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"He must have an artist's eye
for color and form, who can arrange a hundred
flowers . . tastefully."-- Beecher


TOWSON
Baltimore County
MARYLAND


Office of
TOWSON NURSERIES, Inc.
YORK ROAD AND HILLSIDE AVE,
TOWSON, MARYLAND

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## Introduction



BOOK, which deals with the beauties of nature-with trees, shrubs and flowers-cannot be considered as a mere catalogue. For in addition to descriptions and prices, you will find in this book useful information regarding every beautifying growth that is particularly adaptable to planting around the home. It is a veritable storehouse of suggestions for making your grounds more pleasing and charming. Therefore it is neither desirable nor possible to treat such a subject with the cold attitude of science alone.
With these thoughts in mind the book has been reserved for those whom we hope will value it and request a copy.

## Aesthetic Investment

An attractive landscape for your home is an investment which earns increasingly large dividends of pleasure and satisfaction as the years pass by. No other form of aesthetics can give you quite the same genuine thrill or gratification as that which springs from the sight of your own home tastefully surrounded by rich evergreens, lovely shrubs, and noble trees. Nor is the figurative sense the only way to regard landscapes as investments. So greatly is your property value enhanced by flowers and shrubbery that planting is profitable from a purely monetary valuation.

## Planting Complete

Every home has its own individuality, thereby requiring individual planting treatment. Therefore, you will find in this book no stock plans or sketches for planting, because there has been no successful method yet developed where a home could be attractively landscaped without making a careful study of topography, architecture and the various characteristics to be emphasized. The illustrations in this book, however, will give an idea of the satisfying results achieved by the observance of all the nuances of beauty and tasteful arrangement.
Planting service at Towson Nurseries for gardens and landscapes is complete in every detail. We are thoroughly equipped to direct and execute every phase of this work: we construct driveways, paths, stonework, and complete gardens; we furnish all plants and materials; we do all the planting. Our wide and varied experience has many times resulted in close co-operation with the country's leading landscape architects, and we are therefore thoroughly competent to carry out the plans of any one you may select.

## AN INVITATION

To lovers of beauty we extend a hearty welcome to visit Towson Nurseries. We will gladly conduct you personally through the many acres, pointing out along the way unusual landscape arrangements and rare plants.

## How to Reach Towson Nurseries--by Motor or Trolley

From Baltimore and points south proceed north on Charles Street through city to Gittings Avenue. Turn right, proceed through Cedarcroft to York Road (end of Gittings Avenue). Turn left on York Road, proceed north about two miles to our office.

From York, Harrisburg, Belair, Philadelphia and points north, proceed to Towson, the county seat of Baltimore County, Maryland; then drive one-half mile south on the York Road, the main thoroughfare through Towson.
Take Towson Trolley, cars number 8, direct to our office and nurseries.



EVERGREEN TREES are indispensable for the harmonious development of home grounds. Always dignified in appearance, yet with varied characteristics, they lend their charm to both foundation and lawn plantings. In winter, when other vegetation stands stark and leafless, evergreens become even more beautiful. Their verdant foliage warms the coldest landscape. They are planted as hedges, windbreaks, backgrounds, groups, specimens, or for screening objectionable views. Immediate effects, if desired, may be obtained by the use of the larger evergreens. Shade is no handicap, for there are varieties which will thrive under any condition or exposure.


Armand R. Tibbetts, L.A.
Junipers, both pyramidal and spreading, form a setting for the flowering dogwood

## Se Evergreen Trees. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

## ABIES • Fir

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir). $30^{\prime}-50^{\prime}$. Slender and symmetrical when young, foliage dark green, fragrant when dry, will stand more shade than other firs.
$\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}2 \text { to } 21 / 2 & \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & . & . & \$ 3.50 \\ 21 / 2 \text { to } 3 & \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & . & . & 4.50 \\ 3 & \text { to } 4 & \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & . & . \\ 4.00 \\ 4 & \text { to } 5 & \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & . & .\end{array}\right) 7.50$
A. concolor (White Fir). $60^{\prime}-80^{\prime}$. A tall hardy, rapid growing tree with rich, silvery needles. It is a choice Colorado species, indispensable as a specimen.

| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | 7.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 10.00 |

Large specimens, prices on application
A. fraseri (Fraser Fir). $30^{\prime}-50^{\prime}$. A compact pyramidal tree from the North Carolina mountains. Foliage dark green on the surface and blue underneath. Essentially a specimen tree.

A. nordmanniana (Nordmann Fir). 80'$100^{\prime}$. A beautiful, vigorous tree from the Crimean Mountains, with dark, glossy green foliage, developing into a towering specimen.

Large specimens, prices on application
BIOTA (See Thuja).

## CEDRUS • Cedar

CEDRUS altantica (Atlas Cedar). An unusual pyramidal evergreen with dark green foliage and wide spreading branches. Pronounced individuality.

C. atlantica glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar). A very desirable and vigorous form, with sil-ver-gray foliage.

4 to 5 feet . . . . . . 12.50

CEDRUS deodara (Deodar Cedar). 75'$100^{\prime}$. A tall pyramidal tree from the Himalaya Mountains. Foliage blue-green borne in tufts. Makes a beautiful, graceful specimen.

C. libani (Cedar of Lebanon). 75'-100'. A large broad-headed tree with spreading, horizontal branches. Foliage dark green with a silvery tinge. Biblical reference has made the Cedar of Lebanon renowned.
Note.-Same prices and sizes as Cedrus deodara.

## CHAMAECYPARIS (See Retinospora). <br> CRYPTOMERIA

CRYPTOMERIA japonica dacrydioides. One of the magnificent Crytomeria with closely set brownish leaves.

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet . . . . . . . } \$ 7.50
$$



Majestic specimen of Cedrus deodara


Lobb Cryptomeria
C. japonica lobbi (Lobb Cryptomeria). $40^{\prime}-60^{\prime}$. A tall, slender tree, lovely the year 'round. Splendid winter effect of dark, bronze-tinted foliage. The beauty-loving Japanese use this stately evergreen for beautifying their temples.

Per 10

| 3 to 4 fect | . | . | . | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | 10.00 | 85.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | . | . | . | 15.00 | 125.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | . | . | . | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | . | . | . | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet | . | . |  | 40.00 |  |

Large specimens, prices on application

## CUPRESSUS • Cypress

CUPRESSUS funebris (Mourning Cypress). Under favorable conditions it will grow to 60 feet. The foliage is light green and the branches are wide spreading, slightly drooping at the ends. An excellent specimen.
6 to 7 feet.
7 to 8 feet.
8 to 10 feet.
A barren or ugly billside can be trans-
formed into a spot of beauty by the
skillful touch of the landscape archi-
tect.
C. lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). A tall, pyramidal, extremely formal type, having very distinctive silvery blue foliage, giving a useful color variation to a group of large trees.


