flame Azalea)

10 ft. Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. Yellow to red in June. Zone V.

*12 to 15 in. (Ball)	.....	6.00	35.00
*12 to 18 in. B&B.	.....	9.00	75.00
6-in. pots	.....	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.	.....	3.50	32.50

A. Ghent Hybrids (Gandavensis)

5 ft. Acid humus. May. Zone V.
 2 to 3 ft. B&B. 6.50 60.00

—**Altaclarensis**—Intense yellow. Zone V.
 * 3-year X 3.50 30.00

A. Hinodigiri (See Obtusa Hined.)



Young *Kaempferi* Hybrid specimen

AZALEA (Continued)

A. Kaempferi Hybrids

Semi-evergreen. 8 ft. Flowers larger and better color. May. Zone V.

—**Atalanta**—Large purple. Tall, late. (Larger size only.)

—**Betty**—Brilliant rosy-pink.

—**Carmen**—Bushy. Large rose. (Larger size only.)

—**Cleopatra**—Old-rose. Early, strong.

—**Graetchen**—Beautiful dark mauve. (Larger size only.)

—**Lakme**—Compact. Pink.

—**Mary**—Large deep pink.

—**Oberon**—Soft pink. (Larger size only.)

—**Othello**—Early orange.

Each above named kind:

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 3-year XX	.....	\$ 5.50	\$ 40.00
1 to 1½ in. B&B.		\$3.50	30.00 260.00

—**Mixed Kaempferi Hybrids:**
 15 to 18 in. B&B. 2.75 22.50 200.00

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 with temperatures of twenty below zero in the last few winters with only negligible injury to a few. 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 ¼ mile!

Cherokee—5 ft., early. Flushed scarlet.

Corsage. 4 ft. Broad bush. Single large orchids almost cover bush.

Grenadier. 3 ft. Broad. Covered with large, single, bright scarlet blooms.

Elizabeth Gable. 5 ft. The best evergreen. Late rose.

Mildred Mae—3 ft., broad, shapely. Early lavender, spotted red. Evergreen.

Old Faithful. 6 ft. Early, deep orchid. Vigorous. Regular bloomer.

Royalty. 2½ ft. Compact evergreen. Bright purple, double.

PRICE: 5 plants, 2 years old, twice transplanted, assorted your selection, for \$6.00 (25 or more @ \$1.00 each).

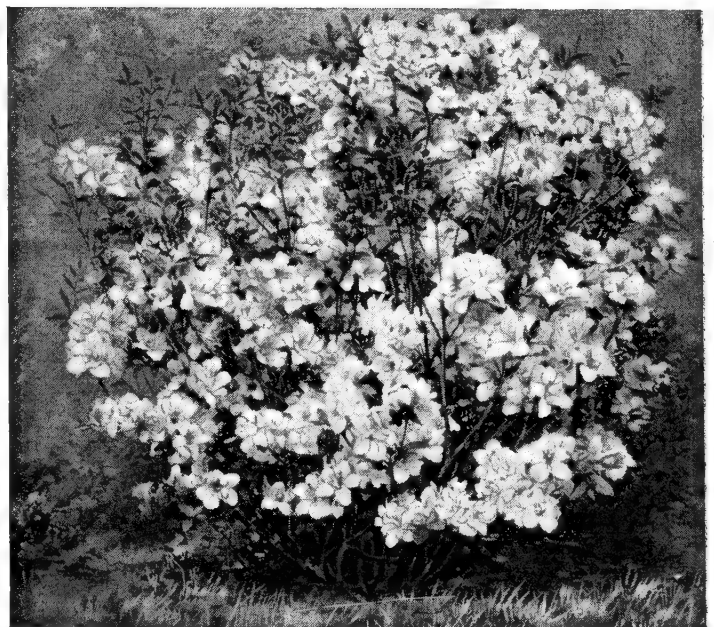
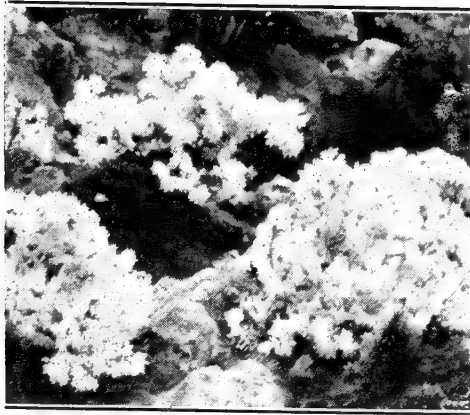


Photo above is *Caroline Gable*—a gay showy vigorous azalea



Kurumes are covered with bloom

AZALEA (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. Zone V.
(Each) (10) (100)

8 to 10 in. B&B. \$2.00 \$17.50 \$125.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 4.50 40.00 350.00

A.K.a. carminata splendens — Deep pink. Zone VI. Very fine.

8 to 10 in. B&B. 2.00 17.50 125.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00 200.00

A.K.a. coccinea — Brings the hardy Amoena strain into the fiery reds. New. Zone V.

* 3-year XX 6.00 40.00
10 to 12 in. B&B. 2.50 20.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00

A.K. Hexe (Firefly)—Zone VI. Large crimson-red bloom. Fine.

* 3-year XX 6.00 40.00
6 in. spr. B&B. 1.75 15.00 100.00

A.K. Hinodigiri — Brilliant scarlet. Zone VI. Completely covered with flowers so no leaf can be seen. Spectacular.

* 2 in. pots..... 16.00
6 to 8 in. B&B. 1.50 12.00 90.00
8 to 10 in. B&B. 2.00 17.50 120.00

A.K. Hino-crimson — Zone V. New 1944.

Cross between Amoena and Hinodigiri. Large, showy crimson-red, clean color, and does not fade (as Hinodigiri does) shortly after opening. Slightly hardier also, and more vigorous than Hinodigiri which it otherwise resembles. Photo front cover.)

3-inch pots
(4 to 6 in.)..... 2.00 17.50 150.00
8 to 10 in. B&B. 4.00 35.00 325.00
10 to 12 in. B&B. 4.50 42.50

A.K. Hinomayo—Clear pink. Zone VI.
12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00 200.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 4.50 40.00

A.K. Yayegiri—Salmon-red. Narrow leaves. Showy. Zone VI.

* 3-year XX 6.00 40.00
15 to 18 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00

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)
10 to 12 in. B&B. \$2.75 \$20.00 \$150.00
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..... 6.00 45.00
10 to 12 in. B&B. 2.25 20.00 150.00
15 to 18 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00 275.00

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. (5 yr XX size only).

Each of above kind:—
* 3-year XX..... 6.00 40.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00 200.00

A. Maxwelli (Maxwell's hybrid)
Evergreen. 3 ft. Spreads. Carmine in late May. Zone VI. Striking, hardy, evergreen Azalea.

* 3-year XX 6.00 40.00
8 to 10 in. B&B. 17.50
10 to 12 in. B&B. 2.50 22.50

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.

* 3-year X 3.00 20.00
12 to 15 in. B&B. 2.50 23.00 200.00

A. Mucronata (See Ledifolia)

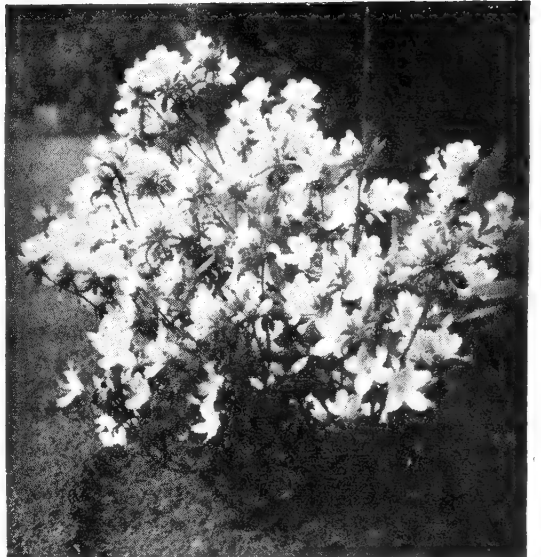
A. Mucronulata (Mongolian)
7 ft. Bushy, acid, humus, loose. Rose-purple, large, April. Zone IV.
12 to 18 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00

A. Nudiflora (Pinxterbloom)
6 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Pinkish or white in late May. Zone IV. Fragrant.

* 12 to 15 in. (Ball) 5.00 40.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00



Azalea Mollis



Azalea ledifolia alba

AZALEA (Continued)

A. Poukhanense (Yedoense var.)
4 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Purplish in May. Zone V. Fragrant.

(Each) (10) (100)
12 to 15 in. B&B. \$3.00 \$25.00 \$200.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 4.50 40.00 350.00

A.p. Yodogawa—Garden form, large double flowers bright lilac. Semi-evergreen.

12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00 200.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 4.50 40.00 350.00

A. Reticulata dilitata—10 ft. branched. Zone VI. Deep rose late April. Showy. Humus.

12 to 15 in. B&B. 3.00 25.00 200.00

A. Roseum (Downy Pinxterbloom)
12 ft. Any soil. Pink in late May. Hardy. Zone III. Native. Fragrant.

* 2-year S. 3.00 20.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B. 6.50 60.00

A. Schlippenbachi (Royal Azalea)
12 ft. Thin shade, acid, humus. Clear pink in May. Fragrant. Zone V.

*3-yr. X 4 to 8 in. 3.50 30.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B. 7.50 70.00

Swamp Azalea (A. viscosa)

Tree Azalea (A. aborescens)

Torch Azalea (A. Kaempferi)

A. Vaseyi (Pinkshell)
12 ft. Upright. Acid, humus, loose. Sun. Pink in early May. Profuse. Zone V.

* 3-yr. X..... 3.00 25.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B. 6.00 58.00

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) 12.00 85.00
18 to 24 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00

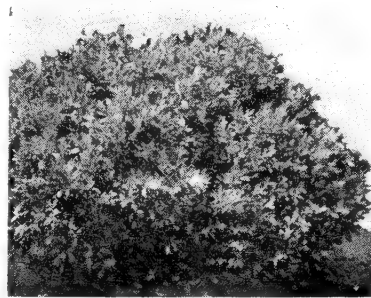
A. Yedoense (See Poukhanense)



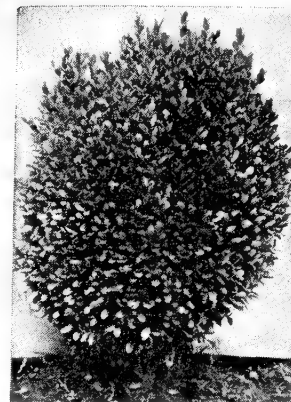
Detail and specimen *Cotoneaster salicifolia*



Erica carnea in March. Blooms in the snow.



