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TO THE BEST VARIETIES OF EVERGREENS SHRUBS, VINES, PERENNIALS, FRUITS, with SPETGTAI PRICES for SPRING 1950

CATALOG No. 146
ESTABLISHED IN 1878

MAGNOLIAS are the most startlingly beautiful of all flowering trees in size and color of blooms. Easily grown and free from most pests. Priced and described on page 8 of this guide.


# нош то Order Safely 

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 shipmentexpress charges collect.

Order NOW, we ship at proper time later. Exact dates vary year by year, but generally these are safe. All evergreens. $\qquad$ Mid-April to mid-May Deciduous trees and shrubs. $\qquad$ April to early May Perennial plants.. $\qquad$ ..Late April to late May

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PACKING COSTS-Charged at cost (usually 10\% of cost of stock unless "B\&B"). Free if cash accompanies order, except stock dug with a ball of earth.

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ORDER FORM-Printed on back wrapper.


## BASIC Plant Culture $\begin{gathered}\text { as noted in } \\ \text { this catalog }\end{gathered}$

In this short guide it is taken for granted that most trees and shrubs require normal food, air and water. Plants very easy to grow are referred to as "tolerant," or may have no notes whatsoever.

Light-"sun," "shade." Plants that get along on little light are marked "shade" in this Guide. Those that need a great deal are marked "sun." Normal plants are not marked-they in sun or part shade.
Soil-"barren." Clay has no air, sand, no water or food. Even mixed 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 "topsoil."
"Rich," "fertile." Soils with much humus are
fertile. By renewing the humus and bone meal
such soils are permanently fertile. Commercial
fertilizers must be repeated every year, as the
fertilizer leaches away.
"Loose," "heavy." 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.
"Damp." Roots can only use chemicals that are
dissolved in water. Some plants need more than
others and 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 "ordinary garden soil" need no notation.
Humus. In some form, is useful to all plants.

1. Lightens heavy soil; lets light soil hold moisture.
2. Is nature's own food (nitrogen via bicteria).
3. Renew every two years.

Lime. 1. "Sweetens" the soil. 2. Promotes decay (humus into nitrogen). 3. "Flocculates" clay (makes it 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 (hardier). 2. Healthy.


Is it hardy in Your Garden?
MAP: The numbers 1 to VI 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. (East of Indianapolis, a damper climate makes all evergreens hardier, West of Indianapolis hot summers make deciduous trees hardier than rated in this Guide.

# нош то Select the Best Plants 

DECIDUOUS TREES EVERGREEN SHRUBS EVERGREENS VINES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 24
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FRUITS SPECIAL OFFERS PERENNIALS ROSES
25 to 29 30 to 35
36 to 42
43 to 47
48

Read catalog descriptions care-fully-we try to be frank. Never buy the wrong kind because a young plant of it looks nice-or is cheap. If you cannot afford a large size of the right kind, then buy a small size and wait a few years.

## Some Plants Take Care of Themselves

There are plants which cannot honestly be said to derive any improvement from cultivation. Lists will be found at the beginning of each subject.

The biggest thrill in gardening is the unusual-
striking, better kinds, colors and perfumes rather than common humdrum varieties. Even this book is too small to list all we can furnish-write for any size or kind you want but don't see.

## I N D EX

 To common and proper names of plants.Abelia Acer
Achillea
Aesculu
Ajuga
Althaea
$\qquad$ $-27$.
Amelanchier
. 30,
Apple.
Aquilegia
Aristolochia
Armeria
Asclepias
Aspen
Aster
Babysbreath
Balloonflower
Barberry
Bayberry
Beautyberry
Beautybush
Bellflower
Berberis
Bergamot
Bignoni
Birch
Bittersweet
Black Haw Blazingstar

| Celastrus .................... |
| :---: |
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| Christmasrose |
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| Exochorda |





# dutaxue TREES 

On these 7 pages is an alphabetical list of deciduous trees-the better kinds only. Many sorts not listed can be quoted on request. Small, bushy trees are included in this list, though some of them come close to being shrubs (there is no clear dividing line). We try to simplify, e.g., all Maples, even dwarf forms, are here-while all Viburnums, even tree-like kinds, are listed as shrubs.
Few amateurs of trees realize how soon a 5 or 6 -foot tree becomes large enough to make a show in the landscape.


ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple). 100 ft . Zone III. Good quick shade. Leaves bright silver below.

* 3 ft ..-........... 25 for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 15.00$

palmatum atropurpureum ( RedLeaved Maple). 10 ft . Wine-red leaves. Bushy, compact. Any sheltered soil. In time, becomes an open tree-like shrub. Zone V
*12-15 in. $\qquad$ 5 for $\$ 15.00$
18 in. $\$ 6.50$,
$2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 9.00$
pennsylvanicum (Moosewood). 30 ft. Zone III. Striped bark, bold, handsome.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .10$ for $\$ 6.50,100 \$ 35.00$
4-6 ft $\qquad$ 5 for $\$ 4.75,100 \$ 75.00$
platanoides (Norway Maple). 60 ft . Zone III. Dense, round-headed. Excellent for city streets. Easily grown. Bad in gardens, because of greedy roots.
* 6 ft . ....... 25 for $\$ 35.00,100 \$ 120.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 4.00,10 \$ 35.00,100 \$ 175.00$

ASCENDENS (Columnar Norway Maple). Fine narrow column form

5-6 ft. \$5.75,
$6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 8.00$
SCHWEDLERI (Schwedler Maple). 60 ft . Leaves-purplish-red, fading to green. Otherwise like Norway
$\star 5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ 5 for $\$ 12.00,100 \$ 195.00$
6-8 ft. \$7.50,
8-10 ft. $\$ 9.00$
rubrum (Red or Swamp Maple). 80 ft. Zone III. Majestic drooping pyramid. Red flowers in April. Wet land, but tolerant of drainage.

* 18 in.
in. .......... 2
25 for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 12.00$

$\star 6 \mathrm{ft}$.
5 for \$7.50, $100 \$ 95.00$
$8-10 \mathrm{ft}$ $\qquad$ $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 375.00$
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 ft .-- $-\quad . \quad-\quad . \quad 25$ for $\$ 8.50,100 \$ 35.00$
$\star 4 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{-} .-\mathrm{l} 10$ for $\$ 12.00,100 \$ 95.00$
$\star 6 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ 5 for $\$ 8.00,100 \$ 95.00$


MONUMENTALE. Very narrow upright form of Sugar Maple-a green monument.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.50,4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 12.00,5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 16.00$


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

Tolerance
Faults Virtues
 $\qquad$ 3
3
0
0
0
0
0 Weak-
branch Quick Healthy

ACER Negundo (Box-elder)
A. platanoides (Norway Maple)
A. rubrum (Red Maple).
A. saccharum (Sugar Maple)...

BETULA alba (Birch).
B. populifolia (Gray B.).
B. papyrifera (Canoe Birch).

CELTIS (Hackberry)
FAGUS (Beech)
FRAXINUS (Ash)
GINGKO Biloba
GYMNOCLADUS (Coffee-tree)
PLATANUS (Sycamore)
P. acerifolia (Oriental Plane).

POPULUS (Poplar-most kinds)
QUERCUS palustris (Pin Oak)..
Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak)........
Q. rubra (Red Oak).

SALIX (Willow-most kinds)...
TAXODIUM (Bald-cypress)
TILIA (Linden-most kinds).
ULMUS campestris (English Elm)
U. amercana (American Elm)...
U. pumila (Siberian Elm).

AESCULUS hippocastanum (Flowering Horsechestnut). 60 ft . tree. Zone III. Stately pyramid. White flowers in late May. Deep damp soil.
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 7.00,5$ for $\$ 30.00$
rubicunda (Carnea). (Red flowering). Slightly smaller, flowers pink. 5-6 ft.
$\$ 13.00$ each

BETULA alba (European White Birch). 40 ft. Zone II. Good white bark. Spreading. Very tolerant tree.

5 ft .
5 for $\$ 12.00,100 \$ 195.00$
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 4.25,10 \$ 32.50$

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.

$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
\$6.00, 5 for $\$ 25.00$
papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch) 80 ft . Zone II. Whitest bark of all, but yellowish when young. Handsome, long-lived, tolerant.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-\ldots \quad . \quad 25$ for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 18.00$ * 4 ft ................- 5 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 95.00$

populifolia (Gray Birch). 30 ft . Zone IV. The common clump of "white" birch in woods. Poor soil. Shortlived.


* $4 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-} . . . . .10$ for $\$ 11.50,100 \$ 95.00$
$6-8 \mathrm{ft} . .-----\quad-\quad--.-3$ for $\$ 8.00,100 \$ 160.00$


CATALPA speciosa (Western Catalpa). 80 ft Zone IV. Handsome pyramid. Spotted white in June Showy. Timber durable in water. * 2 ft. ................ 10 for $\$ 3.00,100 \$ 8.00$ $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{F}$ for $\$ 7.50,100 \$ 110.00$

CELTIS occidentalis. 10 ft . Zone II Good straight timber, handsome Moist. Stands citv.

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

* 12 in $\qquad$ 25 for $\$ 3.00,100 \$ 8.00$ * $2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-\quad 10$ for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 17.50$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.25,4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.00,5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$

CARYA laciniosa (Shellbark Hickory). 100 ft . Zone V. Wet, rich soil * 12 -18 in... 25 for $\$ 8.00,100 \$ 28.00$ * $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. - - $-\quad . \quad 10$ for $\$ 28.00,100 \$ 200.00$ $\star 4-5 \mathrm{ft} .-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{F} 5$ for $\$ 18.00,100 \$ 250.00$
ovata (Shagbark Hickory). 80 ft . Zone IV. Light, drained soil
$\star 12$ in.-.-.-....... 25 for $\$ 8.00,100 \$ 28.00$ $\star 3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{-} \quad \mathrm{-} \quad 10$ for $\$ 28.00,100 \$ 200.00$ * $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{-} .-5$ for $\$ 18.00,100 \$ 300.00$

CARPINUS caroliniana (Blue Beech). 30 ft . Zone II. Handsome, bushy. Scarlet in autumn.

2-3 ft.
5 for \$4.00, $100 \$ 55.00$
CASTANEA mollissima (Chinese Chestnut). See description, Page 34. $\star 12$ in......... 25 for $\$ 13.50,100 \$ 48.00$

CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringe). 25 ft . Zone IV. Fragrant white tassels in May. A slow tree, but worth waiting for. Good drainage.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50, \quad 4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.50, \quad 6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$
CLADRASTIS lutea (Yellow-wood). 50 ft . Zone III. Fragrant, white in June. Stands drought. Deep roots.
$4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00, \quad 5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 7.00,6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 8.00$


Photo: Chionanthus

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 in. ........-. 25 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 18.00$ $\star 18 \mathrm{in} . . .-\cdots . . . . . .10$ for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 22.00$ $\star 2 \mathrm{ft} .-----\cdots-\cdots-\quad .-\cdots$ for $\$ 3.00,100 \$ 25.00$ $4 \mathrm{ft} .----------\quad 5$ for $\$ 10.00,100 \$ 110.00$
$6 \mathrm{ft} .----------\quad 5$ for $\$ 15.00,100 \$ 225.00$
PLENA (Double Dogwood). Rare form with showy double white bloom. Finer than the single
* l-yr. grafts.......... $\$ 2.50,5$ for $\$ 11.00$ $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$ $\$ 10.00$ each, $10 \$ 95.00$

RUBRA (Pink Flowering). Pink flowers. No real red is known, but the clear pink is a beautiful tone. Plant in with white for best effect.

* 12 -18 in........................... 5 for $\$ 12.00$ $18-24$ in...- $\quad \$ 4.50,5$ for $\$ 20.00$ 2-3 ft......... $\$ 6.75$ each, 5 for $\$ 25.00$ $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. B\&B $-\ldots-{ }^{-\quad . . .} \$ 11.00,5$ for $\$ 45.00$ $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. B\&B..-.-..................... $\$ 15.00$ each

CORNUS florida (Cont.)
XANTHOCARPA. Exactly like the type, but berries are yellow and birds don't remove them so rapidly
$\star$ l-yr. grafts
$\$ 2.50,5$ for $\$ 11.00$
5-6 ft. $\$ 10.00$ each, $10 \$ 85.00$

CRATAEGUS coccinea (Thicket Hawthorne). 10 ft . Zone III. White in May. Berries dull red. Relished by birds.
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$..
.5 for $\$ 17.50,100 \$ 280.00$
cordata (Washington Thorn). 20 ft Zone IV. Round head, bushy. Red fruit all winter. Good fall color.
$\star 18$ in. X $\qquad$ $10 \$ 7.50,100 \$ 60.00$
$4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$
$5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.75$ each
crusgalli (Cockspur Thorn). 20 ft Zone IV. Fine hedge. Red berries all winter. Very thorny. Drain.

* 12 -18 in......... 25 for $\$ 9.00,100 \$ 30.00$

4 ft . $\qquad$ $\$ 6.00$ each, 5 for $\$ 20.00$
oxycantha (May Tree: English Haw). 20 ft . Zone IV. Showy white flower in May, fragrant. Red autumn fruit. An excellent hedge plant.
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
. $\$ 5.00,5$ for $\$ 19.00$

SPLENDENS (Paul Scarlet Hawthorn). Form with showy red flowers. Red berries. Prefers sun, lime, and heavy soil-even clay. In light soils, manure.
4-5 ft. $\$ 7.50$
$5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 9.00$

FAGUS americana (American Beech. 80 ft . Zone III. Lime, drainage. Gray bark, majestic drooping form. Slow.

* 18 in. S......... 25 for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 8.00$ 8 ft.
$\$ 4.50,5$ for $\$ 20.00$
sylvatica (European Beech). 80 ft Zone IV. Smaller, darker leaves. Lime, drain. Very slow. Dense shade
* 12 -18 in........ 25 for $\$ 8.00,100 \$ 28.00$

FASTIGIATA (Column). Narrow, upright branches. Grows 30 ft . high; 6 ft. wide.

4-5 ft $\qquad$ $\$ 7.00,10$ for $\$ 60.00$


HETEROPHYLLA (Fernleaf). Broad, very dense tree, narrow lance-like leaves, 40 ft .
2-3 ft. \$9.00,
$3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 13.00$

PENDULA (Weeping). A 50 ft . mound of green leaf and gray branchlet. Unique and striking. Picturesque.

6-7 ft.
$\$ 18.00$ each

RIVERSI (Purple). Reddish-purple leaves. Handsome, bushy tree.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 8.00,3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 10.00,4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 13.75$


## FRANKLINIA ALATAMAHA

## Ben Franklin's Tree

35 ft . Zone V. 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 autumnoften 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.
$\star$ 12-18 in. S $\qquad$ 10 for $\$ 7.75$
(Each) (10)

|  | (Each | (10) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18-24 in. |  | \$25.00 |
| $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | 30.00 |
| 3-4 ft. | \$5.50 | 45.00 |
| 4-5 ft. | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 7.00 | 65.00 |
| 6-7 ft | 9.50 | 80.00 |

FRAXINUS americana (White Ash) 100 ft . Zone III. Handsome, vigorous. Autumn color. Damp or dry.

6 ft . $\qquad$ $\$ 3.50,10$ for $\$ 20.00$
lanceolata (Green Ash). 60 ft . Zone II. Useful tree. Prefers heavy damp soil, but tolerant.

Same sizes and prices as above.

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

GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair Tree). 100 ft . Zone IV. Slow, but tolerant of any condition-including smoke.
$\star 12$ in...... 25 for $\$ 10.00,100 \$ 33.00$ *3- ft. .-............. $10 \$ 10.00,100 \$ 90.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \quad \$ 5.00,10$ for $\$ 42.50$

FASTIGIATA. Columnar form.
3-4 ft................................... $\$ 5.50$ each
GLEDITSIA tricanthos (HoneyLocust). 100 ft . Zone IV. Rich soil, sun. Good timber and good stock feed.

* $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .30$ for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 9.50$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . . .-\quad \$ 4 . \quad-\quad . \quad 25$ for $\$ 15.00$


Franklinia

HALESIA tetraptera (Great Silverbell). 25 ft . Zone IV. Profusion of white bells nod in May. Acid, humus.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00, \quad 5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.50, \quad 8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.50$

JUGLANS nigra (Black Walnut). (See also Page 12). 120 ft . Zone IV. Rich, moist. Majestic, with good timber, handsome leaf and delicious nuts. The following are seedlings:
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft}$.............. 25 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 18.00$

$5 \mathrm{ft}, \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . \quad 5$ for $\$ 11.00,100 \$ 90.00$
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 5.00,5$ for $\$ 20.00$
cincerea (Butternut). 75 ft . Zone III. Less handsome, but good.
r 12 in $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . .10$ for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 20.00$ $\$ 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \quad . \quad 5$ for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 45.00$ 8 ft .
sieboldiana. 65 ft . Zone IV. Fine, vigorous tree, bearing tasty nuts, rather like Brazil nuts.
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 5.00,10 \$ 40.00$

Named kinds. See Page 34 for grafted Walnuts.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Golden Rain Tree). 25 ft . Zone V. Sun, lime, dry. Large golden clusters in July. Showy.
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 6.00,5$ for $\$ 25.00$

LABURNUM vossi (Hybrid Golden Chain). 35 ft . Zone V. Hardier and freer to bloom. A clearer yellow color. Lime. Bright green stems in winter.
$5-6 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 5.00,5$ for $\$ 22.50$

LARIX europaea (European Larch). 60 ft . Zone II. Sandy soil. Light green pyramid.
$\star 12$ in $\qquad$ .25 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 20.00$

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). 90 ft . Zone IV. Leaf like maple and turns ablaze in autumn. Damp, heavy soil.
$\star 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$............. 25 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 18.00$

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

* 2-3 ft............. 25 for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 8.00$

$5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .-. \quad 5$ for $\$ 7.75,100 \$ 120.00$
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 4.50,5$ for $\$ 27.50$

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## MAGNOLIAS (illustrated on Cover)

acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 80 ft . Zone IV. Handsome pyramid, fragrant yellowish flower, May; handsome red fruit, September. Humus, manure.


5 ft . B\&B $\$ 9.50$
glauca (Swamp Laurel). 16 ft . Zone V. Prefers moist, but tolerant. Semievergreen. White blooms scattered from June to August. Very fragrant.
$\star 12 \mathrm{in}$. .5 for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 55.00$
18-24 in. $\qquad$ $\$ 2.75,5$ for $\$ 12.00$
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.

LENNEI. May lst, red outside.
$\star$ 12-15 in. $\qquad$ 5 for $\$ 15.00$ 3-4 ft. B\&B heavy -......... \$9.50 each

SPECIOSA. Smaller tree, white flowers.
2-3 ft. B\&B........................ $\$ 5.75$ each
stellata (Star Magnolia). 12 ft .
Shrubby. Zone V. Early April sees ribbony, white, fragrant blooms.

WATERLILY. New, hardier pinktipped form. Each branch tip has double blooms in late April. Bushy growth. Utterly beautiful.

## 9-12 in., 4 in pots......... 5 for $\$ 14.50$ $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. B $\&$ B...................... $\$ 10.00$ each

MORUS alba (Russian Mulberry).
30 ft . Zone IV. Round-topped tree. Fruit, white to purple, edible.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-\quad 30$ for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 12.00$
$6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \quad \$ 2.75,10 \$ 17.50,100 \$ 120.00$

NYSSA sylvatica (Tupelo). 60 ft . Zone IV. Interlaced, drooping. Early autumn color. Moist. Hard to transplant.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00, \quad 3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 8.00, \quad 4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 10.00$

OXYDENDRON arboreum (Sorrel Tree). 30 ft . Zone IV. Peach-leaves turn red in autumn. Long clusters of white in July and August. Acid.


PHELLODENDRON Amurense (Amur Cork Tree). 4 ft . Zone III. Handsome, tolerant small shade tree.
$4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.75, \quad 5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.50, \quad 6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.50$

PLATANUS occidentalis (Sycamore).
120 ft . Zone IV. Giant, dignified native shade tree. Tolerant, but prefers moisture.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft} . . .-\quad-\quad . \quad 25$ for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 15.00$
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.00,10 \$ 20.00$
"Orientalis" (Acerifolia) (Plane). 90 ft . Zone V, VI. Good city tree.
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
\$4.25, $5 \$ 17.50$

POPULUS bolleana (Bolleana Poplar). 40 ft . Zone II. Narrow column, hardy and disease-free. Better than Lombardy. Green leaf, white beneath.

Flowering Crab Malus
prunifolia rinki, 18 ft . Zone III. Storm of snow, red-yellow crabs hang late.
6 ft . $\qquad$ $\$ 4.00,10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$
sargenti. 6 ft. Dwarf. Zone V. Late white. Red berries hang late.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-}$ \$3.00, $4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.00,6 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 5.00$
theifera (Tea Crab). Vase-shaped growth. 12 ft . Zone V. Pink to white show.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .-.-\$ 2.50,4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00,6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$
Weeping Crab. 15 ft . Drooping branches carry carmine flowers followed by large, tart, red apples.
2 ft .
\$2.50, 6-8 ft. $\$ 4.50$
robusta. 20 ft . Zone III. Early, white, fragrant. Red fruit, showy.
$5 \mathrm{ft} . . .-\mathrm{F} . . . \$ 3.50,6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.50,8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.50$
nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). 60 ft . Zone II. Quick column. Popular, but prone to disease, so that old specimens are rare. Very tolerant.
$\star 4 \mathrm{ft}$.--- $-\quad-\quad-\quad 10$ for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 20.00$
$6 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{-} \$ 1.75,10 \$ 9.50,100 \$ 75.00$
tremuloides (Quaking Aspen). 90 ft . Zone I. Perpetually moving leaves. Stately. Gray bark almost like a birch. Pussy buds, April.
$\star$ 6-8 ft. $\qquad$ $10 \$ 8.75,100 \$ 75.00$
carolina (Carolina Poplar) (Norway) Hardy type. Zone II. Tall, very quick growing tree.
$\star 3 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $30 \$ 4.50,100 \$ 15.00$
$6-8 \mathrm{ft} . . .-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-} . . .10 \$ 11.00,100 \$ 95.00$

## PRUNUS_I lowering $\mathscr{F}_{\text {ruits }}$

These are flowering kinds-fruiting sorts on Page 30.
americana (Native Plum). 40 ft . Zone III. White flowers. Bird food.

4-5 ft. \$1.75,
$6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.75$
maritima (Beach Plum). See Page 31.
padus (Bird Cherry). 50 ft . Zone III. Long white clusters in May. Black fruit for birds.

5-6 f.t. \$2.75,
$6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.25$
pissardi (Purple leaf). 15 ft . form with pink flowers in May. Strong pink-purple foliage, dulls in summer. A fine small lawn tree.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50, \quad 3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00, \quad 5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00$
tomentosa (Nanking Cherry). 10 ft . Zone II. Free show of white in April; really handsome red fruit in July.

2-3 ft. \$1.50,
$3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75$

## Japanese Cherries

AMANOGAWA. 20 ft . Zone V. Erect narrow column, blush-pink in late May.

FUGENZO (VEITCH). $20 \mathrm{ft}$. Large double pink, late. Spreading.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 5.25,5$ for $\$ 24.00$
KWANZAN (Sekiyama). Easily the darkest pink-almost old rose. Fully double, large flowers. Zone V.

