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A Short Guide

TO THE BEST VARIETIES OF EVERGREENS, TREES,
SHRUBS, VINES, FRUIT, PERENNIALS, ETC., IN SMALL SIZES
AS WELL AS LARGE, WITH SPECIAL PRICES FOR

SPRING, 1946



WISTERIA PRAECOX, BEST OF ALL WISTERIAS

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KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE

50 Church Street, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

How WE CAN BEST Serve You (AND WHEN WE CAN'T)

A Frank

Statement Buying nursery stock has four elements, one more than any other kind of merchandise. Besides quality, service and price you must consider time. A White Flowering Dogwood is much the same in all nurseries, but it can be 1 year old (about 12 inches) or 5 years old (about 8 feet). Within these sizes we can ship safely and economically, our prices are lower than most local nurseries even when express costs are allowed for, and we can make shipment at proper planting time.

It Pays to Plant Things Small

Nursery stock, unlike any other merchandise, increases in value as it gets older. More precisely, a planting worth \$1000 can be set out two years earlier for \$500, or four years earlier for \$250. Plants just about double in value every two years. Moreover, the labor of planting more than doubles every two years: Three men might take two hours to plant a 20-foot tree; the same tree when 6 feet high can be set out by one man in twenty minutes! Consider the time saved in planting evergreens small enough to be safe without an earth ball! And as for the fun of it, watching young trees grow into specimens is more interesting to most folks than looking at the specimens after they are grown.

In most trees and shrubs there are three sizes: 1. Babies that have to be nursed. 2. Transplanted young plants that need only a year or two of ordinary growth. 3. Landscape sizes, already shaped and filled out. For most gardeners, the second size is the most fun and the most economical.

Beginners think looking at a plant enables them to tell quality. It does tell present size and bushiness (in this catalog we give measurements and transplantings for this same purpose) but it does NOT tell what the roots are like. Each transplanting makes a plant stronger, readier to take hold when finally sold. Transplanting is the chief cost of a plant before digging. For this vital factor you have only the faith and credit of the nursery company. We have made a point of telling the truth so far as is humanly possible since the year 1878.

It Pays to Buy the Best Kinds Only

Never buy the wrong thing because a young plant of it looks nice—or is cheap—because plants grow up and when mature they may not look nice nor be suitable and must be thrown away. Whatever you spent is wasted. If you cannot afford a large size of the right kind, then buy a small size and wait a few years. Local nurseries often have only a few inferior sorts. We offer a more complete selection in this Guide than can be found in any one nursery in America.

Since all cannot be grown in any one soil or climate, not all parts of each order can always be shipped together. Indeed, some items we find advantageous to have grown by specialists who grow nothing else:—e.g., Fruits, Perennials, Young Aristocrats, and several of the rarer and more difficult varieties throughout the Guide. But we do arrange to have arrivals at approximately the same time.

IT'S EASY TO ORDER

Fill in the order form, or use blank paper, and enclose check. You will get prompt acknowledgment. When proper shipping time comes, you will get shipment—express charges collect.

But order now—don't wait. Nursery stock must be ordered in advance. Our whole year's sales must be shipped in a few weeks of shipping seasons—April-May and September-November. There is never enough labor, so schedules must be made in advance.

To make sure plants do not lie too long in the Express office, tell your agent to phone you at your expense when they arrive—instead of writing.

MONEY-SAVING TIPS

Five are often cheaper than four! It costs nearly as much money to dig one plant as 5 of the same kind. A man must go to the field, locate and inspect, tag, dig, return to packing shed—each kind separately. We reflect the saving if you order several of one kind by a rate per 10 much cheaper than per each—and 5 are at the 10 rate.

Freight is too slow for most plants. In the end it is cheaper to use express. Costs are not expensive:—10% to 15% covers express charge on anything not marked B&B. (Balls of earth of course weigh much more and may run 30% to 50% of the cost of plants.)

Kelsey Nursery Service

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High Quality; Low Price—Nursery stock grown on suburban land worth \$1,000 an acre is no whit better than that grown on farm-land at \$100 per acre.

Enormous selection—No one nursery can grow even half the varieties we list. We offer the products of more than 30 growers, over 20,000 acres of nursery stock.

Reliability—We are a responsible source of supply, established in 1878. We try to be more than fair, always.

Guarantee—So many hidden dangers of soil, climate, etc. We can NOT guarantee plants to live. But we take half the risk:

Our Guarantee

A credit of 50% will be allowed for every plant that dies the first year—regardless of its condition upon arrival.

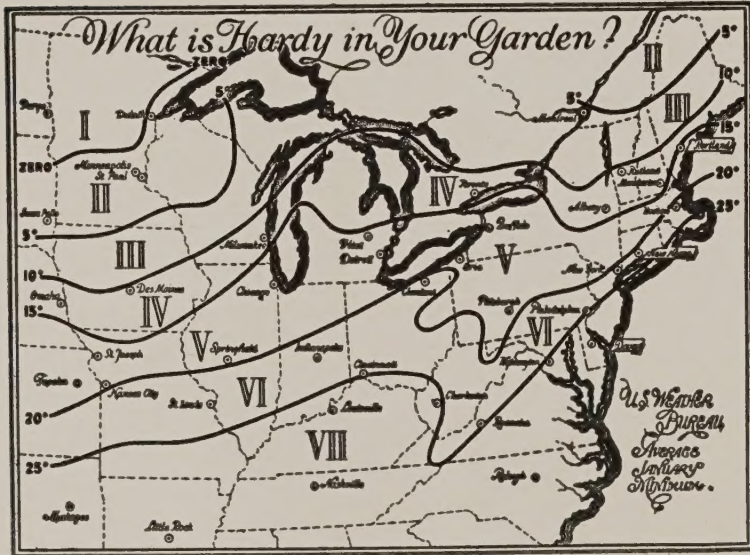
Broken, delayed (dry) or damaged shipments must be signed for "under protest" and claim made to Express Co. (They only accept packages in good condition and guarantee good arrival.) We will guarantee 100% also, if written at once, while you wait refund from the Express Co.

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE

L. E. Manning, President C. N. Skinner, Vice-Pres.

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.



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 harder 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".

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

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

WARNINGS—Renew every two years.

PEAT AND PEAT MOSS—The best all around humus.

LEAFMOLD, WOODS CLEARINGS, DEAD LEAVES, ETC.: Also good, though apt to be unsightly, unless finely shredded.

MANURE—Best fertilizer—humus. (See Mulchnur below.)

LIME—

1. "Sweetens" the soil—that is, reduces acidity.
2. Promotes decay, so provides quick food from humus in soil.
3. 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.

1. Strong growth—hence hardier.
2. More flowers. Better color.
3. Healthy plants—hence freer of disease.

USE NATURAL FERTILIZERS FOR PERMANENCY

SHREDDED COW MANURE—Well rotted, can be applied as a direct mulch. Moisture 25 to 40% (feels dry). Sold in 100 lb. bags—\$1.50 each. (Covers 300 sq. feet.) Excellent soil conditioner.

MULCHNUR—For spreading on lawns, gardens, etc. It contains peatmoss, manure, and enough tobacco dust to discourage cutworms, moles, etc. Fertilizing value is high:—Nit. 2.8%, Phos. 1.5%, Pot. 1%. Comes clean, dry, shredded, ready to use.

Lawns: Use 1 pound to 10 square feet.

Beds, etc.: 1 pound to 2½ square feet.

1 bag (50 lbs.) covers 500 ft. lawn. \$2.00.

HYPHER-HUMUS—Peat that has been spread out, fertilized, and planted to a crop. Then screened and bagged. Full of soil bacteria. Best top-dressing there is. 100 lb. bag \$1.80.

— LEAVES —

AIR—"wind", "city air"

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

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.

— ROOTS —

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. Some plants need more than others and die in severe droughts. In the descriptions such are marked "damp". A loose soil quickly dries, a heavy soil keeps damp. Thus water and air for the roots are both present in a mixed soil. Normal plants that thrive in this "ordinary garden soil" need no notation.

FOOD—"humus", "rich", "barren"

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

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. These two ideas govern all plant culture.

Helping a Transplanted Plant

The problem is that the root tips have become torn from their microscopic contact with soil particles, hence careful packing of loose soil and then watering to flush it tightly into place is necessary. Each class of plant has separate preferences, but generally:

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, but at best much pruning of the top is needed. This reduces the need for food and drink to a point the transplanted roots can provide for.

WATERING

Flushing 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.

FEEDING*

But 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. Ordinary fertilizer application seldom dissolves in time to help.

PROTECTION

A mulch of leaves or humus helps keep the earth from drying out, 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.

Helping a Plant Grow

This is different entirely from helping in transplanting. Less water, more food, less pruning and no protection (if hardy). Established plants can get along without any assistance at all, but 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 thus dissolved as food for the roots, and 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 later feeding may induce soft sappy growth that does not harden off by autumn (may be damaged the next 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 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. 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 delay flowering.

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 60 for details; (2) A few kinds in which male and female flowers are always on different plants (Hollies, Yews and Buttersweet). When available, one male of each can take care of all the females in the garden. But males must be grown from cuttings or 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!

*MANURE BRICKS—dried, pressed, cow manure. A one-pound brick readily dissolves in 4 gal. of water. Fine plant stimulant. 8 bricks \$2.00 (postpaid E. of Miss.); 50 bricks, not postpaid, \$11.00.

GARDENS



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 ground water; 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 a few and mostly medium sized or small kinds 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 right. For fuller descriptions, photos, etc., find it in the descriptive part of this Guide

A Word of Caution

This brief hint is not intended to describe how all gardens should be made with the least effort. Owners of modest, but rather large, summer places; owners of camps, of wood-land, meadow land, abandoned farms; all can find here some help in having beauty without too much work or expense. Literally hundreds such have called in or written to us in the past few years with such problems and this modest study is their answer. The table appended is not perfect but the best that can be done until the science of ecology becomes more complete and exact. (We welcome criticism.)

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.

Let the BIRDS Control your INSECT PESTS

Keeping insects down by poison is efficient. But new poisons kill and drive away many birds, kill 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 THAT ATTRACT BIRDS

Total kinds of birds eating fruit	SEASON				TREES and SHRUBS	• = insect-eaters																														
	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	Grosbeck	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	..	o	..	..	Amelanchier																															
39	..	o	..	..	Ampelopsis (Quin.)	x																														
17	..	o	..	..	Benzoin (Spicebush)																															
40	..	o	..	..	Celtis (Hackberry)	x																														
86	..	o	..	..	Cornus (Dogwoods)	x	x	x																												
33	..	o	..	..	Crataegus (Varieties)	x																														
45	..	o	..	..	Ilex opaca (Holly)	x	x	x																												
39	..	o	..	..	Juniper (Red cedar)	x																														
15	..	o	..	..	Lonicera																															
73	..	o	..	..	Myrica (Bayberry)	x	x	x																												
52	..	o	..	..	Morus (Mulberry)																															
36	..	o	..	..	Nyssa (Tupelo)																															
74	..	o	..	..	Prunus (Native Cherry)	x	x	x																												
93	..	o	..	..	Rhus (Sumacs)	x	x	x																												
25	..	o	..	..	Rosa (wild roses)																															
106	..	o	..	..	Sambucus (Elder)	x	x	x																												
18	..	o	..	..	Sassafras																															
14	..	o	..	..	Sorbus (Mt. Ash)																															
25	..	o	..	..	Symphoricarp (red)																															
28	..	o	..	..	Viburnum (Blackhaw)	x	x	x																												
77	..	o	..	..	Vitis (Wild grape)	x	x	x																												

THAT *Thrive* UNDER NEGLECT

PLANTS THAT TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES

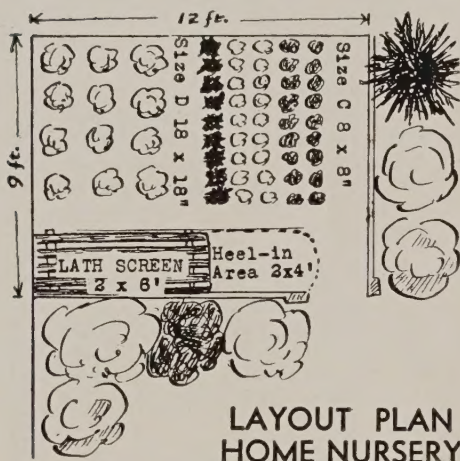
HARDY	wide (ft.)	high (ft.)	O = Bloom ● = Fruit					EVERGREEN	SHRUBS	DRAIN		WATER		SUN		SOIL	
			early	May	June	Summer	Autumn			clayey loam	sandy	wet normal	dry	Sun	3/4 Sun	1/2 Sun	Acid	Sweet	Barren
(S)	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	E	ABELIA grandiflora	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	..
(V)	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	AZALEA calendulacea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

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.

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.



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.

Soil Preparation

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

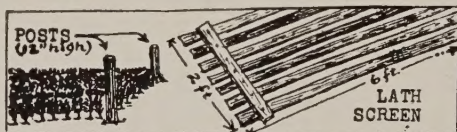
A—Seedlings or Rooted Cuttings

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

1. Save money and labor
2. Save disappointments
3. Save delays
4. Increase your enjoyment
5. Rare and interesting varieties
6. Culture not difficult.



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.

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

Deciduous

5 rate (Each) 25 rate (Each)

Acer

ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM (Red-leaved Japanese Maple).		
15 to 18 in.....	\$2.50	\$2.00
21 to 24 in.....	4.75	4.50
—PURPUREUM DISSECTUM (Cutleaved-Red Japanese Maple).		
12 to 15 in.....	2.00	.....
15 to 18 in.....	3.00	.....

Cornus

CORNUS FLORIDA PLENA (double white flowering Dogwood).		
12 to 15 in.....	1.90	1.60
—FLORIDA XANTHOCARPA (Yellow berry).		
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	2.75
3 to 3½ ft.....	6.00	5.50
—KOUSA CHINENSIS (Chinese Dogwood). Blooms a month later than our native. Showiest Koussa.		
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	2.25
24 to 30 in.....	3.75	3.50

Daphne

DAPHNE MEZEREUM ALBA — White in March on dwarf, sturdy bush. Rare.		
18 to 24 in.....	3.75	3.50

Hamamelis

VERNALIS (Witch-hazel). Flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. Order by color: Red or yellow.		
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	2.25

Franklinia

FRANKLINIA ALATAMAHA.		
8 to 10 in. (pot).....	.90	.75
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	2.75
5 to 6 ft.....	6.50	6.00

Magnolia

MAGNOLIA STELLATA (Star Magnolia). April 10. White.		
15 to 18 in.....	3.00	.....
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	.....
24 to 30 in.....	6.00	.....
—STELLATA WATERLILY. Fine new double star, pink Magnolia. Bud hardy.		
24 to 30 in.....	7.50	.....
—SOULANGEANA (Pink-Saucer).		
12 to 15 in.....	2.50	2.25
15 to 18 in.....	3.00	2.75
—SOULANGEANA NIGRA (Purple).		
12 to 15 in.....	2.50	2.25

Viburnum

VIBURNUM CARLESSI (May-flowering).		
6 to 8 in. (pot).....	1.25	1.00
—BURKWOODI (New Hybrid).		
10 to 12 in.....	1.25	1.10
15 to 18 in.....	3.00	2.75

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 a grand 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 rates, 25 mixed at 25 rates.



Cedrus atlantica glauca, 12-15 in.

Right: *Taxus Hicksi*, 15-18 in.



Abelia grandiflora

Evergreens

	5 rate (Each)	25 rate (Each)
Abelia		
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (everblooming). 15 to 18 in. (pot).....	\$1.50	\$1.25
Azalea		
AZALEA MAXWELLI (Red, June). 6 to 8 in. (pot).....	\$1.50	.....
—HINO-CRIMSON—New, hardy red. 4 to 6 in. (pot).....	.....	\$1.50
10 to 12 in.....	4.50	4.00
12 to 15 in. (bushy)..	6.00	.....
—KAEMPFERI (Torch Azalea). 8 to 10 in.....	1.60	1.40
10 to 12 in.....	2.25	.....
—LEDIFOLIA (White, May). 6 to 8 in. (pot).....	1.00	.90
15 to 18 in.....	4.75	4.00

Azalea Hino-crimson

Evergreens (Continued)

	5 rate (Each)	25 rate (Each)
Cotoneaster		
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS (Rock-spray). 12 to 15 in. (5" pot)	\$2.00	\$1.75
Cedrus		
CEDRUS ATLANTICA FASTIGIATA (Sentinel Cedar). Tall green pillar. 12 to 15 in.....	2.50	.....
4 ft. B&B.....	9.00	.....
—ATLANTICA GLAUCA (Silver Cedar). 12 to 15 in.....	2.75	.....
Ilex		
ILEX OPACA (Berried grafts). Holly. 6 to 8 in. (3" pot)	1.25	1.00
Laurocerasus		
LAUROCERASUS SCHIPKAENSIS (Laurel). 12 to 15 in.....	2.00	1.75
Leucothoe		
LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI (White, April). 12 to 15 in.....	1.90	1.60
Pieris		
PIERIS JAPONICA (white, April). 10 to 12 in.....	2.50	2.25
15 to 18 in.....	3.75	.....
Sarcococca		
SARCOCOCCA HOOKERIANA. Hardy, evergreen dwarf shrub that thrives in dense shade in poorest of soils. Excellent ground cover. Handsome. 3-inch pot .....	.75	.65

Evergreens (Continued)

	5 rate (Each)	25 rate (Each)
Taxus		
KELSEY'S BERRYBUSH YEW.		
12 to 15 in.....	\$2.50	\$2.25
18 to 21 in.....	3.75	3.50
VERMUELEN'S YEW. Shapely dwarf pyramid.		
15 to 18 in. XX BR..	1.50	1.35
18 to 21 in.....	3.75	3.50
PYRAMID YEW. New 1946. Fine narrow, upright, tall.		
12 to 15 in.....	5.00	.....
NARROWBUSH YEW. New 1946. Dwarf, but dense and upright.		
12 to 15 in.....	5.00	.....
GRASS-GREEN YEW. New 1946. Like Narrowbush Yew exactly, but leaves bright green—unusual in Yews.		
12 to 15 in.....	5.00	.....
HICK'S YEW (HICKSII).		
8 to 10 in. BR.....	.70	.65
15 to 18 in. XX BR..	1.25	1.20
DWARF YEW (BREVIFOLIA) (NANA).		
8 to 10 in. BR.....	.70	.65
UPRIGHT YEW (CAPITATA).		
12 to 15 in. X BR.....	.85	.75
Tsuga		
TSUGA CANADENSIS PYRAMIDALUS — Graceful, semi-dwarf Hemlock.		
12 to 15 in.....	3.00	2.75

Franklinia



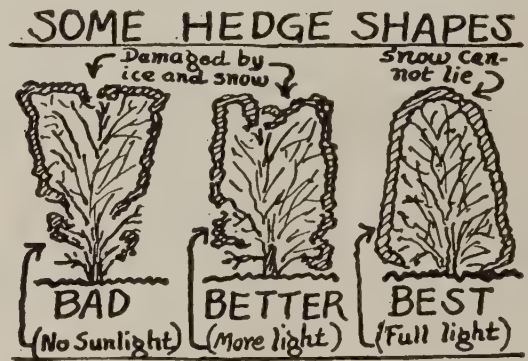
HEDGES ... LIVING WALLS

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

SPECIAL OFFERS for HEDGES

KINDS OF HEDGES	Size (Inches)	PRICE	
		25 or more	250 or more
All bushy, transplants			
EVERGREENS			
(each)			
Tsuga (Hemlock)	12-15 in.	\$.45	\$.40
Thuja (Arborvitae)	12-18 in.	.65	.60
Taxus Kelseyi	8-12 in.	.90	.80
Taxus capitata	12-15 in.	.90	.80
Taxus Hicksi	15-18 in.	1.25	1.10
Taxus nana	8-12 in.	.90	.80
Buxus suffruticosa	6- 8 in.	.45	.40
Laurocerasus (hardy)	10-12 in.	1.75	1.50
DECIDUOUS			
Berberis Thunbergi	12-15 in.	.30	.25
Berberis erecta (Truhedge) ..	9-12 in.	.40	.36

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 plumy 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 sizes.

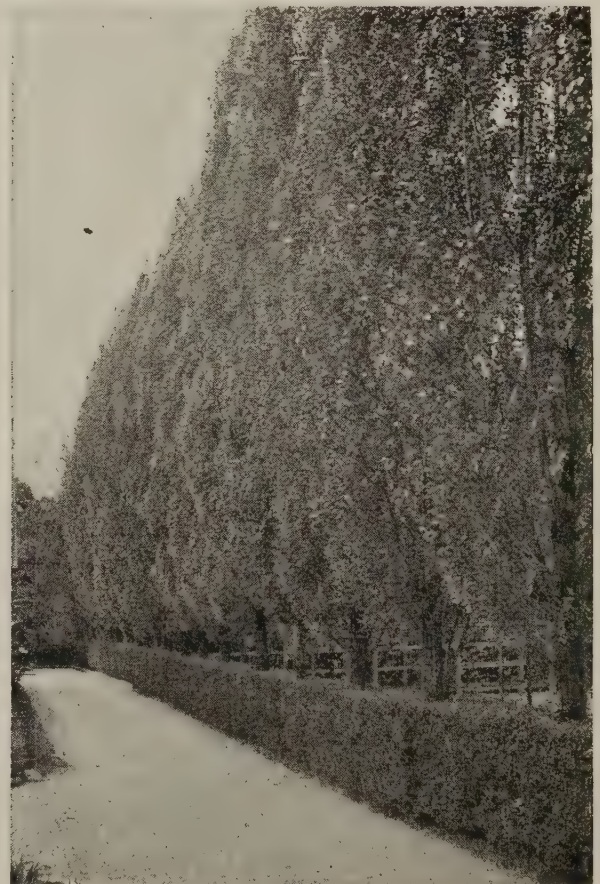


Hedges Must Grow

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.



Hemlock Makes Superb Hedge



Two hedges: Thuja and Poplars

OF THE GARDEN . . .

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.



A hedge of Norway Spruce—informally clipped.



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.

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 "skimpy" 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 \$13.00. (2 sets, one each side of door, \$25.00.) Reading from left to right they are (with size offered):

- | | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Taxus cusp. nana</i> , 9 to 12 inches | B&B |
| <i>Juniper Pfitzer</i> , 12 to 15 inches | B&B |
| <i>Pinus mughus</i> , 12 to 15 inches | B&B |
| <i>Taxus capitata</i> , 18 to 24 inches | B&B |

In the shade, we suggest *Rhododendrons* as offered (Size 3) at the bottom of page 32. The Yews (*Taxus*) are the only satisfactory conifers in the shade, and go well with *Rhododendrons*.

DWARF EVERGREENS

Suitable for foundations

Low, Spreading Dwarfs

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

Low, Spreading Dwarfs

Buxus Koreana
Cotoneaster horizont.
Daphne cneorum
Erica carnea
Ilex convexa

Narrow, Upright Dwarfs

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

Small, Bushy Dwarfs

Azalea amoena
Azalea hindodigiri
Berberis verruculosa
Pieris floribunda

Bushy Dwarfs

Large, Bushy Dwarfs

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

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

Young Trees

ONLY with small trees, cheap to buy and plant, can large quantities be handled by the average land-owner. Nature cannot produce them as fast as we cut them. 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!

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.



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 EVERGREEN TREES

	(25)	(100)	(1000)		(25)	(100)	(1000)		(25)	(100)	(1000)
ABIES (Fir)				JUNIPERUS (Junipers)				PICEA (Spruce)			
balsamea (Balsam Fir) Ideal evergreen for wet land. Popular for Christmas trees.				communis depressa aurea (Golden Juniper)				alba (White Spruce)			
4 to 6 in. S.....		\$10.50	\$ 65.00	12 to 15 in. X.....	\$15.00	\$57.50		6 to 9 in. S.....	\$12.00	\$ 75.00	
6 to 8 in. S.....		12.00	75.00					9 to 12 in. X.....	\$7.00	25.00	190.00
6 to 9 in. X.....	\$5.50	20.00	155.00	depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper)				canadensis (Black Hills Spruce)			
CHAMAECYPARIS (False Cypress)				10 to 12 in. X.....	11.00	40.00		4 to 6 in. S.....	12.00	75.00	
filifera (Thread Cypress)				12 to 15 in. X.....	12.00	50.00		6 to 8 in. S.....	15.00	95.00	
12 to 15 in. X.....	14.00	55.00		hibernica (Irish Juniper)				9 to 12 in. X.....	8.00	32.00	225.00
filifera aurea (Golden)				8 to 10 in. X.....	8.00	30.00	290.00	excelsa (Norway Spruce)			
12 to 15 in. X.....	14.00	55.00		12 to 15 in. X.....	13.00	50.00	400.00	This species will thrive in shade and succeeds in heavy, damp soil.			
pisifera (Sawara Cypress)				horizontalis (Creeping Juniper)				2 to 4 in. S.....	10.50	65.00	
12 to 15 in. X.....	14.00	55.00		8 to 10 in. X.....	8.00	30.00		4 to 6 in. S.....	15.00	125.00	
pisifera aurea (Golden Cypress)				10 to 12 in. X.....	12.00	40.00	375.00	9 to 12 in. X.....	8.00	30.00	220.00
6 to 8 in. X.....	9.00	35.00		pfitzeriana (Pfitzers Juniper)				12 to 15 in. XX.....	16.00	60.00	
plumosa (Plumed Cypress)				6 to 8 in. X.....	31.00			pungens , Colorado Blue Spruce			
8 to 10 in. X.....	8.00	30.00		8 to 10 in. X.....	9.00	35.00		This species varies in color from blue to green. Ultimate color cannot be determined until they are older.			
12 to 15 in. X.....	14.00	55.00		12 to 15 in. X.....	12.50	45.00		4 to 6 in. S.....	12.00	75.00	
plumosa aurea (Golden Plume)				sabina (Savin Juniper)				6 to 9 in. S.....	15.00	85.00	
8 to 10 in. X.....	8.00	30.00		6 to 8 in. X.....	8.00	30.00		9 to 12 in. X.....	8.00	31.00	280.00
10 to 12 in. X.....	12.50	45.00		virginiana (Red Cedar)				10 to 15 in. XX.....	17.50	55.00	
				6 to 12 in. S.....	4.00	12.00		LARIX (Larch)			
								European Larch (Europa)			
								24 to 36 in. X.....	17.50	55.00	

in Quantity

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

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
PINUS (Pine)			
mughus (Mugho Pine)			
6 to 9 in. X	8.00	30.00	260.00
6 to 9 in. XX	11.00	40.00	-----
nigra (Austrian Pine)			
10 to 20 in. X	12.00	35.00	175.00
18 to 24 in. XX	16.50	60.00	-----
resinosa (Norway Red Pine)			
6 to 9 in. S	4.50	13.50	85.00
6 to 9 in. X	6.00	20.00	150.00
18 to 30 in. XX	15.00	50.00	310.00
sylvestris (Scotch Pine)			
The species par excellence for poor soils—even dry sand wastes.			
6 to 8 in. S	-----	12.00	100.00
12 to 15 in. S	5.00	17.50	135.00