Buxus Koreana



Buxus suffruticosa

BERBERIS

(Barberry)

Both kinds listed here are resistant to wheat rust. See Page 19 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)

12 to 18 in. B&B. \$2.00 \$17.00 \$130.00

B.J. nana — Neater, dwarf form of above. Excellent.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 in. B&B..	2.00	17.50 130.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	3.25	30.00 250.00

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.

10 to 12 in. B&B.. 2.00 17.50

BUXUS

(Boxwood)

B. microphylla Koreana (Korean Box)
1½ 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.....	3.50	30.00

B. sempervirens (Bush, Common Box)
10 ft. Zone VI. Quicker growth and more open than its famous variety.

* 10 to 12 in. X.....	4.50	37.50
15 to 18 in. B&B..	3.00	25.00 195.00

B.s. suffruticosa (Dwarf, Old English)
6 ft. Zone VI. 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.....	4.50	37.50
18 in. by 14 in. wide—B&B	6.00	47.50 400.00

CALLUNA

(Heather)

C. vulgaris (Scotch Heather)

2 ft. Zone V. Likes drainage, acid, wind. Evergreen. Rosy-purple, July and August.

(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 2¼-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:
- | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------|
| * 2¼-inch pots | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 3-inch pots | 1.00 | 8.00 75.00 |

COTONEASTER (Rockspray)

Culture: Sun, well-drained. Tolerant.

C. apiculata (Cranberry Cotoneaster)
5 ft. Zone V. Pink blooms, June. Large red fruit. October.
12 to 15 in. B&B.. \$3.50 \$30.00 \$250.00

C. horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster)
3 ft. Zone V. Flat arching, densely twigged branches, half-evergreen. Pink flowers, scarlet berries. Semi-evergreen.

* 3-inch pots	4.50	37.50
4-inch pots	1.50	12.00 100.00
15 to 18 in. B&B..	1.75	16.00

C.h. perpusilla (Dwarf)—Neater and hardy to Zone V. A better shrub.

* 2-inch pots	2.75	22.50
4-inch pots	1.50	14.50

C. microphylla (Rockspray)
3 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Tiny leaves, dense growth. Scarlet fruit.

* 2-inch pots	2.75	22.50
12 to 15 in. B&B..	2.75	25.00 200.00

C.m. cochleata — Prostrate form, showy leaf and berry.

* 2-inch pot	2.75	22.50
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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.
2 to 3 ft. B&B.. 3.00 28.00 250.00

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.

(Each) (10) (100)

* 5 to 7 in. B&B..	\$12.00	\$ 90.00
6 to 9 in. B&B..	15.00	120.00
9 to 12 in. B&B..	\$1.90	18.50 170.00
12 to 15 in. B&B..	2.50	23.00

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.
3-year plants ...\$1.00 \$ 7.50 \$ 65.00

EUONYMUS

E. fortunei radicans (Wintercreeper)
20 ft. Vine, self-clinging. Zone V. Evergreen. Dainty clean leaves.
12 to 15 in.....\$.95 \$ 7.50 \$ 65.00

E.f. coloratus—Rosy-purple leaves.
* 12 to 18 in. X..... 4.00 30.00

E.f. kewensis—Tiny dwarf Vine.
5-in. pots

E.f. vegetus—Large leaves, vigorous bush. A few climbing leaders. Orange fruit.
15 to 18 in..... 1.60 13.00

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.
* 2¼-in. pots..... 2.25 15.00

H.h. Baltica (Baltic)—Smaller leaf. Fully hardy in Zone V. The best.
3-in. pots

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)
20 to 24 in. B&B.	\$5.50	\$47.50	.....

I. crenata (Japanese Holly)

18 ft. Zone V. Showy only for evergreen leaf and thickset, cross-branched shape. Tolerant. Slow-growing.

* 4 to 10 in. S.....	.....	13.00	
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	.....	7.00	47.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.	3.00	25.00	195.00

I. c. 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.

* 2-inch pots	3.50	27.50	
12 to 15 in. B&B.	2.25	18.50	130.00

I. glabra (Ink-berry)

6 ft. Zone V. Evergreen, loose bush. Tolerant even in cities. The leaf is dull; the plant only good for background or massing.

* 18 to 24 in. X.....	6.00	47.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B.	2.25	20.00	160.00

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).

* 2 to 3 ft. S.....	9.00	60.00	
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I.o. Females (grafts and cuttings):

* 3-inch pots	5.25	45.00	
* 5-inch pots			
(18 in.)	1.50	10.00	85.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.	3.00	25.00	200.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.	5.00	35.00	250.00

I.o. Croonenburg — New form with still larger berries, though no larger clusters. Young plants bear, and so freely they weigh down the bush.

* 5-inch pots			
(18 in.)	5.50	47.50	400.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.	16.00	.....	.....

I.o. Xanthocarpa — An *Opaca* with yellow berries, instead of red.

* 3-inch pots	1.75	13.50	.....
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.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
3-in. pots	\$ 4.50	\$ 42.50	
10 to 12 in. B&B.	\$1.50	11.00	100.00

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.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00	
5-in. pots (12 in.)	10.00	75.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B.	\$3.50	25.00	.....

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.

* 5 to 8 in. X.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00	
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Below: *Pachysandra* on shady bank.

Above: *Ilex opaca* specimen



BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

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

RHODODENDRONS

Evergreen shrubs with fine foliage and gorgeous colors. Range in size from dwarfs to giants: Bloom from May to July; All Colors. 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.

NATIVE SPECIES

R. Carolina

Zone V. 8 to 10 ft. Fine native with light to deep pink bloom in May.

Collected: (See below).

Nursery Grown:—

	(Each)	(10)
* 4 to 6 in. X.....	.....	\$ 4.00
* 10 to 12 in. X.....	.....	17.50

R. Catawbiense

Zone V. 6 to 8 feet. Compact, rosy purple bloom in June.

Collected: (See below).

Nursery Grown:—

* 3-year X.....	.....	3.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	5.00	45.00

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. Best in shade.

Collected: (See below).

Nursery Grown:—

18 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.25	30.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....	4.50	40.00

MIXED NAMED HYBRIDS

A few grafted named kinds, but not enough to offer except by color. Order Whites, Pinks or Reds. Only good named sorts.

	(Each)	(10)
12 to 18 in. B&B.....	\$ 4.50	\$ 40.00

MIXED SEEDLING HYBRIDS

These have as fine foliage as named hybrids, but not so many flowers nor such clear color. Fine for showy massed effects. Extra hardy.

	(10)	(100)
4 to 6 in. B&B.....	\$ 6.50	\$ 50.00
6 to 8 in. B&B.....	8.50	.....

DWARF HYBRID NATIVE

WILSONI—4-5 ft., slow neat bush. Light pink in June. Tolerant. Handsome leaf. Zone V.

	(Each)	(10)
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	\$ 3.75	\$ 33.50

Rhododendrons for as low as 25c

YOUNG NATIVE

SIZE 2: AS SMALL A PLANT AS LOOKS SHAPELY. Clumps 12 to 15 in. B&B, 4 to 6 Stems. "Junior Specimens."

	(10)	(25)	(100)
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.			
Azalea —Calendulacaea	\$8.50	\$19.00	\$ 70.00
Kalmia —Latifolia	8.50	19.00	70.00
Rhododendron —Carolina.....	10.00	23.50	90.00
Catawbiense	10.00	23.50	90.00
Maximum	8.50	19.00	70.00

SIZE 3: BUSHY, HEAVY CLUMPS 1½ TO 2 FEET B&B.

Any five, your selection, of the above 5 kinds, plus Leucothoe for \$12.50. Additional at \$2.25 each. Express about \$4.00 for the 5.

(insert) Kalmia Size 1
(photo) Rhododendron Size 1, 3 Years After Planting



Photo: *Pieris floribunda* (low) and *Japonica* (tall)

PIERIS (Andromeda)

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	\$ 22.00	
12 to 15 in. B&B..	3.00	28.00	240.00
18 to 24 in. B&B..	4.00	39.00	.....

P. Japonica (Japanese Andromeda)

6 ft. Zone V. Evergreen, upright shrub, with drooping wax-white bells, May. New growth is rosy-wine.

* 2-year X.....	3.00	22.00	
10 to 12 in. B&B..	2.25	19.00	175.00
15 to 18 in. B&B..	3.50	27.00	250.00

PYRACANTHA (Firehorn)

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.

15 to 18 in. B&B	\$4.50	\$37.50
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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
30-25 stems	\$ 2.00 12.00

Bowle's variety — Neater growth, larger, bluer flowers all summer.

2-year	5.00	30.00
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Rhododendron catawbiense (June)



Leucothoe Catesbaei (April)



Rhododendron maximum (July)



Azalea calendulacea (May)

Rhododendron carolina (May)

ARISTOCRATS

SIZE 1: AS SMALL AS CAN BE SHIPPED SAFELY, 12 to 15 in. (Ball) Plants—1 to 3 Stem.

