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BLOODROOT
SNOW TRILLIUM

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GROWN IN VERMONT—IT'S HARDY

PUTNEY NURSERY, INC. • PUTNEY, VERMONT

PUTNEY NURSERY WELCOMES YOU

You are always welcome to visit us. Whether you live nearby, or visit Vermont on vacation, we sincerely hope that you will stop in to visit us. We are located on Route 5, about midway between Brattleboro and Bellows Falls.

BUSINESS HOURS: The Nursery is open every week day from 7:30 to 5 o'clock. We are also open Sundays, 9:00 to 4:00, from April 1 to June 1 and from September 1 to November 1.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee to replace any of our products that do not reach you in first class condition.

Our stock, if given reasonable and intelligent care, will grow for you. Of course you would not expect us to replace stock lost due to freezing, bad drainage, drought, heat, carelessness, neglect or lack of experience on the part of the planter. The above mentioned conditions are entirely beyond our control and we can not be held responsible for stock lost because of them. *If stock is delivered to you in good condition and you are satisfied, our responsibility ceases there.* It is mutually agreed that in no case shall our liability exceed the purchase price of the stock and that we may refund your payment in lieu of replacement if necessary.

PRICES: All prices are for stock at the Nursery. The customer pays transportation charges from Putney. We pack the plants free with the exception of the balled and burlapped items, which are packed at cost.

We ship parcel post prepaid and ask you to remit the amount of postage as soon as you receive your notice of shipment.

Express shipments are sent charges collect unless you make a specific request that they be shipped prepaid. In such cases, please remit at once the amount we notify you we have advanced for express charges.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

We are glad, at any time, to help you with your landscape needs. Our years of experience in planting and planning are at your disposal. We shall be glad to submit plans and estimates, there being no obligation connected with this service, and no charge for this estimate if plant material is purchased from us. Putney's Service includes personal consultation on your grounds with a trained man whose desire is to create beauty and to have a satisfied customer. You can place confidence in our suggestions as a great many others have in the past. Either write or telephone for an appointment.

For the convenience of our many customers we are glad to offer a **SERVICE DEPARTMENT**. These same experienced men are available from late spring until late winter to do your trimming, small spraying, edging lawn work and many other very essential small operations so necessary to the appearance and well-being of any successful planting.

HARDY FERNS OF NEW ENGLAND

One of the most useful of all groups of plants, is that of the Hardy Ferns. Their value is being recognized more each year. There are many places which may be enhanced by their grace and beauty—the rockery, the woodland pathway, the brookside or border of the pond, or the north side of a building where nothing else will grow. Many places may be made more attractive by adding Ferns.

PRICES: 50c each. 10 or more of the same variety, 40c each. Write for special quantity prices.

Adiantum pedatum—American Maidenhair.

The slender, ivory black stems, crowned with indescribably beautiful spreading fronds, mingle with bloodroot, the baneberries, and Jack-in-the-Pulpit of the rich hardwoods. Try it with old fashioned bleedingheart. Two feet tall.

Asplenium platyneuron—Ebony Spleenwort.

Ebony stems slender and graceful, grow six to twelve inches tall among the moist shaded rocks or glades in the woodland. Does well with sharp-lobed hepaticas.

Asplenium trichomanes—Maidenhair Spleenwort.

Daintiest of all, with clumps of slender fronds four to six inches tall, growing in clefts of the rocks. Must have some shade.

Athyrium filixfemina—Lady Fern.

Easiest fern to grow. Very graceful and grows in any good, humusy soil. Prefers light shade, but tolerates full sun in northern states. 2 to 3 feet.

Botrychium virginianum—Rattlesnake Fern.

From the dry, open woods. One to two feet. A single, spreading frond half the height of the fruit stalks.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus—Walking Fern.

An unusual fern from the limestone cliffs. A clump of single fronds, four to ten inches long, which taper at the end and root from the tips. Must have plenty of shade.

JAPANESE SILVER FERN

Very rare, striking and hardy. Not native, but looks and grows as though it were. Grows eight to ten inches high, with bright silver fronds. Rich soil in shade. **\$1.00 each.** Not over 1 to a customer. Fall 1957 only.

Cystopteris bulbifera—Berry Bladderfern.

Graceful, slender fronds to three feet. A semi-prostrate species delighting in the companionship of small, tumbling brooks of the woodland, where they are moistened by the spray.

Dennstedtia punctilobula—Hayscented Fern.

For sun, or open shade. Graceful, twelve inch fronds which form dense mats, as this species spreads from the roots. Fragrant when crushed. Sold in small sods.

Dryopteris disjuncta—Oak Fern.

A tiny little four to six inch fellow, with triangular fronds. Continually sending up new fronds all summer and spreading from the roots. In moist woodland.

Dryopteris goldiana—Goldie's Fern.

Rare. The largest of the woodferns, attaining four feet and being nearly evergreen. For rich, moist woods. **\$1.00 each.** Only one to a customer.



MAIDENHAIR FERNS

Dryopteris marginalis—Evergreen Woodfern.

A true evergreen frond, thick and dark green; twelve to eighteen inches long. One of the best woodferns.

Dryopteris phegopteris—Narrow Beechfern.

An eight-inch, heart shaped frond of the drier woods. Grows also with Oakfern in moister soil.

Osmunda cinnamomea—Cinnamon Fern.

In open or shaded bogs this attains four feet. Also grows in dry soil. Our most cosmopolitan species.

Osmunda claytoniana—Interrupted Fern.

Probably our largest species, in rich woods or bogs making nearly six feet.

Osmunda regalis—Royal Fern.

Unfolding fronds in the spring are almost wine-colored. Prized for its symmetry and broad, graceful fronds. Grows on moist, open hillsides and in shady bogs. Three to five feet.

Polypodium vulgare—Common Polypody.

Six to eight inches tall, it grows in mats on rocks and ledges. For shade. Evergreen.

Polystichum acrostichoides—Christmas Fern.

A true evergreen, with one to two-foot fronds. Succeeds in almost any rich woods soil. Does well among the rocks with maidenhair and evergreen woodfern.

Pteritis nodulosa—Ostrich Fern.

A giant fern that grows along the banks of streams and ponds. Of a graceful, plummy growth to six feet. Sun or shade.

Woodsia ilvensis—Rusty Woodsia.

At home in rock crevices in full sun. Pretty, woolly fronds four to eight inches tall. Often becomes dormant in August, defoliating in September.

WILDFLOWERS

Many kinds of wildflowers are commonly accepted garden plants and will be found listed under perennials. Those offered on these pages are found only rarely in the garden border, or else demand special treatment. It sometimes happens that flowers, which here in Vermont grow in full sun, may succeed far south if given full shade. But let us suggest that your wildflower garden consists mostly of the reliables, adding each season a few new or harder to grow varieties which appeal to you.

PRICES (except as otherwise noted): 50c each, 10 or more of the same variety at 40c each. Write for special quantity prices.

Actaea alba—White Baneberry.

Often called "Doll's Eyes" because each of its clustered white berries is tipped with a black "pupil." Preceding the berries are feathery, cream-white flowers in May. Easily grown in light to dense shade in leafmold. 18 inches or taller.

A. rubra—Red Baneberry.

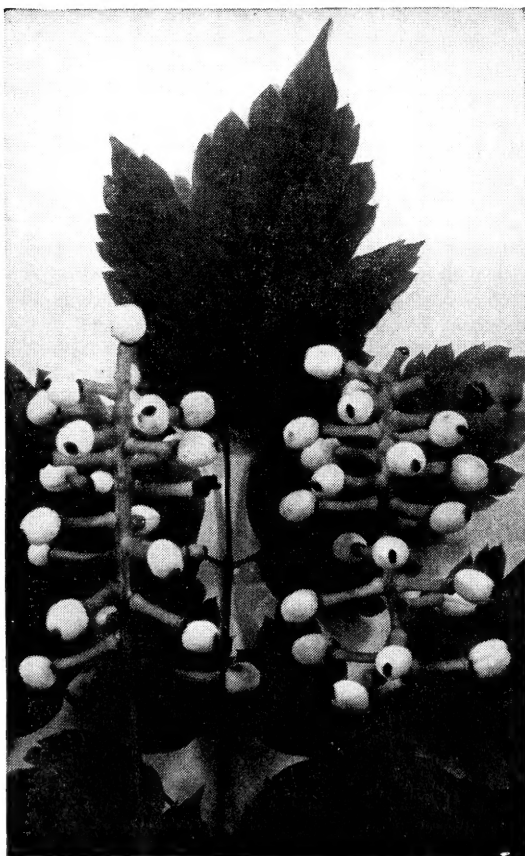
One of the most permanent wildflowers in gardens. Fluffy white flowers in May succeeded by bright red berries in July. Rich, moist soil in shade. 2 feet.

Aquilegia canadensis—American Columbine.

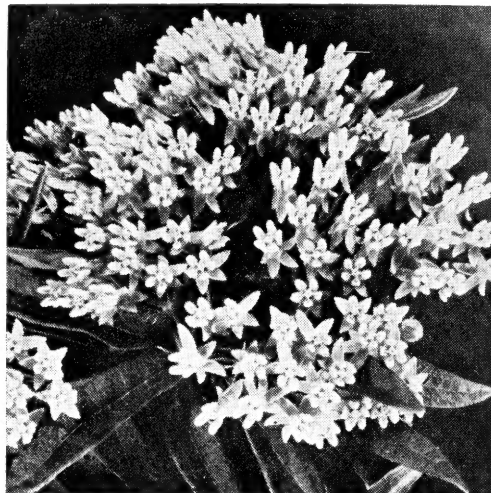
Jaunty little gold and scarlet jester's caps nod on slender stems in May and June. Choice for rock garden or ledge pockets. Sun or shade; almost any soil. 12 inches.

Arisaema dracontium—Dragonroot. Green Dragon.

Blooms in May a little after Jack-in-the-pulpit. Unique flowers with spadix long and tapering like a bayonet. Plant some Green Dragons to guard your "Jacks." Moist soil in partial shade. 12 inches.



WHITE BANEERRY IN FRUIT



BUTTERFLY WEED

A. triphyllum—Jack-in-the-Pulpit.

"Indian-turnip," too, because the redmen are said to have made flour from its bitter bulbs. Fascinating, hooded, green or green-and-brown-striped blooms in May are followed by red berries in summer. Moist soil in partial shade. 12 to 18 inches.

Asarum canadense—Wild Ginger.

Difficult to find in the woods because the maroon, inch-wide blooms in late April or early May barely peek out from the shelter of the fuzzy, gray-green, heart-shaped leaves. Rich woods soil in partial shade. 3 to 4 inches.

Asclepias tuberosa—Butterflyweed.

Brilliant orange flowers in July and August. For the open field or garden border in sun. 2 feet.

Calla palustris—Wild Calla.

Waxy white flowers in June like the old-fashioned indoor Calla Lily, only smaller. Cardinal red fruit follows the blossom. For the shady bog or border of your pool or stream. 5 to 12 inches.

Caltha palustris—Marsh Marigold.

Also called "American Cowslip." Relished by farm folks for early "greens" but prized by gardeners for its radiant cups of gold in profuse clusters above bright green leaves in early May. Ideal for bog gardens but grows in any reasonably moist, rich soil in sun or light shade. 12 inches.

Campanula rotundifolia—Harebells.

Cosmopolitan, it's also called "Bluebells of Scotland." Dainty, airy bells of brightest blue on wiry stems from early June until frost. Grows on windy and sea-swept ledges or anywhere you want to plant it, preferring well-drained, gritty soil in sun or partial shade. 15 to 18 inches.

BEGINNER'S WILDFLOWER GARDEN

20 Plants, each different, for only \$7.95

These twenty wildflowers and native ferns are all hardy, reliable and easy to raise. Also they are all beauties you will be proud to have in your garden. You will get one plant each of

Maidenhair Fern
American Columbine
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Wild Ginger
Ebony Spleenwort
Lady Fern
Rattlesnake Fern

Bluebells of Scotland
Dutchmans Breeches
Evergreen Woodfern
Troutlily
Roundlobe Hepatica
Crested Iris
Cardinal-flower

Virginia Bluebells
Blue Phlox
Bloodroot
Snow Trillium
Canada Violet
Two-color Birdsfoot Violet

BEGINNER'S WILDFLOWER GARDEN FOR \$7.95

We reserve the right to substitute an equally good variety.

WILDFLOWERS—continued

Caulophyllum thalictroides—Blue Cohosh.

A native of the rich woods, making an attractive plant 2 feet high. The small yellow flowers, with purple sepals, are interesting in spring and are followed in late summer by clusters of intensely blue berries.

Claytonia virginica—Spring Beauty.

A most delicate early spring wildflower, white with pink markings. Easily grown in partial shade and leafmold from the hardwoods. After blossoming, this 4 to 6 inch plant disappears through the summer.

Clintonia borealis—Blue Beads.

Broad, shiny green, lady'slipper-like leaves. The cluster of yellow flowers, shaped like tiny lilies, blooms the last of May. The blue beads (fruit) are found at the top of the flower stalk in September. Acid soil. Partial shade.

Cornus canadensis—Bunchberry.

White flowers very much like those of the dogwood tree carpet the ground in early spring. Later on, clusters of orange-red berries appear on the creeping plants, which make a handsome groundcover where the soil is acid, fairly moist in spring and lightly shaded. 3 to 6 inches.

Dicentra cucullaria—Dutchman's Breeches.

Easily grown. The pale yellow little pantaloon flowers are hung to dry in the breezes of late April and early May. They thrive and increase in woods soil on a shady slope. 10 inches.

Dodecatheon meadia—Shooting Star.

