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## "Grown in Vermont, Jt's Hardy"

## ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

 please Read Before OrderingTRANSPORTATION

The customer pays all transportation charges from Putney. We pack the plants and deliver them to the local post office or express station without additional charge. We ship by parcel post prepaid and ask you to remit the amount of postage as soon as you receive our 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 the express charges. Our whole purpose is to get the plants to you as quickly and economically and safely as possible.

## GUARANTEE

All plants are guaranteed true to name and free from disease. A certificate of inspection accompanies every shipment. Should any express shipment arrive in poor condition, obtain a bad order receipt from your express agent and notify us immediately. In the case of parcel post shipments damaged in transit please notify us by return mail.

## PLANTING AND WATERING

Open the package and remove the plants as soon as received. Set them out at once, or, for second best, heel them in. Fruit trees and dormant shrubs may be left in a cool cellar for a few days if the roots are kept moist in the packing material. Never wet the tops of strawberry plants; it rots the crowns. Plants which have been delayed in transit and have dried out considerably should be soaked over night in a pail or tub of water before planting. A thorough soaking never hurts roses and fruit plants.

## TRANSPORTATION OF HEAVY BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANTS

Our trees and plants have the authentic New England stamp-Hardy and tried by time and weather and by association especially suited to any home or garden within our vicinity. Our native wildflowers and ferns are shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada.

In addition to the trees and plants in this catalog which we can ship in bundles or bales, we have a fine collection of all the hardy Azaleas, Mt. Laurel, Rhododendrons, White and Mugho Pine, Yew, Juniper. Hemlock, Balsam and Silver Fir, Norway and White Spruce, Slender and Globe Arborvitae and many of the broad-leaved evergreens, such as Pieris floribunda and Leucothoe catesbaci.

It is so expensive to pack these in wooden boxes for shipment that we have given up this branch of our packing. We invite you to write us for special quotations or, better still, call on us here in the nursery.

## HARDY PERENNIALS

If you do not find the plants you are looking for, you may find them under Wildflowers.

## Care and Protection

Prepare the soil, deeply, and enrich with old manure, the older the better. Plants should not be planted below the crown. Too deep planting is the cause of many failures. Be careful, too, to firm the soil about the roots. Stamp the ground as hard as you can with your heel, or butt of the trowel. This point cannot be overemphasized. Air space about the roots is fatal, especially when the planting is done in the Fall. Mulch every year with a thick covering of manure.

As a rule, early Spring blooming perennials should be planted in the Fall; while Fall blooming ones, such as Japanese Ancmone, require Spring planting. On the whole, however, Fall is a far better time to plant than is generally realized. Often much time is gained by planting in late September through October, giving plenty of time for root growth before Winter comes. In this way the Spring growth is not disturbed and, as a result, earlier and better flowers are obtained.

Some plants usually classed as perennials are in reality, biennials, completing their life cycle in two years. If a biennial fails to bloom the second year, it will live for another season, blossom and die in its third year. All biennials are mentioned as such, in the descriptions following.

## ACHILLEA-MILFOIL

THE PEARL. Pure white double flowers in large heads of bloom profusely borne all Summer. Especially fine for cutting. Does best in full sun. 1 to 2 ft . tall.

## AJUGA-BUGLE

CARPET BUGLE, A, reptans. A rarpeting plant which will grow in shade. Brilliant blue flowers in Spring on glossy green foliage. A splendid ground cover or rock garden plant. 3 to 4 in . tall.

## ALTHAEA-HOLLYHOCKS

Hollyhocks are a delightful and essential part of any New England garden. Double red, white, yellow and pink.

## ALYSSUM-BASKET OF GOLD

ALYSSUM SAXATILE. A brilliant splash of yellow flowers above gray leaves in May. For the edge of the border or the sunny rock garden. 6 to 10 in. tall.
ALYSSUM SAXATILE CITRINUM. A dainty paler yellow than the above. Much preferred by many who like pastel shades in their Spring planting. Same habits.

## ANEMONE-WINDFLOWER

MEADOW ANEMONE, A canadensis. Snowy white flowers 1 to 2 inches across appear from May to July and often later as well. Not many native plants are as easily grown and few are more beautiful. Grows particularly well in damp rich soil in partial shade. 1 to 2 ft .

EUROPEAN PASQUEFLOWER, A. pulsatilla. Violet-blue flowers in May followed by picturesque seed-balls bristling with silky strands, which are alnost as attractive as the flowers. Fine for dry, stony soil in the rock garden. 9 to 12 in .
CHINESE ANEMONE, A. hupehensis. A dwarf anemone flowering in September. Lovely old-rose wide open flowers like large apple blossoms.

## ANTHERICUM-ST. BERNARD <br> LILY

A. LIIIAGO. Clusters of white flowers like miniature lilies in early July in tufts of grass-like leaves. 12 to 18 in .

## AQUILEGIA-COLUMBINE

GOLDEN COLUMBINE, $A$, chrysanta. Clear yellow long spurred blossoms all Summer. The hardiest and longest lived of all the long spurred varieties. 3 ft .
SILVER QUEEN. Pure white form of above.
MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT HYBRIDS. Gracefully borne, many colored, long spurred flowers like a ballroom full of fairies in fancy dress. Colors range through shades and tones of lavender, mauve, blue. purple, white, cream, yellow, pink and red. None more lovely.
ROSE QUEEN. Lovely soft shade of rose and white.
SHORT SPURRED HYBRIDS. True perennials lasting for years. Adapted for shady spots but will thrive in full sun. Quaint short spurred flowers in many colors.

Price on plants, except as noted, 35 c each; not less than 3 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.00$; not less than 6 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.75 ; \$ 3.50$ a dozen. Not less than 50 of any one variety or color for $\$ 12.50 ; \$ 25.00$ per hundred.


ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSAS

## ARABIS-ROCKCRESS

MOUNTAIN ROCKCRESS, A. alpina. Our earliest perennial to bloom in the nursery. Snowy white carpets in late April. Excellent to plant with Tulips and the early Dwarf Iris.
ALPINE FLOREPLENO. About a week later than the above. Double white flowers like miniature stock. An excellent border and rock garden plant. Lovely planted with Dwarf Iris in purple or yellow.

## ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA-BUTTERFLYWEED

Brilliant orange flowers in July and August on 2-foot stems. For hot dry locations. Will naturalize in fields or on banks.

## ASTER

HARRINGTON'S PINK. Silvery rose flowers in profuse clusters from September until heavy frosts. A truly fine, large plant for the open border. 4 ft. or taller.
PURPLE NEW ENGLAND ASTER. Royal purple blooms in September.
ROSE NEW ENGLAND ASTER. Rose colored form of the above.

## BAPTISIA-WILD.INDIGO

BLUE WILD-INDIGO, $B$, australis. A shapely, rounded plant with clusters of pea-like, dark blue flowers in June and July. 3 ft .

## BELAMCANDA-BLACKBERRY LILY

B. CHINENSIS. A half-forgotten favorite of old gardens, originally from China. Red-spotted, orange flowers and blackberry-like fruits. Leaves like Iris, Full sun and sandy soil delight it. 50 c each, 3 for $\$ 1.35$.

## BOLTONIA

WHITE BOLTONIA, B. Asteroides. A companion plant for Fall Asters, producing a magnificent display of white star-like flowers on a bushy plant to 7 ft . tall.
VIOLET BOLTONIA, B, latisquama. Mauve pink. More graceful grower than the above. Not diver 5 ft . tall. Does not spread too fast.

## CAMPANULA-BELLFLOWER

CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER, C. carpafica. Bright blue bell-shaped flowers throughout the Summer. A compact little plant for edging a rockery. From June to October. Bright blue or white.
PEACHLEAF BELLFOWER, C. persicifolia. Blue and white bell-shaped flowers on tall graceful stocks. A true perennial. It's permanent in any good sunny or half-shady location. June and July. 2 to 3 ft .
COVENTRY BELLS, C. rapunculoides. Dainty spikes of lilac-blue, drooping, blossoms in July and August. Will thrive in a neglected shady place or among shrubs.

## CENTAUREA

GLOBE CENTAUREA, C. macrocephala. Large, lemon-yellow, thistle-like flowers on strong plants. August. 3 to 4 ft .
PERSIAN CENTAUREA, C. dealbata. Rosepink flowers in July and August. 1 to 2 ft .
MOUNTAIN BLUET, C. montana. Large blue bachelor button blossoms throughout the Summer. 12 to 18 in . high.

## CHELONI-TURTLEHEAD

PINK TURTLEHEAD, C. lyoni. Satiny pink hood-shaped flowers in August and September. Thrives well in moist or half-shady spots or will grow in full sunlight. Excellent for the Fall border.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM—DAISY

SHASTA DAISY, C. maximum. Handsome. large, daisy-like flowers with golden centers, blooming all Summer. 2 ft .

## HYBRID FALL CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The late Summer and Fall blooming Hardy 'Mums listed below are the most reliable of all the varicties which we have tried here in Putney. They blossom early enough to make a good display before severe frosts destroy them. If possible, the roots should be stored in a vegetable cellar for the Winter.
ARGENTEUILLAS. Large red flowers.
ASTRID. Large, soft rose-pink, salmon shaded flowers. Rich, glossy foliage. Extremely hardy. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

Price on plants, except as noted, 35 c each; not less than 3 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.00$; not less than 6 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.75 ; \$ 3.50$ a dozen. Not less than 50 of any one variety or color for $\$ 12.50 ; \$ 25.00$ per hundred.


CHELONI LYONII

EARLY BRONZE. One of the earliest. Grand for massing. Orange and gold. Early September. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
OCTOBER GIRL. Large, lavender-pink. Semidouble. October. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
LAVENDER LADY. A lovely soft lavender. Fully Double.
HEBE. Very early, single pirk Korean.
ROSE GLOW. Glowing raspberry shade. Medium size pompon.
PYGMY GOLD. Very early, bright yellow button type.
SEPTEMBER BRONZE, Full pompon. Glowing bronze. Very early.
SEPTEMBER CLOUD. Snow white. Perfect form. Very early.
SEPTEMBER GOLD. Bright yellow. Companion to the above.
BARBARA CUMMINGS. Large loosely arranged yellow with bronze shades. Earliest.
DEAN KAY. Early rose pink. A famous variety. BURGUNDY. Brilliane wine red. Early. A beauty.

## THE CUSHION 'MUMS

## August to October

KING CUSHION. Among our very best and earliest hardy Chrysanthemums. Gorgeous copperred. The plant is entirely covered with blossoms. PINK CUSHION. Usually blossoms in late August until heavy frosts. Soft shell-pink.
WHITE CUSHION. Pure white form.

## CONVALLARIA-LILY-OF-THEVALLEY

C. MAJALIS. Universal favorite of old-time and modern gardens. Succeeds in any shady spot and with no care at all bears the loveliest and most fragrant of flowers. Mulch them with manure and be surprised at the increase in size of the blossoms. ROSE LILY.OF-THE-VALLEY. A most charming and unusual, light pink form.

## COREOPSIS

LANCE COREOPSIS, C. lanceolata, Forms large, dense clumps beating masses of rich yellow flowers in June and, in lesser quantity all Summer, if kept picked. 2 to $3 \mathbf{f t}$.

## CORONILLA

CROWNVETCH, C. varia. Lovely clusters of soft pink, pea-shaped flowers borne all Summer on a vine-like plant. Very gond for covering banks, stumps, rocks, or "tumble-down" walls.

## DELPHINIUMS—LARKSPUR

PACIFIC GIANTS. Most popular new strain in various shades of light blue shaded with rose, dark blue in single and double florets on giant spikes.
SIR GALAHAD. Glistening snow-white delphiniums. Tall strong stocks and immense spikes, 75 c each, 3 for $\$ 2.00$.
BELLADONNA. Ever popular light blue larkspur. Blossoms profusely at intervals all Summer. Many slender spikes making it most desirable for cutting. Grows to 3 to 4 ft . tall.
D. BELLAMOSUM. Dark blue form of above.

CHINESE. A bright Copenhagen-blue flower on 2 -foot stems. Blooming throughout late July and August. Indispensable for mid-Summer.

## DIANTHUS—PINKS

SWEET WILLIAM, D. barbatus. Well-known biennial producing rich masses of color in June and July.
CHEDDAR PINK, D. caesius. Shapely graygreen plants with delicate pink fragrant flowers. From the Cheddar Cliffs in England. Excellent rock garden and border plant.
MAIDEN PINK, D. deltoides. Brilliant. Tiny velvety red flowers. Low growing mass of datk green foliage.

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DELPHINIUM HYBRIDS

GARDEN PINKS, D. plumarius. Double and semi-double flowers in various shades of pink and white. Very fragrant. The old-fashioned Clove Pink.