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	\$10.00	\$25.00
carolina	6.00	12.00	40.00
catawbiense	6.00	12.00	40.00
Azaleas			
calendulacea	5.50	11.00	35.00
arborescens	5.50	11.00	40.00
viscosa	5.50	11.00	35.00
Nudiflora	5.50	11.00	40.00
Leucothoe			
catesbaei	5.00	10.00	30.00
Kalmia (Mountain Laurel)			
latifolia	5.00	10.00	30.00



Hardy Perennial Plants

On these ten 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.

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

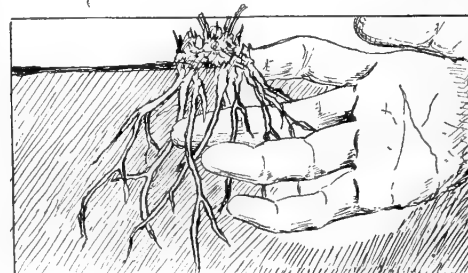
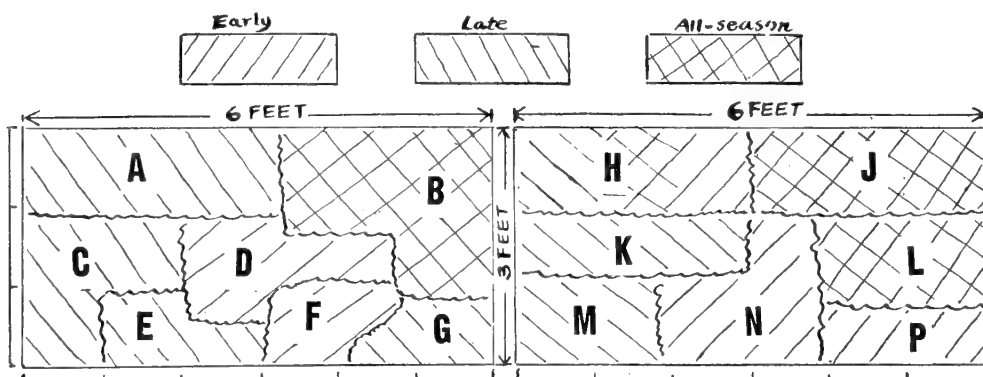
Culture, since they are permanent, is important. Prepare the soil extra deep and enrich with manure when planting. Bone meal just before flowering, and normal insect spraying are also necessary, each year.

PLANNING PERENNIAL BORDERS

Planning a perennial border is an art; but its basic principles are simple and can be learned by reading these few paragraphs. We have made below two demonstration plans using only such material as is offered on the next spread, pages 49 and 50. All the facts needed are there given. With the larger choice given by the additional four pages of perennials following, improvements can be made—but the plans are harmonious in color and give a show at all times during summer.

The first step is to run through the lists noting soil requirements. Jot down the names of all kinds that interest you and that will grow on your location. After each name set a mark to show height—low, medium or tall. Group the names in three lots—late, early and all-season bloomers. Now begin with the favorite flower. Say, in the sunny border below this is Delphinium. It is tall, late. Its spacing is about 12 inches. On paper marked in foot squares draw a boundary line covering three square feet (any shape) and write 3 Delphinium. This is minimum quantity, as 1 or 2 make no show. Now the late garden is established as blue. So a companion plant is all-season bloomer Aster Frikarti (Wonder of Staeffa). This also sets the early garden as blue so heighten the early blue effect with a medium tall Anchusa. With blues generally, particularly on the lavender side of blues, yellow is a fine complementary color. So a yellow Chrysanthemum and other yellow plants are used in front to cover the entire summer. For each, the planting distance is carefully drawn on the paper. Changes can be made with the eraser until you get it to suit available space.

The Shade border is more complicated only in color blending. On the right is an early blue with all season pink, yellow and bluish mixtures behind. In the center a blaze of early red and at the left one spot of early orange. Later in the summer, on the left is a white, with a rose behind it and orange to brown beyond. Then at right are again the all-season mixtures of pinks, blues and yellows. Here the favorite plant is Aquilegia (Columbine) and the blend of tones in this flower is pink, blues, yellows and a little white. So the whole garden matches them, with the blazing Astilbe for an early tone value.



PLANTING

Root clumps. Most perennials come as sketched above. Here the main object in planting is to work the loose earth well in among the roots. Spread roots gently to allow of this. Then water well for three or four days to settle. If growth has started, shade as with a strawberry box or other available means from direct sun first few days.

Potted Plants. These come without the pot, of course, but the mass of roots is already in a little earth ball. All that is needed is to press garden earth around earth ball and water. Very easy.

Tap-rooted Plants. Some kinds of perennials have a tap root which must be preserved; other kinds have a tap root which can be cut. If the tap root is present on arrival, do not break. Dig a deep narrow hole and sift dirt down around root carefully.

Fleshy, bulb-like Roots. These are very easy to plant. Merely set shallowly and firm earth around. If the rhizome has eyes (Peonies or Mertensia) be sure eyes are pointed upward and not downward. Actual depth is not very important, as they will force themselves to right depth first season.

Perennial Pointers

Showy gardens usually have all flower heads cut off after blooming, as this encourages more blooms quickly.

Many tall kinds are ruined in the first storm unless staked firmly and early.

Some kinds grow too many leaves and should be thinned out either yearly or every 2nd or 3rd year by dividing (noted in descriptive lists).

Sunny Border 6 x 3 feet

Complete, 21 plants as below \$8.55

Key No.	Variety
A	3 Delphinium Belladonna
B	3 Aster Wonder of Staeffa
C	3 Chrysanthemum Yellow Cushion
D	3 Anchusa myosotidiflora
E	3 Helianthemum Buttercup
F	3 Alyssum saxatile compact.
G	3 Coronilla cappadocica

Shady Border 6 x 3 feet

Complete, 24 plants as below \$11.45

Key No.	Variety
H	3 Hemerocallis (Unusual collection)
J	6 Digitalis Shirley hybrids
K	3 Dicentra eximia
L	3 Aquilegia Longspur Hybrid
M	3 Achillea The Pearl
N	3 Astilbe Fanal
P	3 Ajuga reptans



Hardy Phlox is the backbone of the summer garden, producing an abundance of color over a long period



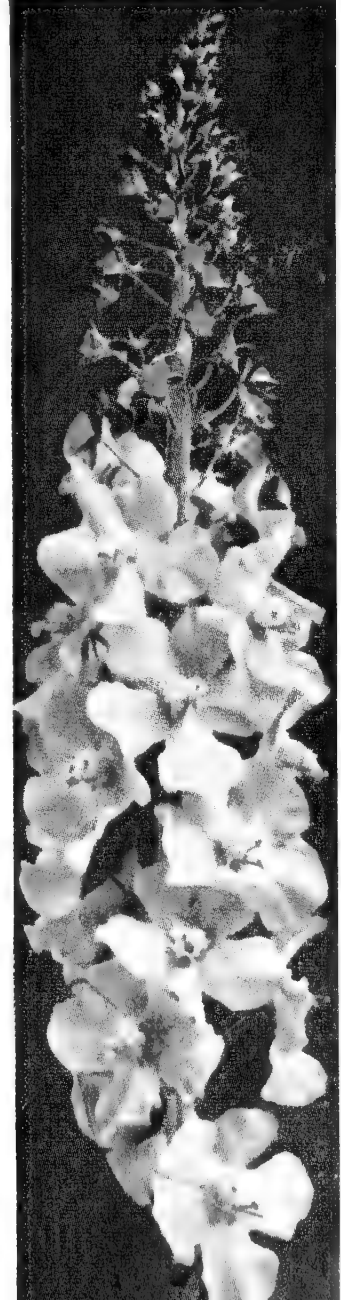
Iberis sempervirens



Alyssum saxatile



Hepatica (page 35)



Rudbeckia, White Lustre

Chrysanthemum, Sigurd

Verbascum, Pink Dornier

General Perennial List (Alphabetical)

SPECIALY 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. Ht. 30 in., space 15 inches.

Wonder of Staefa—Lavender blue, branching, to 2½ ft. 3 for \$1.35.

Astilbe Fanal

The name means "lighthouse" and the blazing, fiery spikes brighten any garden. May-June, 15 inches high. Space 12 inches. 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 \$1.35.

Giant Delphinium

Pacific Hybrids—Only mildew-resistant strain. Huge florets, strong spikes. Gorgeous colors. 3 for \$1.50; 12 for \$6.00.

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 \$1.50.

UNIFORM PRICED KINDS: 3 of one kind for \$1.20 (minimum) (12 of one kind \$4.00)

	Inches		Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
	Height	Space			
ACHILLEA (Yarrow)					
A. Ptarmica (The Pearl)	12	8	white	June-Aug.	Avoid manure.
AJUGA (Bugle)					
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. Sun or part shade.
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. Hybrid, Long-spurred	30	10	mixed	May-Aug.	Humus, shade.
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.	
BAPTISIA (False Indigo)					
B. Australis	24	18	blue	June	Sun, manure.
CAMPANULA (Bellflower)					
C. Carpatica	8	9	blue	June-Sep.	} Part shade. Drain. Color choice:— Order pink, blue, white or mixed. Easy culture.
C. Medium (Canterbury Bell)	30	10	(note)	May-June	
C. M. Calycanthema (Cup & Saucer)	30	10	(note)	May-June	
C. Rotundifolia (Scots Bluebell)	12	9	blue	June-Aug.	Drain. Tolerant.

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. Space 12 to 18 inches apart.

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 pompoms.

Ouray—rich glowing bronze.

Yellow Irene—Fines, yellow.

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.20.

One each all four: \$2.00.

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).

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. Unusual. Single or semi-double. 2 ft. early Oct.

Bronze Spoon

White Spoon

Pink Spoon

Yellow Spoon

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.20.

One each all four: \$2.00.

"Azalea" 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. 3 for \$1.50.

Supreme—largest single. 3 for \$1.20.

New Northland Daisies

Super hardy (Zone II) and now offered in rich color assortment. 18 inch. Oct.

Astrid—shell-pink. Oldest.