Round leaves flat on the ground. Clusters of glossy white, rosy, or pale blue flowers on erect stems. The blossom has reflexed petals like a cyclamen. Full sun, in well drained garden soil. 8 inches to 2 feet.

Epigea repens—Trailing Arbutus.

The wildflower everybody loves. Extremely fragrant, clustered pink to white flowers in very early spring. Fairly moist, acid soil in light shade. Get the soil from beneath pines or hemlocks if possible and mulch with pine needles. B & B plants: **85c each; 10 or more at 75c.**

Erythronium americanum—Troutlily.

Also called "Dogtooth Violet" and "Adders-tongue." Gay little yellow, lily-like flowers in May above the spotted, narrow leaves. Semi-shade. Should be planted only in **very early** spring or preferably in autumn. Plant deep in rich leafmold in semi-shade. Lovely under birches. 6 to 10 inches.

Galax aphylla—Galax.

Dainty racemes of white flowers above heart-shaped leaves in May. Makes a fine groundcover under azaleas and rhododendrons. The leaves, useful for winter decorating, turn bronzy red to crimson in sun or remain green in shade, persisting all winter. Acid soil and summer shade. 12 inches. **75c each; 10 or more at 65c.**

Gaultheria procumbens—Checkerberry. Winter-green.

Exquisite trailing plant with glossy leaves and waxy white flower-bells in spring, followed in fall by shiny red, edible wintergreen berries. Acid soil in light shade. Grows particularly well under pines and likes a mulch of pine needles. Often planted with arbutus.

Gentiana andrewsi—Closed Gentian.

Bottle Gentian. Flowers of deep blue, borne in terminal clusters, remain closed like buds about to open—but they never do. The rich blue flowers appear in September. Neutral soil in sun or shade. 12 to 16 inches.

Geranium maculatum—Wild Geranium.

Flowers rose-lavender, 1 to 1½ inches across in late May and June. Loves the shade of bushes. 12 to 18 inches.

Hepatica acutiloba—Sharplobe Hepatica.

Choice harbinger of spring, blooming at maple sugaring time here in Vermont. White to pink, blue or orchid flowers nestle among last year's fallen leaves almost before the snow melts. Evergreen foliage. Neutral soil in partial shade. 2 to 4 inches.

H. americana—Roundlobe Hepatica.

Similar to foregoing but requires acid soil and flowers are usually blue. Often interplanted with pink lady'sslippers among ericaceous shrubs and ferns. 2 to 4 inches.

Houstonia caerulea—Bluets. Quaker Ladies. Innocence.

Minute, four-petaled pastel blue blossoms on threadlike stems. Awakened to life by the singing of the robins in April. More or less continuous bloomer. Naturalizes readily in short pasture grass. Full sun. Does best in clay soil.

Iris cristata—Crested Iris.

Easiest of wildflowers to grow and at home anywhere, especially in rock gardens and ledge pockets. Plant in colonies for a bright carpet of sky-blue, white and gold in early May. Practically any soil in sun or light shade. 3 to 4 inches.



VIRGINIA BLUEBELL

I. pseudacorus—Yellow Flag Iris.

This makes a joyous picture of early summer, blooming among forget-me-nots beside a stream or pool. 2 to 3 feet.

I. verna—Vernal Iris.

Tiniest of our native Iris, with pale blue flowers in May. Excellent for planting among such plants as rhododendrons, azaleas, blueberries and galax because it wants acid soil and considerable shade.

I. versicolor—Blue Flag Iris.

For sunny swamps or damp spots. Rich, light blue flower; 2 to 3 feet high, June.

Liatris pycnostachya—Kansas Gayfeather. Cat-tail Gayfeather.

Splendid open-field flower from the prairies. Tall spikes of close-set, pinkish lavender, thistle-like flowers in August. Ordinary soil in full sun. 3 feet or taller.

L. scariosa—Tall Gayfeather. Blazing Star.

Button-shaped thickly set, lavender-pink flowers on 2-foot spikes in September. Full sun and soil on the dry and sandy side just suit this desirable native of open fields.

Lilium canadense—Canada Lily. Meadow Lily.

Airily pendent, golden yellow or orange-red trumpets appear in midsummer when good wildflowers are scarce. Easily grown in moist soil in full sun to partial shade. Set bulbs 6 to 8 inches deep. 3 to 6 feet.

L. philadelphicum—Wood Lily. Orange Cup.

Brilliant, upright, orange-red chalice spotted with maroon in June and July. Best in light shade and well-drained, acid soil. Set bulbs 5 inches deep. 18 to 30 inches.

L. superbum—American Turkscap Lily.

Easiest native Lily to establish in your garden. Flaming orange blooms are spectacular in midsummer. Full sun or light shade. Set bulbs 6 inches deep. 4 to 6 feet.

Linnæa borealis americana—Twinflower. Pot-grown.

Two dainty pink bells on slender stems about 3 inches high. A charming creeper. Begins to bloom in June. Prefers dense shade in the acid soil of pines and hemlocks. Fall delivery only.

Lobelia cardinalis—Cardinal Flower.

Reddest wildflower. Vivid scarlet spikes in late summer. Moist soil in sun or shade; splendid along streams. Mulch well for winter if not near water or in shade. 3 to 4 feet.

L. siphilitica—Large Blue Lobelia.

Showy, bright blue spikes in August and September. Easier than cardinal flowers to raise in ordinary garden soil. Sun or partial shade. 1 to 3 feet.

Mertensia virginica—Virginia Bluebells.

Pink and blue buds open into light blue bells in May. Lovely massed in light shade or used as a groundcover in tulip or daffodil plantings. Foliage disappears in summer. From late July until the ground freezes is the proper time to plant it. 15 inches.

Mitchella repens—Partridgeberry.

Dainty trailing vine with fragrant small pink and white blooms in June, followed by red berries late in summer. Little, round, glossy evergreen leaves. Gather as soon as the berries are red for use indoors in terrariums, or the birds will be ahead of you. Woods soil in open shade.

Myosotis scorpioides—True Forget-me-not.

No better flower for naturalizing beside a stream or pool. Much sentiment is always attached to this dainty, tender blue cluster of flowers. Full sun or light shade. Rich, dark soil. June until frost.

Phlox bifida—Cleft Phlox. Sand Phlox. Tenpoint Phlox.

Star shaped blooms of subtle grey blue completely cover plants in late May. Sandy soil in full sun. 5 inches.



PHLOX DIVARICATA

WILDFLOWERS—continued

P. divaricata—Blue Phlox. Sweetwilliam Phlox.

Clear blue to lavender flowers in clusters, often brightening woodland glades. Fragrant. 12 to 16 inches.

P. stolonifera—Creeping Phlox.

Lavender-pink flowers on creeping plants in late May and early June. Very good for carpeting under deciduous trees where nothing else will grow, because it thrives on poor, thin, acid soil.

Podophyllum peltatum—Mayapple.

The single white fragrant flowers, sometimes 2 inches across, have their beauty concealed by the immense peltate leaf above them. The fruit, an inch or more in diameter, ripening in late summer, is round and yellowish green, edible if one likes the flavor, or rather lack of flavor, but the foliage and roots are said to be poisonous. Rich soil in light shade.

Polygonatum biflorum—Small Solomonseal.

Small, green bells along the arching leaf stems in late May and June are followed in late summer by conspicuous, steel-blue berries. Light to dense shade in woody soil. 2 to 3 feet.

Sanguinaria canadensis—Bloodroot.

Delicate white blooms push up through the unique, decorative leaves in very early spring. Both beautiful and easy to grow. Woods soil or garden loam to which leafmold has been added. Grows best under deciduous shrubs or trees because it likes sun in spring and shade in summer. 6 to 8 inches.

Sarracenia purpurea—Pitcherplant.

An "Ogre of the Bog." Fascinating, carnivorous plant with funnel-shaped leaves partly filled with liquid for the purpose of trapping, drowning and digesting unwary insects. Curiously formed, maroon flowers appear on straight stems in June and July. Moist, neutral to acid, peaty soil in sun or shade. May be grown as a house plant in winter or left outdoors. 12 to 15 inches. **90c each; 3 or more at 85c.** Supply limited.

Shortia galacifolia—Oconeebells.

Beautiful low groundcover with evergreen foliage and dainty white bell-shaped blooms in early spring. Moist acid soil in shade. 6 inches. **65c each.**

Streptopus roseus—Rosy Twistedstalk.

Very much like Solomonseal, having dainty rose colored flowers shaped like tiny bells. Red berries in autumn. Soil from the hardwoods; partial shade.

Tiarella cordifolia—Foamflower.

Feathery white flowers in May on stems 6 to 8 inches high. A splendid ground cover in shade and well suited to rock garden planting.

Trillium erectum—Wake Robin. Red Trillium.

Oxblood-red flowers in early spring. Very pretty growing in association with maidenhair ferns, wild ginger and bloodroot. Moist shade. 12 to 15 inches.

T. grandiflorum—Snow Trillium.

Showy, snow-white flowers as much as 4 inches across in May. Blooms become suffused with pink as they age. Easiest Trillium to naturalize. Moist soil with sand and either leafmold or compost dug in. Semi-shade. 18 inches.

T. nivale—Dwarf Trillium.

First to bloom in spring. Lovely pure white flowers like a large hepatica or a small bloodroot. Moist shade. 4 inches.

T. recurvatum—Prairie Trillium.

Rich, deep brownish red flowers with uniquely recurved petals. Mottled leaves. Moist shade.

T. sessile luteum—Yellow Trillium.

Rare species with mottled leaves and pale yellow, fragrant blooms. Moist shade. **75c each; 3 or more at 70 each.**

T. stylosum—Rose Trillium.

This rose-pink trillium comes from the southern mountains. The last of the trilliums to bloom.

T. undulatum—Painted Trillium.

Blooms in late May, the flowers being white with a red center and red veining in the petals. One of the most beautiful trilliums. Should be planted in an acid soil in partial shade.

Uvularia perfoliata—Wood Merrybells.

Cream white bells along the arching stalks in early May. Favorite companion of the Snow Trillium.

Viola blanda—Sweet White Violet.

Tiny white fragrant violet for boggy places.

V. canadensis—Canada Violet.

Fragrant flowers are white with a purplish tinge. Blooms recurrently through summer and fall. Any garden soil in shade. 12 inches.

V. cucullata—Marsh Violet. Bogbice Violet.

Pretty, fragrant, blue flowers on vigorous plants. Grows in any good soil but stems are longer in moist locations.

V. pedata—Birdsfoot Violet.

Leaves divided so that they resemble a bird's footprint. The typical form of this species is bicolored, the two upper petals dark violet, the lower ones soft lavender. Blooms in April and May, again in the fall. Sandy soil in sun or light shade. 4 to 6 inches.

var. **lineariloba** has all lavender petals. Height and culture same as type.

V. pubescens—Downy Yellow Violet.

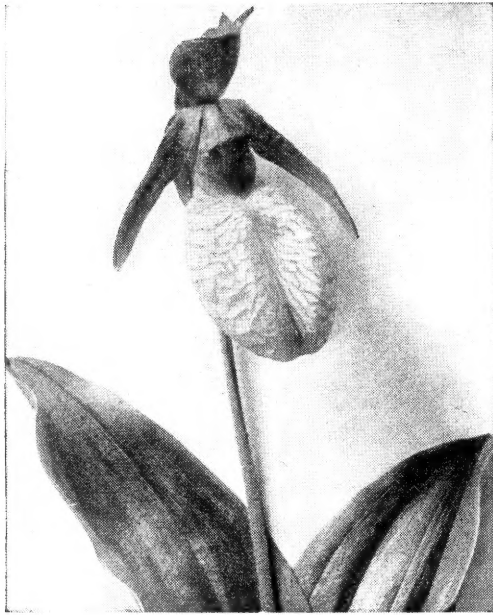
Long stems, make this bright yellow, woodland variety good for cutting. Blooms in April and May in light soil and light shade. 8 to 12 inches.

V. rotundifolia—Roundleaved Violet.

Early Yellow Violet. This bright yellow flowered violet is about the first to bloom, coming soon after the snow has left. It grows in moist cool woods and may be used as a ground cover in deep shade.

Stop in any time or write us about your Wildflowers and their needs. We shall do our best to help you. Many gardening groups come here in the summer for a short tour. Please feel free to come any time, although we would appreciate your arranging a date in advance.

HARDY ORCHIDS



PINK LADY SLIPPER

Cypripedium acaule—Pink Ladyslipper. Moccasin Flower.

The most beautiful wildflower in our shadehouse. Each stem bears one large, rosy "moccasin" in late May or early June. Loveliest when interplanted with ferns. Fairly dry, acid woods soil in shade. Mulch with pine needles. Soil should be kept moist until plants are established. **60c each, 10 or more at 50c each.**

C. pubescens—Yellow Ladyslipper.

Easiest to grow. Forms large, permanent floriferous clumps in any good neutral garden soil in light shade. The large yellow "slippers" are veined with brown and are fragrant. 16 inches. **75c each, 10 or more at 65c each.**

C. reginae—Showy Ladyslipper.

Lovely flowers of eggshell-white flushed with rose in late May. More easily grown than most people realize; we have seen it thriving under an old pear tree in ordinary soil. Mulch with leafmold or rotting pine needles. 2 feet. **85c each, 10 or more at 75c each.**

Habenaria ciliaris—Yellow Fringeorchid.

