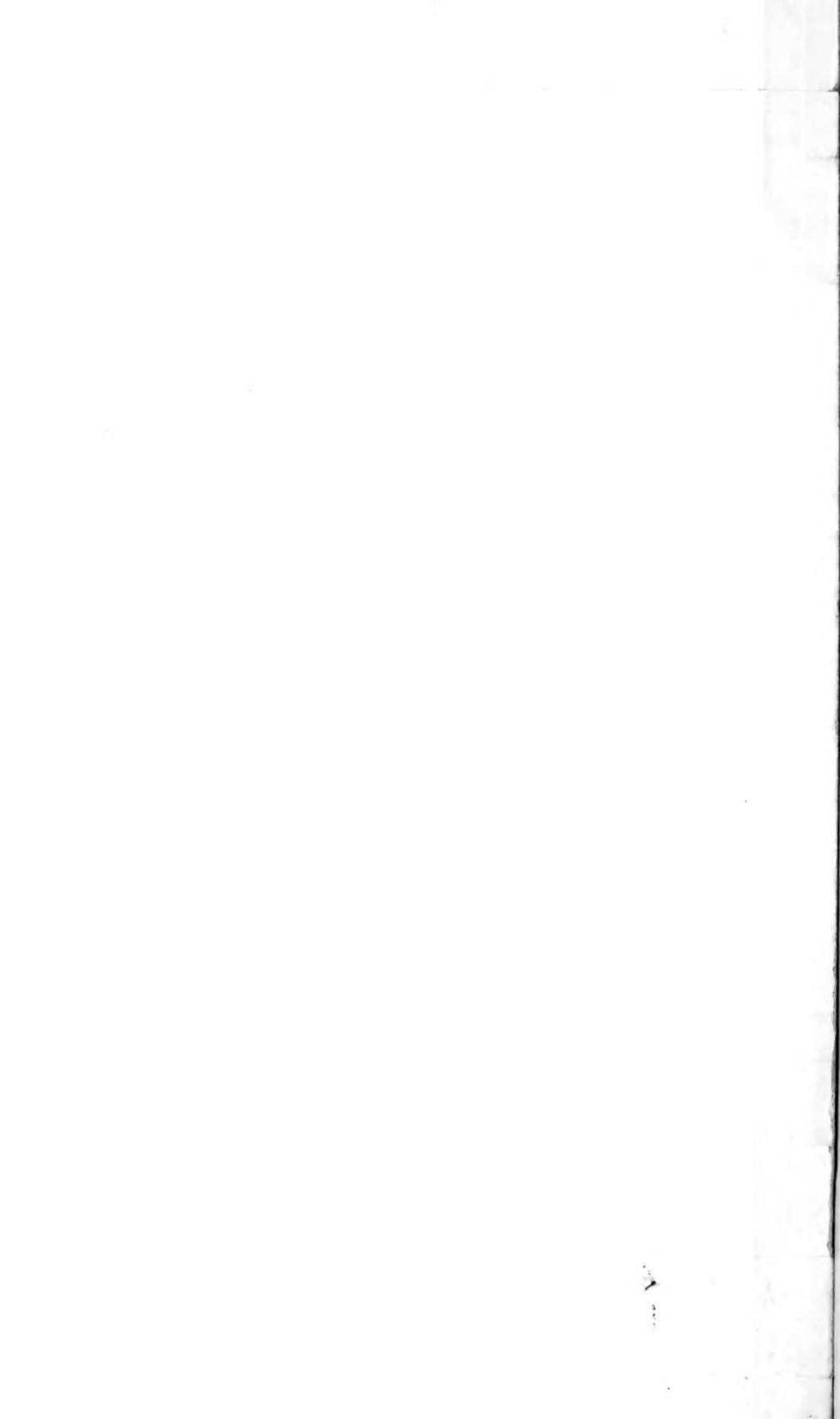


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Agriculture

1927 Catalogue and Price List

VERMONT GROWN NURSERY STOCK

FROM

THE MITCHELL FARM NURSERY

BARRE, VERMONT

R. F. D. 2

Phone 223-J

L. F. MITCHELL, J. E. MITCHELL, E. R. MITCHELL, Props.



Digging apple trees out of a foot of snow, April 21, 1926
at the Mitchell Farm Nursery

Grown in "The Cold Country," It's Hardy!



GROWN IN "THE COLD COUNTRY," IT'S HARDY!

To the Farmers, Gardeners, and Home Owners of the North.

In placing this Catalog before you, we believe we are performing a meritorious service, by listing only nursery stock that is suited to New England and the colder sections of our country, and of the best varieties that the art of the horticulturists has yet produced. No variety of tree or plant is here offered that is not first class in its own sphere. Take apples; our poorest apple is undoubtedly the Wolf River, yet this apple is one of the finest cooking apples of its season, and as a baked apple probably has no equal. Take ornamentals; our cheapest perennial is the English Daisy, yet this plant has no superior as an edging for an ornamental planting; and so it goes through the whole catalog.

We are practical gardeners and fruit growers. At Mitchell Farms, besides our nursery stock, we have 15 acres of orchard, apples, cherries, plums and pears—5 acres of small fruits—3 acres of asparagus, and grow several thousand dollars worth of vegetables for the local market every year.

We have been in business many years. For many years the senior member of this firm has been making a scientific and practical study of horticulture in all its phases. We believe that our practical knowledge of plant life adapted to the "Cold Country", is equaled by few men in New England.

In buying nursery stock from this nursery, you are buying the results of these years of scientific study and practical work. This nursery stock is eminently suited to the North, and our slogan "Grown in the Cold Country; It's Hardy" is well worth your careful consideration.

To send to Delaware or Maryland, or any other southern State, for plants for New England, and expect them to do as well as plants "Grown in the Cold Country" would seem to be the height of folly.

We recognize that the average farmer or home owner has but little time to devote to the study of varieties and in the preparation of this catalogue we have endeavored to make it a guide both in the selection of stock and its after treatment.

Yours for better fruit and more beautiful homes.

J. E. MITCHELL & SONS

Certificate of Nursery Inspection with Permit to Ship

VERMONT FOREST SERVICE

ROBERT M. ROSS,
Commissioner of Forestry,
Montpelier, Vt.

M. B. CUMMINGS,
Inspector of Nurseries,
Burlington, Vt.
August, 19, 1926

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

This is to Certify, that I have this day carefully examined the nurseries and grounds or accompanied shipment of J. E. Mitchell, of Barre, Vermont, and find no evidence of San Jose Scale, Gypsy or Brown Tail Moth, Pear Blight, Apple Canker, Root Gall, or other noxious insect or serious disease likely to be transmitted on nursery stock.

Valid for one year, or until revoked. Signed, M. B. CUMMINGS,
State Nursery Inspector.



APPLES

Cortland—The best winter apple in existence; the result of scientific hybridizing at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station. It is a greatly improved McIntosh; same delicious flavor and aroma; is larger; better color; keeps a month longer and hangs on the tree weeks after every McIntosh has fallen. 3 to 5 feet tall.

Delicious—A very high quality winter apple, but our experience here is the same as that of the Geneva Station; namely; the fruit does not get size or color in the East and the tree has very weak shoulders; yet the quality is so high and the tree is so hardy that one or two trees should be in every home orchard.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Very hardy, an early bearer, season a little later than Yellow Transparent but about a month earlier than Wealthy; size, medium to large; Color, yellow streaked with red, flesh, white and juicy.

Fameuse—A medium sized red apple of high quality. White flesh, hardy and an early bearer.

McIntosh—In my estimation McIntosh and Cortland stand on the pinnacle of apple quality. McIntosh is an early bearer and hardy but is very susceptible to scab. It must be sprayed or dusted to get No. 1 apples.

Northern Spy—One of the finest apples in existence; extra large, a good keeper; both a cooking and a dessert apple. It's only drawback is, it is slow coming into bearing.

Red Astrachan—A large crimson extra early apple. Fine eating and by many is thought to be our best summer apple. Very hardy, free grower, fair yielder. The best summer market apple and should have fertile soil for best results.

Russet—An old fashioned apple of good quality, keeping until June. A good home orchard variety.

Wealthy—One of our finest apples which will keep in common cellar until Christmas. Begins to bear at 3 to 4 years from planting, is a heavy bearer of handsome red, medium sized apples.

Winter Banana—Yellow with a bright red cheek; hardy, early bearer; very long keeper, peculiar flavor highly praised by some, not liked by others. Heavy bearer.

Wolf River—One of the largest red apples. Season Nov. 1 A good cooking apple and a good seller, but of the poorest quality for eating and a poor keeper. An early bearer and a heavy producer.

Yellow Transparent—Our earliest good eating apple, very hardy, yellow when ripe, flavor excellent; size, medium to large, bears very early, often the second year after planting.

Transcendent Crab—One of the best red crabs. Season, early fall.

Hyslop Crab—A fine crab, later than the Transcendent.

All apple trees, excepting Cortland, 5 to 7 ft. tall.

Price of all Apple Trees, 75 cents each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Plum Trees

2 year trees, 5 to 7 ft. tall; 11-16 in. diameter, \$1.00 each.

The three varieties of Japanese Plums offered below are generally considered by horticulturists, the best of the hardy Plums. Plant in rich soil, about 15 ft. apart each way, always planting more than one variety for the purpose of cross pollenization.

Abundance—An upright grower, mid-season; high quality, large, deep red. Has stood 40 degrees below zero in this locality.

Burbank—A wide spreading tree of the best possible shape; later than Abundance and rather darker color. Is inclined to over-bear, and when it sets too many fruits it should be thoroughly thinned. As hardy as any Japanese Plum.

Red June—The earliest of any of the Japanese group, and in this locality the surest cropper. It makes a fine shaped, spreading tree, and bears a large crop of good sized dark red fruit. The most profitable for market.

Grapes

Plant on the south side of buildings or other sheltered spots, making the soil rich with manure or ground bone. Trim back heavily during the winter, each year, excepting where the vine is used for ornamental purposes.

It is one of the best of ornamental vines, and for this purpose should be allowed to grow as it will.