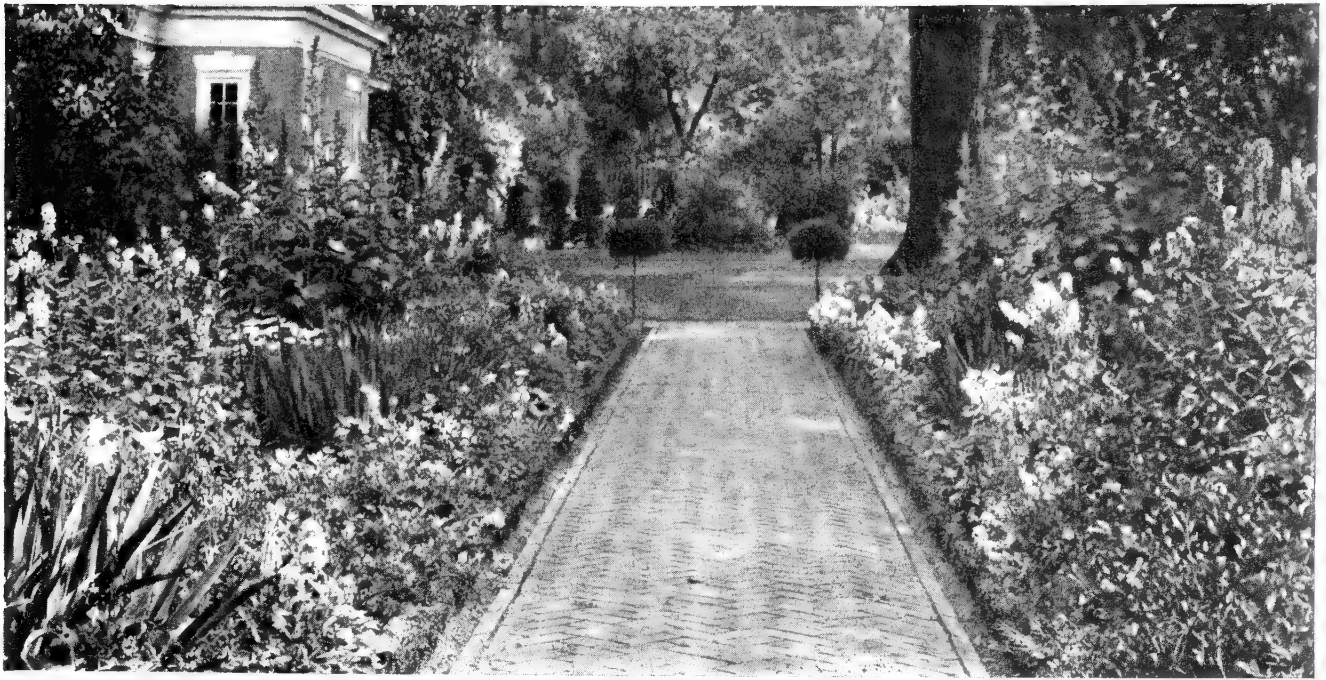
Igloo—large pure white.

Loki—dwarf, crimson-purple.

Nancy—rich yellow.

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.20.

One each all five: \$2.25.



PART SHADE PERENNIAL BORDER—Ten showy yet labor saving plants for such a position are:—Beardless Iris (page 51), Day-Lily (page 50), Lilies (page 52), Liatris (page 52), Lythrum (page 52), Mertensia (page 55), Tradescantia (page 54), Ladies-Slippers (page 55), Campanula carpatica (page 49) and Astilbe Fanal (page 49).

UNIFORM PRICED KINDS: each one 3 for \$1.20 (minimum) (12 of one kind \$4.00)	Inches		Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
	Height	Space			
CENTAUREA (Cornflower)					
C. Montana	24	8	blue	June-July	Divide 3rd year.
CORONILLA (Ladies' Fingers)					
C. Cappadocia	3	12	gold	June-July	Sun. Trailing.
COREOPSIS (Tickseed)					
C. Perry's Double	24	12	yellow	June-Aug.	Sun, drain.
DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)					
D. Chinense 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. L. Silver Mine	12	8	white	June-Aug.	Lime, drain, sun.
DICENTRA (Bleeding-heart)					
D. Eximia	14	10	rose	June-Aug.	Part shade.
DIGITALIS (Foxglove)					
D. Hybrids, Shirley	60	6	various	June-Aug.	Sun or shade.
D. Ambigua	30	8	yellow	June-Aug.	Several spikes.
ERODIUM (Heronsbill)					
E. Chamaedroides roseum	3	6	pink	May-Nov.	Drain, sun.
GYPSOPHILA (Baby Breath)					
G. Repens Bodgeri	15	8	white	June-Aug.	{ Lime, sun, drain. Very tolerant.
G. Bristol Fairy	24	8	white	July-Sep.	
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	

SPECIALLY PRICED VARIETIES:

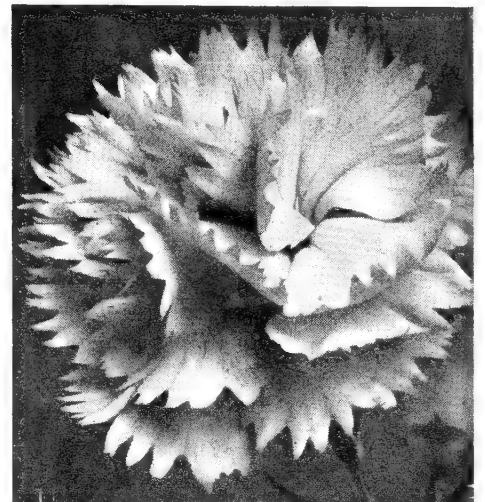


Photo: Dianthus "Old Spice"

"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 \$1.50.

Hardy Carnation

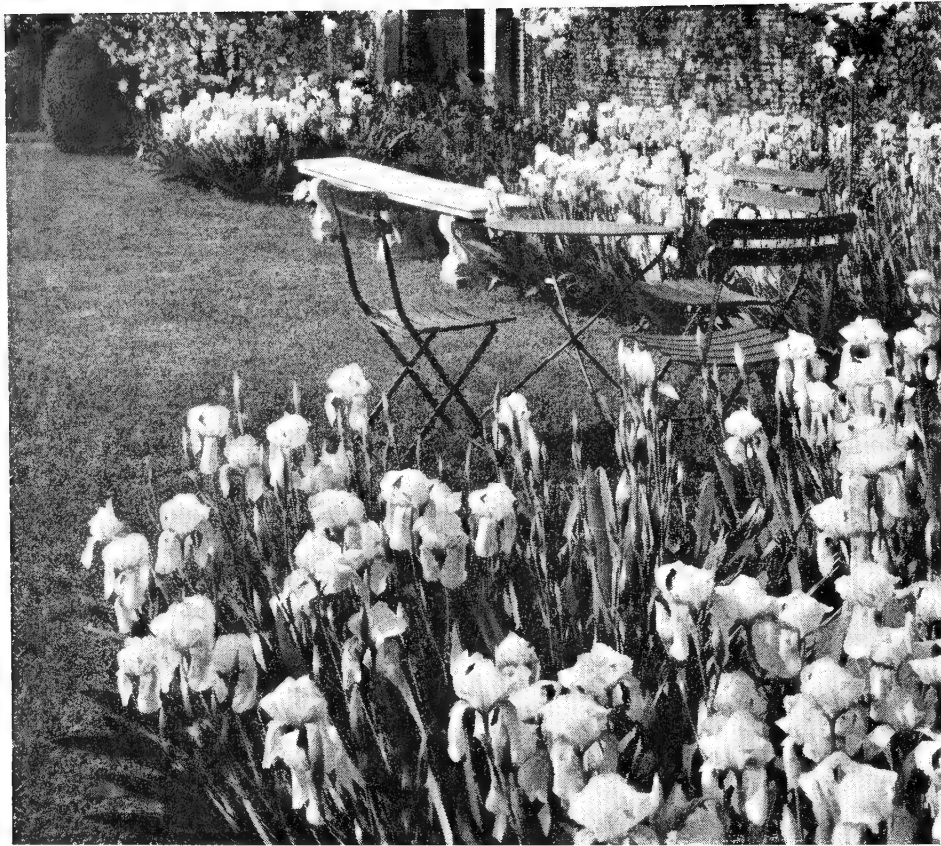
Dianthus Scarlet Glow—15-inch plant. Large, double salmon-scarlet blooms off and on all summer. 3 for \$1.50.

Christmas Rose

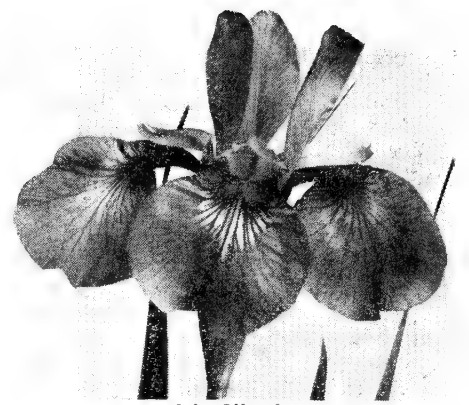
Helleborus Niger—Tiny evergreen, with white blooms December to March. \$1.20 each; 3 for \$3.25.

HEMEROCALLIS Here are the best of the new large-flowered hybrids. Very easily grown: Sun or shade, (Day-Lilies, space 15 in.) extra hardy, no insect pests. Each plant continues in bloom about 2 months as indicated.