## ILEX • Holly

ILEX aquifolium (English Holly). 25'. Scarlet berries and shiny dark green foliage, short spreading branches, and pyramidal form.

| 2 12 | to 3 feet | . | . | . | 57.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | to 4 feet | . | . | . | 10.00 |
| 4 | to 5 feet | . | . | . | 12.50 |
| 5 | to 6 fert | . | . | . | 17.50 |
| 6 | to 7 fert | . | . | . | 25.00 |

I. aquifolium fructu-luteo (Golden Fruit English Holly). Habit and foliage similar to Ilex aquifolium, except that its berries are golden.

| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . . . . | $\$ 9.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 feet | . | 12.00 |
| 4 to 5 fect . . . . . . | 15.00 |  |



Specimen American Holly as grown at Towson

## 

ILEX aquifolium pendula (Weeping English Holly). Pendulous branches with lustrous leaves.

$$
21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet }
$$

$\$ 9.00$
I. opaca (American Holly). 25'-30'. The bright, red berries of our own American Holly lend a cheerful note to the landscape during the winter months. It may be used in the border planting or as a specimen, and succeeds in any loamy, well-drained soil.

Per 10


## JUNIPERUS • Juniper

JUNIPERUS chinensis (Chinese Juniper). 15' $\mathbf{2 0}^{\prime}$. Columnar form with grayishgreen foliage. It is one of the finest and hardiest of the evergreens, retaining its dense habit with little shearing.

J. chinensis albo-variegata (White-leaf, Chinese Juniper). A tall, dense pyramid with grayish-green foliage.

Per 10

| 15 | to 18 | inches | - . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ | to 2 | feet | - . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet | . . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | feet. | . . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | feet | - . | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | feet | - | 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | feet | - | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 5 | to 6 | feet | - . | - 16.00 | 135.00 |
| 6 | to 7 | feet | - | - 20.00 | 175.00 |
| 7 | to 8 | feet | . | - 25.00 |  |
| 8 | to 10 | feet | . . | - 35.00 to | 50.00 |
| 10 | to 12 | feet |  | - 100.00 to | 125.00 |
| 12 | to 14 | feet | . . | . 150.00 to | 200.00 |

J. chinensis columnaris (Columnar Chinese Juniper). 15'-20'. Narrow pyramidal in
form, very decorative.

Per 10


If yours is a new bome, a study of Junipers for foundation planting will repay you.


A very pleasing planting which keeps its balance although it bas been planted tbree years

JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). $6^{\prime}-8^{\prime}$. A popular and beautiful evergreen with sweeping plume-like gray-ish-green branches; particularly useful in foundation planting.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to | 2 | feet | . | - |  | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 2 to | $21 / 2$ | feet | . | . | . . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to | 3 | feet | - | - | . . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 3 to | $31 / 2$ | feet | . | . | . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to | 4 | feet | . | . | . . | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 4 to | $4^{1 / 2}$ | feet | - | . | . . | 10.00 | 75.00 |
| $41 / 2$ to | 5 | feet | - | - | - . | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 5 to | 6 | feet | . | . | . . | 17.50 | 150.00 |
| 6 to | 7 | fect | - | . | . . | . 20.00 |  |
| 7 to | 8 | fect |  | - | . . | 25.00 | 5.00 |

J. chinensis reevesi (Reeves Juniper). Hardy upright, pyramidal or columnar trec with slender spreading branches.

| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | . | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | . | . | . | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | . | 10.00 |

J. communis (Common Juniper). 20' $30^{\prime}$. A dense tree, upright and columnar in form, with grayish-green foliage. Adds a stately touch to the formal effect.
$\left.\begin{array}{llllllrr}2 & \text { to } & 21 / 2 & \text { feet } & & & & \$ 2.00\end{array}\right) \$ 15.00$
J. communis canadensis aurea (Golden

Canadian Juniper). A spreading bushy type with golden-yellow tips.

Spread

| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet . . . |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 | feet |
| 7.00 |  |
| . . . . . |  |

J. communis depressa plumosa (Purple Spreading Juniper). Low growing, spreading, it adapts itself admirably to many uses. Being very hardy, it will grow under conditions many evergreens would find unfavorable. In rock gardens, or filling-in at the base of taller-growing evergreens it is especially adapted.

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). $15^{\prime}-20^{\prime}$. A distinct and beautiful form of the slender columnar Junipers. The foliage is a glaucous green.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as J. communis.
J. communis oblonga (Oblonga Juniper). Upright, broad, pyramidal tree, new and little known, deep green foliage of feathery appearance.

| 21/2 | to 3 feet | - | - . | - \$4.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | to 4 feet | . . | . . | 6.00 |
| 4 | to 5 feet | - . | . . | 8.50 |
| 5 | to 6 feet | . . | . . | . 12.50 |
| 6 | to 7 feet | . . | - . | . 15.00 |
| 7 | to 8 feet | . . | . . | . 20.00 |
| 8 | to 10 feet | . . | - - | . 25.00 |
| 10 | to 12 fect | . . | . . | . 30.00 |

J. communis suecica (Swedish Juniper). $20^{\prime}-30^{\prime}$. Compact and upright in growth, resembling the Irish Juniper but bushier and a more somber green.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as J. communis.
J. excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). $15^{\prime}-20^{\prime}$. Rich in the texture of its foliage, the fine needles are grayish above, dark green beneath. In form it is a shapely pointed pyramid, so compact in its growth, it has the appearance of being clipped.

| $11 / 2$ | to | 2 | feet |  | . | $\$ 3.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |$\$ 25.00$

J. horizontalis (Creeping Juniper). It is a vigorous and dependable evergreen of a distinctive and attractive bluish-green color; very low and compact, forming a dense mat for a variety of uses.

| Spread |  |  | Per 10 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | 4.50 |

J. horizontalis douglasi (Waukegan Juniper). Low, with long branches of dark green foliage trailing along the ground; a very useful plant in the rock garden.

| Spread |  | $t$ | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | - . | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | - | - 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . . | - 4.50 | 40.00 |



Spiny Greck Juniper
JUNIPERUS japonica (Japanese Juniper). $6^{\prime}-8^{\prime}$. This is another of the prostrate Junipers which Japan has contributed to the gardens of America. Light green in color, perfectly hardy and especially good for low borders or rock gardens.

Spread

J. pachyphloea (Alligator Juniper). Upright pyramidal habit, whitish or gray-green in color. Very unusual and rare. One of the handsomest of the American Junipers. The neutral color of this Juniper contrasts pleasingly with other evergreens.

| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | . | . | 500 |  |  |
| 5 to 6 feet | . | . | . | . | . |
| 6 to 7 feet | . | . | 6.00 |  |  |
| 7 to 8 feet | . | . | . | . | . |
| 7.50 |  |  |  |  |  |

J. sabina (Savin Juniper). $6^{\prime}-7^{\prime}$. Most picturesque in its growth, especially on hillsides or among rocks; low, vase-shaped, and useful for all low plantings. The foliage is deep-green and unchanging in its color.

J. sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarix Savin Juniper). Its gray-green foliage and very prostrate growth are attractive in summer and winter. May well be used as a low plant for the front of evergreen borders.

| Spread |  |  |  | Per 10 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12 to 15 | inches | . | . | . | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| 15 to 18 | inches | . | . | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | . | 4.50 | 37.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | . | 5.00 | 42.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | . | 6.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | . | 7.50 |  |

J. scopulorum (Colorado Juniper). 30'$40^{\prime}$. Narrow, compact, columnar growth from a single central stem; the color ranges from green to light silvery blue.

J. squamata (Japanese Trailing Juniper). A low-growing evergreen with long, trailing branches covered with numerous short branchlets of glaucous green foliage. Admirably adapted to naturalistic rock planting.

## Spread


J. virginiana (Red Cedar). 30'-40'. Tall, slender, resembling the Italian Cypress in form. The early spring color is very bright green, gradually darkening during the summer. It is adapted to plantings in all sections of the country and is characteristic of our American landscape.


Large specimens, prices on application
Evergreen Trees form a graceful but effective screen or windbreak when such a purpose must be served. Probably this offers an idea for your own planting.

## Towson. Maryland.evergreentrees <br> 

J. virginiana cannarti (Cannart Red Cedar). 20'-25'. This is a pyramidal, compact cedar of medium size, which makes it fine for house foundation plantings. The dark green tufted foliage and silvery blue berries add to its attractiveness.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$


J. virginian elegantissima (Lee's Golden Juniper). 20'-25'. The bright golden color of the young growth makes this an extremely attractive tree. Compact and pyramidal in form.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Juniperus virginiana cannarti.
J. virginian glauca (Silver Cedar). A cedar having a silvery blue tone in the new spring growth which contrasts pleasingly with other cedars.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Junipers virginian cannarti.
J. virginian kosteri (Roster Red Cedar). 6'-8'. Open, naturally spreading form with gracefully arching branches. Its graygreen foliage forms a handsome shrub which blends well in front of taller growing evergreens.

## Spread

4 to 5 feet
$\$ 10.00$
J. virginian pendula (Weeping Red Cedar). A very picturesque tree with slender spreading branches and pendulous branchlets. Serves well where an unusual specimen is desired.



Silent sentinels stand guard as nature presents her rich reward of gorgeous blossoms. Juniperus Virginiana and Rhododendrons

## OVE EVERGRENTREES.TOWSON NurSERIES, INC.

JUNIPERUS virginiana plumosa (Plume Red Cedar). An upright pyramidal cedar with graceful, plumelike foliage, needle shaped leaves with whitish tips.

| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | . | . | $\$ 4.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | $\cdot$ | . | . | . | . | 6.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | . | . | . | . | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | . | 10.00 |  |

J. virginiana schotti (Schott Red Cedar). Slow growing, dense, pyramidal form and bright green foliage. An extremely attractive tree.
$\left.\begin{array}{lllllllr}3 & \text { to } & 31 / 2 & \text { feet } & \text {. } & . & . & .\end{array}\right) \$ 6.00$
J. virginiana tripartita (Fountain Red Cedar). 6'- 8'. A spreading evergreen with upright branches of graceful form, silvery green in the spring and turning darker later in the season.


## MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA grandiflora (Evergreen Magnolia). 70'-80'. The historic Magnolia of the South; makes a magnificent specimen. Beautiful dark green glossy foliage and tremendous white fragrant flowers, followed by brilliant red seed pods which are carried through the winter. A specimen of unusual appeal.


## PICEA - Spruce

PICEA canadensis (White Spruce). 60'$70^{\prime}$. A native of the north; it is fairly rapid in growth and makes a splendid specimen. Its light green foliage is tinged with blue.

Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . |  | $\$ 1.75$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |$\$ 15.00$

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). $80^{\circ}-100^{\prime}$. A well known variety of great hardiness. It is a favorite because of its rapid growth, dense deep green foliage, and graceful form. Valuable for specimens, groups or hedges. Per 10

| 15 | to 18 | inches | . | - | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ | to 2 | feet | . . | . | . 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet | . . | . | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | feet | . . | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 3 | to 4 | feet | . . | . | . 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | feet | . . | . | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 5 | to 6 | feet | . | . | - 7.50 | 50.00 |
| 6 | to 7 | feet | . | . | . 8.50 | 65.00 |
| 7 | to 8 | fect | . . | . | . 10.00 |  |
| 8 | to 10 | feet | . . | . | - 12.50 |  |
| 10 | to 12 | feet | - | - | . 20.00 | 5.00 |

## Large specimens, prices on application

P. excelsa clanbrasiliana (Barry Spruce). A compact roundish or broadly conical form with short and compact branches, foliage short and thick.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \text { to } 20 \text { inches . . . . . } \$ 5.00 \\
& 20 \text { to } 24 \text { inches . . . . . } 7.50
\end{aligned}
$$

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). $30^{\prime}-40^{\prime}$. A very graceful spruce of slow growth and dark green foliage. It holds its lower limbs for many years, making it very desirable as a specimen of moderate size.

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
15 \text { to } 18 \text { inches } & \text {. } & . & \$ 3.00 \\
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & . \\
4.00
\end{array}
$$



Picea pungens glauca (Blue Colorado Spruce)

TOWSON MARYLAND.EVERGREENTREES


Looking into the main garden of a large estate near Baltimore
P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). $60^{\prime}-80^{\prime}$. A noble tree from the Rocky Mountains, hardy in any exposure; a good grower; branches stiff and close; foliage dark green.

P. pungens glauca (Blue Colorado Spruce). $60^{\prime}-80^{\prime}$. A form of Picea pungens with the same general character, but foliage of an exceedingly rich, silvery blue. One of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting.

$$
\operatorname{Per} 10
$$

| $11 / 2$ |  | 2 | feet |  | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t$ | to | $21 / 2$ | feet |  | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| $21 / 2$ |  | 3 | feet |  | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| 3 t | to | $31 / 2$ | feet |  | 10.00 | 80.00 |
| $31 / 2 t$ |  | 4 | feet |  | . 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 4 |  | 5 | feet |  | . 15.00 |  |
| $5 t$ |  | 6 | feet |  | . 20.00 |  |
| 6 |  | 7 | feet |  | . 25.00 |  |
| 7 | to | 8 | feet | . | . 35.00 to | 50.00 |
| 8 | to 1 |  | feet |  | . 50.00 to | 75.00 |
| 10 | to 1 |  | feet |  | 5.00 to | 00.00 |

P. pungens kosteri (Koster Colorado Spruce). $60^{\prime}-80^{\prime}$. The most conspicuous of all evergreens due to its beautiful steel blue foliage and uniform growth.