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
TAXUS (Yew)			
capitata (Upright Yew)			
4 to 6 in. X	7.00	25.00	230.00
6 to 8 in. X	9.00	31.50	-----
8 to 10 in. X	11.00	40.00	360.00
9 to 12 in. XX	19.00	75.00	-----
12 to 15 in. XX	20.00	90.00	-----
cuspidata (Spreading Yew)			
6 to 8 in. X	14.00	50.00	-----
culp. brevifolia (Nana) (Dwarf Yew)			
4 to 6 in. X	8.00	30.00	290.00
6 to 8 in. X	10.00	33.00	320.00
8 to 12 in. XXX	22.50	85.00	-----
media Hicksii (Hicks Yew)			
6 to 8 in. X	9.00	35.00	325.00
10 to 12 in. X	15.00	55.00	500.00
8 to 12 in. XXX	22.50	85.00	-----

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir)			
taxifolia (Douglas Fir)			
6 to 8 in. S	-----	12.00	75.00
4 to 6 in. X	-----	18.00	110.00
6 to 9 in. X	7.50	25.00	180.00
THUJA (Arborvitae)			
occidentalis (American A. or White Cedar)			
4 to 6 in. S	-----	10.00	60.00
6 to 8 in. S	-----	14.00	85.00
12 to 18 in. XX	16.25	65.00	600.00
columbia (White tipped)			
8 to 10 in. X	9.00	35.00	270.00
12 to 15 in. X	12.50	50.00	400.00
pyramidalis (Pyramidal A.)			
8 to 10 in. X	8.00	30.00	-----
12 to 15 in. X	12.00	40.00	-----
TSUGA (Hemlock)			
canadensis (American Hemlock)			
6 to 8 in. S	2.00	8.00	40.00
12 to 15 in. X	11.25	45.00	400.00
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

YOUNG DECIDUOUS TREES

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
ACER (Maple)			
dasyarpum (Silver Maple)			
12 to 18 in. S	-----	\$ 4.00	\$ 20.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	16.00	150.00
rubrum (Red Maple)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	6.00	30.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	10.00	60.00
saccharum (Sugar Maple)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	6.00	30.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	10.00	60.00
BETULA (Birch)			
alba (White Birch)			
4 to 5 ft.	27.50	110.00	-----
populifolia (Gray Birch)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	6.50	30.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	12.50	65.00
papyrifera (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.	2.50	7.50	45.00
CERCIS (Red Bud)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	8.00	50.00
18 to 24 in.	-----	10.00	60.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.50	15.00	100.00
CORNUS (Flowering Dogwood)			
florida (White Flowering Dogwood)			
6 to 12 in.	-----	-----	60.00
12 to 18 in.	5.00	15.00	90.00
2 to 3 ft.	7.00	20.00	150.00
FAGUS (Beech)			
ferruginea (American Beech)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	5.00	30.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00	7.50	40.00

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
FRAXINUS (Ash)			
americana (American White Ash)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	3.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	5.00	30.00
GINKGO BILOBA (Maidenhair)			
9 to 12 in.	-----	4.00	15.00
12 to 18 in.	-----	7.50	25.00
GLEDITIA (Honey Locust) Thornless.			
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	9.50	85.00
HICORIA (Hickory)			
laciosa (Shellbark Hickory)			
2 to 3 ft.	17.00	65.00	-----
ovata (Shagbark Hickory)			
2 to 3 ft.	17.00	65.00	-----
JUGLANS (Walnut)			
nigra (Black Walnut)			
12 to 18 in.	4.00	12.00	90.00
cinerea (Butternut)			
12 to 18 in.	4.00	12.00	-----
LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet Gum)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	7.50	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	12.00	100.00
LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)			
tulipifera (Tulip Tree)			
6 to 12 in.	-----	-----	25.00
12 to 18 in.	-----	4.50	30.00
18 to 24 in.	-----	6.50	35.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	12.50	80.00
OSAGE ORANGE (Maclura)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	4.00	25.00
PLATANUS (Sycamore)			
occidentalis (American Sycamore)			
12 to 18 in.	4.00	12.00	85.00

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
POPULUS (Poplar)			
nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)			
18 to 24 in.	-----	9.00	55.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	15.00	85.00
bolleana (Boles Poplar)			
3 to 4 ft.	6.00	20.00	-----
QUERCUS (Oak)			
alba (White Oak)			
12 to 18 in.	4.50	15.00	-----
coccinea (Scarlet Oak)			
3 to 4 ft.	25.00	85.00	-----
palustris (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
rubra (Red Oak, Northern)			
2 to 3 ft.	7.50	25.00	180.00
ROBINIA (Locust)			
pseudacacia (Black Locust)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	6.00	35.00
TILIA (Linden)			
americana (American Linden)			
6 to 12 in.	3.50	10.00	85.00
ULMUS (Elm)			
americana (American Elm)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	4.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	7.50	45.00
pumila (Chinese or Siberian Elm)			
12 to 18 in.	-----	4.50	25.00
18 to 24 in.	-----	6.00	35.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	15.00	95.00

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. 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. After thorough planting and watering, in suitable location and soil, they can actually be forgotten until in 3 to 5 years they become blooming specimens.

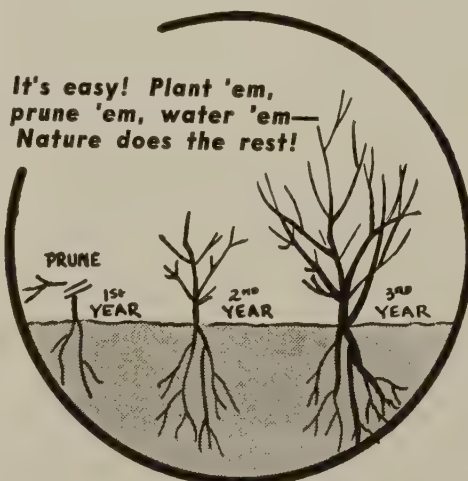
	(25)	(100)	(1000)
AMELANCHIER (Shadblow)			
<i>canadensis</i> (Downy Shadblow)			
12 to 15 in.....	\$ 6.50	\$ 40.00	
18 to 24 in.....	\$4.00	8.50	50.00
ARONIA (Chokeberry)			
<i>(Red and Black varieties)</i>			
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	5.00	25.00
BARBERRY			
<i>Thunbergii</i>			
3 to 6 in.....	4.50	35.00	
6 to 9 in.....	10.00	60.00	
12 to 15 in.....	4.00	11.00	80.00
Red Leaf			
3 to 6 in.....	10.00	75.00	
CLETHRA alnifolia (Summersweet)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	75.00
CHIONANTHUS virginica (Fringe)			
6 to 12 in.....	5.00	17.50	
CORNUS (Dogwood)			
<i>Alba (siberica)</i> (Red-branched)			
12 to 18 in. X.....	8.00	30.00	
<i>Amomum</i> (Silky Dogwood)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	7.50	40.00
<i>Stolonifera</i> (Red Osier)			
12 to 18 in.....	2.50	7.50	35.00
CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)			
<i>coccinea</i>			
12 to 15 in.....	4.00	10.00	75.00
<i>crus galli</i> (Sockspur)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	10.00	75.00
<i>oxyantha</i> (English Hawthorn)			
18 to 24 in. X.....	9.00	35.00	
CYDONIA (Quince)			
<i>japonica</i> (Flowering Quince)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.50	10.00	75.00
FORSYTHIA (Forsythia)			
<i>spectabilis</i> (new variety)			
12 to 18 in. X.....	8.00	30.00	
<i>fortunei</i>			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.00	65.00
HAMAMELIS virginica (Witch-Hazel)			
18 to 24 in.....	4.00	9.50	85.00
HYDRANGEA			
<i>Paniculata grandiflora</i>			
18 to 24 in. X.....	16.00	60.00	
<i>arborescens</i>			
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	6.00	35.00
<i>quercifolia</i> (Oak-leaf H.)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.50	15.00	120.00
ILEX (Alder)			
<i>verticillata</i> (Black Alder)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.00	55.00
18 to 24 in.....	3.75	12.00	75.00

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beauty-Bush)			
2-in. pots.....	\$6.00	\$22.00	\$180.00
LONICERA (Honeysuckle)			
<i>fragrantissima</i> (Semi-evergreen)			
12 to 18 in.....	7.50	40.00	
18 to 24 in.....	2.75	9.00	60.00
<i>Bella albida, morrowii, tartarica alba and rubra</i>			
12 to 18 in.....	9.00	45.00	
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	12.00	90.00
PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)			
<i>virginal</i> , new and scarce variety			
12 to 18 in. X.....	15.00	56.00	
RHAMNUS cathartica (Buck-thorn)			
12 to 18 in. X.....	6.00	22.00	
RHAMNUS (frangula) (Glossy Buckthorn)			
12 to 15 in.....	3.00	9.00	60.00
ROSES			
<i>rugosa rubra</i>			
4 to 8 in.....	3.00	8.00	70.00
<i>palustris</i> (Swamp Rose)			
12 to 18 in.....	4.00	12.00	
<i>wichuriana</i> (Memorial Rose)			
6 to 12 in.....	3.50	9.00	60.00
<i>multiflora japonica</i> (Japanese Rose)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	80.00
<i>lucida</i> (Virginia R.)			
2-yr.	8.00	30.00	
SPIREA			
<i>van houttei</i>			
Fine for mass or hedge plantings.			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.00	50.00
SYMPHORICARPUS			
<i>Chenaulti</i>			
12 to 18 in. X.....	7.00	25.00	
<i>Racemosus</i> (Snowberry)			
12 to 18 in. X.....	7.00	25.00	
<i>Vulgaris</i> (Coralberry)			
12 to 18 in.....	2.50	7.00	40.00

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
SYRINGA (Lilac)			
<i>common purple</i>			
12 to 18 in.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$ 45.00
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	12.00	65.00
<i>common white</i> (Lilac)			
18 to 24 in.....	3.50	12.00	65.00
<i>Persian Lilac</i> (Purple)			
12 to 18 in.....	6.00	20.00	180.00
VIBURNUM			
<i>acerfolium</i> (Maple-leaf V.)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	10.00	40.00
<i>American</i> (Amer. Cranberry)			
12 to 18 in.....	5.00	15.00	100.00
<i>lantana</i> (Wayfaring Tree)			
2-yr.	4.00	12.00	90.00
<i>opulus</i> (Europe Cranberry)			
12 to 15 in.....	5.00	15.00	100.00
<i>opulus sterilis</i> (Common Snowball)			
6 to 12 in.....	4.00	14.00	90.00
WEIGELA			
<i>Rosea</i> (Pink)			
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	9.50	

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

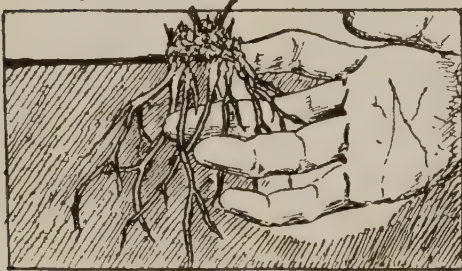
ILEX (Holly)			
<i>Opaca</i> (Amer. Holly) Female Cuttings.			
6 to 8 in.....	27.50	100.00	
<i>glabra</i> (Inkberry)			
6 to 8 in. X.....	8.00	30.00	
18 to 24 in. X.....	16.00	60.00	
<i>crenata</i> (Jap. Holly)			
6 to 10 in. S.....	6.00	20.00	
8 to 10 in. X.....	10.00	37.50	
KALMIA			
<i>latifolia</i> (Laurel)			
9 to 12 in. S.....	10.00	85.00	
12 to 15 in. S.....	4.50	15.00	110.00
LEUCOTHOE			
<i>cataesbaei</i>			
9 to 12 in. S.....	10.00	85.00	
12 to 15 in. S.....	4.50	15.00	125.00
PIERIS			
<i>Japonica</i> (Japanese Andromeda)			
2 1/4 in. pots.....	7.00	25.00	195.00
6 to 8 in.....	17.50	65.00	
RHODODENDRON			
<i>Maximum</i>			
9 to 12 in. S.....	10.00	85.00	
12 to 15 in. S.....	4.50	15.00	125.00
<i>catawbiense and R. Carolina</i>			
9 to 12 in. S.....	12.50	100.00	
12 to 15 in. S.....	5.50	18.00	140.00



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.

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 barden 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.

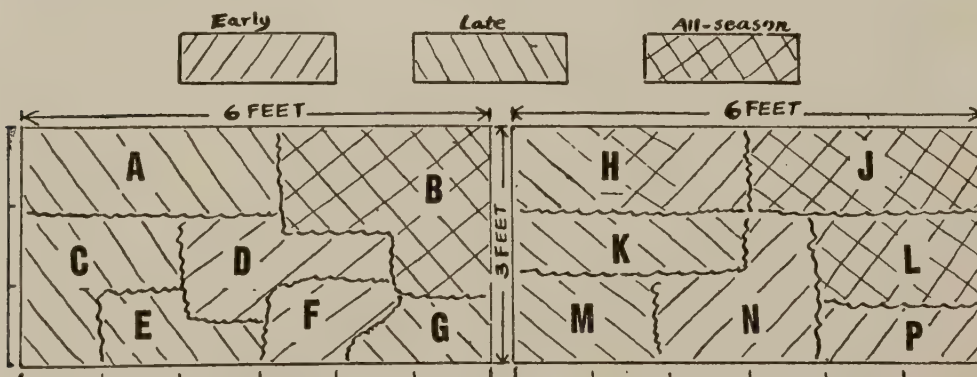
FLESHY, BULB-LIKE ROOTS. These are very easy to plant. Merely set shallowly and firm earth around. If the rhizome has eyes (Peonies or Mertensia) be sure eyes are pointed upward and not downward. Actual depth is not very important, as they will force themselves to right depth first season.

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 18 and 19. 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.



Sunny Border 6 x 3 feet

Complete, 21 plants as below \$8.70

Key	No.	Variety
A	3	Delphinium Belladonna
B	3	Aster Wonder of Staeffa
C	3	Chrysanthemum Yellow Cushion
D	3	Anchusa myostidiflora
E	3	Helianthemum Buttercup
F	3	Alyssum saxatile compast
G	3	Coronilla cappodocica

Shady Border 6 x 3 feet

Complete, 24 plants as below \$11.80

Key	No.	Variety
H	3	Hemerocallis (Orange 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

Happy combinations of shape and color are the secret of fine plans. Here are some proved good-lookers:—

SPRING

Dicentra spectabilis—Mertensia.
 Dicentra spectabilis—White Iris—Iberis.
 Hemerocallis (early)—Baptisia australis.
 Hemerocallis (early)—Iris siberica.
 Anchusa—yellow Iris.
 Veronica incana—Iris kaempferi, white.
 Delphinium Bellamosum—Anthemis tinctoria.
 Phlox divaricata—Mertensia—Trillium.
 (See wildflowers, page 24.)

SUMMER

Hemerocallis (yellow)—Delphinium.
 Gypsophila—Lychnis.
 Gypsophila—Monarda didyma. (See Herbs.)
 Aster frikarti—Artemisia Silver King.
 (See Herbs page 25.)
 Cimifuga racemosa—Asclepias.
 Poppy Mrs. Perry—Lilies.
 Delphinium—Coreopsis.
 Campanula carpatica—Scabiosa caucasica.
 Trollius—myosotis.
 Trollius—Anchusa myosotidiflora.



Hepatica



Iberis Sempervirens



Alyssum Saxatile

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.

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

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



Chrysanthemum, Sigurd



*Pink Domino
Verbascum,*



Astilbe, Fanal

Peony Primevere



Rudbeckia, White Lustre

PERENNIALS (Alphabetical)

FRIKARTI ASTER

WONDER OF STAEFA

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. 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.

CUPID'S DART

CATANANCHE

CAERULEA MAJOR

Deep blue, June to September. Dry, sunny. 18-inch. 3 for \$1.35.

GIANT DELPHINIUM

PACIFIC HYBRIDS

The only mildew-resistant strain. Huge florets, strong spikes. Gorgeous colors. 3 for \$1.50; 12 for \$6.00.

**UNIFORM PRICED
KINDS: 3 of one kind
\$1.20 (minimum)
(12 of one kind \$4.00)**

	Inches		Time	Special	
	Height	Space	of	Cultural	
			Bloom	Notes	
ACHILLEA (Yarrow)					
—Parnica (The Pearl).....	12	8	white	June-Aug.	Avoid manure.
AJUGA (Bugle)					
—Reptans	4	8	blue	May	Mat. shade.
ALTHAEA (Hollyhock)					
—rosea Double Giants	60	8	(note)	June-Aug.	Specify color.
ALYSSUM (Madwort)					
—saxatile compactum	12	8	yellow	Apr.-May	Drain, sun.
ANCHUSA (Alkanet)					
—Myosotidiflora	10	8	blue	May-June	Drain, sun.
ANEMONE (Pasqueflower)					
—Pulsatilla	10	6	violet	Apr.-May	Drain, sun.
—Pulsatilla alba	10	6	white	Apr.-May	Drain, sun.
ANEMONE (Windflower)					
—Hupehensis	15	8	rosy	Aug.-Oct.	Tolerant.
—Japonica alba	24	12	white	Sept.-Nov.	{ Drained. Sun or part shade.
—J. September Queen.....	24	12	red	Sept.-Nov.	
ANTHEMIS (Golden Camomile)					
—Tinctoria Perry	18	12	yellow	July-Aug.	Very tolerant.
AQUILEGIA (Columbine)					
—Hybrid, Long-spurred	30	10	mixed	May-Aug.	Humus, shade.
ARMERIA (Thrift)					
—Cephalotes rubra	10	6	red	May-June	Sun, drain.
ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy)					
—Blue Plume	24	18	blue	Sept.-Nov.	{ Need moisture for best results, but tolerant. Prefer sun
—Beechwood Challenger	36	18	blue	Sept.-Nov.	
—Mount Everest	48	18	white	Sept.-Nov.	
—Frikarti (See specials, this page.)					

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. Selected particularly for early (hardy) blooming.

Large Hardy Doubles

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

Avalanche—profuse white.

Chippewa—Huge aster-purple from Minnesota. Early.

Goldilocks—Fine canary-yellow balls. Early Sept. Long stem.

Lavender Lady—Clear color.

Mrs. P. S. Dupont III—Salmon-pink.

Red Velvet—Dark, velvet crimson.

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.65.

12 for \$6.00.

One each all six: \$3.90.

Medium-sized Doubles

Only slightly smaller than Large Doubles. Hardier.

Bonfire—Red, bronze. Very hardy.

Mrs. C. R. Hastings—Soft rose-red.

Purple Jewell—Rosy purple. Tall.

Harbor Lights—Cream and yellow.

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.35.

One each all four: \$2.00.

Large Singles

Koreans and other hybrids. Extra hardy. None quite single.

Carroll Pink—Huge clear pink, double.

Eureka Giant—Gold-orange, double.

Primula—Single lemon-yellow.

Red-Bank—Nearly single red.

Sigurd—Coral-red and yellow.

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.35.

One each all five: \$2.50.

Cushion Pompons

Bushy, 2 ft., covered with very double mostly large blooms in Sept.

Lavender Lassie—Clear color.

Sept. Bronze—Small, gold-bronze.

Sept. Cloud—White, shaded cream.

Sept. Gold—Huge yellow sprays.

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.35.

One each all four: \$2.00.

"Azalea" or Cushion Mums

Bushy, covered with semi-double bloom Aug. to frost. Extra hardy.

Pink Cushion **White Cushion**
Red Cushion **Yellow Cushion**

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.35.

One each all four: \$2.00.

Hardy Button Types

Bushy little plants, filled with bloom.

Irene—Finest white button.

Jewell—Soft pink pompoms.

Ourray—Rich glowing bronze.

Yellow Irene—Finest yellow.

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.35.

One each all four: \$2.00.

New Northland Daisies

Super hardy (Zone II) and now offered in rich color assortment. 18 inch. Oct. Single flowers.

Astrid—Shell-pink. Oldest.

Igloo—Large pure white.

Loki—Dwarf, crimson-purple.

Nancy—Pink, then crimson.

Any one kind: 3 for \$1.35.

One each all four: \$2.00.

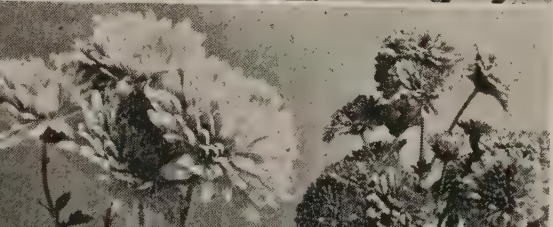
New Spoon Types

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 \$1.35.

One each all four: \$2.00.





PART SHADE PERENNIAL BORDER—Some showy yet labor-saving plants for such a position are:—Beardless Iris, Day-Lily, Lilies, Liatris, Lythrum, Mertensia, Tradescantia, Aquilegia, Digitalis, Ladies-Slippers, Campanula carpatica and Astilbe Fanal.

UNIFORM PRICED KINDS: 3 of one kind \$1.20 (minimum) (12 of one kind \$4.00)

Inches
Height
Space
Color

Time
of
Bloom

Special
Cultural
Notes

ASTILBE (See Specials, opp. page)

BAPTISIA (False Indigo)

—Australis24 18 blue June Sun, manure.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower)

—Carpatica 8 9 blue June-Sept. Part shade. Drain.
—Medium
(Canterbury Bell)30 10 (note May-June { Color-choice:—
—Calycanthemum30 10 (note May-June { Order pink, blue.
—Cup & Saucer).....30 10 (note May-June { white or mixed.
—Rotundifolia12 9 blue June-Aug. { Easy culture.
(Scots Bluebell)12 9 blue June-Aug. Drain. Tolerant.

CATANANCHE (See Specials, opp. page)

CENTAUREA (Cornflower)

—Montana24 8 blue June-July Divide 3rd year.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (See Specials, opp. page)

CORONILLA (Ladies' Fingers)

—Cappadocia 3 12 gold June-July Sun. Trailing.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed)

—Perry's Double24 12 yellow June-Aug. Sun, drain

DELPHINIUM

—Chinense Tom Thumb12 10 blue June-Aug. { Sun, loose soil.
—Belladonna (light)36 12 blue June-Aug. { lime. Cow
—Bellamosa (dark)36 12 blue June-Aug. { manure.

—Pacific Hybrids (See Specials, opp. page)

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

—Barbatus (Sweet Wm.).....24 12 (note May-Aug. Red, white, pink.
—Plumarius (Pinks).....24 10 mixed June-Aug. Single and double.
—L. Silver Mine.....12 8 white June-Aug. Lime, drain, sun.
—Old Spice (See Specials, this page)
—Scarlet Glow (See Specials)

DICENTRA (Bleeding-heart)

—Eximia14 10 rose June-Aug. Part shade.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

—Hybrids, Shirley60 6 various June-Aug. Sun or shade.
—Ambigua30 8 yellow June-Aug. Several spikes.

ERODIUM (Heronsbill)

—Chamaedroides roseum3 6 pink May-Nov. Drain, sun...

GEUM (See Specials, this page)

GYPSOPHYLLA (Baby Breath)

—Repens Bodgeri15 8 white June-Aug. Lime, sun, drain.
—Bristol Fairy (See Specials, right)



Photo: Dianthus "Old Spice"

HARDY CARNATION

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.

DIANTHUS SCARLET GLOW

15-inch plant. Large, double salmon-scarlet blooms off and on all summer. 3 for \$1.50.

SHOWY NEW GEUMS

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

FIRE OPAL—Red, 18 inches high.
WILTON RUBY—Double, scarlet.

Each kind 3 for \$1.50.

IMPROVED BABY BREATH

GYPSOPHYLLA BRISTOL FAIRY

Very dainty, many little blooms. 3 for \$1.65.

CHRISTMAS ROSE

HELLEBORUS NIGER

Tiny evergreen, with white blooms December to March. \$1.20 each; 3 for \$3.25.

HEMEROCALLIS

The 12 best Day-Lilies in each color and season. Sun or shade; disease-free. Each kind blooms about 4 weeks.

Flowers for 5 Months	3 YELLOWS	3 ORANGE	3 PINK OR RED	3 FRAGRANT
	Collection of 3 for \$2.55	Collection of 3 for \$2.60	Collection of 3 for \$3.95	Collection of 3 for \$2.50
May-June	{ Pale Moon —Soft yellow, attractive. (30") \$1.00	{ Dover —Large, clear orange. (48") .....\$ .60	{ Serenade —Crinkled pink petals. (40") .....\$1.50	{ Dr. Regal —(30") orange. The earliest .....\$ .60
June-July	{ D.D. Wyman —(36") Golden, tawny splashes .60	{ Imperator —Rich orange. Star-shaped. (48")..... .75	{ Bagdad —Copper-red on orange. (42") 1.50	{ Mikado —Orange; red spotted. (36") ..... .95
July-Sept.	{ Ophir —Dark, golden yellow. (48") ..... .95	{ August Pioneer —Chrome orange, late. (30")..... 1.25	{ Cinnabar —Mahogany on orange. (30")..... .95	{ Hyperion —Waxy yellow showiest. (48") ..... .95



Iris Siberica
Iris Kaempferi



Garden of Tall Bearded Iris in June

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 70c each. 1 each of three kinds: \$2.00.

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 \$1.50. 1 each of 4 kinds \$2.25.

Gold Bound—White, fold center.

Mahogany—Double red, dark.

Blue Bird—Fine blue. Single.

Red Riding Hood—Single red.

Bearded Iris

(Dry, sunny, no manure)

Ever-Bloomers

May, summer, autumn—3 flowering seasons. Fine show until late frost. All summer they burst into bloom anew. Cultivate and fertilize lightly between flowering periods.

Souv. Lt. Chauvenac—15" violet, 2 for 85c.

Jean Siret—10" yellow. 2 for 70c.

Fall Bloomers

Bloom in spring and again in fall! 1½ to 2 ft. 2 of one kind for 85c.

Sangreal—28" good yellow.

Black Magic—30" prolific dark blue.

Frost Queen—22" dependable white.

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 70c. One of each, ten plants, \$3.50. Ten of one kind \$2.50.

Dauntless—Best red iris known.

Frieda Mohr—Popular fragrant pink. Huge. Longest in bloom.

G. P. Baker—Many, huge, yellow.

Joyance—Prize cream-white.

King Juba—Best "variegata", yellow; red and yellow falls.

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.

Pogocyclus Hybrids

May, 2 ft. Quaint, unusual, showy.

Wm. Mohr—Soft violet; purple veining. Filled. Two for \$1.00.

Mohrson—A darker, gold-bearded Wm. Mohr. \$1.00 each.

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.

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		
HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-rose)					
—Buttercup	6	6	yellow	June-July	{ Carpet the ground in hot, dry, sun. Evergreen. Need no care.
—Ben Ledi (new).....	6	6	crimson	June-July	
—Fireball	6	6	scarlet	June-July	
—Rhodanthum Carneum.....	6	6	pink	June-July	
HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower)					
—Loddon Gold	50	14	yellow	Aug.-Oct.	Tolerant, showy.
HELIOPSIS (Specials, this page)					
HELLEBORUS (Specials, page 19)					
HEMEROCALLIS (Specials, opp. page)					
HIBISCUS (Rose-Mallows)					
—Giant Mixed	36	24	various	July-Aug.	Very tolerant.
HOSTA (Funkia or Plantain-Lily)					
—Coerulea Lanceolata	18	10	blue	July-Aug.	{ Absolutely trouble free. Sun or shade.
—Lancifolia	24	12	lilac	July-Aug.	
—Subcordata (Specials, next page)					
IRIS (See specials, opp. page)					
LIATRIS (Blazing Star)					
—Pycnostacha	48	8	purple	July-Aug.	{ Sun or shade. Showy.
—September Glory	60	12	purple	Sept.	
LILIUM (See specials at right)					
LINUM (Perennial Flax)					
—Alpinum	15	8	blue	June-Aug.	Sun, drain.
LYTHRUM (See specials at right)					
MATRICARIA (Feverfew)					
—Golden Ball	18	12	yellow	June-Oct.	{ Well drained, sun. Tolerant. Effective.
—Little Gem	12	12	white	June-Oct.	
MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)					
—semperflorens	10	8	blue	May Aug.	Moist, shady.
NEPETA (Ground-Ivy)					
—Mussini	6	8	blue	May Aug.	Sun, drain.