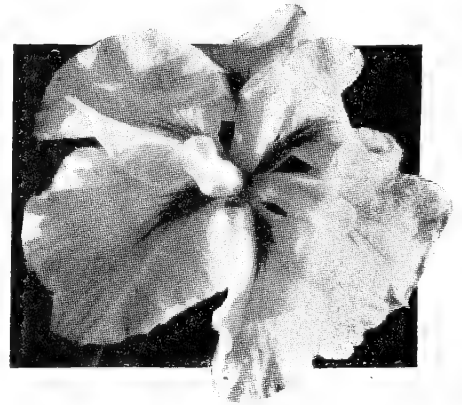
5 Months of Bloom	3 YELLOWS Collection of 3 for \$1.50	3 ORANGE Collection of 3 for \$1.50	3 FRAGRANT Collection of 3 for \$1.50	3 UNUSUAL Collection of 3 for \$2.25
May-June	{ Estmers—Apricot yellow, 30" high .....\$ .60	Middendorfi — Rich orange-yellow. 18" .....\$ .60	Dr. Regel—Orange-yellow. 30" high.....\$.60	Midas — Golden orange in June. 42" high.....\$.75
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	Radiant—A clear orange, 36" high ..... .60	Cinnabar — Late, brown-red. 30". Photo p. 9.. .75



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 60c each. 1 each of four kinds—\$2.25.

Caesar—Brilliant red-purple.

Caesar's Brother—Dark blue.

Heavenly Blue—New clear blue.

Snow Queen—Enormous white.

Kaempferi Hybrids

July, 2 to 4 ft. Largest iris. 3 of one kind \$1.35. 1 each of 4 kinds \$2.00.

Gold Bound—White, gold center.

Mahogany—Double red, dark.

Blue Bird—Fine blue. Single.

Red Riding Hood—Single red.

Fragrant Bearded Iris

Three unusual novelty kinds that will add interest to your garden. Two of any one kind for 75c, one each of all three for \$1.00.

Castalia—Large blue.

Dazzler—Red blend. Very fine.

Mrs. Valerie West—Bronze-red.

All above are strongly fragrant, all outstanding varieties.

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.

→ **Lt. Chauvenac**—15" violet. 2 for 65c.

Jean Siret—10" yellow. 2 for 65c.

Two each both kinds for \$1.25.

Fall Bloomers

Bloom in spring and again in fall! 1½ to 2 ft. 2 of one kind for 75c.

→ **Autumn Elf**—Cream and violet. Fragrant.

September Skies—Clear purple-red.

Eleanor Roosevelt—Deep red-violet.

Olive White—Deep cream, fine.

Early Dwarfs

April. 3 to 10 inches. 5 of one kind \$1.25. Less than 5 not sold.

Fairy—Pale blue.

La Fiancee—Good white.

Sambo—Deep blue.

Pogocyclus Hybrids

May, 2 ft. Quaintly frilled, veined and striped. **Different!** 1 each all 4 kinds for \$3.00.

Wm. Mohr—Soft violet; purple veining. Frilled. Two for \$1.00.

Mohrson—An improved, showier Wm. Mohr. \$1.00 each.

Grace Mohr—Huge, branched 40" light lavender, veined red. \$1.50 each. Magnificent.

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 65c. One of each, ten plants, \$3.25.

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.

NOTE: Iris do much better if transplanted in July or August. We will hold orders placed now for shipment in July. However, order now as we may be sold out of some kinds later. The Kaempferi Hybrids are an exception and will be shipped in the spring with other perennial plants.

GENERAL PERENNIAL LIST — Continued

UNIFORM PRICED KINDS: 3 of one kind \$1.20 (minimum) (12 of one kind \$4.00)	Inches			Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
	Height	Space	Color		
HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower)					
H. Loddon Gold	50	14	yellow	Aug.-Oct.	Tolerant, showy.
HIBISCUS (Rose-Mallows)					
H. Giant Mixed	36	24	various	July-Aug.	Very tolerant.
HOSTA (Funkia or Plantain-Lily)					
H. Coerulea Lanceolata	18	10	blue	July-Aug.	{ Absolutely trouble free. Sun or shade. Effective clumps
H. Lancifolia	24	12	lilac	July-Aug.	
H. Undulata variegata	24	12	blue	July-Aug.	
H. Subcordata (Specials, next page)					
LIATRIS (Blazing Star)					
L. Pycnostacha	48	8	purple	July-Aug.	{ Sun or shade. Showy.
L. S. September Glory	60	12	purple	Sept.	
LINUM (Perennial Flax)					
L. Alpinum	15	8	blue	June-Aug.	Sun, drain.
LYCHNIS (Campion)					
L. viscaria (double)	12	12	pink	May-June	Very tolerant.
LYTHRUM (Purple Loosestrife)					
L. Virgatum	30	15	purple	June-Sep.	{ Moist, shade or sun. 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.

SPECIALY PRICED VARIETIES:

LILIES

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



Photo: Regale Lily

Philippinense Formosa — 3 ft. Aug. To frost. Huge, fragrant white blooms, emerald streaked inside and purple streaked outside. Gorgeous. No lime. 3 for \$1.50.

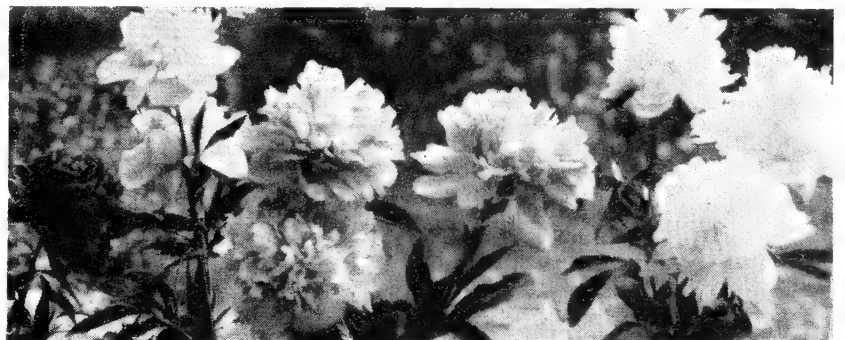
Regale — 5 ft. July. Tolerant, but sunny. Up to 2 dozen blooms on a stem, pink, white and yellow blend. Very fragrant. 3 for \$1.50.

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 stalk of 10 fragrant lilies thrusts up — lilac-pink, shaded blue. Hardy, remains year after year. \$4.00 for 3.

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 \$5.10	5 PINKS Collection for \$3.70	5 REDS Collection for \$4.60	5 YELLOWISH Collection for \$4.55
Mid-May	{ Kelway Glorious — 9.8 — Frag. huge white.....\$2.00	Mon. Jules Elie — 9.2 — Fragrant pink .....\$ .75	Phil. Rivoire—9.2—Crim- son fragrant .....\$1.50	Duch. de Nemours—8.1— White and yellow.....\$.65
Late May	{ Mont Blanc — 8.6 — Lacy milky, fragrant ..... .85	Rosette—8.8—Clear shell pink ..... .75	Wm. F. Turner — 8.4 — Crimson, gold center 1.10	Laura Dessert — 8.8 — Light lemon tone..... 1.35
June	{ Mrs. Ed. Harding — 9.3— Prolific white 1.10	Therese — 9.8 — World's best pink 1.10	Longfellow — 9.0 — Bright crimson ..... .85	Lucy Shaylor—9.0—Pale yellow center ..... .85
Mid-June	{ Mme. J. Dessert — 9.4 — Flesh white ..... .75	Mary W. Shaylor—9.0— Clear pink; dwarf... .75	Felix Crousse — 8.4 — Bright red ..... .65	Primevere — 8.6 — White and sulphur 1.10
Late June	{ Avalanche—8.7—Creamy white. Showy ..... .65	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 \$5.40)

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

2 Single Peonies

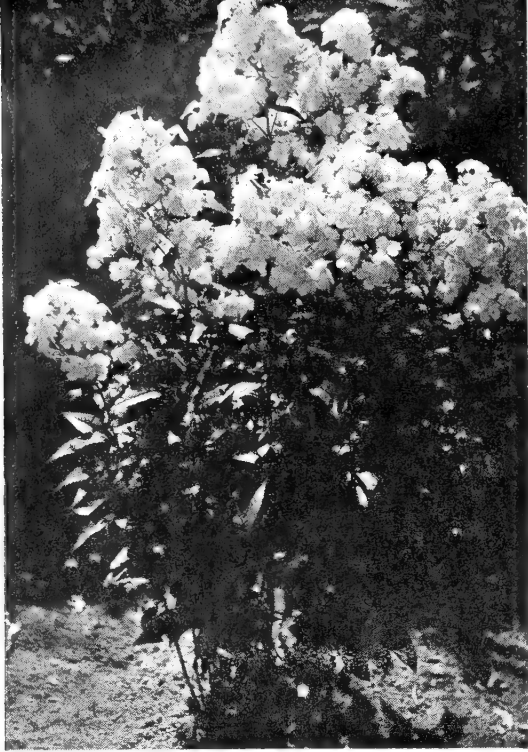
(Both for \$3.50)

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

Sprouts start growth so very early in spring it is often impossible to dig safely. Since peonies do best in August and September anyway, we reserve the right to hold orders placed now for August shipment. This will be done in your own interest and will probably be necessary this year.



Phlox decussata in July

HARDY PHLOX

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

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.

Augusta — (Pat. 252) — American-Beauty red.

Chas. H. Curtis—Sunset-red. Late.

Dr. Klemm—Light lavender, rich purple center.

Fairy King—Large, soft, lavender. disease-resistant.

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.

Painted Lady—Delightful combination of silver-pink with salmon shading and cherry-red centers. Early.

Ruby Lee—Extra large plum-red flowers. Healthy vigorous growth; medium height.

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

Thor—Scarlet-salmon, red center.

Subulata (Moss Pink)

A low spreading mat for full sun in drained soil. Bloom April and May. Any one kind—3 for \$1.20; \$4.00 per dozen.

Atropurpurea—Showy red.

Brightness—Attractive pink.

Sampson—Deep rose, red center.

Setacea (Cushion Phlox)

Compact, neater than subulata, blooms both spring and again heavily in Autumn! New. Sun, drain. 3 of one kind for \$1.35.

Camla—Pure glistening pink.



Photo: Phlox Camla. Outstanding

Divaricata (Native Phlox)

April to June, 10-inch stems of lavender. Delights in shade. 3 for \$1.20; 12 for \$4.00.

Suffruticosa (Early Phlox)

Sun, drain, space 10 inches.