Per 10

| 15 to 18 | inches | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 10.00 | 80.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | 12.50 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 17.50 |  |  |
| Large specimens, prices on application |  |  |  |
| PINUS . Pine |  |  |  |

PINUS densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). Rapid growth, of picturesque habit, with broad head. Foliage blue-green.

P. densiflora globosa (Japanese Globe Pine). $8^{\prime}-10^{\prime}$. It derives its common name from its natural habit of forming a globular top of soft green, covered in spring with candles of pinkish lavender.


## D Evergreentrees. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

PINUS densiflora oculus-draconis (Dragon Pine). An unusual tree of upright habit, with striking gold and green needles.

P. excelsa (Himalayan Pine). A beautiful bluish-green tree, of somewhat open habit, with graceful pendulous foliage.

P. montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). $3^{\prime}-4^{\prime}$. A very low, spreading, handsome evergreen with upright branches, dark green needles. It is extremely hardy. Invaluable for planting on rocky slopes, where it grows happily, in the border, or grouped with other evergreens.

P. montana mughus (Mugho Pine). Prostrate form of mugho, suitable for rock garden and slope plantings.

## Spread

| 10 to 12 inches . . . . . . | $\$ 1.50$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 to 15 inches . | . | . | . | 2.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches . | . | . | . | 2.50 |
| $1 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | 4.00 |

P. nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine). 60'$70^{\prime}$. A broad pyramidal tree, vigorous in growth, with long, dark green needles. One of the best for specimen or mass planting, and exceptionally good for windy exposures. A good tree for the seacoast. Coal gas and smoky atmospheres have no effect on its growth.

Per 10

| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | feet | . | . | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | to $3 \mathrm{I} / 2$ | feet | - . | - | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | feet | . | - | - 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | feet | . . | . | . 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 5 | to 6 | feet | . . | - | . 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 6 | to 7 | feet | - . | . | . 15.00 | 100.00 |
| 7 | to 8 | feet | . . | - | . 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 8 | to 10 | feet | - | - | - 25.00 |  |
| 10 | to 12 | feet |  |  | . 35.00 |  |
| 12 | to 14 | feet | . | . | . 50.00 | 5.00 |

P. resinosa (Red Pine). $60^{\prime}-70^{\prime}$. One of our finest native evergreens; very ornamental, hardy and vigorous. Its foliage is rich, dark velvety green.

Per 10

P. sinensis (tabulaeformis) (Chinese Pine). 70'. A broad pyramidal vigorous tree, with long dark green needles, similar to the Austrian Pine.

$$
4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet . . . . . . . } \$ 6.00
$$



The garden of specimen evergreens at Towson Nurseries
P. strobus (White Pine). $80^{\prime}-100^{\prime}$. The largest of our native eastern evergreens. Tall, straight, making a good specimen tree, and especially good for screens and windbreaks.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Pinus resinosa.

## Large specimens, prices on application

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). 60'-70'. Desirable for its very rapid growth and adaptability to most soil conditions. Its beauty is in its uneven picturesque habit. Foliage silvery green.

| 3 | to | $31 / 2$ | feet |  |  | \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $31 / 2$ | to | 4 | feet |  |  | - 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | feet | . |  | - 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 5 | to | 6 | feet | . |  | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 6 | to | 7 | feet |  |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 7 | to | 8 | feet | . |  | - 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 8 |  | 10 | feet |  |  | 20.00 | 175.00 |
| 10 | to | 12 | feet |  |  | 25.00 |  |

P. thunbergi (Japanese Black Pine). 50'$60^{\circ}$. A handsome, hardy species, forming a broad, pyramidal head.

| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet |  |  | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet |  | . | 4.50 | 40.00 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet |  | . | 6.00 | 50.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | 7.50 | 60.00 |  |
| 5 | to 6 feet |  | . | . | 10.00 |

## PSEUDOTSUGA • Douglas Fir

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi (Douglas Fir). $70^{\prime}-80^{\prime}$. A Colorado tree of great beauty, with large, dark green foliage, sometimes glaucous.

Per 10

| $21 / 2$ |  | 3 | feet |  |  | \$4.50 | \$40.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | to | $31 / 2$ | feet |  |  | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| $31 / 2$ | to | 4 | feet |  |  | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | feet |  |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 5 | to | 6 | feet |  |  | . 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 6 | to | 7 | feet |  |  | . 15.00 | 125.00 |
| 7 | to | 8 | feet |  |  | . 20.00 |  |
| 8 | to 1 |  | feet |  |  | 25.00 | . 00 |
| 0 | to 1 |  | feet |  |  | 0.00 |  |

## RETINOSPORA • Cypress

RETINOSPORA andelyensis (leptoclada) (Andely Cypress). 8'-9'. Compact and pyramidal in form. The upright branches and feathery branchlets covered with sea-green leaves make this a beautiful and ornamental tree.

R. ericoides (Cedar Retinospora). $6^{\prime}-s^{\prime}$.

A regular, dense, conical evergreen having a pleasing bronze color in winter.

| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | feet | . . | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |$\$ 40.00$

R. filifera (Thread Retinospora). 15'-20'.

A bushy evergreen with deep green, threadlike, drooping foliage.

## Per 10

| $1 / 2 t$ | to |  | feet | . | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t$ | to | $21 / 2$ | feet |  | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| $21 / 2$ t | to | 3 | feet |  | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| $t$ |  | $31 / 2$ | feet |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| $31 / 2$ t | to | 4 | feet |  | 10.00 | 80.0 |
| $4 t$ | to | 5 | feet |  | 12.50 |  |
| $5 t$ |  | 6 | feet |  | . 15.00 |  |
| $6 t$ |  | 7 | feet |  | . 20.00 |  |
| 7 t |  | 8 | feet |  | 25.00 to | 35.00 |
| 8 t | to 1 |  | feet |  | 35.00 to | 60.00 |
| 10 t | to 12 |  | feet |  | 75.00 | 0.00 |

R. filifera aurea (Golden Thread Retinospora). $15^{\prime}-20^{\prime}$. Similar in habit to Filifera with striking golden branchlets. Per 10

| $1 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to 2 feet |  | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $2 \mathrm{I} / 2$ feet |  | 5.00 | 45.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | . | 7.50 | 60.00 |

R. obtusa (Hinoki Cypress). 15'-20'. Pyramidal in outline. Foliage dark green, with graceful, drooping feathery sprays. Makes a remarkable specimen tree for lawn planting.
$\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrr}2 & \text { to } & 21 / 2 & \text { feet } & & .\end{array}\right) \$ \$ 4.00$
R. obtusa crippsi (Yellow Hinoki Cypress). $1^{\prime}-15^{\prime}$. A pyradimal tree unlike its brother evergreen the "plain" Hinoki because of a golden tinge in the attractive green foliage.

| 15 to 18 inches | . | . | $\$ 3.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | 4.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 5.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | 6.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 9.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | . | . | 12.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | 15.00 |

R. obtusa gracilis (Slender Hinoki Cypress). Dark, compact growth with small leaves slightly pendulous.

| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | 10.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . |  | 12.50 |

RETINOSPORA obtusa magnifica (Noble
Hinoki Cypress). An unusually attractive form with dark green, thick, fleshy leaves. Vigorous grower.