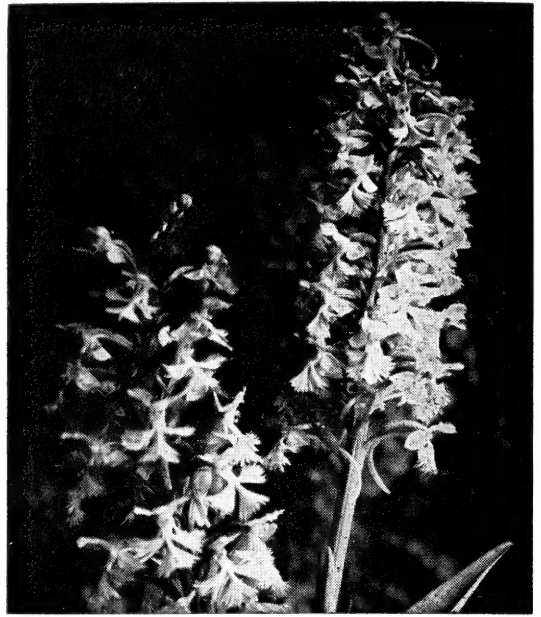
The gorgeous flower spikes are usually more orange than yellow. Rich, fairly moist soil in partial to full shade. **85c each, 10 or more at 75c each.**

H. fimbriata—Large Purple Fringeorchid.

Lovely orchid-colored flowers in late July and early August are sweet-scented. At home in rich garden soil, fairly damp, in partial shade. 1 to 2 feet. **85c each 10 or more at 75c each.**

Orchis spectabilis—Showy Orchid.

Delightfully fragrant, lavender and white blooms, two or more on each stem, in spring. Grows and looks well in association with maidenhair fern, sharplobe hepatica and bloodroot. Neutral soil with hardwoods leafmold in partial shade. 6 to 12 inches. **85c each, 10 or more at 75c each.**



LARGE PURPLE FRINGE ORCHID

HARDY ORCHID COLLECTION

One plant each of

Showy Ladyslipper Pink Ladyslipper
Showy Orchis Yellow Ladyslipper
 Purple Fringe-orchid

5 plants in all for only \$3.50



SHOWY ORCHID

PERENNIALS

PRICES (except as otherwise noted): 50c each. 10 or more of the same variety at 40c each. Write for special quantity prices.

Achillea filipendulina.—Cloth of Gold Yarrow.

A splendid plant for hot, dry, sunny locations. The pale yellow flowers grow on 18 inch stems which are produced in great profusion from June until the end of September. A good cut flower and a fine border plant.

Alyssum saxatile.—Basket of Gold.

Tiny golden flowers in abundance on gray-green leaves at tulip-time. To 10 inches.

Aquilegia canadensis.—American Columbine.

See Wildflowers.

A. chrysantha.—Golden Columbine.

Clear yellow flowers which continue blooming well into the summer. 3 feet.

A. coerulea.—Rocky Mountain Columbine.

Sky-blue and white, long-spurred blooms. 18 inches. **65c each.**

A. hybrids.

Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids. Long-spurred flowers in many hues of red, yellow, pink, cream, mauve, lavender, white and purple on 2 to 2½-foot stems.

Snow Queen. Pure white hybrid of the Rocky Mountain Columbine.

Arabis albida.—White Rock Cress.

Pure white flowers produced in dense masses on low plants in early spring; splendid for border and rockery work. Lasts well when cut. 5 to inches.

Armeria maritima.—Thrift. Sea Pink.

A gem for rock gardens or edging. Rose-colored flowers in one-inch heads rise from low rosettes of foliage. 12 inches.

Asclepias tuberosa.—Butterflyweed.

See Wildflowers.

Aster novae-angliae.—Purple New England Aster.

Royal purple flowers borne profusely at a height of 4 feet in September.

A. novae-angliae roseus.—Rosy New England Aster.

Rose-pink form of the above.

A. hybrids.

Beechwood Challenger. Masses of glowing crimson flowers on plants of medium height.

Mount Everest. Fairly tall, majestic white, blooming freely.

Baptisia australis.—Blue Wild Indigo.

Dark blue sweetpea-like flowers on rounded plants in June and July. To 3 feet. Leaves good for combining with cut flowers.

B. leucantha.—White Wild Indigo.

Similar to above, but with white flowers.

Boltonia latisquama.—Violet Boltonia.

Graceful background plant with delightful mauve-pink, star-like flowers in great profusion in late summer. To 5 ft.

Campanula carpatica.—Carpathian Bellflower.

Blue or white flowers like little bells all summer. Compact plants for edging or rockery. June to October. 10 to 12 inches. Your choice of color.

C. persicifolia.—Peachbells. Peachleaf Bellflower.

Bellshaped flowers on tall stalks during June and July. Your choice of blue or white.

C. rotundifolia.—Harebells.

See Wildflowers.



COLUMBINE



NEW ENGLAND ASTER



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

PERENNIALS—continued

Centaurea montana—Mountain Bluets.
Blue "Bachelor-buttons" throughout the summer.
12 to 18 inches.

Chrysanthemum coccineum—Pyrethrum.
Painted Daisy.
Daisy-like flowers in shades of red, pink, and white
above fine-cut foliage in June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS — Putney's Selected
Hardy 'Mums. 60c each, 10 or more of the
same variety, 50c each.** Prices are until June 1st
only.

Tall Varieties with Double Flowers

Alert. Glowing claret-purple. Early. 2½-inch
blooms on 2-foot stems.

Avalanche—White. Large-flowered, early and
free-flowering. Snow-white, 3½-inch blooms
from early September on. 18 inches.

Avalanche—Yellow. Same as above except that
flowers are soft yellow with deeper yellow centers.

Betty. Best pink. A real patrician with 3-inch
blooms of warm salmon-pink. Early October.
2 feet.

Burgundy. Popular deep wine-red; hardy and
reliable. Late September. 18 inches.

Charles Nye. 3-inch flowers of rich, deep yellow,
creating a "heap o'gold" in late September. 2
feet.

Dawn Rose. Perfect 3-inch blooms of tapestry-
pink. Early October. 2 feet.

Dean Kay. Easy to grow. Full, double pink,
blooming profusely from August until mid-
October.

Joan Helen. A crimson-purple, endearing little
witch. Very early. 18 inches. Don't pass up
this one.

Lavender Lady. Fittingly called "Queen of the
Mums." 3-inch blooms of smooth clear lavender
assuming a silvery tone as they mature. Late
September. 2½ feet.

Lee Powell. Extra-big flowers in an unusual blend
of Chinese yellow and old-gold. Late September.
2½ feet.

Mellow Glow. Peach and soft orange-buff tones
on a bronze base. 3-inch blooms on 2-foot stems.
Early October.

Mischief. Hundreds of tiny, sparkling, single
stars, showered completely over a stalky, 18
inch, clean healthy plant. Bright beet-root
purple shades to rose-red.

Olive Longland. Gorgeous blend of bright salmon
over apricot-bronze. Unusual. Very early. 2
feet.

Polar Ice. Pure white decorative blooms, 3 inches
across. Mid-September in Vermont.

Red Velvet. Blazing velvety red flowers on 2-foot
stems in early October. Very hardy, very showy.

CUSHION CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These low-growing mounds of beauty are in bloom
from late August or early September until after
hard frosts.

Bowl o'Gold. NEW yellow. Very free flowering
with bright yellow blooms.

Bronze Mound. Beautifully molded bronze
favorite in glowing tints.

Major Cushion. Most popular cushion covered
with salmon-rose pompons.

Powder Puff. Best white. A miniature snowbank
in September.

Red Cloud. Showy scarlet flowers to 2½ inches
across from mid-September on.

GOLDEN CARPET MUM. A glorious yellow,
ground-hugging Chrysanthemum. A mass of
golden globes on creeping plants. Something
new in Mums, and just the plant for use at the
top or base of a rock wall or the front of the
border, among evergreens, etc. Began to bloom
for us last fall in late September and continued
longer than any other. **75c each; 3 to 9 at 70c;
10 or more at 65c.**

PERENNIALS—continued

Convallaria majalis—Lily-of-the-Valley, White.

Very fragrant, white flowers in short racemes in spring. Everybody loves them. Grows in any shady spot. Mulch in fall with manure to see blooms bigger and more fragrant next spring. 6 to 8 inches.

C. majalis rosea—Pink Lily-of-the-Valley.

Similar to the above, but the little bells are rosy-pink. Rare. **85c each, 10 or more at 80c each.**

Delphinium grandiflorum chinense—Bouquet Delphinium.

Finely dissected foliage and graceful sprays of light blue or white flowers on 2-foot stems. Blooms continuously if cut back and fertilized after first flowering. Your choice of blue, white or mixed.

D. GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS. 60c each, 10 or more of the same variety at 50c each.

Sir Galahad. Immense, glistening snow-white spikes on tall strong stalks.

Summer Skies. Giant hybrids in all the shades of light, shimmering blue.

Black Knight. Extremely deep blue, with dark blue bee.

King Arthur. Royal purple with white bee.

D. gratianopolitanus—Cheddar Pinks.

Fragrant pink, delicate blooms on shapely, gray-green plants forming low mats. Spring.

D. plumarius—Cottage Pink. Grass Pink.

The choice, old-fashioned Pinks, with dark green, silvered leaves and rose-pink, very fragrant flowers in spring. To 18 inches.

Dicentra eximia—Fringed Bleedingheart.

Showy racemes of rose-pink are profusely displayed in spring and repeatedly throughout the summer if soil is kept moist. Finely dissected, fern-like foliage. Plant in very early spring or early fall. Either sun or shade. 12 to 15 inches. **60 each; 10 or more at 50c each.**

D. spectabilis—Old-fashioned Bleedingheart.

Arching racemes of pink, heart-shaped flowers from late May into July. May also be forced indoors for winter bloom. 2 feet. **\$1.00 each.**



DELPHINIUMS

Epimedium alpinum.

An excellent ground cover producing masses of red flowers during May and June. Beautiful foliage all through the season. Thrives in part shade. **75c each.**

Gaillardia aristata—Blanket Flower.

Large single flowers, usually yellow with crimson band. Flowers profusely from June till frost.

Gypsophila oldhamiana—Pink Babysbreath.

A pink mist of beauty.

G. paniculata—Babysbreath.

Bristol Fairy. Indispensable for perennial borders and as a "filler" for bouquets. Clouds of feathery, billowing sprays of purest white. Fully double. You can't know how splendid Babysbreath can be until you've grown Bristol Fairy. Try to give it sweet, well-drained soil in sun. **\$1.00 each; 10 or more at 85c.**

Hemerocallis flava—Lemon Daylily.

Fragrant, rich lemon-yellow flowers on 3-foot stems in June.

H. thunbergi—Late Daylily.

Similar to the Lemon Daylily, but blooms two months later.

H. horticultural variety.

Hyperion. Large; soft canary-yellow. Truly magnificent.

Mikado. Medium-size, golden flowers, banded with Aztec-red.

Rajah. Fine dark red.

Heuchera sanguinea—Coralbells.

Rain of Fire. Dainty spires of intensely red bells above the dark green leaves.

H. sanguinea rosea—Pink Coralbells.

Similar to above, but flowers a soft coral-pink.

Hosta plantaginea—Funkia. White Plantainlily. Fragrant Plantainlily.

A formal plant excellent for edgings and for old-fashioned gardens in semi-shade. Big, bright green leaves and erect spikes of fragrant, white flowers like little trumpets. **80c each; 10 or more at 70c.**

H. horticultural variety.

Thomas Hogg—A choice variety rarely offered by other American nurseries. Upright racemes of lavender-blue flowers and rounded, bright green leaves edged with white. **75c each; 10 or more at 65c.**

Iberis sempervirens—Evergreen Candytuft.

Snow-white flowers in late May and June. Exceptionally good for edging.

We are particularly interested in hearing any thoughts on our Perennials. Would you like to see newer varieties only or are perennials a thing of the past? We hate to think that is possible. We feel our selection is good—perhaps the varieties are too old. Any comments?

PERENNIALS—continued

IRIS—The Bearded Iris.

The universally popular flower which grows everywhere and blooms in late May and June. It repays good culture with more and larger flowers of better substance. There are so many splendid varieties that the garden scarcely exists which will not be made more beautiful by the addition of new kinds. Bearded Iris may be transplanted any time from early spring through early fall.

Celeste. Light blue, dainty flowers freely borne.

City of Lincoln. Gold standards and bright maroon falls.

Cluny. Bright lilac-blue standards with darker falls. Tall.

Coronation. Gloriously bright clear yellow.

Frieda Mohr. Pretty lilac-pink with yellow tints.

Grace Ballard. About the nicest blend of apricot.

Great Lakes. Finest light blue of them all.

Gudrun. Best pure white.

Indian Chief. Bronzy red. Very popular.

Lent A. Williamson. Campanula-blue standards over royal purple falls. Tall.

Princess Beatrice. Loveliest of the choice Pallida dalmatica type. Two beautifully harmonizing tints of lavender.

Prosper Laugier. Coppery standards and crimson falls.

Quaker Lady. Demure and dainty. Standards aegeratum-blue and old-gold. Falls of smoky lavender with yellow suffusion.

Queen of the May. Soft lilac-rose, appearing pink from a little distance.

Rhein Nixe. Snowy standards contrasted with plum-colored falls.

Seminole. Red-toned bicolor; standards velvety rose and falls rich crimson.

Winneshiek. The very best dark blue.

I. pumila—Miniature Bearded Iris. Late April or very early May.

I. pumila alba—white.

I. pumila atrovioacea—red-purple.

I. pumila lutea—golden yellow.

I. Kaempferi—Japanese Iris.

The "Rainbow Iris." Considered by many the most gorgeous flower in their gardens. We offer lovely varieties, real garden aristocrats. **70c each, 10 or more at 60c each.**

Fascination. Beautiful blend of lavender, rose and white.