4-5 ft. $\qquad$ $\$ 5.25,5$ for $\$ 24.00$

YOSHINO (Yedoensis). 50 ft . Zone V. Vigorous species, this kind banks the Tidal Basin at Washington. Pink, fragrant, in May.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 5.25,5$ for $\$ 24.00$


Amanogawa Cherry
Quercus Rubra (Red Oak)
PTELEA trifoliata (Hop-tree). 25 ft . Shrubby tree. Zone IV. Large lightcolored fruit, handsome leaf.

$$
3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.15, \quad 4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.65, \quad 6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50
$$

QUERCUS aba (White Oak). 90 ft . Zone IV. Noble, spreading tree.
$\star 12$ in. $\quad . \quad . \quad 25$ for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 15.00$

* $3 \mathrm{ft}, \ldots \quad-\quad 25$ for $\$ 12.50,100 \$ 45.00$
$4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-} .-\mathrm{F}$ for $\$ 7.50,100 \$ 95.00$
coccinea (Scarlet Oak). 75 ft. Zone IV. Round, open heads. Dense, handsome.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-\quad 25$ for $\$ 8.00,100 \$ 25.00$
$6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \$ 5.25,10 \$ 45.00,100 \$ 350.00$
palustris (Pin Oak). 9 ft . Zone IV. Good in damp or dry soil. A fine street tree. Fast-growing.
* 18 in.....-...... 25 for $\$ 7.00,100 \$ 21.00$
 $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .-\$ 5.00,10 \$ 40.00,100 \$ 350.00$
phellos (Willow Oak). 90 ft. Zone V. Willow-like leaves, yellow in fall.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft}$............. 25 for $\$ 9.00,100 \$ 30.00$ $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. .---.-...................... 25 for $\$ 30.00$
robur (English Oak). 80 ft . Zone IV. 6-8 ft.... $\$ 5.00,5$ for $\$ 20.00$
rubra (borealis) (Common Red Oak). 60 ft . Zone IV. Rapid growth. Heavy branches. Likes clay. Handsome.
$\star 18$ in $.-\ldots-\quad . \quad 25$ for $\$ 7.00,100 \$ 22.50$ $\star 5 \mathrm{ft}$...... ........ 10 for $\$ 15.00,100 \$ 95.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 4.75,100 \$ 350.00$
velutina (Black Oak). 100 ft . Zone IV. Quick growth. Shiny leaf, red in fall.
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 5.00,5$ for $\$ 20.00$

ROBINIA pseudacacia (Black Locust). 70 ft . Zone IV. Dry, sandy soil. The drought tree! Showy, fragrant white flowers in June.

* 2-3 ft.......-... 25 for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 7.75$
$\star 5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ ... 5 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 75.00$
$6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$ 2.75,10 \$ 18.25,100 \$ 150.00$
hispida (Moss Locust). 9 ft . Zone III. Very tolerant, needs pruning, but fine peaflowers, May.

3 to 4 ft \$1.50,
4 to 5 ft . $\$ 2.00$

SALIX alba (Vitellina aurea) (Russian Golden Willow). 40 ft . Zone II. Branches are bright startling yellow. Damp soil.
$\star 3 \mathrm{ft}$.............. 25 for $\$ 5.50,100 \$ 16.50$ $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{-} .-\mathrm{-} .5$ for $\$ 7.00,100 \$ 120.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.75,5$ for $\$ 12.00$
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.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-} .-\mathrm{-} .-25$ for $\$ 5.50,100 \$ 17.50$

* 4 ft . .-.......... 10 for $\$ 9.50,100 \$ 75.00$

5 ft . .-.-.-....-. 5 for $\$ 7.75,100 \$ 120.00$
6-8 ft. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.75,5$ for $\$ 12.00$
blanda (Wisconsin Weeping). More vigorous hybrid of Babylonica. Spreading head, weeping. Zone IV.
$\star 4 \mathrm{ft}$. ........... 10 for $\$ 9.50,100 \$ 75.00$
$\star 5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .-5$ for $\$ 7.75,100 \$ 120.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.75,5$ for $\$ 12.00$
discolor (Pussy-willow). 25 ft . Zone II. Fine for cutting.
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ . $\$ 1.00,5$ for $\$ 4.00$
niobe (Golden Weeping). 40 ft . Zone II. Droobing yellow branches.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ 25 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 18.00$ 5-6 ft. $\qquad$ . 5 for $\$ 7.75,100 \$ 120.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.75,5$ for $\$ 12.00$
pentandra (Laurel-leaf Willow). 60 ft . Zone IV. Handsome tree, shiny dark leaves. Showy catkins April.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ .25 for $\$ 5.50,100 \$ 17.50$ 5-6 ft $\qquad$ .5 for $\$ 7.00,100 \$ 120.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.75,5$ for $\$ 12.00$
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 in.

$$
\text { .-.-............ } 5 \text { for } \$ 5.50,100 \$ 45.00
$$



Salix Babylonica

SASSAFRAS albidum (Sassafras). 75 ft . Zone IV. Mitten-shaped leaves turn orange in fall.
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 5.00,5$ for $\$ 22.50$

SOPHORA japonica (Scholar Tree). 60 ft . Zone IV. Yellow, pea-like blooms in August.
$\star 12$ in. ............ 10 for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 25.00$ 2-3 ft. B\&B........................ $\$ 7.75$ each

SORBUS aucuparia (European Rowan Tree). 30 ft . Zone II. Clusters of orange, in August. Showy.
$\star 12$ in....-...... 25 for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 18.00$
$\star 3 \mathrm{ft} .-\ldots-.-25$ for $\$ 15.00,100 \$ 50.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 4.00,5 \$ 17.50$ $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. \$5.50, $5 \$ 20.00$
americana (American Mt. Ash)-20 ft. Zone II. Smaller. Redder berries than the European. Acid soil.
$\star 6$ - 12 in. S.... 25 for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 12.00$
$\star$ 3-4 ft. S.... 25 for $\$ 20.00,100 \$ 75.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 4.50,100300.00$

STYRAX obassia (Fragrant Snowbell. 15 ft . Zone V. Shrubby. White in May.
$\star 4$ to 12 in......... 5 for $\$ 2.50,100 \$ 20.00$

SYMPLOCUS paniculata (Turquoise Berry)-20 ft. Zone V. Intricate branching, like Hawthorns, and blooms in May, white. But loaded with bright blue berries, Sept.

$$
2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 4.00
$$

3 ft. $\$ 5.75$

TAXODIUM distichum (Bald Cypress). 80 ft . Zone IV. Is not evergreen, but looks like one. Graceful, feathery pyramid. Very fine shade tree. Tolerant.
$\star$ 12-18 in. .-. 5 for $\$ 5.50,100 \$ 75.00$

TILIA americana (Basswood). 80 ft . Zone II. Rich soil, not good in city air. Fragrant white, June.
$\star 2 \mathrm{ft}$ $\qquad$ 10 for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 20.00$ $5 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{-} .5$ for $\$ 12.00,100 \$ 190.00$ $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 4.00,5$ for $\$ 17.50$
cordata (Littleleaf Linden). 90 ft. Zone III. Dense-headed street tree. Tolerant. Blooms in July.
6-8 ft.
$\$ 5.00,5$ for $\$ 20.00$
vulgaris (Common European Linden). 80 ft . Zone III. Street tree, the best flowers of any. June and July. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.


## Ulmus Pumila

ULMUS americana (American Elm). 100 ft . Zone II. Most beautiful native tree. Tolerant, even of flooded land. Subject to blight near New York.
$\star 3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-} . . . . .30$ for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 10.00$


MOLINE-vigorous, shapely form.
$6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.90$,
$8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00$

URNI (Vase shaped form).

$$
6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.75
$$

8-10 ft. \$4.25
campestris (procera) (English Elm). 120 ft . Zone IV. Tall straight tree with good head. Recommended as one of the best possible shade trees for city streets.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \\
& 8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

fulva (Slippery Elm). 65 ft . Zone III. Handsome and useful. Bark used as chewing gum.

$$
10-12 \mathrm{ft} .\left(1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}\right)
$$

. $\$ 6.00$
pumila (Siberian or Chinese Elm). 45 ft . Zone IV. Neat, small, bushy tree. Very tolerant of dry land. Perhaps the fastest growth of any permanently desirable tree. Makes an excellent sheared hedge.
$\star$ 3-4 ft. .-........ 30 for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 12.00$
$\star 4 \mathrm{ft}$. ..----..... 10 for $\$ 7.00,100 \$ 45.00$
$10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 5.50,5$ for $\$ 25.00$
*=young, unformed. $\mathrm{X}=$ =transplanted. B\&B ball of earth, shapely. Plants not marked: well shaped.

1. Rhododendron maximum. 2. R. catawba. 3. R. carolina. 4. Pieris


## BROADLEAVED

## Evergreen Shrubs

ON the following pages are arranged alphabetically the really choice, showy kinds. No plonts in gardens are easier to care for, once planted on suitable sites. There is, indeed, little one can do to improve some-even were labor and expense limitless—marked * in table below.

Their very name tells the treatment: Broad evergreen leaves transpire water constantly, so extra moisture is needed when planting and all year. Mulching helps conserve soil mixture. All easy to grow-Acid-soil kinds, however, must have acid soil noted by "A" in table at right:

Photo below: Azalea macrantha

## PLANTING BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

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

WITH BALL



Abelia grandiflora (June to Nov.)

ABELIA. Easily grown, tolerant evergreen shrubs.

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.
$9-12$ in. (pots)..5 $\$ 7.50,100 \$ 110.00$ 18 in. B\&B....... $\$ 3.75,2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 4.25$

Edward Goucher. New (Pink Abelia). 5 ft . Zone VI. More evergreen than above. Flowers twice as large and strong, clear pink, June to October.
$\star 12$ to 18 in......... $10 \$ 7.50,100 \$ 55.00$

## HARDY AZALEAS

Gayest and brighest of all flowering plants. Grows best in sun or light shade. Acid, loose, rich. On these two pages are listed the showiest kinds, but we can furnish on quotation many others-and more sizes than we here have space to list. Note: Both evergreen and deciduous sorts are grouped in one alphabetical listing for convenience sake.

An acid soil is important. Given ordinary garden soil, Azaleas will succeed provided acid condition exists. To secure acidity there are many methods. A mulch of leaves applied every year is good. Sawdust two or three inches deep, if the sawdust be well rotted, is also excellent.
amoena. Almost a species. Type is rosy purple. Hardy. Zone V.
$\star 2$-yr. XX.-..... 5 for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 50.00$
$\star 3$-yr. XX $-\quad 5$ for $\$ 4.75,100 \$ 60.00$ 12 in . B\&B $\quad-\quad \$ 4.00,10 \$ 33.00$
COCCINEA. Brings the hardy Amoena strain into the fiery reds. $\star 2$-yr. XX $-\quad-\quad 5$ for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 50.00$ 15 in . B\&B-_- $\$ 5.50,5$ for $\$ 22.50$

Arnoldiana (Amoena x Kaempferi). 6 ft . Bushy. Sun, acid, humus, loose. May. Zone V. A new hybrid race. Very dense and bushy shrubs.
BRIARCLIFF. Reddish pink.
EARLY DAWN. Soft radiant pink. MELLO-GLO. Cerise, washed gold. MOSSIEANNA. Rich orchid. Vigorous.

Each above named kind:

Calendulacea (See Page 36).

Glenn Dale Hybrids. New, many colors. Large blooms.
$\star 3$-yr. XX.------ 5 one kind for $\$ 8.00$ 12-15 in. B\&B.-....-...-...- $\$ 6.00$ each
JOYA. Like a large, bright pink Ledifolia. Probably Zone VI.
GLAMOUR. Late, large and brilliant rose-red. Zone VI (V)?
DAYSPRING. Early, single, white blush. Zone VI.
GREETING. Many coral-rose on spreading bush. Zone VI.

MINUET. Tall, early white, spotted red. Zone VI.

Hexe ("Hardy Firefly" Azalea). Zone V. 3 ft. Compact, evergreen Crimson, May. Showy hybrid.

* 2 -in pots.-.-...- 5 for $\$ 2.25,100 \$ 27.50$ 8-10 in. B\&B.-------------\$2.75, $5 \$ 11.00$

Kaempferi (Torch Azalea). Zone IV.
$\star 6-8$ in. X.-... 5 for $\$ 5.50,100 \$ 40.00$ 10 in. B\&B.-.-. $5 \$ 12.50,100 \$ 225.00$

## ON CHOOSING THE RIGHT AZALEA

The beginner is bewildered by the sheer number of varieties, of which these two pages list only a few of the best. There are hundreds more in existence. Surprisingly, few overlap entirely. For one thing, the color shades all differ slightly. For another, the time of bloom varies. Then, even among hardy varities, some are hardier than others. But the fact is, the size and nature of the azalea can vary from a low, bushy dwarf with evergreen leaves to a great ten foot bush with deciduous leaves. These last, including our native A. calendulaceae and the Mollis Azaleas, are entirely different in appearance and use-might well be given another name altogether.

For the evergreen, or nearly evergreen kinds, we have listed twelve of the older varieties grouped according to the size of shrub. Any one of these twelve kinds can be purchased in the following two sizes:

## LARGE, <br> EXTRA HARDY

DWARF,

## EXTRA HARDY

ZONE V

## DWARF, <br> HARDY <br> ZONE VI

Mello-glo-orange-pink, early Mosseana-purple, early Mary-large deep pink, mid-May Betty-Bright rosy-pink, mid-May

Amoena-rosy mauve, early Hinamayo-soft pink, early J.T.Lovett-brick red, June Macrantha Double-red, June
(Hinodigiri-red, early
Maxwelli-large red, mid-May
Kirishima-white \& pink, mid-May
Ledifolia-white, mid-May, large

2 year XX size: 5 of one kind $\$ 4.25$ 5 assorted ...... $\$ 5.00$

- 10 to 15 inch $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ : Box of 5 assorted for $\$ 22.00$

Kaempferi Hybrids. Semi-evergreen. 8 ft . flowers larger and better color. May. Zone IV.
BETTY. Brilliant rosy-pink.
OTHELLO. Brick red.
LAKME. Compact pink.
MARY. Deep pink.
PURPLE KING. Large purple.
THAIS. Brilliant pink.
Each above named kind:
$\star$ 2-yr. XX B\&B . $5 \$ 4.25,100 \$ 55.00$
$8-12$ in. $B \& B$



Kirishima (Damask Rose). Dwarf (6 ft.) Zone VI. Large blooms in May, white with pink center. Very showy and satisfactory. Rare hybrid.


Kurume Hybrids. Japanese Evergreen Azaleas). 2 to 4. ft. Acid, humus, various in May. Many tender sorts on request besides hardy ones listed.

## AMOENA. See Amoena.

FLAME. Madder-red with copper. Outstanding color. Zone VI. Strong upright growth.

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

HINODIGIRI. Brilliant scarlet. Zone VI. Completely covered with flowers so no leaf can be seen.

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.
$\star 2$-yr. XX $\ldots----.-5$ for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 70.00$
HINAMAYO. Pure pink. Zone V.
$\star 2$-yr. XX $---\quad-\quad . \quad . \quad 5$ for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 50.00$
$\star 3$-yr. XX $-\quad-\quad 5$ for $\$ 4.75,100 \$ 60.00$
8 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 3.00,15 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 5.50$


Young Kaempferi Hybrid specimen


## Gable's 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. Live and bloom at $20^{\circ}$ below (Zone V).

- BOUDOIR. 3 ft . Dense, broad. Foliage hid under large blooms, watermelon-pink. Semievergreen.
CAMEO. Tea-pink, late, double semi-evergreen. Long season.
CHEROKEE. 5 ft . Early, flushed scarlet.
$\bullet$ CORSAGE. Dwarf, semievergreen; light orchid, showy blooms.
ELIZABETH GABLE. Late, rosy orchid. Best evergreen foliage of all.
HERBERT. 40 ft . Shapely, showy, magenta-red. Semievergreen.

LALUMIERE. Flame-red.
-LA ROCHE. One of earliest bloomers, single, magentared.
-OLD FAITHFUL. 6 ft . Dependable, early orchid. Vigorous. Deciduous.
ROSEBUD. Very double; pearly pink, just like a little rose.
-ROYALTY. Rich bright purple. Dwarf evergreen. Mid-season.
©SUSAN. Fine single salmon pink.

## AZALEA (Continued.)

LEDIFOLIA (Mucronaturn.) Evergreen. 6 ft . Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. White in late May. Zone (V) VI. Also called "Indica alba."
$\star 2$-yr. $\times \times 5$ for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 55.00$. 10 in . B\&B 5 for $\$ 14.00,100 \$ 250.00$. 18 in. B\&B $\$ 6.50,2 \mathrm{ft}$. B\&B $\$ 7.50$ each.
ROSEA. Pale rose flowers.
$\star 2$-in. pots 10 for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 27.50$. 2 -yr. $\times \times 5$ for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 55.00$. 18 -in. B\&B $\$ 6.00$ each, $5 \$ 27.50$.

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

## J. T. LOVETT. Prolific salmon-red.

 FLORA PLENA. Double salmon. MACRANTHA. Salmon-red.Each of above kind:
$\star 2$-yr. $\times \times 5$ for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 55.00$. 12 in. $B \& B \$ 4.50$ each.
$15 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 5.50$ each.


Azalea ledifolia. The best white

MAXWELLI. Evergreen. 3 ft . Spreads. Carmine in late May. Zone VI. Striking, hardy, evergreen Azalea.
$\star 2$-yr. $\times \times 5$ for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 55.00$. $12-15$ in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 4.50,5 \$ 20.00$.


Azalea Arnoldiana Mosseiana


Kaempferi Hybrids

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.
$\star 6-8$ in. $\times \times 10 \$ 7.50,100 \$ 66.00$. $\star 8$ - 10 in. $\times \times 10 \$ 8.50,100 \$ 75.00$. 12 in. B\&B \$4.95, 5 for $\$ 22.50$.

POUKHANENSE (Yedoense var.) 4 ft . Acid, humus, loose. Purplish in May. Zone IV. Fragrant.
$\star 2$-yr. $\times \times 5$ for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 55.00$. 10-12 in. B\&B \$4.00, 5 for \$17.50.

SCHLIPPENBACHI (Royal Azalea). 12 ft . Thin shade, acid, humus. Clear pink in May. Fragrant. Zone IV.
$\star 4-8 \mathrm{in} . \times 10 \$ 4.95,100 \$ 36.00$.
$\star 6-12$ in. $\times 5$ for $\$ 5.50,100$ $\$ 95.00$.
18-24 in. B\&B $\$ 6.75,5$ for $\$ 32.50$.
YODOGAWA (Yedoense). Garden form, large double flowers bright lilac. Semi-evergreen. Zone V.
$\star 2$-yr. $\times \times 5$ for $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 55.00$. 15 to 18 in. B\&B \$5.75, 5 for $\$ 25.00$.


Azalea, Hino-Crimson


Azalea mollis

BERBERIS Juliana (Wintergreen Burberry). 6 ft . Zone V. Evergreen. Sun or shade. Flowers small, fruit black. Hardiest of thoroughly evergreen Barberries. Good stout bush.
\& 6 n . $\mathrm{X} \quad \ldots . . . .5$ for $\$ 3.75,100 \$ 55.00$

Juliana nana. Neater, dwarf form of above. Excellent

30 in. $B \& B$ $\qquad$ $\$ 8.00,5$ for $\$ 35.00$

BUXUS microphylla Koreana (Korean Box). $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Zone IV. Very compact and dense. Any soil. Prefers sun. Neat edge for a garden. Winter leaves light green.
$\star 2$ in. pots.... 5 for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 35.00$ 8 in. $B \& B \ldots \quad \$ 2.75,15$ in $B \& B \$ 4.50$

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.
$\star 4 \mathrm{in}$. XX........ 5 for $\$ 6.25,100 \$ 95.00$ $7-8$ in. $B \& B \ldots \quad . \quad \$ 3.00,5$ for $\$ 13.50$
sempervirens (Bush, Common Box). 10 ft . Zone VI. Quicker growth and more open than its famous variety.
$\star 8$ in. X........... 5 for $\$ 3.75,100 \$ 50.00$ 12-15 in. B\&B..... $\$ 2.50,5$ for $\$ 10.00$

SUFFRUTICOSA (Dwarf "English"). 6 ft . Zone V. A billowy dense mass of dark green. This is the box of collectors. Small plants used for real box edging. Any soil. Sun or part shade. Splendid dense, dark effect. * $3-4 \mathrm{in}$. X...... 5 for $\$ 2.50,100 \$ 27.50$ $\star 6-8 \mathrm{in}$. X.-... 5 for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 50.00$ $6-9$ in. $B \& B$ $\qquad$ ---.............. 5 for $\$ 5.00$ 20 in high, 14 in . wide $\$ 6.50$ each


Photo: Laurocerasus

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

## ALBA (white Heather). Early.

## ALPORT. Carmine

SEARLII (Rosea). Pink.

## VULGARIS. Purple

Each of above four varieties:
3 in. pots.-.-.......... $\$ 1.15,5$ for $\$ 5.00$
COTONEASTER. Culture: Sun, well-drained. Tolerant.
apiculata (Cranberry Cotoneaster). 5 ft . Zone IV. Pink blooms, June. Large red fruit, October.

12-15 in. B\&B.......... $\$ 4.00,10 \$ 35.00$
horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster). 3 ft. Zone IV. Flat arching, densely twigged branches, half-evergreen. Pink flowers, scarlet berries.

4 in. pots_-_-- $\$ 1.45,5$ for $\$ 6.75$
12 in $B \& B$ _- $\$ 3.75,5$ for $\$ 15.00$
18 in. $B \& B$ $\$ 5.50,5$ for $\$ 22.50$

PERPUSILLA (Dwarf). Neater and hardy to Zone IV. A better shrub.

4-in. pots $\qquad$ $\$ 1.75,5$ for $\$ 7.50$
microphylla (Rockspray). 3 ft . Zone V. Evergreen. Tiny leaves, dense growth. Scarlet fruit.

> 12 in. $B \& B-\quad \$-\quad \$ 3.85 .5$ for $\$ 15.00$
> 18 in. $B \& B \ldots, \quad \$ 5.50,5$ for $\$ 22.50$

COCHLEATA. Prostrate form, showy leaf and berry.
$\star 2$-in. pots_- $\quad . \quad . \quad$ for $\$ 2.25,100 \$ 30.00$
salicifolia (Willowleaf). 8 ft . Zone VI. Evergreen. Red fruit, dense bronze winter leaves.

18 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} .-\mathrm{-}$. $\$ 4.00,2 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{~B} \& B \$$.
DAPHNE cneorum (Garland Flowers). 1 ft . Zone IV. Perhaps the finest rockgarden evergreen. Very fragrant rose flowers (large) in May and again in September. Needs sun. Spreads. Our special strain tends to bloom through the summer. Makes a foot-high mat of gray-green, topped with flowers. One of the choicest small shrubs:

> (Each) (10)

| 6-8 in. B | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8-12 in. B\&B | 2.75 | 23.50 |
| -15 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 3.25 | 27 |

## ERICA

(Heath)

## E. 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.

4 in. pots. $\qquad$ \$1.35, 5 for $\$ 6.25$


Photo: llex opaca

EUONYMUS fortunei radicans (Wintercreeper). 20 ft . Vine, self-clinging. Zone V. Evergreen. Dainty clean leaves.