R. pisifera (Sawara Cypress). $25^{\prime}-35$.' A $^{\prime}$ tall, pyramidal, well-formed tree with flattened branchlets of deep, glossy green.

Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to | 2 | feet | . | . | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | to | $21 / 2$ | feet | . | . | . | 3.00 | 25.00

R. pisifera aurea (Golden Sawara Cypress). $25^{\prime}-35^{\prime}$. In form it closely resembles the Sawara Cypress. The foliage is a bright golden yellow.

| $11 / 2$ to | 2 | feet | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $2.50 \quad \$ 20.00$

R. plumosa (Plume Cypress). 25'-35'. Tall and pyramidal in form, with soft, fluffy foliage.

| 15 | to 18 |  | inches |  |  |  | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ | to 2 |  | feet | . |  |  | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 2 | to 2 |  | feet | . |  |  | . 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ |  |  | feet | . | . |  | . 4.50 | 40.00 |
|  | to 3 |  | feet | . | . |  | - 6.00 | 50.00 |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 |  | feet | . | . |  | . 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 4 | to 5 |  | feet | . | . |  | . 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 5 |  |  | feet | . | - |  | . 12.50 |  |
| 6 | to 7 |  | feet | . | . |  | . 15.00 |  |
| 7 |  |  | feet | - | . |  | . 25.00 |  |
| 8 | to 10 |  | feet | . |  |  | . 35.00 |  |
| 10 | to 12 |  | feet |  |  |  | . 50.00 | 0.00 |

Large specimens, prices on application
R. plumosa argentea (Silver-tipped Cypress). $30^{\prime}-35^{\prime}$. Tall and pyramidal in form; its plumy foliage tipped with silvery white.

Per 10

R. plumosa aurea (Golden Plume Cypress). $25^{\prime}-35^{\prime}$. A rich gold in the spring. Pyramidal in form and having the same soft, fluffy foliage as the Plume Cypress. Heavy sheared plants.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as R. plumosa.
R. plumosa sulphurea (Sulphur Plume Cypress). 6'-8'. Very regular, compact and globular. Its soft, yellowish-green foliage marks it as an unusual specimen.

Per 10

R. squarrosa (Moss Cypress). $25^{\prime}-30^{\prime}$. One of the prettiest of the blue evergreens. Pyramidal in form, retaining its fleecy, silveryblue foliage throughout the year.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as $R$. plumosa.

Large specimens, prices on application

## SCIADOPITYS • Umbrella-Pine

SCIADOPITYS verticillata (Umbrella Pine). A slow-growing conical tree. Characteristic of Japan with its dark green, shiny foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts on horizontal branches.

| 10 to 12 feet | . . . . $\$ 85.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 to 14 feet . . . . . 100.00 |  |

## TAXUS • Yew

TAXUS baccata (English Yew). A splendid dense evergreen with dark green foliage and brilliant red berries.

T. baccata adpressa erecta (Shortleaf English Yew). A low growing, bushy tree of irregular habit, erect branches with short. dark green foliage.

T. baccata argentea (Variegated English Yew). A dense, compact form, with yellow to whitish striped leaves.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } & . & . & 54.50 \\
2 & \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet } & . & . \\
6.00
\end{array}
$$

T. baccata cheshuntensis (Cheshunt Yew). Branches upright, very dense and foliage dark green above, bluish-green below:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } \\
& 2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet }
\end{aligned} . \begin{aligned}
& 57.50 \\
& 10.00
\end{aligned}
$$

T. baccata dovastoni (Dovaston Yew). Branches spreading, slightly pendulous at tips. Foliage dark green with short needles.
Spread

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 3 <br> 2 to $21 / 2$ <br> feet |
| :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  |
| 10.00 |  |

T. baccata dovastoni pendula (Weeping Dovaston Yew). A very handsome form with pendulous branchlets, foliage dark green. Spread

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . |
|  | .00 |
| 7.50 |  |

T. baccata erecta (Broom Yew). A dense, compact, upright form with rich, deep green foliage.

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } & . & . & 57.50 \\
2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet } & . & . & . & 10.00 \\
21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet } & . & . & 12.50 \\
3 \text { to } 31 / 2 \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & 17.50
\end{array}
$$

T. baccata erecta aurea (Golden Broom Yew). Similar to Broom Yew with golden yellow foliage.

T. baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew). Dense, pyramidal in form. Foliage, short needled, very dark rich green.

T. baccata fastigiata aurea (Golden Irish Yew). Similar to Irish Yew in form, foliage golden yellow in early spring.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 10.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet | . | . | 12.50

T. baccata gracilis. A graceful form with rich green foliage.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | 54.50 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | . | 6.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | . | 8.50 |

T. baccata gracilis pendula (Rams Horn Yew). A very symmetrical graceful growth with horizontal, slightly drooping branches.

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } & . & . \\
2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet } & . & . \\
2.50 \\
\hline & 6.00
\end{array}
$$

T. baccata overeinder (Overeinder Yew). A particularly fine upright type.

T. baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew). A hardy English form with dark green, gracefully spreading branches. Used frequently in foundation plantings or in the front of taller evergreens.

| Spread |  | Per 10 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 inches |  | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet . . . . | 10.00 | 80.00 |  |

T. baccata washingtoni (Washington Yew). Vigorous growth, dense and compact with long needles having a rich golden hue.

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } & . & . & . & . & \$ 7.50 \\
2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet } & . & . & . & . & 10.00 \\
21 / 2 \text { to } 3 & \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & . & 12.50
\end{array}
$$

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). 5'-6'. A compact, spreading variety, deservedly popular in the American garden. It will thrive well in both sunny and partially shaded locations. The attractive dark green foliage and brilliant scarlet fruit make it desirable for any collection. It can be massed with good effect in foundation plantings.