The varieties offered below are all early, hardy grapes suitable for the north. Varieties like Concord, Niagara and Delaware, while fine varieties farther south, will not ripen their fruit in this locality, and are therefore not offered. All Grape vines are two year vines and the price of all is 25 cents each.

Beta—The hardiest Grape in cultivation; black, early, small berry but large clusters.

Champion—A fine early, large black Grape; better quality than the Concord and more suitable to the North.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond)—An extra good, early white Grape of the finest quality. Large bunches.

Lucile—A very fine early red Grape with large berries and good sized clusters; suited to the North.

Moore's Early—We grow fine Grapes here at Mitchell Farms, and the surest croppers are Moore's early and Beta. These are the Grapes for "The Cold Country". Moore's Early is a fine black Grape of good quality, better than Concord; medium sized bunch and berry, and eminently hardy.

Worden—Similar to Concord, but much earlier; hardy.

Wyoming—A very early red Grape of good quality, suited to the North.

Raspberries

Almost any soil, excepting sand and pure muck, will produce raspberries; they should be planted on land that has previously grown some other crop, but never on newly turned sod. Wood ashes are probably the best fertilizer.

Make the rows 6 ft. apart, with the plants 2 ft. apart in the row. For a large crop of large berries, keep the plants in a hedge not over a foot wide; treat all other plants as weeds. Cultivate often and, if growing for market, always harvest the red raspberries in pint baskets.

The most dreaded disease of the Raspberry today is Raspberry Mosaic, and one of the causes of many of the failures in raspberry culture is the planting of Mosaic infested plants. In buying plants grown in the State of Vermont, the buyer may be reasonably sure of getting plants free from this dread disease, as all fields from which raspberry plants are to be sold are inspected twice each year, in June and August, by the State Nursery Inspector, especially for evidence of this disease. This is in contrast to the policy of most states, where not even one special inspection is given for this disease. In fact, probably not ten nursery inspectors in the East, outside of the states of New York and Vermont, know the disease when they see it; and during the last year we have seen it in many nurseries throughout the East. It is doubtful if there is a raspberry field three years planted, in the three southern New England states that is free from Mosaic. Our Mosaic-free plants cost no more than the common stock from other states. Why take chances?

Cuthbert—The finest quality red raspberry. The canes are very thrifty and with good care attain large size. The plants are very fruitful when kept clean of weeds and the surplus plants and the old canes removed after fruiting. The berries are large. Very pretty and of the highest flavor. A shortcake made of Cuthbert red raspberries is fit for a king. A good shipper and a favorite in market.

Undoubtedly, we have the largest stock of disease-free Cuthbert plants in New England, and can therefore make our prices low.

The finest Plants at the Lowest Prices.

50 cts. per doz. \$1.00 per 25. \$1.60 per 50. \$3.00 per 100
\$25.00 per 1000.

Victory—This highly advertised variety is supposed to be a seedling of Cuthbert and is quite similar to that variety in every respect, and with a large stock on hand we see no reason for any higher prices for the plants.

Price same as Cuthbert.

Idaho—A very hardy and prolific red raspberry, of decidedly acid flavor. Idaho and Latham are probably the hardiest raspberries in existence.

\$1.00 per doz. \$1.50 per 25. \$5.00 per 100

Herbert—Originated in Canada and is very hardy; berries extra large; probably none larger. One of the best producers of mid-season berries. Light color and fair quality; distinctly a market berry. If you have had trouble with winter killing, try Herbert, Idaho or Latham.

75 cts. per 12. \$1.25 per 25. \$4.00 per 100.

Latham—Considered in Minn. as the greatest creation of the mammoth Minn. Fruit Breeding Station. Very hardy, very large, later than Cuthbert and almost an everbearer. Test plots in different parts of Conn. under auspices of Conn. Agricultural College, as reported by Prof. Darrow of that college, give Latham as the heaviest yielder in every case, with Cuthbert a close second and other varieties far behind. Has made good everywhere.

\$1.00 per 12. \$1.75 per 25. \$6.00 per 100

Blackberries

Snyder—The hardiest blackberry in existence. Medium sized berries, very sweet and a reliable cropper. If you have trouble with winter-killing of blackberries try the Snyder. It is the "Cold Country" Blackberry.

75 cts. per doz. \$1.25 per 25. \$4.00 per 100.

Currants

One of the easiest of the small fruits to grow and will last a lifetime. Will grow in any soil but best on heavy, moist soils. For a few plants in the home garden, use a heavy mulch of straw or hay and pull all the weeds that come thru. Wood ashes make an excellent fertilizer but the ground cannot be too rich for currants. Plant them 6x6 feet.

Perfection—Red. The most popular variety. Produces in great profusion, large long clusters of very bright red berries, mild, splendid quality.

Red Cross—Early red currant of large size bunch and berry, quality the best. There is no better variety of currant grown than the Red Cross.

White Grape—The finest white currant, much sweeter than any red variety. Large bunches of fair sized berries.

All currants are strong 2 year old bushes.

All varieties 25 cents each.

Gooseberries

Downing—The old reliable market variety, light green, sweet and good, a tremendous cropper, much larger than the Houghton.

25 cents each.

Strawberries

Land intended for strawberries should be put in first-class condition before the plants are set. Plant in the spring. The matted row is the only practical commercial system. The hill system is suitable for gardens, where the plants are for recreation and entertainment rather than for the value of the berries they produce. When planting

by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows about 4 feet apart and 20 inches apart in the rows. Let them make runners all summer and by fall you will have a thick row as wide as you permit the runners to set.

We have calls every summer and fall for strawberry plants. We absolutely refuse to sell them at that time of the year. Spring is the only time to set strawberries in New England and your money cannot buy strawberry plants from The Mitchell Farm Nursery at any other time.

Prices of all varieties, except Bliss, Beacon, Bouquet and Progressive
70 cts. per 50. \$1.25 per 100. \$5.50 per 500. \$10.00 per 1000

Howard 17 (Perfect)—This is probably more largely planted and talked about than any other variety at present. Nothing but praise is spoken for it everywhere and on a great variety of soils. The plants are large and healthy. Blossoms perfect and rich with pollen. The berries begin to ripen early and continue a long time and hold up in size. It is firm, color, a light red. It is the great business strawberry of to-day, and should be planted by every grower.

Order early as our supply of this variety is short.

Warfield (Imperfect)—A very hardy berry of high quality and has never been beaten for yield when planted on heavy rich soil. Should not be planted on light soil. Probably the finest colored commercial berry.

An early long season berry of medium size and dark red all thru. Use Howard 17 for pollinizer.

Big Joe, or Joe Johnson (Perfect)—The plants of this variety are exceptionally vigorous and healthy; the berries are large and regular in shape, glossy in appearance and, to my taste, the finest flavored strawberry in cultivation. All over the U. S. Big Joe has been a success. I have not seen it on light soils, but on medium or heavy soils I know nothing better in season, which is mid-season to late. Either for home use or market, Big Joe is the goods.

Sample (Imperfect)—An extra large late berry; heavy yielder and fine for local market. Not firm enough for shipment. Heavily planted throughout New England.

Gandy—The latest strawberry of all. Should always be planted in heavy damp soil; never on sandy soil.

While it is a perfect flowered variety, yet it is giving better results when treated as a pistillate variety, with every third row another perfect flowered variety for cross pollinization. Use Howard 17 for this purpose.

Beacon—A new early variety, originated at the Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station. We have fruited it in a small way for three years and here it has equalled the Howard 17 in earliness and yield and is a much higher quality fruit. As large as the largest Howard without any hollow or white centers, and the only berry I have ever seen that equalled Warfield in color. It has a rich glossy red color not found in any other strawberry except Warfield and it is twice the size of the average Warfield. The N. Y. Experiment Station reports it the best variety tried at Geneva, 5 out of 6 years.

It looks like a winner.

Price \$2.00 per 100. Not over 200 sold to a customer.

Bouquet—The mid-season berry contributed to the strawberry world by the Geneva N. Y. Station. Very vigorous plants. Fruit very large, glossy red; not quite so rich a color as Beacon, but good and well colored to center.

A good shipper and heavy yielder.

Price \$2.00 per 100

Bliss—The third and latest of the N. Y. Experiment Station berries. Following is the Stations description:

Cross of Chesepeake by Atkins Continuity—Plants vigorous and productive; flowers perfect; season late; fruit, medium to large, medium red, very glossy, very juicy, medium firm, mild sweet, high flavored, very good. Has ranked among the best for five years.

Price \$2.00 per 100.

Progressive—The leading so called "Everbearer". It's the best plant maker of the fall bearers and is therefore generally boosted to the skies by most plant growers at a good price per boost. I have grown it and several other everbearers for years and wish to say that in this climate they are a joke. They are all right in a recreation garden but for dollars and cents they are a dead failure unless you sell the plants and get your money back from them.

We grow the plants for the back yard gardener who can get lots of fun out of them if he will grow them by the hill system and keep the runners off. He will then get a crop of fall berries and an early crop of spring berries from the same plants.

90 cts. per 50. \$1.50 per 100. \$2.00 per 1000.

Roses

Deep, rich clay loam is the best soil for roses. Well rotted cow manure and lots of it, is the best fertilizer for them. In the absence of the manure use plenty of ground bone; and in any case work the ground deeply, and thoroughly. The hybrid-tea roses are the finest roses in the world, but they are all more or less tender, and should be banked with earth at least a foot or more every fall. The hybrid-perpetual class is hardier, while there is gradually coming to the front, various roses that are always hardy anywhere in New England. We shall place these in a class by themselves, regardless of scientific classifications, and shall call it the Extra Hardy Class.

We expect to add many more roses to this class in the near future. There is nothing finer in roses than the varieties offered below. The Hybrid-Teas are all dormant plants and should be planted early, as they are slow to start. For later planting, we expect to have most of the Hybrid-Teas in pot grown plants, all started and in bud or flower; these pot grown plants can be planted up to the middle of July and flower until heavy frost. The pot grown plants will be shipped in paper pots, at a uniform price of \$1.50 each, excepting Claudius Pernet, which will be \$2.00 each.