Garnet. Rich velvety garnet-red.



IRIS OLA KALA

Supply Limited

Ola Kala. One of the very finest deep yellow iris. Almost pure orange. **\$1.00 each.**

Red Douglas. Most popular red iris. **75 cents each.**

Gold Bound. Gorgeous snow-white with golden center.

Gray Dawn. Misty gray-blue and white.

Pyramid. Magnificent dark blue with white markings.

Iris sibirica—Siberian Iris.

Narrow, grassy foliage with tall stems and flowers in various shades of blue and white. Excellent for cutting and for naturalizing, as it forms large clumps and blooms more every year you have it. Blooms in June. We offer the following varieties:

Emperor. Midnight-blue. 4 feet.

Perry's Blue. Bright clear blue. 4 feet.

Snow Queen. Pure white. 3 feet.

SPECIAL IRIS COLLECTION

One plant each of twenty listed Iris, not individually labeled. In case any variety should be sold out, we reserve the right to substitute an equally nice one in this collection.

\$4.98 per Collection

We still have a few of the rare Hartford Climbing fern left at **\$1.50** each. We are sorry to limit them one to a customer. Also white ladyslippers at **\$1.50** each.



MONARDA DIDYMA

Lupinus polyphyllus—Lupine.

Russell Hybrids. Gay spikes of blue, tan, maroon, purple, orange, bronze and other colors. June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

L. salicaria roseum—Morden Pink Loosestrife.

Morden Pink. This fine Lythrum originated at the Morden Experiment Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada. The plant grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet and bears dozens of spikes covered with deep phlox-pink florets from June to late September. An excellent summer perennial.

Mertensia virginica—Virginia Bluebells.

See Wildflowers.

Monarda didyma—Beebalm. Oswego Tea.

Brilliant scarlet flowers and fragrant foliage. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Croftway Pink. Croftway Pink Beebalm. Bright pink form of the above.

Pachysandra terminalis—Japanese Spurge.

Useful evergreen groundcover for planting under shrubbery, evergreens or wherever the ground is bare. Gives a "completed" appearance to a foundation planting. White flowers in terminal racemes in spring. Grows in sun or shade but a little better in some shade. About 12 inches.

Paeonia officinalis—Peonies.

"The lifetime perennial." Beautiful, permanent and dependable. Large, showy flowers in late May and June and excellent foliage all season. Plant in early spring or late summer. They cannot be shipped in late spring because they begin growing early and grow rapidly. Figures in parentheses are American Peony Society ratings. We offer only highly rated varieties. (10.0) would be perfect. These 3 to 5-eye divisions will usually bloom the year following fall planting and frequently the same season from early spring planting, although the flowers will not be so perfect as in subsequent seasons.

Duchesse de Nemours. (8.1) Almost yellow. Outer petals white and center sulphur-yellow. Early midseason. \$1.50 each.

Felix Crousse. (8.4) Deep rose-red. Blooms freely, midseason to late. \$1.25 each.

Festiva Maxima. (9.3) Paper-white with flecks of crimson. Exceptionally large. Midseason. \$1.25 each.

Longfellow. (9.0) Bright crimson of large size. Midseason. \$2.00 each.

Mons. Jules Elie. (9.2) Clear medium pink with silvery tinge. Blooms resemble huge pink chrysanthemums. Midseason. \$1.75 each.

Walter Faxon. (9.3) Loveliest pink Peony. Medium-size blooms are delicate shell-pink enlivened by salmon tints. Midseason. \$1.90 each.

Papaver nudicaule—Iceland Poppy.

Orange, yellow, buff, and white, with occasional pinks. From April on. 18 inches.

P. orientale—Oriental Poppy.

These regal members of the Poppy family grow 2½ to 3 feet high and produce gorgeous great flowers in brilliant hues during late May and June. As they should be transplanted only while dormant, we ship them from late July until September. If you include them on your spring order, as many of our customers like to do we shall ship them to you at the proper time to plant them. 75c each; 10 or more of the same variety at 65c each.

Cerise Beauty. Lovely cerise-pink flowers on stems of medium height, often 8 to 10 stems per plant.

Glowing Embers. Deep red, radiant flowers of medium size.

Helen Elizabeth. La France-pink flowers without any dark spots. A vigorous grower, generally considered the best pink.

Mrs. Perry. A fine variety, of salmon-pink color, very distinct. Grows to a height of 3 feet.



ICELAND POPPY

PERENNIALS—continued

Phlox decussata—Garden Phlox

Phlox is easy to grow, generous with colorful panicles of bloom for a long period in midsummer and adapts itself to almost any sunny location. **60c each; 10 or more of the same variety, at 50c each.**

Caroline Vandenberg. Lavender-blue with large individual florets. Comes closest to a true blue in phlox.

Fuchsia. New, deep wine-red. Outstanding.

Leo Schlageter. Very brilliant scarlet; full rich heads of bloom.

Mary Louise. Pure white, unusually large flowers.

Pink Charm. Clear, vivid pink.

Purple Heart. A rich purple, new in Phlox. Visitors to our gardens last summer invariably exclaimed over it.

P. subulata—Moss Phlox. Ground Pink.

var. **alba.** Pure white flowers completely covering the neat compact plant in May. A lovely thing for the rock garden.

var. **atropurpurea.** A remarkably brilliant, free-flowering variety. A most brilliant red, contrasting well with the pure white alba.

var. **rosea.** Fine for covering banks. Thrives in hot dry locations and blooms profusely.

Horticultural variety **Blue Hill.** Of compact growth with showy pale blue flowers freely produced in spring.

Physostegia virginiana, var.—Vivid False Dragon-head.

Deep rose to red flowers on tall spikes in August. 3 to 4 feet.

Platycodon grandiflorum—Balloonflower.

Buds resembling one-inch ballons burst into open blue flowers with pointed tips like Dutch girls' starched caps. Summer. 2 to 3 feet.

P. grandiflorum album—White Balloonflower. Same as above, but white.

Sedum acre—Stoncrop. Goldmoss.

A low carpet of golden green, moss-like foliage covered with bright yellow flowers from May to July. Grows in dry, stony places and is often used between flags on terraces and stepping stones.



SEDUM SPECTABILE

S. spectabile

Horticultural variety **Brilliant.** Broad heads of rose-red flowers above succulent leaves in August and September. 12 to 18 inches.

Trollius europaeus—Globeflower.

Flowers like big lemon-yellow buttercups on 18 to 24-inch stems in late spring. **65c each; 10 or more at 55c each.**

Veronica incana—Woolly Speedwell.

Striking combination of silver-gray foliage and spikes of dark blue flowers in July. 12 inches.

V. maritima—Beach Speedwell.

Long spikes of dusky blue in July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Vinca minor—Periwinkle. Blue Myrtle.

A glossy, dark green leaved plant much used for carpeting the ground in shade where grass will not grow. It spreads from clumps and has violet-blue flowers in spring and early summer. The foliage is evergreen. Very hardy.

We shall have Crimson King Maple whips this year for \$5.50 each.

We once again have *Fertil-Cubes* for starting your seeds—40 cubes plus packet of perlite, enough to grow 40 plants, for \$2.00 postpaid, or the economy pack of 120 cubes with perlite, for only \$4.95 postpaid.

Our usual selection of fine potted Roses in bud and bloom will be ready in mid-May. We shall

have a good choice of Climbers, Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. Last year we were sold out early. Although we are ordering more this year, make your selections early to avoid disappointment.

Fall bulbs will be available once again, next September. Our bulbs are imported directly from Holland and are of only the largest sizes. We believe we can offer you one of the best values in bulbs to be had.

CULINARY & AROMATIC HERBS

Plus a few used only for Ornament in Modern Gardens

All varieties 50c each. 10 or more at 40c each.

Allium schoenoprasum—Chives.

For salads and cottage cheese, to impart a mild onion flavor. Rosy purple flowers make it popular for edging beds of other herbs.

Artemisia abrotanum—Old Man. Southernwood.

“Nose herb,” grown for its gray, scented foliage. Also called “Lad’s Love.”

A. dracunculus—Tarragon.

Pungent leaves used with scrambled eggs, green peas, and for making Tarragon vinegar.

A. stelleriana—Old Woman. Beach Wormwood.

Dusty Miller.
Aromatic, silvery gray foliage. Used for edgings and as a companion for Old Man.

Hyssopus officinalis—Hyssop.

Leaves and tips used for Hyssop Tea. Often grown in pots.

Lavandula officinalis—Lavender.

For fragrant dried leaves to be used in sachets or placed in linen closets. Low shrub.

Marrubium vulgare—Hoarhound.

For candy and cough remedies. Grows best in dry soil.

Mentha piperita—Peppermint.

Its uses are too many and well known to list. Grows 2 to 3 feet high with purple and white flowers.

M. piperita citrata—Orange Mint.

Deliciously sweet; used in beverages. Would make a good ground cover.

M. spicata—Spearmint.

For mint jelly, iced tea and other beverages, candy and icings.

Nepeta cataria—Catnip.

Principally grown for feline pleasure but also made into a tea for human headaches. 3 feet high, with pale, downy foliage and pale purple flowers.

Ruta graveolens—Rue. Herb of Grace.

Tender young leaves used in sandwiches. Gray foliage and yellow flowers.

Salvia officinalis—Sage.

hort. var. **Holt’s Mammoth**. This variety produces much larger leaves of superior quality to ordinary Sage. It does not produce seed.

Thymus serpyllum—Mother-of-Thyme.

Very low, creeping sub-shrub used for carpeting ground in herb gardens, between stepping stones, etc.

T. serpyllum lanuginosus, var. albus.—White Mountain Thyme.

Light green foliage on ground-hugging plants with white flowers. Best variety to plant between flagstones on terraces.

T. serpyllum lanuginosus var. citriodorus—Lemon Thyme.

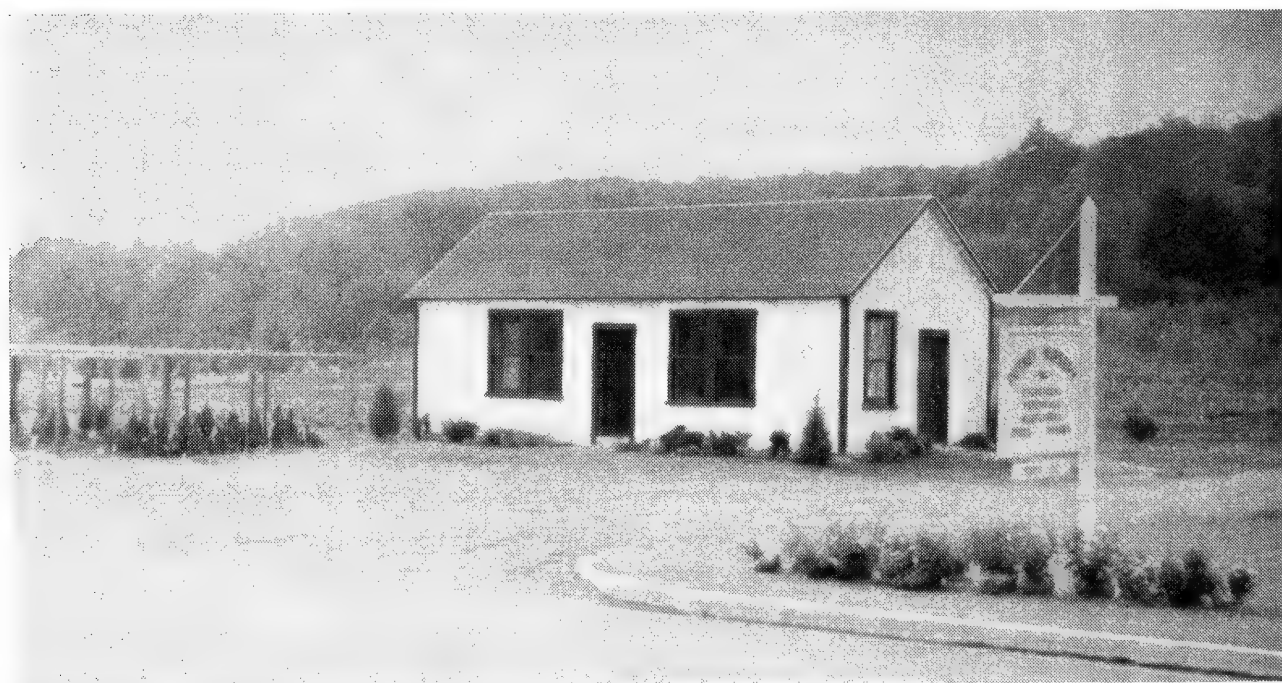
Foliage smells and tastes like lemon.

T. serpyllum lanuginosus, var. splendens—Scarlet Thyme. Firefly Thyme.

Dark green, prostrate foliage with bright rosy red blooms.

T. vulgaris—Common Thyme.

Used like other varieties in gardens and for seasoning soups, cheese dishes and salads in the culinary department.



PUTNEY'S SPECIAL ROSES

We are offering a few outstanding old fashioned bush roses and climbers this year. We shall have our usual Fine Selection of Potted Floribundas and Hybrid Teas for our customers calling at the Nursery.

BUSH ROSES

Austrian Copper.

A rare and very striking rose. Vivid flame and gold single flowers. Very showy. **\$1.75 each.**

Cecile Brunner. Sweetheart Rose.

A cherished little Polyantha Rose for boutonnières, corsages, nosegays or just to admire. Dainty, blush-pink buds open into exquisite, small flowers of light pink with yellow bases. Plants grow 15 to 18 inches high. **\$1.50 each.**

Harrison's Yellow.