12-15 in.
$\$ 1.25,5$ for $\$ 5.50$

COLORATUS. Rosy-purple leaves 12-18 in.
$\$ 1.25,5$ for $\$ 5.50$

## KEWENSIS. Tiny dwarf vine

> 2 -in. pots_- 5 for $\$ 2.25,100 \$ 33.00$
> 4 -in. pots $. \quad \$ 1.15,5$ for $\$ 5.00$

VEGETUS. Large leaves, vigorous bush. A few climbing leaders. Orange fruit.
$\star$ 6-12 in. XX
25 for $\$ 9.50$
12-15 in.
$\$ 1.85,5$ for $\$ 7.75$

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). 60 ft . Vine. Apt to discolor in winter north of (V) though hardy. Self-clinging. Any soil.
$21 / 4$ in pots....... $25 \$ 6.00,100 \$ 22.00$
BALTICA (Baltic). Smaller leaf. Fully hardy in Zone V. The best.
$21 / 4$-in pots ... 25 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 22.00$
3 -in. pots ........ $5 \$ 3.25,100 \$ 20.00$

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel). 8 ft . Zone III. 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 36).
$\star 12$ in. $B \& B \ldots \quad . \quad 5 \$ 50,100 \$ 95.00$
18 in..... $\$ 4.00,10 \$ 30.00,100 \$ 275.00$

## ILEX-the Hollies

For northern America, English Holly is too tender. Our own native is a fine, handsome evergreen tree-well worth planting for its evergreen leaves and red berries.
crenata (Japanese Holly). 18 ft . Zone VI. Showy only for evergreen leaf and thicket, cross-branched shape. Tolerant. Slow-growing.

* 6-8 in. $\qquad$ $5 \$ 3.00,100 \$ 40.00$
12-18 in. $B \& B$
\$3.00, $5 \$ 12.50$

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. Zone V.
$\star 6$ in. X.--.... 5 for $\$ 2.75,100 \$ 40.00$
$\star 10$ in. X..... 10 for $\$ 9.50,100 \$ 75.00$
12 in. $B \& B \$ 4.50, \quad 15$ in. $B \& B \$ 5.50$
HELLERI (Little-leaf Dwarf). Far better than the Microphylla. Dense, useful dwarf. Zone V.
2-in. pots................... 5 \$2.50, 25 \$8.75
glabra (Ink-berry). 6 ft . Zone III. Evergreen, loose bush. Tolerant even in cities. The leaf is dull; the plant only good for background or massing. When sheared becomes dense, neat, bushy.

3-4 ft,
$\$ 6.00$
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 the most berries.
$\star 3$-in. pots. $\qquad$ .5 for $\$ 5.50$
$6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 13.00$ each

## FEMALES.



## Named females:

CROONENBURG. Form with larger berries, though no larger clusters. Young plants bear, and so freely they weigh down the bush. Zone VI.
3 -in. pots...... 5 for $\$ 8.75,100 \$ 135.00$
HOWARD. Zone V. Dark green leaf, shiny, few teeth Large clusters red berries.

3-in. pots...... 5 for $\$ 8.75,100 \$ 135.00$
MAPLE SWAMP. Zone V. Compact, shapely. Berries extra bright.
$\star$
$4-5 \mathrm{in}$ pt. $\mathrm{ft} \& \mathrm{~B}-\quad-\quad \$ 5.50,100 \$ 90.00$
$\$ 7.50$ each $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ $\qquad$

LAUROCERASUS schipkaensis. 6 ft . Zone V. Evergreen shrub, with dark green leaves. White in May. Easily grown.
$\star 21 / 2$-in pot........ 5 for $\$ 3.25,100 \$ 45.00$
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe). 4 ft . Zone IV. Evergreen with large leaves, bronzed and purpled in winter. Acid, humus, shade. White, fragrant, May. (See also Page 36.)

12-15 in. B\&B.... 5 for $\$ 5.50,100 \$ 95.00$
18-24 in. B\&B. $\qquad$ $\$ 4.00,5 \$ 15.75$

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Holly-grape). 5 ft . Zone V. Hollylike evergreen leaf. Yellow in May, purplish "grape" in August. Dry, part shade.
$12 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{B} \& B--\quad \$ 3.75,5$ for $\$ 15.00$
18 in. $B \& B-\quad \$ 6.50,5$ for $\$ 28.00$

OSMANTHUS aquifolium (Hollyleaved Myrtle). Zone VI. 6 ft . Evergreen shrub. Tolerant, useful foliage plant.
 18 in. B\&B $\qquad$ \$4.50, $5 \$ 20.00$
PACHISTIMA canbyi. Evergreen clump, 9 -inch. Zone IV. Wonderful rock plant. Moist.
3 -in. pots. $\qquad$ $\$ 1.00,5$ for $\$ 4.50$

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Described on Page 41.

Rooted cuttings...
.100 for $\$ 9.00$ 2-year 100 for $\$ 12.50$

PIERIS floribunda (Mountain Fetterbush). 3 ft . Zone IV. Evergreen, spreading mound. Upright clusters of wax-white flowers in May. Acid, humus, half shade. Good native dwarf.

* 6-10 in. XX $\qquad$ 25 for $\$ 17.50$ 12-15 in. B\&B..... $\$ 4.50,5$ for $\$ 18.00$ 15-18 in. B\&B..... $\$ 5.50,5$ for $\$ 25.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B..... $\$ 7.50$, 5 for $\$ 33.00$

Japonica (Japonica Andromeda). 6 ft . Zone V. Evergreen, upright shrub, with drooping wax-like bells, May. New growth is rosy-wine.
$\star 6$ in. XX $\quad . \quad 5$ for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 60.00$ $\star 10$ in XX 5 for $\$ 7.50,100 \$ 125.00$ 12-15 in. B\&B-.... $\$ 4.25,5$ for $\$ 20.00$

PYRACANTHA Lalandi (Laland Firethorn). Evergreen shrub to 15 ft . Zone V. A fuzz of white in May, then orange-red berries. Drain, lime.
$\star$ 3-in. pots_....-5 for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 60.00$
$12-15$ in......... $\$ 4.00,5$ for $\$ 17.50$

* young, unformed. $X=$ transplanted. $B \& B=$ ball of earth, shapely, well-grown.

Pendunculosa, Female. 30 ft . Zone V. Vigorous growing, perfectly smooth, dark green leaves. Its appearance is unlike the usual run of Hollies and the berries, which are bright red, hang like small cherries, making this handsome Holly most unusual.
, 3 in. pots........... $5 \$ 5.50,100 \$ 90.00$
Pedunculosa, Male. To use in pollinating.
3-in. pots............................ 5 for $\$ 5.50$
Pernyi (Chinese Holly). 10 ft . Leaves crowded, spiny, dark green and lustrous. Fruit bright red. A handsome evergreen and the foliage is most unusual. Zone VI.
3 -in. pots.
..... 5 for $\$ 5.50$


Pieris floribunda and japonica
RHODENDRON (Culture, etc., on Page 16).
Carolina. 8 to 10 ft . Showy pink bloom in May. Zone V. See Page 36.

Maximum. 12 ft . Blush-white, July. Rapid and bushy with large showy leaves. Suitable for mass effects. Zone III. Shade. See Page 36.

Hybrids (See next page).
VINCA minor (Myrtle). Prostrate. Zone V. Evergreen ground cover with pretty blue flowers in May. Strong clumps

$$
25 \text { for } \$ 4.50,100 \$ 13.00
$$

## ALBA. White flowers.

2-in, pots...-.-. 5 for $\$ 2.00,100 \$ 25.00$
BOWLE'S. Neater growth, larger, bluer flowers all summer.

2-in. pots........ 5 for $\$ 2.00,100 \$ 25.00$


## OWN ROOT <br> Hybrid Khododendrons

These plants are rooted by the Nearing method.
Slower start, but more vigor in after life than grafted plants. Hardier, denser, bushier, healthier-hence longer lived. Grown for our customers by Mr. Warren Baldsiefen.

(Left) 1 -yr. cutting shown without ball
$B$ \& $B$ size at right:--
Plants will be shipped Mid-April on to late May as ready. Plant as for any other evergreen shrub, see page 11. Special quantity price, 25 or more (your selection) at $\$ 2.90$ each.

## 1-yr. size below:--

Shipment will be made in late May or early June. Plants thoroughly hardened, but must be shaded and watered and mulched all first summer. You will note some very rare kinds. For those who wish to take fuller advantage of this opportunity, we offer 50 plants (your selection) for \$75.
1-yr. varieties available:--
Units of 8 plants for $\$ 12.90$ (any variety in list below) are offered packed f.o.b. New Jersey. Mix varieties as you wish. Plants are one-year-cuttings (about 4 inch).
ALBUM ELEGANS. Tall white.
CARACTACUS. Compact, crimson, Zone V.
CATAWBA GRANDIFLORUM. Large purple. Zone V.
LEE'S DARK PURPLE. Large.
LEE'S BEST PURPLE. Brighter.
LUCIFERUM. Fine white.
MAXIMUM ROSEUM. Hardy pink.
ROSEUM ELEGANS. Shapely, rosepink. Zone V.

- If we can substitute to nearest color, please say so when ordering. Some kinds are limited.


## LARGER OWN-ROOT RHODODENDRONS

Each* -10<br>8 to 12 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 3.25 \$ 30.00$

(*minimum order 2)
ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM. White, tall, vigorous.
BOULE DE NEIGE. Shockingly pure white on dwarf, shapely plant. (About 5 to 9 in.)
CANDIDISSIMUM. A good white.
CARACTACUS. Compact crimson. Zone V.
CATAWBA GRANDIFLORUM. Clear purple. Zone V.
ROSEUM ELEGANS. Rose-pink, bushy, shapely. Zone V.
MAXIMUM ROSEUM. Rose-red, bushy, vigorous. Zone V. Late.
LEE'S DARK PURPLE. Very dark and rich. Zone VI.

PHOTO: 1-yr. Rooted Rhododendrons as they arrive.




## Evergreens are Easily Trained

A few minutes a year will keep them growing bushy and shapely. The above sketches show how.

SPACING EVERGREENS. Evergreens are so very long-lived that what is correct in youth is crowded after 25 years. Generally speaking, plants from 12 to 36 inches should be spaced three feet apart and rearranged at the end of 5 to 10 years.

DELIVERY COSTS. Prices include packing only on small, bare-root sizes-NOT on sizes marked "B\&B". Boxing is usually about $10 \%$ of the price additional. Express on small sizes is low-but on plants ( $\mathrm{B} \& B$ ) it is about $40 \%$. We will estimate cost in advance if you wish.

## TRUE DWARF EVERGREENS

[^1]A N 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 no 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.


| Pack loose soil | Cut Burlap and |
| :--- | :--- |
| around Ball | push it down. |
| Tramp firmly. | 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.

## EVERGREENS GROW FAST

Large evergreens frequently 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!"

Here are some average rates of growth (inches per year):*
Abies concolor 9
Juniper Pfitzer 15
-Sargent
-virginiana
Picea glauca - -conica -excelsa
-pungens
Pinus cembra -mughus

## -nigra

-sylvestris
Pseudotsuga
Taxus cuspidata
—Hicksi
-Kelsey
Thuja occidentalis $\quad 11$ Tsuga canadensis 12
*Small transplants grow at $1 / 2$ this rate the first two years.

ABIES. Stately, "spruce"-like evergreen trees, holding their lower branches into a riper old age than any spruce. Good soil, drainage, sun.
balsamea (Balsam Fir). 60 ft . Zone III. Dark, shapely pyramid. Needs cool moist soil. Best in North. Best Christmas tree
*4-6 in. S.----..................... 50 for $\$ 4.75$
$\star$ 6-8 in. S. 25 for $\$ 4.50$
15 in. B\&B... $\$ 3.00$ each, 5 for $\$ 12.50$
ccacolor (White Fir). 50 ft . Zone IV Dense pyramid silver green. Drainuge. Tolerant in cities. Softest of dull silver-almost white.

18 in. $B \& B$
$\$ 5.00,2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.50$
douglasi (pseudotsuga taxifolia) (Douglas Fir). 70 ft . Zone IV. Evergreen tree. Shapely, handsome pyramid. Prefers rich soil, but tolerant. Good in garden or forest. This green is in every way better than ordinary spruces.
$\star$ 6-10 in. X.
.50 for $\$ 8.50$

* 8-10 in. XX ................ 25 for $\$ 17.50$
$\star$ 10-12 in. XX 25 for $\$ 20.00$

18 in. $B \& B .-\quad . \quad \$ 4.00,2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 5.00$

douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga)

CEPHALOTAXUS drupacae fastigiata (Columnar Plum-Yew). Rugged green column, like Irish Yew. Zone VI.
$\star 8$-10 in X.... 10 for $\$ 7.50,100 \$ 55.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B......-...-\$8.50,5\$40.00
*=young, unformed. $\quad X=$ transplanted. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{ball}$ of earth, shapely. Plants not marked: well shaped.


Photo: Chamaecyparis varieties. 1. obtusa. 2. pisifera. 3. Plumosa. 4. squarrosa veitchii. 8. Plumosa (hedgel. 12. obtusa nana.

CHAMAECYPARIS. "Retinospora" (Japan Cypress). Evergreen trees of easy culture. Most are at best semi-dwarf, not truly dwarf.
lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). 120 ft. Zone V. Huge, tall tapered column of green. Moist climate.
$\star 6$ in. X
$.25 \$ 13.00,100 \$ 50.00$
obtusa (Hinocki Cypress). 35 ft . Zone III. Acid, humus, moist. Ornamental, slow. Dark green column.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. B\&B.
$\$ 6.00,5 \$ 27.50$
NANA (Dwarf Hinocki). A 5 ft . dwarf that looks ancient when it is born. Excellent in rock gardens.
$\star 4-6$ in. X.- $\quad 25 \$ 13.00,100 \$ 50.00$ 2-3 ft. B\&B.-..-.......... $\$ 6.00,10 \$ 50.00$
pisifera (Sawara Cypress). 35 ft . Any good soil. Loose growth. Makes a quick pyramidal tree and stands harsh exposures. Zone III.
$\star 4-6$ in. X.-.-....... $25 \$ 9.50,100 \$ 35.00$ $\star 10 \mathrm{in}$. X.-.-.--- $25 \$ 17.00,100 \$ 65.00$ 18 in. B\&B. $\qquad$ \$4.00, $5 \$ 17.50$

AUREA (Golden Sawara). Shining yellow. 35 ft .

* $8-10$ in X $-\ldots . . . . .10 \$ 6.50,100 \$ 55.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B. $\$ 4.00,5 \$ 18.00$
filifera (Thread Cypress). 20 ft . Stringy leaves. Compact broad pyramid. Semi-dwarf and useful almost anywhere. Unusual appearance and character. Zone III.
* $10-12$ in. X... 10 for $\$ 7.50,100 \$ 60.00$ 15-18 in. B\&B......... $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 37.50$

AUREA (Gold-Thread). Only 12 ft . Yellow. A good dwarf.
$\star 8$ in. X $\quad 10 \$ 6.50,100 \$ 50.00$
12-15 in. B\&B.-..-.-.-.-. $\$ 3.50,5 \$ 15.00$
plumosa (Plumed Cypress). 35 ft . Feathery pyramid. Good hedge plant. A good accent tree. Often used in foundation plantings, but not suitable really. Zone III.

* 6 -8 in. X.-.................... 25 for $\$ 11.00$ 12 in. X ---- 10 for $\$ 8.50,100 \$ 70.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B..........-\$4.00, $10 \$ 35.00$

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.
$\star 4-6$ in. X $\qquad$ 25 for $\$ 9.00$
$\star 10$ in. X $\quad 25$ for $\$ 12.50,100 \$ 45.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B $\qquad$ \$4.00, $5 \$ 18.00$
squarrosa Veitchii (Veitch Moss). Unusual. 20 ft . Dense, woolly silver foliage unlike any other evergreen. Apt to winter damage beyond Zone VI.

* 4-6 in. X $\qquad$ 25 for $\$ 9.50$ 18-24 in. B\&B $\qquad$ $\$ 4.50,10 \$ 37.50$

JUNIPERUS. The Junipers are a race of evergreens that succeeds even in well-drained soil in full sun.
chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). 6 ft . Zone IV. Gorgeous bush, a cloud of silver in spring, then bright green. Spreads picturesquely. Stand soot, smoke, and drought in city plantings. Easily grown.
$\star 6$ in. X $\qquad$ $25 \$ 9.00,100 \$ 35.00$

$\star 10 \mathrm{in}$. XX $-\ldots-\quad 25 \$ 27.50,100 \$ 95.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B..... $\$ 6.00,5$ for $\$ 27.50$

PFITZER AUREA. A form with rich yellow color-otherwise same.
$\star 4-6$ in. X $\qquad$ . 10 \$5.50, $25 \$ 9.50$ 30 -in. $B \& B$ $\qquad$ $\$ 6.00,5$ for $\$ 28.00$

PFITZER COMPACTA. Neater and smaller, to 4 feet. Otherwise same.
$\star 6-8 \mathrm{in}$. X.-.---..... $25 \$ 9.50,100 \$ 35.00$
12-15 in. B\&B
. $\$ 4.50,10 \$ 40.00$
sargenti (Sargent). 3 ft . Zone IV. Flat, spreading. Color grass green; a neat plant. This is good for low mass effects, also as specimens.
$\star 8 \mathrm{in}$. X $\qquad$ $25 \$ 13.00,100 \$ 50.00$ $18 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 6.00,10 \$ 55.00$
communis depressa (Canadensis). 6 ft . Zone II. Bushy; dusty green. Stands damp soil.
$\star 21 / 2$-in. pots ........ $10 \$ 6.00,25 \$ 12.00$ 15-18 in. B\&B........... $\$ 3.50,10 \$ 33.00$
depressa aurea (Golden Bush-Juniper). 3 ft . A lower, neater form with yellow foliage.

* 4 - 6 in. X $\qquad$ 25 for $\$ 9.00$
12-15 in. B\&B $\qquad$ \$4.00, $5 \$ 18.00$
communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). 15. ft. Zone III. Green column. Popular. This makes a fair substitute for the thin spires of true Cypress.
$\star 10 \mathrm{in}$. X........... $25 \$ 10.00,100 \$ 38.50$
18 in. $B \& B$
. $\$ 3.00,10 \$ 27.50$
excelsa stricta (Green Juniper). 6 ft . Zone V. Blue, stiff, fat pyramids. A fine dwarf, very neat, but rather formal.


## $\star 12$ in. X............. $25 \$ 13.00,100 \$ 50.00$

 12-15 in. B\&B. $\qquad$ $\$ 4.00,5 \$ 17.50$horizontalis (Creeping Savin). 2 ft . Zone II. Flat spreading, covers large areas. Green.
 15 in. B\&B. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.50,10 \$ 27.50$

DOUGLASI (Waukegan). Variety with blue foliage. Purple in winter.
 12-15 in. B\&B. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.00,5 \$ 27.50$

PLUMOSA (Andorra Juniper). A dense, low mat, with soft crested plumes that turn purple in winter.

10 in. X. $\qquad$ $25 \$ 11.00,100 \$ 40.00$
12 in. X .25 \$12.50, $100 \$ 45.00$ 15 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ $\qquad$ $\$ 3.50,10 \$ 32.50$

Pfitzer's (See J. Chinensis Pfitzer).
sabina (Savin Juniper). 5 ft . Zone IV. Irregular vase-like bush. Good dwarf for foundations. Dark green color. Always graceful.
$\star 6$ in. X $\quad 25 \$ 10.00,100 \$ 38.00$
18-24 in. B\&B............. $\$ 4.00,5 \$ 18.00$
squamata Meyeri (Meyer Juniper). 5 ft . Zone IV. Upright in a natural way, not stiff. New growth purple, old growth green.
$\star 21 / 2$-in. pots .-....... $10 \$ 6.00,25 \$ 13.00$ 12 in. B\&B $\qquad$ $\$ 3.00,10 \$ 27.50$
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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \star 12 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{X} \quad . \quad 25 \$ 5.00,100 \$ 18.00 \\
& 21 / 2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . \quad-\quad \$ 6.50,10 \$ 55.00
\end{aligned}
$$

GLAUCA (Silver Cedar). 20 ft . Smaller edition, with silver leaves.
$2-21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. B\&B $\qquad$ $\$ 5.00,5 \$ 22.50$

KETELEERI (Keteleer Cedar). 18 ft . A thick column, compact to base. Dark. Almost architectural in effect. Surpassingly rich and luxuriant.

*=young, unformed. $X=$ transplanted. $B \& B=$ ball of earth, shapely. Plants not marked: well shaped.


Photo: Junipers-1. Virginiana Keteeleri. 2. squamata Meyeri. 3. Sabina. 5. chinensis Sargenti. 6. sabina tamariscifolia. 7. excelsa stricta. 8. chinensis hibernica. 9. procumbens. 10. communis depressa. 11. virginiana Kosteri.

Page 19

PICEA (Spruces). Generally these evergreens are easily grown in normal garden soil. A few fine dwaris-the rest forest giants.
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.
$\star 2-4 \mathrm{in}$. X $\qquad$ .50 for $\$ 5.00$ $\star$ 10-12 in. XX 18 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$

25 for $\$ 17.50$

NIDIFORMIS (Bird Nest). 4 ft . Grotesque rock garden dwarf.

| B $¢ B$ | \$2.25, 5 for \$10.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{in}$. B $¢$ B . | \$4.50, 5 for \$17.00 |
| 18 in. B\&B. | \$7.50, 5 for \$30.00 |

PYGMAEA (Pygmy). 3 ft . Compact, small, upright, irregular pyramid.

6 in.
$\$ 2.00,8-12$ in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 3.00$
glauca (alba) (White Spruce). 80 ft . Zone II. Quick-growing and shapely. In the northeast generally more satisfactory than Norway for forest planting.

* 3-5 in. X. $\qquad$ .50 for $\$ 5.00$
$\star$ 10-12 in. XX. $\qquad$ 25 for $\$ 17.50$ 18-24 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$
$\$ 4.00,10 \$ 35.00$
Albertiana (Black Hills). 20 ft . Zone III. Better suited to dry climates than White Spruce. A majestic, bushy pyramid.
$\star 6-9$ in. X $\quad$ - $\$ 6.00$
* 10-12 in. XX $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$ for $\$ 16.00$ 18 in. $B \& B$ $\qquad$ \$4.50, $5 \$ 20.00$

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

9 in. B\&B $\qquad$ $\$ 3.00$ each
12 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ $\qquad$ $\$ 4.25$ each

NANA (Dwarf White Spruce). 8 ft ., bushy, useful, hardy.

9 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 3.50$,
12 in. $\$ 4.00$
pungens. 80 ft . Zone II. Best spruce for dry climates. Very tolerant. Varies from green to silver, as offered here.

* 2-4 in. X
.50 for $\$ 8.00$
* $6-8$ in. XX $\qquad$ .25 for $\$ 16.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B $\qquad$ $\$ 4.00,5 \$ 18.00$

GLAUCA (Blue Spruce). A form of uniform silver sheen. Otherwise same as picea pungens.

| $18 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$8.50 each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 ft . B\&B | \$12.50 each |

MOERHEIMI (Moerheim Blue). Grafted Blue Spruce. Bluest of all known spruces.



PHOTO: Spruces - 1. Engelman Spruce. 2. Omorika Spruce. 3. White Spruce. 4. (Dwarf) Gregoriana. 5. Pygmy Spruce. 6. Norway Spruce. 7. Colorado.