Spread
Per 10

| 15 | to 18 | 8 inches |  | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ to 2 | 2 feet | - . | 5.00 | 35.00 |
| 2 | to 2 | $21 / 2$ feet | . . | 7.50 | 50.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | 12 to 3 | 3 feet | . . | 10.00 | 75.00 |
| 3 | to 3 | $31 / 2$ feet | . . | 15.00 | 120.00 |
| $31 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ to 4 | 4 feet | . . | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | 5 feet | - . | 35.00 |  |
| 5 | to 6 | 6 feet | - . | 50.00 |  |
| 6 | to 7 | 7 feet | - . | 75.00 |  |
| 7 | to 8 | 8 feet | - . | 100.00 |  |
| 8 | to 9 | 9 feet |  | 150.00 |  |

Large specimens, prices on application
It requires no more space or effort to grow a perfect plant or flower than a poor one. Plant only the best.

## EVERGREATREES.TOWSON Nurseries, Inc.



Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew)
TAXUS cuspidata, Capitate Form ( $U p$ right Japanese Yew). $15^{\prime}-20^{\prime}$. An upright yew with dense green leaves. It makes a wonderful hedge plant and may be used in massing with other evergreens or as a specimen.

T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia) (Dwarf Japanese Yew). 3'-4'. Dwarf and compact. Absolutely hardy and keeps its deep, rich green color throughout the winter. Fine for foundation planting.

T. cuspidata fastigiata (Andorra Upright Yew). $50^{\prime}-60$ '. A "sport" from "cuspidata." A columnar form slightly broader than the Irish Yew with the deep green foliage of the cuspidata.

T. cuspidata intermedia. A form of cuspidata, more upright in growth, and vase shaped. Rich, dark green foliage.


## THUJA • Arborvitae

THUJA occidentalis (American Arborvitae). $20^{\prime}-30^{\prime}$. A compact pyramidal form, very desirable for hedge planting because of its hardiness and indifference to severe trimming.

| 2 |  | $21 / 2$ | feet |  |  |  |  | \$1.50 | \$12.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ | to | 3 | feet | - |  |  |  | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 3 |  | $31 / 2$ | feet | . |  |  |  | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| $31 / 2$ |  | 4 | feet |  |  |  |  | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 4 |  | 5 | feet |  |  |  |  | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 5 |  | 6 | feet |  |  |  |  | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 6 |  | 7 | feet |  |  |  |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 7 |  | 8 | feet |  |  |  |  | 8.50 | 70.00 |
| 8 | to 1 |  | feet |  |  |  |  | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 10 | to 1 |  | feet |  |  |  |  | 17.50 | 150.00 |

T. occidentalis douglasi (Douglas Arborvitae). The symmetrical columnar form and dark green foliage which holds its color well through the winter, makes this one of the most ornamental of the Arborvitaes.

Per 10

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). A low globular type with thin branches.

$$
3 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{I} / 2 \text { feet . . . . . . } \$ 5.00
$$



Taxus cuspidata nana
(Dwarf Japanese Yew)
T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae). The light green foliage and dwarf, globular form make it useful in any formal planting, or in tubs.

Per 10 Per 100

| 12 to 15 | inches | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 | inches | 2.00 | 15.00 |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 3.50 | 30.00 | $\$ 150.00$ |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 4.00 | 35.00 | 200.00 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | 5.00 | 40.00 | 300.00 |  |

T. occidentalis hoveyi (Hovey Arborvitae). A dwarf, dense evergreen having bright green foliage. Globular in form.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Thujus occidentalis globosa.
T. occidentalis (Little Gem). The pigmy of evergreen, globular in form, with dark green foliage.

Per 10

| 15 to 18 incher |  | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |

T. occidentalis lutea (George Peabody Arborvitate). $10^{\prime}-15^{\prime}$. Similar in form and habit to the American Arborvitae, but with clear, lasting, golden-yellow foliage. Per 10

T. occidentalis nana (Little Globe $A_{r}$. borvitae). A dwarf form, broader than tall. Very compact.

Per 10

| 12 to 15 inches |  | $\$ 2.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 15 to 18 inches | . | 3.50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | 5.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 7.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | 10.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | 12.50 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | 15.00 |

$\$ 20.00$
30.00
40.00
60.00
80.00
100.00
125.00
T. occidentalis pyramidalis (American Pyramidal Arborvitae). $20^{\prime}-30^{\prime}$. A dense, columnar tree with deep green foliage holding its color throughout the year. Its permanency of color is one of its features.

Per 10

T. occidentalis rosenthali (Rosenthal's Arborvitae). 10' $\mathbf{1 5}^{\prime}$. Compact, pyramidal form, with rich, dense green foliage. The new branchlets terminate in small, whitish balls.

## Per 10


T. occidentalis vervaeneana (Vervaene Arborvitae). $12^{\prime}-15^{\prime}$. A tree of dense and compact habit. Foliage ranging from yellow and green in the spring and summer to bright green in the winter.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis.
T. occidentalis wareana (Ware Arborvitae). $12^{\prime}-15^{\prime}$. Broad, pyramidal in form. Dense, dark blue-green foliage. It is a very hardy and rugged tree, which makes it ideal for screen or hedge planting.

Per 10

| 15 to 18 | inches | . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  | 2.00 | 15.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet |  | 5.00 | 40.00 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | 6.00 | 50.00 |  |
| 4 to $41 / 2$ feet |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |  |
| $41 / 2$ to 5 feet |  | 10.00 | 80.00 |  |
| 5 to 6 feet |  | 15.00 | 125.00 |  |

T. orientalis (Oriental Arborvitae). 20'25'. A tree of very slender form and light green foliage, turning to a bronze in winter. The small branches grow edgewise with the trunk, adding to the perpendicular appearance. Closely resembling the Italian Cypress in form, it is exceptionally well suited to formal work or where an impression of height is desired.

Per 10

| 2 | to | 21/2 | feet |  | - | - | . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ | to | 3 | feet |  | . | . | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 3 | to | $31 / 2$ | feet |  | - | - | . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| $31 / 2$ | to | 4 | feet |  | - | - | - | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | feet |  | - | . | . | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 5 | to | 6 | feet |  | - | - | . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 6 | to | 7 | feet |  | . | - | - | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 7 | to | 8 | feet |  | . | - | - | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 8 | to |  | feet |  | - | - | . | 10.00 | 85.00 |
| 10 | to |  | feet |  |  |  |  | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 12 | to 1 |  | feet |  |  | . | . | 20.00 |  |



A pleasing bedge of Thuja occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae)

THUJA orientalis aurea conspicua (Goldenspire Arborvitae). A pyramidal form with intense gold and green foliage. Very useful where color is desired.

| $2 t$ | o $21 / 2$ feet |  |  |  |  | \$3.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2 t$ | o 3 feet |  |  |  |  | 4.00 |
| 3 t | o $3 \mathrm{I} / 2$ feet |  |  |  |  | 5.00 |
| $31 / 2 t$ | o 4 feet |  |  |  |  | 6.00 |
| 4 | o $41 / 2$ feet |  |  |  |  | 7.50 |
| $41 / 2$ | o 5 feet |  |  |  |  | 9.00 |
| $5 t$ | o 6 feet |  |  |  |  | 12.50 |
| $6 t$ | o 7 feet |  |  |  |  | . 15 |

T. orientalis aurea nana (Berckman's Golden Arborvitae). 3'-5'. Dwarf, slowgrowing in form, with a bright, golden-green color which changes to bronze in the winter. It is one of the most spectacular of all the Arborvitae family.