HELIOPSIS SUMMER GOD

Huge golden bloom, full sun, June to Sept. Very tolerant and showy 3 for \$1.60.



Photo: Regale Lily

LILIES

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

Most lilies prefer fall planting, but these two do well in spring.

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.

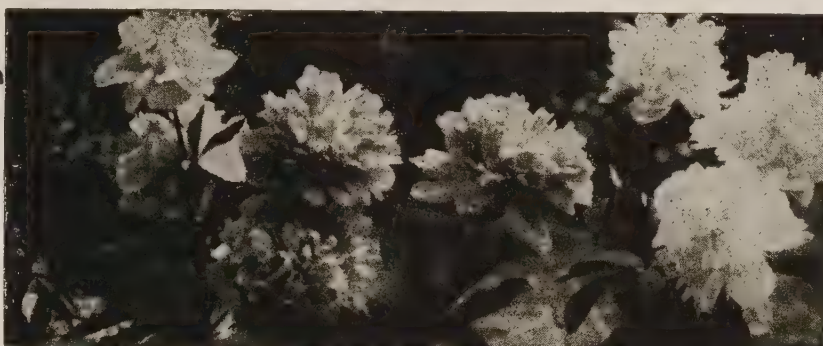
REGALE—5 ft. July. Tolerant, but sunny. Up to 2 dozen blooms on a stem, pink, white and yellow blend. Very fragrant. 3 for \$1.50.

LOOSESTRIFE (Lythrum)

MORDEN'S PINK PROLIFIC
Profuse spikes of rose-pink, June to Sept. Very tolerant. Height 2 ft., space 15 inches. 3 for \$1.65.

PEONIES

We offer 20 peonies—all double or semi-double—which achieve nearly all the effects of the thousand or so named kinds. Each is high-rated by Amer. Peony Society (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 \$7.00	5 PINKS Collection for \$5.00	5 REDS Collection for \$5.00	5 YELLOWISH Collection for \$6.00
Mid-May	{ Le Cygne — 9.9 — Fragrant huge ivory.....\$3.00	Mon. Jules Elie — 9.2 — Fragrant pink .....\$1.00	Richard Carvel — 8.8 — Brilliant crimson 1.00	Duch. de Nemours —8.1— White and yellow.....\$1.00
Late May	{ Mont Blanc — 8.6—Lacy milky, fragrant 1.00	Rosette —8.8—Clear shell pink 1.00	Wm. F. Turner — 8.4 — Crimson, gold center 1.25	Laura Dessert — 8.8 — Light lemon tone..... 1.50
June	{ Mrs. Ed. Harding —9.3— Prolific white 1.50	Therese — 9.8 — World's best pink 1.50	Longfellow — 9.0 — Bright crimson 1.00	Lucy Shaylor —9.0—Pale yellow center 1.50
Mid-June	{ Mme. J. Dessert —9.4 — Flesh white 1.00	Phyllis Kelway — 9.0 — large, rose-pink..... 1.00	Felix Crousse — 8.4 — Bright red 1.00	Primevere — 8.6 — White and sulphur 1.50
Late June	{ Avalanche — 8.7 — Cr'my white. Showy 1.00	Sarah Bernhardt —9.0— Apple blossom 1.00	H. L. Richardson —8.5— Bright red, fragrant.....\$1.50	Solange — 9.7—Odd buff and cream 1.00

4 Highest Rated Peonies \$6.50
(The best in each color)

Kelway Glorious (white), **Therese** (pin), **Longfellow** (red), **Solange** (yellowish).

2 Single Peonies \$4.00

King of England—High-rated "Japanese" type. Rich carmine.....\$1.25
Helen—9.0—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. We reserve the right to hold orders placed now for August shipment.

GIANT PENSTEMON 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.

SNOWFLAME—(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 \$1.75; 12 for \$6.50.

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)	Inches			Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
	Height	Space	Color		
PENSTEMON (Beard Tongue)					
—Barbatus Pink Beauty	30	10	pink	June-Aug.	Rich, drain, sun.
—Firebird (See Specials at left)					
PEONY (previous page)					
PHLOX (Specials, below)					
PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)					
—Rosy Spire	36	12	rose	Sept.	Sun, tolerant.
—Summer Snow	36	12	white	July-Aug.	Sun, tolerant.
PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower)					
—Grandiflora	24	8	blue	June-Sept.	{ Sun, drain. Do not disturb.
—Grandiflora alba	24	8	white	June-Sept.	
PAPAVER (See specials at left)					
PLUMBAGO (Leadwort)					
—Larpentae	12	8	blue	July-Sept.	Sun or shade.
PRIMULA (Primrose)					
—Veris, Munstead	8	6	mixed	May	Shade, rich, moist.
PULMONARIA (Lungwort)					
—Angustifolia azurea	12	10	blue	Apr. May	Damp, shade.
PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy)					
—Mixed	24	15	orange	May-June	Manure, sun.
RUDBECKIA (See specials at left)					
SCABIOSA (see specials, opp. page)					
SEDUM (Stonecrop)					
—Sieboldi	8	8	pink	Sept.	Trailing, showy.
—Spectabile Brilliant	18	12	red	Sept.	Good color form.

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 \$1.50; 12 for \$5.50.

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, outstanding.

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.



Phlox decussata in July

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 \$1.50; 12 for \$5.50.



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

**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)					
—latifolia	18	6	purple	July-Aug.	Sandy loam, sun.
TEUCRIUM (Germander)					
—chamaedrys	12	6	red	July	Sun, drain.
THALICTRUM (See specials at right)					
TRADESCANTIA (Spiderwort)					
—Blue Stone	12	8	blue	May-Oct.	{ Absolutely toler- ant. Anywhere. No insect troubles. Al- ways blooming.
—Pauline	12	8	rose	May-Oct.	
—Purple Dome	12	8	purple	May-Nov.	
—James Stratton	12	8	mauve	May-Nov.	
TRITOMA (See specials at right)					
TROLLIUS (Globe-flower)					
—Europeus Hybrids	24	8	yellow	May-July	Moist, rich, humus.
VALERIANA (Garden Heliotrope)					
—Coccinea	24	12	rose	May-June	{ Any garden soil. { Sun, drain.
—Coccinea Alba	24	12	white	May-June	
VERBASCUM (See specials at right)					
VERONICA (Speedwell)					
—Spicata alba	18	8	white	June-July	{ Tolerant, sun. { Cut freely. Compact, creeping. Tolerant, sun.
—nana	8	6	blue	June	
—Rupestris	4	6	blue	May-June	
—Incana	12	8	blue	July	
VIOLA (Specials below)					

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA

Attractive pin-cushion blooms on 1½ ft. stems, June-July. Sun and drain. Space 8 inches. Order either white or lilac. 3 for \$1.50.

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*.

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"), new color.

PINK DOMINO—New, extra healthy, rose-pink. Fine plant. \$1.35 for 3.

VERONICA

LONGIFOLIA SUBSELLIS

Very tolerant; outstanding beauty. July-Sept., blue, 18-inch. Space 8 inches. 3 for \$1.35.

VIOLA

ROYAL ROBE

A wonderful violet. Deep purple-blue, extra large and floriferous. Space 10 inches. 3 for \$1.35.

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 benefitting from at least light shade



Moccasin flower (*Cypripedium acaule*)

COMMON KINDS:
 Each kind: 10 for \$1.80
 50 one kind \$5.00

Height	Space	Color	Time of Bloom	Special Cultural Notes
--------	-------	-------	---------------	------------------------

CALTHA (Marsh-Marigold)				
C. palustris	15	10	yellow	May Rich, damp.
CAMPANULA (Blue Bells)				
C. Rapunculoides	30	12	blue	Jul-Aug Tolerant.
ERYTHRONIUM (Dogtooth Violet)				
E. Americanum	6	6	yellow	May Drain, shade.
EUPATORIUM				
E. ageratoides	36	15	white	July Semi-shade.
E. perfoliatum (Bone-set)	36	15	white	July Low, rich.
HEPATICA (Liverleaf)				
H. Acutiloba	6	6	blush	April Drain, shade.
IRIS (Blue Flag)				
I. Versicolor	24	10	blue	June Sun, damp.
LYSIMACHIA (Moneywort)				
L. Nummularia	6	8	yellow	Jun-Jul Shady, damp.
RUDBECKIA				
R. hirta (Ox-eye Daisy)	30	12	yellow	Jul-Aug Tolerant.
SANGUINARIA (Blood-root)				
S. Canadensis	6	3	white	April Damp, shade.
THYMUS (Thyme)				
T. Serpyllum	10	6	rose	Jun-Jul Drain, sun.

Ostrich fern—inset shows "fiddlehead" stage.



CHOICE SHOWY NATIVES

(These prefer early planting)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Butterflyweed
 <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> — 18 inch. Orange in June-July. Sunny, well drained. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.</p> <p>Cardinal Flowers
 Fiery 2-foot spikes July-August. Moist, part shade. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.</p> <p>Lady's Slippers
 <i>Cypripedium</i> — 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).</p> <p><i>acaule</i>—Dark rose Moccasin Flower.
 <i>pubescens</i> — Large yellow Lady's Slipper.
 <i>spectabile</i> — The Showy Pink Lady's Slipper.</p> | <p>White Trillium
 <i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> — Large white in early May. Leaf-mold, part shade. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.</p> <p>Virginia Bluebells
 <i>Mertensia virginica</i>—Open a lovely blue in April. Any soil, but part shade best. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.</p> <p>Caroline Lupine
 <i>Thermopsis caroliniana</i> — 3 ft. spikes of yellow pea-flowers June-July. 3 for \$1.20, 12 for \$4.00.</p> <p>White Bugbane
 <i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>—4 ft. spires of white July and August. Succeeds in shade \$1.20 for 3; \$4.00 for 12.</p> |
|--|--|

CHOICE FERNS

Each kind, \$2.00 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** (*Pteritis nodulosa*)—36"—Very tolerant. This makes a delicious, nutritious asparagus substitute. Cut in "fiddlehead" 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.



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

All Hardy Perennial Herbs Priced 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.

Cambridge Scarlet—Brilliant scarlet.

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

CATNIP (*Nepeia 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-COTTON (*Santolina incana*)—1½ ft. Full sun. Silvery ever-green leaf

Viridis—Rare green-leaved form.

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.

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

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.

Citrata—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 meats, soups.

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. Spice the air when walked on; do not suffer from the trampling: White Creeping Thyme, Crimson Thyme, Caraway Thyme, Lemon Thyme and Pennyroyal Mint.

3 each, 15 plants, for \$ 6.50.

10 each, 50 plants, for \$19.50.

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*)—Creeper. Scented leaf flavors beef dishes.

THYME, CREEPING (*T. serpyllum*)—Useful ground cover. Rosy bloom.

White—Form with white blooms.

Crimson—Form with crimson blooms.

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

WOODRUFF (*Asperula*)

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

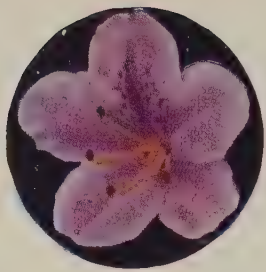
WORMWOOD (*Artemisia pontica*)—2 ft. Decorative gray lacey foliage.

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

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.

Broadleaf



Azalea Arnoldiana
Mosseiana



Azalea
Kaempferis:
Betty and
Othello



Azalea ledifolia



Daphne Cneorum



Berberis Julianae



Calluna aurea

C. Searlei

C. rosea



Ilex opaca, Croonenburg

Evergreens

moisture, so when transplanted frequent heavy waterings are needed; transpiration goes on all winter, so shade during the part of the day when the sun is hot and ground not yet thawed is desirable—that is, in the morning. Mulching is recommended—chiefly because it conserves water.



WINTER LEAVES
1/3 Life Size

7. *Pieris japonica* 8. *Leucothoe*
9. *Kalmia*

RHODODENDRON—
1. *Maximum*
2. *Catawbiense*.
3. *Carolina*.
ILEX—
4. *Crenata*.
5. *Opaca*.
6. *Aquifolium*.

Much complication is made of soil needed for Broadleaf evergreens. It is really very simple: Those that need acid soil need little else. And any heavy mulch of humus will produce perfect conditions. Those that do not need acid soil are among the most tolerant of all known ornamental plants.

Acid-Soil Broadleaves

- Azaleas (all kinds)
- Calluna (all kinds)
- Daphne cneorum
- Erica carnea
- Ilex opaca varieties
- Kalmia latifolia
- Leucothoe catesbaei
- Pieris floribunda
- Pieris japonica
- Rhododendron (all kinds)

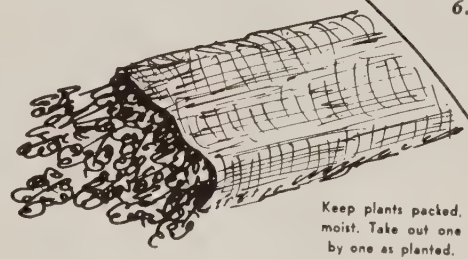
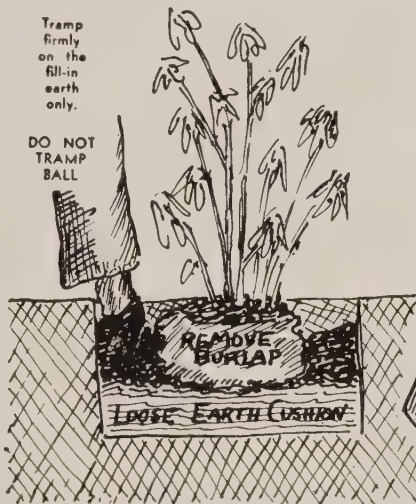
Neutral-Soil Broadleaves

- Abelia
- Berberis (all kinds)
- Buxus (all kinds)
- Cotoneaster (all kinds)
- Ilex crenata varieties
- Ilex glabra
- Laurocerasus
- Mahonia aquifolium
- Pachistima canbyi
- Pyracantha lalandi

PLANTING BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

No fertilizer—little or no pruning. Mulch with leaves after planting. Water well.

WITH BALL



WITHOUT BALL

Smaller sizes



SMALL INEXPENSIVE GRADES GROW INTO SPECIMENS



Small plants safe without B & B
(left) Azalea (right) Rhododendron



Rhododendron Hybrid, 12 to 15 inches B & B (2 years later)

Year-'Round Beauty from Evergreen Shrubs

DWARFS	× = flower		O = fruit				
	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn		
Azalea kurumes.....	×	×		
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.....	×	×	..	..
Magnolia glauca.....	..	×	×	..
Mahonia aquifolium.....	×	×	○	..
Pieris floribunda.....	×	×	..	..
Pieris japonica.....	×	×	..	..
Pyracantha lalandi.....	×	×	..	○
Rhododendron carolina.....	×	×	..	..
Rhododendron catawb.....	×	×	..	..
Rhododendron maxim.....	..	×	×	..
Rhododendron H. Hybrids.....	..	×	..	..

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.

Broadleaf Evergreens (Alphabetical List)



Abelia Grandiflora

(Each) (10) (100)

ABELIA

Abelia 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.
* 8 to 12 in. 3.00 20.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.... 2.00 17.50 150.00

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 30.00
4 in. pots..... 1.50 13.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.... 2.25 20.00

AZALEAS—Here are listed both evergreen and deciduous together. Culture same as Rhododendrons.

(Each) (10) (100)

Azalea Amoena (See *A. obtusa*)

—**Arborescens** (Tree Azalea)—15 ft. Shade, acid, humus, loose. White in June. Fragrant. Zone V.
*12 to 15 in. 5.50 40.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.... 2.75 25.00 195.00

—**Arnoldiana** (Amoena x Kaempferi) 6 ft. Bushy. Sun, acid, humus, loose. May. Zone V. A new hybrid race. Very dense and bushy shrubs.

—**Early Dawn**. Soft radiant pink.
—**Mello-Glo**—Cerise, suffused gold.
—**Mossieana**—Rich orchid. Vigorous.

Each above named kind:
*2-year XX 6.50 50.00
*3-year XX 8.50 75.00
—**Mixed**, our selection only:—
15 to 18 in. B&B.... 25.00 200.00

—**Calendulacea** (Flame Azalea)—10 ft. Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. Yellow to red in June. Zone V.
*12 to 15 in. B&B.... 8.50 70.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.... 2.75 25.00 195.00

—**Ghent Hybrids** (Gandavensis)—5 ft. Acid humus. May. Zone V.
Prices on request.

(Each) (10) (100)

Azalea Hinodigiri (See *A. obtusa*)

—**Kaempferi Hybrids**
Semi-evergreen. 8 ft. Flowers larger and better color. May. Zone V.

—**Atalanta**—Large purple. Tall.
—**Betty**—Brilliant rosy-pink.
—**Carmen**—Bushy. Large rose.
—**Cleopatra**—Old-rose. Early, strong.
—**Graetchen**—Beautiful dark mauve.
—**Lakme**—Compact. Pink.
—**Mary**—Large deep pink.
—**Oberon**—Soft pink.

Each above named kind:
*2-inch pots 3.00 25.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.... 3.75 35.00 300.00

—**Mixed Kaempferi Hybrids**:
12 to 15 in. B&B.... 23.00 195.00

—**Kirishima (Damask Rose)**—Rare dwarf (6 ft.). Zone VI. Large blooms in May, white with pink center. Very showy and satisfactory. Rare hybrid.
*2-inch pots 3.00 27.50
18 to 24 in. B&B.... 4.50 40.00 350.00

Gable's Hardy Hybrid Azaleas

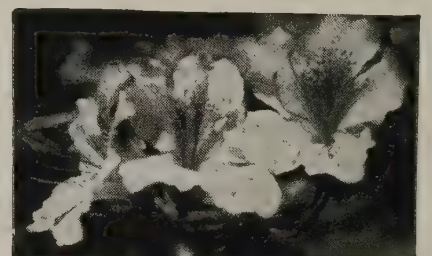
These hybrids have been made in the effort to originate a hardier strain of the Japanese type of Azalea in better form and color. All have lived and flowered in the open field with temperatures of twenty below zero in the last few winters with only negligible injury to a few. We offer 10 choice kinds all hardy up to Zone V:—

- Billy**. Bright red, single flowers.
- Boudoir**. 3 ft., dense, broad. Foliage hid under large blooms, watermelon pink.
- Corsage**. 4 ft. Broad bush. Single large orchids almost cover bush.
- Elizabeth Gable**. 5 ft. The best evergreen. Late rose. (In this one variety only, we offer larger plants: 8 to 10 inch B&B \$2.50; 12 to 15 inch B&B \$5.00 each).
- 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



Detail of **Elizabeth Gable** flower. Large, light rose-pink.

* = young, untormed shrubs. × = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.



AZALEAS: 1, 2—Kaempferi Hybrids; 3 Maxwell's 4 Mollis; 5 Hinodigiri; 6 Ledifolia; 7 Schlippenbachi

—————(Each) (10) (100)

Azalea obtusa (kurume)—Evergreen. 2 to 4 ft. Acid, humus, various in May. Many tender sorts on request besides hardy ones listed.

—**amoena**—Almost a species. Type is rosy purple. Hardy. Zone V.
8 to 10 in. B&B... 1.90 17.50 150.00
15 to 18 in. B&B... 3.75 33.00 300.00

—**carminata splendens**—Deep pink. Zone VI. Very fine.
8 to 10 in. B&B... 2.25 18.00 150.00
12 to 15 in. B&B... 2.75 25.00

—**coccinea**—Brings the hardy Amoena strain into the fiery reds. New. Zone V.
*2-inch pots 3.00 25.00
10 to 12 in. B&B... 2.25 19.00

—**Hinodigiri**—Brilliant scarlet. Zone VI. Completely covered with flowers so no leaf can be seen.
6 to 8 in. B&B... 1.75 15.00 120.00
8 to 10 in. B&B... 2.00 17.50 150.00

—**Hino-crimson**—Zone V. Large, showy crimson-red, clean color, and does not fade. Slightly hardier and more vigorous than Hinodigiri which it otherwise resembles.
* 4 to 6 in. 15.00

—**Hinomayo**—Clear pink. Zone VI.
*2-inch pots 3.00 25.00
12 to 15 in. B&B... 2.75 23.00

—**Yayegiri**—Salmon-red. Narrow leaves. Showy. Zone VI.
*3-year XX 8.50 75.00

—————(Each) (10) (100)

Azalea Ledifolia (Mucronatum). Evergreen. 6 ft. Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. White in late May. Zone V, VI. Also called "Indica alba."

—**Alba**—White.
6 to 8 in. B&B... 1.75 15.00 120.00
15 to 18 in. B&B... 5.00 47.50

—**Rosea** (Magnifica)—Rose flowers.
*3-year XX 8.50 75.00
15 to 18 in. B&B... 3.75 35.00 295.00

—**Macrantha** (Indicum)—Evergreen. 3 ft. Dense. Acid, loose. Red in June. Zone V.

—**Beni Kirishima**—Large pink.
—**J. T. Lovett**—Prolific salmon-red.
—**Flora plena**—Double salmon.

—**Macrantha**—Salmon-red.
—**Macrantha (78380)**—Late, salmon.

Each of above kind:—
*3-year XX 8.50 75.00
15 to 18 in. B&B... 3.75 35.00 295.00

—**Maxwelli**—Evergreen. 3 ft. Spreads. Carmine in late May. Zone VI. Striking, hardy, evergreen Azalea.
*3-year XX 8.50 75.00

—**Mollis** (Chinese Azalea)—2 to 5 ft. Sun, acid, loose. Yellow to red in May. Zone V. Easy to grow. The largest blooms of any, and striking colors. Winter effect somewhat bare.
*2-year X 3.50 27.50
15 to 18 in. B&B... 5.00 45.00

—**Nudiflora** (Pinxterbloom)—6 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Pinkish or white in late May. Zone IV. Fragrant.
*12 to 15 in. B&B... 8.50 70.00
18 to 24 in. B&B... 2.75 25.00 195.00

—————(Each) (10) (100)

Azalea Poukhanense (Yedoense var.) 4 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Purplish in May. Zone V. Fragrant.
12 to 15 in. B&B... 2.50 23.00 195.00
18 to 24 in. B&B... 4.50 42.00 350.00

—**Yodogawa**—Garden form, large double flowers bright lilac. Semi-evergreen.
18 to 24 in. B&B... 4.00 30.00

—**Roseum** (Downy Pinxterbloom)—12 ft. Any soil. Pink in late May. Hardy. Zone III. Native. Fragrant.
* 4 to 8 in. X..... 3.75 30.00
12 to 18 in. B&B... 2.50 17.50

—**Schlippenbachi** (Royal Azalea)—12 ft. Thin shade, acid, humus. Clear pink in May. Fragrant. Zone V.
* 6 to 10 in. X..... 5.25 42.50

—**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. B&B... 8.50 75.00
18 to 24 in. B&B... 2.75 25.00 195.00



Azalea Arnoldiana

* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.



Pachysandra on a shady bank. No mowing.



Laurocerasus in bloom.

(Each) (10) (100)

BERBERIS

Both kinds listed here are resistant to wheat rust. See Page 38 for deciduous kinds.

Berberis Juliana (Wintergreen Barberry)—6 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Sun or shade. Flowers small, fruit black. Hardest of thoroughly evergreen Barberries. Good stout bush. Thorny. 12 to 18 in. B&B... 2.25 17.50 150.00

— **nana** — Neater, dwarf form of above. Excellent.

* 4 to 6 in. X..... 3.50 27.50
12 to 18 in. B&B... 2.25 17.50 150.00
24 to 30 in. B&B... 5.50 45.00 395.00

BUXUS

Buxus 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. 8 to 10 in. X..... 4.50 37.50

— **compacta** (Kingsville Box)—New rare, extremely dwarf. Hardy. Zone V. having gone through winters in Pocono Mts. Dwarfest of all Boxwoods, for edgings, etc. After 28 years, only 12 inches high, 21 inches wide.

*2 inch pots (light) \$ 6.50 \$ 50.00

*2 inch pots (heavy) 12.00 80.00

4 to 6 in. wide and high 2.00 15.00 135.00

8 to 10 in. wide and high 4.00 35.00 300.00

— **sempervirens** (Bush, Common Box) 10 ft. Zone VI. Quicker growth and more open than its famous variety.

* 8 to 10 in. X..... 4.50 37.50
15 to 18 in. B&B... 2.25 17.50 150.00

— **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. XX..... 5.50 45.00
18 inches B&B... 7.00 70.00 600.00
24 inches B&B... 24.00 220.00 1900.00

(Each) (10) (100)

CALLUNA

Calluna vulgaris (Scotch Heather) — 2 ft. Zone V. Likes drainage, acid, wind. Evergreen. Rosy-purple, July and August.

- **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-in. pots 3.00 22.50
3-year clumps ... 1.25 9.50 85.00

COTONEASTER

Culture: Sun, well-drained. Tolerant.

Cotoneaster apiculata (Cranberry Cotoneaster)—5 ft. Zone V. Pink blooms, June. Large red fruit. October. 12 to 15 in. B&B... 3.25 27.00 250.00

— **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
12 to 15 in. (pot).. 20.00 175.00
18 to 24 in. B&B... 4.00 37.50 295.00

— **perpusilla** (Dwarf) — Neater and hardy to Zone V. A better shrub. 4-inch pots 1.50 13.00 115.00

— **microphylla** (Rockspray)—3 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Tiny leaves, dense growth. Scarlet fruit.

*2-inch pots 3.00 25.00
12 to 15 in. B&B... 2.50 23.00 195.00

— **cochleata**—Prostrate form, showy leaf and berry.

*2-inch pots 3.00 25.00

— **salicifolia** (Willow-leaf)—8 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Tiny leaves, dense bronze winter leaves. 2 to 3 ft. B&B... 3.50 28.50 250.00

(Each) (10) (100)

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum (Garland Flowers)—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.

* 5 to 7 in. B&B.. \$12.00 \$ 90.00
6 to 9 in. B&B.. \$1.60 15.00 120.00
8 to 12 in. B&B.. 1.90 18.50 170.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.. 2.50 23.00

ERICA

Erica carnea (Spring Heath) — 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 clumps ... \$1.25 \$ 9.50 \$ 85.00

EUONYMUS

Euonymus fortunei radicans (Winter-creeper)—20 ft. Vine, self-clinging. Zone V. Evergreen. Dainty clean leaves.

— **coloratus**—Rosy-purple leaves.
*12 to 18 in. X..... 4.00 35.00
15 to 18 in..... .95 8.00 60.00

— **kewensis**—Tiny dwarf Vine. 5-in. pots95 8.50 65.00

— **vegetus**—Large leaves, vigorous bush. A few climbing leaders. Orange fruit. 15 to 18 in..... 1.25 11.00 95.00

HEDERA

Hedera helix (English Ivy)—60 ft. Vine. Apt to discolor in winter north of VI, though hardy. Self-clinging. Any soil.