Miss Lingard—The best early white known. June to October. 3 for \$1.20; 12 for \$4.00.

Rosalinda—Pink Miss Lingard.

GENERAL PERENNIAL LIST — Continued

SPECIALLY PRICED VARIETIES:

Hardy Giant Penstemons

Firebird—June to frost, large fiery scarlet flowers. 3 for \$1.35.

Oriental Poppies

May-June, tolerant, water well.

Beauty of Livermore—Crimson, black blotches.

Gold of Ophir—Nearly gold.

Mrs. Perry—Orange-apricot.

Perry's White—Good white.

Purity—Pure, unmarked pink.

All 5 kinds (one each) for \$3.00. Three of one kind for \$1.50.

Snowflake—(Pat. 365.) Half orange, half white. 75c each; 3 for \$1.75.

White Plantain-Lily

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

Rudbeckia White Lustre

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.

UNIFORM PRICED KINDS: 3 of one kind \$1.20 (minimum) (12 of one kind \$4.00)

	Height	Shape	Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
PENSTEMON (Beard Tongue)					
P. Barbatus Pink Beauty	30	10	pink	June-Aug.	Rich, drain, sun.
PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)					
P. Vivid	18	12	pink	Sept.	Sun, tolerant.
P. Rosy Spire	36	12	rose	Sept.	Sun, tolerant.
P. Summer Snow	36	12	white	July-Aug.	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.	
PAPAVER (See specials at left)					
PLUMBAGO (Leadwort)					
P. Larpentae	12	8	blue	July-Sep.	Sun or shade.
PRIMULA (Primrose)					
P. Veris, Munstead	8	6	mixed	May	Shade, rich, moist.
PULMONARIA (Lungwort)					
P. Angustifolia azurea	12	10	blue	Apr.-May	Damp, shade.
PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy)					
P. Mixed	24	15	orange	May-June	Manure, sun.
RUDBECKIA (See specials at left.)					
SCABIOSA (Pincushion)					
S. Caucasica	18	8	lilac	June-July	{ Sun and drain. Damp is fatal.
S. Caucasica alba	18	8	white	June-July	
SEDUM (Stonecrop)					
S. Sieboldi	8	8	pink	Sept.	Trailing, showy.
S. Spectabile Brilliant	18	12	red	Sept.	Good color form.



SUNNY PERENNIAL BORDER—Ten showy yet labor-saving, insect-free plants for such a position are:—Bearded Iris (page 51), Peonies (page 52), *Thymus serpyllum* (page 55), Asters in variety (page 49), Baptisia (page 49), Phlox (page 53), *Physostegia* (page 53), *Teucrium* (page 54) and *Veronica* (page 54).

GENERAL PERENNIAL LIST — Continued

UNIFORM PRICED KINDS: 3 of one kind \$1.20 (minimum) (12 of one kind \$4.00)	Inches		Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
	Height	Space			Color
STOKESIA (See specials at right)				
STATICE (Sea Lavender)				
<i>S. latifolia</i>	18	6	purple	July-Aug. Sandy loam, sun.
TEUCRIUM (Germander)				
<i>T. chamaedrys</i>	12	6	red	July Sun, drain.
THALICTRUM (See specials at right)				
TRADESCANTIA (Spiderwort)				
<i>T. Blue Stone</i>	12	8	blue	May-Oct. { Absolutely toler- ant. Anywhere. No June-Nov. { insect troubles. Al- May-Oct. { ways blooming. Ex- May-Nov. { tra large blooms on May-Nov. { these new varieties May-Oct. { makes them showy.
<i>T. Iris Pritchard</i>	12	8	white	
<i>T. Pauline</i>	12	8	rose	
<i>T. Purple Dome</i>	12	8	purple	
<i>T. James Stratton</i>	12	8	mauve	
<i>T. Lilac Time</i>	12	8	lilac	
<i>T. J. C. Weguelin</i>	12	8	azure	May-Oct.
TRITOMA (See specials at right)				
TROLLIUS (Globe-flower)				
<i>T. Ledebouri Gold Queen</i>	36	10	yellow	May-July Rich, moist soil.
VALERIANA (Garden Heliotrope)				
<i>V. Coccinea</i>	24	12	rose	May-June { Any garden soil. May-June { Sun, drain.
<i>V. Coccinea Alba</i>	24	12	white	
VERBASCUM (See specials at right)				
VERBENA				
<i>V. Canadensis Attraction</i>	4	6	cerise	June-Sept. Drain. Tolerant.
VERONICA (Speedwell)				
<i>V. Longifolia subsessilis</i>	18	8	blue	July-Sept. { Tolerant, sun. July-Sept. { Cut freely, so July-Sept. { more blooms. May-June { Compact, creeping July { Tolerant, sun. July { White wooly leaf.
<i>V. Spicata Blue Spire</i>	18	8	blue	
<i>V. Spicata alba</i>	18	8	white	
<i>V. Rupestris</i>	4	6	blue	
<i>V. Incana</i>	12	8	blue	
<i>V. Incana rosea</i>	12	8	pink	

SPECIALLY PRICED VARIETIES:

Stokesia Blue Moon

Light blue, 5-inch flowers June to November on stiff 18-inch stems. Hardy, insect free. 3 for \$1.35.

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. \$1.35 for 3.

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 arrange gardens 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:

Each kind: 10 for \$1.50 50 one kind \$4.50	Height	Space	Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
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)	36	15	white	July	Low, rich.
<i>E. purpureum</i> (Pye-weed)	48	15	purple	July	Damp.
HEPATICA (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.
RUDBECKIA					
<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.



Moccasin flower (*Cypripedium Acaule*)

CHOICE SHOWY NATIVES

(These prefer fall planting)

Butterflyweed

Asclepias tuberosa — 18 inch. Orange in June-July. Sunny, well drained. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.

Cardinal Flowers

Fiery 2-foot spikes July-August. Moist, part shade. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.

Lady's Slippers

Cypripedium — Orchids, hardy outdoors in moist, peaty shade. Bloom in May. 3 of any one kind for \$1.20 (3 each, 9 plants, for \$3.25).

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 \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.

Virginia Bluebells

Mertensia virginica—Open a lovely blue in April. Any soil, but part shade best. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.

Caroline Lupine

Thermopsis caroliniana — 3 ft. spikes of yellow pea-flowers June-July. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.

White Bugbane

Cimifuga racemosa—4 ft. spires of white July and August. Succeeds in shade \$1.20 for 3; \$4.00 for 12.

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 (*Onoclea*) — shade, heavy, moist. 12".

Interrupted Fern (*Osmunda*)—60" —damp, sunny.

Cinnamonfern (*Osmunda*)—60"—any moist soil.

Ostrich Fern (*Pteretis 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.



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.

Hardy Perennial Herbs

All Herb Prices (except as noted)
 3 of one kind \$1.20
 6 of one kind 2.25

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.

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 (*Hyssopus 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 \$1.50.



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

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. crispa*)—Interesting twisted leaves. Moist part shade suits all mints.

MINT, APPLE (*Mentha rotundifolia*)—Woody 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 \$1.65.

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

THYME, CARAWAY (*T. herba barona*)—Creepers. 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 citriodora*)—Must winter indoors, but dried lemon-scented leaf good for teas or in scent bags. 3 for \$1.65.

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, sage and Thyme, 24 plants in all, for \$9.25.

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 \$ 5.50.
 10 each, 50 plants, for \$16.50.

HARDY FRUITS

On these 6 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 23) or, if shrubby, see page 17.



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 Plum.....20 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 3 to 4 ft.
Grape8 by 10 ft.
Blueberry4 by 6 ft.
Bush-Cherry4 by 6 ft.
Chestnut30 by 30 ft.
Walnut40 by 40 ft.

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 page 3.)

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.

HARDY NUT-TREES

There are good nuts to be grown in the north. This year we offer only seedling trees. Chestnuts from seed are young, heavy bearers. The Heart-nuts and seedling Pecans also are worthy planting, and not merely for experiments, or mere ornament. They yield good nuts.

PLANTING and CARE

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

Bargain in 3-foot Nut Trees

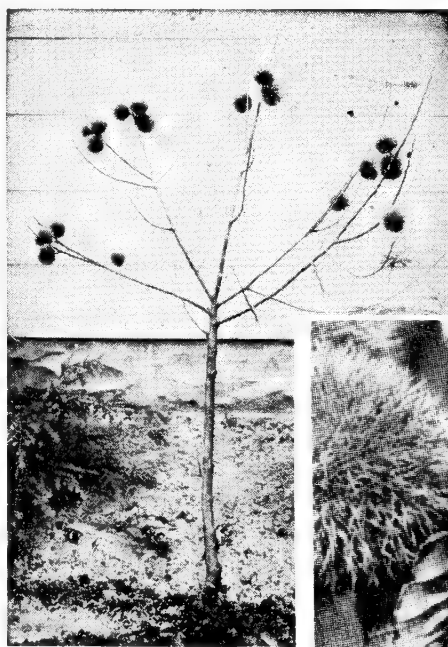
Nice transplanted young trees, hardy seedlings.

Chinese Chestnuts (See photo at right). 2 ft.

Heart-nut Seedlings (*Juglans Sieboldi*). 3 ft.

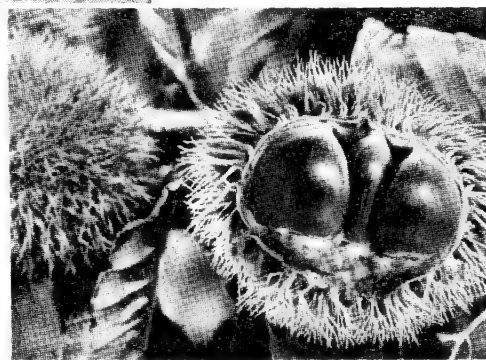
Hardy Pecans—(beautiful tree, good nuts). 3 ft.

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



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!