## DICENTRA-BLEEDING HEART

FRINGED BLEEDING HEART, $D$. eximea. Fern-like foliage and old-rose flowers shaped like Dutchman's Breeches. In bloom every few weeks all Summer. Will grow in partial shade.
OLD-FASHIONED BLEEDING HEART. Lovely druble racemes of rose-pink hearts from Memorial Day through early July. 75c each.

## DICTAMNUS—GASPLANT

D. ALBUS RUBRA. Large dark green foliage somewhat like a peony, with upright racemes of rosepink azalea-like flowers increasing in beauty every year. Junc. 3 ft . 50 c each.
D. ALBUS. Pure white. Otherwise same as above. A most valuable plant for the hardy perennial border. 50c each.

## DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE

D. GLOXINIA. The familiar old-fashioned Foxglove. Either pink or white. Biennial.
D. AMBIGUA. Pale yellow flowers. A true perennial. Very hardy and long lived. Blooms throughout the Summer. 2 to 3 ft .

## DODECATHEON-SHOOTING STAR

D. MEADIA. A western prairie flower having dainty rose-pink flowers in May and June. Stalks 12 inches or taller. Leaves disappear after flowering.

## ECHINACEA-PURPLE CONEFLOWER

E. PURPUREA. Rose-purple, daisy-like petals with dark chocolate, cone-shaped centers. July and August. 3 ft .

## EUPHORBIA—SPURGE

FLOWERING SPURGE, E. corollata. Tiny ivory flowers in sprays. Excellent cut flowers to follow Gypsophila. August. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .


WHITE FOXGLOVE

Price on plants, except as noted, 35 c each; not less than 3 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.00$; not less than 6 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.75 ; \$ 3.50$ a dozen. Not less than 50 of any one variety or color for $\$ 12.50 ; \$ 25.00$ per hundred.


HIBISCUS

## GAILLARDIA-BLANKET FLOWER

G. GRANDIFLORA. Large single flowers usually crimson with yellow band. Flowers profusely from June until frost.

## GILLENIA-BOWMANSROOT

G. TRIFOLIATA. Dainty white winged-petaled flowers. Fine for cutting. Mid-Summer. $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{f t}$.

## GYPSOPHILA-BABYSBREATH

PANICULATA. Misty clouds of snow-white flowers in early Summer. Indispensable as a cut flower. Will dry for use in the Fall or Winter.

## HELIANTHEMUM-ROCK ROSE

FICKLE SUNROSE, $\boldsymbol{H}$, mutabile. Bright green mounds of evergreen leaves covered throughout the Summer with miniature flowers. Like single roses in white, red, pink or yellow. Sun loving and drought resistant. Excellent rock garden plant.

## HEMEROCALLIS-DAY LILY

BETSCHER HYBRIDS. Yellow and orange. July. 3 ft .
LEMON DAY LILY, $\boldsymbol{H}$. flava. The earliest Day Lily. Deliciously scented. Golden yellow. June. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ 。

AMUR DAY LILY, H. middendorff. Rich glow ing orange flowers in July and early August. Beautiful companion for the deep blue Siberian Iris, Emperor.
LATE DAY LILY, H. thunbergi. Clear, lemonyellow flowers in late July and early August. 3 ft .
CITRON DAY LILY, $\boldsymbol{H}$. citrina. Immense lemonyellow flowers of a delicate and beautiful formation, like a flying bird. Very iragrant. Strong grower.
TAWNY DAY LILY, H. fulva. Orange with deep shadings. Spendid for naturalizing along old walls and under shade trees. July. 3 to 4 ft .
HYPERION. The finest of all new Day Lilies. Pure golden yellow of perfect form and stately habits. July.

## HEUCHERA-CORAL BELLS

CORAL BELLS, $H$. sanguinea. Coral red bells. June-July. 18 in.

## HIBISCUS-ROSE-MALLOW

GIANT MALLOW MARVELS, $H$, moscheutos. Huge single flowers shaped like Hollyhocks and similarly borne on stalks. Brilliant red, pink and white. July and August. 5 to 8 ft . tall. Mixed colors only.

## HOSTA-PLANTAIN LILY

BLUE PLANTAIN LILY, $H$. coerulea. The old-fashioned large leaved blue flowered species.
WHITE PLANTAIN LILY, $H$. plantaginea. A formal plant with large, bright green leaves and fragrant white flowers growing like trumpets from the stalks. 75c each.
THOMAS HOGG. Upright racemes of blue flowers. The rounded leaves have a clear white edge.
VARIEGATED DAY LILY. Green and white leaved plant. Much used as an edging in Victorian gardens.

## IRIS

CRESTED IRIS, Iris cristata. One of the finest little rock or wild garden plants. Although growing only 5 to 6 inches high, this little chap struts along the rock or garden edge as gaily as though he were the biggest of his family. In early May the flowers make a sky-blue carpet flecked with sunny gold.
WHITE CRESTED IRIS, Iris cristata alba. Same as above, but pure white with gold crest.
DWARF IRIS, Iris pumila. Miniature bearded Iris, charming in Spring.
IRIS PUMILA ALBA. White.
IRIS PUMILA ATROVIOLACEA. Red-purple.
IRIS PUMILA LUTEA. Dwarf golden-yellow. YELLOW SAND IRIS, Iris arenaria. Yellow flowers identical in shape to the German Iris, but very tiny. Growing amid grassy-like foliage. For hot, dry locations. In full sun.

Price on plants, except as noted, 35 c each; not less than 3 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.00$; not less than 6 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.75 ; \$ 3.50$ a dozen. Not less than 50 of any one variety or color for $\$ 12.50 ; \$ 25.00$ per hundred.


## LIATRIS SCARIOSA

ORIENTAL IRIS, I. kaempleri. Tall, beardless Iris of great beauty. August. 3 ft .

FASCINATION. Lavender, tose and whise combination.
GARNET. Rich mahogany-red.
GOLD BOUND. Snow-white with yellow markings.
GRAY DAWN. Gray bordered red-violet.
MAHOGANY. Deep velvety mahogany.
PYRAMID. Beautiful light blue, full flower with six petals.
CUBESEED IRIS, I. prismatica. A dainty wild Iris variety. White. 3 ft .
YELLOWFLAG IRIS, I. pseudacorus. Yellow. Good for wet locations. 3 ft .
TALL, BEARDED IRIS, I. germanica. We have about 30 good varieties of which a list will be sent on request.
SIBERIAN IRIS, 1. siberica. Narrow, grassy foliage with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue and white. Free flowering and good for cutting. Adapted to all types of naturalizing. Royal purple. 3 ft .

EMPEROR. Mid-night blue. July, 4 ft . PERRY'S BLUE. Bright clear blue. July. 4 ft .
SNOW QUEEN. Pure white. 3 ft .

## LEWISIA-BITTERROOT

L. REDIVIVA. On sandy, well-drained soil the Bitterroot thrives well in the East. The large pale pink or white blossoms resemble Waterlilies. Top disappears during mid-Summer.

## LIATRIS-GAYFEATHER

L. SCARIOSA. Lilac-purple flowers in tiny heads. Blooms in mid-August.
L. PYCNOSTACHYA. Vivid lilac-rose flowers in dense spikes in August and September. Of easy culture in a sunny place. 3 to 4 ft .

## LILIUM-LILIES

AMERICAN TURKSCAPS LILY, L. superbum. Native Lily of easiest growth. Four to six feet tall with many flowers of rich flame-orange and recurved petals. Mid-Summer.
SIBERIAN CORAL LILY, L. tenuifolitum. Small intensely scarlet Lily of easy culture. Early June flowering. 1 to 2 ft . tall.
TIGER LILY, L. tigrinum. Brighe orange-red flowers with recurved petals, carried on 2 to 5 -foot stalks. Easily grown.
MORNINGSTAR LILY, $L$. concolor. Purest waxy red shading to white at center. Star shaped wide open flowers. July, 2 to 3 feet.

## LINUM-FLAX

PERENNIAL FLAX, L. perenne. Graceful plants with gray-green foliage and dancing, porcelain-blue flowers. Through May and June. Good in combination with Bearded Iris or Siberian Wallflower. 2 ft.

## LUPINUS—LUPINE

RUSSELL STRAIN. A superb collection of the most gracious colors, ranging through shades of pink, coral, white, red and many shades of primrose yellow to nearly orange.
GARDEN LUPINE. Mixed colors. Masses of bright clear colors on 2 to 3 -foot stems in June-July.

## LYCHNIS-CAMPION

MALTESE CROSS, L. chalcedonica. Heads of vivid scarlet bloom in July. Fine accent in the June border 2 to 3 ft .
CLAMMY CAMPION, L, viscaria. One of the most brilliant perennials. Bright, rose-colored flowers in upright panicles during May and June.

## MERTENSIA-CLOWSLIP

VIRGINIA COWSLIP, Mertensia virginica. Beautiful tubular flowers which are blue flushed with soft rose-pink and open to clear sky-blue. May. Top disappears after blooming. 2 ft .

## MONARDA-BEEBALM

OSWEGO BEEBALM, M. didyma. Brilliant scarlet flowers and fragrant foliage. A favorite in all old-fashioned gardens. July. 3 ft .
WILD BERGAMONT, $M$. fistulosa. Similar in growth to the above, but flowers are clear orchid in color. Naturalizes casily.

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MERTENSIA VIRGINICA

## OPUNTIA-PRICKLY PEAR

O. VULGARIS. An eastern cactus which grows on cliffs and dry, gravelly ground in southern New Encland and westward. Very easy to raise under such conditions. Yellow blossoms in July.

## PACHYSANDRA-EVERGREEN SPURGE

P. TERMINALIS. An everereen ground-cover for sun or shade. Does a little better in shade. White flowers in Spring. A very useful plant for carpeting the ground in foundation plantinge, under trees, etc. Small white flowers in Spring. 25 for $\$ 5.00,100$ for $\$ 15.00$.

## PAEONIA—PEONY

The plant for a lifetime of enjoyment. Dig the soil and enrich it with old manure. Place roots with "eyes" not more than 3 inches deep. as ton deep planting causes the shoots to come "blind" without flower buds.
ALBATRE. Very large, compact, milky white flowers. Mid-season. 75e each.
CROWN OF GOLD. Large, beautifully formed White flowers with conspicuous polden stamens. Fragrance and form similar to a Water-Lily, Late. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.35$.

RICHARD CARVEL. Enormous globular blooms with broadguard petal and high dome-shaped center. Color uniform crimson. Early. $\$ 1.00$ each.
MME. EMILE G ALLE. A large, loosely arranged flower. Seashell pink. I very great favorite among those who see it bloming here. Late. 75 c each.
MME. DE VERNEVILIE. A true paper-white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full rose sype. Blowms atre deliciously fragant. Tall grower. Early: 75 c each.
LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Fine dark crimson, very double flower. Late. 75 c each, 3 for $\$ 2.00$.
FESTIVA MAXIMA. The very best white Peony. Superb. Ileavy growth and rich snow-white, very double blooms. 75 c each.
FELIX CROUSSE: One of the easier prown reds. Bright fich crimson. Very double. 75 c each.
LONGFELLOW. I more delicate grower, but a -plendid red Penny. Very double.
RUBRA SUPERBA. Late. Very dark deep red. SINGLE PEONIES. These are much preferred by many of our customers. The flowers are like large single Roses. The stamens are bright yellow. Unusually fine for cutting. Single white, red and pink. $\$ 1.00$ each.


MONARDA DIDYMA

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## PAPAVER-POPPY

ORIENTAL POPPY, $P$. orientale. Big, gaudy, scarlet flowers of satiny texture. Blooms in late May and June. 3 to 4 ft .
MRS. PERRY, $P$. orientale. A most easily krown popny. Very popular salmon pink. Immense flowers. An ideal garden varicty.
ICELAND, $P$. nudicaule. These Poppies bloom early in the Spring. The flowers are similar to a Shirley Poppy, but may be cut. Blooms freely throughout the Spring and early Summer.
GIBSON'S ORANGE. Brilliant orange.
YELLOW WONDER. Golden yellow.
OLYMPIC POPPY, $P$. pilosum. Apricot-orange. Blooms throughout the Summer.

## PHLOX SUBULATA <br> Moss Phlox

VIVID. Bright pink with fiery red eye.
MOSS PHLOX, $P$. subulata. We offer these Spring carpets in vivid rose, pale blue and snow white. Nothing better for the early touching up of your sumny rock garden.
APPLE BLOSSOM. Apple blossom pink.
PHLOX ATROSANGUINEA. Harvard Crimson.
BLUE PHLOX, $P$. divaricata. Various shades of soft blue. Florets an inch across on 9 to 12 -inch stems. Either garden or rich woodsy soil. Late May. One of the very best wildflowers for naturalizing.

## PHYSALIS-GROUNDCHERRY

CHINESE LANTERN, P. francheti. Grown for its orange-red fruit capsules which make splendid decorations for Halloween or for dried bouquets.