Showy, semi-double yellow flowers. **\$1.25 each.**

Father Hugo's Rose. Garden Rose of China.

Single yellow flowers in long, arching sprays. Perfectly hardy. Makes a large shapely shrub to 6 feet in height and blossoms in late May with *Spiraea vanhouttei*. **\$1.50 each.**

Sweetbrier.

"Eglantine" of old books. Lovely single pink, clustered flowers on tall, erect shrubs with scented young leaves. A choice shrub that grows practically anywhere. **\$1.75 each.**

OUTSTANDING CLIMBING ROSES

(R.=Rambler and LFC.=Large-flowered Climber.)

Usually planted 6 to 8 feet apart.

2-year, No. 1 plants: **\$1.50 each; 3 to 9 at \$1.40; 10 or more of the same variety at \$1.30 each.**

Blaze. (LFC.) Vivid scarlet flowers in June and occasionally during summer and fall on well-established plants. An improved, partially ever-blooming Paul's Scarlet. Good foliage.

Dorothy Perkins. (R.) About the most popular Rambler Rose. Double, pink, clustered flowers freely borne. An excellent Rose for covering banks.

New Dawn. (LFC.) Apple-blossom-pink blooms against a background of glossy green foliage. Truly everblooming from June to frost. Flowers large; plants vigorous and healthy.

Silver Moon. (LFC.) Big, semi-double, white flowers open wide with golden centers. Especially lovely at dusk. Good foliage.

Wichuriana—Memorial Rose.

A trailing rose quickly covering the ground with its small glossy green leaves. A good ground cover plant for dry places or banks. Single pure white flowers. **\$1.00 each.**



ROSES



VINES FOR MANY USES

Much charm may be added to homes and gardens by the use of vines. Unsightly buildings, raw corners, crude fences, old posts, stumps, and unsightly rock piles are easily transformed into points of beauty and interest when covered with a vine of some sort. Vines soften lines and create beauty. The expense is small and the returns are big.

Aristolochia durior—Dutchman's Pipe Vine.

A rapid-growing vine with very large leaves and unique, brownish flowers which resemble miniature tobacco pipes. **\$2.50 each.**

Campsis radicans—Trumpet Vine.

Old favorite, twining vine with exotic, showy orange-scarlet trumpets from late July to September. Often used for covering stumps; if trained on a tall stake and its longest shoots cut back occasionally, it looks like a small flowering tree. **\$1.00 each.**

Celastrus scandens—American Bittersweet.

Orange-red berries that typify autumn in New England woods. **\$1.00 each.**

Clematis paniculata—Sweet Autumn Clematis.

Twining vine for covering fences, trellises, arbors, etc. Sometimes used as a groundcover in shady spots. In September it is covered with fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers followed by feathery seed-pods as ornamental as flowers. **\$1.00 each.**

Euonymus fortunei—Common Wintercreeper.

Evergreen shrub, trailing, or climbing by rootlets. Hardy. Leaves about 1 inch. 3 year plants. **\$1.50**

E. fortunei, var. vegetus—Bigleaf Wintercreeper.

Similar to above, but with larger, more leathery leaves. 3 year plants. **\$1.75**

Parthenocissus quinquefolia, var. engelmanni
—Englemann's Creeper.

Similar to woodbine but with smaller, more refined leaves which turn scarlet in fall. Useful for covering low stone walls, tree trunks, rock piles, ledges and steep banks. Bluish black fruits are eaten by birds. **\$1.00 each.**

P. tricuspidata—Boston Ivy. Japanese Creeper.

Popular for covering brick, stone and stucco walls, to which it clings tenaciously without assistance. Tolerates city smog. Foliage turns scarlet in fall. **\$1.00 each.**

NEW HANDY BARCO SPRAYER

Shoots a 30 foot stream or fog-like mist.

All from one adjustable nozzle—a simple twist makes the change. Easy push pull motion. All brass pump and strong glass 2 quart container with shoulder strap weighs less than three lbs. Very handy for small spraying jobs. This is a very popular item at the nursery. **Priced at \$4.95 each.**



WISTARIA

Polygonum auberti—Silver Lace Vine. Silvertine Fleeceflower.

One of the most rapidly growing vines, sometimes making a dense cover 25 feet high in a single season. Foamy sprays of white flowers completely cover the vine during late summer and fall. **\$1.25 each.**

Wistaria frutescens—American Wistaria.

Tall, vigorous, twining climber with lilac-purple flowers in June and July. Our plants were propagated from blooming wood. **\$2.00 each.**

A good suggestion! When planting any plants, be sure to get the soil packed solidly around the roots, using plenty of water in doing so. A weak nutrient solution is also advisable. Most plant failures are due to an air space around the roots.

We shall have a few potted Hybrid Clematis for our customers calling at the Nursery this spring.

A FINE SELECTION OF HARDY VERMONT GROWN SHRUBS

We suggest looking around your garden very carefully. Do you see any overgrown shrubs or large cumbersome bushes? These can easily detract from the beauty of your landscape. The long roots take a great amount of much needed moisture from other plants and of course probably cast shade where sunlight is needed. Such shrubs should be removed as quickly as possible. Give your garden this much needed "cleaning up" by removing this overgrown and undesirable material and at the same time give yourself the pleasant sensation of having acquired an entirely new picture in your garden.

NOTE: We make a small 25c extra charge for balling shrubs from June 1st to September 15. Our prices below are for shrubs moved bare root in spring and fall.

Berberis thunbergii—Japanese Barberry.

With red berries and small leaves, this is a deservedly popular shrub for hedges. It tolerates light shade. Also makes good specimens. **50c each.**

B. thunbergii atropurpurea—Redleaf Japanese Barberry.

Red-purple leaves make this a striking variety of the above. Often used to edge evergreen plantings (especially where dogs are a nuisance). **90c each.**

Calycanthus floridus—Sweetshrub.

A fairly dwarf, symmetrical shrub, the leaves of which are fragrant. Chocolate colored, sweet scented flowers. 2 to 3 feet **\$1.75 each.**

Caryopteris, hort. hybrid, Blue Mist—Hardy Blue Spiraea.

This charming low growing shrub is a real contribution to the meager list of summer and fall blooming shrubs. It is covered from August till autumn frost with clusters of powder-blue fringed flowers. Foliage is silvery green in color. 18 to 24 inches ultimate height. **\$1.75 each.**

Chaenomeles lagenaria—Flowering Quince.

This handsome shrub is one of the first to flower in the spring and is a mass of lovely scarlet blooms. Glossy green foliage. 18 to 24 inches. **\$1.75 each.**

Clethra alnifolia—Summersweet. Sweet Pepperbush.

Dependable native with delightfully fragrant, white racemes of bloom in late July and August when flowering shrubs are scarcest. Makes a shapely, 5 to 8-foot bush. 18 to 24 inches. **\$1.25 each.**

Cornus stolonifera—Redtwig Dogwood.

White flowers in May and June. Blood-red twigs make a striking contrast with winter snow. 2 to 3 feet. **\$1.75 each.**

Cotinus coggygia—Smoketree.

Misty purple, smoke-like blossoms in late June which last through most of the summer. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.25 each;** 3 to 4 feet, **\$2.75 each.**

Cotoneaster horizontalis—Rock Cotoneaster. Rockspray.

Low, spreading, semi-evergreen shrub only 1½ to 3 feet high. Small pink flowers in June followed by bright red berries in fall. Just the thing for planting among rocks and at the corners of walks and retaining walls. 9 to 12 inch spread, **\$2.20.**

Cytisus scoparius—Scotch Broom.

4 feet. Upright shrub with green branches and yellow, pea-like flowers in June. **\$1.25 each.**

Deutzia gracilis—Slender Deutzia.

A small graceful shrub with slender, arching branches completely covered with pure white flowers. 12 to 15 inches **\$1.50 each.**

Euonymus alatus—Winged Euonymus.

The peculiar cork-winged bark of this desirable shrub is attractive. Green foliage turning brilliant red in the fall. 18 to 24 inches, **\$2.00 each;** 2 to 3 feet, **\$3.50 each.**

E. europaeus—European Euonymus.

Brilliant fall foliage and bright pink fruit in early fall, turning orange in October. One of the lesser known shrubs, but very valuable in almost any landscape. Up to 15 feet in height. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each.**

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis—Showy Border Forsythia.

7 to 10 feet. Bright yellow profusion of bloom before the leaves in early spring. Generally regarded as the finest variety of Forsythia. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each;** 3 to 4 feet, **\$1.75 each.**

F. intermedia spectabilis

hort. var. **Lynwood Gold.** New variety, extremely floriferous, very large yellow flowers. Originated in Ireland. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each.**

F. suspensa—Weeping Forsythia.

A weeping species with long, trailing branches for planting at the top of retaining walls and other locations where a weeping type is desired. 2 to 3 feet **\$1.50 each.**



CLETHRA

SHRUBS—continued

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora—Snowhill Hydrangea.

3 to 6 feet. Large, showy white flowers like snowballs almost cover the large leaves. Blooms in July when few other shrubs (except Summersweet) are in flower, is not fussy about soil and tolerates some shade. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

H. paniculata grandiflora—Peegee Hydrangea.

6 feet. The popular variety with huge trusses of white bloom in August, which gradually change to pink. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**.

Kolkwitzia amabilis—Beautybush.

A very graceful bush with long, curving branches covered with little bunches of pink and white flowers. A most outstanding shrub. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**.

Ligustrum amurense. Amur Privet.

Even hardier than the following. 18 to 24 inches. **5 to 40 plants at 40c each**.

L. ibolium—Ibolium Privet.

Best Privet for hedges in the North. Looks like the California Privet, with the same glossy foliage, but is much hardier although it will occasionally die back to the ground in very cold sections north of here. Small white flowers in June and July. We have exceptionally nice, bushy plants this year. 18 to 24 inches at **40c each**.

Lonicera tatarica—Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle.

6 to 12 feet. One of the most popular and dependable shrubs—hardy anywhere, blooms profusely, fragrant, not fussy about soil and grows in sun or shade. Pink flowers in May, bright green foliage, translucent red berries in midsummer. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$1.75 each**.

Philadelphus coronarius—Sweet Mockorange.

10 feet. This is the beautiful, old-fashioned shrub with sweet-scented, white flowers in late May or June which old-timers call "sweet syringa." 2 to 3 feet **\$1.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

P. virginalis—Virginal Mockorange.

Orange-blossom fragrance and the pure white, semi-double blooms on established plants are as beautiful as gardenias. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

Prunus glandulosa rosea—Double Pink Flowering Almond. Almond Cherry.

An old-fashioned, very hardy shrub common in cemeteries and about abandoned houses. Color, bright pink. 18 to 24 inches. **Plants \$1.50 each**.

P. tomentosa—Manchu Cherry.

Compact, upright, tree-like. White flowers, red fruit. 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each**.

P. triloba—Flowering Plum.

Double pink flowers in early spring on a shrub which grows so large (20 to 25 feet) that it has come to be quite generally known as the "Rose Tree of China." 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

Robinia hispida—Rose Acacia.

3 to 4 feet. Pink, sweetpea-like flowers in May or early June. As it spreads rapidly from the roots, it is excellent for beautifying steep banks and barren spots. Seems to grow better in poor soil than in good. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.25 each**.

Salix purpurea nana—Dwarf Blue Arctic Willow.

3 to 4 feet. Charming, low-growing shrub with bluish foliage. Very hardy. Just the ticket for a hedge or a low, formal edging. 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.25 each**. **10 or more at \$1.00 each**.

Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer—Anthony Waterer Spirea.

3 feet. Compact shrub with crimson flowers in June and July. Free-flowering. Useful at corners of drives, as it does not interfere with view of traffic. 15 to 18 inches, **\$1.50 each**.

S. prunifolia—Bridalwreath.

6 to 8 feet. This is the true Bridalwreath, not to be confused with Vanhoutte Spirea. Small, white, double flowers in spring and neat dark green, glossy foliage that turns orange in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**.

S. thunbergi—Thunberg Spirea.

3 to 5 feet. Early, free-flowering, graceful shrub. White blooms. Upright branches, round shape and feathery foliage make this an outstanding Spirea. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**.

S. vanhouttei—Vanhoutte Spirea.

7 to 9 feet. Most popular species. Covered with snow-white flowers in May on vigorous, bushy shrub. Useful as a tall, untrimmed hedge and for specimens. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet **\$2.00 each**.

Syringa vulgaris—Common Lilac.

Purple. 10 to 20 feet. The symbol of New England and the state flower of New Hampshire. Fragrant, purple to lilac flowers open about Memorial Day and continue well into June. Absolutely hardy and endures neglect. Fits into almost any planting scheme. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

White—Similar to the Purple but with pure white, extremely fragrant flowers. Both varieties make good tall hedges or screens. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.50 each**.

Hybrids. Sometimes called French Hybrids. They make smaller shrubs than the Common Lilacs and have much larger flowers in splendid colors. Plants often bloom when only 2 feet tall. Hardy and of easy culture. Give them well-drained soil in sun, feed well with cow manure or fertilizer and lime the soil around them every fall for best flowering. 2 to 3 feet, **\$3.00 each**.

Belle de Nancy. Satiny pink. Double.

Charles Joly. Dark wine red.

Mme. Lemoine. White, double.

Mrs. Edward Harding. Rose-red to dark red. Double.

President Grevy. Blue, double.

Viburnum trilobum—American Cranberry Bush.

Grows to 10 feet. White flowers in June followed by bright scarlet fruit and vivid leaves in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.75 each**.

Weigela rosea—Pink Weigela.