BLIGHT RESISTANT CHESTNUTS

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

(3) (10)
15 to 18 inches (transplants) \$5.00 \$15.00

For spring 1945 we have no grafted kinds of nut trees to offer. We hope that in fall of 1945 we will again have grafted Black Walnuts in fair supply and good quality.



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

Dwarf Fruit Trees

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
2 year (slightly taller)—Branched	3.75
3 year (4 to 5 feet)—Heavier.....	5.00
(All varieties)	
5 year—bearing specimen	9.00
(Apples, pears and plums only)	

Add 50c
packing
allowance
on orders
under \$10.

KINDS OF DWARFS AVAILABLE

descriptions next page

Root Stocks are real dwarfs. All apples on Malling types (mostly No. 9), certain kinds on 1, 2, 3 or 7 for reasons based on long experience. Pears are on Quince; Plums on St. Julien; other fruits on Almond.

APPLES

Jonathan
Red Delicious
Red McIntosh
Cortlandt
R. I. Greening
Wealthy
Yellow Transparent
Redwin Spy
Fameuse
Red Astrakhan
Stayman Winesap
Duchess Oldenburg
Gravenstein
Yellow Delicious
Melba
Lobo
Northern Spy
Rome Beauty
Spitzenberg

PEARS

Comice (Royal Riviera)
(most delicious known)
Bartlett
Duchess d'Angouleme
Flemish Beauty
Clapp's Favorite
Beurre Bosc
Seckel
Sheldon
Kieffer
Wm. Nevis
Easter
Gorham
Duchess Merode

QUINCE

Orange
Champion

PEACHES

Elberta
Hiley
Rochester
Crawford
Belle of Georgia
Golden Jubilee
Valliant
Eclipse
J. H. Hale
Red Bird

APRICOT

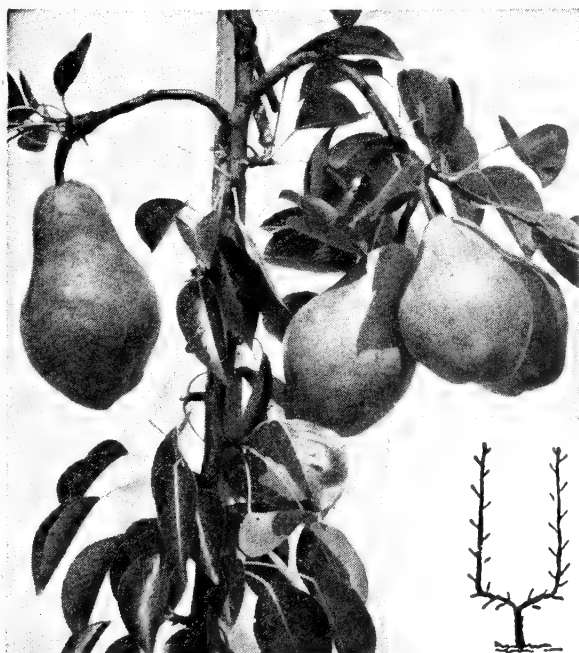
Moorpark
Riland
Early Golden
Perfection
Alexander

PLUMS

Damson
Reine Claude
Burbank
Abundance
German Prune
Italian Prune
Red June
Stanley Prune

NECTARINE

Red Roman
Hunter
Boston
Victoria
Newton
Napier
Humboldt
Sure Crop



Perfect pears on Espalier trees

Dwarf Espalier Fruits

For centuries they have been well known in Europe. In full sunlight, each individual fruit gets its share. 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.

U-Form

5 to 6 ft. high
Apple, pear
15" wide
peaches, 30"
wide.

\$10.00 each

For Fall 1945: We will book orders now for all varieties of dwarfs trained to **Fan-shape** (apple, pear, peach, nectarine \$12.50 each) or to **4-arm** (apple, pear, \$15.00 each). Delivery in November. This Spring we have only **U-form** as offered at the left.

STANDARD FRUIT TREES

The only size we are offering this year is "standard top-size". This is a selection of the largest, most vigorous individuals in the commercial planting age—usually 2 year. Only 5 assorted at prices below. A handling charge of \$1.00 must be added to cash order for 4 or less.

(Including packing)

PRICES:

Standard Top-Size
(not less than 5
see above)

(Zone IV)—	APPLES	2-year 5 ft. 1½ in.	\$1.40
(Zone V)—	APRICOTS	1-year 4 ft. 9⁄16 in.	2.00
(Zone IV)—	SOUR CHERRIES	2-year 1½ in.	1.75
(Zone V)—	SWEET CHERRIES	2-year 1½ in.	2.20
(Zone V)—	PEACHES	1-year 1½ in.	1.20
(Zone V)—	PEARS	2-year 5 ft. 1½ in.	1.75
(Zone IV)—	PLUMS	2-year 5 ft. 1½ in.	1.75
(Zone III)—	CRABS	2-year 5 ft. 1½ in.	1.40

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

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-pollenize.

(P) = good pollenizer.

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 pollenizers. Trifloras and European kinds will not cross-fertilize.

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.

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.

Rhode I. Greening

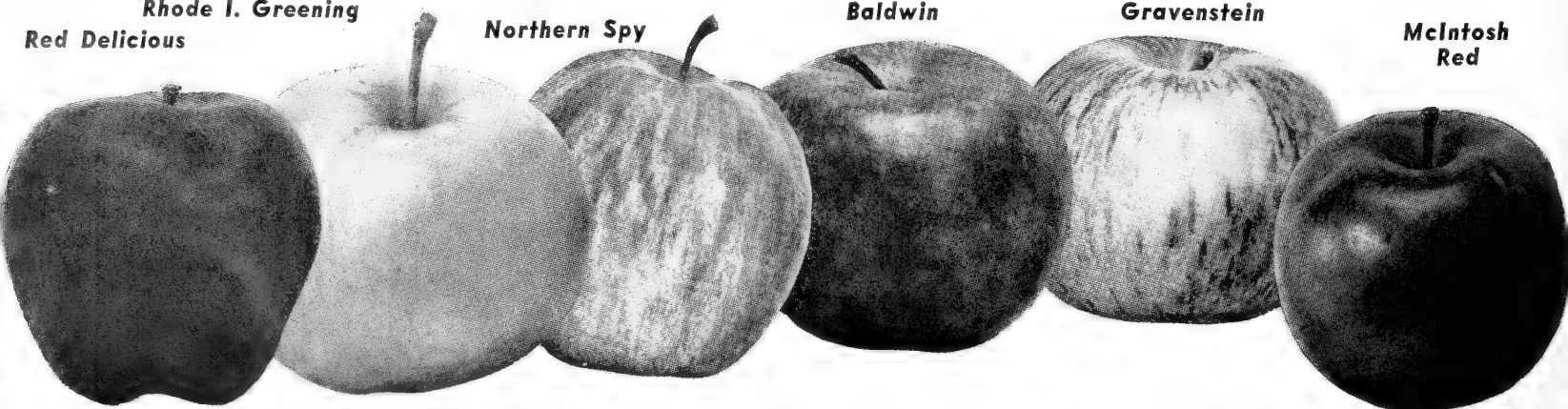
Red Delicious

Northern Spy

Baldwin

Gravenstein

McIntosh Red



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.

APRICOT (*Prunus*)

Bear at 3 to 4 years. Space 16 to 18 ft. Freestone.

Early Golden. Small, sweet, in early July.

Moorpark. Best quality of all, but not so heavy to bear.

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.

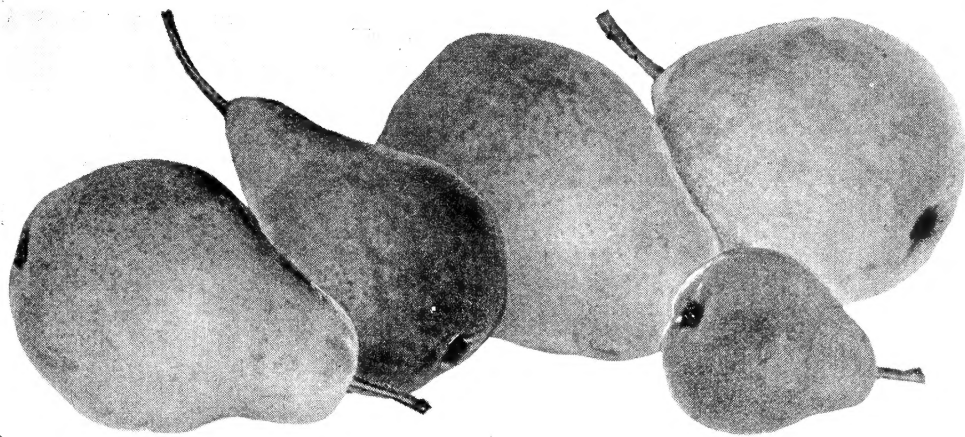
Sweet Cherries (*P. cerasus*)

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)

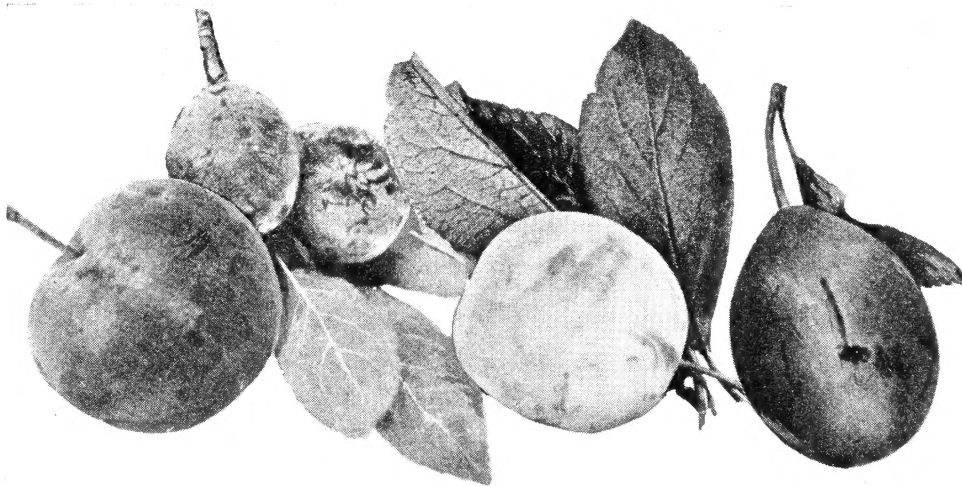
• **Bartlett.** Large, rich, juicy. Golden yellow with red blush. Young bearer. August and September. Use: Canning, eating.