HYBRID-TEAS

All dormant plants \$1.00 each, excepting Claudius Pernet, which is \$1.50 each. All potted plants \$1.50 each, excepting Claudius Pernet, \$2.00 each.

Betty—A rose of marvellous beauty; its large deliciously scented flowers are of a glowing coppery-rose color, suffused with a golden sheen.

Caroline Testout—One of the most valuable and popular bedding varieties; large, full, globular flowers of bright satiny-rose with bright-center.

Columbia—Millions of Columbia blooms are sold on the cut-flower markets in our large cities. It has also proved itself a fine bedding and garden variety. The flowers are good size, perfect in form of bud

and blossom, and in color a most pleasing shade of rose-pink, and of delightful fragrance.

Claudius Pernet—The best yellow rose yet produced. A lovely sunflower-yellow deepening in the center. \$1.50 each.

Frau Karl Druschki—This is generally classed as a Hybrid-Perpetual, but it has the Tea blood, and is no hardier, in this climate, than the other Hybrid-Teas here offered; therefore we have placed it in this class. It is, undoubtedly, the finest white rose to date; large, magnificent flowers all through the season. Nothing better in white roses.

Gruss an Teplitz—The hardiest of the Hybrid-Teas, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color, it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson. Very fragrant, a strong grower and in bloom all the time.

Killarney—Probably the most popular Hybrid-Tea rose grown today. Its color is a sparkling brilliant pink. The blooms are large with extra large petals and of great substance; while the buds are considered the finest of all rose-buds.

Lady Hillingdon—A beautiful coppery shade of apricot-yellow, most beautiful in the bud. A strong vigorous grower and very free flowering.

Ophelia—If there is a more beautiful rose than Ophelia, we have not seen it. Its color is indescribable; the best attempt we have seen is as follows: "A most pleasing, delicate tint of salmon-flesh, shaded with rose;" and that is a poor attempt to describe the finest rose in creation.

Red Radiance—An ideal bedding rose; blooms continuously thru the summer and fall; color, a bright cerise-red.

HYBRID-PERPETUAL ROSES

75 cents each.

Gen. Jacqueminot—The popular Gen. Jack rose. Deep red, hardy, and a free bloomer.

Magna Charta—Bright pink; large, full and fragrant.

Ulrich Brunner—Large, bright cheery-red; good shape.

EXTRA HARDY ROSES

These roses will grow anywhere that a rose can grow. They have all been tried out here in our nursery and can be depended on for hardiness.

Clio—A Hybrid-Perpetual that has proved itself extra hardy in this climate. A beautiful satiny, flesh-colored rose, deeper pink in the center. 75 cents each.

Conrad Meyer—A cross between the Rugosa rose and a Hybrid-Perpetual rose with all the hardiness of the Rugosa family and the beauty of the double Hybrid-Perpetual flowers. Beautiful silvery-pink large and fine shaped. \$1.00 each.

F. J. Grootendorst—A cross between the Rugosa and the crimson Baby Rambler. It has the rugged bush and dark green, crinkly foliage of the Rugosa, with its hardiness, and the flowers of the Baby Rambler. It makes a fine specimen shrub, goes fine in the shrubby border and makes one of the best flowering hedges. It blooms from June until heavy frost. It is a great rose. \$1.00 each.

Rose Hugonis—This rose, recently introduced from China, is unlike any other rose, and should not be cut back like other roses but be grown as a shrub. It forms most beautiful bushes 6 ft. high and as broad across, as graceful as a Bridal Wreath, and in early spring, a month before any other rose is in bloom, it is a mass of lovely yellow flowers completely hiding the bush. Use this as a specimen shrub on the lawn or as a part of the shrubbery border. \$1.50 each.

Madam Plantier—A medium size, really hardy, white rose. Much more floriferous than Frau Karl Druschki but does not compare with that variety in beauty of individual flowers. No protection is required for this rose, and it is a mass of lovely flowers in June. Where hardiness is a requisite, we recommend this, above any other white rose. 75 cts. each.

Moss Rose—Red—This old-fashioned rose is very hardy, and while the flowers cannot compare with other red roses, yet the buds with their mossy covering are very pretty and very popular. 75 cts. each.

Persian Yellow—Another old-fashioned rose still very popular. Very hardy, covered in June, with medium-sized, semi-double yellow roses. 75 cts. each.

Rugosa Rose—The large single red or white rose from Japan. Very hardy, with heavy dark green, crinkly foliage. It is extensively used for hedges, and in clumps in the shrubbery border. Blooms all summer; and through the late fall it is covered with large red hips, making a very ornamental shrub at all times. 50 cts. each.

BABY RAMBLERS

Besides the above group of extra hardy Roses, the Baby Ramblers offered below have proved hardy in this section and have become very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens growing about 18 inches high, producing in great profusion, from early in the season until late frosts, immense trusses of small flowers. No pruning is necessary; simply remove the last years flower stems. All are 75 cts. each.

Red Baby Rambler—Crimson, similar in color to the climbing Crimson Rambler. The most popular of the Baby Ramblers.

Ellen Poulsen—A most floriferous dark, brilliant pink; very sweetly scented.

Catherine Zeimet—Snow white; the best white Baby Rambler.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

These popular roses are only moderately hardy in this locality, and when planted in the colder parts of Vermont should be given winter protection but anywhere south of White River, Vt., they require no protection. Always plant in full sunlight and make the ground rich and the result will be most gratifying.

All this class are 50 cents each, excepting Dr. Van Fleet and Paul's Scarlet Climber.

Dorothy Perkins—A beautiful soft shell-pink; large profuse clusters. Undoubtedly the best pink Rambler for our climate.

White Dorothy—Like the above except in color, which is white.

Excelsa—Similar to Dorothy Perkins except in color, which is a vivid crimson. Distinct from Crimson Rambler, which it is displacing.

Crimson Rambler—The most popular red climber. Very vigorous, with beautiful, shining foliage and great clusters of brilliant crimson, semi-double flowers.

ROSES

Dr. Van Fleet—A delicate flesh-pink. Buds long and pointed; blossoms beautifully formed, very double, often 4 inches across. This is undoubtedly the best climbing rose yet introduced; extra long stems. Foliage is large and glossy. A beautiful plant even when out of bloom. 75 cts. each.

American Pillar—Clusters of large single pink flowers with white centers and golden stamens. Foliage is dark, waxy green.

Tausendschoen—Entirely distinct, not only in Ramblers but in Climbing Roses, generally. In color it is a most delicate shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded. These are produced in trusses, each truss a veritable bouquet.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—No other Rose, in any class, can compare with this for brilliancy of color. The flowers, a vivid scarlet, are of good size, double, very freely produced in clusters of from 3 to 20 flowers each, the plants being literally covered from top to bottom with bloom. \$1.00 each.

Shrubs

Almond, White Flowering—A small hardy shrub, that blooms very profusely in early spring, when each twig has the appearance of being covered with little double white roses. A fine specimen shrub for the lawn. \$1.00 each.

Almond, Pink Flowering—Like the above except in color, which is pink. Same price.

Barberry, Japanese—For a low hedge, here in New England, Japanese Barberry is undoubtedly our finest and most reliable shrub either for trimmed or untrimmed hedges. One of the best shrubs for border planting.

Prices—15 to 18 in. high—25 cts. each. \$2.50 per doz. \$20.00 per 100

Burning Bush—This shrub is very beautiful in autumn with its scarlet foliage and masses of berries. Curious winged bark. \$1.00 each

Butterfly Bush—A desirable shrub, blooming in the late summer until cut by severe frost. The flowers are of a pleasing shade of violet-mauve, and are in dense cylindrical spikes from 6 to 12 in. long. Is killed to the ground every winter, but is always in bloom the following fall. Plant in full sun. 50 cts. each.

Coralberry—One of the showiest of the berried shrubs. In autumn, the branches droop with the weight of the coral-colored berries clinging along the underside of the branches. 3 to 4 ft. high. Fine for shady places. 50 cts. each.

Cranberry, American High Bush—Grows to 10 ft. high; white flowers in spring and beautiful cranberry-like fruit in the fall. Fruit is edible and shrub will stand clipping and can be trained to any height. 75 cts. each.

Dogwood, Red Osier—Native shrub with white flowers in late summer and bright red branches in winter. Used for landscape effects.

40 cts. each.

Dogwood, Variegated Leaved—A most beautiful shrub; leaves variegated green and white in summer with red twigs in winter. Very rare. \$1.00 each.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—One of the best of the Deutzias; blooming in May with white rose-tinted blooms. It excels in size of flowers, profuse bloom and vigorous growth. 50 cts. each.

Elder, Canadian—Handsome compound leaves and great corymbs of white flowers in June. Dark red edible berries in autumn.

40 cts. each.

Elder, Golden—A large golden leaved form of the above. Requires the full sunlight and is one of the best of the yellow shrubs.

50 cts. each.

Forsythia, Golden Bell—A very early blooming shrub with bright yellow blossoms appearing before the leaves. We are on the northern limit for this shrub. 50 cts. each.

Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush—This spreading shrub grows 6 ft. high and is covered in spring with white flowers which gradually turn to yellow. Bright red berries in the fall. Plant with other shrubs, giving plenty of room. 50 cts. each.

Honeysuckle, Pink Tartarian—This beautiful shrub grows to ten ft. high and is covered in spring with a mass of pink flowers followed in the fall by bright red berries. 50 cts. each.

Hydrangea, Hill of Snow—An early blooming Hydrangea with enormous trusses of white flowers about a month before its companion, Hydrangea Paniculata, begins to flower; as the flower ages it turns to a light green. Does not grow as tall as the late Hydrangea. Is one of our best shrubs, particularly fine for foundation planting.

75 cts. each.

Hydrangea Paniculata—The common late flowering Hydrangea. In its season this shrub has no superior, its large blush-pink blooms coming when all other shrubs are through. No home planting is complete without it. 75 cts. each.

LILACS

The common Purple Lilac needs no introduction; although old, very, very old, it is still one of our finest shrubs, and for a tall hedge it has no superior. As an individual specimen plant the new French Hybrid Lilacs offered below have many superior qualities; they bloom much younger; have larger flowers and flower-trusses, and are in many beautiful colors and shades. All Lilacs should be planted in full sun for best results.