## PHYSOSTEGIA-FALSE-DRAGON. HEAD

P. VIRGINIANA. Tall, slim plant. Fleslr-pink to lavender-pink flowers on long spikes in August. 3 to 4 ft .
P. v. ALBA. White form of above.
P. v. VIVID. Lower growing, deep rose variety. 15 in.

## PLATYCODON—BALLOON FLOWER

P. GRANDIFLORUM. Pure slate-blue.
P. G. ALBA. Buds which resemble small balloons, oper to blue-veined white fiowers like Dutch girls starched hats. Long ftowering season in Summer. 2 to 3 ft .

## POLEMONIUM

GREEK VALERIAN, P. Caeruleum. Beaniful. clear blue flowers in terminal clusters on decorative. fern-like foliase. 18 in.

## PRIMULA-PRIMROSE

HOSE-IN-HOSE. A rare, old English variety. Two sets of petals, one within the other. Yellow with orange eye. 75 e each.
COWSLIP PRIMROSE, $P$. veris. Clusters of yellow, cream, orange and rose blossoms in May and Junc. 12 in .
POLYANTHA PRIMROSE, $P$. polyantha. Oldfashioned red and yellow primrose. May.

## SALVIA-SAGE

AZURE SAGE, S. azurea. Tall branching plants bearing racemes of clear, light blue flowers in August and September, when good blue flowers are rare. 3 to 6 ft .

## SEDUM-STONECROP

GOLDMOSS, S. acre. Makes a very low carpet of golden green, mossy foliage in dry or stony soil. Covered with bright yellow flowers from May to July. Often planted between stepping stones and on ledges.
LEAFY STONECROP, S. dasyphyllum, Tiny bead-like blue-green leaves strung on low trailing ctems.
S. MIDDENDORFFIANUM. One of the best trailing sedums. Rich, bronzy foliage and bright yellow flowers in mid-Summer.
SPURIUM COCCINEUM. Reddish green leaves. Bright red stems and deep rose flowers in Summer.
S. SARMENTOSUM. The fastest spreading sedum. Light green mossy foliage covered with yellow flowers in early Summer. Good in either sun or shade. An excellent ground cover.
S. SPECTABILE, Showy Sedum. A taller growing sedum 12 to 18 inches in heisht. Immense flat heads of pale pink flowers in August and September. S. SPECTABILE, Brillians. The same as above. but the flowers are dark rose.

## SEMPERVIVUM-HOUSELEEK

## Hens and Chickens

GLOBE HOUSELEEK, $S$. globiferum. Pale green, round shaped Sempervivum of easiest culture. HENS AND CHICKENS. A quaint old-fashioned plant sometimes used for bordering walks or growing in tubs. The leaves form dense rosettes and underneath these smaller rosettes appear like mother hens with their broods of chickens. Always pleases children.
SPIDER HOUSELEEK, $S$. arachnoideum. A tiny green form of the Hen and Chickens. Excellent for edging paths or flower borders or for the rock garden. Has a webby substance on the leaves giving it its name.
S. TRISTE. Brightest of the red varieties.
S. RUBICUNDUM. Fuzzy, bluish rosettes about
? inches across.

Prices on plants, except as noted, 35 c each; not less than 3 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.00$; not less than 6 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.75 ; \$ 3.50$ a dozen. Not less than 50 of any one variety or color for $\$ 12.50 ; \$ 25.00$ per hundred.

## THERMOPSIS

T. CAROLINIANA. A tall growing flower with clover-like leaves, and golden yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Greatly resembles Lupine.

## TRADESCANTIA-SPIDERWORT

T. VIRGINIANA. Old-fashioned not very showy, but blooming all Summer in shady places or full sun in poor soil. Long, reed-like leaves and violetpurple flowers 1 to 2 inches across. Useful for filling "empty spaces" where nothing else does well. 2 ft .
T. VIRGINIANA ROSEA. Lighter green leaves and bright pink flowers.
T. VIRGINIANA ALBA. Milk white flowers with light blue filaments. Lovely.

## TUNICA-TUNIC-FLOWER

T. SAXIFRAGA. Pale pink or white flowers on wiry stems above basal tufts of foliage. Useful for edgings and in the rockery. Does especially well in wall gardens.

## VERBASCUM-MULLEIN

PURPLE MULLEIN, $V$. phoeniceum. A biennial which reseeds itself. Slender spikes of rose or purple flowers. July. 12 to 18 in.

## VERONICA-SPEEDWELL

BLUE SPIRE. A splendid Summer-flowering hybrid. Bushy, dark green foliage with many large spikes of deep, rich blue flowers in July. One of our favorites. 2 ft .
WOOLLY SPEEDWELL, $\boldsymbol{V}$. incana. A striking combination of silvery gray foliage and spikes of dark blue flowers in July. 1 ft .
HUNGARIAN SPEEDWELL, $V$, teucrium. A lower growing plant covered with bright gentianblue flower spikes in late May and June. 12 in . HAREBELL SPEEDWELL, $V$, teucrium prosfrata. Low growing with rich blue flowers. Excellent for rock gardens.
CULVERS-ROOT, $V$. virginica. Spikes of white flowers in July and August. Grows in partial shade or full sun. 2 to 4 ft .

## VINCA-PERIWINKLE

BIUE MYRTLE, $\boldsymbol{V}$. minor. A glossy dark greenleaved plant much used for carpeting the ground in shade where grass will not grow. It spreads from clumps and has attractive violet-blue flowers in Spring. The foliage is evergreen. Used a great deal in shady areas in cemeteries. Very hardy.

VIOLA<br>Garden Violets Hardy Pansies

JERSEY GEM. Flowers dark violet-blue almost purple. Full bloom from the first of May to October. Stems long enough for cutting. Especially handsome as a cut flower with Lily-of-the-Valley, Trollius, or other flowers.

SUTTON'S APRICOT. Beautiful rich apricot blossoms tinted orange in the centers. Combines with Jersey Gem. 25 c each, 3 for $60 \mathrm{c}, \$ 2.50$ per dozen.
GOLDEN YELLOW. A very free-flowering goldenyellow variety rarely out of bloom all summer. 25 c each, 3 for $60 \mathrm{c}, \$ 2.50$ per dozen.
WHITE PERFECTION. Pure white, blussoms profusely borne throughout the Summer. 25c each. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c}, \$ 2.50$ per dozen.
BLUE PERFECTION. Miniature pansy-like flowers in many shades of light to bright blue. Fine for carpeting the ground under Roses or in the rock garden.
DOUBLE RUSSIAN. Delightfully fragrant pusple flowers. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25, \$ 5.00$ per dozen.
VIOLA ROSINA. Sweet scented rose-pink, blooms frequently throughout the year. 50c each.

## YUCCA-ADAM'S NEEDLE

Y. FILAMENTOSA. Immense spikes of fragant creamy white flowers on tall spikes in June and July. The stiff, broad, sword-shaped leaves are exotic in appearance, yet the plants are entirely hardy and will grow in poor, dry soil anywhere. The foliage is evergreen. 75c each.


YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

Price on plants, except as noted, 35 c each; not less than 3 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.00$; not less than 6 of any one variety or color for $\$ 1.75$; $\$ 3.50$ a dozen. Not less than 50 of any one variety or color for $\$ 12.50 ; \$ 25.00$ per hundred.

## HARDY HERBS

An acquaintance with the old-fashoned herbs is a refreshine and faccinating experience. which, once embarked upon, leads one to new and undreamed-of pleasures in your garden.

Here are a few of the best known kinds with which to start your own herb garden. These have a mysterious past in which healing. cookery, and romance played leading part.

## PERENNIAL HERBS

35 c each, 3 for $\$ 1.00, \$ 3.50$ per dozen CHIVES, Allium schoenoprasum. Onion flavor. Chopped for salads and to flavor cottage-cheese. Rosy-purple flowers.
ANGELICA, Angelica officinalis Aromatic. Once supposed to possess "angelic" healing properties. Used for candy making.
CAMOMILE, Anthemis nobilis. For camomile tea.
WORMWOOD, Artemisia absinthium. Silky white leaves, yellowish flowers. Beneficial to poultry.
SOUTHERNWOOD, Old Man, Artemisia abrotanum. Deliciously scented gray leaves. Old fashioned. Sometimes called "Lad's Love.
TARRAGON, Artemisia dracunculus. Pungent leaves used in scrambled eggs, green peas and Tarragon vinegar.
OLD WOMAN, Artemisia stelleriana. Very showy, silver-white foliage.
SWEET MARY, Chrysanthemum balsamita tanacetoides. Fragrant, long green leaves.
HY'SSOP, Hyssopus officinalis. Leaves and tops for Hyssop tea. Aromatic. Often grown as a pot plant.
LAVENDER, Lavender vera. "Nose Herb." Fragrant. Dried flowers used in sachets.
LOVAGE, Levisticum officinale. Strong celery taste. Useful for salads.
ORANGE MINT, or BERGAMOT MINT, M. citrata. Deliciously sweet.

PEPPERMINT, M. piperita, To 3 feet with purple or white flowers. Leaves and stems for flavoring and distillation of Peppermint Oil.
APPLE MINT, Mentha gentilis. For cool drinks. CURLY MINT, Mentha crispum. Soft woolly gray-green. Leaves waved and curled around the edges.
SPEARMINT, Mentha spicata. For mint jelly, ice tea and other drinks. Also used in candy and icings.
HOREHOUND, Marrubium oulgare. For making candics useful for coughs and colds.
LEMON BALM, Melissa officinalis. Aromatic leaves used for seasoning liquers and in medicine.
RUE, Ruta graveolens. Attractive gray foliage. Young leaves used in sandwiches.
HORSE RADISH, Radicula armoracia. Fleshy roots are grated for use as a relish with meats. baked beans and other foods.
SAGE, Saloia officinatis. Seasoning and as a substitute for tea.
BURNET, Sanguisorba canadensis. Flavoring.

TANSY, Tanecetum oulgare. Used against worms and in bitters. Ants hate it.
CURLY.LEAVED TANSY. Dark green leaves are daintily curled and feathered. Aromatic.
LEMON THYME, Thymus cirroidorus. Foliage smells and tastes of lemon.
COMMON THYME, Thymus vulgaris For use in soups, meat dressings, cheese and salads. One of the most useful herbs.
SCARLET THYME, Thymus serpyllum coccineum. Completely prostrate krowth covered with bright rosy-red flowers. Especially good for planting among stepping stones.
WOOLLY THYME, Thymus lanuginosa. Soft gray leaves. Prostrate growth. Especially fine for growing over dry rocks or in bone dry crevices in the rock garden.
WHITE MOUNTAIN THYME, Thymus serpy\% lum albus. The best thyme for planting between stepping stones and on terraces. Flat light green foliage and clouds of miniature white flowers.

## POT HERBS

35 c each, 3 for $\$ 1.00, \$ 3.50$ per dozen
MARJORAM, Origonum onires. Aromatic leaves useful in seasonings.
PARSLEY, Petroselinum hortense. For seasoning and garnishes.
ROSEMARY, Rosemarunum officinalis. Rich, pungent odor and gray-green leaves. Makes delicious dressing for lamb roasts.

## ANNUAL HERBS <br> 25 c each, 3 for $70 \mathrm{c}, \$ 2.25$ per dozen

DILL, Anethum graveolens. Useful in pickling.
BORAGE, Borago officinalis. For garnishing.
CARAWAY, Carum caroi. Used in various cookery. Much used in old times for apple pie and cookies.
CHERVIL, Anthriscus cerefolium. A seasoning herb.
CORIANDER, Coriandrum safioum. The seed is used in candy and cookies.
SWEET FENNEL, Foeniculum officinale. Used the same as celery:
SWEET BASIL, Ocimum basilicum. Much used in veasonings.
KNOT MARJORAM, Origanum marjorana. Deliciously fragrant.
ANISE, Pimpinella anisum. Secds used in flavoring.
SUMMER SAVORY, Satureja hortensis. Desirable for meat dressings and in making of sausage.

# OLD-FASHIONED GERANIUMS 

SINGLE DRYDEN. Scarlet softening through rose to creamy white. In big brilliant flower heads. Single Dryden blends beautifully with many kitchen color schemes. Excellent for window boxes with blue Lobelia or white Petunias. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
CHERRY-COPPER. The most gorgeous color imaginable. Immense cherry-red blossoms. No other like it. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
MRS. J. J. KNIGHT. Soft shell-pink with bright pink freckles. Another cheery kitchen Geranium blending with the sofyer color schemes. 75 c each.
APPLE BLOSSOM. Immense double flower, and tall, strong growth. Apple blossom pink. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
DOUBLE WHITE. Pure snow-white double flowers. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
MME. LAWRENCE. Velvety blooms of the clearest shell-pink. A beauty. 50 c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
BELLE POITEVEINE. Double salmon-pink. Old and reliable window-box variety. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
RADIO RED. Cardinal-red double flowers on long stems. The old-fashioned red Geranium. 50c each, 3 for \$1.25.
RICARD. Intense light scarlet. Very large smooth flowers. A great and popular beauty. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
AUNT STELLA. Velvety crimson with purple tints. Rich strong growth and double flowers. 50 c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
FIAT QUEEN. Fringed salmon-pink. Double, Very large flowers. No other like it that we know of. A new variety. 50 c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.