6 to 10 feet. A lovely, old-fashioned shrub with rose-pink flowers in May and June. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**.

W. hort. var. Bristol Ruby. Pat. 492.

7 to 8 feet. Brilliant ruby-red flowers are borne profusely in June and to a lesser extent throughout summer and early fall. Established shrubs in sunny locations are never out of bloom all summer long. 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each**; 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

For year-round satisfaction and a continuous display of beauty, use them for foundation plantings, for hedges, and for windbreaks. Evergreens are dug, balled and burlapped with no extra charge. The prices listed for all coniferous evergreens below are for stock taken at the nursery. Packing charges will be at cost for express shipment. Fall shipment only for evergreen.



Abies balsamea—Balsam Fir.

A symmetrical blue-green tree, the fragrance of which is so noticeable in the forests. Of great commercial value at Christmas time because from the twigs of this evergreen are made the finest Christmas wreaths and also the needles are used for making the fragrant Balsam pillows. We have only a few trees in the large sizes. Write for prices on small sizes.

A. concolor—White Fir. Silver Fir.

The beautiful silver-colored fir tree from the Rocky Mountains. Many consider it more beautiful than the Blue Spruce. These large Trees are not easily shipped. If interested in small sizes write us.

Chamaecyparis plumosa—Green-Plumed Cypress. Sawara False Cypress.

A fluffy roundish-growing tree of medium height. 2 to 3 feet, **\$3.25.**

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana—Pfitzer Juniper.

A low, useful semi-erect species attaining a height of four to five feet and not subject to wind-burning. 15 to 18 inches, **\$5.50**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$6.50.**

J. horizontalis plumosa—Andorra Juniper.

A more prostrate and softer form of Juniper which grows in a light soil. The foliage turns purple in autumn. 15 to 18 inches, **\$4.50**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$5.25.**

J. sabina—Savin Juniper.

The ever-useful dwarf vase-shaped Juniper of dark-green color. 12 to 15 inches, **\$4.00**; 15 to 18 inches, **\$4.50.**

J. squamata meyeri—Meyer's Juniper.

An irregular, low-growing Juniper with heavy, intensely blue foliage, which turns purple in autumn. 15 to 18 inches, **\$5.00.**

Picea pungens—Colorado Green Spruce.

This tree is exactly like the Colorado Blue Spruce except in color. Extremely hardy with dense growth. We suggest shipping only very small trees. If interested write to us.

P. pungens glauca—Colorado Blue Spruce.

The well-known Colorado Blue Spruce. Symmetrical specimens which are an ornament to any lawn. We suggest shipping only very small trees. If interested write to us.

Pinus mugo—Mugo Pine. Swiss Mountain Pine.

The dwarf spreading pine so valuable for foundation or landscape effect. 15 to 18 inches, **\$5.50**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$7.00.**

Pseudotsuga taxifolia—Douglas Fir.

An important timber tree of the Pacific coast used as an ornamental in the East. Rapid growing, with color varying from green to blue. Easily identified by tasting the needles which have the flavor of Sweet Flag root. 2 to 3 feet, **\$5.00**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$6.75**; 4 to 5 feet, **\$9.00**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$12.00.**

Taxus cuspidata—Japanese Yew.

The most satisfactory spreading plant for foundation use; as well as mixed evergreen borders. Olive-green new growth contrasts effectively with older dark green needles. Slow growing in sun or shade. 15 to 18 inches, **\$6.00**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$7.00.**

T. cuspidata capitata.

Probably the best upright evergreen for foundation use. Slow-growing compact, easily trimmed, rich dark green. Also for tall hedges in sun or shade. 15 to 18 inches, **\$5.50 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$6.50 each**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$8.50 each.**

T. cuspidata nana—Dwarf Yew.

Extremely slow-growing, spreading form; ideal where limited size is important. Sheer beauty of color, texture, form, hardiness and longevity make it one of the most valuable evergreens. 10 to 12 inches, **\$4.00 each**; 12 to 15 inches, **\$5.00 each.**

T. media hatfieldi—Hatfield Yew.

One of the finest forms of Yew. Broad columnar shape. We have some fine young specimens. 15 to 18 inches, **\$6.00 each.**



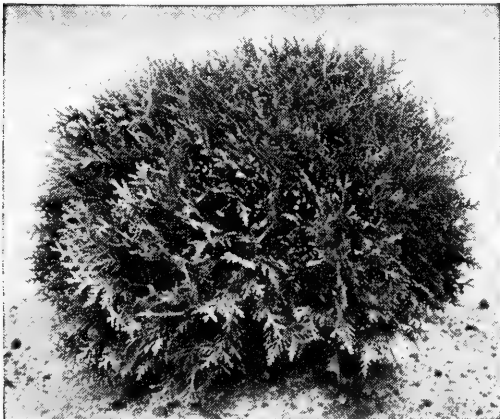
PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

T. media hicksi—Hicks' Yew.

Upright form with almost parallel sides. Desirable for medium hedges, accents or specimens. 18 to 24 inches, **\$6.50 each**; 2 to 2½ feet **\$8.50 each**.

Thuja occidentalis—Eastern Arborvitae.

This evergreen from the far North is almost universally known. Adapted to almost any soil condition, especially where it is rather damp. Used in great quantity for hedging, cemetery or landscape planting. 2 to 3 feet, **\$3.50**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$5.00**; 4 to 5 feet, **\$7.00**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$9.00**.



GLOBE ARBORVITAE



CANADA HEMLOCK

T. occidentalis pyramidalis—Pyramidal Arborvitae.

Densely branched, narrow columnar habit. Rich glossy green. Foundation and hedge use. 18 to 24 inches, **\$3.00 each**; 2 to 3 feet, **\$4.00**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$6.00 each**; 4 to 5 feet, **\$8.00 each**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$10.00 each**.

T. occidentalis woodwardi—Woodward Arborvitae.

One of the best Globe varieties. Requires little trimming, and seldom reaches 4 feet in height. 12 to 15 inches, **\$2.50 each**; 15 to 18 inches, **\$3.50 each**.

Tsuga canadensis—Canada Hemlock.

The graceful airy branches and broad pyramidal habit create a charming background for flowering trees and shrubs. Can be easily trimmed for any size hedge or grown for privacy in sun or shade. 18 to 24 inches, **\$4.50**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$5.50**; 2½ to 3 feet, **\$6.50**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$7.50**; 4 to 5 feet, **\$9.00**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$10.50**.

For quantity prices or for large specimen sizes, write to us for a quotation.

Note—If you would like our 1957 Christmas Greens Folder and you don't receive it by November 10, please let us know and we shall send you one at once.

HARDY AZALEAS & BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Without question the finest, showiest group of hardy plants. The splendid foliage of these magnificent plants, coupled with their gorgeous blooms, make them the king of garden subjects.

The opportunities for using these plants are unlimited. The gaiety and richness they furnish enliven and bring out the best in landscape pictures.

They prefer an acid soil. A permanent mulch of leaves or peat moss around the base is very beneficial.

Our broad leaved evergreens are grown in full sun so that they will not lose their leaves if set in a similar exposure. These plants can be dug, balled and burlapped, and moved at almost any time during the growing season. Prices are "at the Nursery" prices; crating and shipping are charged at cost. Fall shipment only.

Azalea arborescens—Sweet Azalea.

Intensely delicious fragrance, pinkish-white flowers in mid-June. 2 to 3 feet **\$6.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$8.00 each**.

A. calendulacea lutea—Flame Azalea.

This thrives over a wide range. Blossoms very freely when young, varying in color from pale yellow to dark red. Extremely colorful in May and early June. 2 to 3 feet, **\$7.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$9.00 each**.

A. nudiflora—Pinxterbloom Azalea.

We think is the best of all the species. The deep rose flowers almost bury the bush in late May and the intense clove pink fragrance is wafted for a considerable distance in the evening. Will grow in either wet or dry ground. Also called Swamp Pink or Mountain Pink. 2 to 3 feet, **\$6.00 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$8.00 each**.

A. vaseyi—Pinkshell Azalea.

Clear, light-pink blooms before the leaves in May. A free-bloomer, even when small, and very choice. 2 to 3 feet, **\$6.50 each**.



RHODODENDRON

A. viscosa—White Swamp Azalea.

A fragrant white azalea which blooms throughout most of the summer. 2 to 3 feet **\$7.00 each**.

Daphne cneorum—Garland Flower. Rose Daphne.

The pink arbutus-like flowers with their clove-pink fragrance are known to nearly everyone. Flowers in May and June. Prefers full sun and well-drained soil. 9 to 12 inches, **\$2.50 each**.

Kalmia latifolia—Mountain Laurel.

Fine bushy plants of this evergreen shrub enhance the beauty of New England and the Appalachian region in late spring and early summer. These are fine nursery grown specimen plants. 15 to 18 inches, **\$5.00 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$6.50 each**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$7.50 each**.

Leucothoe catesbaei—Drooping Leucothoe.

Arching branches with a profusion of white bell shaped flowers in the spring. Rich bronzy foliage. 12 to 18 inches, **\$5.00 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$6.50 each**.

Pieris floribunda—Mountain Fetterbush.

White "lily-of-the-valley" flowers in terminal racemes in late April or May. Of low-growing habit with rich evergreen leaves. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. 12 to 15 inches, **\$4.50**; 15 to 18 inches, **\$6.50**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$8.00 each**.

Rhodora canadensis—Rhodora.

The native lavender form of the Azalea family. Grows 3 to 4 feet in height in any acid soil. Excellent for naturalizing around pools or along the edges of woodland paths. 2 to 3 feet, **\$6.00**.

Rhododendron catawbiense—Catawba Rhododendron.

We have some very nice plants this year. This Rhododendron is the most reliable of all the species. In Northern Vermont it has blossomed after withstanding temperatures of fifty below zero. The foliage is broad and healthy. Pink to red blossoms in June. 12 to 18 inches, **\$6.00 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$7.00 each**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$8.00 each**.

R. maximum—Great Laurel. Rosebay Rhododendron.

This is the most northern species, being found growing "wild" in Northern New England, although as a matter of fact, the Catawba seems to withstand greater extremes of temperature. These should apparently be grown in some shade. Blossoms in July are white tinged with pink. 12 to 18 inches **\$4.50 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$5.50 each**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$7.00 each**.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

Trees are of basic importance in any landscape plan. Beautiful in themselves, they furnish shade from the hot summer sun, frame the view of the house from the street, and frame vistas from the windows. They impart a sense of permanency, screen undesirable views and serve innumerable other purposes.

Acer platanoides schwedleri nigra—Crimson King Maple. Plant Patent 735.

A beautiful form of Schwedler maple. Its foliage remains a deep russet red through all the summer months. A very fine new introduction for a lawn shade tree. 6 to 8 branched **\$9.50 each**.

A. rubrum—Red Maple.

75 feet. Bright red blooms early in spring followed by clean green foliage all summer, turning brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. Excellent shade and street tree. Grows best in rich, moist soil. 6 to 8 feet, **\$5.00 each**; 8 to 10 feet, **\$6.50 each**.

A. saccharum—Sugar Maple.

75 feet. Aristocrat of shade trees. Deep green foliage all summer, supplying cool, comfortable shade, turns yellow and orange and sometimes red in fall. The source of ample syrup and sugar. Grows about anywhere. 6 to 8 feet, **\$6.50 each**; 8 to 10 feet, **\$8.50 each**.

Betula alba laciniata, (B. pendula oycoviensis)—Cutleaf Weeping Birch.

White bark and deeply cut, graceful foliage on pendulous branches. Casts light shade. A desirable specimen on lawns. 6 to 8 feet, **\$8.50 each**.

B. papyrifera—Paper Birch. Canoe Birch.

The glistening white bark of the Canoe or Paper Birch against dark green hemlocks makes a lovely picture. Ideal background for your wild garden or

shady glen. Small Canoe Birches have brown bark which turns white when the diameter of each stem reaches about one inch. Birches should be transplanted only in early spring. 4 to 5 feet, **\$3.00 each**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$4.50 each**.

Canoe Birch Clumps, 2 or more from one root. 5 to 6 feet, **\$3.00 per stem**.

NEW SUNBURST LOCUST

Plant Patent No. 1313

This is a new Locust completely free of thorn, free flowering without seeding, resistant to insects and disease and has an excellent spreading branching habit. It is symmetrical and has a broad pyramid head. **Bright Golden bronze coloring is limited to 8 to 10 inches of branch tips. The rest is deep green.** This is truly an outstanding tree. Price, 3-4 foot branched trees, **\$5.00 each**.

Chionanthus virginicus—White Fringetree.

Shrublike tree, very lovely. Dark green glossy foliage, quantities of snow-white, fringy blossoms in spring. Fragrant. 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each**.

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis—Moraine Locust.

hort. var. **Moraine**. Plant Patent 836. New tree sensation. Round-headed when young, but tall and vase shaped when older. Rapid grower; clean—no seedpods or thorns. Hardy and thrives under city conditions in any soil. Insect and disease resistant. 6-7' branched. **\$9.50 each**.

Malus—Flowering Crabapples.

Hardy, picturesque, rugged small trees unsurpassed for ornamental planting as specimens and for variation in height of shrub borders. All varieties are covered with flowers in spring and most have colorful little apples in fall, some large enough for culinary use. Called "Crabs" for short.