PINUS. Pines vary in size and shape but alike in one thingall thrive in windy exposed locations.
cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). 30 ft . Zone IV. Slow. Dense pyramid. A fine small specimen tree.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . \ldots . . . . . . .$.
densiflora umbraculifera ( Japan Table Pine). 8 ft . Zone IV. Slow and dwarf. Also called "Tanyosho."
$2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \ldots \quad \$ 9.00,5$ for $\$ 40.00$
montana mughus (Mugho). Zone II.
3 ft . Broad, low, bushy. Grown from seed, but larger sizes carefully selected, low and compact.

resinosa (Red or Norway Pine). 80 ft . Zone II. A fine native with long dark needles and spreading habit. Very easily grown. Few insect pests. Most popular.
$\star$ 10-12 in. XX.
.25 for $\$ 17.50$
$\star 12-15 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{XX}$
. .25 for $\$ 20.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B............ $\$ 4.00,10 \$ 35.00$
nigra (Austrian Pine). 70 ft . Zone IV. Compact for a large tree. Neat. Likes lime. Seashore, but not on the water.
$\star 2$ yr. S $\qquad$ 100 for $\$ 7.50$
2 ft . $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$
... $\$ 7.50,10 \$ 65.00$
strobus (White Pine). 90 ft . Zone III. 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.

| $6-9 \mathrm{in}$. X | . 50 for \$10.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| * 9-12 in. XX | 25 for \$17.50 |
| 2-3 ft. B\&B. | \$4.50, 10 \$42.50 |

sylvestris (Scots Pine). 90 ft . Zone II. Large, stately tree. Useful for sandy, barren soils, but grows well in gardens. Prefers acid. Popular in small sizes for forest plantings.

* 6-9 in. X
.50 for $\$ 8.25$ 2-3 ft. B\&B............... $\$ 6.00,10 \$ 50.00$


## 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.'


Babyhood of Upright Yew

Upright Yew (Taxus capitata) makes the best hedge known.

## See also page 40.


T. cuspidata capitata (Upright Yew) The natural form. Trees to 4 ft . The best type hedge Yew for all general purposes.
(Each) (10) (100)

* 6-8 in. X
* 8-10 in. X.
\$ 5.50 \$
6.50
* 8-12 in. XX
$\star$ 12-18 in. XX
$\star$ 18-24 in. XX
.....
* 18-24 in. B\&B . $\$ 5.75$
55.00
T. Cuspidata (Spreading)

Commonly offered as "cuspidata." 6 ft . Zone III. A spreading open bush.
(Each) (10) (100)

* 6-8 in. X
6.00
40.00
$\star 8$ - 10 in. X
45.00
70.00
80.00
* 12-15 in. XX

18-24 in. $B \& B$.. $6.50 \quad 57.50$


Specimen Upright Yew

## TAXUS (Continued)

cuspidata NANA ERECTA - Same type foliage as above but grows more erect.
(Each) (10) (100)

* 4-6 in. X............... \$ 5.50 \$ 45.00

NANA FEMINA. A heavy berrybearing type of the dwarf Yew with good foliage and good growing habit.
$\star$ 12-15 in. X
$8.75 \quad 75.00$

THAYERI. Broad, flat, spreading bush, light green.
$\star 12$ in. XX
$8.75 \quad 75.00$

VERMEULEN (Vermeulen's Yew). 12 ft . Zone IV. New. Compact and dense. Broad base and narrow top. Beautiful pyramid with more red berries than most. Short needles.
(Each) (10) (100)

* 4-6 in. X.............. ........ 35.00
* 8-10 in. X $\quad$................. 50.00

2- 3 ft. ............. 8.7580 .00

[^2]$\qquad$

## TAXUS (Continued)

baccata (English Yew). 30 ft . Zone IV. Spreading and, in old age, a large shrubby tree.

* 8 in. X........... 10 for $\$ 6.50,100 \$ 50.00$

COMPACTA (Neater Yew). Also tree-form, upright branches, but smaller leaf and only 5 or 6 feet in height. Much more useful than baccata.

* 6-8 in. X..... 10 for $\$ 5.50,100 \$ 40.00$ 12-18 in. B\&B.-.-.-.-. $\$ 4.50,10 \$ 42.00$

FASTIGIATA (Irish). 20 ft Zone VI. A full column with great character and ruggedness.
18 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ $\qquad$ $\$ 7.00,5$ for $\$ 30.00$

REPANDENS (Creeping). 3 ft . Zone V. Very slow and huggina the ground. Dense nature. Rock-garden. $\star 8$ in. X._....... 10 for $\$ 6.25,100 \$ 55.00$ 12-15 in. B\&B..---------.-\$4.00, $5 \$ 19.00$
WASHINGTONI (Golden). 8 ft . Zone VI. Surprising yellow leaves on a broad bush.

* 6 in. X............ 5 for $\$ 3.00,100 \$ 40.00$ 24 in. B\&B $-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad .00,5 \$ 40.00$
canadensis stricta (Native Yew). 2 ft. Zone II. Dense ascending, stiff branches make this desirable for low edging.

media HATFIELDI (Hatfield's Yew) 12 ft . Zone IV. A compact cone in outline. The branches are upright Full of character.
(25) (100)

* 12-15 in. XX
22.00
80.00

HICKSII (Hicks). 10 ft. Zone IV. Strong, fat upright shrub. Fine for hedges. Good berries.
(10) (100)

* 6-8 in. X
t 8-10 in. XX $\qquad$ 8.00 60.00
$\star$ 12-15 in. XX $\qquad$ 80.00
(Each) (10)
$11 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ $7.50-70.00$

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
(10) (100)
$\star 4-6$ in. X--........-........ $\$ 6.00 \$ 45.00$
12 to 15 in. XXX...-.-.-. 5 for $\$ 12.00$

[^3]SIX NEW MEDIA YEWS
$21 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. pots, 5 of one kind $\$ 4.50$
9 to 12 in. XX, any 5 for 9.00

Write for quantity prices

PYRAMIDALIS (The Pyramid Yew) -Fast growing new kind, vertical branches, black-green needles Probably 15 ft . height.

ROBUSTA (Obelisk Yew) - Even faster growth, probably to over 20 ft . Otherwise the same.

STRICTA (Narrowbush Yew) Needles short, giving a compact effect. Vertical branches, dwarł, narrow shape. Probable height 6 to 8 feet.

STRICTA VIRIDIS (Grassgreen Yew) -Similar to stricta, except the needles are bright green all winter.

PILARIS (Pillar Yew)-Long needles are dark. Shape is as narrow as could be desired. 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, half as large as Sciadopitys. The effect is rich and unusual.

Photo shows (left to rightl:
Upper: Capitata, Sentinel, Pillar, Robusta, Stricta. Lower: Kelsey, Nana, Vermeulen, Cuspidata.



THUJA. American arborvitae prefers the extreme north. It grows in any good soil, even with poor drainage.
occidentalis (American Arborvitae). 30 ft . Zone II. Pyramidal tree with dense, frond-like, evergreen leaves, popular.

* 4-6 in. S...................-. 50 for $\$ 5.00$
* 5-12 in. X
$\star$ 10-12 in. XX $-\ldots-\quad-\quad . \quad-\quad . \quad . \quad 25$ for $\$ 16.00$
$\star$ 12-18 in. XX .....----.-..... 25 for $\$ 25.00$
* 18-24 in. XX .................. 25 for $\$ 30.00$


ELEGANTISSIMA (Golden Tip). 15 ft. Zone II. Bright green in winter, gold in spring.
$\star 10-12 \mathrm{in}$. X $\quad 25 \$ 12.00,100 \$ 42.00$ 2 ft . B\&B...................... $\$ 4.50,5 \$ 20.00$

GLOBOSA (Globe). 4 ft . Zone II. Holds its shape without trimming.
$\star 10-12$ in. X. 25 for $\$ 12.00,100 \$ 42.00$ $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. B\&B..---.-. $\$ 3.00,5$ for $\$ 13.50$

LITTLE GEM. 2 ft . Zone II. Really dwarf-hugging the ground. Rockgarden plant. Dark green.

PYRAMIDALIS (Pyramidal). 25 ft. Zone II. This is perhaps the best tall form of American Arborvitae. Formal; narrow hedges.
$\star 8$-18 in. X. $\qquad$ .50 for $\$ 22.50$ 18 in: $B \& B$ $\qquad$ $\$ 3.00,25 \$ 60.00$

Photo: Thuja: 6 warreana, 7 pyramidalis, 8 globosa, 9 elegantissima, 10 occidentalis species.


Specimen Tsuga canadensis 6 feet

## TSUGA-the Hemlock

A noble tree. One of the most useful of all evergreens. In dry or wet soils, in sun or shade. Canadensis (Northern Hemlock). 60 ft . Zone III. In forests, a majestic patriarch, but readily sheared to hedge or modest specimen sizes. Humus. Stands shade. The most beautiful native evergreen.

|  | (Each) | (10) | (25) | (100) | (1000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * 6-8 in. S |  |  | \$ 3.00 | \$ 9.00 | \$45.00 |
| * 6-9 in. X |  |  | 6.00 | 23.00 | 200.00 |
| 12 in. XX |  | \$7.75 | 16.50 | 60.00 | 400.00 |
| 15 in. XX. |  |  | 20.00 | 75.00 | 500.00 |
| 18-14 in. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$6.00 | 50.00 | 112.50 | 425.00 |  |

## canadensis variety.

POMPHRET. Neat, semi-dwarf, dark green. Otherwise like ordinary Hemlock.
$2-21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$.
$\$ 8.00$
$3-31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. B\&B. $\qquad$ $\$ 12.00$
caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). 50 ft. Zone IV. Damp, acid preferred. Dense. Striking shadows. Drooping. $\star$ 12-15 in....... 25 for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 16.00$ $\star$ 12-15 in. B\&B.. 5 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 95.00$ 3-4 ft. B\&B
$\$ 8.75,10 \$ 70.00$

Special prices for Hemlock Hedges will be found on Page 40.

## SPECIAL OFFER BALLED \& BURLAPPED EVERGREENS

[^4]THESE plants are really shrubs that climb；plant just like shrubs（see Page 25）．Only deciduous kinds here；for evergreen vines see Page 14. Vines and plants for Ground Covers are on Page 41.

Their climbing habits vary：Some need tying， others will twine if supports are available，others cling or root to rough surfaces without support． All are tolerant，those marked＊in table need no care at all．

| $\stackrel{8}{E}$ | $\underset{\underset{B}{B}}{\underset{\sim}{B}}$ | 㤩會 | $\begin{aligned} & o=\text { fruit } \\ & x=\text { flower } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { m } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { Hin } \end{aligned}$ | 密 | $\stackrel{』}{\Xi}$ | B E E 品 | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ． | x | ． | Akebia＊ | ． | x | ． | － | ． |
| x |  | ． | Ampelopsis＊ | － | － | －• | － | 0 |
| ． |  | X | Aristolochia | ． | x | － | ＊ | ． |
| X |  | － | Bignonia＊ | ． | ． | ． | x | ． |
| ．． | x | ． | Celastrus＊ | － | ． | ． | － | 0 |
| $\cdots$ |  | X | Clematis | － | ． | ． | x | ． |
| X | ． | ．． | Euonymus | ． | － | ． | －• | 0 |
| x | ． |  | Hedera＊ | ． | － | $\cdots$ | －• | － |
| X | ． | ． | Hydrangea | － | － | x | ． | ． |
|  | $\cdots$ | X | Jasminum | x | $x$ | － | － | － |
|  | x | － | Lonicera＊＇ | － | － | x | $x$ | ， |
| ． | －• | x | Lycium＊ | － | － | －• | $x$ | 0 |
| $x$ | ． | － | Parthenocissus＊ | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | － |
|  | X | $\cdots$ | Polygonum | ． | ． | － | ． | $\chi$ |
|  | ． | X | Rose | － |  | x | $x$ | ．． |
|  | x | － | Vitis | － | － | $\cdots$ | 0 | 0 |
| ． | X | －• | Wisteria＊${ }^{\text {＊}}$ | － | $x$ | x | － | － |

AMPELOPSIS brevipedunculata （heterophylla）．Virorous vine．Zone IV．Showy bright blue berries， Sept．－Oct．Called＂Porcelain Am－ pelopsis．＂This is an excellent vine． Tolerant．

quinquefolia．See Parthenocissus．
tricuspidata．See Parthenocissus．
ARISTOLOCHIA durior（Sipho） （Dutchman＇s Pipe）．Vine to 30 ft ． Odd，large yellow and brown flow－ ers in May．Large leaves．Vigorous． Tolerant．Zone IV．

2－yr．grafts－．－．$\$ 2.75$ each， 5 for $\$ 11.00$

## BIGNONIA（now Campsis）

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 in．S．．．．．．．．．．． 25 for $\$ 2.50,100 \$ 9.00$ 2－yr．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－． 85 each， $5 \$ 2.75$

CELASTRUS scandens（American Bittersweet）． 20 ft ．Zone IV．Similar， but more dwarf．Easily grown． Note－only females bear berries． Plant several together to be sure．
$\star 12$ in．S．－－．．．．． 25 for $\$ 3.00,100 \$ 9.00$


Orbiculatus（Oriental Bittersweet）． 30 ft ．Vine．Zone V．Brilliant red and yellow fruit in autumn．Vigorous． $\star 12$ in．S．－－－．．． 25 for $\$ 3.00,100 \$ 9.50$ 2－yr．．－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ .95$ each， $5 \$ 4.75$

CLEMATIS Hybrids． 8 ft ．Zone V． Bloom July and August．Light loam， manure，drain．Sun．Prune little．
HENRYI．Showy white．
JACKMANI．Popular rich violet．
MME．ANDRE．Wine red．
RAMONA．Lavender－blue．
2－yr．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 1.65$ ，any 3 for $\$ 4.50$
paniculata（Sweet Autumn Clema－ tis）． 25 ft ．Zone V．Woody and vigorous．Fragrant white，Sept．－Oct． Free from pests．

2 －yr．．．－－－－－．－．$\$ .95,10 \$ 7.50,100 \$ 50.00$

EUONYMUS．（See Page 14．）
HEDERA．（See Page 14．）
JASMINUM stephanense（Hybrid Jasmine）． 20 ft ．Vine．Zone VI．Pink， fragrant，May．
$\star 18$ in． $\qquad$ 5 for $\$ 3.35,100 \$ 45.00$
nudiflorum（Winter Jasmine）． 15 ft ．
Zone V．Bright yellow，Feb．to April． Tolerant．
$\star 6$ in．X．－．．．．．．．．．．． 5 for $\$ 3.00,100 \$ 35.00$
HYDRANGEA petiolaris（Climbing Hydrangea）． 35 ft ．Vine．Zone III． Self－climbing．Handsome white show in June．
Pots．
\＄2．25 each
LONICERA heckrotti（Everblooming Honeysuckle）．Dwarf vine．Zone V． Yellow and purple to Sept．Can be pruned to a shrub form．
2－yr．
．$\$ 1.25$ each， $5 \$ 5.75$
GOLDFLAME．Color yellow and red， very showy form．
2－yr．－．．．．．．．．No． $1 \$ 1.00$ each， $5 \$ 4.50$
japonica halliana（Japan Honey－ suckle）． 20 ft ．Zone V．Quick cover for walls or ground．Fragrant，yel－ low，June．
$\star 12 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{X} \quad 25 \quad \$ 5.50,100 \$ 16.50$ 2－yr．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．． 5 for $\$ 2.00,100 \$ 30.00$
sempervirens（Trumpet Honey－ suckle）． 30 ft ．Vine．Zone V．Semi－ evergreen．Scarlet trumpets all sum－ mer long．
$\star$ l－yr．light．－．－．．．．．．．． $25 \$ 2.50,100 \$ 8.25$
2－yr．－－－－－－－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．． 95 each， $5 \$ 4.00$
MAGNIFICA．Color of the trumpets more orange．Much freer to bloom． Fine．
2－yr．
$\$ .95$ each， $5 \$ 4.50$
LYCIUM chinense（Matrimony Vine）． 12 ft ．Sprawling shrub or vine．Zone V．Purple flower all summer；scarlet fruit all autumn．
$\star 12$ in．S．－．．．．．．．．．．． $25 \$ 3.50,100 \$ 10.00$ 2－yr．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．$\$ .90$ each， 5 for $\$ 3.50$

[^5]PARTHENOCISSUS quinquefolia （Virginia Creeper）．Vine． 30 ft ． Zone V．Vigorous．Fall color．
$\star$ l－yr．S $\qquad$ $.25 \$ 3.00,100 \$ 9.50$ 2－yr．．－－．．．．．．．$\$ .85,10 \$ 6.00,100 \$ 40.00$

ENGELMANNI Englemann Ivy）．The same with smaller leaves．
2－yr．．．．．－．－．．．．．．$\$ .85,10 \$ 6.50,100 \$ 40.00$
tricuspidata（Boston Ivy）．Vine． 40 ft．Zone V．The most popular．Self－ clinging．Dense．Fall color．
2－yr．．－．．．．．．．$\$ .95,10 \$ 6.75,100 \$ 50.00$

LOWI．A neater，smaller leaf，denser growth．Very fine．
3 －in．pots
$.5 \$ 5.50,100 \$ 60.00$
POLYGONUM auberti（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－yr．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 95$ each， $5 \$ 4.50$
WISTERIA floribunda（multijuga） （Long－cluster Wisteria）． 25 ft ．Zone V．Fragrant purple long clusters， May and June．Humus，drain，sun．

$$
2-\mathrm{yr} .
$$

\＄1．40， 5 for $\$ 5.50$
PRAECOX．Dwarier，blue．Very young to bloom．Showy．Grafted plants．
3 －in．pots
．$\$ 3.00$ each
VIOLACEA PLENA．Double violet． The darkest Wisteria．

4－yr．heavy－－－－－－－－－．$\$ 4.00,5$ for $\$ 17.50$
sinensis（Chinese Wisteria）． 30 ft ． Zone V．Short，compact，violet in May．Fragrant．Sun，drain．
2－yr．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 1.40,5$ for $\$ 5.50$

ALBA（White Wisteria）．A good white form．

2－yr．
$\$ 1.40,5$ for $\$ 5.50$


Bloom young, usually in second year. But after ten years they need 6 feet of space for best appearance. So plant 3 feet apart and arrange that every second shrub can be removed in later years. (Dwarf shrubs take just half this spacing.) Shrubs grow quickly, so small sizes (see Page 39 for some special offers) are practical for mass effects. Most kinds are in the table below and described and priced in following pages.

## 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.

SHRUBS THAT TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES are marked
in the tables below with a "*." These literally gain no improvement whatever from cultivation-plant 'em and forget 'em! Some are very beautiful indeed.


FLOWERS ALL YEAR - A TIME-TABLE OF SHRUBS

## EARLY SUMMER

## *Deutzia (all kinds)

*Enkianthus campanulata Exochorda grandiflora Kolkwitzia
*Lonicera (shrub kinds)
Philadelphus virginal
Philadelphus virgina
Potentilla iruticosa
Rhododtypus kerroides
Spiraea trichocarpa
Syringa josikea
*Weigelia (all kinds)

## LATE SUMMER

*Albizzia julib. rosea Buddleia (varieties) Calycanthus floridus Cephalanthus * Clethra alnifolia Hydrangea A. G. Hyarangea A. G. Hypericum proliticum
Spiraea . Waterer
(fruits)
${ }^{*}$ Lonicera (shrub kinds)

AUTUMN
Hibiscus syriacus
Hydrangea P. G.
Vitex agnus castus

## (fruits)

*Berberis thunbergii
Callicarpa purpurea
Photinia villosa
Photinia villos
Rhus cotinus
Symphoricarpus
Viburnum (many kinds)


Albizzia
ALBIZZIA julibrissin rosea (Hardy Mimosa). 12 ft . Zone V. Very rare. Interesting pink flower. An unshapely shrub, but delicate Acacia leaves and "bottle-brush" blooms when blooms are scarce in July.
$\star 18$ in. $\mathrm{S} \ldots . . . . .25$ for $\$ 5,00,100 \$ 18.00$ 3 ft . t............................... $2,50,5 \mathrm{ft} \$ 4.50$

AMELANCHIER Canadensis. 20 ft . Zone IV. Thin, bushy shrub or tree. Gay white show in early July.
$\star 12$ in $\ldots . . . . . . . . . .25$ for $\$ 5,00,100 \$ 16.00$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \quad \$ 2 . \quad \$, \quad 5$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.75$

BENZOIN aestivale (Spice Bush). 12 ft . Zone IV. Damp. A mist of pale yellow in April. Red berries.
$\star$ 12-18 in $\ldots . . . . . . . . .25 \$ 5.00,100 \$ 16.00$ 3-4 ft. \$1.50, $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$


Amelanchier

BERBERIS. All kinds listed here are resistant to wheat rust.

Koreana (Korean Barberry) 6 ft . Zone V. Showy yellow, May. Red berries hang late.

15-18 in...
$10 \$ 6.75,100 \$ 50.00$
thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). 5 ft. Zone IV. Very tolerant. Bushy and dense, red berry in autumn. Fine hedge. The most valuable, useful shrub in cultivation.

* 12-15 in............ 25 \$4.00, 100 \$12.50

15-18 in........... 5 2.25, $100 \quad 33.00$
$24-30$ in ............. $53.50,10055.00$
MINOR (Box Barberry). Dwarf form
12 in........ \$.90, $10 \$ 7.00,100 \$ 60.00$
ATROPURPUREA. Red-purple form. Color not perfect, but good.

* 9 in. S..... .... 25 \$5.00, $100 \$ 15.00$

12-15 in.
5 3.25, $100 \quad 48.00$

BUDDLEIA davidi (Butterfly Bush). Zone V. 6 ft. June-Aug. Drain.
CHARMING. Pink.
ELEANOR. Blue.
ILE DE FRANCE. Claret purple. WHITE BEAUTY. Fine white.
ROYAL RED. Rich dazzling red.
Prices on above 5 varieties:
2-yr...--.....--..... $\$ 1.10$, any 5 for $\$ 4.75$

## CALLICARPA purpurea (Chinese

 Beauty-berry). 5 ft . Zone V. Lilacpurple berries.$2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-\mathrm{m} . \mathrm{I}^{\$ 1.15,10 \$ 9.50,100 \$ 80.00}$

CHAENOMELES japonica (Japanese Quince). 4 ft . Zone IV. Sun. Bushy dwarf. Scarlet flowers in April. A tolerant ornamental shrub. Slow growth. Can be kept pruned. * 12 in. $-\cdots--\cdots------\quad 25 \$ 4.00,100 \$ 12.00$ $2 \mathrm{ft}, \ldots-\quad \$ 1.25,10 \$ 9.75,100 \$ 50.00$

## Named Varieties:

WHITE. Large; white.
ROSEA GRANDIFLORA. Pink.
RUBRA GRANDIFLORA. Early. Large deep red blooms.
NIVILI. Large, pure white.
CRIMSON GOLD. Crimson, yellow stamens.

Above five named varieties:
l-yr. grafts.... $\$ 1.50$, any 5 for $\$ 6.25$ 2-yr. grafts.... $\$ 2.25$, any 3 for $\$ 6.25$

CLETHRA alnifolia (Summer Sweet). 7 ft . Zone III. White fragrant spikes vary from July to August. Acid soil.
$\star 12$ in. $\qquad$ $25 \$ 5.00,100 \$ 16.00$
$3 \mathrm{ft} .------\quad \$ 1.50,10 \$ 12.00,100 \$ 90.00$
ROSEA. Rare pink flowered form. 18-24 in. \$2.50,

3 ft . $\$ 3.95$
CORNUS mas (Cornelian Cherry). 20 ft . Zone IV. Yellow bloom April. Scarlet berry August. Tolerant.

3 ft. \$2.25,
$4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00$
sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood). 10 ft . Zone IV. Sun, damp, Flower poor. Deep red bark in winter.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-} \$ 1.15,10 \$ 9.00,100 \$ 70.00$
stolonifera lutea (Yellowtwig Dogwood). 8 ft . Zone II. Really bright yellow bark.
$3 \mathrm{ft}, \ldots-\ldots . . . \$ 1.25,10 \$ 9.75,100 \$ 80.00$
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.
$\star$ 12-18 in............. 25 for $\$ 6,100 \$ 22.50$ 2-3 ft.-.-......... 5 for $\$ 5.50,100 \$ 80.00$ 3-in. pots... $\qquad$ $\$ 1.50,5$ for $\$ 6.50$


Deutzia gracilis
praecox (Warminister Broom). 5 ft . Zone V. Amazing shower of pale yellow in May. Outstanding.