GRANDMOTHER LAMORDER. The nearent orange of any geranium. Rounded single flowers like little pansies. 75 c each.
OLIVE'S PINK. A tall, strong growing kind with immense orchid-pink flowers. Especially fine for bedding. The pink is slighty tinged with lavender. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.

## THE THREE ROSEBUDS

PURPLE ROSEBUD. Very Jarge fully double florets. Light rich rose-purple. 75 c each.
RED ROSEBUD. An old and very beautiful variety to which we fell heir some lime ago. The flower head is a cluster of double bright red floret like a bunch of tiny red roses. 75 c each.
PINK AND WHITE ROSEBUD. Very double rose-like forets. White tinged with green and edged with pink. Old fashioned. 75 c each.

## THE FOUR IVIES

PINK IVY. Bright, fresh green ivy-shaped leaves on a prostrate drooping plant. Splendid for window boxes or hanging pots. Double, rich rose-pink flowers. 50c each.
MAGENTA IVY. Vivid glowing true magenta. Gorgeous with white, gray or gray-blue tints. Might be just right in some modernistic apartments. 50c each.
PAINTED IVY. Pastel blending of apple blossom pink with vivid crimson splashes at the base of the petals. 50c each.
VARIEGATED IVY. Green and white leaves with tiny rose-pink flowers. Splendid for window$\mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{is}}$ arrangements. 50c each.

## SWEET-SCENTED GERANIUMS

ROSE GERANIUM, Pelaganium graveolens. A single leaf added to apple jelly makes a delicious taste. Solt, velvety, fragrant leaves. 45c each. FINGERBOWL, $P$. strictum. An upright plant. The tiny leaves are deeply cut and lemon scented. 45 c each.
NUTMEG GERANIUM, $P$. odoratissimum. Tiny round leaves of the softest velvety gray-green. Nutmer scented. 45 c each.

## PEPPERMINT GERANIUM, $P$, tomentosum.

 Broad ivy-shaped leaves of a deep velvety texture. A most handsome plant. Peppermint scented. 45c each.SKELETON LEAVED GERANIUM, $P$. densiculatum. Very deeply cut leaves. Harsh to the touch. Strongly scented. A very rapid grower. 45 c each.

## OLD-FASHIONED

## POTTED PLANTS

CHRISTMAS CACTUS. A §amiliar window garden plant. Waxy rose-red blossoms in the tip of each lobster-shaped leaf at Christmas time. Easily grown. 50c each.
LEMON VERBENA. Delicious lemon fragrance. 50c each.
HELIOTROPE. Beautiful as a potted plant or for bedding use in the Summer. Velvety purple Howers with a delicate fragrance not like any other flower. 50c each.

STRAWBERRY GERANIUMS. Round green leaves with silvery markings, and rose-red stems. Spreads from runners. Unusually pretty foliage plant. 50c each.

ROSARY PLANT. Waxy, gray heart-shaped leaves in pairs along pendant thread-thin stems. Decanter shaped blossoms followed by tiny fruits strung out at intervals like rosary beads among the leaves. 75c each.

CORAL BEGONIA. A particularly graceful and attractive begonia. Leaves of freshest green with brilliant crimson-red stems. Ivory-white flowers. 50c each.
PINK BEDDING BEGONIA, Begonia semperflorens. Bright pink. Everblooming. 50c each.
FUCHIA. Most graceful old-fashioned window plant. Pendant flowers on slender stems. Rosepurple corolla inset with rose-pink and conspicuous snowy white stems. 50c each.
IMPATIENS or PATIENT LUCY. Colorful orange-red flowers. Everblooming. Quaint and bright. 50c each.
HAHN'S SELF-BRANCHING IVY. Bushy growth set with small leaves. Branches freely. A most attractive shelf plant. Endures some shade. 50c each.

ENGLISH IVY. Dark jade-green leaves and long graceful streamers which will grow along the top of the bay windows. Just start in the right direction and it adapts itself quickly. 50c each.
GRAPE IVY, Vitis rhombifolia. Particularly fine for wall jars on terraces or porches. Dignified for any conspicuous spot around the house. Bronzegreen foliage in three parted graceful segments. 50c each.
ASPARAGUS FERN, Asparagus sprengeri. A dense growing fern. Long drooping sprays, hanging to the floor. For cutting. 50c each.
ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS. Plumy upright growth. Fine for cutting. 50c each.
BABY TEARS, or IRISH MOSS. Minute green leaves in a dense mossy growth completely hiding the container. 50c each.
KENILWORTH IVY. A tiny jewel of an ivy. For hanging baskets and window boxes. 50 c each.

## HARDY FERNS

We urge the more generous planting of ferns. In shady places where nothing else will grow, for foundation plantings where snow breaks down shrubs and evergreens or for any informal little nook they add a touch of the fresh cool northern woods. For naturalizing in large areas. we can furnish them in lots of 500 to 1.000 each. and on quantities of this sort we shall be glad to make special prices.

MAIDENHAIR, Adiantum pedatum. This most graceful of Ferns grows on shady banks among the rocks of the rich woods. It grows 2 feet tall and is one of the finest.
EBONY SPLEENWORT, Asplenium platyneu* ron. This Fern cannot be excelled for a small Fern for the shaded rockery. The 6 -inch ebony stems and graceful habits are entrancing.
MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT, Asplenium trio chomanes. This may safely be called the daintiest of all the Ferns, It grows from 4 to 6 inches tall and prefers the shaded rocks.
LADY FERN, Athyrium felixfemina. This is a very easily grown, graceful, 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$-foot Fern, preferting partial shade but will succeed in full sun here in the North.
NARROWLEAF SPLEENWORT, Athyrium pycnocarpon. A large clean looking Fern growing 2 feet or more in height and found in the company of the Crested Woodfern of the swamps.
SILVERY SPLEENWORT, Athyrium thelypteroides. The Silvery Spleenwort resembles the Lady Fern somewhat in size and shape but the spores on the fruit fronds give it a silvery sheen. It likes partial shade.
CUTLEAF GRAPEFERN, Botrychium dissec. tum. This is a finer cutleaf variety than the Rattlesnake Fern
TERNATE GRAPEFERN, Botrychium obliquum. The fruit spores are borne on a stalk separate from the leaf stem. Otherwise it is similar to Rattlesnake Fern and likes open sun,

RATTLESNAKE FERN, Botrychium wirginianum. An attractive Fern with unusual fronds, for the open woods. It grows 12 to 18 inches tall. WALKING FERN, Camplosorus rhizophylhus. An unusual Fern from the limestone cliffs. A clump of single fronds 4 to 10 inches long which taper at the end and root from the tips like a black raspberry. Must have plenty of shade. 50 c each, 3 for $\$ 1.25$.
BERRY BLADDERFERN, Cystopleris bulbi. fera. It is nearly always found growing wild on the rocks by the side of small brooks. The long weeping fronds are over 2 feet in length.
FRAGILE BLADDERFERN, Cystopteris fra. gilis. This is a rather more delicate Fern, resembling the above.
HAY-SCENTED FERN, Dennstedtia punctilobula. A Fern which forms dense mats of fragrant fronds 1 -foot tall and is one of the best for open sun or woods. When bruised the fronds give off an aroma like new-mown hay. This is a good Fern for naturalizing.
CLINTON WOODFERN, Dryopteris clinfoniana. A very large type of the Crested Woodiern growing to nearly 3 feet and almost evergreen.
CRESTED WOODFERN, Dryopteris cristata. A rather uncommon Woodfern with dak green fronds from I to 2 feet tall and at home in shady swamps.
GOLDIE FERN, Dryopteris goldiana. This is the largest of all Woodferns with a chaffy stem and rich dark green fronds from 2 to 4 feet tall. 75 c each.

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## MAIDENHAIR FERNS

WINGED WOODFERN, Dryopteris hexagonoptera. Grows to 18 inches with fronds nearly as broad as tall. Easily cultivated and increases rapidly, but rare in the wilds. Dry woods. 75e each.
FANCY FERN, Dryopteris intermedia. The Fern used extensively by the florists. It prefers the rich woods and attains a height of 2 feet.
OAKFERN, Dryopteris linneana. A very tiny attractive 6 -inch Fern with branched fronds. It likes moist stiade.
EVERGREEN WOODFERN, Dryopteris marginalis. The evergreen fronds are leathery and remain attractive throughout the Winter. This Fern likes the rich woods.
NEW YORK FERN, Dryopteris noveboracensis. This small Fern is like the Hay-scented Fern and grows naturally in the marshy woods and meadows.
NARROW BEECHFERN, Dryopteris phegopteris. The fronds of the Beechfern are borne at the top of the 6 to 8 -inch stems and are shaped like arrow-heads. It requires shade.
MARSHFERN, Dryopteris thelypteris. (irows I foot tall on open, marshy ground.
HARTFORD FERN, Lygodium palmatum. At last we have a fine supply of this very rare Climbing Fern or Hartford Fern. It grows in acid soil to a height of 2 :0 4 feet, climbing up other plants like a true vine. The foliage is most attractive and we are sure that our customers will be glad to get this Fern which has been almost extinct. 75 c each.
SENSITIVE FERN, Onoclea sensibilis. A Fern which grows small in the open meadows but attains a height of 3 feet in the wet shade.

ADDERSTONGUE, Ophioglossum vulgatum. This is a quaint Fern with a single leaf. The stem of the Adderstongue seems insufficient for its single oval leaf and the fruit stalk. It is considered rare but we have it in considerable quantity. It thrives best in the open meadows and grows 6 to 12 inches in height. 75 c each.
CINNAMON FERN, Osmumda cinnamonea. The immense fronds of this Fern are 4 feet tall with the fruit stem rising from the center of the plant. This is a Fern for partial shade or open meadows.
INTERRUPTED FERN, Osmunda claytonia. Possibly this is the largest of our native ferns, attaining a height of 6 feet. It is at home in the open woods and moist fields.
ROYAL FERN, Osmunda regalis. This is considered by many the most beautiful of all Ferns. It grows to 3 feet in shady bogs but is smaller in open land.
COMMON POLYPODY, Polypodium vulgare. This attractive 6 -inch evergreen Fern forms mats on the shaded rocks.
CHRISTMAS FERN, Polystichum acrostichoides. A 12 to 18 -inch evergeen Fern called Dagger Fern by florists. Fine for shaded rock gardens and may be grown indoors in Winter.
BRAUN'S HOLLYFERN, Polystichum brauni. A 2 -foot Fern from the dense moist woods. It is conspicuous for its very chaffy stems and considered extremely rare, but plentiful in many Northern locations. 75 c each.
OSTRICH FERN. Pteretis nodulosa. This Fern has graceful plumes 4 to 6 -feet tall, and grows in moist hollows and along the sunny brooks and ponds.

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# WILDFLOWERS of North America 

"The question is often asked me as to who should attempt growing wildflowers." My answer is anyone who likes them well enough to take care of them. for there are species of North American plants that will thrive under almost any conditions if given reasonable attention."

If you do not find the plants you are looking for, you may find them under Hardy Perennials. SWEETFLAG, Acorus calamus. Blossom is a spadix covered with minute, brownish-yellow flowers. Its rhizome is the source of candied Sweetflag root. Wet soil. 2 ft .

## White baneberry, Doll's Eyes, Actaea alba.

 Cream-white feathery flowers in May followed by clusters of glossy snow-white berries each tipped with a black dot. Light to dense shade in leaf mold. 2 ft , or taller.RED BANEBERRY, Actaea rubra. One of the most permanent and most desirable plants. Fluffy, white flower heads in May followed in July by fruit of intense scarlet turning to crimson. Rich, moist soil in partial shade. 2 ft .
WINDFLOWER, Anemone quinquefolia. Tiny white fairy drinking cups in May. Good woods soil in partial shade. As the plants completely disappear after flowering, care must be taken not to disturb their roots during Summer. 4 to 7 in .
AMERICAN COLUMBINE, Aquilegia canadensis. Scarlet and gold, spurred little flowers perched airily, on slender stems in May and June. Look loveliest growing out of ledge pockets. Does well in sun or shade in any good soil. 1 to 2 ft .
JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, Arisaema triphyllum. One of the most interesting wild plants. Hooded brown flowers striped green in May followed by red berries late in the Summer. Moist woods soil in partial shade. 12 to 18 in .
GREEN DRAGON, Arisaema draconsium A little later flowering than Jack-in-the-Pulpit. If you have Jack you should have a Green Dragon io kuard him.
GOATSBEARD, Aruncres sy/vester. Creamy white, downy spikes spraying down over the light green foliage in July. Quite dense shade in heavy woodsy soil. 3 to 4 ft .
WILD GINGER, Asarum canadense. Heartchaped, fuzzy, gray-green leaves. Tiny, deep maroon, three petaled flowers resting on the ground in late April and May. Rich woods soil. Partial shade. 3 to 4 in .
> --From "Pioneering with Wildflowers," by George D. Aiken.