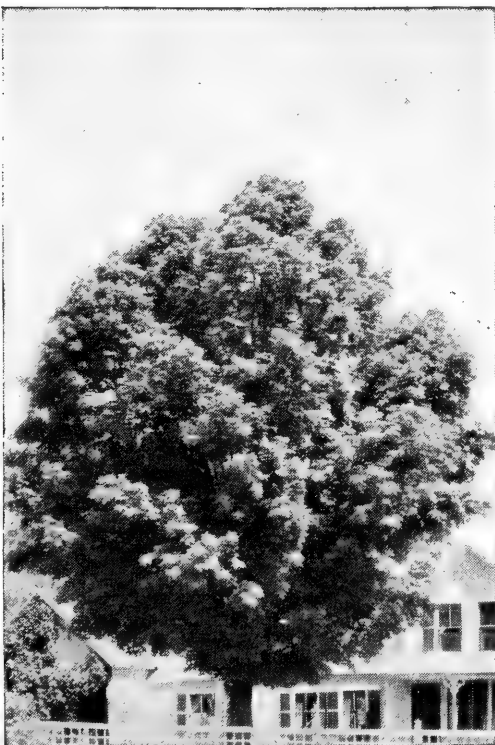
Bechtel Double-flowering Crab. 15 feet. Often called a "rose tree" because its delicate pink, double flowers not only look like small hybrid tea roses but they also have the tea rose fragrance. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$3.00 each**.

➤ **Dolgo Crab**. 25 feet. Single white flowers. Juicy red fruits make delicious, ruby-red jelly. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$3.00 each**.

➤ **Eley Crab**. 25 feet. Rosy carmine flowers with big, broad petals. Leaves reddish in spring and purplish during summer. Showy red fruits. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$3.00 each**.

➤ **Hopa Crab**. 25 feet. Covered with crimson buds opening into rose-pink flowers in April. Fruit has red-skin and red flesh; makes nice jelly. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$3.00 each**.

Sargent Crab. 6 to 8 feet. Low, shrubby variety. Pure white flowers with yellow anthers. Scarlet fruits hang on until spring. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$4.00 each**.



MAPLE TREE



BIRCH TREES

Salix babylonica—Babylon Weeping Willow.

One of the best weeping trees. Long, pendulous branches. 60 feet. 6 to 8 feet, **\$4.00 each**.

S. blanda—Wisconsin Weeping Willow.

40 to 50 feet. Fast growing, with pendulous branches. Very graceful. Try to avoid planting it in dry locations. 6 to 8 feet, **\$4.00 each**.

Sorbus aucuparia—European Mountainash.

30 feet. Lacy white flowers in spring and clusters of bright red berries in late summer and fall. Symmetrical tree with dark green, pinnate leaves. 30 feet. 4 to 5 feet, **\$3.50 each**.

Ulmus parvifolia—Chinese Elm.

60 feet. Best of all very fast-growing trees. Specimens have been known to gain 40 feet in height and 20 in spread in five years. Dense, dark green leaves are the first to appear in spring and the last to fall in autumn. Hardy in all but the very coldest sections and thrives in any but very wet soils. 4 to 5 feet, **\$3.00 each**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$4.50 each**.

We have a few flowering Peaches that we have carried through two Vermont winters. Last spring they bloomed heavily. These trees are **priced at \$2.50 each**, subject to this winter. It is 25 degrees below zero at this writing.

The three plant-patented trees are really quite outstanding. The Moraine Locust is fast growing and deep rooted and the Sunburst Locust and Crimson King Maple have striking foliage and fairly rapid growth.

A FEW NOTES FROM THE OFFICE

We would like to explain last spring's delays and short orders. The winter of 1955-1956 was very severe with extremely deep freezing and little snow until late. Our losses were particularly heavy in some Wildflower and Perennial varieties that we have never had killed before.

We usually start shipping about April first. Last year we could dig in a few places *only* by May eighth, on which day we started shipping. By early June, plants were too far advanced for spring shipping which made a very difficult spring for us. We apologize for your inconvenience and thank you for your extreme patience.

We expect that we should have a good winter this year. Our snow came early before the ground froze and it is staying on. An early spring is anticipated, with little winter killing, although we must confess that we have our fingers crossed.

Many of our old customers will note that we have dropped many good old varieties of Perennials this year. We are sorry to have to do this, but we fear, due to little interest, we shall have to drop more next year. We hasten to add, however, that we hope that we can add some good *new* varieties. Do our customers have any suggestions?

The Garden Center is of much help to our

customers, whether "cash and carry," landscape or mailorder. Our entire operation is greatly speeded up due to having most things ready to go. This year our garden supply store should be completely stocked (or as completely stocked as it can be in this age of day-to-day changes) and our selection of plant varieties should number in the hundreds with a very good selection within each variety. These plants will be ready to go within a very few minutes of your selection.

There will be potted shrubs and trees—a very good selection of tree fruits and small fruits—our best selection of balled and burlapped needle evergreens to date. Come early for your spring annuals and vegetable plants. They are grown in the new market packs and are ready to go. We have many new hybrids which were sold out early last year.

We encourage you to do your own planting of all plants. *This is a good way to save money*, and at the same time *to get much more enjoyment from your plants*. We shall assist you in all ways possible in advising you how to plant, water, fertilize and in general how to care for your plants.

Lawrence (Larry) Bryant,
Pres.

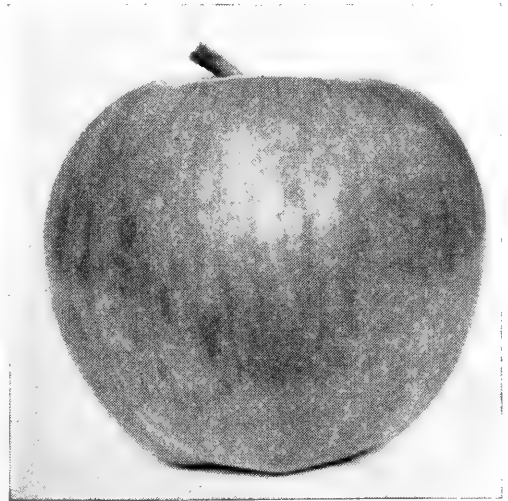
FRUITS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

Only when you pick your own sun-ripened fruit directly from the trees and plants can you enjoy its full, delicious flavor. Not everyone has space to plant an orchard of standard fruit trees, but almost everyone has room for a few berry plants and two or three dwarf apple or pear trees. Plums and peaches require only slightly more space. Don't overlook the fact that fruit trees are ornamental as well as productive.

STANDARD APPLES

Dates following descriptions indicate when the fruit is at its best. Two varieties should be planted for proper pollination. 2 year, 11/16 caliper, \$2.00 each.

- ✓ **Red Astrachan.** Attractive red summer Apple which begins bearing young. Flesh white, crisp and juicy, with pleasant acid savor. One of the best Apples for small home ground because the healthy trees require little spraying. Early Aug.
- ✓ **Baldwin.** Favorite winter Apple for both eating and cooking. Has a flavor all its own. Large, bright red fruits are crisp and juicy. December to March.
- ✓ **Cortland.** Best of the McIntosh hybrids and a good pollinator in McIntosh orchards. Bright red, splashed and striped with carmine and overlaid with purplish bloom. Flesh white, firm and juicy. Excellent for small home grounds. Oct. to Feb.



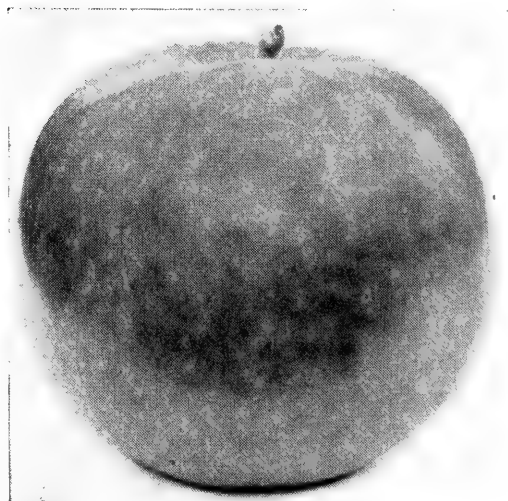
DELICIOUS APPLE



APPLE TREE

- ✓ **Red Delicious.** High-quality dessert Apple. Large, brilliant dark red with fine-grained, tender, crisp, juicy flesh. Mild flavor and pleasing aroma. Dec. to March.
- ✓ **Early McIntosh.** Fruit similar to McIntosh but ripens much earlier and, naturally, does not keep so long in storage. August.
- ✓ **McIntosh Red.** Extra well-colored fruit with white, crisp, juicy flesh, subacid in flavor and possessing an appetizing aroma. The most popular commercial variety. Must be planted with another variety for cross-pollination. October to January.
- ✓ **Red Northern Spy.** Best flavor of all! Waits longer than most varieties to come into bearing. Large, red-striped and mildly acid. Nov. to April or even May.
- ✓ **Rhode Island Greening.** An all-time favorite. Greenish yellow cooking Apple which keeps well and is not half bad for eating out of hand during winter and early spring. December to April.

- ✓ **Wealthy.** Best fall Apple for home gardens and a good pollinator. Brilliant red fruits of moderate size. Flesh of fine quality, white sometimes streaked with red. Relatively good keeper. Trees very hardy and healthy, beginning to bear in about four years. Sept. 15 to 20.
- ✓ **Yellow Transparent.** One of the best summer Apples. Pale yellow with acid flavor, making it excellent for cooking. Good to eat, too! Makes a comparatively small tree, which begins bearing at an early age. Early August.



McINTOSH APPLE



RED McINTOSH IN FRUIT

DWARF APPLES.

2 year, 11/16 caliper trees, **\$3.75 each.**

Dwarf Apple and Pear trees solve the problem of lack of space. A dwarf tree requires no more space in your yard than a large shrub. The fruit produced is at least equal in size and quality to that borne on standard trees. Dwarf Apple trees should be spaced 15 feet apart to permit full development and fruit production. However, they are often set as close as 10 to 12 feet where space is restricted.

Cortland.

Red Delicious.

Yellow Delicious.

Red McIntosh.

CRABAPPLES.

2 year, 11/16 caliper, **\$3.00 each.**

✓ **Dolgo.** For fruit and beauty. This dual-purpose variety is planted as often for its outstanding beauty as for the fruit it yields. The apples of good size are full of juice, which makes delicious, ruby-red jelly. Ripens in early fall.

✓ **Hyslop.** Tall-growing, old-fashioned variety popular in New England. Its bright red fruits are esteemed for jelly and for pickling. The bloom is snow-white and completely covers the tree. The leading commercial variety.

5-VARIETY APPLE TREE

A whole orchard on a single tree. No pollination problem. One tree bears all the following varieties, each in its season: Yellow Delicious, Red Rome Beauty, Cortland, McIntosh Red and Lodi. 2 year, 4 to 6 foot trees. **\$4.50 each.**

COMPLETE HOME FRUIT GARDEN

- 1 Red Astrachan Apple
- 1 Red McIntosh Apple
- 1 Cortland Apple
- 1 Red Haven Peach
- 1 Bartlett Pear
- 1 Beurre Bosc Pear
- 1 Montmorency Cherry

Value **\$14.25**

Collection Price **\$11.00**

SOUR CHERRIES.

2 year, 11 16 caliper. **\$2.25 each.**

✓ **Montmorency.** The favorite "pie Cherry." Bright, clear red fruits are good sized and have fine flavor. Can be eaten right off the tree and make the best pies and other desserts. Ripens in mid-July.

SWEET CHERRIES.

2 year, 11/16 caliper. **\$2.25 each.**

✓ **Black Tartarian.** Very large, bright purplish black, juicy fruit of rich flavor. Ripens June and July.

✓ **Napoleon.** A choice yellow Cherry of very high quality. Also known as White Oxheart and Royal Anne. Yellow fruits have attractive red cheeks and firm, rich, sweet flesh. Ripens early in July.

PEACHES.

Plant in spring only. Remove nearly all the branches. 1 year, 11/16 caliper, **\$2.00 each.**

- ✓ **Belle of Georgia.** The leading white-fleshed Peach and the variety most-grown in commercial orchards. Very large fruit on hardy trees. Grows equally well North or South. Red-cheeked fruit is firm and juicy, with excellent flavor. Stone semi-free to free. Early September.
- ✓ **Champion.** Best white-fleshed Peach for eating out of hand. Large, creamy white, round fruit with red cheeks. Trees hardy and productive. Freestone. Early September.
- ✓ **Elberta.** Most popular yellow-fleshed Peach and the leading market variety. Big yellow fruit with ruddy cheeks is juicy and tasty. Trees bear heavily and uniformly. Freestone. Mid-September.
- ✓ **Hale-Haven.** Beautiful to look at and delicious to eat. Large, handsomely colored fruit with yellow flesh. Prolific, hardy, vigorous trees. An exceptionally good variety for either the home garden or the commercial orchard. Good shipper. Freestone. Early September.
- ✓ **Red Haven.** Extra early. If you have space for only one Peach tree, this is the kind to choose. Fruit is bright red with yellow flesh of fine quality, yet firm enough for shipping. Trees are self-pollinating, heavy-yielding and hardy. Free-stone. Late August.

STANDARD PEARS.

At least two varieties of Pears should be planted to provide cross-pollination. 2 year, No. 1 grade **\$2.00 each.**

- ✓ **Bartlett.** Everybody's favorite. Large, golden yellow fruits with reddish blush on sunny side. Flesh is tender and juicy with a taste-provoking aroma. The leading market variety. Excellent for canning. September.
- ✓ **Beurre Bosc.** Best for eating. Brownish yellow with long, tapering neck. Flesh is tender, buttery, very juicy, with rich flavor and pleasing aroma. Fruit keeps until January. Ripens in September.
- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite.** Earliest Pear of high quality. A very good pollinator for Bartlett, which it closely resembles in size, shape, coloring and flavor. About the easiest variety to grow well in home gardens. Ripens just after the middle of August.
- ✓ **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** "Tops" for home gardens. The fruit excites wonder and admiration by its enormous size and wonderful taste. Color is a russeted, greenish yellow. Most flavorful during November and December. Ripens in late September.
- ✓ **Seckel.** Sweetest of all. The small, juicy, golden brown fruits with deep reddish brown cheeks melt in your mouth. Trees are healthy, vigorous, hardy and bear young. September.