3 -in. pots. \$1.30, $10 \$ 11.00$
4-in. pots. $\qquad$ \$2.25, $10 \$ 19.00$

DAPHNE mezereum (February Daphne). 3 ft . Upright, Zone IV. In April has lilac-red masses of bloom. Sun, lime. Foliage apt to suffer in hot summers, so give part shade south of Boston.
$15-18$ in. B\&B $\quad \$ 2 .-. .-25,5$ for $\$ 9.50$
DEUTZIA gracilis. 3 ft . Zone IV. Drain. Dainty mass of white, May. 15 in..---.- \$1.10, $10 \$ 9.00,100 \$ 70.00$
scabra-Pride of Rochester. Large pinkish white blooms. Vigorous. Zone V. 8 ft .
$\star 18$ in.......... 25 for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 13.00$ 3-.. ft.--.... $\$ 1.15,10 \$ 9.50,100 \$ 70.00$

ELEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). 20 ft . Zone II. Drought-resisting. Yellow berries in September. $\star 18$ in. .-........ 30 for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 13.50$ $3 \mathrm{ft} .---. \$ 1.50,10 \$ 11.00,100 \$ 90.00$
umbellata (Autumn Eleagnus) 12 ft. Zone III. Amazing show red fruits September-November.

3 to 4 ft .. $\qquad$ .... $\$ 1.50,10$ for $\$ 12.50$

## ELEAGNUS (Continued)

multiflora (longipes)-Gumi cherry, see page 31.

EUONYMUS aiatus (Winged Euonymus). 8 ft . Zone III. Pink-Crimson autumn leaves. Very showy.

4-5 ft.
$\$ 3.50,10 \$ 30.00$
COMPACTA. Dense dwarf form.
12-15 in.. $\qquad$ $\$ 1.50,10 \$ 10.00$
atropurpureus (Wahoo). 15 ft . Zone IV. Very fine fall foliage.

$5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.25$
europeus (Spindle-tree). 20 ft . Zone III. Showy red and orange fruit, September.

3-4 ft. \$1.25,
$5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50$
yedoensis (Yahoo). 12 ft . Zone IV. Pink fruit in September. Handsome.

$$
3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50
$$

$5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$
FORSYTHIA intermedia (Golden Bell). 9 ft . Zone IV. Familiar yellow blooms in April. Almost fool-proof.
$\star 18$ in $\ldots-\ldots 25$ for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 10.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-{ }^{-----.-95,10 \$ 8.00,100 \$ 40.00}$

SPECTABILIS, More, larger, yellower flowers. Zone V. 8 ft .
$\star 12$ in.......... 25 for $\$ 4,00,100 \$ 12.00$
$3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-{ }^{-\ldots . .} \$ 1.10,10 \$ 9.25,100 \$ 70.00$
ovata (Korean Forsythia). 6 ft . Zone IV. Less showy, but decidedly hardier and a week earlier.

$$
3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50
$$

4-5 ft. $\$ 1.75$
suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). 6 ft. Zone V. Good May show. Drooping branches root and hold banks.
$\star 12$ in.-...... 25 for $\$ 6.50,100 \$ 20.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . .----\quad \$ 1.35,10 \$ 9.50,100 \$ 70.00$


Hibiscus syriacus


Photo: Hamamelis mollis
HAMAMELIS mollis (Chinese Witchhazel). Very showy yellow. Feb. and March. 20 ft . Zone V.
$\star 10$ in grafts. $\qquad$ .5 for $\$ 9.50$ 3 ft . full specimens...-...... $\$ 8.00$ each

HIBISCUS syriacus (Althaea). 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.
$\star 18 \mathrm{in}$. (mixed single)
30 for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 9.50$
ANEMONAEFLORUS. Semi-double rose. Six weeks in bloom.

COELESTIS. Large single blue.
LUCY. Double red.
TOTUS ALBUS. Large single white.
Prices on above four; any one kind: 3-4 ft. $\$ 1.35,5$ for $\$ 6.00$

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Snow Hill). 4 ft . Zone IV. Straggling unless cut to ground. Huge white blooms, July-August. Manure.

18 in........ $\$ 1.10,10 \$ 9.00,100 \$ 70.00$
paniculata grandiflora (Peegee). 10 ft . Zone IV. Similar to above, a month later, and blooms turn pink.
12 in............. 10 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 40.00$
3-4 ft..... \$1.60, $10 \$ 12.50,100 \$ 95.00$
Nikko Blue. A hardy (Zone VI) form of the florists' Hydrangea.

HYPERICUM prolificum (Shrubby St. Johnswort). Zone IV to 5 ft . Bright yellow in August. Vigorous. Drain. Neutral soil.

18 in.---..... \$.95, $10 \$ 7.75,100 \$ 60.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\quad \$ 1.65,10 \$ 12.50,100 \$ 95.00$

ILEX verticillata (Winterberry). 15 ft . Zone III. Dampness preferred. Many red berries all winter. A show.

* 12-18 in...........25, \$4.00 $100 \$ 12.00$
$3 \mathrm{ft} . . .-. .-\$ 1.35,10 \$ 11.00,100 \$ 75.00$
KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beauty Bush). 8 ft . Zone V. Sun, loose. A light green fountain flushed with a cascade of pink in June.

18-24 in. $\qquad$ . $\$ 4.25,100 \$ 65.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-}$ \$1.65, $10 \$ 13.00,100 \$ 95.00$

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur Privet "North"). 12 ft . Zone V. Almost fool-proof.
$\star$ 18-24 in. $\qquad$ 25 \$6.00, $100 \$ 16.50$ 2-3 ft. $\qquad$ $0 \$ 3.50,100 \$ 25.00$
ibolium (Hybrid Privet). 10 ft . Zone V. Hardy and compact. The best privet hedge for the north.

* $18-24$ in............. $25 \$ 6.00,100 \$ 15.00$ 2 ft . X..--------...... $25 \$ 7.50,100 \$ 22.00$
ovalifolium (California Privet). 15 ft . Zone V. Kills back in severe winters. Also fool-proof to grow.

| * $18-24$ in.............. $25 \$ 3.50,100 \$ 10.00$ |
| :---: |
| 2 ft. |

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

korolkowi floribunda (Broad Blueleaf). 9 ft . Zone IV. Intricate gray shrub. Pink in June, scarlet fruit in July.

18-24 in. \$1.35,
2-3 ft. $\$ 1.65$
morrowi (Morrow Bush Honeysuckle). 7 ft . Zone III. Spreading, bushy. Cream in May, scarlet fruit in July.
$18-24 \mathrm{in} . \quad . \quad 25 \$ 4.50,100 \$ 13.50$
$3 \mathrm{ft}.$.
$\$ 1.35,10$
tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). 8 ft Zone IV. Bushy. Flower, June; red berry, July. Order: Red, White, or Pink.

* 18 - $24 \mathrm{in} . .-\ldots . . . . . .25 \$ 5.00,100 \$ 15.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} .--\mathrm{I}_{-}$. $\$ 1.35,10 \$ 9.50,100 \$ 70.00$

Syringantha (Lilac Honeysuckle). Shrub to 8 ft . Zone IV. Fragrant masses of rosy bloom in June.

*=young, unformed. $X=$ transplanted.
Plants not marked: well shaped.

MYRICA carolinensis (Bayberry) 6 ft . Zone II. A shapely rounded bush. Good foliage. Barren, sandy soils.
$\star 6-12$ in....... 10 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 40.00$ 12-18 in. clumps.
$\$ 1.50$ each
PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Sweet Syringa). 9 ft. Zone IV. White in June. Very fragrant. Needs lime.

* $18-24$ in............ $25 \$ 4.50,100 \$ 15.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-} .-\mathbf{-} \$ 1.10,10 \$ 9.00,100 \$ 70.00$
grandiflorus (Scentless Mock Orange). 9 ft . Zone IV. Large white blooms. June.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .-\mathrm{-a} . . .95,10 \$ 9.00,100 \$ 70.00$
Mt. Blanc. 4 ft . dwarf, upright and compact, with many single white blooms. Useful, showy fragrant.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-} . \mathrm{-} \$ 1.25,10 \$ 9.75,100 \$ 70.00$
virginal. 8 ft . Zone V. Double, fragrant, translucent white blooms load the bush in June. Then a fair show through summer, particularly if pruned.


## 12-18 in. <br> $\qquad$ <br> $.10 \$ 8.25,100 \$ 60.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} .-\mathrm{-} . \mathrm{\$ l} .50,10 \$ 12.00,100 \$ 95.00$

PHOTINIA villosa (Christmas Berry). 20 ft . Zone IV. Drain, sun. White in May. Showy red fruits. Birds love it.

$$
2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.35, \quad 3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.65, \quad 5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00
$$

POTENTILLA fruticosa. 5 ft . Zone II. Large bloom, May to August. Sun, drain, moist.

PARVIFOLIA. Dwarf, pale yellow.
15-18 in $\qquad$ $\$ 1.25,5$ for $\$ 5.00$

PURDOMI. Deep yellow variety.
15-18 in.
.. $\$ 1.65,5$ for $\$ 5.75$
PRINSEPIA uniflora. Slender shiny shrub to 5 ft . Zone V. White, April. Bright green leaves long before other shrubs start. Tasty, cherry-like fruit. August. Unusual, rare.
18 in .
$\$ 2.50,5$ for $\$ 8.50$


Ilex verticillata


RHAMNUS cathartica (Buckthorn). 15 ft . Zone II. Fine, bushy, dense, thorny hedge. Very hardy.
$\star 18$ in. $\ldots . . . .30$ for $\$ 6.50,100 \$ 20.00$ 2-3 ft. .... \$1.00, $10 \$ 7.75,100 \$ 55.00$
frangula. 15 ft. Zone II. Like above, but shiny leaves. August a load of red-purple fruit.
$18-24$ in........... $10 \$ 5.50,100 \$ 45.00$
$3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-} . \$ 1.25,10 \$ 8.75,100 \$ 60.00$
RHODOTYPOS kerroides (White Kerria). 6 ft . Zone IV. Very tolerant. White in May, black shiny fruit all summer
12-18 in. $\qquad$ $10 \$ 6.50,100 \$ 50.00$
ROSA (Rose) (see also page 48).
hugonis (Father Hugo's Rose). 8 ft Zone V. Yellow in May.

12-18 in........ 5 for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 60.00$
2-3 ft. $\qquad$ $\$ 1.65,5$ for $\$ 6.00$
lucida (Virginia Rose). Shrub. Zone II. Pink, June-July.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ \$1.50, 5 for $\$ 5.25$
nitida (Bristly Rose). Shrub. Zone IV. Pink in May.
$11 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 1.00,5$ for $\$ 4.25$
palustris (Swamp Rose). Shrub. Zone IV. Pink, July-August.
$11 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ \$1.00, 5 for $\$ 4.25$
rugosa (Red Rugosa Rose). 6 ft . Zone II. Red. All summer.
$\star 6-10$ in....... 25 for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 11.00$ 12-18 in $\qquad$ 10 \$6.50, 25 \$13.00
2-3 ft.
. $\$ 1.10,5$ for $\$ 4.50$
ALBA. White form of rugosa. 2-3 ft $\qquad$ \$1.35, 5 for $\$ 5.00$
BLANC DBL. de COUBERT. Fragrant, double, showy.
2-3 ft. $\qquad$ . 5 for $\$ 7.50$
setigera (Prairie Rose). Shrub. Zone IV. Pink mid-summer.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 1.10,5$ for $\$ 4.50$
wichuriana (Memorial Rose). Zone V. Trailer. White all summer.

12-18 in....- 5 for $\$ 2.50,100$ for $\$ 42.50$

RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). 4 ft . Trailing. Zone III. Yellow, April. Grows in poor soil.

18-24 in..... 5 for $\$ 3.00,25$ for $\$ 11.00$

SORBARIA Aitchisoni. 8 ft . Zone V. Creamy flowers July-August. Handsome leaf. Part shade.
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 1.50,5$ for $\$ 5.50$
sorbifolia. 6 ft . Zone II. Creamy panicles June-July. Very early in leaf.
3-4 ft. $\qquad$ $\$ 1.50,5$ for $\$ 5.50$

SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer. 3 ft . Zone V. Rose blooms June to August.

15 in..... $\$ 1.10,10 \$ 8.00,100 \$ 60.00$
trichocarpa (Korean Spiraea). 6 ft . Zone V. Neat, spreading bush. Garlands of white, June.
3 ft . X.-..... \$1.10, $10 \$ 9.25,100 \$ 70.00$
Van Houttei (Modern "Bridalwreath). 6 ft . Zone IV. Familiar everywhere for the white May garlands.

* 12-18 in.... 25 for $\$ 4.00,100 \$ 12.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .-\mathrm{I} . \mathrm{\$ 1.10}, 10 \$ 8.25,100 \$ 50.00$


## SYRINGA - the Lilacs

All tolerant, but need extra lime.
chinensis ("Rothomagensis"). 12 ft . Zone V. Graceful; Lilac, May. Very faithful bloomer. Lime. Sun.

12 in............ 10 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 45.00$ 3 ft. .....-\$1.50, $10 \$ 13.00,100 \$ 95.00$
japonica (Tree Lilac). 30 ft . Zone IV. Blue-gray clusters in June and July. Different. Tolerant.

2-3 ft. \$2.00,
3-4 ft. \$2.50
persica (Persian Lilac). 6 ft . Zone V Fragrant lilac, May.
$\star 12$ in.-.-- 25 for $\$ 6.00,100 \$ 22.00$
$3 \mathrm{ft} . . .-\mathrm{-}$ \$1.60, $10 \$ 13.50,100 \$ 95.00$
villosa (Late Lilac). 9 ft . Dense. Zone II. Violet, late May.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 1.50,10 \$ 12.50,100 \$ 95.00$
vulgaris (Old-fashioned Lilac). 15 ft. Zone III. Spreads by suckers to huge clumps. Purple, May. Fragrant.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\star 12-18 \mathrm{in} \quad . \quad 25 \$ 5.00,100 \$ 17.50 \\
3 \mathrm{ft.} . \\
5-6 \mathrm{ft} . .
\end{array}
$$

ALBA. White form of above.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots-\mathrm{F} .25,10 \$ 17.50,100 \$ 135.00$ 5-6 tt. $\$ 3.50,5$ for $\$ 16.00$

## NAMED HYBRID LILACS

Huge fragrant trusses in many colors. Both " S " (Single) and " D " (Double) forms are charming. Ratings below are by experts - 10.0 would be perfect. Lilac colors are impossible to describe-notes below are mere indications. Each kind priced at 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 1.75$ each.
Alphonse Lavalle. (5.0)-D Lilac.
Belle de Nancy. (6.2)-D Satin-pink. Charles X. (6.8)—S. Red-purple.
Ellen Wilmott (8.0)-D. White.
Kath. Havemeyer. (7.3)-D. Pinkish.
Lucy Baltet (8.0)—S. Rose.
Ludwig Spaeth. (7.8)-S. Purple. Marie LeGraye. (5.6)--S. White.
Michael Buchner. (5.8)-D. Lilac.
Mme. C. Perier. (6.3)-D. White.
Paul Thirion (8.0)—D. Reddish.
Pres. Faillieres. (7.7)-D. Lilac.
Pres. Viger. (6.8)—D. Blue-lilac.
Ville de Troye. (6.3)-S. Purple.
TAMARIX africana. 15 ft . Zone V Pink in April.

## 2-3 ft........ $\$ .90,10 \$ 7.50,100 \$ 55.00$

pentandra. 10 ft . Zone II. Pink racemes. JJuly-August.



Photo: Highbush Cranberry

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). 5 ft . Zone III. Clay, lime. Useful for showy white berries in August. Good dwarf shrub.
$\star$ 12-18 in........ 30 for $\$ 4.50,100 \$ 13.50$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .-\mathrm{o}-\$ 1.25,10 \$ 8.75,100 \$ 70.00$
vulgaris (Coralberry). 5 ft . Zone II. Berries red, hang late.

* 18 in............ 25 for $\$ 3.00,100 \$ 9.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-}$ - $\$ 1.25,10 \$ 8.75,100 \$ 70.00$
*=young, unformed. $X=$ transplanted.
Plants not marked: well shaped.


## VIBURNUM - Shrub Aristocrat

Not only showy flower and fruit, but perfect in leaf and branch, too. Charming, tolerant.
burkwoodi. 5 ft. Zone V. New hybrid, with fragrant pink blooms in May, borne young. Superior to Carlesii though similar. Half evergreen.
$\star 21 / 2$-in post- 5 for $\$ 5.00,25 \$ 16.00$ * 9-12 in. (pot) ..... $5 \$ 12.00,25 \$ 52.50$ $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. B\&B.-- $\quad \$ 5.00,5 \$ 22.50$
24-30 in. B\&B (heavy) $\$ 7.00$ each
carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). 5 ft . Zone IV. Delicious pink clusters in May. Drain; keep moist in summer. Sun, shelter. Fragrant, beautiful.
$\star 21 / 2$-in. pots. .5 for $\$ 5.00,25 \$ 16.00$ $\star$ 9-12 in. (pot) $\quad . \quad 5$ for $\$ 12.00$ $15-18$ in. B\&B.......... $\$ 4.50,5 \$ 20.00$ 18-24 in. B\&B............. $\$ 5.50,5 \$ 25.00$
dentatum (Arrow Wood). 12 ft Zone II. Damp, shade. Cream, May.
$3 \mathrm{ft} . .-\mathrm{-}-\mathrm{-}$. $10,10 \$ 9.00,100 \$ 75.00$
lantana (Wayfaring Tree). 15 ft . Zone III. Bold, striking, fall color. Fruits red, then black. Lime.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft} .--\quad-\quad 5$ for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 70.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ 1.35,10, \$ 9.50,100 \$ 80.00$

lentago (Nannyberry). 25 ft . Zone II. Damp, shade. Black berry. Crimson fall leaf.
$4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ 1.50,10 \$ 12.00,100 \$ 95.00$


Double Hybrid Lilac
trilobum (American High-bush Cranberry). 12 ft. Zone II. Bright berries all winter. Fall color.

* 6-9 in.... 25 for $\$ 5.00,100 \$ 13.00$ $3 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{\$ 1.25,10} \$ 12.00,100 \$ 90.00$ 4-5 ft. \$2.25,

5-6 ft. \$3.00

VITEX agnus-castus (Lilac Chaste Tree). 8 ft . Zone VI. But a hardy perennial further north. Showy lavender-blue ffowers in July to frost. Sun, acid.

3 ft . $\qquad$ $\$ 1.50,5$ for $\$ 5.50$
latifolia (macrophylla)
More vigorous. Hardy. Zone V Otherwise similar.
18 in.
$\$ 1.00,10 \$ 9.00$
3 ft .
$\$ 1.75,10 \$ 15.00$

WEIGELA amabilis (Rose). 9 ft . Zone V. May. Pink. Drainage. * 12-18 in $\ldots . . . .25$ for $\$ 5,100 \$ 15.00$ 18 in. $\$ 1.00,10 \$ 6.00,100 \$ 45.00$
candida. June. Profuse, white. 2-3 ft...-.-........ \$1.10, 4-5 ft. \$1.75

Eva Rathke. Dark red blooms in June, then sparsely to August. * 12-18 in. 25 for $\$ 8.00,100 \$ 25.00$ $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{\$} 1.25,10 \$ 9.75,100 \$ 80.00$

## FRUITS

For the most part they need some care; those most labor-saving include: Crab-apples, Bushcherry, Blueberry, Blackberry, nut trees and the dwarfed fruits rather tham the standard trees. An orchard so planned can be less than half as much work and expense as an unplanned orchard. Fruit trees are planted like any other decidious tree (see Page 22) or, if shrubs see Page 25.

| PLANTING DISTANCES |
| :---: |
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Drainage. Air among the roots is essential, enables a tree to use food. Drainage must always be good in an orchard.
Pruning. The more leaves left on $\alpha$ tree, the likelier it is to bear next year. But let no parallel branches lie closer than a foot apart, and remove chafing branches.
Watering. The supply of water determines growth and fruitfulness-particularly in summer. Artificial watering is all right, so a meager water-supply can be eked out by cultivation or mulching.
Fertilizing. Overfeeding prevents flowers (hence fruit) by forcing all buds to be leaf buds. Feed just enough for health.

## SELF-STERILITY OF FRUITS

Many fruits do not bear good 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.
(P)-good pollenizer.


## Standard Fruit Trees

NOTE: 5 assorted is minimum order at these prices. 4 or less can be ordered, but there will be $\$ 1.00$ handling charge in that case.
APPLES (Zone III) .--.................. $\$ 1.45$ 2-year 5 ft . $11 / 16 \mathrm{in}$.
5-IN-1-Five kinds on one 2 -year 5 ft . apple. 3.25

SWEET CHERRIES (Zone V) 2.10 2-year 5 ft . 11/16 in.

SOUR CHERRIES (Zone IV) 1.85 2-year 4 ft . 11/16 in.
CRABS (Zone III)...................... 1.45 2-year 5 ft . 11/16 in.
PEACHES (Zone V)................. 1.45
l-year $5 \mathrm{ft} .9 / 16 \mathrm{in}$.
PEARS (Zone IV) $\qquad$
2-year 5 ft . 11/l6 in.
PLUMS (Zone IV)........................ 1.70
2-year 5 ft . 11/16 in.

## APPLES (Malus pumila) EARLY SUMMER <br> Yellow Transparent. Golden, juicy. Young biennial bearer. Cooking.

Lodi. Larger, better quality. Young annual bearer. Eating. Cooking.

## SUMMER APPLES

Red Astrachan. P) Large striped red. Young biennial bearer. Eating, cooking.
Early McIntosh. (P—best for Northern Spy). Like McIntosh. Biennial bearer. Eating, cooking, baking.

## AUTUMN APPLES

Gravenstein. Large striped red. Good quality. Eating and cooking.

Fall Pippin. Striped red, medium sized. Annual bearer. Eating, Cooking.

- King. Large, crisp, juicy. Light annual bearer. Eating, cooking.
- McIntosh. (P) Striped; delicate, aromatic flesh. Young annual bearer. Eating, cooking, baking.
- Red McIntosh. (P) Solid red form.

Wealthy. (P) Striped red, wonderful flavor, juicy. Young annual bearer. Eating, cooking, baking.

Bear 7th year. Space 25 ft .

## WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large, red, hardy, good quality. Biennial bearer. Eating, cooking.

- Cortland. (P—best for McIntosh.) Larger, late keeping McIntosh. Annual bearer. Eating, cooking.
- Delicious. (P) Crimson. Crisp, tender, juicy. Annual bearer. Eating.
- Fameuse (Snow Apple). Fine red dessert apple - eating, baking Snowy, delicious flesh. Annual.
- Golden Delicious. Large, yellow. Marvelous flavor. Young annual bearer. Eating, cooking.
Golden Russet. Highest quality cider-apple, or for spring eating, baking.
- Northern Spy. (P-for all but McIntosh). Large red, striped, high flavor. Annual. Eating, cooking.
- Red Delicious. (P) Solid red strain
- Rhode Island Greening. Large green-yellow. Annual. Eating.


## CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Large, purplish red. Flesh yellow, pleasant. Biennial bearer. Dolgo. Handsome flowering crab Makes ruby red juice. September.