Wild CALLA, Calla palustris. Waxy white flowers like the old-fashioned indoor Calla Lily, but not so large. Blooms in June. Cardinal-sed fruits. For the damp border or to edge a pool. 5 to 9 in .
MARSH MARIGOLD, Caltha palustris. Pots of pold for the sunny bog-garden. Brilliant yellow flowers like large buttercups in May and early June. Rich glossy green leaves. Easy as grass to grow and very hardy.
HAREBELLS, Campanula rotundifolia. No flower has more grace than this one as it clings, dancing in the breeze, on a dry cliff. The small, blue bells are borne on delicate stems 9 to 12 inches high. Blooms from June until frost, preferring fairly rich, dry soil and full sun or very slighe shade.
BLUE COHOSH, Caulophyllum thalictroides. Native to rich woods. Small yellow flowers with purple sepals in early Spring followed by clusters of intensely blue berries in late Summer. 2 ft .
TURTLEHEAD, Chelone glabra. White spikes of flowers similar to, but larger than Physostegia in September. Easily naturalized in rich, moist soil. 2 ft .
PIPSISSEWA, Chimaphila umbellata. Bright, lacquered green leaves having a strong wintergreen taste and odor. Grows best in piney woods. Acid soil.
CREEPING SNOWBERRY, Chiogenes hispidula. A trailing vine demanding pure leal mold and dense shade. White berries lasting alt Summer. Leaves are glossy green, small and round. Potted plants. 50 c each.
BLACK COHOSH, Cimicifuga racemosa. Flufly white spikes of flowers in July. Thrives in rich soil in quite dense shade. To 5 ft.
SPRING BEAUTY, Claysonia pirginica. A most delicate early Spring flower, white with pink markings. Easily grown in partial shade and leaf mold from the hard woods. After blossoming, the top disappears for the Summer. Move only when dermant. 4 to 6 in .

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TKAII.ING ARBITTS


PINK LADY SLIPPER

## MOCQASIN FLOWERS <br> The Orchid of the North

PINK MOCCASIN FLOWERS, Cypripedium acaule. Large, rose-pink moccasin-shaped flowers on strong, stiff stems, which rise from two or three large, basal leaves. One of the choicest Ladyslippers. Easily naturalized in dry shade, doing well among Ferns. It must have acid soil and is greatly helped by having a permanent mulch of pine ncedles above the roots. Late May and early June. 1 ft.
YELLOW LADYSLIPPER, Cypripedium pubescens. The larger blossomed, yellow variety which Howers in May. The easiest cypripedium to domesticate. The clear yellow slippers are veined with brown and are fragrant. Grows in good garden soil in sun or shade. 12 to 18 in. 50c each, $\$ 5.00$ a dozen.
SHOWY LADYSLIPPER, Cypripedium specta. bile. Not so hard to grow after all. We have seen it thriving under an old pear tree in ordinary garden soil. Lovely eggshell-white flowers flushed with rose. 50 c each, $\$ 5.00$ a dozen.

BLUEBEADS, Clintonia borealis. A cluster of blue beads adorn the top of the flower stem in September. The primrose yellow flowers appear the last of May. Broad, shiny, green leaves. A yery decorative wildflower and one easy to grow if it is given acid soil and quite dense shade.
GOLDTHREAD, Coptis trifolia. The common name describes the roots, which possess medicinal gualities. Delicate, tiny, white sharp petaled blossoms in mid-Summer. Very attractive. Leaves glossy, evergreen. somewhat like strawberry leaves; excellent ground cover. Moist, acid soil and light shade. Creeping.
BUNCHBERRY, Cornus canadensis. An outstanding ground cover. Flowers are white, fourpetaled and produce so freely that they form a sheet of white in Spring. The bunches of scarlet fruit ripen in late Summer. Moist, acid soil in partial shade.
CREEPING DALIBARDA, Dalibarde repens. Good ground cover in acid soil and partial shade. White flowers shaped somewhat like Woodsorrel in June and July.
SQUIRREL CORN, Dicentra canadensis. Feathery foliage with white, drooping flowers, sometimes Hushed with pink, in April and May. Both this and the following variety are excellent plants for the shady wild or rock garden. They prefer a rock pocket filled with leaf-mold. 6 to 9 in.
DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES, Dicentra cwcullaria. Pale yellow, quaintly formed, pendant flowers tipped deeper yellow in the center appear in April and May. 6 to 9 in.
DOG TOOTH VIOLET, Erythronium americanum. Large yellow flowers in May. Mottled leaves which disappear completely in the summer. Plant decply in hard wood leaf mold. Move only when dormant. 6 to 10 in .
WHITE TROUTLILY, Erythronium albidum. Ivory-white flowers in May. Of easiest culture. Similar to above.
TRAILING ARBUTUS, Epigaea repens. Mayflower. The flower the roughest woodsmen wear and the busiest farmers find time to pick a bunch and take home to their women-folk. Fragrant pink and white flowers very early in the Spring on evergreen foliage. Plant in acid soil in partial shade and cover with a mulch of pine needles so thick that the plants are just visible through it. Plants are shipped with small balls of soil about the roots. 75 c each, 3 for $\$ 2.00$.
JOE-PYE WEED, Eupatorium purpureum. Hure wine-purple flower heads on 4 to 5 -foot stems in late July to September. Full sun in moist ground. Attracts the Monarch butterflies.
SNOW THOROUGHWORT, Eupasorism urficaefolium. The most beautiful of the family. The fower clusters, white as swans-down, contrast effectively against dark green, notched leaves. Rich moist soil. drier than for the two preceding varieties. Partial shade in August and Sepiember. 2 ft.

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ERYTHRONIUM AM.

GALAX, Galax aphylla. Valuable as a gromind cover beneath Rhudadendrons and Laurel. Lustrous, leathery leaves. White blowom- on 1 -fonot spikes in June. Evergreen. Spread fapilly. Requires acid soil and shade
CHECKERBERRY or WINTERGREEN, Gaul. theria procumbens. I traling plant with glowsy green leaves and wary white, bell shaped blusoms followed in Autumn by bright red berries. Acid soil and limht thade. Grows eapecially well under Pines
CLOSED or BOTTLED GENTIAN, Gentiana andrewsi. Rich, very dark blue, closed blossoms in September. Nentral soil in very light shade. 12 to 18 in.

MOUNTAIN GENTIAN, Gentiana linearis. A lighter, brighter blue than the Buttled Gention. Blowms a month earlier and is fuund in open words and pastures at high elevations throughout the (ireen Mountains. Esecially the for naturalizing among Balam and Spruce. 10 to 12 in .
WILD GERANIUM, Geranium maculatum. One of the mont easily grown and satisfactury wildhaners. Pink flowers an inch across in late May and June. Partial shade in any good swil. Grod foliage. 12 to 18 in .
HERB ROBERT, Geranium robertianum. Minute pink blossoms on 9 to 12 -inch stalks from Tune until frost. No better plant for the shady wild garden. Partial in mek crevices filled with rich soil.

CREEPING RATTLESNAKE - PLANTAIN Goodyera repens. A small, prostrate member of the Orchid genera. Smooth, pale green, slightly veined leaves and 9 to 12 -inch spikes of white flowers in June. Neutral hardwoods soil. Particularly good for dish-gardens and terrariums.

LARGE PURPLE FRINGE-ORCHID, Habe. naria fimbriata. Fragrant lavender spikes in late July and August. Prefers a damp spot among marsh ferns and grasses. 75 c each, $\$ 7.50$ per dozen.

SMALL PURPLE FRINGE-ORCHID, Habenaria psycodes. Blooms a week or two earlier than the above. Somewhat smaller flowers but has the same lovely color. 75 c each, $\$ 7.50$ per dozen.

RAGGED FRINGE-ORCHID, Habenaria lacera. Of easy culture in any moist spot where the soil is acid. Fringed flowers of yellow-green on tall vigorous spikes in mid-Summer.

SHARPLOBE HEPATICA, Hepatica acutiloba. Grows in neutral woods soil or leaf mold and blossoms at maple-sugaring time here in Vermont. The foliage is evergreen and the blossoms vary from white to pink, blue and purple. Partial shade. 2 to 4 in.
ROUNDLOBE HEPATICA, Hepatica triloba. Grows in vey acid soil such as is found under Oaks. Flowers usually pale blue, sometimes ranging into dark blue and even pink shades and cints. If you are sure to provide the proper soils for these two little harbingers of Spring, you will experience no difficulty with either.

BLUETS or QUAKER LADIES, Houstonia caerulea. So prevalent a plant here, carpeting the meadows with pastel blues when the robins are arriving in April, that we can hardly imagine that some of you have to buy its beauty. Blooms for a long period, doing best in full sun in a clayey soil. Useful in dish-gardens, too. 2 to 3 in.

GOLDENSEAL, Hydrastis canadensis. For the herb as well as the wild garden. Flowers in June composed of white stamens on 1 -foot stems. Dark red berries in late Summer and Autumn. Thick, leathery, wrinkled green leaves. Yellow roots are medicinal.
LAKE IRIS, Iris lacustris. Differs from Crested Iris in its smaller size and narrower leaves. Blue flowers.

VERNAL IRIS, Iris derna. Orange-crested skyblue flowers on 4 -inch stems in May. Grows naturally among such plants as Rhododendrons. Azaleas and Galax, requiring acid soil and a little shade.
BLUEFLAG, Iris versicolor. For sunny swamps or marshy spots. Rich, light blue flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft .

MEADOW LILY, Lilium canadense. Our lovely native Lily with graceful, drooping bell-shaped flowers in golden-yellow or orange-red. It grows from 3 to 6 feet and does best in a moist situation in partial shade. Plant from 6 to 8 inches deep.

WOOD LILY, Lilium philadelphicum. The upright flowers are orange-scarlet with large, dark maroon spots. Does best in partial shade where the drainage is good. Flowers in June and July. Plant 5 inches deep. Acid soil. $11 / 2$ it. high.
TWIN-FLOWER, Linnaea americana. A charming creeper with two dainty, pink bells on each 3 -inch slender stem. In bloom practically all Summer. Prefers dense shade in the acid soil beneath Pines and Hemlocks.
CARDINAL-FLOWER, Lobelia cardinalis. Probably the most vivid colored wildflower. Intensely brilliant scarlet spikes of bloom in August. For naturalizing along banks of streams or ponds or in good moist soil. Mulch with leaves in Winter when it is planted away from the water's edge. 2 to 3 ft . LARGE BLUE LOBELIA, Lobelia syphilitica. A companion for the Cardinal-Flower and just as easy to grow. Bright blue blossoms. Occasionally a plant with white blossoms occurs.
MONEYWORT, Lysimachia nummularia. An easy-to-grow ground cover for sun or shade. Especially decorative where it can hang down over gray rocks. Single, bright yellow flowers scattered like golden coins over the bright green foliage in July. Wet or dry soil.
PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE, Lythrum salicarium roseum. A very conspicuous, early July flower. Compact, dark pink racemes 3 to 4 feet tall. Full sun and any ordinary moist soil.
CANADA MAYFLOWER or WILD LILY-OF-
THE-VALLEY, Maianthemum canadense. A wee. fluffy, white flower partially sheathed in a shiny green leaf. Likes to carpet the ground in good woods soil at the foot of great trees. Partial shade. Late May.
MONKEY-FLOWER, Mimulus ringens. Snap-dragon-like flower of a lovely orchid tint in July. Most content in the sunny bog garden. 12 to 18 in.
PARTRIDGEBERRY, Mitchella repens. Dainty, trailing vine with shiny round green leaves and fragrant pink and white flowers in June. The Christmas-red berries appear in late Summer and last all Winter. The very best plant for terrariums. Easily grown in woods soil in open shade.
WILD BERGAMOT, Monarda fistulosa. Makes a choice display of lavender-purple to orchid flowers July on 2 to 3 -foot plants. Full sun or slight shade in ordinary garden soil.
FORGET-ME-NOT, Myososis scorpioides. The true Forget-me-not with cheery little blue flowers and clean foliage. It will grow in rich, dark soil in sun or shade, but really belongs at the border of small streams and pools. Blossoms from June until frost.
FRAGRANT WHITE WATERLILY, Nymphaea odorafa. Of easy culture in a sunny pool. Blooms in Summer.
SHOWY ORCHIS, Orchis specrabilis. One of the loveliest. most modest of wildflowers. A white, lower petal usually overhung with three orchidpurple ones. Several blossoms on each stem. Hardwood leaf mold in partial shade. Deliciously scented. 75 c each.