2¼-in. pots 2.75 20.00

— **Baltica** (Baltic) — Smaller leaf. Fully hardy in Zone V. The best. 3-in. pots 6.50 40.00

* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = bushy, ball of earth.

(Each) (10) (100)

ILEX

Ilex aquifolium pyramidalis (English Holly—hardy form)—25 ft. Zone VI. Familiar Christmas evergreen. This is a handsome, hardy grafted female.

Prices on request.

—**crenata** (Japanese Holly) — 18 ft. Zone V. Showy only for evergreen leaf and thickset, cross-branched shape. Tolerant. Slow-growing. 18 to 24 in. B&B... 2.75 23.00 195.00

—**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 1/4-in. pots 45.00
15 to 18 in. B&B... 4.00 37.50

—**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.

*12 to 18 in. X..... 5.50 47.50
18 to 24 in. B&B... 2.25 20.00 160.00

—**opaca** (American Holly)—40 ft. Zone V. Damp, some shade. Red berries, dull, evergreen leaf. Only females have berries. We offer:

—**Males**—you need one with your females, for most berries.
3 to 4 ft. B&B...\$4.00 \$35.00

—**Females** (grafts and cuttings):

*6 to 8 in. (pots)... 12.50 100.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B... 3.50 30.00 250.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B... 4.50 37.50 300.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B... 7.00 65.00 600.00

—**Croonenburg**—New form with still larger berries, though no larger clusters. Young plants bear, and so freely they weigh down the bush.

Prices on request.



Right: *Ilex opaca*



(Each) (10) (100)

Ilex Xanthocarpa—An *Opaca* with yellow berries, instead of red.
2 to 3 ft. B&B... 4.50 40.00

—**Pernyi**—10 ft., slowly. Zone V. Tiny leaves, large red berries. Fine, evergreen dwarf.
Sold out.

—**Verticillata** (Page 39).

KALMIA

Kalmia 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. (See also page 32.)

*12 to 15 in. B&B... 8.50 70.00
18 to 24 in. B&B... 2.75 25.00 195.00

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus schipkaensis (Hardy English Laurel)—6 ft. Zone V. A gorgeous evergreen shrub, with dark green leaves. White flower spikes in May. Very easily grown.

* 2-in. pots 3.50 27.50
12 to 15 in. B&B... 20.00 175.00

LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe)—4 ft. Zone V. Evergreen with large leaves, bronzed and purpled in winter. Acid, humus, shade. White, fragrant, May. (See also page 32)

*12 to 15 in. B&B... 8.50 70.00
18 to 24 in. B&B... 2.75 25.00 195.00

(Each) (10) (100)

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Holly-grape)—5 ft. Zone V. Holly-like evergreen leaf. Yellow in May, purplish "grape" in August. Dry, part shade.

15 to 18 in. B&B... 3.25 28.00 250.00

PACHISTIMA

Pachistima canbyi—Evergreen clump, 9-inch. Zone V. Wonderful rock plant. Moist.

3-inch pots85 7.50 65.00

PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis — Evergreen, fast spreading low plant. Shade. Tolerant in poor soil. Zone V. Plant 3 to 1 square ft. The best ground cover in shade.

*Rooted cuttings .. 7.50
Pot-grown 3-yr..... 2.75 25.00

PIERIS

Pieris floribunda (Mountain Fetter-bush)—3 ft. Zone V. Evergreen, spreading mound. Upright clusters of wax-white flowers in May. Acid, humus, half shade. Good native dwarf.

12 to 15 in. B&B... 3.00 28.00 240.00
18 to 24 in. B&B... 5.00 40.00

—**Japonica** (Japanese Andromeda)—6 ft. Zone V. Evergreen, upright shrub, with drooping wax-white bells, May. New growth is rosy-wine.

10 to 12 in. B&B... 25.00 225.00
15 to 18 in. B&B... 3.50 30.00
24 to 30 in. B&B... 6.00 50.00

Photo: *Pieris floribunda* (low) and *Japonica* (tall)



* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.

(Each) (10) (100)
PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha Lalandi (Laland Firethorn)
 —Evergreen shrub to 15 ft. Zone VI.
 A fuzz of white in May and then
 orange-red berries in profusion, last-
 ing to January. Drain, lime.
 *4-in. pots 10.00 85.00
 15 to 18 in. B&B.. 4.00 30.00 275.00

VINCA

Vinca Minor (Myrtle)—Prostrate. Zone
 V. Evergreen ground cover with
 pretty blue flowers in May. Shade;
 or if sun, then moist.
 Strong clumps 2.50 12.00
 —**Bowle's variety** — Neater growth,
 larger, bluer flowers all summer.
 Sold out.

RHODODENDRONS

Evergreen shrubs with fine foli-
 age. Range from dwarfs to
 giants. Bloom from May to July.
 All Colors. Soil: Acid, moist,
 loose, humus.

Culture—The roots feed at the surface
 —do not hoe or rake. Plant them
 properly and thereafter water and
 mulch as needed. Light shade, airy
 and open, gives best results. Only
 certain trees will do. The best are
 Oaks, Cherries, Magnolias and
 Birch.

Rhododendron Carolina — 8 to 10 ft.
 Fine native with light to deep pink
 bloom in May. Zone V.
 18 to 24 in. B&B... 5.00 47.50

—**Catawbiense**—6 to 8 ft. Compact,
 rosy purple bloom in June. Zone V.
 18 to 24 in. B&B... 5.00 47.50

—**Maximum**—12 ft. Blush-white. July.
 Rapid and bushy with large showy
 leaves. Suitable for mass effects.
 Zone IV.
 18 to 24 in. B&B... 4.50 42.50

Hybrid Rhododendrons

We regret for the first time since 1878
 we are unable to offer named kinds.

—**Hybrid seedlings**—These have as
 fine foliage as named hybrids, but
 not so many flowers nor such clear
 color. Fine for showy massed ef-
 fects. Extra hardy. Mixed colors:
 6 to 8 in..... 9.00 80.00
 15 to 18 in. B&B... 6.00 50.00

—**Wilsoni**—4-5 ft., slow neat bush.
 Light pink in June. Tolerant. Hand-
 some leaf. Zone V. Dwarf native
 hybrid. Rare.
 12 to 15 in. B&B... 3.50 32.00

YOUNG NATIVE ARISTOCRATS

Rhododendrons for as low as 25c

Not nursery-grown, like other items in this Guide, but collected with
 special precautions. We find all three sizes handle safely this way.
 See guarantee on page 3.

Young Native Aristocrats Grow Quickly

(insert) Kalmia Size 1
 (photo) Rhododendron Size 1, 3 Years After Planting



SIZE 1: AS SMALL AS CAN BE SHIPPED SAFELY.
 12 to 15 in. (Ball) Plans—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. Care-
 fully 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

SIZE 2: AS SMALL A PLANT AS LOOKS SHAPELY.
 12 to 15 in. B&B Clumps, 4 to 6 Stems.

These might be called "Junior
 Specimens." The ball weighs
 about 5 pounds per plant, indi-
 vidualy burlapped. They are 2
 years older than Size 1. Ex-
 press runs about 20 cents per
 plant. You can expect some
 blooms the year after planting.
 These really "look like some-
 thing" the day they are planted.

Azalea	(10)	(25)	(100)
Calendulacaea	\$8.50	\$19.00	\$70.00
Kalmia (Mountain Laurel)			
Latifolia	8.50	19.00	70.00
Leucothoe (Fetterbush)			
Catesbaei	10.00	23.50	90.00
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 for \$12.50, your selection from the above 6 kinds (all of
 the kinds offered in "size 2", next above). Additional at \$2.25
 each. Express about \$4.00 for the 5. These are suitable for im-
 mediate showy use.

Six Best Native

Aristocrats in Color

In the Great Smokies, so high up winters are like New England, grow some of the handsomest natural evergreen shrubs in the world. We offer the six best in three sizes on previous page. All take acid, humus, loose soil.



Kalmia (Mt. Laurel) Late May



Rhododendron Carolina (Early May)



Rhododendron maximum (July)



Azalea calendulacea (May)

Rhododendron catawbiense (June)

Leucothoe Catesbaei (April)



WOODY VINES

THESE plants are really shrubs that climb and are planted just like shrubs (see page 37). Only deciduous kinds are here listed for evergreen vines see under Broadleaf evergreens, page 30 to 32. They vary greatly in climbing methods: twiners must have a lattice or other support, clingers climb on rough surfaces like stone, while rooting kinds cling to brick or even smooth wood.



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.

CLIMBING HABITS

Need tying: Clematis, Jasminum, Lycium.

Twining—(need support): Actinidia, Akebia, Aristolochia, Celastrus, Lonicera, Polygonum, Vitis, Wisteria.

Clinging—(rough surface): Ampelopsis, Schizophragma.

Rooting—(adhesive): Campsis, Hydrangea, Parthenocissus.

(Each) (10) (100)

ACTINIDIA

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 figs, edible. Interesting and useful vine.

2-year90 8.50

AKEBIA

Akebia Quinata (Five-leaf Akebia)—Zone V vine. Handsome purple bloom in May. Sun. Drain.

2-year95 7.50

AMPELOPSIS

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

2-year 1.00 8.00

—**quinquefolia** { see under
—**tricuspidata** { Parthenocissus

ARISTOLOCHIA

Aristolochia Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). Vine to 30 ft. Odd, large yellow and brown flowers in May. Large leaves. Vigorous. Tolerant.

2-year (pot) 1.65 16.00

CAMPSIS
"BIGNONIA"

Campsis radicans (Trumpet Vine)—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. 12.00
2-year65 5.00 40.00

—**grandiflora** (Chinese Trumpet-vine) 30 ft. Neater and showier. Zone (VI) VII. Blooms young.

3-year 1.15 9.00

(Each) (10) (100)

CELASTRUS

Celastrus Orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet)—30 ft. Vine. Zone V. Brilliant red and yellow fruit in autumn. Vigorous.

*12 to 18 in. 9.00
2-year75 6.00 45.00

—**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. 9.00
2-year75 6.00 45.00

CLEMATIS

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

—**Henryi**—Showy white.

—**Jackmanni**—Popular rich violet.

—**Mme. Andre**—Bright crimson-pink.

—**Ramona**—Lavender-blue, late.

Anyone of above kinds:
2-year 1.50 12.50

—**Paniculata** (Sweet Autumn Clematis)—25 ft. Zone V. Woody and vigorous. Fragrant White, Sept.-Oct.

2-year85 7.00 55.00

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Petiolaris (Climbing Hydrangea)—35 ft. Vine. Zone III. Self-climbing. Handsome white show in June.

4-inch pots 1.50 13.50

JASMINUM

Jasminum Stephanese (Hybrid Jasmine)—20 ft. Vine. Zone VI. Pink, fragrant, May.

12 to 18 in. 5.00 40.00

—**Nudiflorum** (Winter Jasmine)—15 ft. Zone V. Bright yellow, Feb. to April. Tolerant.

12 to 18 in. 5.00 40.00

EUONYMUS (see page 30)

HEDERA (see page 30)

PACHYSANDRA (see page 31)

VINCA (see page 32)

(Each) (10) (100)

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Lonicera Heckrotti (Everblooming H.) Dwarf vine. Zone V. Yellow and purple to Sept. Can be pruned to a shrub form.

4 to 5 ft. 2.25 19.00

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

2-year 10.00 80.00

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

*1-year (light) 4.50
12 to 18 in. 3.00 15.00

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

*1-year (light) 7.50
2-year75 6.00

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

2-year 1.15 10.00

LYCIUM

Lycium Chinense (Matrimony Vine)—12 ft. Sprawling shrub or vine. Zone V. Purple flower all summer; scarlet fruit all autumn.

*12 to 18 in. 12.00
2-year85 7.00 55.00

PARTHENOCISSUS

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—Vine. 30 ft. Zone V. Vigorous. Fall color.

2-year75 6.00 45.00

—**englemannii** (Englemann Ivy)—The same with smaller leaves.

2-year75 6.00 45.00

—**tricuspidata** (Boston Ivy)—Vine. 40 ft. Zone V. The most popular. Self-climbing. Dense. Fall color.

2-year90 7.00 55.00

—**Lowi**—A neater, smaller leaf, denser growth. Very fine.

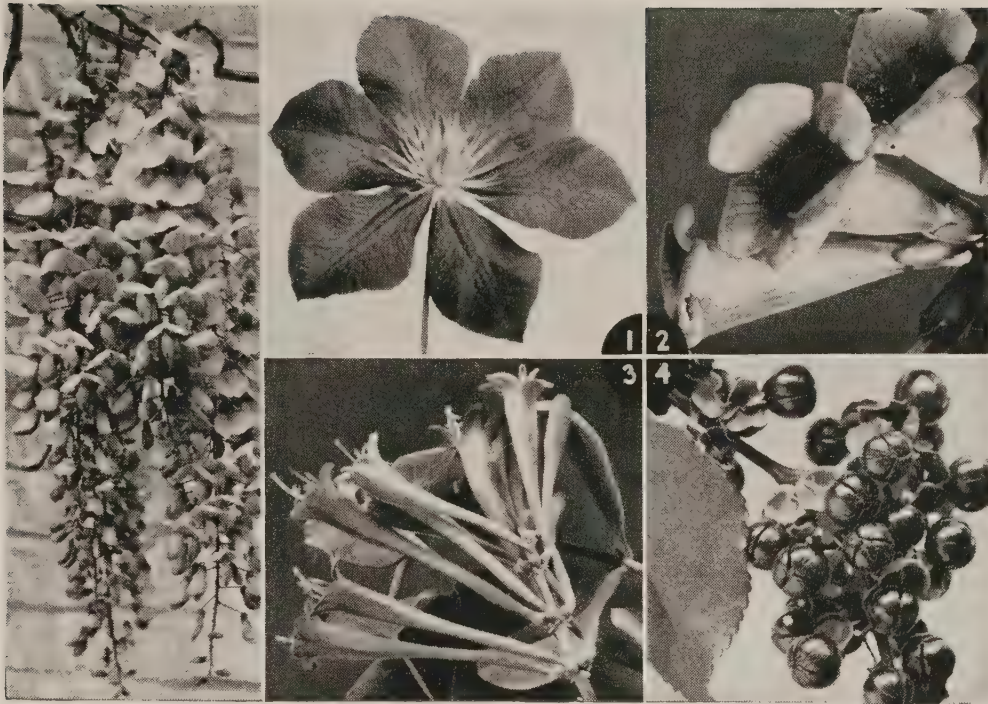
3-inch pots 1.35 12.50 110.00

POLYGONUM

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 1.00 8.50 70.00

* = small, uniformed plants. X = each transplanting.



Wisteria Blooms

1. Clematis Jackmani
3. Lonicera sempervirens

2. Campsis radicans
4. Celastrus scandens

(Each) (10) (100)

SCHIZOPHRAGMA

Schizophragma Hydrangeoides

(Climbing Hydrangea)—Rare vine. Zone V. Self-clinging. July, large showy white. Fragrant.

4-in. pots 1.50 13.50

(Each) (10) (100)

VITIS (Grape)

Handsome vines—Zone V.

Aestivalis (Summer Grape)—Sept.

Cordifolia (Frost Grape)—Oct.

Rotundifolia (Muscadine)—August.

Prices on above 3 grapes
12 to 18 in..... 2.00 10.00

(Each) (10) (100)

WISTERIA

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

3-year grafts 2.25 19.00

—**naga noda**—Clusters of sensational length. Up to 5 ft. Purple.

3-year grafts 2.25 19.00

—**rosea**—Pink blooms.

3-year grafts 2.25 19.00

—**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.

3-year grafts 2.50 20.00

—**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 9.50

—**alba** (White Wisteria)—A good white form.

2-year 1.25 9.50

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. There are almost no maintenance-problems. However, all are vigorous and spreading, and four are inclined to get out of hand: Heder, Lonicera, Rose and Vinca. They can be rigorously pruned back without the least harm, however.

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

CALLUNA vulgaris (Heather)

In sunny, windy, loose soils.

(25) (100) (1000)

*2¼-in. pots 6.00 21.00 200.00

3-year 22.50 80.00

CYTISUS scoparius (Broom)

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

12 to 18 in..... 5.00 15.00 135.00

HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-rose)

Is the best for dry, poor soils in sun.

2-year 8.00 30.00 250.00

HEDERA baltica (Hardy English Ivy)

Use as vine or ground cover, in shade.

3-inch pots 11.00 40.00

LONICERA japonica (Honeysuckle)

1-year (light) 4.50 25.00

12 to 18 in..... 4.50 15.00 110.00

ROSE wichuriana (Memorial Ruse)

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

1-year 9.00 60.00

2-year 10.00 35.00 300.00

PACHYSANDRA terminalis

Tolerant in poor soil and shade. Set 3 to each square foot.

(25) (100) (1000)

Rooted cuttings.... 2.50 7.50 75.00

WILDTHYME (Thermus Serpyllum)

A mat in sun or light shade that entirely blankets the ground. Evergreen. Can be walked on. Hardy to Zone III. Set 1 foot apart.

(25) (100) (1000)

Strong clumps 2.50 9.00 75.00

VINCA minor (Myrtle)

Evergreen, in sun or shade.

Strong champs 4.00 12.00 85.00

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.

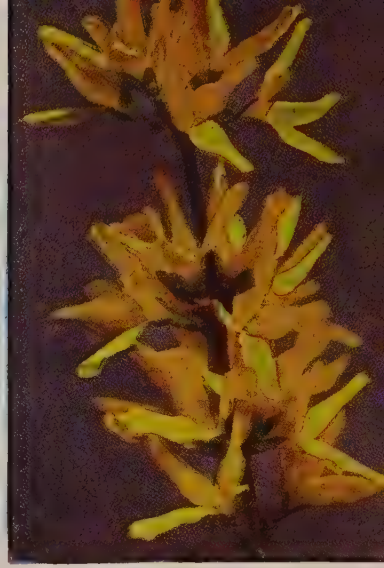


DECIDUOUS

SHRUBS

*Hibiscus Syriacus*

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.

*Forsythia**(Cydonia) Quince
Chaenomeles**Kolkwitzia**Mass Planting of French Named Lilacs in May*

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).

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.



Beauty all Year

A TIME-TABLE OF SHRUBS

MEDIUM HEIGHT—5 to 10 ft.

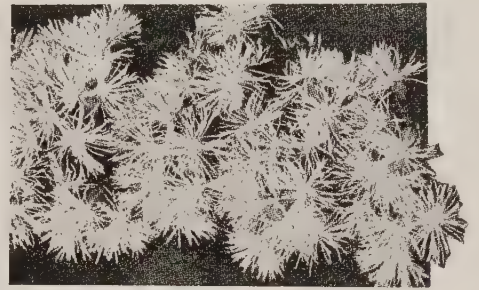
X = flower; O = fruit

	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn
Albizzia julib rosea.....	X	..
Amelanchier.....	..	X	..	..	O
Amorpha fruticosa.....	..	X	..	..	..
Aronia arbutifolia.....	..	X	..	..	..
Aronia melanocarpa.....	..	X	..	..	..
Benzoin alstivale.....	X	..	..	..	O
Buddleia davidii.....	..	X	X	X	..
Callicarpa purpurea.....	O
Calycanthus floridus.....	X	..
Cephalanthus.....	X	..
Cotoneaster apiculata.....	X	..	O
Cydonia japonica.....	X	..	..	..	..
Deutzia scabra crenata.....	X	..	..
Deutzia Pride of Rochester.....	X	..	..
Eleagnus.....	O
Enkianthus.....	..	X	..	..	..
Exochorda grandiflora.....	..	X	..	..	..
Forsythias.....	X	..	..	..	..
Hamamelis vernalis.....	X	..	..	..	..
Hibiscus syriacus.....	X	X	X
Hydrangeo A. G.....	X	X	X
Hydrangea P. G.....	X	X	X
Hypericum aureum.....	X	..	..
Kerria japonica.....	..	X	..	..	..
Kolkwitzia.....	X	..	..
Lespedeza bicolor.....	X	X
Lonicera (varieties).....	X	O	..
Philadelphus coronarius.....	X	..	..
Philadelphus grandiflorus.....	X	..	..
Philadelphus virginal.....	X	X	..
Photinia-villosa.....	..	X	..	..	O
Rhamnus frangula.....	O	O
Rhodotypos kerroides.....	..	X	X	..	..
Rhus cotinus.....	O
Sambucus (Elderberry).....	O
Spiraea trichocarpa.....	X	..
Spiraea van houttei.....	X	..	..
Stewartia pentagyna.....	X	..
Symphoricarpos.....	O
Syringa chinensis.....	..	X	..	..	..
Syringa josikea.....	X	..	..
Syringa persica.....	..	X	..	..	..
Syringa vulgaris.....	..	X	..	..	..
Syringa French Hybrids.....	..	X	..	..	..
Tamarix africana.....	X	..	..	..	..
Viburnum americanum.....	O	O
Viburnum carlesi.....	..	X	..	..	..
Viburnum dentatum.....	..	X	..	..	..
Viburnum dilitatum.....	X	..	O
Viburnum lantana.....	O
Viburnum opulus.....	..	X	..	..	O
Viburnum prunifolium.....	..	X	..	..	O
Viburnum tomentosum.....	X	..	..
Vitex.....	X	X	X
Weigelia amabilis.....	..	X	..	..	..
Weigelia rosea.....	..	X	..	..	..
Weigelia hybrida candida.....	X	..	..
Weigelia Eva Rathke.....	X	X	..

DWARF—(1 to 4 ft.)

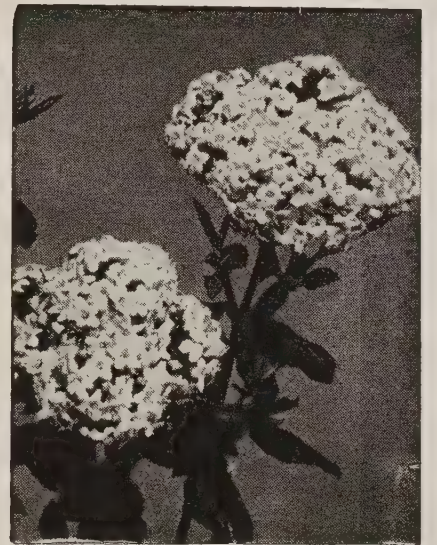
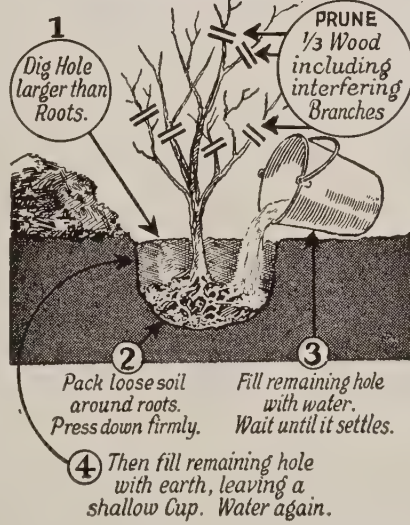
Berberis thunbergii.....	..	X	..	..	O
Cotoneaster adpressa.....	..	X	..	..	O
Daphne mezereum.....	X	..	O	..	..
Deutzia gracilis.....	..	X	..	..	..
Spiraea anthony waterer.....	..	..	X	X	..
Cytissus.....	..	X	X	..	..
Rhus canadensis.....	X	..	..	..	..
Neviusa alabama.....	X	..	..	..	..

PLANTING SMALL SHRUBS



Neviusa alabamensis

LARGER SIZES



Viburnum Burkwoodii

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.

CUT-FLOWERS

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>March:</i> | <i>May:</i> | <i>June:</i> |
| Cornus mas | Syringa (Lilac) | Philadelphus |
| Salix caprea | Cydonia | |
| <i>April:</i> | | <i>July-Sept.:</i> |
| Forsythia | | Hydrangeas |

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (alphabetical)

(Each) (10) (100)

ALBIZZIA

Albizzia julibrissin rosea (Hardy Mimosa)—12 ft. Zone VI. Very rare. Interesting pink flower. An unshapely mound, but delicate Acacia leaves and "bottle-brush" blooms when blooms are scarce in July.
4 to 5 ft. 3.50 30.00
5 to 6 ft. 4.50 40.00

AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier Canadensis—20 ft. Zone IV. Thin, bushy shrub or tree. Gay white show in early May.
*18 to 24 in. 8.50
3 to 4 ft. 2.00 15.00

ARONIA

Aronia arbutifolia brilliantissima (Showy Red Chokeberry)—8 ft. Zone IV. White in May, brilliant red fruit. Moist.
3 to 4 ft. 1.15 9.00 75.00

AZALEAS

Deciduous and Evergreen, pages 28-29

BENZOIN

Benzoin aestivale (Spice Bush)—12 ft. Zone V. Damp. A mist of pale yellow in April. Red berries.
*18 to 24 in. 10.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.15 9.00 75.00

BERBERIS

Berberis Koreana (Korean Barberry)—6 ft. Zone V. Showy yellow, May. Red berries hang late.
* 6 to 12 in. 10.00
15 to 18 in.75 6.50 50.00

—**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.
* 6 to 9 in. 8.00
*12 to 15 in. S. 12.50
15 to 18 in.55 5.00 38.00

—**erecta** (True Hedge Columnberry)—A good new form much more valuable for hedges. Erect. (Pat.)
15 to 18 in. 6.00 45.00

—**minor** (Box Barb'y)—Dwarf form.
12 to 15 in.65 6.00 45.00

—**atropurpurea**—Red-purple form. Color not perfect, but fair.
* 3 to 6 in. 10.00
15 to 18 in.65 6.00 45.00

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia davidii (Butterfly Bush)—Zone VI.
—**Charming**—8 ft. Bright, pink, June-August. Drain.
2-year90 8.00 60.00

—**Empire blue**—Exquisite shade.
2-year 1.00 9.00 75.00

—**White bouquet**—Good white.
2-year 1.00 9.00 75.00

—**Royal red**—Rich dazzling red.
2-year 1.00 9.00 75.00

(Each) (10) (100)

CALLICARPA

Callicarpa purpurea (Chinese Beauty-berry)—5 ft. Zone V. Lilac-purple berries.
2 to 3 ft. 1.25 11.00

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia (Summer Sweet)—7 ft. Zone IV. White fragrant spikes very from July to August. Acid soil.
*12 to 24 in. 10.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.15 9.50 85.00

—**Rosea**—rare, pink flowered form, otherwise the same as alnifolia. Very interesting and valuable variety.

Sold out.

CORNUS

Cornus florida (See page 55)

—**sanguinea** (Bloodtwig Dogwood)—10 ft. Zone IV. Sun, damp. Flower and fruit poor. Deep red bark in winter.
3 to 4 ft. 1.15 10.00 85.00

—**siberica (alba)** (Tatarian Dogwood)—8 ft. Zone I. Flower and berry slight in effect. Vivid red bark. Tolerant.
18 to 24 in. 4.50 35.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.15 10.00 60.00

—**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 ft. 1.15 10.00 60.00

—**lutea** (Goldtwig)—Smaller and a really bright yellow bark.
18 to 24 in. 5.00 35.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 11.00 65.00



Amelanchier in May

(Each) (10) (100)

CHAENOMELES

Chaenomeles japonica (Japanese Quince)—4 ft. Zone V. Sun. Bushy dwarf. Scarlet flowers in April. A tolerant ornamental shrub. Slow growth. Can be kept pruned.
*12 to 18 in. 10.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 11.00 90.00

—Hybrida

—**White**—Large; white.
—**Rosea grandiflora**—Pink.
—**Rubra grandiflora**—Early. Large deep red blooms.
—**Nivili**—Large, pure white.
—**Columbia**—Elongated rosy red.
Above five named varieties:
3-year grafts 2.25 20.00

CYTISUS

Cytisus 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.
*18 to 24 in. 4.00 20.00
4-in. pots 1.10 9.00

—**praecox** (Warminster Broom)—5 ft. Zone V. Amazing shower of pale yellow in May. Outstanding.
3-in. pots 1.50 12.50
5-in. pots 2.25 21.00

DAPHNE

—**Daphne cneorum** (See page 30)

—**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, 18 to 24 in. 2.25 17.50 so give part shade south of Boston.