Page 30

## PLUMS (Prunus)

Bear 5th year. Spaces 20 ft . Trifloras and European varieties do not cross-pollinate.

## TRIFLORĀS (P. Salacina)

- Abundance. Red, medium sized. Flesh yellow, juicy. Vigorous, productive. August
- Burbank. Red, medium sized. Flesh yellow, very juicy. Late Aug


## DAMSON (P. institia)

Shropshire Damson. Small, purple, best for jams. Productive. Sept.

## EUROPEAN (P. domestica)

German Prune. Large blue. Aug.

- Lombard. Medium-size, juicy, red. A hardy, prolific bearer. Sept.
- Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Large, yellow. Late Sept.

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

## PEACH (Prunus persica)

Bear 3rd year. Space 16 ft . All are Freestone.

Belle of Georgia. White, rich flavor. Productive. Sept. Extra hardy.

Carman. Large white. Fine flavor, quite juicy. Aug. Extra hardy.

Champion. White, firm, sweet, juicy, thin-skinned. Extra hardy. Eating, cooking, canning. Sept.
Early Crawford. Medium sized yellow. Juicy, high flavor. Aug

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

Golden Iubilee. Yellow. Aug. Extra hardy. Juicy, sweet, yellow flesh.

- J. H. Hale. Yellow, large, firm Not vigorous but delicious. Sept.
Late Crawford. Yellow. Late Sept.
- Mikado. Popular, yellow. Aug.

Rochester. Delicious, large yellow. Prolific bearer. Late August.
Valiant. Yellow, extra hardy. Late August. Large, good fruit.

## PEARS (Pyrus communis)

Bears 6th year. Space 20 ft .

- Bartlett. Large, rich, juicy, golden. Young bearer. Canning, eating.
- Beurre Bosc. Very large, rich, juicy. Late Sept.-Nov. Few windfalls. Eating.


## - Dutchess d'Angouleme. Extra

 large, greenish yellow, spotted. Excellent. Long-lived. Young bearer- Clapp's Favorite. (P) Fruit large pale, fine-grained, juicy. August.
- Seckel. Small, attractive. Blight resistant. Sept.-Oct. Eating, pickles.


PEARS: Bartlett Beurre Bose Duch. d'Angou. Seckel Clapp's Favorite

## CHERRIES (Prunus)

SOUR (P. avium)
Bear 3rd year. Space 18 ft .
Early Richmond. Clear red, medium size. June. One of the best.
Montmorency. Largest, firm flesh Disease resistant. Finest quality June.

SWEET (P. cerasus)
Bear 5 th year. Space 20 ft .

- Black Tartarian. (P-best.) Purplish black. Juicy, rich flavor. June
- Governor Wood. (P) Yellow or light red, medium sized, sweet, juicy. June.
- Yellow Spanish. Large, yellow Desirable for maraschino. Late June.


## QUINCES (Cydonia)

Bear 3rd year. Space 12 ft . Zone IV
Orange. (P) Round, rich, golden yellow fruit. Excellent flavor. Sept. Cooking

- Champion. Greenish, pear-shaped young bearer. Oct. Jelly, jam, syrup


## APRICOT (Prunus)

Bear 3rd year. Space 16 ft . Zone V Early Golden. Small, sweet, July.

Moorpark. Best quality of all, but not so heavy to bear. August

## UNUSUAL FRUITS <br> Native Americans

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

## Hansen Bush-Cherry

Five-foot shrub, covered with dark red cherries the size of plums. White blooms in May. Silvery leaves turn gold and flame in autumn. Bears 4th year. Zone III.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft ................ $\$ 3.50 \$ 8.00$

## Beach Plum

Prunus maritima grows 6 to 8 ft high, hardy into Zone III. Thrives in gardens better than on sea-shores. Good drainage. Fine, useful plums.
3 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .-\$ 2.00$ each, 5 for $\$ 7.75$

## Persimmon

Diospyros virginica. Small tree. Hardy. Zone IV. Tasty, nutritious fruit. Sept.-Nov

6 to 8 ft .
$\$ 6.50,5$ for $\$ 30.00$

## Highbush Cranberries

Large fruited, heavy-yielding type of Viburnum trilobum-high in pectin. Zone I. Make sauce or jelly, same as with cranberries, but strain to keep out pits.
(Each) (\$10) (100)

18 to 24 in.......... $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50 \$ 55.00$


Hansen Bush Cherry

## Adams Elderberry

The large berries and extra fruit clusters are a decided improvement for pies, jam and wine. Zone IV.
$2 \mathrm{ft} . . .-\quad \$$.

## Gumi Cherry

Eleagnus Multiflora (longipes). Redfruits, good raw or in jams and jellies. Low shrub to 6 ft ., indifferent to neglect. Zone IV.
2 to 3 ft ..-----.-. $\$ 1.80$ each, 5 for $\$ 7.00$

## New American Mulberry

Ever-bearing, from June until September. Large, refreshing berries without the mawkish sweetness of most varieties. Zone IV.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. trees.... $\$ 3.00$ ea., 10 for $\$ 25.00$


6-Year Dwarf Mclintosh Apple

## Dwarf Fruits

A tree whose fruit is as large or larger than ordinary, but which never grows very tall-perhaps ultimately 12 to 15 feet. Space 12 feet apart.

A dwarfed tree can be sprayed, pruned and picked by hand without ladders, equipment or professional skill. It bears much earlier in life, in its third or fourth year at latest-ofter earlier-and carries amazing loads of fruit. Dwarfed fruits (especially Plums and Peach) are less liable to borers and other pests.

PRICES: All kinds listed below:

|  | \$2.60 | Add 50c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$ 2.60$ 3.90 | packing |
| 3 year-Hranched | 5.25 | on orders under \$10 |

All three ages are about the same height. Most are 3 to 4 feet high, but apples often are still dwarfer.

Kinds of Dwarfs Available<br>(Descriptions same as standards, Page 30)

Root Stocks: Apples on Malling types: certain kinds on 1, 2, 3 or 7 for reasons based on long experience.

Also, apples are available on Malling 9-Extra Dwarf, not over 6 ft. Specify if No. 9 desired.
Pears are on Quince; Plums on St. Julien; other fruits on Almond.

APRICOT
Alexander Early Golden Moorpark Perfection Riland

## SWEET CHERRIES

Bing
Black Tartarian Lambert Royal Anne Windsor

QUINCE
Orange Champion

PEACHES
Belle of Georgia Crawford Eclipse Elberta Golden Jubilee J. H. Hale Hiley Red Bird Rochester Valiant
APPLES
Cortland
Cox's Orange
Duchess
Oldenburg
Fameuse (Snow)
Gravenstein
Jonathan
Northern Spy
Red Astrachan
Red Delicious
Red McIntosh
R. I. Greening
Redwin Spy
Rome Beauty
Stayman
$\quad$ Winesap
Spitzenberg
Wealthy
Yellow Delicious
Yellow
Transparent

PEARS
Bartlett
Beurre Bosc
Clapp's Favorite
Comice (Riviera)
Duchess d'Angouleme

Duchess Merode
Esther
Flemish Beauty
Gorham
Kieffer
Seckel
Sheldon
Wm. Nevis

NECTARINE
Boston
Hunter
Napier
Newton
Sure Crop
Red Roman

PLUMS
Abundance
Burbank
Damson
German Prune
Italian Prune
Red June
Reine Claude
Stanley Prune

Cabot. Early, broad spreading bush. Home use.

Concord. Hardy, upright, midseasor. Fine quality. Large.

Jersey. Latest and largest berry. Hardiest.

June. Erect bush. Earliest, dark blue berries.
Rancocas. Early, good quality.
Rubel. Late. Tallest, most erect.
Burlington. Newest named kind. Later than all others. Good shipper. Large. Good quality.
Pioneer. Fairly early, low, bushy. Large berries in heavy clusters. Fine.

## Huge Hybrid Blueberries

Really beautiful as specimens or in hedges. A 100 -foot hedge will pay about $\$ 25$ worth of berries a year! (Spaced 18 inches.)

## Why Wait? Plant Some NOW!

And enjoy the berries sooner. Not only will they add beauty to your garden but each bush will pay for itself many times over! Hardy throughout U.S.A. Blueberries do fully as well with fall planting as with spring.

BLUEBERRY PRICES:

|  |  | (Each) | (10) | (25) | (100) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAMED | \{ $2 \mathrm{yr} ., 6$ to 12 in . |  | \$ 7.00 | \$15.00 | \$ 50.00 |
|  | $\{3$ yr., 12 to 18 in. | \$1.25 | 8.50 | 18.00 | 60.00 |
| KINDS | 3 yr., 18 to $24 \mathrm{in}$. | 1.50 | 11.00 | 22.00 | 75.00 |
|  | ( 4 yr., 2 to 3 ft . bearing)...... | 2.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 100.00 |
| MIXED: | 18 to 24 in. (our selection).... | ...-...- | 10.00 | 20.00 | 70.00 |



## DWARF FRUITS BEAR USEFUL QUANTITIES

Dwarf fruits are not short-lived, but thrive and produce a generation or more. A space 25 ft . square will hold 4 dwarts instead of one standard, and the 4 will bear about ${ }^{1} \frac{1}{3}$ more fruit than wiil one standard tree-and will do it 2 to 4 years quicker!

Pruning Young Dwarfs is essential to planting success. The roots, where damaged or rough, should be cut clean; the tops headed back to make up for roots necessarily lost in digging. Cut branches back about half length. Neglect of this is the commonest cause of
 failure. suckers. Mulch when you plant, too.

Pruning older trees helps the crop. All branches lying closer together than 8 inches should be cleaned out. It is important not to allow too many fruits to mature, particularly on a small tree. When the size of cherries, pick off the excess. More will form in a good year than there is physical room for on the branch.

Planting depth should be so that the graft is just above the ground, or an inch above. If too deep the scion develops its own roots and tree is no longer dwarf. If too high, rootstock

Mulching of coarse manure or straw in late fall greatly helps.
Staking is usual, as dwarfs are weak at the graft. We use extra strong W-graft, so stakes can be removed about 5 th year.

## S.

## 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.
Set the plants in beds 4 feet apart each way. Several varieties should be in every planting, so an exchange of pollen will produce good crops of berries. Order "mixed" if you wish-we will assort for good pollenization. All varieties are almost equally fine.


# HARDY NUT TREES 

## Grafted Black Walnuts

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.
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 5 feet,
any 2 for $\$ 10.00$ ( 5 for $\$ 19.50$ )
(Not sold singly)

## 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 4).


Thomas Walnut-bearing branch and nut

## Hazelnuts

Plant at least two for pollenizing.
American. 9 ft . shrub. Zone IV. Tolerant, disease-free, excellent nuts.

3 to 4 feet
$\$ 2.00,5$ for $\$ 7.75$
European (avellana). 15 ft . Zone III. Even hardier, and larger nut.

3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 2.00,5$ for $\$ 7.75$


## Blight Resistant Chestnuts

Chinese Chestnut (Castanea mollissima). Similar to the American in flavor (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.

|  | (3) | (10) | (100) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 inch S |  |  | \$48.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet (transplants) | \$6.25 | \$17.50 | 110.00 |
| 3 to 5 feet bushy. | 11.00 | 35.00 |  |

## Nut Orchard

One each of 2 Walnuts; 3 Chestnuts 3 ft .
FIVE TREES for $\$ 16.50$

## Grape Vines (Vitis)

Hybrid Americans. Disease free. Not less than 5 of one grape variety at 10 rate. Most hardy Zone IV.

## Old Varieties, <br> (Each) (10) <br> 2-year \$ $60 \quad \$ 4.50$

Concord. Blue Strong flavor. Zone III.

- Catawba. Red, good wine.
- Moore Early. Large, early black.
- Delaware. Early, small red. Finest of older kinds in quality.
Diamond. Like Niagara; Zone IV
Worden. Large early blue.
New Varieties,
(Each) (10)
2-year
\$ . 75 \$5.00
Fredonia. The earliest black grape.
Portland. White and the earliest of all grapes. Healthy, fine quality.


## BERRY BUSHES

Berries come on old wood only, so prune after picking.

## BLACKBERRIES

(R. Species) Zone III
(Each) (10) (100)
Alfred. Large, úpright and
dependable ....... \$ . 45 \$2.00 \$12.00
Eldorado. The standard
variety .....-.......... 45 2.00 12.00
Crystal White. White Blackberry.
Novelty, good...... $50 \quad 2.25 \quad 13.00$

## THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY

Huge, 2 in. berry, highest quality of all brambles. Prolific. No better berry known. Zone VI.
1 year
$.50 \quad 2.00$
12.00

WINEBERRY (R. phoenicolasius). Z. V. Juicy, red, fragrant. Fruit in large clusters. Absolutely laborless. Bears on both old and new woodso might fruit next summer! Unique. 1 year ..................... $50 \quad 2.30 \quad 15.00$

## RED RASPBERRIES

(Rubus Strigosus) Zone I
(Each) (10)
Latham. Old variety, very
dependable ......... $50 \quad \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 13.00$
St. Regis. Crops spring and
autumn.
$\begin{array}{lll}50 & 2.00 & 13.00\end{array}$

## BLACK RASPBERRY

(R. occidentalis)

Black Beauty. Most dependable "blackcap.'
Zone III
$.45 \quad 2.00$
12.00

## PURPLE RASPBERRY

(R. neglectus)

Sodus. Heaviest bearer of all raspberries ..-.......-........ 50 2.25 13.50

## NECTARBERRY

Hugest and tastiest of all the new hybrids. Heavier yields over a longer period. The best. Zone VI.
1 year ...-................. 502.25

## A HOME NURSERY <br> Saves money, delays and disappointments. Culture is easy, space needed is small.



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 Heel-in Areas

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

Heel-in Area. Even a tiny spot 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.

Size B-X grade. Space $4 \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, for 2 years. Shade first year only. Then transplant as:

Size C-XX grade. Space $8 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$, and leave 2 years (no shade). Shape, pruning straggly branches. Feed cultivate. Then transplant as:

Size D-Specimens. Space 18 x 18 Leave until needed for plantings.


## RARE PLANTS for your HOME NURSERY

that will in a few years, with little care, be $\$ 10$ specimens true-to-name because they are grafts and cuttings
easy to grow because they have already passed a season out-ofdoors. Most Ball and Burlapped for still easier handling (except items marked BR). All plants listed handle like XX grades (Size C above).

BUY IN FIVES: One Young Aristocrat cannot be sold alone. Minimum order 5 of one kind.
ass 25 plants, 5 each of 5 kinds, deduct $20 \%$.
EVERGREENS
(5 of one kind for)
ABELIA grandiflora
9-12 in. (4-in. pot)
$\$ 7.00$

AZALEA (any one kind below) 4-6 in. ( $21 / 2$-in. pot)4.00
-Hinodigiri-crimson
-Hinocrimson-dark crimson
-Hinamayo-soft pink.
-ledifolia alba-white.
-mulcronulatum-early purp!e
-Yudogawa-double, lilac
-Maxwelli-brick red
-macrantha-late salmon-red
BERBERIS julianae
$3-5$ in. (21/2-in. pot).............. 4.50
ILEX (Holly) (Any one kind below) $3-5$ in. (21/2-in. pot) ............... 4.50 -Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly)
-I. crenata microphylla
-I. crenata bullata (boxleaf)
-I. opaca (American)-MALE
-I. opaca-FEMALE

```
Ilex opaca-Male and female
graft on one plant
    4-6 in. (21/2-in. pot)
```

$\qquad$

``` \(\$ 5.50\)
```

DECIDUOUS
(5 of one kind for)
JUNIPERS (any one kind below) $4-6$ in. ( $2 \frac{1}{2}$-in. pot) .-............. $\$ 4.50$
-Andorra (purple plume, dwarf)
-Pfitzer (Pfitzer's Juniper)
-Excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper)
-squamata Meyeri (bushy dwarf)
LAUROCERASUS schipkaensis
4-6 in. (small ball) - 4.50
PIERIS japonica
9-12 in. (ball)
9.50

## PYRACANTHA lalandi (firethorn)

 $4-6 \mathrm{in}$. ( $1 / 2$-in. pot)4.50

SARCOCOCCA humilis - ground cover in dry shade, space 12 in.
3-4 in. (ball)
4.50

TAXUS (Yew) Any one kind:
$3-8$ in ( $21 / 2$-in. pot).
4.25
-baccata repandens
-cuspidata (spreading)
_nana (dwarf yew)
-Hatfield
-Hicks

## HYBRID RHODODENDRONS for your Home Nursery

6 to 8 inch own-root balled plants. Any 5 for $\$ 12.00$. Assort if you wish No reduction in any quantity, here. (See Page 16.)

| WHITES | Catawbiense alb | Boule de Nie |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PINKS | Roseum superbum | Ignatius Sargent |
| MAUVES | Roseum elegans .. | President Lincoln |
| REDS | E. S. Rand | F. D. Godman |
| CRIMSONS | Caractacus | Dr. Rutgers |
| LAVENDER | Parsons Gloriosa | Everestianum |
| PURPLES | Purpureum elegans | Lee's Dark Purple |

## SIZE 3: BUSHY, HEAVY CLUMPS $11 / 2$ TO 2 FEET, B \& B.

Most are budded for at least some immediate bloom. Large enough to use at once for foundations, shrub borders. Allow about 3 - ft. space, which they will fill within next few years.

Any five of the following kinds, $\$ 15.75$. Express costs about $\$ 4.00$ for the 5 .
Azalea calendulacea. Orange, June.
Kalmia latifolia. Pink-white, June.
Leucothoe catesbaei. White, May. Rhododendron carolina. Pink, May.
Rhododendron catawbiense. Rosy purple, June.


Rbododendron carolina

## Young Native



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

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

| Azalea | (10) | (25) | (100) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendulacea | \$13.00 | \$27.50 | \$100.00 |
| Arborescens | 13.00 | 27.50 | 100.00 |
| Viscosa | 13.00 | 27.50 | 100.00 |
| Nudiflora | 13.00 | 27.50 | 100.00 |
| Kalmia (Mountain Laurel) |  |  |  |
| Latifolia | 11.00 | 25.00 | 95.0 |
| Leucothoe (Fetterbush) |  |  |  |
| Catesbaei | 11.00 | 25.00 | 95.0 |
| Rhododendron |  |  |  |
| Carolina | 12.50 | 30.00 | 115.00 |
| Catawba | 12.50 | 30.00 | 115.00 |
| Maximum | 11.00 | 25.00 | 95.00 |

( 5 of any one kind, half ten rate)


Flame Azalea


## ARISTOCRITIS

SIZE 1: AS SMALL AS CAN BE SHIPPED SAFELY, 12 to 15 in. (Ball) Plants-l to 3 Stem.

Rhododendrons low as 35 c , in few years, with little care, will be bushy $\$ 10$ specimens.


Easy to Plant and Care for

Most people are surprised at the speed and ease of planting. Size 1 holes need a trowel only, 3 in. deep. Even Size 3 holes take but few good shovels full. Soak heavily after planting-and every 3 days for a month. Mulch heavily with old leaves.

## BARGAINS In Young Trees

This special "Young Aristocrat" grade measures 12 to 15 inches with a small ball, weighing one or two pounds only. This stock is not to be compared for a minute with ordinary collected plants. It is on the contrary all carefully dug, the greatest pains being taken to preserve the roots. Carefully packed, it is easily planted and makes a quick start. Shipped from North Carolina, yet express runs only about 8 c each (in 100 lots)

Rhododendron

|  | (25) | (100) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| maximum | \$10.00 | \$35.00 |
| carolina | 15.00 | 55.00 |
| catawbiense | 15.00 | 55.00 |

Leucothoe
catesbaei ............ $11.25 \quad 37.50$
Kalmia (Mountain Laurel)
latifola
11.25
40.00
[OFFER: 5 each, 25 evergreen shrubs, for \$16.00]

| Plan Ahead-Plant Now |
| :--- |
| Young trees require little care, less expense and |
| less trouble to plant than large. Order NOW the |
| trees you need in the future. |



Cornus florida

| ACER (Maple) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (10) | (100) |
| rubrum (Red) | 4-6-ft. | \$ 9.50 | \$ 80.00 |
|  | $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 15.00 | 95.00 |
| saccharum (Sugar) | . 4.6 ft . | 9.50 | 80.00 |
|  | $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 16.00 | 95.00 |
| BETULA (White Birch) | . $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. | 16.00 | 150.00 |
| populifolia (Gray) | . 4.6 ft . | 11.50 | 95.00 |
|  | 6-8 ft. | 21.00 | 150.00 |
| papyrifera (Paper) ... | . $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. | 12.00 | 95.00 |
|  | $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 21.00 | 150.00 |
| CORNUS florida <br> (Dogwood) | . $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 16.50 | 110.00 |
|  | $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 30.00 | 225.00 |
| FAGUS (Amer. Beech) | 8-10 ft. | 30.00 | 250.00 |
| MULBERRY tartarica | .-..-5-6 ft. | 9.75 | 85.00 |
| POPLAR Lombardy | -.-5-6 ft. | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| bolleana | ...-4-5 ft. | 10.00 | 90.00 . |
|  | 5-6 ft. | 15.00 | 125.00 |


| QUERCUS (Oak) | (10) | (100) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Macrocarpa (Bur) .................-5-6 ft. | \$30.00 | \$280.00 |
| Palustris (Pin Oak) ---------.---.-5-6 ft. | 30.00 | 250.00 |
| Rubra (Red Oak) (light)....-. 5-6 ft. | 15.00 | 95.00 |
|  | 15.00 | 95.00 |
| Coccinea (Scarlet Oak) .......-4-5 ft. | 15.00 | 115.00 |
| Phellos (Willow Oak) ...........4-5 ft. | 15.00 | 115.00 |
| SALIX Babylonica |  |  |
| (Weeping Willow) -----------......4-5 ft. | 9.50 | 75.00 |
| Wisconsin (Weeping) -----.-. 4-5 ft. | 9.50 | 75.00 |
| Golden Willow .................-4-5 ft. | 9.50 | 75.00 |
| Golden Weeping (Niobe) ..... 4-5 ft. | 9.50 | 75.00 |
| Laurel-leaf ..........................-4-5 ft. | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| SORBUS (Europ. Mt. Åsh) .-.-. ${ }^{\text {5-6 ft. }}$ | 15.00 | 120.00 |
| TILIA (Amer. Linden) ..............-5-6 ft. | 22.00 | 195.00 |
| ULMUS (Amer. Elmfo.- - - - 5 -6t: | 12.00 | 95.00 |
| Pumila (Siberian) ..............-5-6 ft. | 12.00 | 95.00 |
| WALNUT-Black ....................4-5 ft. | 16.00 | 135.00 |

# in Quantity 


"S"-EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS
Should be planted about four inches apart in beds, shaded by a lath screen.
"X"-TRANSPLANTS
Evergreens that have been moved, or root-pruned, form compact fibrous roots. Need less shade.

## YOUNG DECIDUOUS TREES

These need pruning back upon planting. To keep a single stem: prune out all side twigs when planting, and then a month later go over the planting and again cut away all but one single stem.