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WOODSORREL, Oxalis acetosella. Delicate, white petaled flowers veined with pink lines. Leaves like Shamrock. Quite dense shade and leal mold. 2 to 4 in.

GRASS OF PARNASSUS, Parnassia caroliniana. Solitary white flowers somewhat like a Buttercup on a slender stem about I foot tall. Pale green, ovate leaves. Light shade and moist to boggy soil. Blossoms in July and August.
CREEPING PHLOX, Phlox reptans. Rose-pink flowers on short stems above creeping plants in late May and early June. One of the best to provide patches of pink among deciduous trees. It actually prefers poor, thin, acid soil at which most flowers would turn up their noses in disgust.
MAYAPPLE, Podolphyllum peltatum. The single, white fragrant flower, sometimes 2 inches across, has its beauty concealed by the immense peltated leaf above it. The fruit, an inch or more in diameter, ripening in later 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, so confine your gastronomic experiments to the fruit alone. Rich soil in light shade.

GREEK-VALERIAN, Polemonium reptans. Beautiful, clear blue flowers in May and June on fern-like foliage a foot high. Grows in light shade or even in full sun in the North.

FRINGED POLYGALA, Polygala paucifolia. The showy, dark pink blossoms are borne on 4 to 6 -inch stems in late May and early June and, from the appearance of the flowers, might easily be mistaken for a small Orchid. Foliage scant. It grows in rather dry acid soil under hardwoods and to some extent under conifers.
SOLOMONSEAL, Polygonatum biflorum. Blue berries in Autumn. Small green bell-flowers on gracefully arching leaf fronds sometimes 18 inches long in May and June. Hardwoods soil and dense shade.

GREAT SOLOMONSEAL, Polyganatum commutatum. Giant yellow bells in May and June on plants 3 to 4 feet high. Rich soil in light shade.
SHINLEAF, Pyrola elliptica. Fragrant, waxy white, bell-shaped flowers in June and July. Light, neutral soil in shade. 6 to 10 in .

AMERICAN SHINLEAF, Pyrola americana. Waxy, jade green leaves rounder than the above. Deliciously fragrant flowers in mid-Summer.
PYROLA SECUNDA. A rare mountain species. Drooping racemes of greenish white bells. MidSummer. 50c each.
BLOODROOT, Sanguinaria canadensis. Plant these snow-white starry flowers in great masses under your Flowering Crabs and Hawthornes and along your shady paths, where they can bloom with the Primroses and Violets in earliest Spring.


## SHOWY ORCHIS

PITCHER-PLANT, Sarracenia purpurea. Enchanting partly carniverous plant which naturally grows on hummocks in sphagnum swamps. The oddly shaped, red-brown blossoms are borne on 1 -foot stems in June and July. The pitchers will hold up to half a pint of water and stay green, or reddish if in sun, all Winter. Easily grown in rich, damp soil and often potted and raised indoors.
SWAMP SAXIFRAGE, Saxifrage pennsylvanicum. Three-foot stems covered in late May with greenish flowers like Mignonette in appearance. It grows from rosettes of leaves 8 inches across. Of very easy culture.
OCONEE-BELLS, Shoriia galacifolia. Large reddish green glossy leaves, which persist the year around, with white, mallow-like blossoms on 6 -inch stems in May. Light shade and acid soil. 50c each.
FALSE SOLOMONSEAL, Smilacina racemosa. Fluffy, white racemes of flowers on 2 -foot stalks in late May and early June. Later in the Summer the glossy red berries appear. One of the most easily grown wildflowers in sun or partial shade.
THREE-LEAF FALSE SOLOMONSEAL, Smilacina trifolia. White flowers in airy racemes in June. Shade. Low growing.

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FOAM FLOWER

FEATHERFLEECE, Stenanthium robustum. A very tall-growing wildflower from the rich, moist woods of the Southern states. Long, open panicles of white flowers in July and August.
ROSY TWISTED STALK, Streptopus roseus. Rose colored flowers partially obscured by foliage in May and a brilliant display of light scarlet fruits in late July. Twisted stalks are planted primarily for their berries, which are colorful and attract birds. Open sun or slight shade. 2 ft .
TALL MEADOWRUE, Thalictrum polyganum. 3 to 5 ft . A late Summer native. At home near brooks and pools. Feathery flowers of pure white. Lovely with Cardinal Flowers or Meadow Lilies. Excellent cut flower. Thrives in garden borders.
EARLY MEADOWRUE, Thalictrum dioicum. Misty purplish flowers in May on attractive, finely cut foliage. Rich soil in semi-shade. $3 \mathbf{f t}$.
FOAMFLOWER, Tiarella cordifolia. Feathery, white flowers in May on stems to 8 inches high. A splendid ground cover in shade and well suited to rock garden planting.
ZIGZAG SPIDERWORT, Tradescantia pilosa. Lilac-blue flowers in Summer and reed-like foliage. Sun or shade. 2 ft .
AMERICAN STARFLOWER, Trientalis americana. Pure white, star-shaped flowers in June on tiny 4 to 6 -inch stalks. Shade.

WAKEROBIN, Trillium erectum, Our own native, dark red Trillium, at home in deep woods, generally growing along slopes or ravines. About 1 -foot tall, blossoming in May. Moist shade.
YELLOW TRILLIUM, Trillium flavum. Rare form from Tennessee. A strong grower with motthed leaves and pale yellow fragrant flowers. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.35$.
SNOW TRILLIUM, Trillium grandiflormm. Great, snow-white flowers often 3 to 4 inches across. A beautiful plant for a semi-shady spot or for naturalizing beneath a rree.
PRAIRIE TRILLIUM, Trillium recurdatum. Rich deep brownish red flowers with uniquely recurved petals, in late May. Mottled leaves. Moist shade.
ROSE TRILLIUM, Trillium stylosum. Lovely rose color. Somewhat nodding.
PAINTED TRILLIUM, Trillium undulatum. 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 acid soil in partial shade.
AMERICAN GLOBEFLOWER, Trollius laxa. A rather rare wildflower growing in the swamps of the Northeastern states. It reaches a height of from 6 inches to 2 feet and bears yellow flowers about an inch across with centers of deeper yellow stamens. 50c each, 3 for $\$ 1.35$.
WOOD MERRYBELLS, Uvularia perfoliaia. Indigenous to rich mountain woods, but grows well in ordinary garden soil in partial shade. It grows from 1 to 2 feet tall, and the narrow, drooping bellshaped flowers of lemon-yellow, 1 to 2 inches long. are borne in early Spring. It is one of the most satisfactory wildflowers to grow. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
CULVER'S ROOT, Veronica virginica. Spikes of white flowers in July and August. Grows in partial shade or full sun. 2 to 4 ft .
SWEET WHITE VIOLET, Viola blanda. The tiny, white flowers on stems only 2 to 3 inches tall are very fragrant. Blossoms early in Spring. Moist soil in sun or partial shade.
CANADA VIOLET, Viola canadensis. White flowers with purple shading on stems a foot tall are borne more or less continuously through Summer and Fall. Shade.
BLUE MARSH VIOLET, Viola cucullata. Large violet flowers with darker throat, but occasionally white. Moist soil.
BIRDSFOOT VIOLET, Viola pedata. Deep blue flowers on stems nearly a foot high. Finely cut foliage. Dry, sandy soil in sun or light shade.
DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET, Viola pubescews. Yellow blossoms in late May. Easily naturalized in any shady spot with Hepaticas and Bloodroot. 1 ft .
ROSE COLORED VIOLET. Sweetly fragrant o!d-rose flowers. Blooms twice a year.
LONG SPURRED VIOLET, Viola rostrata. Small sky-blue flowers on many branched stems. Long curved spurs like a long spurred Columbine. Lovely species

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## VINES

SILVERVINE, Actinidia arguta. A heavy, vigorous vine with large, thick, shiny leaves. White flowers in June. Fruit supposed to be edible. $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 9.00$ per 10 .

FIVE LEAF AKEBIA, Akebia quinata. Delicate tracery of five parted leaves. For use where a lighe graceful vine is desired. Flowers have a cinnamon fragrance. 75 c each, $\$ 6.50$ per 10.

VIRGINIA CREEPER, Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Common name Woodbine. 75c each.

BOSTON IVY, JAPANESE CREEPER, $A$, triscuspidata. 75c each.

TRUMPET CREEPER, Bignonia radicans. Gorgeous orange trumpets in August. 75c each.
JAPANESE BITTERSWEET, Celastrus orbiculatus. This Bittersweet drops its husks and retains its berries in the Fall. 75c each.

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET, C. scandens. Strong, healthy native vine with gorgeous berries in Autumn. Valuable for Winter bouquets. 75c each.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS, C. paniculata. Graceful vine with a profusion of white flowers in September. $\$ 1.00$ each.
VIRGINS-BOWER, $C$, virginiana. The native Clematis of our thickets and roadsides. 75 c each. JACKMAN CLEMATIS, Clematis jackmani. Large, wide open flowers of deep purple. $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 9.00$ per 10 .
WINTERCREEPER, Euonymus radicans. An evergreen clinging vine with glossy foliage. Orange fruit. 75 c each, $\$ 6.50$ per 10.
BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER, Euonymus vegetus. Most popular of evergreen vines. Thick glossy leaves and orange colored fruit. $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 9.00$ per 10.
TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE, Lonicera sempervirens. Intensely scarlet iubular blossoms two inches long, borne throughout the Summer and Fall. 75 c each.
CHINESE WISTERIA, Wisteria chinensis. Purple flowering. One of the most rapid growing hardy vines. Our plants are grafted to insure early blossoming. \$1.00 each.

## ROSES

## OLD TIME ROSES

DAMASK ROSE, Rosa damascena. Low growing old-fashioned semi-double bright red rose. Very long lived variety. Naturalized around old cellar holes of abandoned farms. $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 9.00$ per 10.
GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA, Rosa hugonis. Blossoms with Spiraea Vanhouttei. Pale yellow single flowers, Very attractive, finely cut foliage. 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 1.00$ each.
SWEETBRIER, Rosa rubiginosa. The Sweetbrier of New England pastures. Fragrant foliage. 75c each.
PRAIRIE ROSE, Rosa setigera. Vigorous and hardy, semi-climbing type. Blossoms in August, the latest rose species to bloom. 75 c each.
SCOTCH BRIER ROSE, Rosa spinosissima, Diminutive cup-shaped white roses in June and lovely fern-like foliage. Grows only 2 or 3 feet tall and spreads from the root. making a splendid ground cover for dry banks or barren places. $\$ 1.00$ each.
ALTAI ROSE, Rosa spinosissima altaica. Hardy to the last degree. After the most severe winters the Altai Rose bears its single white flowers freely. 2 to 3 feet. $\$ 1.50$ each.

## AUSTRIAN BRIAR ROSES

AUSTRIAN COPPER. Single, orange-red, A weak Rrower, but perhaps the most gorgeous coloring of any rose for rockeries. \$1.50 each.
HARRISON'S YELLOW. A strong growing, oldfashioned yellow rose. $\$ 1.00$ each.

## RUGOSA ROSES

AGNES. Extremely hardy double yellow Rugosa. $\$ 1.00$ each.
F. J. GROOTENDORST. Hybrid of Crimson Rambler and Red Rugosa. Clusters of crimson blosoms borne from June until frost. $\$ 1.00$ each. RUGOSA ROSES. Single white or red. 75 c each.

## CLIMBING ROSES

A.MERICAN PILLAR. Pink. $\$ 1.00$ each. CRIMSON RAMBIER. Richest deep crimson. $\$ 1.00$ each.

DR. VAN FLEET. Flesh-pink, deepening in the center, $\$ 1.00$ each.
DOROTHY PERKINS. Pink. $\$ 1.00$ each.
EXCELSA. Light red. $\$ 1.00$ each.
MARY WALLACE. Salmon-pink. $\$ 1.00$ each. PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. $\$ 1.00$ each.
WHITE DOROTHY. $\$ 1.00$ each.
MFMORIAL ROSE, Wichuraiana. Single white. For covering banks or low walls. 75c each.
THE NEW DAWN. The everblooming Dr. Van Fleet. Plant Patent No. 1. A wonderful climbing rose, a sport of Dr. Van Fleet. Identical in every way with its parent in size and color with the added characteristic of being everblooming. \$1.50 each.
BLAZE. Plant Patent No. 10. The only hardy everblooming scarlet climber. It has every element to insure its success, for Blaze combines the vigor, beauty and hardiness of Paul"s Scarlet Climber with an everblooming rose. $\$ 1.50$ each.