• **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.

DAMSONS (*P. Insititia*)

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

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.

UNUSUAL FRUITS Native Americans

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

Hybrid Juneberry

Amelanchier grandiflora is a rare hybrid. Handsomest of all Juneberries and extra fine, nearly black, sweet fruit in July. Very hardy. Zone IV. (each) (10)
2 to 3 foot plants..... \$1.75 \$14.00

Buffalo Berry (*Shepherdia argentia*)

Fruit scarlet red, sprightly acid, and agreeable flavor, makes an excellent sauce or jelly served with meats. Showy through autumn. 12 to 18 inch plants 75c each; 10 for \$5.00.

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, \$2.75 each; 10 for \$25.00.

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. \$.90 ea. (10 for \$7.50).

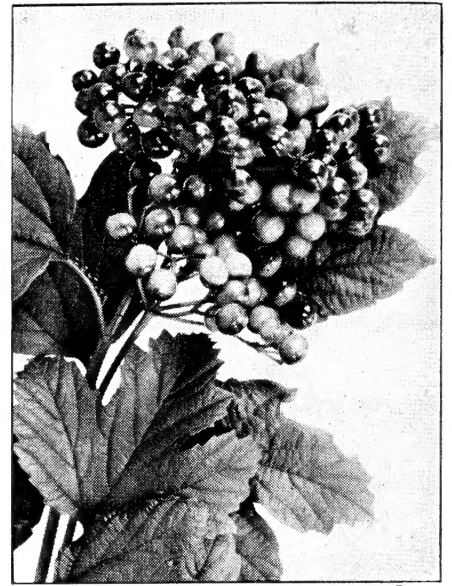
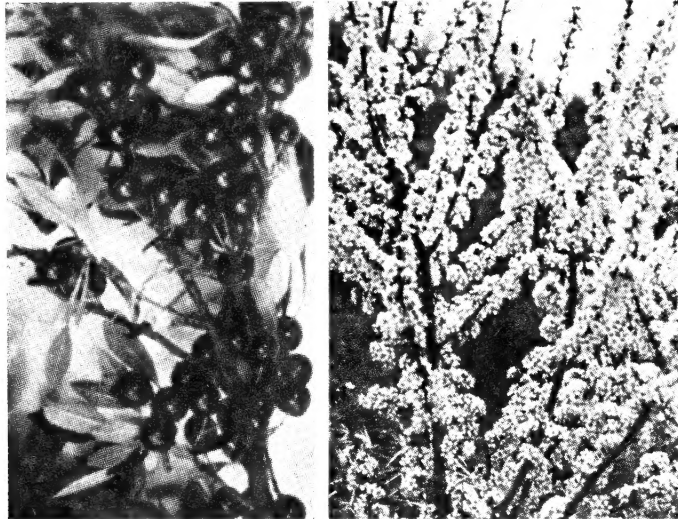


Photo: Highbush Cranberry



Hansen Bush Cherry

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. \$ 1.25 ea. (10 for \$8.00). Zone IV.

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.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$55.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	13.50	85.00

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

Asparagus

Paradise variety, good yield, succulent. (10) (25) (100)
2 yr. roots.....\$2.25 \$4.50 \$10.00

Rhubarb

Linneas, standard variety.
2 yr. roots..... 4.50

Gumi Cherry (*Eleagnus*)

Red fruits good raw or in jams and jellies. Low shrub to 6 ft., indifferent to neglect. Zone IV.
2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each (\$12.50 for 10).

Grape Vines (*Vitis*)

Hybrid Americans. Disease-free. 2-year \$1.00 ea., \$7.00 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.

BERRY BUSHES (*Rubus* Species)

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

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
RED RASPBERRIES (<i>R. strigosus</i>)			
Latham —Old variety, very dependable.....	\$.50	\$2.35	\$13.50

St. Regis —Crop in spring another in autumn..	.60	2.50	16.00
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BLACK RASPBERRY

Black Beauty —Most dependable "blackcap" variety..	.45	2.00	12.00
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BLACKBERRIES (*R. species*)

Alfred —Large, upright and dependable.....	.45	2.00	12.00
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Eldorado —the standard variety45	2.00	12.00
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Crystal White —White Blackberry. Novelty, good50	2.25	13.50
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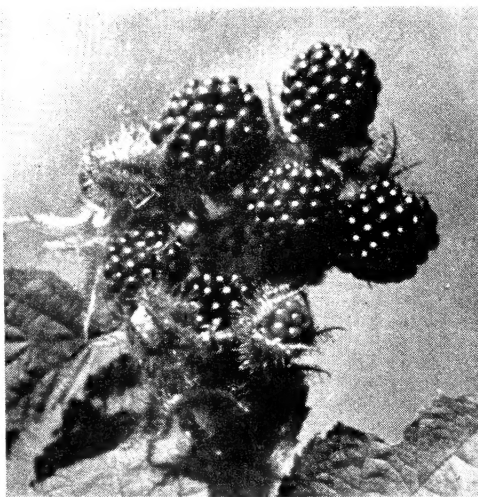
DEWBERRY (*R. procumbens*)

Lucretia —Larger and sweeter than any, but soft.....	.45	2.00	12.00
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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. Zone V. .60 2.50 16.00

"STRAWBERRY" —Raspberry (<i>R. illecebrosus</i>) — Upright berries on handsome bush45	2.25	13.50
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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. Zone V.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
1 year	\$.60	\$3.00	\$17.00

Nectarberry.

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

1 year60	3.00	17.00
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Huge Hybrid Blueberries

(*Vaccinium corymbosum* named varieties)

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.)

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. Blueberries do fully as well with fall planting as with spring.

Varieties and Prices

	(Each)	(10)	(25)	(100)
2 year (6 to 12 in.).....	\$1.10	\$ 8.50	\$19.00	\$70.00
3 year (12 to 18 in.).....	1.50	12.50	27.50	100.00
4 year (18 to 24 in.) (bearing age)	1.75	16.00	36.00	135.00

- 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.

Weymouth—New. The earliest of all. Berries sweet only slightly acid. Only 12 to 18 inch size at \$2.50 each, 5 for \$10.00.

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 (worth 75c wholesale) its 6th year and by the 8th or 9th about \$1.50 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 blue berries.

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.





Rosa rugosa alba

Rose Species

Hardy, tolerant shrubs, for the most part. Require some sunshine. Provide food for birds in winter. Showy and easily grown.

Rosa Blanda (Meadow Rose)

5 ft. Zone IV. Pink.	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00

R. carolina (see "humilis").

R. hugonis (Father Hugo's Rose)

8 ft. Zone V. Yellow in May.			
12 to 18 in.....	75	6 00	50 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	8 00	70 00

R. humilis (Pasture Rose) (Carolina)

5 ft. Zone IV. Pink, June-July.			
12 to 18 in.....		4 00	35 00
2 to 3 ft.....	90	6 50	60 00

R. lucida (Virginia Rose)

5 ft. Zone II. Pink, June-July.			
*2-year S.....		3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50	60 00

R. nitida (Bristly Rose)

3 ft. Zone IV. Pink in May.			
*2-year S.....		3 00	25 00
18 to 24 in.....	90	6 00	50 00

R. multiflora (Japanese Rose)

Climbing. Zone V. White-pink, June.			
*18 to 24 in. S.....			7 50

R. palustris (Swamp Rose)

8 ft. Zone IV. Pink, July-Aug.			
*12 to 18 in. S.....			12 50
18 to 24 in.....	90	6 00	50 00

R. rubiginosa (Sweet Briar)

6 ft. Zone IV. Pink, June.			
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00

R. rugosa (Rugosa Rose)

6 ft. Zone II. Red. All summer.			
12 to 18 in.....		4 00	30 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	6 50	55 00

R. rugosa alba—(White form.)

*12 to 18 in.....		5 00	40 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 25	9 50	75 00

R. r. F. J. Grootendorst—Red.

R. r. Pink Grootendorst—Pink.

Prices on 2 above:—			
18 to 24 in.....		11 00	90 00

R. setigera (Prairie Rose)

6 ft. Zone V. Pink mid-summer.			
*12 to 18 in.....		3 00	25 00
18 to 24 in.....		5 00	40 00

R. wichuraiana (Memorial Rose)

Zone V. Trailer. White all summer.			
2-year.....		6 00	50 00

Due to labor shortage, above are all the Roses we have for Spring 1945



Shades of Autumn

Brownell Sub-Zero Roses

The result of more than a decade of research, this new race of roses adds to 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. Disease-resistant.

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

AT LAST! HARDY HYBRID TEAS!

This spring we have only one variety to offer our customers—fortunately one of the very best, shades of Autumn pictured above in color. Many blooms. A sensational garden ornament \$2.00 each.

We have a few plants of Anne Vanderbilt, Break o' Day, Lily Pons, Pink Princess and V for Victory. So few we offer them only in mixture of our selection—3 for \$5.00 (all different). You may specify that Shades of Autumn be one of the three if you desire.

Brownell Creepers \$1.50 each

Like Wichuraiana Rose in growth. 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.

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

Brownell Climbers \$1.50 each

Vigorous, hardy canes and really showy blooms.

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

Copper Glow. Deep coppery orange, delightful spicy fragrance; latest color sensation.

Elegance. The largest of blooms in perfect form; pure yellow center shading to white; magnificent display.

Everblooming Break o' Day. A new, really hardy climber that does definitely rebloom many times through the summer if cultivated and fed under favorable conditions. Color apricot, with orange. Very vigorous. \$2.50 each.