## ACER (Maple)

dasycarpum (Silver Maple)

platanoides (Norway Maple) $\begin{array}{lllll}12-18 & \text { in. .......... } & 5.00 & 17.00 & 130.00\end{array}$ rubrum (Red Maple)

|  |  | 9.00 | 60.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18-24 in. ...... | 4.50 | 12.00 | 60.00 |
| accharum (Sugar Maple) |  |  |  |
| 12-18 in. .-........ | 3.00 | 9.00 | 60.00 |
| $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. | 5.00 | 16.50 | 100.00 |

BETULA (Birch)

| populifolia (Gray Birch) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12-18 in. | 4.00 | 12.00 | 65.00 |
| $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.50 | 16.00 | 100.00 |
| papyrifera (Paper Birch) |  |  |  |
| 12-18 in. .-.------ | 4.50 | 15.00 | 85.00 |
| $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ | 6.00 | 18.00 | 130.00 |
| CERCIS (Red Bud) |  |  |  |
| 12-18 in. .-....... |  | 8.00 | 45.00 |
| 18-24 in. |  | 10.00 | 60.00 |
| $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.50 | 17.50 | 95.00 |

CORNUS (Flowering Dogwood)
florida (White Flowering Dogwood)

| 6-12 |  | 12.00 | 65.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12-18 in. ...--.... | 6.00 | 18.00 | 75.00 |
| 18-24 in. .-.-..... | 7.50 | 22.00 | 150.00 |
| 2-3 ft.... | 8.50 | 25.00 | 180.00 |

FAGUS (Beech)
ferruginea (American Beach)

| 12-18 in. ......... |  | 6.50 | 30.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18-24 in. .......... | 3.50 | 8.00 | 45.00 |


| GINKGO BILOBA (Maidenhair) |
| :--- |
| $6-9 \mathrm{in}$. |
| $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. |
| 6.00 |


| HICORIA (Hickory) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lacinosa (Shellbark Hickory) ovata (Shagbark Hickory) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{12-4} 8 \mathrm{in}$. | $8.00{ }^{28.00}$ | 250.0 |

## JUGLANS (Walnut)


LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet Gum)


LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)
tulipifera (Tulip Tree)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 12-18 in. ................. \$ } 4.50 \text { \$ } 25.00 \\
& 2 \text { - } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
\$ 3.50 & 8.00 \quad 40.00
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

## MORUS (Mulberry)

alba (Russian Mulberry)

$$
\begin{array}{rrrr}
12-18 \mathrm{in} . & & 6.00 & 30.00 \\
2-3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 5.00 & 12.00 & 60.00
\end{array}
$$

## PLATANUS (Sycamore)

occidentalis (American Sycamore)
18-24 in. .......... $3.50 \quad 11.00 \quad 65.00$

## POPULUS (Poplar)

nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar) $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.......... $3.50 \quad 9.50 \quad 55.00$

## QUERCUS (Oak)

alba (White Oak)

$$
\begin{array}{rrrr}
\text { 12-18 in. } & 5.00 & 15.00 & 80.00 \\
\text { 18-24 in. } & 7.00 & 19.00 & 150.00 \\
\text { palustris (Pin Oak) } & &
\end{array}
$$

12-18 in. .-.-.....- $6.00 \quad 16.50 \quad 125.00$ $18-24 \mathrm{in} . .-\ldots-\quad \begin{array}{llll}7.00 & 21.00 & 160.00\end{array}$ rubra (Red Oak, Northern)

| $12-18 \mathrm{in} . \ldots$ | 5.00 | 19.50 | 155.00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. | 7.00 | 22.50 | 175.00 |
| $2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$ | 9.00 | 30.00 | 250.00 |

ROBINIA (Locust)
pseudacacia (Black Locust)
$\qquad$


SALIX (Willow)-any one kindbabylonica (Babylon Weeping blanda (Wisconsin Weeping-
Niobe (Golden Weeping Willow)

$$
\begin{array}{rrrr}
12-18 \mathrm{in} . \ldots \ldots & & 10.00 & 85.00 \\
3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots & -\cdots & 5.50 & 18.00 \\
150.00
\end{array}
$$

## SORBUS (Mt. Ash)

cucuparia (European Mt. Ash)

| 12 |  | 18.00 | 140.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18-24 in | 6.00 | 22.00 | 180.00 |
| 2 - 3 ft . | 8.00 | 30.00 | 260.00 |

## ULMUS (EIm)

americana (American Elm)

pumila (Chinese or Siberian Elm) $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .--\quad 4.00 \quad 12.00 \quad 85.00$

## YOUNG EVERGREENS

(25) (100) (1000)

ABIES (Fir)
balsamea, Balsam Fir). Ideal evergreen for wet land. Best for Christmas trees.
4-6 in. S $\qquad$ $\$ 9.00 \$ 65.00$ $6-8$ in. S._-_-........... $\$ 4.50 \quad 12.00 \quad 92.50$ Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga)
$\begin{array}{llrrr}2 \text { yr. S.................... } & 45.00 \\ 6-10 \text { in. X } & 110.00\end{array}$ 8-10 in. XX .... $17.50 \quad 65.00 \quad 550.00$

## CHAMAECYPARIS (Cypress)

filifera (Thread Cypress)
$\begin{array}{lllll}4-6 & \text { in. X } & 12.50 \quad 42.00 \quad 400.00\end{array}$
filifera aurea (Golden)
$6-8 \mathrm{in}. \mathrm{X....-...} 12.50 \quad 45.00 \quad$.
pisifera (Sawara Cypress)
6 6-8 in. X ----. $12.00 \quad 42.00 \quad 390.00$ 8 -10 in. X pisifera aurea (Golden Cypress) $\begin{array}{lllll}4-6 & \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{X} & 9 .-\mathrm{F} & 97.50 & 350.00\end{array}$ 8-10 in. X $\quad 15 . . .-\quad 150 \quad 55.00$
plumosa (Plumed Cypress)
6-8 in. X $\quad 11.00 \quad 40.00$
12-15 in. X.-.... $13.00 \quad 50.00$
plumosa aurea (Golden Plume)
$\begin{array}{lllll}6-8 & \text { in. X...... } & 11.00 & 40.00 & 350.00\end{array}$ 10-12 in. X.--- $12.50 \quad 45.00 \quad 400.00$
JUNIPERUS (Junipers)
depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper) 10-12 in. X.-... $11.00 \quad 40.00 \quad 375.00$ 12-15 in. X $\quad 15.00 \quad 55.00 \quad 450.00$
excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper)
$8-10 \mathrm{in}$. X $-\quad$-.... $12.00 \quad 40.00 \quad 375.00$ hibernica (Irish Juniper)
$8-10$ in. X. $\quad 9.50 \quad 35.00 \quad 290.00$
pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper)
$\begin{array}{lllll}6-8 & \text { in. X. } & 9.00 & 35.00 & 300.00\end{array}$
$8-10$ in. X $\ldots \ldots .11 .00 \quad 40.00 \quad 395.00$
12-15 in. X $\quad 20.00 \quad 70.00 \quad 595.00$
Pfitzer aurea (Golden Pfitzer)
$4-6$ in. X.-_---- $\quad 9.50 \quad 35.00 \quad 300.00$ virginiana (Red Cedar)

4-6 in. X $\quad 7.50 \quad 50.00$
$\begin{array}{lllll}12-18 & \text { in. X. } & 5.50 & 18.00 & 125.00\end{array}$

## LARIX (Larch)

European Larch (Europa)
12-18 in. S.-.... $5.50 \quad 18.00 \quad 100.00$
PICEA (Spruce)
alba (White Spruce)
$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { 2-yr. S_-..... } & & 40.00 \\ 10-12 \text { in. XX .- } & 17.50 & 60.00 & 540.00\end{array}$
canadensis (Black Hills Spruce)
2- 4 in. S ..---.-.- $8.00 \quad 55.00$
$8-10$ in. XX .-.. $15.00 \quad 50.00 \quad 450.00$
excelsa (Norway Spruce)
2-yr. S.-.-. - - - - $\quad 40.00$ $\begin{array}{lllll}2-4 & \text { in. X } & 10.00 & 70.00\end{array}$
10-12 in. XX .. $17.50 \quad 60.00 \cdot 540.00$
pungens (Colorado Spruce)
This species varies in color from
blue to green.
2-yr. S............ ......... 10.0065 .00
2-4 in. X
$\begin{array}{lllll}6-8 & \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{XX} . . . . . & 16.00 & 55.00 & 480.00\end{array}$

EVERGREENS (Cont'd.)
(25) (100) (1000)

## PINUS (Pine)

mughus (Mugho Pine)
2-yr. S............... $\$ 4.00 \$ 9.50 \$ 55.00$
nigra (Austrian Pine)
2 yr. S.-.-.---...------------ $6.50 \quad 45.00$
resinosa (Norway Red Pine)
4- 8 in. S...... -------. $10.00 \quad 75.00$
4- 6 in. X...... ........ $16.50 \quad 105.00$
10-12 in. XX .. $17.50 \quad 66.00 \quad 595.00$
12-15 in. XX .. $20.00 \quad 75.00 \quad 625.00$
strobus (White Pine). Can ship into most states.

2-yr. S.--------- - ---------... 50.00
10-12 in. XX .- $17.50 \quad 66.00 \quad 595.00$
sylvestris (Scotch Pine)
2- 3 in. $S$.-.----........ $6.00 \quad 36.00$
7-14 in. X.......- ....---. 21.00160 .00
(25) (100) (1000)

THUJA (Arborvitae)
occidentalis (American A. or White Cedar)

4- 6 in. S.....- ........ \$10.00 \$ 75.00 $10-12 \mathrm{in}$. XX -- $16.00 \quad 58.00 \quad 450.00$ 12-18 in. XX .- $25.00 \quad 90.00 \quad 750.00$
globosa (Globe shaped)
$6-8$ in. X $-\cdots--\quad \$ 9.00 \quad 35.00 \quad 300.00$
elegantissima (Golden tipped $\bar{A}$.) $6-8$ in. X.......-. 8.0030 .00230 .00
pyrimidalis (Pyramidal A.) 8-18 in. XX.-. $12.00 \quad 45.00 \quad 300.00$

TSUGA (Hemlock)

| 6-8 in. S | 3.00 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-6 in. X |  | 15.00 |  |
| 6-9 in. X | 6.00 | 23.00 | 200.0 |
| 9-12 in. XX | 9.00 | 33.00 | 250.0 |
| -15 | 6.50 | 60.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock)
6-9 in. S $\quad . \quad . \quad-\quad .00 \quad 80.00$
12-15 in. S...-.- $5.00 \quad 16.00 \quad 140.00$

## Young Deciduous Shrubs

BARBERRY

Thunbergii (25) (100) (1000)
6-9 in. S $\qquad$ $\$ 8$.
\$ 30.00
9-12 in. S......
--.... \$
$8.50 \quad 45.00$ 12-15 in. S...... $\$ 4.00 \quad 12.50 \quad 65.00$

Red Leaf
$\begin{array}{llll}9-12 & \text { in. S............ } & 15.00 & 120.00\end{array}$
12-18 in. S.....- $6.00 \quad 17.50 \quad 150.00$

CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)
coccinea

| $18-24$ | in. | $\ldots$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

crus galli (Cockspur)
12-18 in....-.- $8.50 \quad 30.00 \quad 275.00$
CYDONIA (Quince)
Japonica (Flowering Quince)
$12-18$ in.......... $4.00 \quad 12.00 \quad 70.00$

## FORSYTHIA (Forsythia)

spectabilis (new variety)
12-18 in.......... $4.00 \quad 12.00 \quad 75.00$
suspensa (weeping forsythia)
12-18 in......... $6.50 \quad 20.00 \quad 150.00$

## ILEX

verticellata (Winterberry)
$\begin{array}{llll}12-18 & \text { in.......... } & 4.00 \quad 12.00 \quad 70.00\end{array}$
LIGUSTRUM (Privet)
amurense (Amtur Privet-"North") 12-18 in...------ $4.00 \quad 12.50 \quad 75.00$
ibolium (Hybrid Privet)
12-18 in...---.--- $4.50 \quad 13.00 \quad 75.00$

## LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Fragrantissima, morrowii,
tartarica alba and rubra
12-18 in.
$\begin{array}{lll}4.50 & 13.00 & 65.00\end{array}$
(25) (100) (1000)

RHAMNUS cathartica
(Buck-thorn)
12-18 in...
$\$ 5.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 75.00$

## RHAMNUS frangula

(Glossy Buckthorn)
12-18 in...........- $9.50 \quad 35.00 \quad 300.00$

## ROSES

rugosa rubra
6-12 in... $\qquad$ $4.00 \quad 11.00$
60.00
wichuriana (Memorial Rose)
12-18 in........... $12.00 \quad 40.00 \quad 375.00$

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)
coronarius (Very fragrant)
12-18 in...-.-.-.- $4.00 \quad 12.00 \quad 75.00$
SYRINGA (Lilac)
common purple
$\begin{array}{lllll}12-18 & \text { in.......... } & 4.00 & 15.00 & 100.00\end{array}$
common white (Lilac)
12-18 in.......... $5.00 \quad 17.50 \quad 125.00$
Persian Lilac (Purple)
12-18 in........... $6.00 \quad 22.00 \quad 175.00$

## VIBURNUM

American (Amer. Cranberry)

opulus (Europe Cranberry)
$\begin{array}{lllll}6-9 & \text { in...............- } & 6.00 & 19.50 \quad 150.00\end{array}$
WEIGELA (Rosea)-May, Pink
12-18 in.......... $5.00 \quad 15.00 \quad 95.00$
(25) (100) (1000)

TAXUS (Yew)
Capitata (Upright Yew)

| 4-6 in. X | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ | $\$ 275.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8-10 in. X | 13.00 | 50.00 | 450.00 |
| 8-12 in. XX | 122.00 | 80.00 | 600.00 |
| 12-18 in. XX | 36.00 | 135.00 | 1100.00 |
| 18-24 in. XX | 42.50 | 150.00 |  |

cuspidata (Spreading Yew)

| 4- 6 in. X |  | 30.00 | 240.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6-8$ in. X | 11.00 | 40.00 | 360.00 |
| $8-10$ in. X. | 12.50 | 45.00 | 400.00 |
| $12-15$ in. XX.. 20.00 | 75.00 | 600.00 |  |

cusp. brevifolia (Nana)

| $4-6$ | in. $X$ | 10.00 | 35.00 | 300.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6-8$ in. $X$ | -12.00 | 40.00 | 325.00 |  |
| $8-10$ | in. $X$ | - | 13.50 | 50.00 |
| 450.00 |  |  |  |  |

media Hicksii (Hick's Yew)

| $4-6$ in. X | 9.00 | 35.00 | 300.00 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $6-8$ in. X | 12.00 | 40.00 | 350.00 |
| $8-10$ in. XX | 16.00 | 60.00 | 550.00 |

media Kelseyi (Kelsey's Yew)
4-6 in. X.-_-..... $11.00 \quad 45.00 \quad 375.00$
Vermeulen Yew

| $4-6$ in. X |  | 35.00 | 325.00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $8-10$ in. X | 13.00 | 50.00 | 450.00 |
| $10-12$ in. X.-. | 16.00 | 60.00 | 550.00 |



## Lívíng Fence

ROSA MULTIFLORA

No repairs, no maintenance problems, it just grows. No animals can get through, yet birds and small game can use it for refuge. It does not get out of hand, about 5 feet high, width not over 8 feet.

Plant a single row, 1 foot apart. Cut back roots to 8 inches, tops to 3 or 4 inches on planting. Mulching is very beneficial-leaves, hay, sawdust, or whatever you have. Effective in three or four years, mature in seven.

Supply limited and in heavy demand. Order NOW:
(100) (1000) (2500)

Light, 8-12 in... $\$ 6.50 \quad \$ 40.00 \quad \$ 87.50$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Heavier stem .. } 8.50 & 65.00 & 137.50\end{array}$

# Hedges 

Many of our customers looking ahead a few years, are planting these fine evergreen hedges rather than cheaper barberry and privet.

In hedges, you can have the BEST for little expense. They appreciate in value each year.

Photo: 15-inch Upright Yew. The 8 to 12 in. plants offered below will grow this big in two summers. But Young Yews look good the day you plant 'em.

## The Story of Upright Yew Hedges

The photos tell it: The 12-18 inch plants at the left were set $11 / 2$ feet apart in rich drained soil. The first three years the faces of the hedge only were clipped, so that the fourth year the tops were 4 feet high. It was then cut down to three feet.

One year later the hedge was solid everywhere, a handsome part of the garden. Each June thereafter the top and sides, were pruned, letting an inch or two of new growth stay on. (You have to let a hedge keep growing a little every year.) The large photo was taken in its eighth year, a perfect hedge 4 feet high.

## The Yew Hedges

TALL hedge, 5 to 8 ft . high, 3 to 4 ft . wide Taxus cupitata (Upright Yew) -photo above-
(25) (100) (1000)

8 to 12 inch XX . $\$ 22.00 \quad \$ 80.00 \quad \$ 600.00$
12 to 18 inch XX $-\quad 36$
BROAD hedge, 2 to 4 ft . high, 2 to 4 ft . wide Taxus cuspidata (Spreading Yew)
8 to 12 inch XX

12 to 15 inch XX $\quad$| 20.00 | 70.00 | 625.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22.50 | 80.00 | 750.00 |

NARROW, TALL, 4 to 6 ft . high, 1 to 2 ft . wide Taxus media Hicksi (Hicks Yew) 12 to 15 inch XX
$22.50 \quad 75.00$
700.00
LOW EDGING, 1 to 3 ft . high, 1 to 3 ft . wide
Taxus nana brevifolia (Dwarf Yew)
8 to 12 inch XX
12 to 15 inch XX.

Hedges Must Grow. An inch a year is enough-more if desired. When a hedge is too large, prune severely and then let soft new growth come back. Fertilize: You have to prune all the more, but you have a nice hedge!
Experts agree that perfect hedges should be started from one to two feet high.


## OTHER GOOD HEDGES



HEMLOCK HEDGE is the softest texture of all. Very beautiful, indeed.

Hemlock - The most delicate and dense evergreen surface that can be grown. Hardy everywhere, easily grown. About 8 ft . high, 5 ft . wide.
(25) (100) (1000)

12 to 15 in . XX.... $\$ 16.50 \$ 60.00 \$ 400.00$ 15 to 20 in. XX.... $20.00 \quad 75.00 \quad 500.00$

Arborvitae-Best of all for the north Stands soggy, heavy soils. 6 ft . high
8 to 18 in. XX $\quad . \quad . \quad 12.00 \quad 45.00 \quad 300.00$
Korean Box-Hedges a foot high, a foot wide. Hardy green winter and summer.

8 in. B\&B
$\$ 2.75,10$ for $\$ 22.50$

## GROUND COVERS

Prevent Erosion on Steep Banks

Steep slopes can be put into grass and mowed. But it is constant work and worry. The following plants do the job better. There are almost no maintenance problems. Four are inclined to get out of hand: Hedera, Lonicera, Rose and Vinca. They can, however, be rigorously pruned without the least harm.


## VINCA (The Myrtle)

The most satisfactory, showy, troublefree of all ground covers. The leaf is small, shiny, dark green all year round. Even in full shade, the leaves grow thickly. It spreads by underground roots. There are blue flowers, showy and cheerful, and thrive in any soil including barren sand or clay Untie and spread out when planting.
banks. Planting-Clumps come tied compactly.
(25) (100) (1000)
$\$ 4.50 \quad \$ 13.00 \quad \$ 90.00$

Photo: Vinca Minor


PACHYSANDRA Makes a b-inch carpet

A HONEYSUCKLE bank scents the air for a hundred yards around.


## Ground Cover Specials

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

## PACHYSANDRA terminalis

Tolerant in poor soil and shade. Set 3 to each sq. ft. Zone V
Rooted cuttings
Asstd. field-grown
\$4.00
\$ 9.00 \$ 80.00
(25) (100) (1000)

ROSE wichuriana (Memorial Rose)
Branches grow quickly, droop and root. Thick-set effect. Best in sun. Zone IV.
12 to 18 in .
$11.00 \quad 40.00$
375.00

PUERARIA thunbergiana (Kudzu)
Very fast, handsome, but coarse grower. Holds banks in poor soil, enriches soil nitrogen. Zone VI.
l-yr. S
$14.00 \quad 95.00$
2-yr. X …

LONICERA japonica (Honeysuckle)
Sun or shade. Any soil. Vigorous.
1-yr. light
6.00
30.00
12 to 18 in. X
5.50
16.50
120.00

## WILDTHYME (Thymus Serpyllum)

A mat in sun or light shade that blankets the ground. Evergreen. Can be walked on. Zone III. Set 12 in. apart. Well drained soil.
Sturdy plants
$5.50 \quad 16.75$
120.00

## HEDERA baltica (Hardy English Ivy)

Fine ground cover, in shade or sun. Does not climb readily. Zone $V$.
$21 / 4$-in. pots $\qquad$ $6.00 \quad 22.00$
170.00
3 -in. pots
11.00
$40.00 \quad 350.00$

## ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi (Bearberry)

Low matting evergreen. Best cover for sandy banks-succeeds even on sea-shore. Sun, drain. Pot-grown... $\qquad$ 5 for $\$ 3.50,100 \$ 55.00$

HARDY HERBS

Price: Any one kind 3 for $\$ 1.40$ ( 6 for $\$ 2.50,12$ for $\$ 4.50$ )

Bergamot (Monarda didyma). 3 ft . Sun or shade. Fragrant leaves. Showy old-fashioned salmon pink bloom.

Lavender (Lavandula veris). 18 in. Fragrant leaf and flower. Gather flower spikes when buds open.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis). Must winter indoors except in south Narrow spicy leaf, delicious.
Savory (Satureja montana). 1 ft Neat, sun, drain

Tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus) 2 ft . Narrow glossy leaf, aromatic.
Germander (Teucrium chamaedrys). 1 ft . Rosy bloom, dark shiny thick-set
leaves. An excellent clipped dwarf hedge. Tolerant

Heliotrope (Valeriand officinalis). 4 ft . Tolerant. Showy fragrant rosebloom in June-July.
Sage (Salvia officinalis). $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Sun. (Holt's Mammoth), gray leaf, purple flower.

> Kitchen Herb Collection: 3 each of eight kinds: Chives, Peppermint, Pot Marjoram, Rosemary, Savory, Tarragon, Sage, and Thyme, 24 plants in all, for $\$ 11.00$

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

Dried commercial flavors are far inferior in quality to fresh leaves picked as needed.

## Stepping - Stone Collection:

 Five kinds suited to growing between flags; spice the air, yet do not suffer from trampling: White Creeping Thyme, Crimson Thyme, Caraway Thyme, Lemon Thyme, Pennyroyal Mint.3 each, 15 plants for $\$ 6.75$
12 each, 60 plants for 22.50

## Native

## 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. Codding is apt to do more harm than good.

## Cardinal Flowers

Fiery 2 -foot spikes, July-August. Moist, part shade. 3 for $\$ 1.35$; 12 for $\$ 4.50$.

## Caroline Lupine

Thermopsis caroliniana. 3 ft. spikes of yellow pea-flowers, June-July. 3 for $\$ 1.35$; 12 for $\$ 4.50$.

## Hepatica

Hepatica acutiloba. 6 inch. Bluewhite, April. Shade, rich. 5 for $\$ 1.75$ ( $50, \$ 12.00$ )

## Bloodroot

Sanguinaria canadensis. 18 inch. Pink-white, April. Shade, rich. 5 for $\$ 1.75 ;(50, \$ 10.00)$.

## Lady's Slippers <br> (Cypripedium)

Orchids, hardy outdoors in moist, peaty shade. Bloom in May. 3 of any one kind for $\$ 1.35$ (3 each, 9 plants, for $\$ 3.90$ ).

Acaule. Dark rose Mocassin Flower.
Pubescens. Large yellow.
Spectabile. The Showy Pink Lady's Slipper. (Photo.)

## Butterflyweed

Asclepias tuberosa. 18 inch. Orange in June-July. Sunny, well drained. 3 for $\$ 1.35$; 12 for $\$ 4.50$.