## SHADE and FLOWERING TREES

SILVER MAPLE, Acer dasycarpum. The most rapid growing Maple, but not as long lived as some. 6 to 8 ft . $\$ 2.50$ each.
SKINNER'S CUTLEAF MAPLE, Acer dasycarpum skinneri. Decply cut leaves and long wecping branches. Grows very rapidly. 8 to 10 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.
SUGAR MAPLE, Acer saccharum. One of the finest of all shade trees. From this the famous Maple Syrup is made. Its gorgeous orange foliage is the crowning glory of the New England hillsides in Autumn. 6 to 8 ft . $\$ 2.50$.
SHADBLOW, Amelanchier laevis. "The Dog. wood of the North." In earliest spring this tree bursts into snowy bloom with carpets of Anemone and Dogtooth Violets at its feet. Ideal for naturalizing against dark evergreens or in the wild garden. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50$ each.
CANOE BIRCH, Betula papyrifera. The glistening white bark of the Canoe Birch against dark green hemlocks makes a lovely picture. Ideal background for your wild garden or shady glen. For Spring planting only. 6 to 8 feet. $\$ 2.50$ each. 8 to 10 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.
CATALPA, Catalpa speciosa. Large foxglovelike flowers borne in huge panicles in the Spring. Very fragrant. Rapid growing. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}^{\mathbf{~}} \$ \mathbf{2 . 5 0}$ each.
WHITE FRINGED TREE, Chionanthus virginica. Large bush or small tree growing 12 to 15 feet tall. The big, leathery leaves obscured by the wealth of misty white flowers in early June. 3 to 4 ft . $\$ 1.50$ each.
YELLOWWOOD, Cladrastis lutea. A small irregular growing tree having heavy panicles of cream-white flower clusters in early Summer. Very hardy. 8 to 10 ft . $\$ 5.00$ each.

PAUL'S SCARLET THORN. Tight little rosettes of carmine red flowers completely cover this tree in late May. 4 to 5 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.
AMERICAN BEECH, Fagus americana. One of 'our most beautiful and long-lived shade trees. Smooth silvery gray bark and wide outflung branches. I Slow grower. 4 to 6 ft . $\$ 5.00$ each.
REDVEIN CRAB, Malus niedzwerszkyana. Deep red single flowers and reddish-green leaves. Quick growing tree-shaped type. 6 to 8 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.

ARNOLD CRAB, Malus arnoldiana. Perhaps the most free flowering of all the Crab Apples, even small trees entirely covering themselves with brilliant carmine buds which open to white flowers flushed pink. A bushy type but can be trained to tree form. 4 to 5 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.
RED FLOWERING CRAB, Malus atrosanguinea. Habit of growth similar to above but the red buds open into pale red flowers. 3 to 5 ft . $\$ 3.00$ each.
SARGENT'S CRAB, Malus sargenti. A wellrounded symmetrical little tree having myriad snow. white fowers followed quickly by great clusters of long-stemmed scarlet fruit. 4 to 5 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.
WEEPING WILLOW, Salix dolorosa. Rapid growing and very beautiful tree of legend and song. 6 to 8 ft . $\$ 3.00$ each.
AMERICAN ELM, Ulmus americana. Giant growing and long-lived tree indigenous to our New England meadows and brooksides and long familiar on our tree-lined village streets. 6 to 8 ft . \$2.50 each.


BLACK LOCUST, Robinia pseudoacacia. De lightfully fragrant cream-white panicles of bloom in June. A fine tree for terraces or backgrounds, as grass or flowers will grow well even close to its trunks since it does not rob the soil as do other shade trees. 6 to 8 ft . $\$ 2.50$ each.

AMIERCAN BASSWOOD or LINDEN, Tilia umericama. A fast growing round-headed tree with immense leaves which give a splendid shade. Fragrant panicles of cream-white flowers which are much loved by the bees and make a fine honey. 6 to 8 ft. $\$ 3.50$ each.


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## HARDY SHRUBS

DOWNY SHADBLOW, Amelanchier canadensis. A popular, bushy type Shadblow, which eventually attains a height of 6 to 8 feet and which blossoms very profusely when young. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
BLACK CHOKEBERRY, Aronia melanocarpa. Grows only 4 to 5 feet tall. Valued for the profusion of white flowers in spring and intensely brillant foliage in Autumn. Berries are almost black. Fine for swampy grounds. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
JAPANESE BARBERRY, Berberis thunbergi. The most popular low hedging material in the North. It will withstand 30 derrees below zero. The bright red berries stay on all winter. Autumn foliage is rich crimson. 12 to 18 in .45 c each, $\$ 4.25$ per $10, \$ 40.00$ per 100 .
SIBERIAN PEA TREE, Caragana arborescens. Tall growing shrub with fern-like foliage, which produces yellow pea-shaped flowers in June. Very hardy. 3 to 4 ft .75 c each.
SWEET PEPPER BUSH, Clethra alnifolia. One of the most useful shrubs grown. While it attains a height of 10 feet in the swamps, yet in dry land it makes a compact bush less than half that height. Spikes of very fragrant white flowers are borne in August when there are few flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 1.00$ each.
FLOWERING QUINCE, Cydonia japonica. Sixfoot shrub with large orange-red blossoms in May and quantities of small golden-yellow Quinces in Autumn. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
SCOTCH BROOM, Cytisus scoparius. Rushlike foliage with great masses of yellow, pea-shaped flowers in June. The top sometimes winterkills, but the root is perfectly hardy. 18 to 24 in . 75 c each.
FEBRUARY DAPHNE, Daphne mezereum. Upright shrub growing to 3 feet in height. Almost before the snow is gone this shrub is covered with wine-colored flowers of indescribable fragrance. In late Summer it bears intensely scarlet fruit. This shrub occupies very little space and the foliage is not heavy, but everyone should have at least one plant, the delightful fragrance of which, coming almost literally out of the snow banks and frozen soil is a sure forecast that Spring is not far off. Even the smallest plants blossom freely. 12 to $15 \mathrm{in}$. B. \& B. $\$ 1.00$ each.
GARLAND FLOWER, Daphne cneorum. The pink Arbutus-like flowers with their clove-pink fragrance are becoming known to nearly everyone. Borne in profusion in May and again in Autumn. 6 to 9 in. $\$ 1.00$ each. 9 to 12 in. $\$ 1.50$ each. WINGED EUONYMUS, Euonymus alatus. Picturesque winged bark gives it a Japanese effect. It attains the height of a small tree and has the customary brilliant foliage. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.00$ each.
EUROPEAN BURNINGBUSH, E, europaeus. Up to 15 feet in height and of erect habit, but the crowning glory is in the unbelievable profusion of gorgeous orange fruits which appear in October. These are held during the Winter but turn gray
in color. The branches are used during the Winter for vases, producing an interesting oriental effect. One of the most valuable and least known of our common shrubs. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
SHOWY FORSYTHIA, $F$. intermedia spectabilis. Upright grower to 10 feet with large, deep yellow flowers. The best all round variety. 3 to 4 ft . $\$ 1.00$ each.
WEEPING GOLDENBELL, Forsyzhia suspensa. A weeping species with long, trailing branches, for planting at the top of retaining walls and other locations where weeping type is desired. We have the erue type which is often hard to get. 3 to 4 ft . 75 c each.
WOODWAXEN, Dyer's Greenweed, Genista tinctoria. A small. finely cut foliage plant, which sometimes winterkills, but which grows out again and bears its yellow, pea-shaped flowers from midSummer to Fall. 18 to 24 in . 75 c each.
HILLS OF SNOW HYDRANGEA, $H$. arborescens sferilis. Immense flower clusters, snow-white, in July and early. August. Blossoms are borne on the new wood and it is a common practice to cut this to the ground each Spring to increase the size of the flowers. 18 to 24 in .90 c each.
PEE GEE HYDRANGEA, $\boldsymbol{H}$. paniculata grandiflora. Large panicles of white flowers in August which turn pink later. Bush form. 18 to 24 in . 90c each.
BEAUTYBUSH, Kolkwiszia amabilis. A very graceful 4 to 6 -foot bush with arching branches, somewhat resembling Pink Weigela. It flowers profusely but not until it has become well established. 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 1.00$ each.
AMUR RIVER NORTH PRIVET. Since the recent cold Winters this Privet has gained in favor, having at that time proved its absolute hardiness. Not so handsome as Ibolium. 18 to 24 in .35 c each, $\$ 3.00$ per $10, \$ 25.00$ per 100 .
IBOLIUM PRIVET. Rich, glossy, green oval leaves and trim, upright growth. A beautiful Privet though the top is not quite so hardy as the other. 18 to 24 in . 35 c each, $\$ 3.00$ per $10, \$ 25.00$ per 100.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE, Lonicera ratarica. An extremely hardy shrub growing to 10 feet with pink flowers in late Spring. Rapid grower. 2 to 3 ft . 75 c each.
MORROW HONEYSUCKLE, L. morrowii. Low growing, fast spreading shrub. Cream-white flowers and bright red berries in the early Summer. 2 to 3 ft. 75 c each.
BAYBERRY, Myrica caroliniensis. A low growing shrub grown for the grayish-white waxy berries which remain on during the Winter: Bayberry candles are made from the wax of this plant. 18 to 24 in. $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 9.00$ per 10 .
SWEET SYRINGA, Philadelphus coronarius. Grows to 12 ft . Creamy-white fragant blossoms. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.


DAPHNE MEZEREUM

GOLDEN SYRINGA, $P$. folis aureis. Dwarf Syringa with golden foliage. Compact habit. Flowers white and fragrant. 18 to 24 in .75 c each.
BIG SCENTLESS MOCKORANGE, $P$. grandiflorus. Tall growing Syringa. Large white flowers with golden centers. 5 to 7 ft . $\$ 1.50$ each.
VIRGINAL SYRINGA, $P$. virginale. Grows to 6 ft . with immense double and single white flowers borne on the new growth both Summer and Fall. 18 to 24 in. 75 c each.
LEMOINE MOCKORANGE, $P$. Lemoinei. Grows to 6 ft . Rather small foliage and small frakrant flowers. 2 to 3 ft. 75c each.
NINEBARK, Physocarpus opulifolius. Tall, rapid growing shrub eventually to 15 ft . Used for backgrounds. Flowers white in small heads. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
GOLDEN NINEBARK, $P$. opulifolius luteus. Like above except for golden foliage. Same sizes and prices as above.
SHRUBBY CINQUEFOLL, Potentilla fruticosa. A dwarf shrub seldom over 3 feet. Single, yellow, strawberry-like fiowers from July until October. 2 to 3 ft . 75 c each.
PINK FLOWERING AL.MOND, Prunus glandulosa simensis. An old-fashioned very hardy shrub so common in cemeteries and about abandoned houses. Color, bright pink. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.00$ each.
NANKING CHERRY, Prunus somentosa. A bush cherry attaining 6 to 8 feet. Valuable not only for its profusion of flowers in Spring, but for edible fruits in July. Will bear farther North than most of the commercial cherries. 2 to 3 ft . 75c each.

FRAGRANT SUMAC, Rhus canadensis. Spread ing and seldom over 3 feet tall. Fragrant leaves. Clusters of red seeds and ability to grow in poot soil are its recommendations. 3 to 4 ft . spread. $\$ 1.00$ each.
SHINING SUMAC, $R$. copallina. Usually 410 5 feet tall, taller in the South. Glossy green foliage which turns brilliant scarlet in Autumn. 2 to 3 ft . 75c each.
ROSE ACACIA, Robinia hispida. A dwarf pink flowered locust growing only about 3 feet tall. Spreads rapidly and is very useful for covering steep banks and barren spots. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each. URAL FALSE SPIRAEA, Sorbaria sorbifolia. Grows to 6 feet with large panicles of white flowers in mid-Summer. 3 to 4 ft . 75 c each.
BRIDALWREATH, $S$. prunifolia. The true Bridalwreath, whose flowers like tiny white roses, cover the stems before the leaves appear in the Spring. Upright growth. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
THUNBERG SPIRAEA, $S$. thunbergi. Fine, almost mistlike white flowers in earliest Spring, and the very fine foliage gives a pleaving effect through out the year. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
KOREAN SPIRAEA, $S$. trichocarpa. A new Spiraea somewhat resembling Vanhoutte, but blossoming three weeks later. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
VANHOUTTE SPIRAEA, $S$. vanhouttei. The common white Spiraea with arching branches, commonly miscalled Bridalwreath, 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.


DAPHNE CNEORUM
"Grown in Vermont, It's Hardy"

PERSIAN LILAC, Syringa persica. Ten feet. It blooms profuscly. Pale lilac, very fragrant flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft. 75c each.
COMMON LILAC, S. vulgaris. Well known to everyone, usually blossoming at Memorial Day in New Eneland. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
COMMON WHITE LILAC, $S$. vufgaris alba. Grows taller than the purple form. 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 1.00$ each.
SYMPHORICARPOS CHENAULTI. Four-foot shrub with gracefully arching branches covered with attractive light red berries in Autumn. 2 to 3 ft. 75 c each.
COMMON SNOWBERRY, S. racemosus. Pale pink flowers in Spring, but the snow-white fruit in Autumn and Winter are its most attractive feature. Will often grow under shade trees where other shrubs fail. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
CORALBERRY, S. Vulgaris. Useful for planting gravelly banks and in the shrubbery border. Red berries set along the arching branches persist well into the Winter and are useful for Winter bouquets. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH, Viburnum americanum. Grows to 10 feet. White flowers in June followed by bright scarlet fruit in Autumn.