—**alba**—Exactly like Mezereum but flowers white (much more showy) and fruit yellow. Rare.
18 to 24 in. 4.00 37.50



Albizzia julibrissin rosea



Deutzia gracilis

All shapely specimens except * = young, unformed plants (See page 13).



Ilex verticillata



Hibiscus syriacus

(Each) (10) (100)
DEUTZIA

- Deutzia gracilis**—3 ft. Zone V. Drain. Dainty mass of white, May.
 15 to 18 in..... .95 8.50 65.00
- scabra**—**Pride of Rochester**—Large pinkish white blooms. Vigorous. Zone V. 8 ft.
 *18 to 24 in..... 12.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 10.00 60.00

ELEAGNUS

- Eleagnus angustifolia** (Russian Olive) 20 ft. Zone IV. Drought-resisting. Yellow berries in Sept.
 *12 to 18 in..... 15.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 11.00 75.00
- multiflora** (See page 64)

ENKIANTHUS

- Enkianthus campanulatus** (Redvein Enkianthus)—12 ft. Leaves brilliant in fall. White bells in May. Acid, humus.
 2 to 3 ft. B&B.... 3.50 30.00 250.00

EUONYMUS

- Euonymus alatus** (Winged Euonymus) —8 ft. Zone V. Pink-crimson autumn leaves. Interesting shrub.
 3 to 4 ft..... 2.25 18.00 125.00
- compacta**—Dense dwarf form.
 * 6 to 8 in..... 4.00 35.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 2.50 20.00 175.00
- bungeana** (Winterberry)—18 ft. Zone IV. Many pinkish fruits, Oct.
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 11.00 90.00

(Each) (10) (100)

- Euonymus europaeus** (Spindle-tree) — 20 ft. Zone III. Showy red and orange fruit, Sept.
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 10.00 85.00
- yedoensis** (Yahoo)—12 ft. Zone V. Pink fruit in Sept. Handsome leaf.
 2 to 3 ft..... .95 7.50 60.00

EXOCHORDA

- Exochorda grandiflora** (Pearl Bush)— 12 ft. Zone V. Show of pearl white in May. Drain. Avoid lime.
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 10.00 85.00

FOTHERGILLA

- Fothergilla monticola**—6 ft. Zone V. Odd, white spikes of white, early May. Showy. Orange fall leaves. Humus, drain.
 3 to 4 ft..... 5.50

FORSYTHIA

- Forsythia intermedia** (Golden Bell)— 9 ft. Zone V. Familiar yellow blooms in April. Almost fool-proof.
 *18 to 24 in..... 10.00
 3 to 4 ft..... .95 9.00 55.00
- primulina** (Primrose Forsythia)— Form of above with pale, creamy flowers. Unique, showy.
 *18 to 24 in..... 15.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 7.50 45.00
- spectabilis**—More, larger, yellow-er flowers. Zone V. 8 ft.
 *12 to 18 in..... 10.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 9.00 65.00

- ovata** (Korean Forsythia)—6 ft. Zone IV. Less showy, but decidedly hardier and a week earlier.
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.35 12.50 110.00

- suspensa** (Weeping Golden Bell)— 6 ft. Zone V. Good May show. Drooping branches root and hold banks.
 *12 to 18 in..... 15.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 11.00 85.00

HAMAMELIS

- Hamamelis vernalis** (Spring Witch-hazel)—6 ft. Zone V. Pure yellow in early March. More fragrant. Bushy, suckering clumps. Prefers damp soil.
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.75 15.00 125.00
- Virginiana**—20 ft. Zone III. Small fragrant yellow, October. Shade.
 *18 to 24 in..... 2.00 10.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 7.50 45.00

HIBISCUS

- Hibiscus (Althea)**—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.
 *12 to 18 in. S..... 6.00
- Anemonaeflorus** — Semi-double pink. Six weeks in bloom.
- Coelestis**—Large single blue.
- Totus albus**—Large single white.
- Prices in above 3 kinds:—
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 10.00 85.00
 5 to 6 ft..... 2.00 17.50 150.00

(Each) (10) (100)

ILEX

- Ilex opaca** (See page 31)
- Ilex serrata**—15 ft. Zone V. More graceful; more, smaller and shinier berries than *Ilex verticillata*.
 3 to 4 ft. B&B.... 2.75 23.00
- verticillata** (Winterberry)—15 ft. Zone V. Dampness preferred. Many red berries all winter. A show.
 *18 to 24 in..... 12.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 10.00 70.00

HYDRANGEA

- Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora** (Snow Hill)—4 ft. Zone V. Straggling unless cut to ground. Huge white blooms, July-August. Manure.
 18 to 24 in..... .95 8.50 65.00
- paniculata grandiflora** (Peegee)— 10 ft. Zone IV. Similar to above, a month later, and blooms turn pink.
 12 to 18 in..... 6.00 35.00
 2 to 3 ft..... 1.15 10.00 85.00
- Hardy Blue**—Attractive. Zone VI.
 12 to 15 in. B&B.... 2.25 20.00

KOLKWITZIA

- Kolkwitzia amabilis** (Beauty Bush)— 8 ft. Zone V. Sun, loose. A light green fountain flushed with a cascade of pink in June.
 18 to 24 in..... 7.50 65.00
 3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50 100.00

LIGUSTRUM

- Ligustrum amurense** (Amur Privet—"North")—12 ft. Zone V. Almost fool-proof.
 *12 to 18 in..... 12.00
 18 to 24 in..... 3.00 17.50
- ibolium** (Hybrid Privet)—10 ft. Zone IV. Hardy and compact. The best privet hedge for the north.
 *12 to 18 in..... 9.50
 2 to 3 ft..... 3.50 21.00
- ovalifolium** (California Privet)—15 ft. Zone VI. Kills back in severe winters. Also fool-proof to grow.
 *12 to 18 in..... 9.50
 2 to 3 ft..... 3.00 15.00

Photo: Spiraea Van Houttei



(Each) (10) (100)

LONICERA

Thrive in any garden soil. Tolerant. See also page 34 for vine forms.

Lonicera fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle)—6 ft. Zone V. Yellow, fragrant, April; red berries, July. Semi-evergreen.

*12 to 18 in..... 10.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 10.00 65.00

—**korolkowi floribunda** (Broad Blue-leaf)—9 ft. Zone V. Intricate gray shrub. Pink in June, scarlet fruit in July.

*18 to 24 in..... 12.00
2 to 3 ft..... 1.15 10.00 85.00

—**morrowi** (Morrow Bush Honeysuckle)—7 ft. Zone IV. Spreading, bushy. Cream in July, scarlet fruit in July.

*12 to 18 in..... 10.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 10.00 65.00

—**tatarica** (Tatarian Honeysuckle)—8 ft. Zone IV. Bushy. Flower, June; red berry, July. Order: Red, White, or Pink.

*12 to 18 in..... 10.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 10.00 75.00

MYRICA

Myrica carolinensis (Bayberry)—6 ft. Zone IV. A shapely rounded bush. Good foliage. Barren, sandy soils—
15 to 18 in..... 1.25 11.00

NEVIUSA

Neviusa alabamensis (Snow Wreath)—5 ft. Zone V. Showy white, odd blooms in masses, June. Drain.

Sold out.

(Each) (10) (100)

PHILADELPHUS

Philadelphus coronarius (Sweet Syringa)—9 ft. Zone IV. White in June. Very fragrant. Needs lime.

*12 to 18 in..... 10.00
2 to 3 ft..... 1.00 6.50 45.00

—**grandiflorus** (Scentless Mock Orange)—9 ft. Zone V. Large white blooms. June.

3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 10.00 85.00

—**Mt. Blanc**—4 ft. dwarf, upright and compact, with many single white blooms. Useful, showy, fragrant.

3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 9.50 75.00

—**virginal**—8 ft. Zone V. Double, fragrant, translucent white blooms load the bush in June. Then a fair show through summer, particularly if pruned.

18 to 24 in..... 7.50 65.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50 95.00

PHOTINIA

Photinia villosa (Christmas Berry)—20 ft. Zone V. Drain, sun. White in May. Showy red fruit. Birds love it.

*12 to 18 in..... 17.50
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 9.00 75.00

POTENTILLA

Potentilla fruticosa—5 ft. Zone II. Large bright yellow bloom from May to August. Sun, drain, moist. Useful.

15 to 18 in..... .90 6.50

—**Veitchii**—Form with pale yellow, large showy flowers. Very handsome.

15 to 18 in..... .90 6.50

(Each) (10) (100)

PRINSEPIA

Two exceedingly rare, interesting species, spiny and slender. Sun, drain.

—**Prinsepia sinensis**—7 ft. Zone IV. Bright green leaves long before other shrubs start. Bright yellow, small, March. Tasty, cherry-like fruit. August. Unusual, rare.

18 to 24 in..... 1.95 17.50

—**uniflora**—Slender, to 5 ft. Zone V. White, April. Also edible fruit. Smaller in all parts than above.

18 to 24 in..... 1.95 17.50

PRUNUS

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

*18 to 24 in..... 60.00
2 to 3 ft..... 70.00
4 to 5 ft..... 1.50 12.50

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus cathartica (Buckthorn)—15 ft. Zone I. Fine, bushy, dense, thorny hedge. Very hardy.

2 to 3 ft..... .95 7.50 55.00

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

3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 8.50 60.00

RHODOTYPOS

Rhodotypos 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 11.00 95.00

SYRINGA (The Lilacs)

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

Photo: Planting of Hybrid Lilac.



SPECIES

Syringa chinensis ("Rothomagensis")—12 ft. Zone V. Graceful; Lilac, May. Very faithful bloomer. Lime. Sun.

(Each) (10) (100)

18 to 24 in..... 6.00 50.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 9.00 80.00

—**japonica** (Tree Lilac)—30 ft. Zone V. Blue-gray clusters in June and July. Different. Tolerant.

18 to 24 in..... 7.00 65.00
4 to 5 ft..... 1.75 15.00 120.00

—**persica** (Persian Lilac)—6 ft. Zone V. Fragrant lilac, May.

3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50

—**alba**—A white form.

3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50

—**villosa** (Late Lilac)—9 ft. Dense. Zone V. Violet, late May.

12 to 18 in..... 4.50 35.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 9.00 65.00

—**Lutece** (Henryi)—Larger flowers.

3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50

—**Vulgaris** (Old-fashioned Lilac)—15 ft. Zone IV. Spreads by suckers to huge clumps. Purple, May. Fragrant.

*18 to 24 in..... 12.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 10.00 85.00

—**alba**—White form of above.

*18 to 24 in..... 12.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50 100.00

NAMED HYBRID LILACS

Derived from *S. vulgaris*, which they resemble in general character. Each kind below separately priced at:

Each (10)

A—1 yr., 6 to 15 in..... \$.90 \$7.50
B—18 to 24 in..... 1.25 10.00
C—2 to 3 ft..... 1.50 12.50
D—3 to 4 ft..... 2.00 16.00

BCD —**Bleuatre**—S. pure blue (6.4)

BCD —**Chas. Joly**—D. red-purple (6.8)

BCD —**Ellen Wilmot**—D. white (8.0)

BCD —**Emil Gentil**—D. pure blue (7.6)

ABCD —**J van Tol**—S. white (7.5)

CD —**J. Calot**—S. lilac (7.3)

BCD —**K. Havemeyer**—D. pinkish (7.3)

A —**Lamartine**—S. early pink (6.9)

BCD —**Leon Gambetta**—D. lilac (7.3)

BCD —**Lucie Baltet**—S. pure pink, dwarf (8.0)

ACD —**Ludwig Spaeth**—S. purple (7.8)

BCD —**Mme. C. Perrier**—D. white (6.3)

BCD —**Mme. Felix**—S. white, dwarf (7.2)

BCD —**Mme. F. Morel**—S. purple (8.2)

BCD —**Monge**—S. dark purple (8.3)

BCD —**Paul Thirion**—D. red-purple (8.0)

BCD —**Pres. Falieres**—D. lilac (7.7)

BCD —**Pres. Grevy**—D. bluish (6.9)

A —**R. v. Horstenstein**—S. red (7.4)

(Letters indicate sizes available. Colors are indicative—no lilac color can be accurately described. Ratings are relative, 10.0 would be perfect.)

(Each) (10) (100)

RHUS

Rhus canadensis (Fragrant Sumach)
—3 ft. Trailing. Zone IV. Yellow,
April. Grows in poor soil.
*12 to 18 in..... 9.00
2 to 3 ft..... 1.15 8.00 40.00

ROBINIA

Robinia hispida (Moss Locust)—9 ft.
Zone III. Very tolerant, needs prun-
ing, but fine peaflowers, May.
2 to 3 ft..... 1.15 8.00 75.00

ROSA

All Roses are on pages 67-68

SPIRAEA

Spiraea Anthony Waterer—3 ft. Zone
V. Rose blooms, June to August.
Best dwarf.
15 to 18 in..... .90 7.00 55.00

—**trichocarpa** (Korean Spiraea)—6 ft.
Zone V. Neat, spreading bush. Gar-
lands of white, June.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 9.00 75.00

—**Van Houttei** (Modern "Bridal-
wreath")—6 ft. Zone IV. Familiar
everywhere for the white May gar-
lands.
*12 to 18 in..... 9.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 8.00 55.00



Syringa hybrid, Double.

SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowber-
ry)—5 ft. Zone IV. Clay, lime. Use-
ful for showy white berries in Au-
gust. Good dwarf shrub.
18 to 24 in..... 4.00 30.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 7.50 45.00

—**vulgaris** (Coralberry)—5 ft. Zone IV.
Thin growth. Berries small, but red
and hang late.
*12 to 18 in..... 7.00
2 to 3 ft..... .95 6.50 40.00

TAMARIX

Tamarix africana — 15 ft. Zone V.
Pink in April.
2 to 3 ft..... .95 6.50 55.00

—**pentandra** — 15 ft. Zone V. Pink
racemes. July-August.
2 to 3 ft..... 6.50 55.00



Viburnum Carlesii in May.

(Each) (10) (100)

VIBURNUM

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-leaf Vi-
burnum)—6 ft. Zone III. Shade. Dry.
Handsome leaf.
*12 to 18 in..... 10.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50 95.00

—**americanum** (See trilobum)

—**burkwoodi**—5 ft. Zone V. New hy-
brid, with fragrant pink blooms in
May, borne young. Superior to Car-
lesii though similar.
*12 to 18 in. XX... 1.75 12.50 110.00
15 to 18 in. B&B... 3.75 30.00 275.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B... 6.50 55.00

—**carlesi** (Fragrant Viburnum)—5 ft.
Zone V. Delicious pink clusters in
May. Drain; keep moist in summer.
Sun, shelter. Fragrant, beautiful.
* 6 to 8 in. (pot) 12.50 100.00
15 to 18 in. B&B... 3.50 30.00 250.00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B... 6.00 50.00 400.00

—**dentatum** (Arrow Wood)—12 ft. Zone
IV. Damp, shade. Cream, May.
18 to 24 in..... 5.00 35.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 8.00 55.00

—**dilitatum** (Linden Viburnum)—10 ft.
Zone V. Full of character. Cream
in June; scarlet fruit all winter.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 11.00

—**lantana** (Wayfaring Tree)—15 ft.
Zone IV. Bold, striking, fall color.
Fruits red, then black. Lime.
18 to 24 in..... 5.00 35.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.15 8.00 55.00

—**lentago** (Nannyberry)—25 ft. Zone
I. Damp, shade. Black berry. Crim-
son fall leaf.
18 to 24 in..... 5.00 35.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 8.00 65.00

—**opulus** (European Cranberry)—12
ft. Zone III. White, May. Fruit and
leaf red in autumn. Strong, bold
effect. Very handsome. (Americanum
is even better.)
18 to 24 in..... 5.00 40.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 8.00 60.00

(Each) (10) (100)

Viburnum opulus nanum—2-foot
Dwarf replica of opulus.
12 to 15 in..... 1.60 12.50

—**sterile** (Snowball)—Bush like
Opulus, but flowers much showier
and no berries at all.
12 to 18 in..... 5.00 40.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 8.00 75.00

—**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

—**tomentosum** (Doublefile Viburnum)
10 ft. Zone V. Horizontal strings of
snowy blooms in June. Neat.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 11.00 95.00

—**plicatum** (Japan Snowball)—Form
without fruit, but showier bloom.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50 100.00

—**trilobum** (Cranberry Bush)—12 ft.
Zone I. Bright berries all winter.
Fall color. Also page 64.
*12 to 18 in..... 15.00
2 to 3 ft..... 7.00 55.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 9.00 65.00

VITEX

Vitex agnus-castus (Lilac Chaste Tree)
8 ft. Zone VI. But a hardy peren-
nial further north. Showy lavender-
blue flowers July to frost. Sun, acid.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 12.50

WEIGELA

Weigela amabilis (Rosea)—9 ft. Zone
V. May. Pink. Drainage.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 9.50 75.00

—**Candida**—June. Profuse, creamy.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.50 9.50 75.00

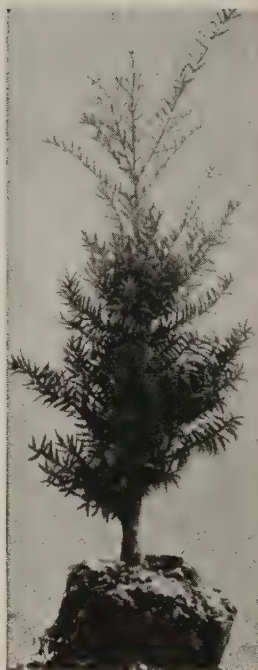
—**Eva Rathke**—Dark red blooms in
June, then sparsely to August.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 10.00 85.00

All shapely specimens except * = young, unformed plants. (See page 13.)

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

BEGINNING on page 44 with ABIES and continuing alphabetically through to TSUGA on page 51 are presented a large range of sizes, shapes, colors of evergreens. Below is a photograph showing the eight commonest types of leaf. Many of the evergreens make large, noble trees—utterly unsuited to small intimate gardens or the foundation planting of homes. For this reason a list of true dwarf forms appear on the next page.

No soil or exposure but has some coniferous evergreen suited to it. Dense shade and dampness will grow Hemlock (TSUGA) and strong, baking sun or light, dry soil will grow JUNIPERS.



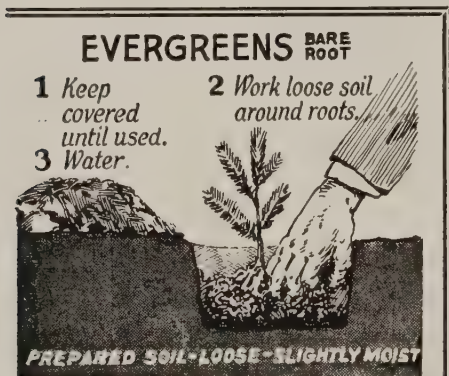
Babyhood, 1st to 4th year

6 year XX (12 to 15 in.)

9 year XXX (18 to 24 in.)

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



PLANTING WITH A BALL



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 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 cost in advance if you wish.

Spacing Evergreens

How far apart evergreens should be planted is not easy to say—even for one kind at a time. Evergreens are so very long-lived that what is correct in youth is crowded after 25 or 50 years. Generally speaking, lining-out sizes under 12 inches should be put in beds until older; shaped plants from 12 to 36 inches should be spaced two to three feet apart and removed at the end of 5 to 10 years by rearranging the entire planting. Trying to leave enough space for more than 10 years' growth means spending the first five of those years looking at empty space. Slow-growing dwarf varieties are, of course, most easily planned for.



Taxus (Yew)

Juniperus (Juniper)

Tsuga (Hemlock)

Abies (Fir)

Pinus (Pine)

Picea (Spruce)

Chamaecyparis (Jap. Cypress)

Thuja (Arborvitae)

AN EVERGREEN has leaves all winter—ready to do their work if the day chances to be warm enough. For this reason extra water must be given all newly-planted evergreens. Twice a week for a month.

Evergreen roots contain resinous sap which hardens after exposure to the air for longer than two or three minutes. This is ample time to plant and firm a small evergreen, but it should be left in its moist packing until the moment of planting and watered soon after planting. For the two above reasons, larger evergreens are shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap ("B&B"). This is not necessary in smaller sizes if simple precautions are taken as above.

Since the leaves are always ready to function, evergreens have no thoroughly dormant season (unlike deciduous plants). Transplanting is therefore done later in spring, and much earlier in autumn than other trees and shrubs.



Taxus capitata (12 year B & B 4 ft.)

DWARF EVERGREENS

Low, Spreading Dwarfs

- Juniperus horizontalis*
- Juniperus chinensis Sargentii*
- Juniperus communis depressa*
- Taxus baccata repandens*
- Taxus cuspidata nana*
- Tsuga canadensis Sargentii*

Narrow, Upright Dwarfs

- Juniperus excelsa stricta*
- Juniperus communis hibernica*
- Picea canadensis conica*
- Taxus baccata fastigiata*
- Taxus Hunnewelliana*
- Taxus cuspidata columnaris*
- Taxus media Hicksii*
- Tsuga canadensis fremdi*

Bushy Dwarfs

- Chamaecyparis obtusa nana*
- Chamaecyparis filifera aurea*
- Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeri*
- Juniperus Sabina*
- Juniperus squamata Meyerii*
- Picea excelsa Gregoriana*
- Picea excelsa Maxwellii*
- Picea excelsa nidiformis*
- Picea excelsa pyraea*
- Pinus montana Mughus*
- Thuja occidentalis globosa*
- Thuja occidentalis Ellwangeriana*
- Thuja occidentalis, Little Gem*
- Taxus cuspidata Vermeulen*
- Taxus canadensis stricta*
- Taxus media Kelseyi*



Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock)



Juniperus Horizontalis plumosa



Mugho Pine

EVERGREENS (Alphabetical List)

ABIES

Stately, "spruce"-like trees, holding their lower branches into a riper old age than any spruce. Good soil, drainage; sun.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir)—60 ft. Zone II. Dark, shapely pyramid. Needs cool moist soil. Best in North.			
* 6 to 8 in. S.....			12.00
* 9 to 12 in. X.....			35.00
—concolor (White Fir)—50 ft. Zone IV. Dense pyramid silver green. Drainage. Tolerant in cities. Softest of dull silver—almost white.			
* 6 to 8 in. S.....			15.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	6.00	55.00	
—"douglasi" (<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>) (Douglas Fir)—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.			
* 6 to 8 in. S.....			12.00
* 9 to 12 in. X.....			30.00
* 10 to 12 in. XX.....			55.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	6.00	50.00	
—homolepis (Nikko Fir)—60 ft. Zone IV. Stately and classic. Leaves dark above, white beneath. Moist rich loam.			
3 to 4 ft. B&B....	6.50	55.00	
—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.			
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	6.50	55.00	

CEDRUS

Cedrus atlantica fastigiata (Sentinel Cedar)—Thin column green.			
15 to 18 in. B&B....	3.50	30.00	
4 ft. B&B.....	10.00		
—libani (Cedar of Lebanon)—Majestic to 90 ft. Zone VI. Rich, drained soil.			
Prices on request.			

CEPHALOTAXUS

Cephalotaxus drupacae (Japanese Plum-yew)—Slow, spreading tree to 25 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Drain, part shade.			
* 8 to 10 in.....	5.00	45.00	
—fastigiata —Rugged green column, like Irish Yew. Zone VI.			
12 to 15 in. B&B....	3.00	25.00	
24 to 30 in. B&B....	6.00	57.50	

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria Japonica Lobbi —A different evergreen—plumey tiny foliage. Tolerant. A daark column. Zone V. 20 ft.			
5 to 6 ft. B&B....	12.00	110.00	

CHAMAECYPARIS

"Retinospora" (Japan Cypress) Evergreen trees of easy culture. Most are at best semi-dwarf, not truly dwarf.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)—120 ft. Zone V. Huge, tall tapered column of green. Moist climate.			
(Prices on request.)			
—obtusa (Hinoki Cypress)—35 ft. Zone III. Acid, humus, moist. Ornamental, slow. Dark green column.			
15 to 18 in. B&B....	3.50	30.00	250.00
—nana (Dwarf Hinoki)—A small dwarf that looks ancient when it is born. Dwarfest of all cypress. Dark green. Excellent in rock gardens. 5 ft.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	6.00	55.00	
15 to 18 in. B&B....	3.50	30.00	280.00
24 to 30 in. B&B....	5.50	50.00	450.00
—pisifera (Sawara Cypress)—35 ft. Any good soil. Loose growth. Makes a quick pyramidal tree and stands harsh exposures.			
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	6.00	55.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	250.00
—aurea (Golden Sawara)—Shining yellow. 35 ft.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	4.00	35.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	250.00

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Chamaecyparis filifera (Thread Cypress)—20 ft. Stringy leaves. Compact broad pyramid. Semi-dwarf and useful almost anywhere. Unusual appearance and character.			
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	6.00	55.00	
15 to 18 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	250.00
—aurea (Gold-Thread)—Only 12 ft. Yellow. A good dwarf.			
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	6.50	60.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.00	27.00	225.00
—plumosa (Plumed Cypress)—35 ft. Feathery pyramid. Good hedge plant. A good accent tree. Often used in foundation plantings, but not suitable really.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	30.00		
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	6.00	55.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.00	27.00	250.00
—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.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	30.00		
* 10 to 12 in. X.....	7.50	45.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.00	25.00	200.00
—suarrosa Veitchii (Veitch Moss)—Unusual. 20 ft. Dense, woolly silver foliage unlike any other evergreen. Apt to winter damage beyond Zone VI.			
6 to 8 in. X.....	4.00	25.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	250.00

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



* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.



Photo: Junipers—1. *Virginiana Keteeleri*. 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

The Junipers are a race of evergreens that succeeds even in well-drained soil in full, baking sun. Dwarf or semi-dwarf.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper)—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.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	31.00		
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	45.00		
18 to 24 in. B&B....	4.00	35.00	300.00
—Pfitzeriana compacta — Neater and smaller, to 4 feet. Otherwise the same.			
* 4 to 6 in. X.....	4.50	35.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	4.00	35.00	300.00
—sargenti (Sargent)—3 ft. Zone IV. Flat, spreading. Color grass green; a neat plant. This is good for low mass effects. Also single specimens.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	30.00		
15 to 18 in. B&B....	5.50	40.00	
—communis depressa (Canadensis)—6 ft. Zone II. Bushy, dusty green. Stands damp soil. A real bush, native in the East.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	30.00		
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	250.00

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
—depressa aurea (Golden Bush-Juniper)—3 ft. A lower, neater form with yellow foliage.			
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	6.50	57.50	
12 to 15 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	
Juniperus communis hibernica (Irish Juniper)—15 ft. Zone IV. Green column. Popular. This makes a fair substitute for the thin spires of true Cypress—which are not hardy.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	30.00		
* 10 to 12 in. X.....	6.50	35.00	
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	7.50	55.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.00	23.00	200.00
—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.....	20.00		
* 10 to 12 in. X.....	30.00		
18 to 24 in. B&B....	4.00	35.00	300.00
—horizontalis (Creeping Savin)—2 ft. Zone I. Flat spreading covers large areas. Green.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	30.00		
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	38.00		
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	30.00	250.00
—douglasi (Waukegan) — Variety with blue foliage. Purple in winter.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	25.00		
—plumosa (Andorra Juniper) — A dense, low mat, with soft crested plumes rising. These turn purple in winter. A fine ground-cover.			
12 to 15 in. X.....	50.00		
15 to 18 in. B&B....	2.50	20.00	175.00

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
—Pfitzer's (See J. Chin. Pfitzer)			
Juniperus sabina (Savin Juniper)—5 ft. Zone IV. Irregular vase-like bush. Good dwarf for foundations. Dark green color. Always graceful. A fine native.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	30.00		
15 to 18 in. B&B....	3.00	27.00	250.00
—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.....	25.00		
15 to 18 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	250.00
—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.....	15.00		
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	5.50	45.00	400.00
—glauca (Silver Cedar)—20 ft. Smaller edition of above with silver leaves.			
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	6.50	55.00	
—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....	6.50	55.00	

* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.