Per 10

| 15 to 18 inches | . | . | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | 5.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | 7.50 |  |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | . | 10.00 |  |  |

T. orientalis compacta (Parson's Oriental Arborvitae). A dwarf pyramidal type with a fresh, bright green color, useful in the very formal situation as a specimen or for hedge planting.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua.
T. orientalis decussata (Juniper Arborvitae). 3'-4'. A dwarf globular type. Bluish green through the summer, changing to violet in winter.

| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | $\$ 3.50$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | 5.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | . | 7.50 |

T. orientalis elegantissima (Yellow Column Arborvitae). 10'-12'. Tall and columnar, giving a very formal effect. Golden colored foliage in the summer changes to golden bronze in the winter.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Thuija orientalis aurea conspicua.
T. plicata gigantea (Giant Arborvitae). $75^{\prime}-100^{\prime}$. Slender, short, horizontal branches form a narrow pyramidal tree.

T. standishi (Standish Arborvitae). 15'20'. Pyramidal in form. An unusual species of massive pendulous habit.


THUJOPSIS borealis (Yellow Cedar). Having ascending branches, gracefully pendulous at the extremities.


## TSUGA . Hemlock

TSUGA canadensis (Canada Hemlock). $75^{\circ}-90^{\prime}$. Pyramidal in form. Dense, dark, rich green foliage, with small cones. Its graceful habit and adaptability to trimming make it valuable for hedges or specimen planting.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$

| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet |  |  | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet |  | 4.00 | 30.00 |  |  |
| 3 | to 4 | feet |  | 6.00 | 50.00 |  |
| 4 | to 5 | feet |  | 7.50 | 65.00 |  |
| 5 | to | 6 | feet |  | 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 6 | to 7 | feet | . | 12.50 | 100.00 |  |
| 7 | to 8 | feet(specimens) | 20.00 |  |  |  |
| 8 | to 10 | feet(specimens) | 25.00 to 50.00 |  |  |  |
| 10 | to 12 | feet(specimens) | 60.00 |  |  |  |
| 12 | to 14 | feet(specimens) | 75.00 to 100.00 |  |  |  |

T. canadensis microphylla (Mountain Hemlock). Slow-growing, upright form with slender branches, spreading and more or less drooping at the ends. Foliage very small.

$$
2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet . . . . } \$ 10.00
$$

T. canadensis pendula (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock). A very desirable evergreen tree of weeping habit. Branches spreading, with drooping branchlets.

T. caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). A very hardy type with dark green foliage, needles short and tufted, making a very beautiful and graceful specimen.

Per 10

T. sieboldi (Siebold Hemlock). Very decorative as a specimen tree with its deep, glossy green foliage. Like the other hemlocks, it is hardy under many adverse conditions.



Tsuga canadensis (Canada Hemlock) is most effective when used as a bedge


A beautiful bank of Azaleas, Yews, Junipers and many other small evergreens

T

## Evergreen Shrubs

> 'Green walled with leaves and fragrant flowers"'--Anon.


O the layman, almost any small evergreen is an evergreen shrub. The term shrub, however, designates the broad-leaved evergreen and the deciduous variety of shrub.

When nature in her wondrous way created the broad-leaved evergreen, she made one of the most charming floral treasures man is privileged to enjoy. Broad-leaved evergreens grace all landscapes. Their informal formation blends beautifully with upright varieties, and gives an effect of pleasing unity to any planting.
Evergreen shrubs play a dual role in any setting. In the spring and summer, many act their parts arrayed in dresses of a thousand blossoms, while others, in the fall and winter, sparkle and glisten with a myriad of brilliant berries.


ANDROMEDA-See PIERIS.


Azaleas and many other evergreen shrubs make this a delightful year round gardenby Rose Freely, L.A.

# EVERGREEN AZALEAS 

"'There's a soul in every leaf' '--Ballou

THIS delightful family of broad leaved evergreen shrubs is an importation from Japan, from whence come many of our finest and hardiest strains. It is outstanding among our many attractive offerings. Its somewhat dwarfed habit makes it adaptable to a great variety of uses. Akin to the Rhododendron, it flourishes under similar conditions, but thrives also in the full sunlight.

Many acres at Towson Nurseries are devoted to the cultivation of the Azalea, and we offer an unusually wide selection of the various colors. There are whites, pinks, reds, oranges and many of two or more colors, ranging from quite brilliant hues to soft pastel lavenders.

When the Japanese Azalea blooms early in May, thousands of visitors to our nurseries are fascinated by the wonderful floral panorama of the Orient.

AZALEA amoena. $5^{\prime}-$ 6' $^{\prime}$. Bushy, compact and perfectly hardy. The small, shiny green leaves are completely covered in spring by a blanket of rosy purple flowers.

A. benigiri. The flowers of this variety are bright, deep red, almost scarlet in color.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Note.-Same sizes and prices as Azalea } \\
& \text { hinamoyo. }
\end{aligned}
$$

A. hinamoyo. The blossoms are a soft shade of clear pink and are produced in great profusion in May. One of the daintiest Azaleas.

A. hinodegiri. This is undoubtedly the most popular of the evergreen Azaleas. The carminepink blossoms are produced in such profusion in the early spring that they nearly hide the foliage.

| Spread |  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | to 10 | inches |  | . \$1.50 | \$10.00 |
| 10 | to 12 | inches |  | - 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches |  | - 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | inches |  | . 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 18 | to 20 | inches |  | . 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 20 | to 24 | inches |  | - 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 2 | to 2 | feet |  | . 10.00 |  |
|  | to 3 | feet |  | . 20.00 | pec. |

A. indica rosea magnifica. This is a rare and attractive plant for spring bloom. During May it bears large white flowers with pale scarlet centers.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as A. japonica alba.
A. japonica alba. Low-growing and dense in habit. An abundance of single white flowers in early spring. Evergreen and hardy.

| Spread |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | to 15 | 5 inches | . \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | 8 inches | . 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 18 | to 20 | 0 inches | . 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 20 | to 24 | 4 inches | . 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 2 | to 2 | $21 / 2$ feet | . 7.50 | 60.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | 3 feet | . 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 3 | to 3 | $31 / 2$ feet | - 20.00 | 150.00H.spec. |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | 4 feet | - 25.00 H |  |
| 4 | to 5 | 5 feet | . 35.00 | $0.00 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{spec}$. |



Azalea japonica alba, is one of the best of the evergreen azaleas
A. (J. T. Lovett). One of the most beautiful hardy Evergreen Azaleas we have ever offered. Flowers in such great profusion as to completely envelop the plant. Rich, brilliant, carmine color. The plants are perfectly hardy. Flowers during late June.