Common Purple 50 cts. each

Common White 50 cts. each

Persian—Quite similar to the common purple Lilac in color but blooms later and the shrub is more slender and graceful and the leaves are smaller. Is a fine specimen shrub. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Abel Chateney—Large, double creamy-white flowers. This and the following French Hybrids are much superior to the common purple and white Lilacs. \$1.00 each.

Chas. X—One of the darkest of the Lilacs; very large flowers and flower trusses; dark reddish-purple. \$1.00 each.

Hugo Koster—Single flowers, very early flowering, with large full pyramidal bluish-violet trusses. Much used by florists for forcing.

\$1.00 each.

President Grevy—Very large, double, soft blue flowers; trusses of bloom are often a foot long. \$1.00 each.

Mezereum (Daphne Mezereum)—The earliest shrub to bloom in our nursery. Small lilac-colored flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves appear in the spring. Grows about 3 ft. high. good for the border or for foundation planting. 50 cts. each.

Privet, Ibota—The only privet that is hardy in northern New England. Stands the shears well and is a good hedge plant.

35 cts. each. \$3.00 for 10. \$25.00 for 100.

Plum, Double Flowering—One of the best of the shrubs to come to us from China. Beautiful, very double rose-colored flowers before the leaves. \$1.50 each.

Plum, Purple Leaved—Handsome shrub with purple leaves and wine-red fruits. One of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until autumn. \$1.00 each.

Quince, Japanese Flowering—Glossy dark foliage with reddish tints. Large, deep scarlet flowers in May. 75 cts. each.

Raspberry, Purple Flowering—A fine native shrub with leaves from six to ten inches across and pink-purple blossoms two inches across in loose clusters, blooming all summer. Fine for shady places.

40 cts. each.

Snowball, Common—This old-fashioned shrub is still very popular. Very showy white flowers in globular clusters. 75 cts. each.

Snowball, Japanese—An improved Snowball. \$1.00 each.

Snowberry—Another old-fashioned shrub that retains its popularity and is probably being planted more today than ever before. It does fine in partial shade, and its masses of ivory-white berries late in the fall make it one of our most useful shrubs. 50 cts. each.

Syringa (Mock Orange)—The common variety of Syringa. A very desirable hardy shrub with creamy-white, deliciously fragrant flowers in June.

All of the Syringas are excellent shrubs for the border or make, fine specimen shrubs for the lawn. 50 cts each.

Syringa, Golden—Valuable for landscape effects on account of its yellow foliage and dwarf habit of growth. Free flowering.

75 cts. each.

Syringa Grandiflora—A tall growing form of the Mock-orange with larger flowers than the common Syringa. 50 cts. each.

Syringa Virginal—A new variety originated by the great French plant breeder, M. Lemoine, and considered by experts to be the greatest improvement in ornamental shrubs made during the last 25 years. The flowers are semi-double, pure glistening white, of delightful fragrance, and a continuous bloomer from June until frost. The flowers are about double the size of the common Syringa and resemble large white roses. \$1.00 each.

Spiraea Van Houtte (Bridal Wreath)—The grandest of all Spiraeas. It is a beautiful ornamental shrub at any season, but when in flower, it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Perfectly hardy and blooms the year it is planted. The very finest shrub for an unclipped hedge, for foundation planting or for a specimen shrub on the lawn. 50 cts. each.

Spiraea Thunbergi—A very graceful Spiraea with light green feathery foliage. Blooms a week before the "Bridal Wreath", and is then a mass of white. One of the best shrubs. Not as tall as "Bridal Wreath." 50 cts. each.

Spiraea Billardi—A shrub growing about 4 ft. high, each branch terminated with a panicle of white flowers in late summer. Should be mixed with other shrubs for best effects. 40 cts. each.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer—A valuable variety of *Spiraea*, with bright crimson blossoms in late summer. It is of dwarf, dense growth seldom exceeding two feet in height. Very popular. 50 cts. each.

Spiraea Bumalda—Like Anthony Waterer except it is about a foot taller. 50 cts. each.

Weigela Rosea—Flowers in June. A very graceful and ornamental shrub with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. Color of flowers varies from white to deep rose-pink on the same branch. Should not be planted in any colder climate than Central Vermont, as we are as far north as it will do well. 60 cts. each.

DECIDUOUS SHADE OR ORNAMENTAL TREES

American Elm—This tree is not appreciated as it should be. It is our finest street shade tree and one of the best of trees for planting around the home. Should be planted singly and not in close groups. Where an ornamental tree is desired, this tree should always be taken into consideration. Any landscape Architect will tell you that there is nothing better for the North. 8 to 10 ft. \$2.00 each.

American Larch (Tamarack)—This beautiful tree is usually classified with the evergreens, although it loses its leaves in the fall. Its young leaves in the spring are a beautiful golden green, gradually changing to a bright green and in the fall to a pretty yellow. It is a fine tree for the north, as it is the hardiest tree in cultivation.

3 ft. tall, \$1.50 each.

American Linden (Basswood)—Another extra hardy tree. Makes a large round headed tree; grows very rapidly, and is very fragrant when in flower. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab—One of our most ornamental flowering trees, with large, double, lovely, delicate, pink flowers in the late spring, and if properly trimmed is a fine ornamental tree the rest of the year. Does not produce fruit. Perfectly hardy.

3 to 4 ft. tall, \$1.75 each.

Canoe Birch—The large White Birch of the North should not be confounded with the White Birch of Southern New England, as it is a much superior tree; several times as large, whiter bark, more graceful and a better tree in every way. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

European Mountain Ash—A most conspicuous tree in the fall of the year, with its masses of bright scarlet berries. Has larger berries and makes a larger tree than the American Mountain Ash; hardy.

5 to 6 ft. \$2.00 each.

Lombardy Poplar—The only Poplar that is now considered worth planting and this should not be planted within 50 ft. of a sidewalk or a drain. It is extensively used in landscape work, as its dense, tall, columnar growth makes it a very desirable tree. Very fast growing.

8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

Sugar Maple—Probably the most generally used of all shade trees. Upright, straight, symmetrical; well adapted to street planting. Its beautiful autumn tints are familiar to all 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

Schwedler's Maple—Quite different from other Maples; the early foliage of this variety is a bright crimson gradually turning to a purplish-green. Very ornamental and hardy. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.00 each.

Weir's Cut-leaf Weeping Maple—In this locality this tree has proved to be the fastest growing of all the Maples. Perfectly hardy and a most beautiful tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

EVERGREENS

Arborvitae, American—This is a handsome evergreen; bright green in summer turning to a bronzy-green in winter. Much used for hedges, screens, singly on lawns, in tubs for porches, etc. Can be trimmed and kept in any form or height up to 20 feet.

1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each. \$10.00 per doz. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. \$15.00 per dozen

Golden Arborvitae—A bright golden form of American Arborvitae, holding its color at all times of the year. Fine to mix with other evergreens. \$2.50 each.

Globe Arborvitae—Growing in low, thick, globular form, with very attractive foliage. Fine for foundation planting. \$2.50 each.

Hovey's Arborvitae—A slow growing form, with golden-green foliage. Unexcelled for foundation planting. \$2.50 each.

Pyramidal Arborvitae—Similar in shape to the Irish Juniper. The foliage is light green, very compact. A fine column Arborvitae. \$2.75 each

Tom Thumb Arborvitae—A low growing form with two kinds of foliage on the same plant. Resembles the Retinosporas more than the Arborvitae. \$2.50 each.

Balsam Fir—The characteristic odor of the North woods is chiefly, if not entirely, due to this fir. The foliage is very fragrant; young growths are used for making the famous Balsam pillows. Makes a handsome lawn specimen. 18 to 20 in., \$1.00 each. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each

American Hemlock—A well developed specimen of this popular evergreen is a very attractive tree. The main branches grow straight out from the trunk, drooping gracefully at the tips, giving the tree an appearance quite distinct from other evergreens. Foliage narrow and feathery. Is not only a fine specimen tree, but makes excellent hedges, screens and windbreaks. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Canadian Juniper—Bright silvery green, seldom over two feet high but often grows to ten feet across. Useful for foundation planting or for steep banks. 2 feet across, \$2.00 each.

Common Juniper—Similar to above, but is more erect and grows to ten feet high. All the Junipers can be clipped and kept small.

2 ft. tall, \$2.00 each.

Irish Juniper—Tall column-like growth; foliage bright glaucous green. 2 ft. tall, \$2.50 each.

White Pine—This common evergreen is not appreciated by the average person. It is one of the noblest and most graceful trees in America, and makes a beautiful ornamental wherever placed. Its hardiness and ability to grow in any soil (excepting wet land) makes it preeminently our best large evergreen. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Scotch Pine—Where the soil is too poor for any other tree, there the Scotch Pine is in its glory. Foliage, pale green; fine in masses, or for shelter belts but not so desirable when planted as a single specimen. 2 ft. tall, \$1.50 each.

Green Plumed Retinospora—One of the hardiest of the Retinospora, beautiful delicate glaucous green foliage. Fine for foundation plantings. \$3.00 each.

Golden Plumed Retinospora—Similar to the above excepting in color, which is a beautiful yellowish-green. \$3.00 each.

Thread Branched Retinospora—Slender, string-like, bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. A very graceful and lovely evergreen. \$3.00 each.

Norway Spruce—A very hardy and fast growing Spruce, which has probably been more widely planted than any other Spruce; for screens and windbreaks it is probably unexcelled, but as a specimen tree for the lawn it does not compare with the White Spruce listed below. It is the faster grower, however and in its place, is O. K.

18 in. high, \$1.50 each.

White Spruce—A native of the extreme North, which does fine as far South as Philadelphia. It is a beautiful evergreen, with blueish-green foliage, and we highly recommend it for ornamental planting, anywhere a tall evergreen is wanted. Holds its limbs close to the ground at any age, being superior to most Spruces in this most desirable feature. 2 ft. \$1.50 each. 3 ft. \$2.50 each.