PICEA (the Spruce)

Generally these evergreens are easily grown in normal garden soil. A few fine dwarfs—the rest forest giants.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Picea 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.			
9 to 12 in. X.....			30.00
12 to 15 in. XX.....			60.00
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	25.00	175.00
— aurea (Golden)—Large tree with showy colored leaves.			
5 to 6 ft. B&B....	12.50		
— clanbrasiliana (Barry) — Nice dwarf of good habits.			
15 to 18 in. B&B....	6.50	60.00	
— maxwelli (Maxwell)—2 ft. Greener, and more spreading.			
8 to 10 in. B&B....	2.50	20.00	
15 to 18 in. B&B....	4.50	35.00	
— nidiformis (Bird Nest)—3 ft. Grotestque rock-garden dwarf.			
10 to 12 in. B&B....	2.75	25.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	5.50	47.50	
— pygmaea (Pygmy)—3 ft. Compact small upright, irregular pyramid.			
6 to 8 in. B&B....	2.50	20.00	160.00
10 to 12 in. B&B....	3.50	32.50	275.00

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Picea alcockiana (Bicolor) (Alcock Spruce)—70 ft. Zone IV. Broad pyramid with white stripes on dark needles.			
15 to 18 in. B&B....	4.50	37.50	
— englemanni (Englemann Spruce)—75 ft. Zone I. Wonderful native. Varies from green to steel blue. Dense and shapely. Heavy soil.			
Sold out.			
— glauca — "Canadensis" — (White Spruce)—80 ft. Zone I. Quick-growing and shapely. In the northeast generally more satisfactory than Norway for forest planting.			
* 6 to 9 in. S.....			12.00
* 9 to 12 in. X.....			25.00
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	27.50	
— albertiana (Black Hills)—20 ft. Zone III. Better suited to dry climates than White Spruce. A majestic, bushy pyramid.			
* 6 to 8 in. S.....			15.00
* 9 to 12 in. X.....			32.00
* 12 to 18 in. XX.....			85.00
— conica (Dwarf Alberta)—Miniature in height and leaf. 6 ft. Zone III. Tiny and slow. Probably the best true Dwarf conifer.			
9 to 12 in. B&B....	3.00	28.00	225.00
12 to 15 in. B&B....	4.00	35.00	
— nana (Dwarf White Spruce)—8 feet, bushy, useful, hardy.			
18 to 24 in. B&B....	5.50	50.00	

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Picea koyamai (Koyamai Spruce)—50 ft. Zone V. Dignified from babyhood. A narrow pyramid with white stripes on dark needles.			
* 6 to 10 in. X.....			20.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	5.00	45.00	
— orientalis (Oriental Spruce)—80 ft. Zone IV. Slow, compact, graceful. Humus. Dark needles.			
* 8 to 12 in. X.....			45.00
18 to 24 in. B&B....	5.00	40.00	
— polita (Tigertail Spruce)—100 ft. Zone V. Handsome tree. Showy new spring growth.			
18 to 24 in. B&B....	5.50	40.00	
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	7.50	60.00	
— pungens —80 ft. Zone I. Best spruce for dry climates. Very tolerant. Varies from green to silver, as offered above.			
* 6 to 9 in. S.....			15.00
* 9 to 12 in. X.....			31.00
* 10 to 15 in. XX.....			55.00
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	230.00
— glauca (Blue Spruce)—A form of uniform silver sheen. Otherwise same as above.			
18 to 24 in. B&B....	5.00	47.50	
— Kosteri (Koster Spruce)			
— Moerheimi (Moerheim Blue)			
Grafted forms of Blue Spruce. Scarce this season. A few large specimens, prices on request.			



Photo: Spruces—1. Englemann 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.

* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.



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

Vary in size and shape but alike in one thing all thrive in windy spots and exposed locations.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
<i>Pinus banksiana</i> (Jack Pine)—60 ft. Zone I. Broad tree with short and twisted needles. Dry, sandy soil. * 6 to 15 in. S.....			7.50
—<i>cembra</i> (Swiss Stone Pine)—30 ft. Zone IV. Slow. Dense pyramid. A fine small specimen tree. 8 to 12 in. B&B.... 12 to 18 in. B&B....	3.00	25.00	37.50
—<i>densiflora</i> (Japan Red Pine)—90 ft. Zone IV. Broad irregular head. Good near seashore. 2 to 3 ft. B&B....	5.50	45.00	
—<i>umbraculifera</i> (Japan Table Pine) 8 ft. Zone IV. Slow and dwarf. Also called "Tanyosho." 12 to 18 in. B&B....	4.50	37.50	
—<i>koreana</i> (Korean Pine)—50 ft. Zone III. Slow and dense. Handsome. 18 to 24 in. B&B....	4.50	37.50	
—<i>glauca</i> (Blueleaf Korean Pine). Very rare form, fine color. Prices on request.			

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
<i>Pinus montana mughus</i> (Mugho)—Zone I. 3 ft. Broad, low, bushy. Grown from seed, but larger sizes carefully selected low and compact. * 6 to 9 in. X..... 8 to 10 in. XX..... 12 to 15 in. B&B....	3.00	25.00	195.00
—<i>nigra</i> (Austrian Pine)—70 ft. Zone IV. Compact for a large tree. Neat. Likes lime. Seashore, but not on the water. *10 to 20 in. X..... *18 to 24 in. XX..... 18 to 24 in. B&B....	5.00	40.00	
—<i>parviflora glauca</i> (Japan Silver Pine)—20 ft. Zone V. Small spreading tree with blue, twisted needles. Rare. 4 to 5 ft. B&B....	7.50	55.00	
—<i>ponderosa</i> (Western Yellow Pine)—120 ft. Zone V. Huge tapered pyramid. * 6 to 9 in. S.....			12.00
—<i>resinosa</i> (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. * 6 to 9 in. S..... 18 to 30 in. XX..... 18 to 24 in. B&B....	13.50	50.00	30.00

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
<i>Pinus strobus</i> (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. * 8 to 12 in. X..... *12 to 15 in. X.....			15.00 25.00
—<i>pyramidalis</i> (Pyramid White Pine) To 30 ft. Narrow, branches slope upward. Fine for specimen effects. 3 to 4 ft. B&B....	6.50	55.00	
—<i>sylvestris</i> (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 8 in. S..... *12 to 15 in. S..... 2 to 3 ft. B&B....			12.00 17.50 30.00
—<i>Thunbergii</i> (Japan Black Pine)—70 ft. one 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..... *18 to 24 in. S.....			15.00 30.00

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir)
Listed, for conciseness, under *Abies douglasi* (page 44).

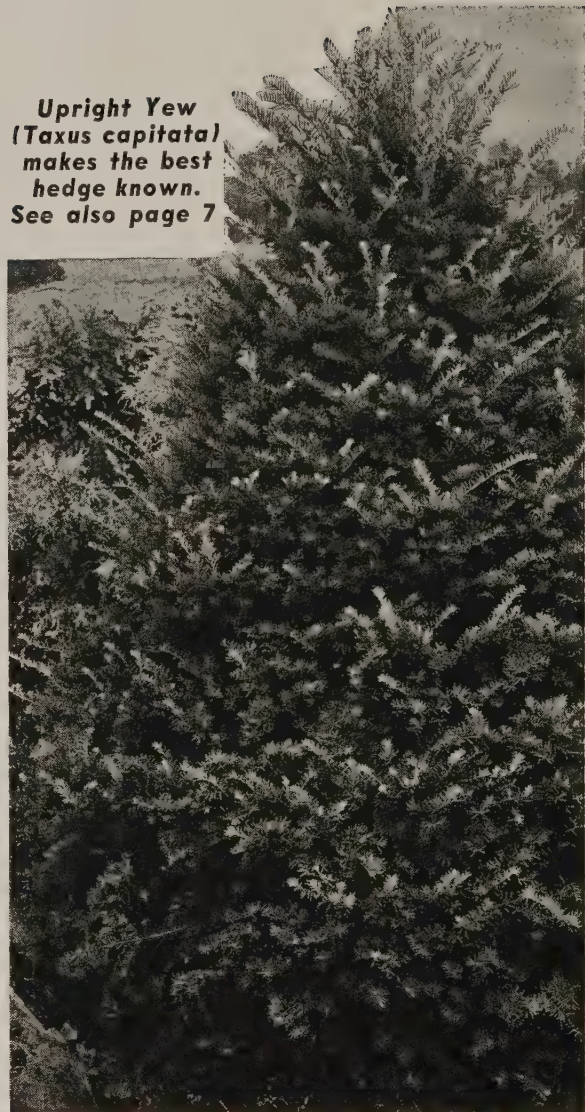
* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.



Kelsey Berrybush Yew



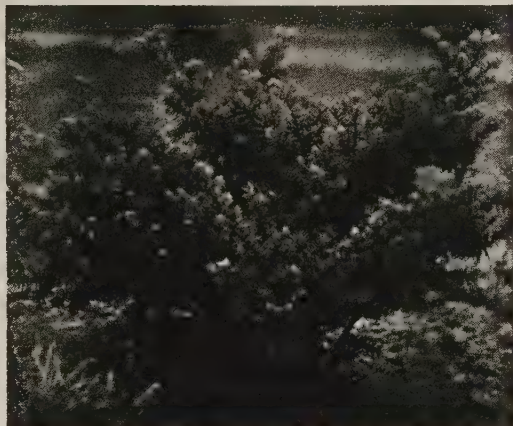
T. cuspidata vermeulen



**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."

(Each) (10) (100)

Taxus cuspidata capitata (Upright Yew)—The natural form. Trees to 40 ft. The best type hedge Yew for all general purposes.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	31.50	
12 to 15 in. X.....	75.00	
12 to 15 in. XX.....	12.00	90.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	35.00	300.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	5.50	47.50

—**Cuspidata** (Spreading Yew)—Commonly offered as "cuspidata." 6 ft. Zone III. A spreading open bush.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	30.00
6 to 8 in. X.....	50.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	5.00 45.00

—**columnaris** (Columnar) 12 ft. Narrow and dense. Needs some pruning.

18 to 24 in. B&B.....	6.60 55.00
-----------------------	------------

(Each) (10) (100)

Taxus cuspidata intermedia (Improved Yew)—10 ft. Like Bush Form, but denser foliage and neater.

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	33.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	5.00 47.50

—**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.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	30.00
30 to 36 in. B&B.....	7.00 67.00

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

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	33.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	4.00 36.00

(Each) (10) (100)

Taxus cuspidata densa — Very low, dwarf mound, with short ascending branches. Handsome rock-garden gem.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	6.00	50.00
8 to 10 in. B&B.....	2.50	22.50

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

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	3.50	30.00
---------------------	------	-------

—**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.

15 to 18 in. B&B.....	3.50	30.00
-----------------------	------	-------

—**Thayeri** — Broad, flat, spreading bush, light green.

15 to 18 in. B&B.....	5.00	45.00
-----------------------	------	-------

—**vermeulen** (Vermeulen's Yew)—12 ft. Zone III. New. Compact and dense. Broad base and narrow top. Beautiful pyramid with more red berries than most. Short needles.

* 4 to 6 in. X.....	3.50	30.00
---------------------	------	-------

* 6 to 8 in. X.....	33.00
---------------------	-------

8 to 10 in. X.....	60.00
--------------------	-------

10 to 12 in. X.....	77.00
---------------------	-------

* 12 to 15 in. XX.....	13.00	110.00
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21 to 24 in. B&B.....	5.00	47.50
-----------------------	------	-------

* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Taxus baccata (English Yew)—30 ft. Zone VI. Spreading and, in old age, a large shrubby tree.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....			37.50
12 to 15 in. X.....		6.50	50.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	7.00	65.00	
—Compacta (Neater Yew) — Also tree-form, upright branches, but smaller leaf and only to 5 or 6 feet height. Much more useful than baccata.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....	5.00		35.00
10 to 12 in. B&B.....	2.50	20.00	150.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....	5.50	50.00	450.00
—fastigiata (Irish)—20 ft. Zone VI. A full column with great character and ruggedness.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....	5.00		40.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	5.00	45.00	400.00
—repandens (Creeping)—3 ft. Zone V. Very slow and hugging the ground. Dense nature. Rock-garden.			
* 12 to 15 in. X.....	7.00		60.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	2.75	25.00	200.00
—washingtoni (Golden)—8 ft. Zone VI. Surprising yellow leaves on a broad bush.			
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	4.50	40.00	350.00

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Taxus canadensis stricta (Native Yew)—2 ft. Zone II. Dense ascending, stiff branches make this desirable for low edging.			
* 4 to 6 in.....		4.00	35.00
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	4.50	40.00	375.00

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Taxus media Hatfieldi (Hatfield's Yew) 12 ft. Zone IV. A compact cone in outline. The branches are upright. Full of character.			
* 4 to 6 in. X.....		3.75	30.00
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	5.00	45.00	395.00

Collection of 8 Dwarf Yews

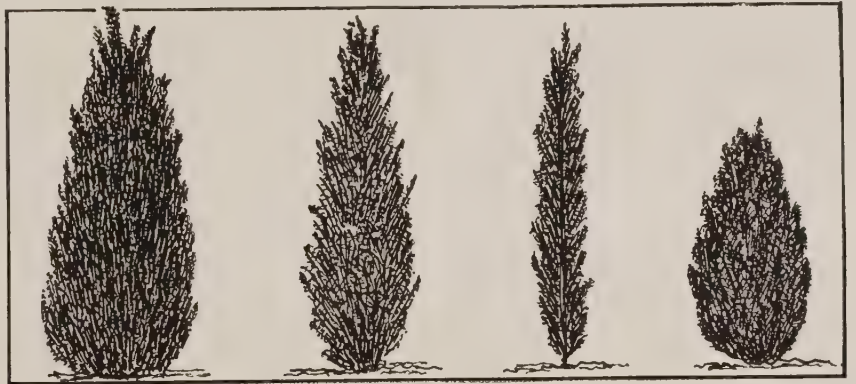
Two each of 4 different kinds, can be used for varied foundation or garden plantings in a dozen ways.

All twice or three times transplanted, heavy little trees. Roots packed in damp moss for safe shipment.

Kelsey Yew, 8 to 12 in.
Hick's Yew, 8 to 12 in.
Dwarf Yew (nana), 8-12 in.
Vermuelen Yew, 8-12 in.
2 each: (8 plants) for \$13.00.

—hicksii (Hicks)—10 ft. Zone IV. Strong, fat upright shrub. Fine for hedges. Good berries.			
* 4 to 6 in. X.....		3.75	30.00
6 to 8 in. X.....			35.00
8 to 10 in. X.....			50.00
15 to 18 in. XX.....		15.00	125.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	5.50	50.00	450.00
—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.....			33.00
12 to 15 in. B&B.....		25.00	
18 to 21 in. B&B.....		37.50	
21 to 24 in. B&B.....	5.00	47.50	

At Last!
**TALL, NARROW
 HARDY, YEWES!**
 ---in four new forms



Pyramid Yew Pillar Yew Sentinel Yew Narrowbush Yew

Out of thousands of unusual media seedlings, 30 promising ones were selected in 1932. After twelve years, these six new varieties are all that proved truly worth while. All have given no problems in hardiness nor in growing habits, which are substantially as sketched above. (Occasional pruning of out-of-shape branches is needed, but only occasional—the natural shape is as described.) Hardiness not determined, but Zone V at least.

Now Available: 4 kinds below, 12 to 15 inch B&B \$5.00 each.
 2¼ inch pots, 10 for \$9.00.

TAXUS media, Pyramidalis (The Pyramid Yew)—Fastest growing of the new kinds, vertical branches and black-green needles. Probable 15 ft. height. A rich, showy, full-bushed column.

—Pyramidalis robusta (Obelisk Yew) Even faster growth, probably to over 20 ft. Otherwise the same.

—stricta (Narrowbush Yew)—Needles short and thin, giving a compact effect, vertical branches and dwarf, narrow shape. Probable height 6 to 8 feet.

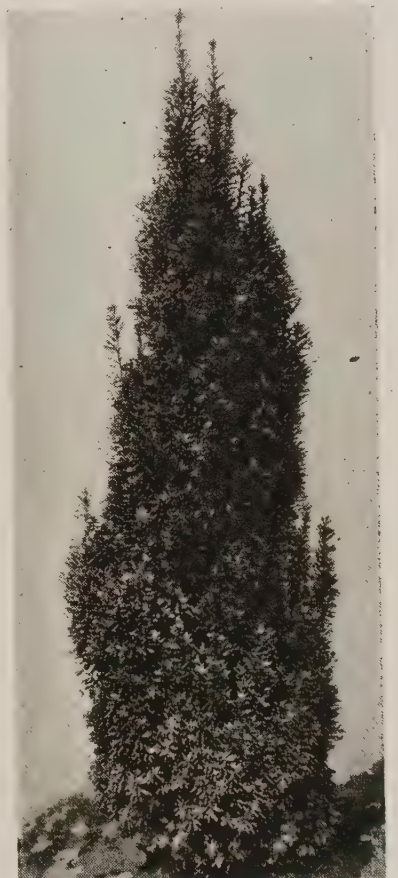
—stricta viridis (Grassgreen Yew)—Similar in every way to stricta, except the needles, which are larger and gay bright green winter and summer.

Available Fall 1946: 3 kinds below, size and price to be announced in Fall 1946 catalog.

TAXUS media Sentinalis (Sentinel Yew) The oddest, most surprising shape of all. Just sufficiently clothed with needles to hide the center stem. Probable height 12 to 15 feet.

—pilaris (Pillar Yew)—The long needles are quite narrow and medium dark. Shape is as narrow as could be desired—about half-way between Pyramid Yew and Sentinel Yew. Branches slope upward; are short. Probable height 12 to 15 feet.

—pilaris grandifolia (Bigleaf Yew). Exactly similar in shape and growth, but the needles are enormous, almost as large as Sciadopitys. The effect is rich and unusual.



Pyramid Yew (6 ft.)

* = young, unformed shrubs. X = each transplanting. B&B = shapely, ball of earth.

THUJA (Arborvitae)

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 to keep the bottom broader than the top.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Thuja Koraiensis (Korean A.V.)—Low spreading shrub. Hardy. Zone V. Interesting, unusual evergreen.			
12 to 15 in. X.....	6.50	55.00	
—occidentalis (American Arborvitae) 30 ft. Zone II. Pyramidal tree with dense, frond-like, evergreen leaves. Popular.			
* 6 to 8 in. S.....	14.00		
*12 to 18 in. XX.....	65.00		
*18 to 24 in. XX.....	15.00	120.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	27.50	225.00
—Columbia (White Tipped)—20 ft. Zone IV. Interesting foliage, dotted with silver.			
12 to 15 in. X.....	6.00	50.00	
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	3.50	33.00	300.00
—douglasi (filiformis)—15 ft. Zone IV. Crested, thready foliage. Quite unusual. Very neat grower.			
Sold out.			

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Thuja occidentalis 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....	3.00	23.00	200.00
—ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb)—4 ft. Zone II. Two kinds of leaves give feathery appearance.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....			18.00
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.50	27.00	250.00
—globosa (Globe)—4 ft. Zone II. Maintains itself well under all conditions and holds its shape without trimming.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....			25.00
*10 to 12 in. X.....			30.00
15 to 18 in. B&B....	3.50	30.00	250.00
—Little Gem —2 ft. Zone II. Really dwarf—hugging the ground. Rock-garden plant. Dark green.			
9 to 12 in. B&B....	2.50	20.00	
12 to 15 in. B&B....	3.00	25.00	195.00
—nigra (Dark Green Arborvitae)—A form exactly like Thuja occidentalis except the foliage is rich, showy. Very fine.			
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.00	25.00	200.00
—pyramidalis (Pyramidal)—25 ft. Zone II. This is perhaps the best tall form of American Arborvitae. Formal, narrow hedges.			
* 8 to 10 in. X.....			30.00
*12 to 15 in. X.....			40.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	3.75	33.00	300.00

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Thuja occidentalis lutea (Peabody) —15 ft. Zone II. Bright yellow column.			
* 6 to 8 in. X.....		4.00	20.00
*10 to 12 in. X.....			30.00
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.00	23.00	195.00
—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.....		6.00	50.00
18 to 24 in. B&B....	3.00	23.00	195.00
—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	26.00	
—Orientalis (Oriental) (Biota)—25 ft. Zone VI. Fast growing column with leaves "set on edge." Interesting, useful. Bronze in winter.			
*1-year S.....			6.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B....	4.00	35.00	300.00
—aurea nana (Berckman)—5 ft. Zone VI. A gorgeous dwarf—rich, lush. Golden in spring; bronze, winter.			
*2½ in. pots.....			35.00
24 to 30 in. B&B....	4.50	37.50	350.00



Thuja in photo: 2. T. Orientalis. 3. Tom Thumb Arborvitae. 4. Orientalis aurea nan. 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.

TSUGA (the Hemlock)

One of the most useful of all evergreens. In dry or wet soils, in sun or shade.



Sargent Weeping Hemlock

(Each) (10) (100)

Tsuga 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.

* 6 to 8 in. S	-----	8.00
*12 to 15 in. X	-----	45.00
*18 to 24 in. XX	-----	10.00 80.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	4.00	36.00

—**fremdi**—Slow growing pyramid to 9 ft. tiny needles.
2½ to 3 ft. B&B 12.00

—**pomphret**—Like canadensis, itself, but much darker green and denser foliage. Neater.
2 to 2½ ft. B&B 5.50

—**sargentii** (Weeping)—Dwarf very spreading form. May become 15 ft. across and 6 ft. high. Drooping, graceful. Good dark green.
5 to 5½ ft. B&B 35.00

(Each) (10) (100)

Tsuga caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock)—50 ft. Zone V. Damp, acid preferred. Dense. Striking shadows. Drooping.

* 6 to 9 in S	-----	9.00
*12 to 15 in. B&B	-----	12.00 95.00
24 to 30 in. B&B	4.50	37.50

—**diversifolia** (Japanese Hemlock)—70 ft. Zone V. Graceful, handsome pyramid. Dark, crowded needles.
2 to 2½ ft. B&B 7.00

—**sieboldii** (Siebold Hemlock)—To 70 ft. but usually smaller. Zone V. Horizontal branches, oval head.
2 to 3 ft. B&B 4.50 37.50
3 to 4 ft. B&B 5.50 47.50



Specimen Tsuga canadensis

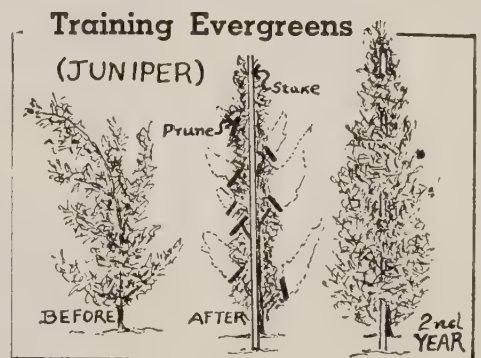
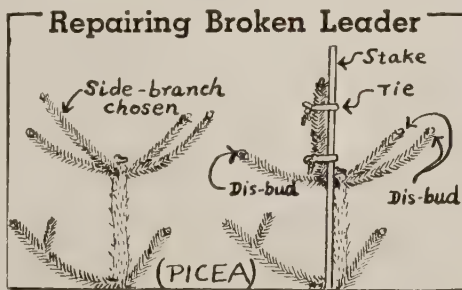
Why Plant Evergreens Small?

Because they are far cheaper than large ones, yet are easily and quickly grown into specimens. We will try to explain this sentence as simply as we can:

Nature grows evergreens in any ordinary garden. The only thing you must do is to keep them shapely and bushy. Most evergreens (Chamaecyparis, Juniperus, Taxus, Thuja, Tsuga) are shaped when young by cutting back long side branches to an even length and tying the stem to a stake if the plant is too weak to support itself. This induces a stiffer main stem and more short side branches—the tree grows straight and bushy. Such cutting is done in May and it is almost impossible to hurt a young evergreen by too much pruning.

Abies, Picea and Pinus are entirely different. Shaping consists of merely removing the top bud with knife or

fingers in May if bushier trees are desired, or cutting all the new "candle" growth in half just as it is hardening in June, if dwarfing is desired. Disbudding is also done to any extra-long side shoots to keep the tree balanced.



EVERGREENS GROW FAST

Sometimes large evergreens can be planted and at once take hold and grow at good speed, but frequently they are stunted by the shock of transplanting. One customer writes: "My neighbor paid \$30. apiece for 12-foot specimen Red Pine; I bought 18-inch XX (no earth ball) the same year. Today (12 years later) my trees are larger than his!" Such experiences are not uncommon, though usually not so extreme. Here are

some average rates of growth (inches per year):*

Abies concolor	9	Pinus cembra	6
—douglasi	16	—mughus	7
Juniper Pfitzer	15	—nigra	11
—Sargent	10	—sylvestris	15
—virginiana	11	Taxus cuspid	11
Picea glauca	12	—Hicksi	12
—conica	2	—Kelsey	8
—excelsa	13	Thuja occid.	11
—pungens	11	Tsuga canad.	12

* Small transplants grow at ½ this rate, the first two years.

COSTS OF SHIPPING

Evergreens vary enormously as to weight, even plants of the same height, so exact figures can never be given before digging. Average figures, however, are about as follows:

Size	Packing	Weight
4 to 8 in. S	none	1 oz.
6 to 10 in. X	none	3 oz.
10 to 18 in. X	none	6 oz.
12 to 24 in. XX	none	¾ lb.
	(1) (10)	
1 to 2 ft. B&B	\$.25	\$1.00 60 lb.
2 to 4 ft. B&B	.50	2.50 90 lb.
4 to 6 ft. B&B	1.00	4.00 120 lb.
6 to 8 ft. B&B	1.25	5.00 200 lb.