The fruit in the early days was used extensively for the same purposes as the common cranberry. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
MAYFLOWER VIBURNUM, V. carlesi. The pact ten years Viburnum carlesi has become quite widely known, but still is not fully appreciated. It -tands 40 below zero without injury and the large dusters of Arbutus-like flowers of pink and white are most delightfully clove scented. 18 to 24 in . $\$ 2.50$ each.
WITHE-ROD, $V$. cassinoides. This 10-foot native Viburnum has glossy, healthy foliage throughout the Summer. White flower heads in June and black berries in Autumn. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.
ARROWWOOD, V dentatum. Ten feet. Glossy toothed foliage. White Rowers are followed by intensely blue fruit in September. 2 to 3 ft . 75 c each.
WAYFARING-TREE, $\boldsymbol{Y}$. lanatana. Large heavy leave and big clusters of flowers in Spring followed by red berries which turn black in late Summer. 2 to 3 ft . 75 c each.
EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH, $V$. opulus. Although subiect to attacks of the green aphids, yet it is well worth caring for. To 12 feet in height. White flowers and heavy clusters of crimson berries in Autumn. 2 to 3 ft .75 c each.


MOUNTAIN LAUREL

## BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

A few acres of our nursery are devoted to cultivation of broadleaved evergreens and Azaleas. We have the right conditions of soil and moisture and find rhododendrons and other broadleaved evergreens are much hardier than is generally supposed. We believe we have the farthest north cultivated field of this size. Our broadleaved evergreens are grown in full sun so that they will not lose their leaves when transplanted.

To our customers who live within calling or trucking distance, we would like to say that we welcome any sale of these plants where they can be selected and taken home or within our delivery radius. We would like to encourage group buying where we can deliver sufficient loads to warrant the use of our trucks. Following is a list of such material. These all have to be dug with a ball of earth, but due to present conditions, we cannot ship them by express or freight to any great distance.

GARLAND FLOWER, Daphne cneorum. The pink Arbutus-like flower with their clove pink fragrance are much preferred by all who know them. Blooms in profusion in May or Memorial Day and again in Autumn. A splendid plant for cemeteries. Makes a low mound-like growth never over a foot high. 6 to 9 in. $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 9.00$ per 10 . 9 to 12 in. $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ per 10.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL, Kalmia latifolia Wc have many hundreds of this choice, much admired broadleaved evergreen. It is perfectly hardy with us and we have planted it in our landscape work in some of the coldest parts of this section. It must have acid soil and a generous mulch around the roots. Given these conditions, it responds well and blossoms freely in June. Pink and white flowers dotted like a little girl's cambric dress. 12 to 18 in . $\$ 2.00$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10.18 to $24 \mathrm{in}, \$ 3.00$ each, $\$ 25.00$ per 10 .
MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH, Pieris floribunda. Of low, spreading habit. These bushes with their large evergreen leaves are always covered with a profusion of white lily-of-the-valley like flowers in early spring. Perfectly hardy and desirable in acid soil with plenty of peat moss as a mulch. We use this extensively to lighten somber evergreen plantings. 12 to 18 in . $\$ 3.50$ each, $\$ 3.00$ per 10 .

## RHODODENDRONS

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON, Rhododendron catawbiense. This Rhododendron is the hardiest and most reliable of all the species. The foliage is broad and very handsome. The flowers open deep crimson and fade to crimson-purple as they age. 12 to 18 in. $\$ 3.50$ each, $\$ 32.00$ per 10.
CAROLINA RHODODENDRON, Rhododendron carolinianum. This is the freest flowering of all the species. Blooms profusely when very young. The rolor is clear light pink and is the earliest to bloom. Blossoms about the last of May. Foliage is smaller and tinged with bronze. We find this one does much better planted in half shade. 12 to 18 in . $\$ 3.50$ each, $\$ 32.00$ per 10 .
GREAT LAUREL, Rhododendron maximum. This is the most northern species growing wild in nothern New England. It blossoms much later than the other two and does not always blossom as freely, but the foliage is extremely handsome and does well either in sun or shade. Flowers are white turning pink. 15 to 18 in . $\$ 3.00$ each, $\$ 25.00$ per 10.

Note-We would like to call your attention to our specimen material of which we have a tremendous stock here, All of these plants and many others in Hemlock. Pine and Spruce may be had in larger sizes. Special prices will be quoted on request.

# FRUIT TREES and BERRY PLANTS 

## APPLES

Two-year trees, 5 to 7 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ each.
ANOKA (New). Bears young. Large, red-striped fruit in mid-August.
BALDWIN . The well-known Winter standby.
CORTLAND. One of the McIntosh hybrids. Extremely hardy. Does not drop its fruit. Excellent for eating. rooking and salad.
DELICIOUS. A red winter variety. High quality dessert apple, almost sweet.
YELLOW DELICIOUS. A most popular golden

EARLY McINTOSH. One of the better McIntosh seedlings, producing fruit similar to its parent but ripening the latter part of August in southern Vermont. Needs heavy thimning to obtain good size.
FAMEUSE. Old-fashioned Snow apple. Late September.
GRAVENSTEIN. High quality Fall apple. Yellow skin with red stripes. Not hardy in the far North.
McINTOSH. Most popular apple in America. Fverybody knows it and likes it. Be sure to plant mother variety, such as Red Astrachan. Wealehy or Cortland with it, as it is not self-pollenizing.


## RED RASPBERRIES

WEALTHY. One of the hardiest and most reliable varieties. Planted largely as a pollenizer for McIntosh. Fruit striped, of good quality, ripening in September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. About the earliest good variety. Tree semi-dwarf, bearing very young and ripening the large golden apples in July.
HYSLOP CRAB. Tall growing, old-fashioned Crab Apple with small bright red fruit.
NORTHERN SPY. This fine old variety has not lost its popularity. Large fruit of highest quality at its best in late Winter. Red or striped.
RED ASTRACHAN. One of the hardiest varieties and one of the most useful. Red fruit ripening in August. Tree very vigorous.
R. I. GREENING. This fine old variety still retains its place near the top of the list.

ROXBURY RUSSET. Longest keeping Winter apple.

## PLUMS

Two-year trees, $\$ 2.50$ each.
ABUNDANCE. Light pink fruit. Late July.
BURBANK. Large red canning plum on umbrellashaped trees.
GREEN GAGE. One of the highest quality plums grown. Color green, Ripens in September.
STANLEY PRUNE. One of the best of the new plums. The fruit is of the prune type. Extra good for cooking or eating out of hand. A heavy producer. Ripens in early September.

## PEARS

Two-year trees, 4 to 6 ft ., $\$ 2.50$ each.
BARTLETT. The best commercial variety. Golden yellow. Mid-September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Most popular home variety. Yellow fruit with red cheek. This should be picked before it softens on the tree and ripened in a dark place. Late October.
SHELDON. The old-fashioned round russet pear. Very juicy and delicious. Late October.
BOSC. High quality russet pear. Best at Thanksgiving.

## CHERRIES

One-year trees, 4 o 6 ft ., $\$ 2.50$.
EARLY RICHMOND. Hardy, reliable red sour cherry. Ripens in late June.
WINDSOR. A reliable late sweet cherry. Fruit large, almost black in color and of excellent quality. MONTMORENCY. Best late sour cherry.

## PEACHES

One-year trees, 4 to 6 ft ., $\$ 1.50$ each.
ELBERTA. Yellow freestone.
BELLE OF GEORGIA. White Freestone.
GOLDEN JUBILEE. A yellow peach of exceptionally high quality, which ripens in early August. Freestone.

## APRICOTS

One-year trees, \$2.00 each.
Plant both kinds for cross-pollination. They are as hardy as peaches.
MOORPARK. Deep yellow with red cheek.
EARLY GOLDEN. Pale orange.

## QUINCE

Two-year trees, $\$ 2.00$ each.
ORANGE. Large, round, golden yellow fruit. Ripens early in October. It makes apple sauce taste twice as good.

## NUT TREES

BUTTERNUT. The well-known Northern Nut Tree so much used in maple sugar frostings and candies. 4 to 5 ft . trees. $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10.5 to 6 ft . trees $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 20.00$ per 10.
BLACK WALNUT. A valuable timber tree as well as being an excellent nut producer. Perfectly hardy. 3 to 5 ft . $\$ 1.75$ each, $\$ 15.00$ per 10 . 5 to 6 ft . $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 20.00$ per 10 .

## GRAPES

Two-year, No. 1 Vines

MOORE'S EARLY. Large
blue $\quad \$ 0.50 \quad \$ 1.35 \quad \$ 4.50$ WORDEN. Early large blue $40 \quad 1.05 \quad 3.50$ CONCORD. Large blue . $40 \quad 1.05 \quad 3.50$ DELAWARE. Small red . 50 1.35 4.50 PORTLAND. Early greenwhite

## RASPBERRIES

LATHAM, The most easily grown and hardiest variety. Mid-season to late. Good quality. Best variety for commercial planting. $\$ 1.75$ per 12 , $\$ 3.50$ per $25, \$ 12.00$ per 100 .
INDIAN SUMMER. The earliest variety. Yields tremendous crops of very sweet berries. Often bears a fair Fall crop, giving it its name. $\$ 1.75$ per 12, $\$ 3.50$ per $25, \$ 12.00$ per 100 .

GOLDEN QUEEN. Yellowish honey colored berries, delicioulsy sweet, $\$ 2.00$ per $12, \$ 3.50$ per 25 , $\$ 12.00$ per 100.
PLUM FARMER. Blackcap. Glossy black fruit of delicious quality. Makes wonderful ice cream. $\$ 1.75$ per $12, \$ 3.50$ per $25, \$ 12.00$ per 100 .

## LEAF MOLD PEAT

Most of the native plants grow naturally in soil composed largely of leaf mold peat. The Orchids, Arbutus and the acid-loving plants are fond of a soil composed of decomposing pine needles. We have so many calls for these materials that we are offering them in two-bushel bags. A combination of the two, the peat mixed into the soil to a depth of several inches, with the pine needles used as a mulch on the surface, will produce a soil condition admirably suited for the Orchids and for Arbutus.

## BLACKBERRIES

SNYDER. The hardiest variety Be sure to let this thoroughly ripen before picking. $\$ 1.75$ per 12 , $\$ 3.00$ per $25, \$ 10.00$ per 100 .

## STRAWBERRIES

HOWARD 17. The most popular and widely planted variety. Does well on light soils. Mid season. $\$ 1.00$ per $25, \$ 2.50$ per 100 .

## RHUBARB

EARLY SCARLET. Strawberry Rhubarb. Early. Small, bright red stalks of the most delicious flavor and appealing color. 35c each, $\$ 1.00$ per $3, \$ 3.50$ per 12.

## ASPARAGUS

MARY WASHINGTON. This variety has superseded practically all other kinds. Very large and rust resistant. 2 уг. No. 1. $\$ 1.50$ per $25, \$ 5.00$ per 100 .

## HYBRID BLUEBERRIES

Owing to the constant demand we have decided to add the more important varieties of hybrid Blueberries and are offering them this year as follows:
CABOT. Extremely sweet early berry of huge size. Dwarf bush not over four and one-half feet when fully grown. \$1.50 each.
PIONEER. Somewhat taller and later than Cabot. Delicious, bright blueberries in long clusters. \$1.50 each.
RUBEL. Will grow seven feet tall if not pruned back. Bears heavily of extra fine slightly acid berries. A leading variety.

## and PINE NEEDLES

LEAF MOLD PEAT. This is a superior grade of peat which we have here in Putney. The bed is very old, the disintegration so complete that the peat is readily incorporated into the soil existing in a wild garden. It can be mixed or used as a mulch. We recommend mixing it to a depth of several inches as it is decidedly retentive of moisture, supplies considerable nourishment and will be found extremely helpful in growing the native plants. Price $\$ 2.00$ per two bushel bag, $\$ 8.50$ per 5 bags.

PINE NEEDLES. As a mulch around Arbutus plants and in the planting of the Orchids, particularly Cypripedium Acaule, Pine Needles will be of grear help. We will send you material which is particularly decomposed and ideal for the purpose intended. Price $\$ 1.50$ per two-bushel bag, $\$ 6.50$ per 5 bags.

## $\mathcal{L}$ andscape Department



This is a very important branch of our work. Our many years of experience in selecting and planting trees and flowers in this part of the country are completely at your service.

Please feel free to call us on the phone or write us at any time about your planting problems.

We are prepared to send a thoroughly experienced person to look over your place, make suggestions or plans and furnish complete quotations. Please write or phone us at Putney 34 several days in advance for consultation in the nursery with our Landscape Advisor.


[^0]:    "Grown in Vermont, It's Hardy"