Red Spruce—Our common native Spruce; graceful and symmetrical and, when planted in moist well drained soil, makes a beautiful tree. 2 ft. \$1.25 each. 3 ft. \$1.75 each.

CLIMBING VINES

Woodbine—The most satisfactory vine for this climate. Will cover the side of a building or grow over a veranda in a very short time. A fine green in summer turning to red in the fall. Never injured by the cold. 50 cts. each.

Bitter Sweet—A climber of distinctive growing habit for it fairly clutches its support in spiral turns as it grows upward. Very good for use on pergolas, archways, bird house supporters, and the like. Its showy orange red berries are very effective in the fall and winter landscape, and may be used as house decorations in winter.

50 cts. each.

Clematis Paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower)—This handsome hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants. Of strong rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, and pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers, which appear in greatest profusion in August and September, followed by silvery feathery seed pods, which make an attractive appearance until mid-winter. The plants succeed in almost any position.

50 cts. each.

Hall's Honeysuckle—A rapid growing vine with deep green foliage, which is almost evergreen through the winter. The fragrant yellow and white flowers blossom from mid-summer until frost.

50 cts. each.

Virginia Clematis—A strong climber with dark green foliage and very pretty white flowers; the bunches of seeds have long, wooly tufts, making them very ornamental for winter decoration.

50 cts. each.

Evergreen Bittersweet (E. radicans)—Very hardy, dense growing evergreen vine, with thick, dark green leaves. Bears orange fruit similar to the native bittersweet. Self-clinging.

50 cts. each. \$4.50 per 10.

Euonymus Radicans Vegetus—Low, trailing vine similar to the above. Good for low stone walls. Sometimes clipped for formal effects.

50 cts. each. \$4.50 per 10.

Peonies

This magnificent flower has taken the country by storm; everybody is planting it, and well they may. It is the Queen of perennials. We sell nothing more beautiful, hardy and easily grown; and when once planted it lasts a life time and grows more beautiful each year. It not only produces the grandest flowers of the temperate zone, but, after flowering, remains a handsome foliage plant throughout the summer. As a cut flower it has no superior, easily lasting a week. With such a combination of useful and delightful qualities it is not surprising that every one is planting it.

Plant in rich soil, from 2 to 3 ft. each way with the buds not over 2 inches below the surface. Keep the grass and weeds down, and when the buds are forming, water thoroughly every other day.

While the peony may give some good blossoms the first year, yet the flower does not arrive at its full size and form until the third year.

Albert Crousse—A very large bomb type peony. Color, an even shade of sea shell pink. Always a winner at all the peony shows.

\$1.50 each.

Adolph Rousseau—While this peony is classed as a semi-double, yet it is one of the finest red peonies in cultivation; no red peony surpasses it in color and few approach it. Tall and early, it is a jewel. \$1.50 each.

Avalanche—An extra fine white mid-season peony. At our local peony show Avalanche has uniformly won first prize for best white peony. Sometimes listed as Albatre. \$1.00 each.

Augustin d' Hour—A very good bright red, free from purple tints; very large and fine; tall, late and a free bloomer. \$1.00 each.

Baroness Schroeder—Opens a delicate pink and then changes to a pure milk-white. It is considered by experts to be one of the top-notchers. Is not at its best until after its third year. \$1.50 each.

Countess of Portland—The only single peony we grow. Clear bright pink. Very early. 50 cts. each.

Couronne d' Or—Snow white, reflecting golden-yellow stamens through the central petals, hence the name, "Crown of Gold." Delicate carmine penciling on edge of central petals; late. 50 cts. each.

Dorchester—Very late. A delicate hydrangea-pink peony of large size. 75 cts. each.

Edulis Superba—Bright, clear, deep satiny pink; very fragrant. The earliest pink peony; extensively used for cut flowers.

50 cts. each. \$5.00 per dozen.

Eugene Bigot—One of the new peonies from France; brilliant red, very large and good. Late. \$1.50 each.

Eugenie Verdier—Opens a fresh, delicate hydrangea-pink, center flushed crimson, gradually changing to a white with pink center; early, large and fragrant. One of the best. \$1.50 each.

Felix Crousse—A bright red flower without any trace of purple or violet in its color; medium size and a fine all around peony. Mid-season. \$1.00 each.

Festiva Maxima—Pure white with carmine flecks on center petals; early and large flowers. One of the oldest and one of the best.

50 cts. each. \$5.00 per dozen.

Jules Calot—Extra large, deep pink. Has the longest season of any peony on our list, blooming from early to late. Blooms extra double with an immense number of petals. Very floriferous; I have a large stock and am making the price low.

75 cts. each. \$7.00 per dozen.

Karl Rosenfield—Undoubtedly the best all around red peony in existence. Extra large, magnificent color, very profuse bloomer and fine healthy plant. It has no faults. \$2.00 each.

Louis Van Houtte—The old fashioned late red peony. Of course, it is not in the same class with the other red peonies here listed, but it is well worth its price. 75 cts. each.

Marie Lemoine—The latest white peony, being several days later than Couronne d' Or, and when well grown, there is nothing better in white peonies. \$1.00 each.

Marechal Valliant—Immense globes of light red shaded mauve. One of the largest peonies in cultivation; late, very fine \$1.00 each.

Mme. Calot—A very early blush pink peony, very fragrant and a sure bloomer. Large, convex, rose type bloom; very delicate color.

75 cts. each.

Mme. de Verneville—The earliest white peony and, excepting Queen Victoria, the most profuse bloomer. It far surpasses Queen Victoria in size and beauty of bloom. All growers praise it.

50 cts. each.

Mme. Emile Galle—Here is where we get wonderful color; sea-shell pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. A large flower and a favorite with all. \$1.00 each.

Mme. de Vetry—Large finely formed bloom, difficult to describe. The outer petals are a light shade of pink over-spread with mauve, gradually running to a clear white center; good. \$1.00 each.

Mme. de Galhau—Rose type, fragrant, medium large bloom, late. Outer petals blush pink, changing to a center of pale lilac-rose. Very pretty. \$1.00 each.

Mons. Jules Elie—One of the aristocrats of the peony family. Immense globes of glossy lilac-pink overlaid with a silver sheen. None larger. \$1.00 each.

Mons. Krelage—Rose type, late. Deep currant-red with amarantine center. Very large flower, good in every way. \$1.00 each.

Officianalis rubra—The old-fashioned "piney" of our grand mother's day. Double, deep red, and still very good. \$1.00 each.

President Roosevelt—One of the newer varieties; deep, rich brilliant red; semi-rose type; midseason. \$1.00 each.

Queen Victoria—Old fashioned white; very profuse bloomer. Much used for the cut flower trade. Opens a delicate pink and changes to a pure white. 50 cts. each.

Zoe Calot—Semi-double, large, mid-season; deep pink shaded lilac-rose. Quite distinct from any other peony.

50 cts. each. \$5.00 per dozen.

IRIS

Afterglow—Delicate grayish-pink, shading to a rich yellow thru the center. 40 inches tall; free bloomer and a beautiful flower.

\$1.00 each.

Alcazar—Standards light blueish-violet; falls deep purple; strong tall branching stems with large flowers. 35 cts. each.

Beethoven—One of the dark Irises; standards purple, falls deep blue. 20 cts. each.

Blue Boy—A fine dark blue, rather dwarf, free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Celeste—A beautiful light sky blue, very free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Cherion—A very fragrant Iris; standards lilac-mauve, falls violet mauve. 25 cts. each.

Flavescens—A delicate shade of soft yellow; tall and free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Florentina Alba—An early large flowering white Iris, delicately scented. 25 cts. each.

Her Majesty—Bright mauve-pink; very good. 25 cts. each.

Honorabilis—Standards golden-yellow, falls mahogany-brown. 25 cts. each.

Iris King—Standards clear lemon color; falls rich maroon, bordered yellow; tall with large flowers. 25 cts. each.

Jeanne d' Arc—One of the most delightful of Iris; pure white with delicate penciling of blue, deeper on the edge. Admired by all. 25 cts. each.

Loreley—Light yellow with occasional blue markings; falls ultramarine-blue bordered cream; free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Lohengrin—Flowers and foliage of gigantic size; color uniform shade of cattleya-rose; one of the best. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Alan Gray—Delicate rose-mauve colored flower, very good. 25 cts. each.

Mme. Chereau—White with broad edging of blue; tall and fine. 25 cts. each.

Mary Garden—Standards pale yellow, flushed lavender; falls creamy-white, dotted and veined with maroon. Not common. 35 cts. each.

Monsignor—Rich coloring and large flowered; deep purple with darker markings. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Kingkote—A beautiful rose color, unlike any other Iris. 50 cts. each.

Navajo—Standards light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; falls deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; deep orange beard. 35 cts. each.

Pallida Dalmatica—Clear lavender-blue; very large flowers, sweetly scented; tall and fine. 25 cts. each.

Purple King—A fine purple, early and very floriferous; large flowers, 25 cts. each.

Prosper Laugier—Standards bronze-red; falls, velvety ruby-purple with orange beard; very fine. 35 cts. each.

Powhatan—Standards light bishop-violet, with darker border; falls deep purple shaded crimson; a large, tall flower. 50 cts. each.

Queen of May—Soft lilac-rose, almost pink; very pretty.
25 cts. each.

Shekinah—The best tall yellow; a new and striking variety.
\$1.00 each.

Sherwin Wright—Golden Yellow, 24 in. tall, deeper yellow than Shekinah but not so tall or large. 25 cts. each.

Sparta—Yellow overlaid with mahogany. 25 cts. each.

White Siberian Iris—Blooms after other Iris are gone; is quite different from other Iris. Foliage grass like, flowers white.
20 cts. each.

Iris Pumila—A pretty dwarf specie, light blue, good for edging.
25 cts. each.

Mixed Iris—Not named, but good Iris. 2 for 25 cts. 5 for 50 cts. \$1.00 per dozen.

See Page 28 for bargain collection.