## White Bugbane

Cimicifuga racemosa. 4 ft . Spikes of white, July and August. Succeeds in shade. 3 for $\$ 1.35$; 12 for $\$ 4.50$.

## White Trillium

Trillium grandiflorum. Large white in early May. Leaf-mold, part shade. 3 for $\$ 1.35$; 12 for $\$ 4.50$.



# Hardy Native Ferns 

Each kind, $\$ 2.75$ for 10 ( $\$ 18.50$ per 100) Five each any three kinds for $\$ 3.95$
Christmasfern. 12 in. Dry shade. Evergreen. Cliff-fern (Polypody). 6 in. Evergreen, drain. Hayscented Fern (Dunnstaedtia). 18 in. Tolerant. Maidenhair (Adiantum). Rich, moist, but drained soil. Easily grown. Showy and popular.
Toothed Woodfern. 18 in. Evergreen. Damp soil.
Sensitivefern (Anoclea). Shade, heavy, moist. 12 in. Interrupted Fern (Osmunda). 60 in. Damp, sunny. Cinnamonfern (Osmunda). 60 in . Any moist soil. Ostrich Fern (Pteretis nodulosa). 36 in. Very tolerant. This makes a delicious, nutritious asparagus substitute. Cut in "fiddle-head" stage, wash well, boil 30 minutes, salt, serve like asparagus.


## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

On these five pages is packed more information and variety than in 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. We'll ship at the right time.

Add 35 chandling on perennial orders under $\$ 3.00$

PERENNIALS last for years in the ground. One plant in New England has been recorded at four generations.

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

PLANTING is simple: Work the loose earth well in among the roots; spread roots gently to allow this. Water well to settle. If growth has started, shade from direct sun first few days.

## UNIFORM PRICED PERENNIALS

| 3 of one kind \$1.25 | (inch) |  | Time | Special |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 of one kind 2.25 | 䂞 | © ${ }_{0}$ | of | Cultural |
| 12 of one kind 4.25 | 号 |  | Bloom | Notes |

## ACHILLEA (Yarrow)

-Ptarmica (The Pearl).... 128 white June-Aug. Avoid manure.
AJUGA (Bugle)
-Reptans .--------------.......... 48 blue May Mat. shade.

## ALTHAEA (Hollyhock)

—rosea Double Giants.... 608 (note) June-Aug. Specify color.
ALYSSUM (Madwort)
-saxatile compactum..... 128 yellow Apr.-May Drain, sun.
ANCHUSA (Alkanet)
-Dropmore
.. 4818 blue
June-Aug. Drain, sun.

## AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

-Hybrids, Long-spurred.. 3010 mixed May-Aug. Humus, sun.
$\begin{array}{lrl}\text {-Caerulea _--ar } & 3010 \text { blue } & \text { May-Aug. Sun or shade. } \\ \text {-Crimson Star } & 3010 \text { red } & \text { May-Aug. Part shade. }\end{array}$
-Crimson Star ..............-30 10 red May-Aug. Part shade.
-Chrysantha .-.-.............. 3010 yellow May-Aug. SAny soil, but
-Chrysantha Silver.--...... 3010 white May-Aug. lpart shade.
ARMERIA (Thrift)
-Cephalotes rubra .......... 106 red May-June Sun, drain.
CAMPANULA (Bellflower)


## CATANANCHE

-Caerulea major.-.----..-.-. 158 blue June-Sept. Dry, sunny.
COREOPSIS (Tickseed)
-Perry's Double. $\qquad$ 2412 yellow June-Aug. Sun, drain.

## DELPHINIUM

-Chinese Tom Thumb-... 1210 blue -Belladona (light)............ 3612 blue

June-Aug. SSun, loose soil. June-Aug. LLime. Manure.


## 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. $\$ 85$ each, 3 for $\$ 2.00$.

## Frikarti Aster

Wonder of Staefa. The finest garden plant introduced in the last 20 years. Mass of flowers June 1 to midNovember. Sun or light shade. Ht. 30 in., space 15 inches. Lavender blue, branching to $21 / \mathrm{ft} .3$ for $\$ 1.50,6$ for $\$ 2.75,12$ for $\$ 5.00$.

## Fall Asters

Tolerant, tall. Any one kind priced 3 for $\$ 1.50,6$ for $\$ 2.75$.
Harrington's Pink. Clear soft pink. Beechwood Challenger. Best red.
Mount Everest. Snow-white.
Violetta. Darkest purple.

## Coreopsis

Badengold. An outstanding novelty. A very large Indian yellow flower, 4 inches in diameter, on tall $2-\mathrm{ft}$. stems. A colorful garden plant and an excellent cut flower. Blooms practically all summer, $\$ .75$ each, 3 for $\$ 2.00,6$ for $\$ 3.75$.

## Giant Delphinium

Pacific Hybrids. The only mildewresistant strain. Huge florets, strong spikes. Gorgeous colors. 3 for $\$ 1.50$, 6 for $\$ 2.75,12$ for $\$ 5.00$.


Dianthus Old Spice

## Dianthus Old Spice

A Dianthus that looks and smells like a pink florists' carnation. Hardy. Blooms all summer, pink, 3 for $\$ 1.50$.

## True Bleeding Heart

Dicentra spectabilis. Old favorite. Showy pink all summer. Space 19 inches, shade. Plant early in spring or wait till fall. $\$ 1.00$ each, 3 for $\$ 2.20$.

## 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. 3 for $\$ 2.00$. Wilton Ruby. Scarlet. 3 for $\$ 2.00$.
Princess Juliana. Orange. 3 for $\$ 2.00$.

## Baby Breath (Gypsophila)

Bristol Fairy. Very dainty, many little blooms. 3 for $\$ 2.25$.
Rosy Veil. An early, compact dwarf Baby's Breath. Pink and white. 3 for $\$ 1.25,12$ for $\$ 4.25$.

## White Plaintain-Lily (Funkia)

Subcordata grandiflora. The wellknown white August-Lily. 3 for $\$ 2.00$, 6 for $\$ 3.75$.

## Chrysanthemums

Here are the best for gardens. All need good drainage, 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.

## Outstanding New 'Mums

Any 3 for $\$ 2.00$, any 12 for $\$ 7.00$, 75 c each. One each, all 4 for $\$ 2.50$. Charles Nye. The best yellow Mum. Multitudes of large blooms. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Late Sept. to frost.
Korean Princess. (Pat. 640.) Ane-mone-flowered. Rich bronze-red blooms, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Hardy. 2 ft . Mid-October.
South Wind. Chinese-red, toned salmon, large and in masses. Extra hardy. 20 inch, late Sept.
Carnival. The brightest thing in the Fall Garden. $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. bronzy red. Superb dark foliage.

## New Spoon Types

Each petal a tube, open end. Early Oct. Single or semi-double, 2 ft .
Bronze Spoon
Pink Spoon

## White Spoon Yellow Spoon

Any one kind: 3 for $\$ 1.25$ One each all four: $\$ 2.00$

## Large Hardy Doubles

All early; all extra showy. The best out of thousands-ned and old. Avalanche. Profuse white. Chippewa. Huge aster-purple. Hardy.
Goldilocks. Fine canary-yellow balls. Early Sept. Long stem. Lavender Lady. Clear color.
Mrs. P. S. du Pont, III. Salmon-pink.
Sept. Dawn. 3-inch, rose, fine.
Red Riding Hood. Dark, velvet crimson.

Any one kind: 3 for $\$ 1.25$
One each all seven: $\$ 3.50$

## "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 $\$ 1.25$
One each all four: $\$ 2.00$

## Hardy Button Types

Bushy little plants, filled with bloom.
Irene. Finest white button. Jewell. Soft pink pompon.
Ouray. Rich glowing bronze.
Yellow Irene. Finest yellow.
Any one kind: 3 for $\$ 1.25$
One each all four: $\$ 2.00$

## Cushion Pompons

Bushy, 2 ft., covered with double, mostly large blooms in Sept.
Lavender Lassie. Clear color. Dwarf Jewell. Profuse lavender.
Nanook. Double white.
Sept. Gold. Huge yellow sprays.
Any one kind: 3 for $\$ 1.25$
One each all four: $\$ 2.00$

## Large "Singles"

Koreans and other hybrids. Extra hardy. None quite single.
Evening Sun. Red, yellow center.
Primula. Single lemon-yellow.
Red-Bank. Nearly single red.
Nancy. Crimson, twin pink.
Any one kind: 3 for $\$ 1.25$
One each all four: $\$ 2.00$

UNIFORM PRICED PERENNIALS
3 of one kind $\$ 1.25$
6 of one kind 2.25
12 of one kind 4.25


## DIANTHUS (Pinks)

-Barbatus (Sweet Wm.) 2412 (note) May-Aug. Red, white, pink.
-Plumarius (Pinks) $\quad 2410$ mixed June-Aug. Singleand double.

-Old Spice (See specials, previous page).
-Serena (See specials).

## DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

-Hybrids, Shirley
606 various June-Aug. Sun or shade.


## GAILLARDIA (Blanket flower)

-Giant Monarch Mixed .. 188 mixed June-Oct. Drain, sun.

## HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-rose)

| -Buttercup .....-................. 6 | yellow June-July | Carpet the ground |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -Ben Ledi (new)...-......... 6 | 6 crimson June-July | in hot, dry sun. |
| Fireball .---..................... 6 | 6 scarlet June-July | Evergreen. Need |
| Rhodanthum Carneum.. 6 | 6 pink June-July | no care. |

## Christmas Rose

Helleborus Niger. Tiny evergreen, with white blooms. December to March. \$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.25.

Helleborus orientalis purpurea. Red-purple blooms February to April. \$1.50 each, 3 for \$4.00.

## DAY-LILIES (Hemerocallis)

The 9 best in each color and season. Sun or shade; disease-free. Each kind blooms about 4 weeks. These new kinds are sensationally handsomer than oldfashioned day-lilies: larger, brighter, showier.

| Bloom <br> Three Months | 3 YELLOWS Collection of 3$\$ 2.40$ |  | 3 ORANGE <br> Collection of 3 $\$ 2.55$ | 3 PINK or RED <br> Collection of 3 $\$ 3.05$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | Gaiety. Pale yellow, amazing size: 50 in . |  | Dr.Regal. 30 <br> in. Orange. <br> The earliest.\$0.55 | Bagdad. Copper red on orange. $42 \mathrm{in} . \$ 1.50$ |
| July | Hyperion. Outstanding huge yellow.............. |  | Mikado. Orange; red spotted. 36 in. | Cinnabar. Mahogany on orange. 3 in. |
| Aug. $\{$ | Pale yellow, evening show. 42 in . | . 65 | August <br> Pioneer. <br> Orange.Very <br> late. 30 in 1.25 | Imperator. Rich red. orange. 48 in. |

## NEW IRIS

Modern varieties are amazingly larger and brighter than old kinds.

## BEARDLESS IRIS

,

## Siberian Hybrids

June, 3 to 4 ft . Priced 65c each. 1 each of three kinds-\$1.75.
Emperor. Dark blue.
Heavenly Blue. New, clear blue.
Snow Queen. Enormous white.

## Kaempferi Hybrids

July, 2 to 4 ft . Largest Iris. 3 of one kind, $\$ 2.25$. 1 each of 4 kinds, \$3.75.
Gold Bound. White, gold center.
Mahogany. Double red, dark. Blue Bird. Fine blue. Single. Red Riding Hood. Single red.

## BEARDED IRIS

(Sun, drain, tolerant) (Order now for summer shipment)

## 5 Recent Medal Winners

( 1 of each, all 5 , for $\$ 4.25$ )
Elmohr. Huge unusual hybrid. Rich mulberry purple. $\$ 1.00$ each.
Missouri. Fragrant, blue. 50c. Copper Lustre. Big red-gold. 50c.
The Red Douglas. Fine large red, falls deeper color. \$1.25. Wabash. Highest rated. White, with violet falls. \$1.00.

## Ever-Bloomers

May, summer, autumn-Fine show until late frost. Fertilize lightly between flowering periods.

Souv. Lt. Chauvenac. 15 in. Violet. 2 for $\$ 1.00$.
Jean Siret. Yellow. 2 for 90c. Paltec. Crested, blue, 2 ft . Rare hybrid. 2 for $\$ 1.25$.

Therese Peony. (Next page)


## Loosestrife (Lythrum)

Morden's Pink. Profuse spikes of rose-pink, June to Sept. Very tolerant. Height 2 ft ., space 15 inches. 3 for $\$ 1.65$.

## Blazing Star (Liatris)

September Glory. Bright purple, July to Sept. Showy, 3 -ft. plant. (Space 8 in.) Sun or shade. Tolerant. 3 for $\$ 1.50,6$ for $\$ 2.75$.

## Forget-Me-Not

Myosotis semperflorens. Sentimental old favorite. Blue all summer. Space 8 inches, moist, shady. 3 for $\$ 1.25$. 12 for $\$ 4.25$.

## Gianł Pensteman Firebird

June to frost, large, fiery scarlet flowers. 3 for $\$ 1.25,6$ for $\$ 2.25$.

## New Hybrid Pyrethrum

Disease free, rich soil, sun. 24 inch. May-June.
Brilliant. Semi-double red.
Rosary. Double pink.
Silver Tips. Double red, tipped white.

Any one kind, 3 for $\$ 2.00$ One each all 3 for $\$ 2.25$

## Hardy Phlox

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

## Decussara (Summer Phlox)

2 ft . July to October. Space 10 inches, sun, drained. Fertilized. Never water foliage. Fine new kinds, any one kind-3 for $\$ 1.25,12$ for $\$ 4.25$.

Lilian. Beautiful soft pink. Outstanding.

Chas. H. Curtis. Sunset-red. Late.
Flash. Crimson with orange center. Medium height, outstanding.

Mary Louise. Best, biggest white. Florets twice as big as any other. Medium height.

Progress. Light blue, deeper eye.
Ruby Lee. Extra large plum-red flowers. Healthy, vigorous growth; medium height.

Salmon Beauty (Eva Foster). Rich salmon-pink with white eye.

## Subulata (Moss Pink)

A low spreading mat for full sun in drained soil. Bloom April and May. Any one kind-3 for $\$ 1.25$, 12 for $\$ 4.25$.
Brightness. Attractive pink.
Sampson. Rose, red center.

## Divaricata (Natrive Phlox)

April to June, 10 -inch stems of lavender. Delights in shade. 3 for $\$ 1.25,12$ for $\$ 4.25$.

## Suffrułticosa (Early Phlox)

Sun drain, space 10 inches. Miss Lingard. The best early white known, June to October. 3 for $\$ 1.25$, 12 for $\$ 4.25$.

Rosalinda. Pink Lingard. (Same prices as Lingard.)

## PEONIES

We offer 20 peonies - all double or semi-double-which achieve about all the effects of the thousands or so named kinds. Each is high-rated by American Peony Society (average 9.0; 10.0 would be perfect). Good 3-5 eye divisions. If set in deep, manured bed in sun, will last for a generation without any attention. Will ship now or hold till August as you prefer.


SPECIAL: World's Highest rated peonies in 3 colorsLeCygne ( 9.9 white); Therese ( 9.8 pink); Philippe Rivoire 9.2 red); for $\$ 8.00$ postpaid.

## Rudbeckia The King

Large, star-like, crimsonred blooms on stiff 4 -foot stems. Easily grown. Insectfree. 3 for $\$ 1.75,6$ for $\$ 3.25$.

## New Spiderworts (Tradescantia)

Absolutely fool-proof. Sun or part shade. May - Oct., 1 ft . Any one kind, 3 for $\$ 1.25$, 6 for $\$ 2.25$.
Blue Stone. Clear blue. Pauline. Rose lilac.

| 6 Weeks of Bloom | 5 WHITES <br> Collection for $\$ 8.00$ | 5 PINKS <br> Collection for $\$ 7.30$ | 5 REDS <br> Collection for $\$ 9.00$ | 5 YELLOWISH <br> Collection for $\$ 7.20$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mid-May | Le Cygne. 9.9 - Huge fragrant ivory ........ $\$ 3.00$ | Mon. Jules Elie. 9.2 Fragrant pink ---..... \$1.30 | Phil. Riviore. 9.2- <br> Crimson, fragrant \$3.00 | Duch. de Nemours. 8.7 <br> -White and gold \$1.00 |
| Late May | Mont Blanc. 8.6- <br> Lacy, milky, <br> fragrant $\qquad$ 1.00 | Rosette. 8.8-Clear shell pink .----.-.-.-.-.-. 1.30 | Wm. F. Turner. 8.4Crimson, gold center $\qquad$ 2.00 | Laura Dessert. 8.8- <br> Light lemon tone.. $\$ 2.00$ |
| June | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mrs. Ed. Harding - } 9.3 \\ & \text {-Prolific white...... } 1.50 \end{aligned}$ | Therese. 9.8-World's best pink ...---.-........ 2.00 | Longfellow. 9.0- <br> Bright crimson $1.50$ | Lucy Shalor. 9.0-Pale yellow center ......... 1.50 |
| Mid-June | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mme. J. Dessert. } \\ & \text { Flesh white ..-..-... } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Mary W. Shaylor. 9.0Clear pink, dwarf.. 1.50 | Felix Crousse. 8.4- <br> Bright red $\qquad$ 1.00 | Primevere. 8.6-White and sulphur ........... 1.50 |
| Late June | Avalanche. 8.7-Cream white. Showy ........ 1.00 | Sarah Bernhardt. 9.0- <br> Apple blossom .-..... 1.20 | The Disc. (New). <br> Brilliant red ..-..-.-.... 1.50 | Solange. 9.7-Odd <br> buff and cream....... 1.20 |

## Scabiosa Caucasica

Attractive pin-cushion blooms on $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. stems, June-July. Sun and drain. Space 8 inches. Order either white or lilac. 3 for $\$ 1.50$.

## Thalictrum Lavender Mist

Large pale purple panicles from July to September. Sun or shade. Maidenhair leaves. 75c each, 3 for $\$ 2.00,6$ for $\$ 3.75,12$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## Stokesia Blue Moon

Light blue, 5 -inch flowers June to November on stiff 18 -inch stems. Hardy, insect free. 3 for $\$ 1.50$


## 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 $\$ 2.00$.

Golden Scepter. Hardy, 3 ft. saffronyellow spikes June-July

Primrose Beauty. Tall light yellow.
Springtime. (Pat. 318.) Upper spike is coral-red, lower half is ivory

## New Pink Verbascum (Pink Domino)

3 foot spikes June to Sept., drain. New, extra healthy, rose-pink. Fine plant. 3 for $\$ 1.50$.

## Veronica

Longifolia subsessilis. Very tolerant; outstanding beauty. July-Sept. Blue 18 -inch. Space 8 inches. 3 for $\$ 1.70$ ( $10 \$ 5.00$ ).

## Viola Odorata

Fragrant bloom all spring. Hardy, easily grown. Any one kind, 3 for $\$ 1.50,6$ for $\$ 2.75$

Royal Robe. Large, deep purple. Rosina. Pink, blooms again Fall.

UNIFORM PRICED PERENNIALS
3 of one kind \$1.25
6 of one kind 2.25
12 of one kind 4.25
(inch)

| ${ }_{4}^{\text {Gex }}$ |  |  | Time | Special |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ¢ | of | Cultural |
|  |  | - | Bloom | Notes |

## IBERIS (Candy-tuft)

-Sempervirens .............. 86 white May Evergreen

LATHYRUS (Perennial Sweetpea)
-Latifolia $\quad . \quad 7236$ (note

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

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower)

| -Grandiflorum 24 <br> -Grandiflorum album-_-_- $\quad 24$  <br> —Mariesi 12 | 8 blue 8 white 8 violet | June-Sept. June-Sept. June-Sept. | SSun, drain. Do Inot disturb. Showy dwarf. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLUMBAGO (Leadwort) <br> -Larpentae ..-..................... 12 | 8 blue | July-Sep | Sun or shade. |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { SEDUM (Stonecrop) } \\ \text { —Sieboldi } \\ \text { —Spectabile Brilliant........ } & 18\end{array}$ | 8 pink <br> 12 red | Sept. Sept. | Trailing, showy Good color form |
| TEUCRIUM (Germander) <br> -Chamaedrys $\qquad$ 12 | $6 \text { red }$ | July | Sun drain |

VAleriana (Garden Heliotrope)
-Coccinea -...................... 2412 rose May-June (Any garden soil. -Coccinea Alba............ 2412 white May-June (Sun, drain.
VERBASCUM (See specials above)
VERONICA (Speedwell)



Photo: 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, Coreopsis, and Veronica.

# Boix 

## $\$ 1.75$ each (any 3 for $\$ 5.00$ )

This new race of roses adds to unusual hardiness a character of improving with age, rather than slowly deteriorating as most do. They are exceptionally easy to grow and bring into bloom. Diseaseresistant.
HARDINESS: About Zone IV, but roots will survive still colder climates and even if tops damaged, new growth will be ready to bloom by rose time. Tops protected by hilling or burlap seldom kill back. Any plant that fails to bloom in 2 years will be replaced free anywhere in U. S. A.

Pink Princess


## Best Brownell Hybrid Teas

Bloom all summer long on hardier, longer-lived bushes. They have many more flowers than ordinary teas. If you want, you can get 10 or more on "a stem; or you can disbud for single large blooms on long stems.

[^6] Tip Toes. Spicy fragrance. Orange and pink blend. New.


[^0]:    *=young, unformed. $\mathrm{X}=$ transplanted. $B \& B$ ball of earth, shapely. Plants not marked: well shaped.

[^1]:    Low, Spreading Narrow, Upright Bushy, Dwarf Jun. comm. depressaJun. excelsa stricta Chamaecyparis nana Iuxus repandens Juniperus hibernica Juniperus Pfitzeri laxus cusp, nana Piceacanad. conica Picea Maxwelli Tsuga Sargenti Taxus stricta Thuja occid. globosa Pinus Mughus Thuja Little Gem

[^2]:    Yews continued on next page.

    - =young, unformed. $\mathrm{X}=$ transplanted. $\mathrm{B} \AA \mathrm{B}=$ ball of earth, shapely. Plants not marked: well shaped.

[^3]:    *=young, unformed. $\quad \mathrm{X}=$ transplanted.
    $\mathrm{B} \& B=$ ball of earth, shapely. Plants not
    marked: well shaped.

[^4]:    A box of 4, packed for express (suga canadensis $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. shipment, fob New Jersey. Your Taxus Hicksi 18 to 24 in. selection, any of the four kinds at Taxus nana 12 to 15 in . right for $\$ 19.50$.

[^5]:    ＊＝small，unformed plants．$S=$ seedlings． $\mathbf{X}=$ transplanted．Unmarked $=$ well－ grown，shapely plants．

[^6]:    $\star$ Pink Princess. Bud red, flower deep pink. Free from premature defoliation. Blooms all summer.
    Shades of Autumn. Showy red and yellow beauty.
    V for Victory. Large, double, yellow, fragrant, profuse. Lily Pons. Cream, large. Vigorous, free bloomer.
    Velvetier. Velvety, deep, dark red. Sometimes in clusters.
    Curly Pink. Clusters of large two-toned pink all summer.
    Vigor, health, and constancy. New.
    $\star$ Red Duchess. Robust, sturdy large red. Outstanding fragrance. Grand new rose. Brilliant, attractive, free to flower. This fine new red has attracted instant friends whereever seen in the past year. All the color and size you could want-but extra hardy!
    $\star$ Dolly Darling. Pink, sunset and rose blend. Extra vigor and health. New.
    Queen $o^{\prime}$ the Lakes. Sensational large crimson. New. Dick Wilcox. Deep red, magnificent vigor and size. New.