PLUMS.

Plant in spring only. Not self pollinating. No. 1 grade **\$2.00 each.**

- ✓ **Abundance.** Delicious, cherry-red fruit of large size are borne in abundance. Good both for eating out of hand and for canning. Should be picked just before fully ripe because they will keep better and develop superior flavor. Mid-August.
- ✓ **Burbank.** A good companion variety for Abundance and ripens a week later. Very large, bright reddish purple coloring and firm, meaty flesh. Good for shipping and canning. Trees umbrella-shaped. Late August.

✓ **Damson.** The variety everybody wants! Dark purple, medium-sized fruit in thick clusters. Tastes best when picked fully ripe after a light frost. One of the best Plums for cooking. Late September.

✓ **Green Gage.** This is the true Bavay's Green Gage or Reine Claude. Unsurpassed for richness of flavor, abundance of juice and appetizing aroma. Large, beautiful fruit is pale yellow, marked with red when in full sun. Late September.

✓ **Stanley.** Best prune-type Plum for home garden or market. Bears in three years from planting, ripens earlier than other prunes and is exceptionally productive. Large, deep blue-purple fruit is firm, sweet and delicious. September 20 to 25.

NUT TREES

✓ **Butternut. White Walnut.**

A lofty, spreading tree, valued as a lawn specimen and commercially for its wood as well as for its nuts. The nuts, which are much used in maple sugar frosting and candy, are long, large, oily, tasty and nutritious. 3 to 4 feet, **\$2.00 each.**

✓ **Chinese Chestnut.**

One of the finest trees you can plant, both for its sweet nuts and as a handsome lawn tree. Nuts are larger than those of the American Chestnut, which many of us remember from childhood. Trees often bear when only 3 to 4 feet tall. Plant two for cross-pollination. Hardy as far north as Connecticut and Indiana. Blight resistant. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$3.50 each**; 4 to 5 feet, **\$4.50 each.**

QUINCE

✓ **Orange Quince.**

No. 1 grade, **\$2.25 each.**

For preserves, jellies and to bring out the flavor in apple sauce. The trees, low and shrubby, are as ornamental as any shrub in bloom and the flowers are quite fragrant. Fruits are large, golden yellow and of excellent flavor. Ripen in September.

BERRIES

✓ **Eldorado Blackberry.**

The hardiest Blackberry. Wonderfully fine flavor if berries are allowed to ripen thoroughly before being picked. **10 for \$2.50; 25 for \$4.50; 100 for \$15.95.**

Grow Giant Cultivated BLUEBERRIES

Everybody likes the big, delicious modern Blueberries. You can raise them easily in your garden if the soil is naturally acid or if you make it so by adding peat or leafmold from under pines or oaks. We offer three splendid varieties especially selected to provide the essential cross-pollination and to produce big crops of delectable berries over a long season. Complete cultural directions are free on request.

Varieties: ✓ **Weymouth**—early
 ✓ **Stanley**—midseason
 ✓ **Jersey**—late

Vigorous 12 to 18 inch plants:
3 for \$3.50; 6 for \$5.90; 12 for \$10.50.

STRAWBERRIES.

No fruit or vegetable garden is complete without a Strawberry patch. We recommend 25 plants for each member of the family. If you are not familiar with the rather simple requirements for growing Strawberries, ask on your order for our Cultural Directions for Strawberries.

June fruiting varieties.

Prices, 25 for \$1.50; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00; 250 for \$8.00.

Howard 17 or Premier. Most popular commercial variety and a good, dependable one for home gardens. Large berries of uniform shape and size, excellent quality and rich color. Ripens early and is highly resistant to frost.

Catskill. The best-tasting Strawberry! Large berries with the flavorful tang of wild ones. Primarily a home-garden variety. High quality, splendid color. Ripens midseason.

Everbearing.

20th Century. NEW. An outstanding everbearing Strawberry high recommended by university experiment stations the country over. Superior to other everbearers in size, quality and vigor of growth. Bright red berries of excellent texture and delightful flavor. 25 plants for \$2.85; 50 for \$4.95; 100 for \$8.00; 250 for \$19.25.

Our Strawberry plants are virus free, which we strongly recommend, as the production is much higher.

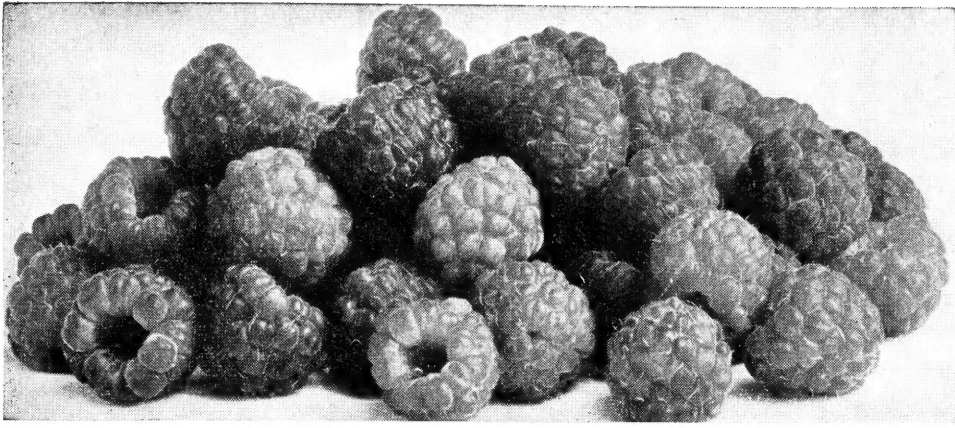
Note: Any fruit should be planted in a well drained fertile soil. Fruit trees like a mulch, and regular fertilizer and spray programs. *Do not* spray peaches often with arsenic of lead.

Strawberry plants like a heavily manured, well drained soil containing a good amount of moisture.

We shall be glad to offer any suggestions or advise in person or by letter. Just ask for Larry. I am pleased to help in any way possible when I am around, or by any evening appointment here at the nursery.

IMPORTANT: Due to quarantine regulations, we do not accept orders for Strawberries to be shipped into California. Please order only in multiples of 25 plants.





RED RASPBERRY

RASPBERRIES.

Prices of the three varieties listed below: **10 of the same variety for \$2.50; 25 for \$5.00; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$17.50.**

- ↘ **Latham Raspberry.** Red. The most easily grown and hardiest variety. Excellent quality and delicious. Very hardy. The leading commercial variety. Ripens during first ten days of July.
- ↘ **Taylor Raspberry.** Red. One of the best, especially for home gardens. Large berries of superior quality on plants that are vigorous, heavy yielding and strongly resistant to disease. A mid-season variety, ripening just after Latham.

A New Everbearing Red RASPBERRY

↘ **Durham Raspberry.** A two-crop variety that ripens its fall crop before frost. Introduced by the University of New Hampshire. Far and away the best everbearing red Raspberry to date. The summer crop of medium-size, high-quality fruit ripens in June. The big fall crop of large luscious berries ripens from late August until October. At last we have a heavy fall producer which ripens its crop early enough to escape fall freezes.

If you really want a big yield of very high-quality fall Raspberries, plant Durham.

10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.50; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$17.50.

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington.

An excellent rust-resistant variety for either home garden or market. Rapid growing, yielding thick, long, straight stalks that are tender even when tall. Once again, we have strong two-year plants that will start bearing lightly the year after being set out. The plants are usually set 18 inches apart in rows 4 to 5 feet apart. The roots should be covered with 6 to 8 inches of soil. **25 for \$1.50; 100 for \$5.00; 1,000 for \$45.00.**

RHUBARB

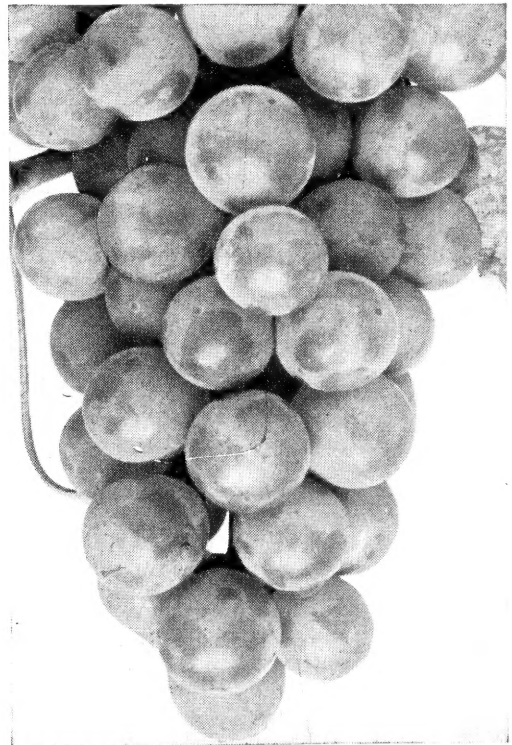
McDonald.

A NEW, early, very red, less acid Rhubarb. The variety everybody is planting. Outyields most other varieties. Produces stalks 2 feet tall that are red all the way down. Strong divisions: **\$1.10 each; 10 or more at \$1.00 each.**

GRAPES

These selected Grape vines are easy to grow and are adapted to a wide range of soils and climate. Ask for Cultural Directions for Grapes with your order, if you have not raised Grapes before. We offer only selected, 2 year No. 1 vines at the following prices for all varieties: **75c each; 10 or more of same variety at 60c each.**

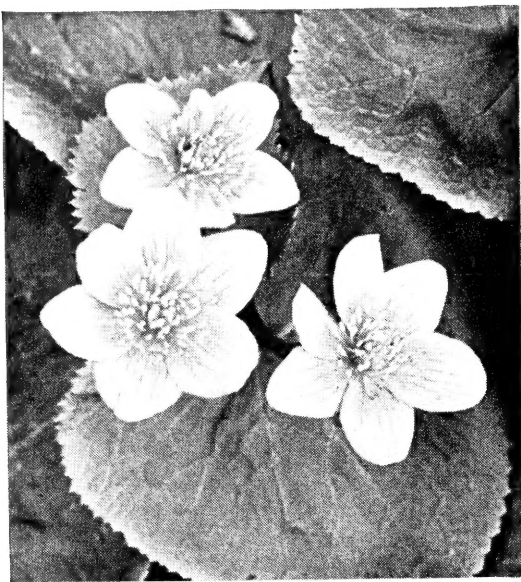
- ↘ **Caco.** Red. A red Grape which is becoming a great favorite. The large, sweet berries make this an excellent variety for home gardens on fences, trellises, arbors, etc.
- ↘ **Concord.** Blue. D deservedly the most popular Grape for both gardens and commercial vineyards. Succeeds over a large area. Hardy, productive and an excellent shipper. Berries and bunches large.
- ↘ **Fredonia.** Black. Plant is a strong, healthy grower. Berries are large and juicy. Clusters medium size.
- ↘ **Portland.** White. Vine is hardy, healthy and productive. Bunch and berries largest of all white Grapes. Early.



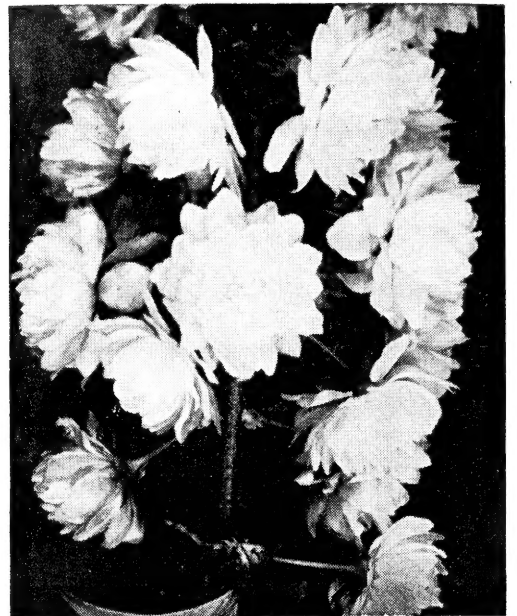
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CALTHA PALUSTRIS



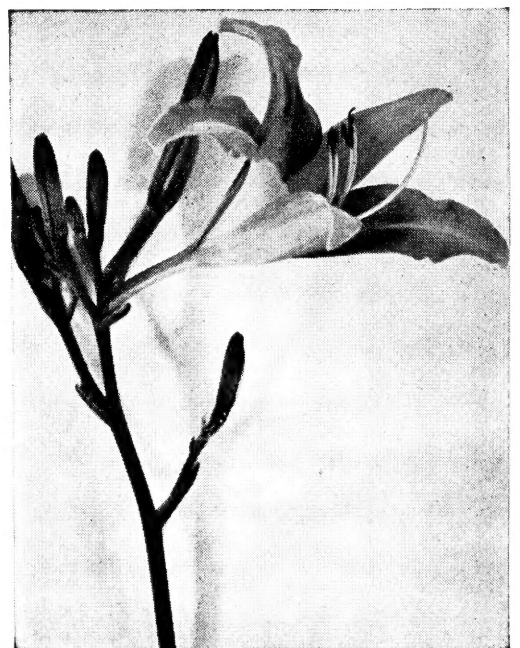
FLOWERING ALMOND



DAPHNE CNEORUM



HEPATICA



HEMEROCALLIS