PHLOX

Gardeners who know only the old-fashioned varieties of Phlox, do not know the possibilities of the newer varieties for landscape effects. They are all perfectly hardy, enduring our severe winters without protection, and when once planted they last a lifetime, if a little pains be taken to divide them every three or four years. Make the ground rich and plant the crowns even with the ground. This collection contains the best of the modern varieties.

25 cts. each. \$2.50 per dozen.

Africa—Very dark red. Large and medium height.

Annie Cook—A large, bright, light pink Phlox.

Antonin Mercie—Light lilac, overlaid white; large.

Astrilde—Our most popular Phlox. Tall, brilliant carmine shaded deeper toward the center.

B. Comte—Rich French purple; late.

Baron von Dedem—Light scarlet with red centers; tall and late.

Dawn—A beautiful blush-pink; medium height.

Elizabeth Campbell—Salmon-pink.

Europa—Large white flowers overlaid pink, with carmine eye. Large truss and large flowers; tall.

Lavender Lady—Lavender and white; general effect lavender.

Miss Lingard—Earliest white; long graceful panicles.

Mrs. Jenkins—Large pure white; late.

Mme. Paul Dutrie—Very soft pink; extra large.

Richard Wallace—White with red eye; tall.

Rynstrom—Rosy-pink; late.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy-carmine with claret-red eye.

Sir Edward Landseer—Similar to Astrilde but not so tall.

Thor—Deep salmon-pink with red eye.

W. C. Egan—Delicate soft shade of lilac-pink.

Hardy Perennial Asters

(Michaelmas Daisies) not for sale until Sept. 1927.

Very few people, even nurserymen, are aware of the great improvement made in Perennial Asters in the last few years. The original perennial fall-blooming Asters were the wild species, the greater part of which were native here in America, but it is the Europeans, particularly the English, who by crossing the different species have produced many beautiful hybrids, and every year shows more improvement, until now they rank with the showiest, most beautiful and interesting plants in cultivation.

All are hardy and are not effected by even ten degrees of frost, and give an enormous quantity of flowers in September and October; the latter month, here in Vermont, is most decidedly a frosty month. Their beautiful bloom is unsurpassed for cut flowers and more than acceptable at this time of the year when all other flowers are gone.

They grow in any soil, and as to their culture, Prof. Hottes in his book on Perennials, says:—"No culture is necessary. Plant them and if given extra food and water they repay us; if not, they bloom beautifully to shame us for our neglect."

The varieties here offered have been carefully selected and several varieties, such as "Snowflake" and "Leavis", that were thought highly of only three years ago, have been thrown into the discard to make way for the later and better varieties. In buying these Asters you may be assured that you are getting the latest and best.

In order that we may have a plentiful supply and be able to fill all orders, we are not offering these Asters until the fall of 1927 and the price will be uniformly 25 cents each, and we know of no plant that will give more satisfaction for the money invested.

Anita Ballard—Large flowers, mostly double, of a clear petunia-violet color; growing from 2½ to 3 feet tall; early and very free flowering.

Blushing Bride—White with just a touch of pink. 3 ft. tall.

Brussels—A very large light blue Aster, 4 ft. tall; late.

Capitaine—Clear lavender; often 5 ft. tall. Where a tall Aster is wanted this is a good variety.

Climax—One of the best of the tall Asters, with large showy spikes of light lavender-blue flowers; very free flowering. 5 ft. tall.

Dick Ballard—Large rose-tinted lavender; very distinct from other varieties. 3 ft. tall.

Emilie Thoury—Light ageratum blue; 3 ft. tall.

Enfant de Vitry—Distinct semi-double lilac-mauve; very free flowering and an extra good Aster. 2 to 3 ft. tall.

Gerbe d' Azure—A striking, large, light blue. 3 ft. tall.

King of the Belgians—Light lobelia-blue. 3 ft. tall.

Liege—Large soft rosy-pink. 2 ft. tall. One of the finest low varieties.

Maggie Perry—Light blueish-violet with lighter center. 3 ft. tall.

Malines—A very pretty rosy-violet Aster. 4 ft. tall.

Mons—Lovely reddish-violet. Very distinct. 3 ft. tall.

New England Superbum—An improved wild New England Aster. bright violet-purple; from 4 to 6 ft. tall.

New England Roseus—Similar to above but rosy-pink.

Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson—One of the best of the rosy-pinks. 3 ft. tall.

St. Egwin—A pleasing soft rosy-pink; very free flowering. 3 ft. tall.

Sam Benham—Large feathery pure white; one of the earliest. 3 ft. tall.

White Climax—One of the best of the white Asters; tall and very free flowering.

Wonder of Colwell—A lovely pale blue. 3 ft. tall.

OTHER HARDY PERENNIALS

Besides the foregoing Asters, Iris, Peonies and Phlox, we offer below, a fine list of hardy perennial plants which will be found useful for massing, for bedding, for borders, for rock gardens or for any purpose for which out door flowers can be used. By proper selection from their almost endless variety, a continuous succession of bloom from spring until frost, with wonderful range of color, may be obtained.

The culture of these perennials is very simple. The ground should be made rich by the addition of well rotted manure, or, if unable to procure the manure, sow broadcast a mixture of equal parts of ground bone and wood ashes at the rate of one pound to every 15 sq. feet of garden. The manure or fertilizer must be spaded in at least a foot deep, and the plants set out with their crowns level with the surface of the ground and then thoroughly watered. The most common mistake made in garden planting is the planting of one or two plants of a variety, and planting many varieties. Much better results are obtained when the planting is made in clumps of from 6 to 25 of a kind together. The real beauty of the flowers is then shown, which is not the case where the garden is a conglomeration of single plants of many varieties. All landscape gardeners follow this rule and the cost of the plants is less.

Price of all plants offered below (except where noted) is 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen for spring delivery.

6 or more of one variety take the dozen rate, but they must all be of one variety, and no matter how many plants are ordered, where less than 6 of any one variety are ordered, that variety shall take the single rate.

The purchaser pays all transportation charges.

Achillea Ptarmica (The Pearl)—A very good white plant for the hardy border; full, double white flowers. Good for cutting.

Alyssum Compactum (Basket of Gold)—A low, spreading plant much used for rock gardens and borders; handsome greyish foliage and in spring is completely covered with small, fragrant golden flowers.

Anthemis Kelwayii—A very satisfactory perennial, 2 to 3 ft. tall with golden daisy-like flowers all summer; succeeds on the poorest soil.

Aquilegia Alpina (Alpine Columbine)—A rather low Columbine with beautiful blue flowers.

A. Canadensis (Common wild Columbine)—This familiar red and yellow Columbine is at home in sun or shade. An excellent rock garden plant, or fine for the front of the border.

A. Chrysantha (Golden Spurred Columbine)—One of the best of the Columbines. Yellow, long spurred and a fine cut flower. 2 ft. tall.

A. Silver Queen—The best white Columbine. The large pure white flowers come both single and double; often both kinds on the same plant. 2 ft. tall.

A. Pink Hybrids—The popular pink Columbine. Every shade of pink found in these Columbines. 2 ft. tall.

Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress)—One of the earliest flowering perennials of low growth. Used for rock gardens and edging. Covered with fine racemes of pure white flowers.

Armeria Formosa (Sea Pink)—A very pretty edging plant with bright pink flowers on wiry stems from 9 to 12 in. high; blooms all summer.

Astilbe (Garden Spirea; Rose Pearl)—A very popular plant for borders and cut flowers. Both varieties are of strong vigorous growth, producing many-branched, feathered heads of flowers during July and August; rose-pink.

A. White Pearl—Similar to above except in color which is a clear white. Both Astilbe 50 cts. each.

Aubrietia Bougainvillei—Pretty dwarf plants suitable for edging or the rock garden. They form masses of silvery green foliage and sheets of purple bloom in spring and early summer.

Baptisia Australia (False Indigo)—This showy plant is easily grown and adapted to any soil; has dark green, deeply cut foliage and long racemes of dark blue flowers.

Bellis Perennis (English Daisy)—Very popular spring flowers, 6 in. high in red, pink and white, mixed. Fine for edging.

15 cts. each. \$1.50 per dozen.

Bocconia Cordata (Plume Poppy)—A very tropical looking, hardy plant with broad glaucous foliage and reaching a height of 6 to 8 ft., terminating in a large spike of creamy white flowers.

Boltonia Latisquama (Pink Boltonia)—Quite similar to the fall Asters, growing 5 to 6 ft. tall and covered through the fall with bright pink flowers.

Carnations, Hardy—Similar to the greenhouse carnations, only smaller; should be given a slight covering of leaves in the fall.

Campanula Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell)—This forms neat compact clumps covered with large, erect, bell-shaped blue flowers all summer. Unsurpassed for rockery or edging.

C. Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower)—The tallest of the bell shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower spike.

C. Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower)—The tallest of the bell flowers. A noble plant for the back of the hardy border, forming a pyramid of numerous stems 4 to 5 ft. tall, each stem crowded with large Salvia shaped blue flowers.

C. Rotundifolia (Scotch Bluebell)—Best suited for rock garden or damp spots in border. One foot tall with light blue trumpet-shaped flowers.

C. Media (Canterbury Bells)—This, one of the loveliest of the flowers of the garden, is a biennial. We offer it in the following colors blue, white, rose-pink and mixed.

Centaurea Montana (Mountain Bluet)—Grows 2 ft. high, with dark blue flowers all summer.

Cerastium Tomentosum (Snow in Summer)—Myriads of small white flowers in June from a mass of silvery foliage, make this the best of

rock garden and edging plants; also a good plant for ground cover on steep banks or over graves. Grows 6 in. high.

Convallaria Majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley)—No description is needed for this lovely plant. Plant in shady places and give a mulch of manure in the fall.

Coreopsis Lanceolata (Perennial Coreopsis)—A very showy perennial, continuously in bloom; 2 to 3 ft. tall. Flowers bright golden color and about 2½ inches in diameter. Much used for cut flowers.

Delphinium Belladonna (Larkspur)—The popular light blue Larkspur. No one should think they have a garden if they are without this lovely flower. Belladonna has a more open spray than the Gold Medal Hybrid. 4 to 5 ft. tall.