(Packing is charged on above, however, unless cash accompanies order)

DECIDUOUS



SORBUS
Mountain Ash



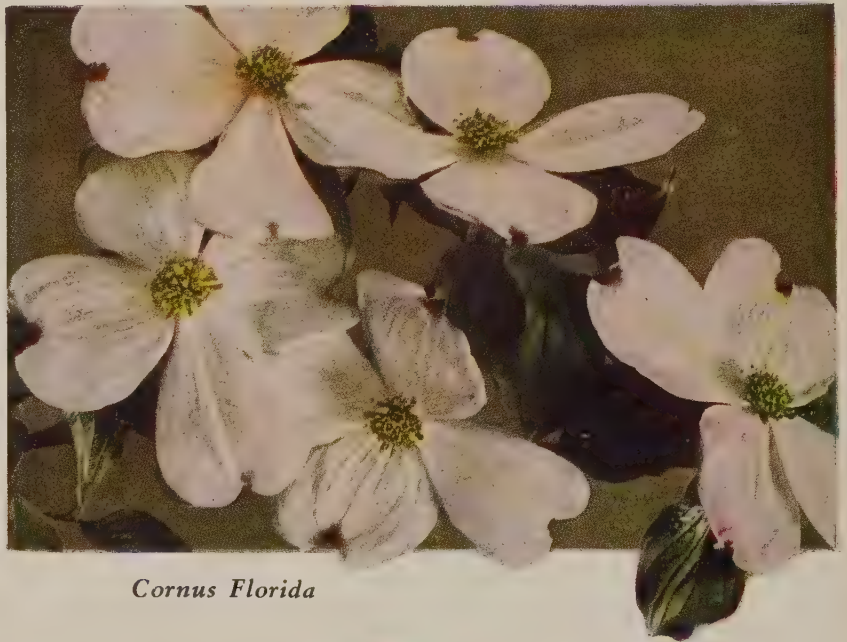
Cercis

"TREES"

are plants that continue to grow from the top buds. Usually, therefore, have 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 reasonably large sizes.



Cornus Florida

Fagus Riversi Purple Beech)



Waterlily Magnolia

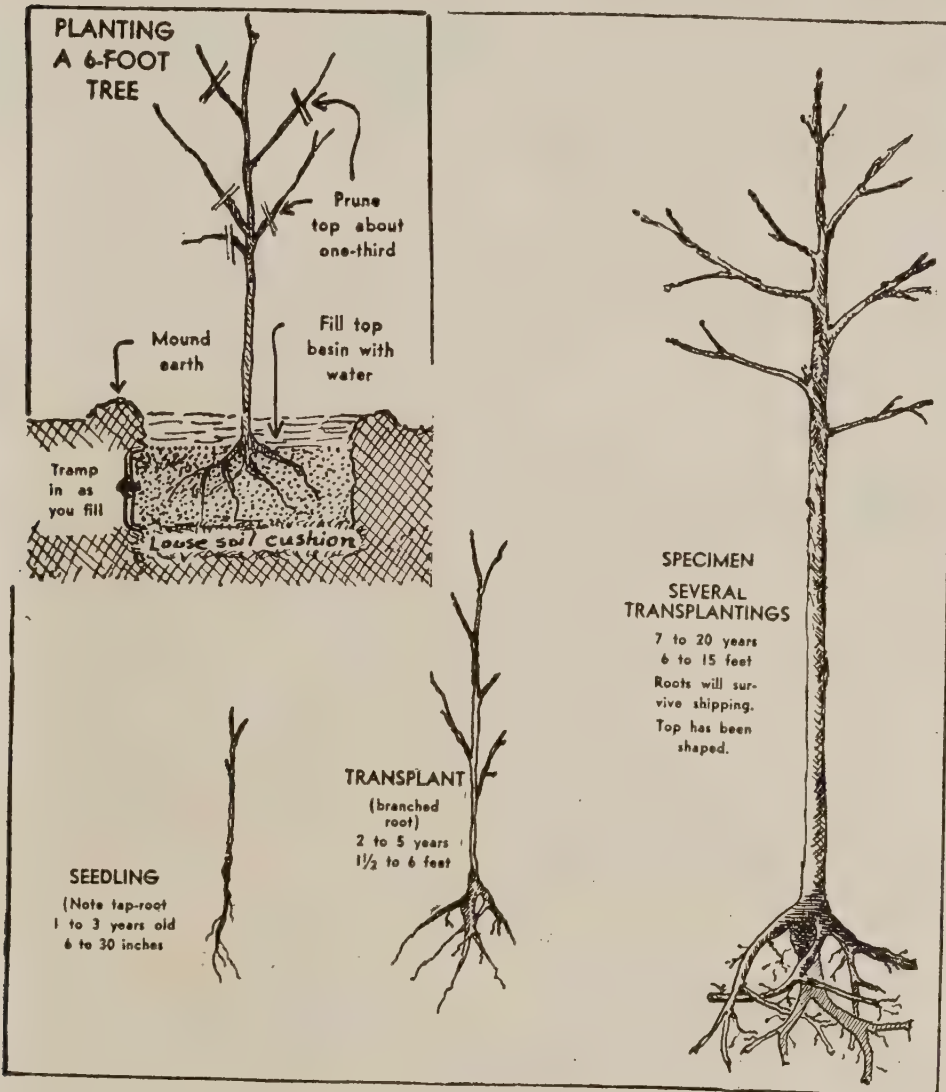


TREES

Weeping Cherry
Prunus



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 60. 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, e.g., all Maples, even dwarf forms, are here among trees—while all Viburnums, even tree-like kinds, are listed as shrubs.



FLOWERING TREES

X = flower; O = fruit

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

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 15—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 three grades illustrated above, the two smallest cost 10% of the price for expressage; the largest 15%.

SHADE TREES

A TABLE TO HELP IN SELECTING

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

DECIDUOUS TREES (Alphabetical)

(Each) (10) (100)

ACER

Acer dasycarpum (Silver Maple)—100 ft. Zone IV. Good quick shade. Leaves bright silver below.

* 2 to 3 ft. 6.50
6 to 8 ft. 2.25 18.00 150.00

—**palmatum atropurpureum** (Red-Leaved)—10 ft. Wine-red leaves. Bushy, compact. Any sheltered soil. In time, becomes an open tree-like shrub.

15 to 18 in. B&B ... 25.00
21 to 24 in. B&B ... 5.50 47.50

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

12 to 15 in. B&B ... 20.00
15 to 18 in. B&B ... 3.50 30.00

—**platanoides** (Norway Maple)—60 ft. Zone IV. Dense, round-headed. Excellent for city streets. Easily grown. Bad in gardens, because of greedy roots.

4 to 6 ft. 45.00
8 to 10 ft. 5.00 39.00 350.00

—**fastigiata** (Pyramidal Norway Maple)—Fine narrow column form.

4 to 5 ft. 5.50 50.00

—**schwedleri** (Schwedler)—60 ft. Zone IV. The type with colored leaves—purplish-red, fading to green.

6 to 8 ft. 6.50 57.50

—**rubrum** (Red or Swamp Maple)—80 ft. Zone IV. Majestic drooping pyramid Red flowers in April. Wet land, but tolerant of drainage.

* 2 to 3 ft. 10.00
4 to 6 ft. 6.00 40.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.00 10.00 65.00

—**Columnare** (Columnar Maple)—Tall pyramid. Rare, beautiful.

4 to 5 ft. 7.00 65.00

—**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 10.00 65.00

AESCULUS

Aesculus hippocastanum (Flowering Horsechestnut)—50 ft. Zone V. Stately pyramid. White flowers in late May. Deep damp soil.

6 to 8 ft. 5.50 45.00

—**rubicunda** (Carnea) (Red flowering)—Slightly smaller, flowers pink.

4 to 5 ft. 7.50 65.00

(Each) (10) (100)

BETULA

Betula alba (European White Birch)—40 ft. Zone III. Good white bark. Spreading.

* 4 to 5 ft. 12.50 110.00
6 to 8 ft. 3.50 30.00

—**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. 4.50 37.50
6 to 8 ft. 5.50 42.50

—**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. 2.00 10.00 60.00

—**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

—**lutea** (Yellow Birch)—75 ft. Zone III. Smaller, but for cool, moist places.

* 2 to 3 ft. 3.50 15.00
8 to 10 ft. 4.50 37.50

—**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. 7.50 60.00
6 to 8 ft. 3.50 25.00 195.00

—**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
6 to 8 ft. 2.00 10.00 60.00

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



Dasycarpum (Silver Maple) Rubrum (Red or Swamp Maple)

(Each) (10) (100)

CARPINUS

Carpinus caroliniana (Blue Beech)—30 ft. Zone IV. Handsome, bushy. Scarlet in autumn.

* 12 to 18 in. 7.50
4 to 5 ft. 9.00 65.00

CARYA

Carya laciniosa (Shellbark Hickory)—100 ft. Zone V. Wet, rich soil.

* 2 to 3 ft. 9.00 65.00

—**ovata** (Shagbark Hickory)—80 ft. Zone IV. Light; drained soil.

* 2 to 3 ft. 9.00 65.00

CATALPA

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa)—80 ft. Zone IV. Handsome pyramid. Spotted white in June. Showy. Timber durable in water.

* 18 to 24 in. 7.50
5 to 6 ft. 9.00 50.00

CELTIS

Celtis occidentalis—100 ft. Zone II. Good straight timber, handsome. Moist. Stands city.

* 12 to 18 in. 7.50
6 to 8 ft. 3.50 22.50 180.00



(Each) (10) (100)

CERCIS

Cercis canadensis (Red Bud)—20 ft. Zone V. Rosy pink buds cover bare branches in April. Humus. Beautiful. Part shade.

*12 to 18 in.....	8.00	
* 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	12.50 65.00

—**alba** (White Bud)—Rare, beautiful white-flowered form of above.

4 to 5 ft.....	5.50	45.00
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CHIONANTHUS

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe)—25 ft. Zone V. Fragrant white tassels in May. A slow tree, but worth waiting for. Watch drainage—must be good.

5 to 6 ft.....	3.50	27.50
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CLADRASTIS

Cladrastis lutea (Yellow-wood)—50 ft. Zone IV. Fragrant, white in June. Stands drought. Deer roots.

*12 to 18 in.....	3.00	15.00
5 to 6 ft.....	5.00	45.00

CORNUS

Cornus 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.

*12 to 18 in. S.....	15.00	
* 2 to 3 ft. S.....	4.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	16.00 125.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.75	20.00 160.00
8 to 10 ft.....	4.50	37.50 325.00

—**pendula**—Weeping form. (White.)

18 to 24 in.....	2.75	25.00
4 to 5 ft.....	4.50	42.50

—**plena** (Double Dogwood)—Rare form with showy double white bloom. Fine.

4 to 5 ft.....	4.75	45.00
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—**rubra** (Pink flowering)—Pink flowers. No real red is known, but the clear pink is a beautiful tone. Plant in with whites.

5 to 6 ft.....	5.90	47.50 400.00
6 to 8 ft.....	8.00	60.00 500.00

—**xanthocarpa**—Exactly like the type, but berries are yellow and birds don't remove them so rapidly.

3 to 4 ft.....	3.75	35.00
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—**kousa** (Japan Flowering Dogwood)—20 ft. Zone V. Like our native *C. florida*, but in June and more tolerant. Bushier.

4 to 6 ft. B&B.....	7.50	60.00
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—**chinensis**—Form of *Kousa* with larger, whiter flowers.

24 to 30 in. B&S.....	4.50	37.50
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—**mas** (Cornelian Cherry)—20 ft. Zone V. A yellow cloud in April. Scarlet berries August. Tolerant.

4 to 5 ft.....	3.00	25.00 200.00
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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.

(Each) (10) (100)

CRATAEGUS

Crataegus coccinea (Thicket Hawthorn)—10 ft. Zone III. White in May. Berries dull red. Relished by birds.

*12 to 18 in.....	10.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	30.00 250.00

—**cordata** (Washington Thorn)—20 ft. Zone V. Round head, bushy. Red fruit all winter. Good fall color.

2 to 3 ft.....	25.00	195.00
5 to 6 ft.....	5.50	47.50

—**crusgalli** (Cockspur Thorn)—20 ft. Zone IV. Fine hedge. Red berries all winter. Very thorny. Drain.

3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	27.50 225.00
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—**oxycantha** (May Tree; English Haw)—20 ft. Zone V. Showy white flower in May, fragrant. Red autumn fruit. An excellent hedge plant.

*18 to 24 in.....	5.00	35.00
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	30.00

—**splendens** (Paul Scarlet Hawthorn)—Form with showy red flowers. Red berries. Prefers sun, lime and heavy soil—even clay. In light soils, manure.

3 to 4 ft.....	3.75	35.00
5 to 6 ft.....	5.50	45.00

(Each) (10) (100)

FAGUS

Fagus americana (American Beech)—80 ft. Zone V. Lime, drainage. Gray bark, majestic drooping form. Slow.

*18 to 24 in.....	7.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	10.00	75.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.00	25.00 195.00

—**sylvatica** (European Beech)—80 ft. Zone V. Smaller, darker leaves. Lime, drain. Very slow. Dense shade.

4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	7.50	65.00
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—**fastigiata** (Column)—Narrow, upright branches. Grows 30 ft. high; 6 ft. wide.

* 3 to 4 ft.....	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 ft.....	9.00	

—**pendula** (Weeping)—A 50-foot mound of green leaf and gray branchlet. Unique and striking. Picturesque.

5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	20.00	
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—**purpurea** (Copper)—Like the type but with rich color. Tends to grow shapely. The color varies during summer and is not unnatural in effect.

Sold out.

—**Riversi** (Purple)—Darker, redder leaf than *purpurea*.

4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	12.50	115.00
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—**tricolor**—Leaves green, red and white. Attractive, as well as odd.

18 to 24 in. B&B.....	6.50	55.00
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All shapely specimens except * = young, unformed plants (See page 13).

(Each) (10) (100)

FRAXINUS

Fraxinus americana (White Ash)—100 ft. Zone II. Handsome, vigorous. Autumn color. Damp or dry.

*3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	10.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	15.00 90.00

—*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

Ginkgo biloba (Maidenhair Tree)—100 ft. Zone V. Slow, but tolerant of any condition—including smoke.

*2 to 3 ft.....	8.50	65.00
*4 to 5 ft.....	16.00	125.00
6 to 8 ft.....	5.50	47.50 395.00

GLEDITSIA

Gleditsia triacanthos (Honey-Locust)—100 ft. Zone V. Rich soil, sun. Good timber and good stock feed.

*3 to 4 ft.....	9.50
6 to 8 ft.....	3.75 27.50 250.00

(Each) (10) (100)

HALESIA

Halesia tetraptera (Great Silverbell)—25 ft. Zone V. Profusion of white bells nod in May. Acid, humus.

4 to 5 ft.....	1.75	15.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.75	25.00

JUGLANS

Juglans nigra (Black Walnut) (See also Page 65)—120 ft. Zone IV. Rich, moist. Majestic, with good timber, handsome leaf and delicious nuts. The following are seedlings.

*12 to 18 in.....	12.00
*4 to 5 ft.....	10.00 90.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.75 33.00

—*cincerea* (Butternut)—75 ft. Zone III. Less handsome, but good.

*2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	15.00
5 to 6 ft.....	3.75	33.00

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

*3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	40.00
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Laburnum

(Each) (10) (100)

KOELREUTERIA

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

*12 to 18 in.....	3.50	17.50
5 to 6 ft.....	3.75	33.00

LABURNUM

Laburnum Vulgare (Golden Chain)—35 ft. Zone V. Yellow in June. Drain.

4 to 5 ft.....	4.75	45.00
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LARIX

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

Prices on request.

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

4 to 6 ft. B&B.....	10.00
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LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum)—90 ft. Zone V. Leaf like maple and turns ablaze in autumn. Damp, heavy soil.

*2 to 3 ft.....	12.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.50 30.00

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron 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 12.50
6 to 8 ft.....	3.75 33.00

MACLURA

Maclura pomifera (Osage Orange)—50 ft. Zone V. A tolerant, bushy hedge for country use.

*12 to 18 in.....	4.00
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Photo: Life size flower and buds of Franklinia.

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. Unlike most trees, small sizes need more "nursing" than larger sizes.

	(Each)	(10)	(25)	(100)
8 to 10 in. (pot).....		9.00	18.75	70.00
12 to 18 in.....		18.50	37.50	150.00
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	40.00	85.00	300.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	7.50	67.50		
6 to 7 ft. B&B.....	8.50	77.50		

All shapely specimens except * = young, unformed plants (See page 13).

(Each) (10) (100)

MAGNOLIA

- Magnolia acuminata** (Cucumber Tree)
—80 ft. Zone V. Handsome pyramid, fragrant yellowish flower, May; handsome red fruit, September. Humus, manure.
3 to 4 ft. B&B..... 5.00 45.00
- glauca** (Swamp Laurel)—16 ft. Zone V. Prefers moist, but tolerant. Semi-evergreen. White blooms scattered from June to August. Very fragrant.
18 to 24 in..... 15.00 95.00
3 to 4 ft..... 2.50 20.00 175.00
5 to 6 ft..... 9.00 85.00
- Kobus**—25 ft. Zone V. White, April to May. A real show after a few years. Fine growth. Hardest oriental Magnolia.
*3 inch pots..... 9.50 75.00
18 to 24 in..... 3.00 25.00
- 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. B&B. 25.00 225.00
15 to 18 in. B&B. 3.50 30.00 275.00
- lennei**—May 1st, red outside. Striking.
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....11.00
- nigra**—May 15, dark purple cups.
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....11.00
- stellata** (Star Magnolia)—12 ft. Zone V. Early April sees ribbony, white, fragrant blooms.
18 to 24 in. B&B... 5.50 45.00
- 3 to 4 ft. B&B.....12.00 110.00
- Waterlily**—New, hardier pink-tipped form. Each branch tip has double blooms in late April. Bushy growth. Utterly beautiful.
24 to 30 in. B&B.. 8.50 75.00
- 3 to 4 ft. B&B.....10.00 90.00
- 4 to 5 ft. B&B.....12.50 120.00

MALUS

- Malus atrosanguinea** (Carmine Crab)
—15 ft. Zone V. Red.
5 to 6 ft..... 3.25 30.00
- baccata**—40 ft. Zone II. Profuse.
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 8.00 60.00
5 to 6 ft..... 2.50 20.00
- Mandshurica**—15 ft. Zone I. Fragrant, large white. Red Crabs.
5 to 6 ft..... 2.50 20.00
- eleyi**—20 ft. Zone IV. Profuse red flowers, red leaves.
5 to 6 ft..... 2.50 20.00
- floribunda**—20 ft. Zone V. Pink, opening white. Very profuse.
5 to 6 ft..... 3.25 30.00
- hopa**—15 ft. Zone IV. Pink bloom, red crabs, remarkable tree.
5 to 6 ft..... 2.50 30.00
- ioensis plena** (Bechtel)—15 ft. Zone III. June. Fragrant pink.
4 to 5 ft..... 2.00 17.50
- 6 to 8 ft..... 3.50 30.00

(Each) (10) (100)

- Malus micromalus** (Midget Crab)—9 ft. Zone IV. Neat, upright. Pink.
6 to 8 ft..... 3.50 30.00
- niedzwetzkyana** (Redvein)—15 ft. Zone III. Reddish flower, leaf.
4 to 5 ft..... 2.00 17.50
- 6 to 8 ft..... 3.50 30.00
- prunifolia rinki**—18 ft. Zone IV. Storm of snow, red-yellow crabs hang late.
4 to 5 ft..... 2.00 17.50
- 6 to 8 ft..... 3.50 30.00
- robusta**—20 ft. Zone III. Early, white, fragrant. Red fruit, showy.
5 to 6 ft..... 2.50 20.00
- sargenti**—6 ft. Dwarf. Zone V. Late white. Red berries hang late.
2 to 3 ft..... 1.25 9.50
- 5 to 6 ft..... 3.00 25.00
- theifera** (Tea Crab)—Vase-shaped growth. 12 ft. Zone V. Pink to white show.
4 to 5 ft..... 3.00 25.00
- Weeping Crab**—15 ft. Drooping branches carry carmine flowers followed by large, tart, red apples.
6 to 8 ft..... 3.50 30.00

MORUS

- Morus alba** (Russian Mulberry)—30 ft. Zone IV. Round-topped tree. Fruit, white to purple, edible.
4 to 5 ft..... 8.00 60.00

NYSSA

- Nyssa sylvatica** (Tupelo)—60 ft. Zone IV. Interlaced, drooping. Early autumn color. Moist. Hard to transplant.
6 to 8 ft.....10.00

(Each) (10) (100)

OXYDENDRON

- Oxydendron arboreum** (Sorrel Tree)—30 ft. Zone V. Peach-leaves turn red in autumn. Long clusters of white in July and August. Acid.
*18 to 24 in..... 8.00
4 to 5 ft..... 3.00 27.50

PLATANUS

- Platanus occidentalis** (Sycamore)—120 ft. Zone IV. Giant, dignified native shade tree. Tolerant, but prefers moisture.
*2 to 3 ft..... 3.00 15.00
6 to 8 ft..... 2.75 25.00 200.00
- "Orientalis"** (Acerifolia) (Plane)—90 ft. Zone (V), VI. Good city tree.
6 to 8 ft..... 22.50 160.00
8 to 10 ft..... 4.25 37.50 325.00

POPULUS

- Populus bolleana** (Bolleana Poplar)—40 ft. Zone III. Narrow column, hardy and disease-free. Better than Lombardy. Green leaf, white beneath.
4 to 5 ft..... 15.00 125.00
6 to 8 ft..... 2.75 25.00 200.00
- nigra Italica** (Lombardy Poplar)—60 ft. Zone I. Quick column. Popular, but prone to disease, so that old specimens are rare. Very tolerant.
*3 to 4 ft..... 3.50 15.00
6 to 8 ft..... 1.75 12.00 100.00
- tremuloides** (Quaking Aspen)—90 ft. Zone I. Perpetually moving leaves. Stately. Gray bark almost like a birch. Pussy buds, April.
*4 to 6 ft..... 25.00
6 to 8 ft..... 6.50 50.00

Photo: *Magnolia soulangeana* in its annual April riot.





Prunus Amanagawa



Quercus Rubra—Red Oak



Salix Babylonica

PRUNUS—The 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.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Prunus serrulata (Japanese Cherry)—60 ft. Zone V. Smooth brown bark. White or pink in May. Very tolerant.			
*2 yr. 4 to 8 in. S.....	3.00	20.00	
10 to 12 ft. X.....	7.50	65.00	
— lannesiana (Oriental Cherry)—Form with fragrant flowers. Dwarfier.			
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	9.00	65.00
— Amanagawa —20 ft. Zone V. Erect narrow column, blush-pink in late May.			
3 to 4 ft.....	2.75	22.50	
6 to 8 ft.....	5.50	45.00	
— Fugenzo (Veitch) —20 ft. Large double pink, late. Spreading.			
5 to 6 ft.....	4.00	35.00	

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Prunus sieboldi (Naden) —Small tree to 20 ft. Zone V. May. Pink-white, showy clusters.			
5 to 6 ft.....	4.00	35.00	
— subhirtala (Higan Cherry)—Much branched to 30 ft. Zone V. Early May, light pink.			
6 to 8 ft.....	3.50	27.50	
— pendula (Weeping Cherry)—Familiar fountain of pink. 15 ft. 5 ft., 2-year heads \$7.00 each			
— yedoensis (Yoshino Cherry)—50 ft. Zone V. Vigorous species, this kind banks the Tidal Basin at Washington. Pink, fragrant, in May.			
4 to 5 ft.....	2.50	20.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	5.50	45.00	

PRUNUS

Orchard varieties are on pages 61-64. Shrubs page 40.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
Prunus americana (Native Plum)—40 ft. Zone V. White flowers. Bird food.			
4 to 5 ft.....	1.25	10.00	60.00
— padus (Bird Cherry)—50 ft. Zone III. Long white clusters in May. Black fruit for birds.			
5 to 6 ft.....	2.50	20.00	
— 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	17.50	150.00
— 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.....	1.75	12.50	95.00
— persica rubraplena (Double Red Flowering Peach)—Zone V. 15 ft. Most startling red show in May.			
2 to 3 ft.....		9.00	65.00

QUERCUS

Quercus alba (White Oak)—90 ft. Zone IV. Noble, spreading tree.			
5 to 6 ft.....	27.00	240.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	4.00	35.00	300.00
— coccinea (Scarlet Oak)—75 ft. Zone IV. Round, open head. Dense, handsome.			
*3 to 4 ft.....	10.00	85.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	5.00	40.00	300.00
— palustris (Pin Oak)—90 ft. Zone V. Good in damp or dry soil. A fine street tree. Fast-growing.			
*2 to 3 ft.....		17.50	
6 to 8 ft.....	4.50	35.00	250.00
— robur (English Oak)—80 ft. Zone V. Short stem. Spreads.			
8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	35.00	295.00
— fastigiata —Narrow, upright form.			
4 to 5 ft.....	7.00	65.00	
— rubra (Common Red Oak)—60 ft. Zone IV. Rapid growth. Heavy branches. Likes clay. Handsome.			
*2 to 3 ft.....		23.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	4.50	35.00	295.00

ROBINIA

Robinia pseudacacia (Black Locust)—70 ft. Zone IV. Dry, sandy soil. The drought tree! Showy, fragrant white flowers in June.			
*2 to 3 ft.....		7.50	
*4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	27.50	
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	18.00	150.00

(Each) (10) (100)
SALIX

- Salix alba (Vitellina aurea)** (Russian Golden Willow)—40 ft. Zone I. Branches are bright startling yellow. Damp soil.
 *3 to 4 ft..... 15.00
 6 to 8 ft..... 2.75 20.00 150.00
- 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 5 ft..... 45.00
 6 to 8 ft..... 2.75 25.00 200.00
- blanda** (Wisconsin Weeping)—More vigorous hybrid of Babylonica. Spreading head, weeping. Zone IV.
 4 to 5 ft..... 10.00 75.00
 6 to 8 ft..... 2.75 20.00 160.00
- caprea** (European Pussy Willow)—78 ft. Zone V. Nice catkins. Best for cutting.
 2 to 3 ft..... 1.00 7.50 65.00
- 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
- niobe** (Golden Weeping)—40 ft. Zone II. Drooping yellow branches.
 6 to 8 ft..... 2.75 25.00 200.00
- pentandra** (Laurel-leaf Willow)—60 ft. Zone IV. Handsome tree, shiny dark leaves. Showy catkins April.
 6 to 8 ft..... 2.75 23.00 190.00

SOPHORA

- Sophora japonica** (Scholar Tree)—60 ft. Zone V. Yellow, pea-like blooms in August. Picturesque branching.
 4 to 5 ft..... 2.50 20.00



(left) *Stewartia* flowers.

(Each) (10) (100)
SORBUS

- Sorbus americana** (American Mt. Ash)—20 ft. Zone II. Smaller. Redder berries than the European. Acid soil.
 5 to 6 ft..... 3.50 32.00
- 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.
 6 to 8 ft..... 3.50 25.00 175.00

STEWARTIA

- Stewartia monadelphica** (Asiatic Stewartia)—75 ft. tree. Zone VI. Humus, moist. Vigorous growing, 1½ in. white bloom, July. Handsome.
 3 to 4 ft..... 7.50 50.00
 4 to 5 ft..... 1.00 9.00 75.00
 5 to 6 ft..... 1.50 12.50 100.00
- 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.
 6 to 7 ft..... 5.00 45.00

STYRAX

- Styrax japonica** (Japanese Snow-bell)—20 ft. Zone V. Small tree. Loose soil. Studded with white bells in June-July.
 8 to 10 ft..... 5.00 40.00

TAXODIUM

- Taxodium distichum** (Bald Cypress)—80 ft. Zone V. Is not evergreen, but looks like one. Graceful, feathery pyramid. Very fine shade tree. Tolerant.
 4 to 5 ft. B&B..... 10.00 90.00



Ulmus Americana

(Each) (10) (100)
TILIA

- Tilia americana** (Basswood)—80 ft. Zone IV. Rich soil, not good in city air. Fragrant white, June.
 *3 to 4 ft..... 9.50 75.00
 6 to 8 ft..... 2.75 23.00 180.00
- cordata** (Littleleaf Linden)—90 ft. Zone IV. Dense-headed street tree. Tolerant. Blooms in July.
 5 to 6 ft..... 20.00 180.00
 6 to 8 ft..... 3.50 30.00 275.00
- platyphyllos** (Bigleaf Linden)—100 ft. Zone III. Early flowers. Fine tree.
 6 to 8 ft..... 30.00 275.00
 12 to 14 ft..... 12.50
- Columnare**—Form that grows narrow and tall. Otherwise same.
 5 to 6 ft..... 8.00
- vulgaris** (Common European Linden)—80 ft. Zone IV. Street tree, the best flowers of any. June and July.
 6 to 8 ft..... 4.00 35.00

ULMUS

- Ulmus 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..... 7.50
 6 to 8 ft..... 2.50 15.00 130.00
 10 to 12 ft..... 5.00 35.00 300.00
- pumila** (Siberian or 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.
 *18 to 24 in..... 6.00
 * 4 to 5 ft..... 15.00
 8 to 10 ft..... 4.00 25.00 175.00



(right) *Ulmus pumila*.