Delphinium (Gold Medal Hybrids)—These Hybrids are of every shade of blue. Prof. Hottes writes as follows about them:—"From the azure of the sky, to the deep blues of the oceans depths is its range of color. But blues are not the only colors; there are pastel shades, not blue, nor pink, which suggest the combinations of color in Copenhagen pottery. And what gems we find! Deep sapphires, superb amethysts, subtle turquoises and rich garnets. We regarded the tall spikes and see them covered with countless horns of plenty, some of them pouring gold. Can a garden be planted without Larkspur? Foliage, flower, habit and all, every garden lover must have them. Consider the long season of pleasure at seeing them in full splendor. Day after day in June, July and often in September new spikes open their blossoms. Indeed, the Larkspurs are incomparable."

Dianthus Plumarius Semperflorens (Ever-blooming Perennial Pinks)—Lovely fragrant pink flowers of good size with red centers. Foliage silvery and fine.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—This popular flower we offer in the following varieties:—

Newport Pink—A beautiful shade of watermelon pink.

Holborn Glory—An extra large strain of the auricular-eyed variety in numberless shades and colors.

Scarlet Beauty—A deep rich scarlet Sweet William; uncommon.

Dianthus Latifolius (Ever-blooming Sweet William)—A cross between the annual pink and the Sweet William; very free flowering and perfectly hardy; color, an intense velvety crimson-scarlet.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—We offer the two finest strains of this popular flower.

Gloxinia Flowered Foxglove—This is a fine strain of the ordinary Foxglove with handsome spotted Gloxinia-like flowers on tall spikes.

Giant Shirley Foxglove—A new strain of Foxglove far superior to any other strain. The vigorous plants grow from 6 to 8 ft. tall, closely set with flowers of unusual size; colors range from white to dark rose spotted with crimson, maroon and chocolate. Price 25 cts. each.

Eupatorium Ageratoides (Hardy Ageratum)—A strong growing plant 4 ft. high, with dense heads of minute white flowers in late summer.

Foxglove—See Digitalis.

Forget-Me-Not—See Myosotis.

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—One of our most gorgeous perennials. Large daisy-like flowers in shades of crimson and gold; grows 2 ft. tall and will succeed in any soil.

Geum (Mrs. Bradshaw)—Grows from 1 to 2 ft. tall, with bright crimson flowers two inches across. Good for border or rock garden,

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—This is an excellent cut flower especially when combined in bouquets of other flowers that do not have much foliage. 2 ft. tall with tiny white flowers, giving a very airy effect.

Helenium, Autumnale Superbum (Helen's Flower)—A handsome late flowering plant, growing from 3 to 5 ft. high, covered with bright yellow flowers 2 in. across in August and September.

Helenium (Riverton Gem)—Grows from 2½ to 3 ft. tall and has flowers of an old gold color, which changes to a blood-red wallflower color when the flower matures. One of the best.

Helianthemum Mutabile (Rock Rose)—Very pretty low growing evergreen plants covered, in the late summer, with a multitude of flowers in all shades of pink, lilac and rose. A fine rock garden plant, or ground cover on dry banks.

Hemerocallis—See Lilies.

Hesperis, Matronalis (Sweet Rocket)—One of our most fragrant flowers. Grows about 3 ft. tall and is bushy; white, flesh-color or lavender flowers. Somewhat resembles Phlox but blooms earlier. Good for borders.

Hibiscus (Mallow)—The perennial Mallows have the largest flowers of any of our perennials. They grow from 3 to 8 ft. tall and, on fertile soil, the branches spread out over a large area. The flowers, from 6 to 10 in. across, resembles enormous single Hollyhocks. They should only be used where they have plenty of room. We offer the following four varieties:—

Giant Dark Red—Name describes its color. One of the best.

Crimson Eye—Pure white with large spot of velvety crimson in center.

Giant Yellow—Light yellow with maroon center.

Moschoutos—Rosy-pink flowers with darker center. Very showy.

Lily-of-the-Valley—See Convallaria.

Lychnis Calcedonica (Maltese Cross)—A showy perennial, blooming all summer when planted in rich soil. 2 ft. tall with bright scarlet flowers in medium sized heads.

Lythrum Roseum (Loosestrife)—A vigorous growing plant, from 3 to 5 ft. high, with large spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to frost. It will thrive in any soil.

Monarda Didyma (Bee Balm)—Large brilliant scarlet flowers from July to frost. Should be planted in masses for best effect. 2 ft. high.

Myosotis Palustris (True Forget-Me-Not)—Delicate blue flowers all summer. Never plant in dry soil. Fine for bouquets.

Oenothera "Afterglow" (Evening Primrose)—Yellow flowers tinted red at the base of the petals. 2 ft. tall.

Primula Polyantha (English Primrose)—An old garden favorite; red and yellow flowers in early spring. Used for edging perennial beds. 6 inches high.

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—This, one of our finest perennials blooms during May and June and grows from 4 to 6 ft. tall; the whole plant from the heavy, magnificent foliage to the large flower cups and seed pods, makes a majestic object. The flowers often measure 9 in. across. We offer two of the best varieties, as follows:—

Ori flame—Beautiful orange-scarlet.

Princess Victoria Louise—Salmon-pink.

Papaver Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—A very graceful and airy plant, much like the annual Shirley Poppy. Blooms all summer in many shades and colors.

Pentstemon Barbatus Tcreyi (Beard Tongue)—Considered one of our best perennials, 4 ft. tall. Stately and brilliant with long, loose panicles of bright scarlet flowers.

Physostegia Virginica (False Dragon Head)—A very handsome mid-summer flowering perennial forming bushes from 4 to 6 ft. tall, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers much like a gigantic heather. Color, soft pink.

Physostegia Alba—A white form of the above.

Physalis Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant)—An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes. 2 ft. high, producing freely bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits, which may be cut and dried and used for floral decorations during the winter.

Platycodon Grandiflora (Balloon Flower)—These form neat bushy plants of upright habit, 1 to 3 ft. high with large bell-shaped flowers in blue and white. A fine border plant. We can furnish either the white or the blue.

Polyantha :—See Primula.

Pyrethrum Hybridum (Painted Daisies)—One of the most beautiful perennials bearing large daisy-like flowers all summer, ranging from white to deep red with yellow centers. Deep green finely cut foliage; extra good as a cut flower.

Rudbeckia Purpurea (Giant Purple Cone Flower)—Forms bushy plants 3 ft. high, covered from July to October with flowers 4 in. across, of a peculiar reddish-purple with a large cone-shaped center of brown. An indispensable plant for the hardy border and fine for cutting.

Scabiosa Caucasica (Blue Bonnet)—A most desirable perennial of a color not over abundant at any time of the year. It's charming soft lavender-blue graceful flowers are produced on 18 to 24 in. stems from July to frost and are much used by florists for cut flowers.

Shasta Daisy—A late blooming perennial with large daisy-like flowers. Very popular.

Stokesia Cyenea (Cornflower Aster)—Grows from 18 to 24 in. high, bearing freely its handsome light blue corn-flower like blossoms from June to Oct.

Sweet William—See Dianthus Barbatus.

Statice Latifolia (Sea Lavender)—A handsome plant 2 ft. tall with large panicles of innumerable tiny blue flowers through the late summer. The flower sprays are often cut and dried for winter bouquets.

Sempervivum (Hen and Chickens)—Very interesting Alpine plants. The leaves form dense rosettes from which spring the flower stalks. Very fine for the rock garden, as it is always odd and attractive.

Veronica Maritima (Speedwell)—These splendid perennials form long spikes of small, showy blue flowers from July to frost. 2 ft. high.

Vinca Minor (Trailing Myrtle)—An excellent trailing evergreen plant much used for ground cover where the shade of trees prevents grass from growing. Handsome blue flowers in mid-summer.

Violas (Perennial Violas)—We offer the following varieties of these popular perennials:—

V. Cornuta—Light blue, blooms all summer; extra good.

V. Lutea Splendens—Rich golden-yellow.

V. White Perfection—Pure white.

HARDY ORCHIDS

The following are among our most beautiful and hardy flowers. They should be given partial shade and be planted in vegetable mold from the woods. Plant during the first two weeks of May or during the months of August or September.

Cypripedium Spectabilis (Showy Lady's Slipper)—Blooms in July. The most beautiful of the Lady's Slippers; large white flowers with the lower lip painted a beautiful pink-purple.

50 cts. each.

Cypripedium Pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's Slipper)—Blooms earlier than the above and is one of the rarest of the Lady's Slippers; large, handsome light yellow flower.

50 cts. each.

Cypripedium Acaule (Pink Lady's Slipper)—Not as tall as the other two, but a very pretty flower and very easy to grow. Rosy-pink moccasin-shaped flowers in June.

25 cts. each.

HARDY FERNS

Ferns are becoming more popular every year. Their graceful fronds are very useful and beautiful when planted in partial or even heavy shade. Among the Green Mountains of Vermont are found many varieties of these hardy plants. We have selected the four varieties which we consider best suited for landscape work. By planting them in leaf mold from the woods they will last many years.

20 cts. each.

Ostrich Fern—One of the largest and most graceful of ferns, often reaching 5 feet high in rich soils. The fronds growing in a small circle, rise straight up and gradually curve out at the tips; much like a green vase. Lasts until cut down by frosts.

Maiden-hair Fern—This delicate and graceful fern is a favorite with all fern lovers. Grows from 12 to 18 inches high.

Christmas or Dagger Fern—This and the Evergreen Wood Fern are much used by florists in the making of bouquets. Several million of the fronds are shipped every year from Vermont to go all over the country. This evergreen fern, with its dark shiny fronds about 12 inches high, is fine to place in front of the taller varieties.

Evergreen Wood Fern—A somewhat larger evergreen fern than the Christmas fern and more lace like in appearance, but not as erect. Very beautiful.

GARDEN LILIES

The following Lilies are offered for Spring planting. All are 25c. each.

Orange Day Lily—One of the most common; found about old houses. 3 to 4 ft. tall with trumpet shaped flowers of a dark orange color with darker shading in the throat.

Lemon Day Lily—2 to 3 ft. tall. A light lemon colored lily of delightful fragrance. A sure bloomer and perfectly hardy.

Tiger Lily—Large bright orange-red flowers spotted with black in the throat. Although old and common, yet it is a very handsome lily.

Turk's Cap Lily—Our finest native lily. Should be planted in rich, moist soil where it will grow from 5 to 7 ft. tall and bear a great quantity of handsome orange-red flowers dotted with brown spots.

GLADIOLUS

We are not large growers of Glads, but the dozen varieties offered below are all extra fine Glads and no buyer will be disappointed in buying them. Plant about the time you would plant corn, placing the bulbs about 6 inches apart in a furrow 3 in. deep on heavy land or about 4 in. deep on light land. All named Glads are 75 cts. per doz. of one kind.

America—Large bright pink; much used by florists.

Alice Tiplady—A soft coppery bronze.

E. J. Shaylor—Strong growing, ruffled, deep rose colored.

Herada—Immense flowers of pure mauve.

Intensity—Large, deep crimson, slightly lighter in the throat.

Lily White—Pure white, very early; a florists favorite.

Le Marechal Foch—A delicate pink, extra large; none better.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—Rose pink with carmine blotch. An old variety, but still one of the best.

Peace—White with lilac markings; large and late.

Prince of Wales—Pure salmon, very large and early. Nothing better at any price.

Rose Ash—Ashes of Roses, a new pastel shade, quite different.

War—Deep crimson; extra tall and extra large. The best late red.

One each of above named varieties, plainly labeled, for \$1.00.

Mixed Glads—40 blooming sized bulbs, \$1.00

DAHLIAS

A. D. Livoni (Show)—Equisitely beautiful shade of delicate pink, round ball-shaped flower, free bloomer. 20 cts. each.

Carmencita—A fancy variety of large size, of unusually graceful formation, of a bright yellow, striped with red. The plant is a compact grower, and a mass of bloom throughout the season; these are borne on good stems and last well when cut. 75 cts. each.

Clifford W. Bruton (Decorative)—A large canary yellow. 20 cts.

Delighted—A white show Dahlia of medium size, round as a ball and a very free bloomer. 20 cts. each.

Dorothy Peacock (Show)—Shell pink shading white, early and free flowering. 25 cts. each.

Elsie Burgess (Show)—Delicate white ground tipped and suffused with lavender and faint light pink. 20 cts. each.

Frogmore—A Colletterte Dahlia of bright red with golden collar. Unusual. 20 cts. each.

Geo. Walters (Hybrid Cactus)—One of California's best and very popular because of its impressive beauty given by its large size and color, a pinkish salmon shaded to a yellow base. 50 cts. each.

Jack Rose—Flowers of the same shade of red as the Gen. Jack rose; very popular. 25 cts. each.

Kearn's White—A fine large cactus dahlia, clear white. 25 cts. each.

Mina Burgle (Decorative)—An enormous dark glowing scarlet. A very fine variety; better than many costing four times as much. 25 cts. each.

Mrs. Parker—A very fine yellow show Dahlia. A robust plant and very prolific bloomer. 20 cts. each.

Oregon Beauty (Peony)—Remarkable for its large size and brilliancy of color; an intense oriental red with golden sheen and garnet suffusion which makes it stand out prominently in the garden among all others. 25 cts. each.

Patrick O'Mara (Decorative)—The flowers are large with broad petals beautifully twisted and curled. The color runs through the whole gamut of shades of gold, and the whole is overlaid with a beautiful metallic sheen. One of the great favorites. 75 cts. each.

Queen Mary (Decorative)—Strong, vigorous grower. Fine rose pink. Very pretty. 20 cts. each.

Wilett—A large, free flowering deep purple decorative Dahlia of great merit. 25 cts. each.

Zeppelin—A large single of rosy mauve color. 20 cts. each.

12 mixed Dahlia's not named but no two alike \$1.00

12 named Dahlia's our selection, no two alike \$1.50

ANNUAL FLOWERING PLANTS

We offer the following flowering plants, grown from the best seed obtainable, at the uniform price of 30 cents per dozen.

Asters in pink, white, purple, red, mauve, or mixed colors; African Marigolds, Calendulas, Cosmos, Larkspur, Nicotine, Phlox, Pinks, Snapdragons, Stocks, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Sweet Sultans, Straw Flowers, Stevia, Single Petunias, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

RHUBARB

Strawberry—A large, tender, early red Rhubarb. Divided roots. 20 cts. each. \$1.50 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS

Martha Washington—The only variety worth planting. Strong one year plants. \$1.25 per 100. \$10.00 per 1000.

Grown in the "Cold Country"--It's Hardy

ALL SEASON PERENNIAL COLLECTION

A collection of popular Perennials that will give continuous bloom from May 1 until heavy frosts in the fall.

1 Oriental Poppy (Oriflamme)	\$.20
1 Alyssum Compactum (Basket of Gold) .....	.20
1 Iris (Purple King) .....	.25
1 Peony (Zoe Calot) .....	.50
1 Columbine (Silver King) .....	.20
1 Larkspur .....	.20
1 Coreopsis .....	.20
1 Gaillardia .....	.20
1 Phlox (Astrilde) .....	.25
1 Platycodon (Blue) .....	.20
1 Lemon Lily .....	.20
1 Helenium (Riverton Gem) .....	.20
Total	\$2.80
12 Fine Perennials for	\$2.25

IRIS COLLECTION

1 Beethoven	\$.20
1 Celeste .....	.25
1 Cherion .....	.25
1 Flavescens .....	.25
1 Florentina Alba .....	.25
1 Honorabilis .....	.25
1 Loreley .....	.25
1 Lohengrin .....	.35
1 Navajo .....	.35
1 Purple King .....	.25
1 Sparta .....	.25
1 White Siberian .....	.20
Total	\$3.10
12 good Iris for	\$2.25

FAMILY SMALL FRUIT GARDEN COLLECTION

50 Strawberry Plants (Howard 17)	\$.70
50 Strawberry Plants (Warfield) .....	.70
25 Raspberry Plants (Cuthbert)	1.00
12 Blackberry Plants (Snyder) .....	.75
1 Currant (White Grape) .....	.25
1 Goosberry (Downing) .....	.25
1 Grape (Moore's Early, Black) .....	.25
1 Grape (Diamond-White) .....	.25
1 Grape (Wyoming-Red) .....	.25
Total	\$4.40
Complete Collection for	\$3.75



Instructions to Customers:

UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE, all orders will be shipped by express.

IF A CUSTOMER PREFERS TO HAVE ORDER SHIPPED BY PARCEL POST, the order will be forwarded that way at the following additional cost which must be added to the amount of the order to cover the cost of postage and special packing necessary; to all points east of the Mississippi river 10% extra; to all points west of that river, 20% extra.

WE GUARANTEE all our stock to be true to the name and to reach the customer alive and in good condition; but when received in good condition, our responsibility then ceases; if not in good condition when received, complaint must be made within 3 days of the date of receipt of same. We cannot be held responsible for cultural failures.

OUR PRICES include boxing, packing, and delivery to our nearest freight office, post office or express office.

WE SHALL always endeavor to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small, and in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, we shall thank them to inform us of it. If the fault lies with us, we shall be glad to make matters right.

IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD by the purchaser of these goods that, while we use utmost care to have all plants of strong and healthy growth, and true to name, we will not in any way be responsible for the failure of any, and if they cannot be accepted on these terms, they must be returned in five days. So much depends upon the care such plants have, and the season following the planting that we feel our responsibility must end when the plants have reached the purchaser in good, healthy condition. Thousands of plants die each year for want of proper setting and care until established. A little extra pains in preparing the soil, shading and watering the plants until the roots get established, is worth all its costs.

NO ORDER CAN BE ACCEPTED that does not total \$1.00.

ALL CASH ORDERS received before April 1st, will be given 5% discount. After April 1st all catalog prices are net.

TERMS:—Cash with order.

GROWN IN "THE COLD COUNTRY", IT'S HARDY





CARE OF STOCK WHEN RECEIVED

Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Wet the roots thoroughly at once and place them in a damp cellar or else heel them in the ground in some cool, moist place until you are ready to plant.

Never heel in strawberries, plant them at once.

In preparing land for planting small fruits, orchards or groves, the land should be put in about the same condition that a crop of corn requires. You also want to keep in mind the kind of land, situation and care that a cornfield should have, and there is little danger of going astray in the management of any tree planting. Corn will not do well in a clover, timothy or blue grass sod, even if a few inches be spaded up around each hill, neither will young trees thrive with such treatment. Corn will be stunted and worthless if planted within one or two rods of large willows, cottonwood or like trees; the same is true with all fruit plants and evergreens. Corn is a failure in wet low land; so are nearly all fruit trees.

PLANTING IN SOD

When necessary to plant in sod, as a lawn, remove all sod within a radius of 3 or 4 feet, and after planting, keep the ground well cultivated or mulched near the trees.

PRUNING AND SETTING OF TREES

Take your fruit tree, forest or ornamental tree (except evergreens) and trim off half of last year's growth from the top except the center limb, and trim all roots from the inside out back to where they are fresh, leaving the longest root not over a foot long. Then place your trees in a barrel half full of water. Then hitch your horse to a stone boat and haul your trees where they are to be planted. Dig the hole about six inches larger each way than the roots are and about eight inches deeper. After the hole is dug place about three inches of top soil in the bottom of the hole; then take tree and place same in hole which puts it in about five inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. After placing a little dirt over the roots, then, with the heel and all the strength and weight at command, stamp the earth down until it is solid; fill in a little more dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is full; then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it dishing some toward the tree. Bushes, both fruit and ornamental, are to be root and top pruned the same way. This is very important in order to preserve a balance between the root and top. The foregoing directions for top pruning do not, however, apply to evergreens.

MANURING

Never put manure in the hole when setting nursery stock. Use it for the mulch after the plants are set.

A mixture of equal parts, by weight, of wood ashes and ground bone is always a safe and reliable fertilizer.

GROWN IN "THE COLD COUNTRY", IT'S HARDY