All shapely specimens except * = young, unformed plants (See page 13).



Dwarf Wealthy Apple
($\frac{1}{4}$ Life Size)

Hardy Fruits

On these seven 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 product a full crop and yet be less than half as much work and expense as an unplanned orchard. Fruit trees are planted like any other deciduous tree (see page 53) or, if shrubs see page 37.

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 4.)

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.

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-pollinize.

(P) = good pollinizer.

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

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

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, Standard	30 by 30 ft.
Apple, Dwarf	10 by 10 ft.
Cherry	25 by 25 ft.
Peach or Plum	20 by 20 ft.
Peach or Plum, Dwarf	10 by 10 ft.
Pear, Standard	25 by 25 ft.
Pear, Dwarf	10 by 10 ft.
Apricot	12 by 12 ft.
Blackberry	2 ft. by 6 to 8 ft.
Raspberry	2 ft. by 3 to 4 ft.
Grape	8 by 10 ft.
Blueberry	4 by 6 ft.
Bush-Cherry	4 by 6 ft.
Chestnut	30 by 30 ft.
Walnut	40 by 40 ft.

Hybrid Blueberries
(In Life Size)



Dwarf Fruit Trees

(Available: All kinds listed below)

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.

Root Stocks: All apples on very dwarf Malling 1X (never over 6-7 ft.) Also on other Malling stocks—I, II, III or VI depending on variety—ultimate height 12 to 15 feet. Pears are on Quince; Plums on St. Julien; other fruits on Almond.

LIST of DWARF VARIETIES AVAILABLE

(★ = Kinds also available in Espaliers, below)

APPLES

(state whether dwarf or very dwarf wanted)

- Jonathan
- ★ Red Delicious
- ★ Red McIntosh
- ★ Cortlandt
- ★ R. I. Greening
- ★ Wealthy
- ★ Yellow Transparent
- Redwin Spy
- ★ Fameuse
- Red Astrakhan
- Stayman Winsap
- ★ Duchess Oldenburg
- Gravenstein
- Yellow Delicious
- Northern Spy
- Rome Beauty
- Spitzenberg

APRICOT

- ★ Moorpark
- Riland
- ★ Early Golden
- ★ Perfection
- Alexander

PEARS

- ★ Bartlett
- Comice Royal Riviera)
(most delicious known)
- ★ Duch. d'Angouleme
- ★ Flemish Beauty
- ★ Clapp's Favorite
- ★ Beurre Bosc
- ★ Seckel
- ★ Sheldon
- ★ Kieffer
- Wm. Nevis
- Easter
- Gorham
- Duchess Merode

PLUMS

- Damson
- ★ Reine Claude
- ★ Burbank
- ★ Abundance
- ★ German Prune
- ★ Italian Prune
- Red June
- ★ Stanley Prune

PEACHES

- ★ Elberta
- ★ Hiley
- ★ Rochester
- ★ Crawford
- ★ Belle of Georgia
- ★ Golden Jubilee
- ★ Valiant
- ★ Eclipse
- ★ J. H. Hale
- ★ Red Bird

NECTARINE

- ★ Red Roman
- Hunter
- ★ Boston
- Newton
- ★ Napier
- ★ Sure Crop

QUINCE

- Orange
- Champion

PRICES ALL DWARFS: (each)

1 year (about 3 feet)—Not branched.....\$2.60
 2 year (slightly taller)—Branched 3.90
 3 year (4 to 5 feet)—Heavier..... 5.25
 (All varieties)

5 year—bearing specimen 9.50

(Apples, pears and plums only)

(Add 50c packing allowance on orders under \$10.00).



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



Perfect fruit commonly grows on Espaliers (photo pears)

Dwarf Espalier Fruits

(Available: All kinds marked ★ above)

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, plum
 15" wide

Nectarine, apricot,
 peach, 30" wide.

\$8.50 each

Fan-shaped

(5 feet high
 6 feet wide)

All varieties listed
 above with ★

\$10.50 each

Horizontal Cordon

Two tiers of stems,
 5 to 6 ft. wide.

Apples and Pears
 only.

\$12.50



STANDARD FRUIT TREES

Here 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 each order for 4 or less. By so offering our fruits we can make lower prices to you. Our prices are as low as can possibly be made and still maintain scrupulous care in identity, selection, digging and packing.

(Including packing)	PRICES:	Standard Top-Size (not less than 5 see above)
(Zone IV)—	APPLES	2-year 4 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. \$1.50
(Zone V)—	QUINCES	2-year 3 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ in. 1.90
(Zone IV)—	SOUR CHERRIES	2-year 4 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. 2.30
(Zone V)—	SWEET CHERRIES	1-year 4 ft. 2.20
(Zone V)—	PEACHES	1-year $\frac{1}{8}$ in. 1.40
(Zone V)—	PEARS	1-year 4 ft. 1.90
(Zone IV)—	PLUMS (no 2-year)	1-year 4 ft. 1.70
(Zone III)—	CRABS	2-year 4 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. 1.50

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.

Lodi. A hybrid of Yellow Transparent. Ripe 10 days later. Larger, better quality. Young annual bearer. Eating, cooking.

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.

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.

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.

CRAB APPLES

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

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

Dolgo. So handsome it is sometimes classed with flowering crabs. Makes ruby red juice. Sept. 1.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large, red, and of good quality. No variety replaces it on the late winter market. Biennial 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.

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

Fameuse (Snow Apple).—Fine dessert apple—eating, baking. Beautiful, deep crimson. Snowy white, delicious flesh. Small tree, long lived. Annual bearer.

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.

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.

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

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

Stayman Winesap. Large red. Flesh crisp, juicy and of excellent quality. Improvement over the old Winesap. Young bearer. Uses: Eating and cooking.

QUINCES (*Cydonia*)

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

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

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





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.

CHERRIES**(Prunus)**

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

SOUR (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 (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.

EUROPEAN (P. domestica)

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

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

• **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.

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

PEACH (Prunus persical)

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.

Golden Jubilee. Yellow. August, extra hardy. Juicy, sweet, yellow flesh.

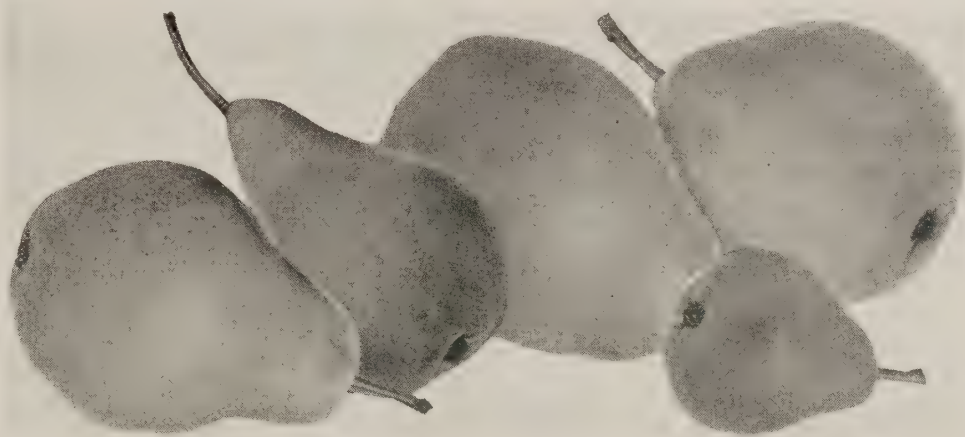
• **J. H. Hale.** Can be pollinated by any other variety. Yellow freestone. Fruit large and firm. Not as hardy nor as vigorous as some. Early September. Very delicious.

Late Crawford. Yellow. Late Sept.

• **Mikado.** Popular very early. Aug. 1. Good quality yellow.

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

Valiant. Yellow, extra hardy. Late August. Large, good fruit.



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.

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

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

• **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.

• = Self-unfruitful. P = Pollenizer (See page 60)

UNUSUAL FRUITS

Native Americans

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



Photo: Highbush Cranberry

Highbush Cranberries

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

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

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$55.00

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. Zone IV. 4-5 ft. trees, \$3.00 each; 10 for \$25.00.

Gumi Cherry

Eleagnus Multiflora (longipes).—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).

Dwarf Juneberry

Amelanchier berries are known as "Bilberries" or "Service-berries". Dark red fruit in July. This form grows to 8 ft., Hardy Zone II. Any soil.

	(Each)	(10)
12 to 18 inch (2 yr.).....	\$1.00	\$7.00

Beach Plum

Prunus maritima grows 6 to 8 ft. high, hardy into Zone IV. It is not generally known that this shrub thrives in gardens better than on sea-shores. Good drainage. Fine, useful plums in early autumn. 4 to 5 feet \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.50.

Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana makes a 20 foot tree, moist soil, Zone VI. Fruit late fall, like figs. 8 to 10 foot trees, \$7.50 each.

Thorn Apple

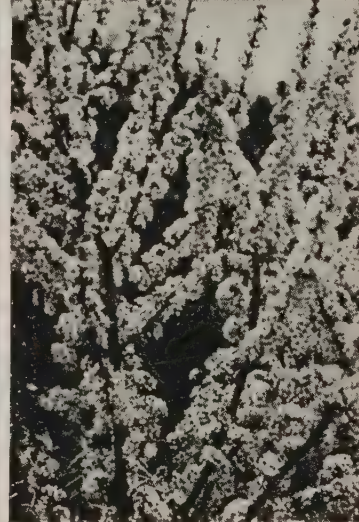
Crataegus Mollis Zone IV

Scarlet pear-shaped, 1-inch fruit, sweet and mealy, in Sept. Favorite Indian and Pioneer food. White blooms, May, 20 ft. tree. 3 to 4 ft. \$3.50 each.

Adams Elderberry

Sambucus Canadensis (Var.)

The large berries and extra fruit clusters are a decided improvement over the common kinds. Makes delicious pies, jam and wine. Zone IV. 2 ft. \$.90 ea. (10 for \$8.00).



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. Zone III.

	(3)	(10)
1½ to 2 ft.	\$3.50	\$8.00

BERRY BUSHES (*Rubus* Species)

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

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
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RED RASPBERRIES (*R. strigosus*) Z. I.

Latham—Old variety, very dependable.....\$.50 \$2.30 \$15.00

St. Regis—Crop in spring another in autumn50 2.50 15.00

BLACK RASPBERRY (*R. occidentalis*)

Black Beauty—Most dependable "blackcap". Zone III. .45 2.00 12.00

PURPLE RASPBERRY (*R. neglectus*)

Sodus—Heaviest bearer of all raspberries. Zone II..... .50 2.25 13.50

BLACKBERRIES—(*R. species*) Z. III.

Alfred—Large, upright and dependable45 2.00 12.00

Eldrado—the standard variety45 2.00 12.00

Crystal White—White Blackberry. Novelty, good50 2.25 13.50

DEWBERRY (*R. procumbens*) Zone II.

Lucretia—Larger and sweeter than any, but soft..... .45 2.00 12.00

WINEBERRY (*R. phoenicolasius*) Z. V.

Juicy, red, fragrant. Fruit in large clusters. Absolutely laborless. Bears on both old and new wood—so expect fruit next summer! Unique.

	.50	2.30	15.00
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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 VI.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
1 year	\$.50	\$2.30	\$15.00

Nectarberry.

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

1 year60	2.75	17.00
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Grape Vines (Vitis) Zone III.

Not less than 10 of one variety at 10 rate on these pages.

Hybrid Americans: Disease free. (Each) (10)

Old Varieties,
 2-year\$.90 \$6.00
Catawba—Red, good wine-grape.
Concord—Blue. Strong flavor.
Niagara—White, good wine-grape.
Worden—Large early blue.

New Varieties,
 2-year 1.00 7.00
Fredonia—The earliest black grape.
Portland—White and the earliest of all grapes. Healthy, fine quality.

Nanking Cherry (Bush)

Prunus tomentosa, 9 ft. shrub, hardy to Zone II. Freely borne white bloom, April; Unbelievable show scarlet 1/2-inch fruit July. Excellent for jelly, etc. Tart, juicy.

2 to 3 feet.....3 for \$3.50
 4 to 5 feet.....\$2.00 each

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, bushy. Strong 2-year plants (bear in 2 to 3 years) \$1.50 each, (5 for \$6.00).

Medlar (Mespilus) Zone V.

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 \$3.00 \$ 8.00

Rhubarb
 Linneas, standard variety.
 2 yr. roots..... 3.50 6.00 16.00

Horse-radish
 Bohemian, best variety.
 2 yr. roots..... 3.50 6.00 16.00

Hardy Nut-Trees

There are good nuts to be grown in the north. Chestnuts from seed are young, heavy bearers. The grafted Walnuts are hardier and also bear heavily and young. These two together are the most practical nuts for the north.

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. Plant like any deciduous trees (see page 53).

BLACK WALNUT

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

Ohio—Fine quality nut, fairly fast growth, fairly easy to open.

Stabler meat falls out easily in halves or one piece and is of a rich mellow flavor. A fine spreading specimen.

Thomas is a rapid-growing tree. The meat is attractive and tasty, but does not crack as easily as the Stabler.

Plants twice transplanted, 3 to 4 feet,
 any 2 for \$10.00.
 (Not sold singly)

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHESTNUTS

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

(3) (10)
 1 1/2 to 2-foot (transplants) \$5.00 \$15.00
 (No grafted trees are available)

HAZLENUT

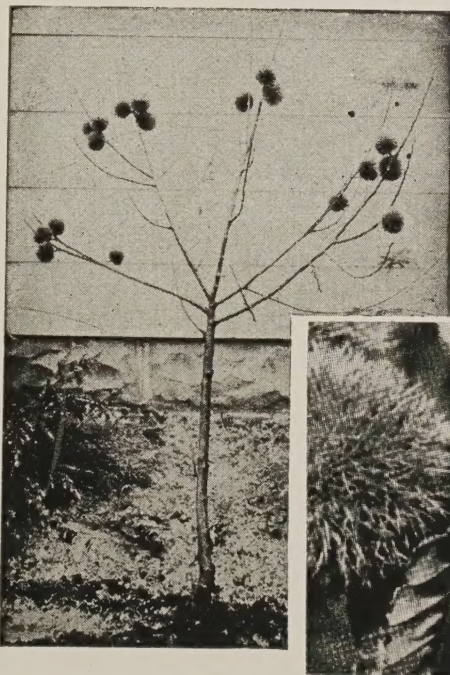
Corylus americana, our native hazlenut, is not the largest nut in the family (The European Filbert is that). But it is free from disease and delightful to eat—a practical shrub nut for our gardens, which the Filbert is not. To 10 feet, Zone IV. Any moist soil.

4 to 5 feet \$1.75 each, 10 for \$14.00



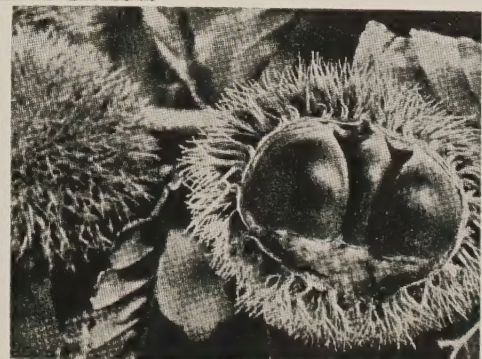
Thomas Walnut—bearing branch and nut.

NUT ORCHARD OFFER—1 Stabler, 1 Ohio, 1 Thomas Walnuts, plus 3 Chinese Chestnut, **SIX TREES for \$18.50.**



CHESTNUTS BEAR YOUNG

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



Huge Hybrid Blueberries

Named varieties of *vaccinium corymbosum*, cutting propagated

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 ins.)

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.).....	\$1.35	\$11.00	\$25.00	\$85.00
3 year (12 to 18 in.).....	2.00	16.00	35.00	125.00

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.



Ornamental

Dwarf (about 4 feet high).

Spring: White and pink flowers; Summer: Handsome blue berries; Fall: Brilliant leaves.

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.

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

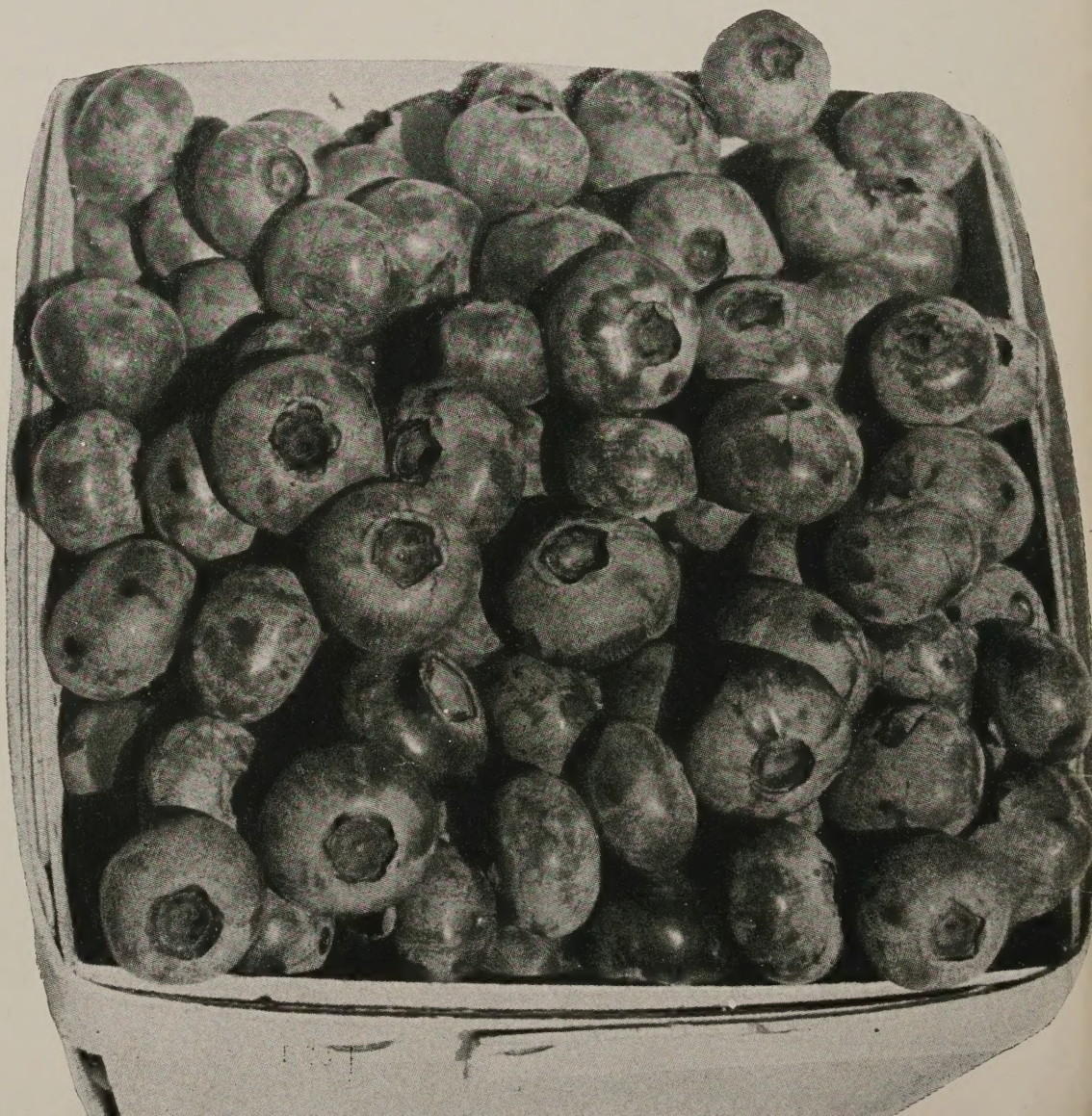
The berries can be canned as readily as tomatoes and by almost any standard canning method. Excellent pies, but usable served cold from jars, too, like canned peaches.

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 THESE BERRIES!

Photograph is life-size. Light blue color.



Roses

ROSE supplies this spring are so depleted and trained labor so scarce that nothing remotely approaching a normal offering can be made here. But what we do offer we feel fairly confident of actually shipping, which you will doubtless prefer to a complete listing of items that would never get delivered! We list only good varieties.

Shrub roses (Species) are alone in nearly ordinary supply, as listed below.



Brownell Creeper Roses. (See next page.)

(Each) (10) (100)

ROSA (Rose Species)

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

Rosa carolina (see "Humilis").

—*hugonis* (Father Hugo's Rose). 8 ft. Zone V. Yellow in May.
 12 to 18 in. 1.00 9.00 80.00
 3 to 4 ft. 2.00 15.00 135.00

—*humilis* (Pasture Rose). Dwarf. Zone IV. Pink, June-July.
 18 to 24 in. 1.00 7.50 55.00
 2 to 3 ft. 1.15 9.50 75.00

—*lucida* (Virginia Rose). Shrub. Zone II. Pink, June-July.
 2 to 3 ft. 1.15 9.50 65.00

—*nitida* (Bristly Rose). Shrub. Zone IV. Pink in May.
 2 to 3 ft. 1.15 9.50 65.00

—*palustris* (Swamp Rose). Shrub. Zone IV. Pink, July-Aug.
 2 to 3 ft. 1.15 9.50 65.00

—*rubiginosa* (Sweet Briar). Shrub. Zone IV. Pink, June.
 18 to 24 in.75 6.50
 3 to 4 ft. 1.15 9.50

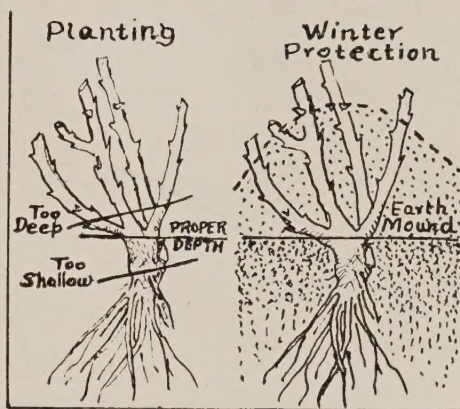
—*rugosa* (Red Rugosa Rose). 6 ft. Zone II. Red. All summer.
 *4 to 8 in. 8.00
 2 to 3 ft. 1.15 9.00 75.00

—*alba*—(White form of above.)
 2 to 3 ft. 1.15 9.00 75.00

—*setigera* (Prairie Rose). Shrub. Zone IV. Pink mid-summer.
 2 to 3 ft. 1.00 7.50 55.00

—*wichuriana* (Memorial Rose). Zone V. Trailer. White all summer.
 *6 to 12 in. 9.00
 2-year 5.00 35.00

How to Plant Roses



HYBRID TEAS

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

We will have several thousand available, but in many different varieties, so that there are not enough of any one kind to offer by name. They are all modern, popular sorts, absolutely No. 1 quality budded, including such kinds as Ami Quinard, Caledonia, Etoile de Hollande, Joanna Hill, K. A. Viktoria, Pres. Hoover, Radiance, Talisman, etc. We cannot offer by name, but will accept orders so long as they last by color. Please state desired color from the following 6 shades only:

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| White | Salmon |
| Yellow | Pink |
| Bicolor | Red |

Hybrid Tea Rose

Prices: \$1.50 each regardless of quantity ordered, or which variety we select to fill your order. Roses furnished will not be labeled by name, but by color only.

HYBRID CLIMBERS

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

Blaze—(Pat.) Masses of scarlet, not only in June, but occasionally through the summer. \$1.50 each.

Climbing American Beauty—Deep rose-pink, double flowers in June. Good perfume, fine flower shape. \$1.50 each.

Doublons—(Pat.) This is a hybrid of *R. setigera* and is unusually hardy without protection. Golden yellow, many large flowers, spicy fragrance. \$1.50 each.

Paul's Scarlet—Fine, vigorous scarlet. An old favorite, still one of the best. \$1.50 each.

POLYANTHAS

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

BABY RAMBLERS

Gloria Mundi—Small flowers in clusters, low bushy. Brilliant orange-scarlet. \$1.50 each.

FLORIBUNDAS (Large flowered)

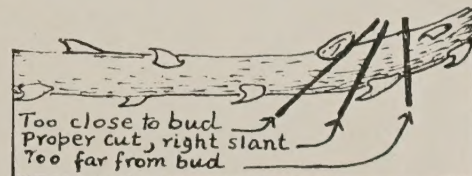
A. Grille—(Pat.) Large semi-double, brilliant scarlet-crimson. Sturdy. Freeblooming. \$1.50 each.

Betty Prior—(Pat.) Lively red buds opening to large single flowers, soft pink. \$1.50 each.

Floradora—(Pat.) Very double bright red on good stems. \$2.00 each.

Pinocchio—(Pat.) Pointed buds, dainty and delightful. Salmon, flushed gold. \$1.50 each.

How to Prune Roses



BROWNELL (sub-zero hardy) ROSES

Right reserved to complete order next Fall; Roses are scarce

For other types of Roses
see inside, page 67



V for Victory

The result of more than a decade of research, these roses are a new race entirely, and add 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.

Hardiness: About Zone IV, but roots will survive still colder climates.

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



Anne Vanderbilt



Pink Princess

Climbing Break o' Day

8 Brownell Hybrid Teas

\$1.75 each; any 3 for \$5.00

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

Break o' Day. Orange to apricot, large, vigorous, free bloomer.

King Boreas. Lemon-yellow, double, free, constant bloomer.

Lily Pons. White with pure yellow center; large flowers. Vigorous, free bloomer.

Tomkins Red. Semi-double, deep velvety red.

Pink Princess. Bud red, flower deep pink. Free from premature defoliation.

Shades of Autumn. An abundant show of red and yellow, bi-colored beauty.

V for Victory. Large, double, yellow, fragrant, constantly blooming.

4 Brownell Creepers

Grow like Wichuraiana Rose, for bank-covering or low climbers. \$1.50 each.

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

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

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

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

4 Brownell Climbers

Vigorous, hardy canes; colors vivid. Note two ever-blooming, hardy climbers!

Golden Climber (Mrs. A. C. James). Best yellow. Fragrant; ideal for picking. \$1.50 each.

Climbing Break o' Day. Vigorous, everblooming apricot. \$2.50 each.

Orange Everglow. Dazzling copper-orange; fragrant; vigorous; everblooming. \$2.50 each.

Copper Glow. Deep coppery-orange; spicy fragrance. \$1.50 each.