A. kaempferi (Torch Azalea). The firered blossoms of this Azalea give to it the common name. It is a tall, hardy bush with unusually light green foliage, which seems to blend with the flowers in the sunlight to form one harmonious mass of color

|  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | feet | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | feet | - 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet | . 7.50 | 60.00 |
| to 4 | feet | . 15.00 | 125.00 H. spec. |
| to 5 | feet | . 25.00 H | pe. |
| 5 to 6 | feet | . 35.00 H | pec. |

A. kaempferi (Hybrids). Seedlings of the beautiful variety kaempferi, crossed with other large flowering types. Their wealth of color in pastel shades ranging through the hues of the Spectrum.

$$
\operatorname{Per} 10
$$

| 15 | to 18 | inches | \$2.50 | S20.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/2 to 2 | feet | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 2 | to 2 | $21 / 2$ feet | 5.00 | 40.00 |
|  | 1/2 to 3 | feet | 7.50 | 60.00 |
|  | to 4 | feet | . 15.00 |  |

A. ledifolia. A single type having large foiiage and flowers. A mass of snowy white in the spring.
Note.-Same sizes and prices as A. japonica alba.
A. ledifolia fujimoyo. Beautiful, large double, deep lavender flowers. Spread

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$

| 15 | to 18 | inches | . $\$ 3.00$ | \$25.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | to 20 | inches | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 20 | to 24 | inches | . 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet | 6.00 | 50.00 |
|  | $1 / 2$ to 3 | feet | . 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | feet | - 17.50 | 125.00 |
|  | $1 / 2$ to 4 | feet | - 22.50 | 175.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | feet | . 30.00 | 0.00 H . |

## Evergreen Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

AZALEA ledifolia rosea. Similar in habit and appearance to the other ledifolia types with an abundance of rose-pink flowers.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as A. japonica alba.
A. maxwelli. Hardy evergreen azalea. Large single flowers, often measuring two inches. Glowing deep rose, maroon spots. Large hairy dark green foliage.

| Spread |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 inches |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| 15 to 18 inches | . | . | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| 18 to 20 inches . . . . | 4.00 | 35.00 |  |  |

A. poukhanensis (Korean Azalea). Strong growing and hardy. Clear rosy lavender, spotted purplish brown on the upper lobes. Very large fragrant flowers in early May. Attractive foliage which colors beautifully toward fall.

| Spread |  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | to 15 | 5 inches | . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | 8 inches | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| $11 / 2$ | /2 to 2 | 2 feet | . | - 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 2 | to 2 | $21 / 2$ feet | . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $21 /$ | $1 / 2$ to 3 | 3 feet | . | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 3 | to 3 | $31 / 2$ feet | . | . 12.50 | 100.00 |
| $31 /$ | $1 / 2$ to 4 | 4 feet |  | 17.50 | 150.00 |

By all means find some spot in your home grounds for Azaleas. Such masses of exquisite blooms belong where they can be appreciated to the utmost
A. poukhanensis yodogawa. Very hardy and with a great profusion of double rosy lilac bloom.

| Spread |  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | to 18 | inches | . | . \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 18 | to 20 | inches | . . | . 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 20 | to 24 | inches | - . | - 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet | . . | - 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | feet | - . | . 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | feet | . . | . 12.50 | 100.00 |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | feet | . | . 17.50 | 150.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | feet | - | . 25.00 |  |

A. sakuragiri. Similar to other Japanese varieties in habit and appearance, having white flowers edged with pink.

| Spread |  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | to 15 | inches |  | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | inches |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 18 | to 20 | inches |  | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 20 | to 24 | inches |  | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 2 | to 21 | feet |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |
|  | to 3 | feet |  | 10.00 | 80.00 |

A. yayegiri. This variety is of very strong, bushy habit, evergreen, bearing an abundance of salmon red, double flowers in early May. Spread

| 8 | to 10 | inches |  | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | to 12 | inches |  | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | inches |  | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 18 | to 20 | inches |  | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 20 | to 24 | inches |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 2 | to 21 |  |  | - 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 1/2 to 3 feet |  |  |  |  |  |

Azalea binamoyo is like the breath of spring when in full bloom.


## KURUME AZALEAS

"Filling the air with a strange and wonderful fragrance"---Longfellow

THE Kurume Azaleas, which offer a variety of color and flower forms, are now available to garden and plant lovers for both indoor forcing and outdoor planting.
They derive their name from the Japanese City on the isle of Kyushu where they were found and introduced to America by "Chinese" Wilson to whom we are indebted for so many enticing plants from the Orient.

CATTLEYA. Pale lavender flowers, borne on a very bushy and compact plant.

|  |  |  |  |  | Per 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | to 12 | inches |  | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| CHRISTMAS CHEER. A real Christmas red. The name was suggested by its very brilliant coloring. <br> Spread <br> Per 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | to 10 | inches |  | \$2.0 | \$15.00 |
| 10 | to 12 | inches |  | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | inches |  | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 18 | to 20 | inches |  | 5.00 |  |
| 20 | to 24 | inches |  | 6.00 |  |
| 2 | to $21 /$ | feet |  | 7.5 |  |

CORAL BELLS. Flowers beautiful coralpink, deeper shading in the center, produced very profusely.

Spread Per 10

| 8 | to 10 | inches | . . . $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10 | to 12 | inches | . . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches | . . | 3.00 | 25.00 |

DAY BREAK. Hardy evergreen Azalea. Clear light pink; very free flowering, foliage light green in summer, bronze in fall. Spread

Per 10
10 to 12 inches . . $\$ 2.50$ \$20.00

DEBUTANTE. A beautfiul shade of glowing salmon-pink, with lighter center, blotched with red.

Spread Per 10

| 10 | to 12 | inches | . | . | $\$ 2.50$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |$\$ 20.00$

FIREBRAND. Vivid brick red flowers, which give it the common name.

Spread
Per 10

| 10 | to 12 | inches | . | . | $\$ 2.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12 | to 15 | inches | . | . | 30.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | inches | . | . | 25.00 |
| 18 | to 20 | inches | . | . | 5.00 |
| 20 | to 24 | inches | . | . | 60.00 |

FLAME. Brilliant red, with coppery suffusion.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$



PINK PEARL. Beautiful deep pink shading lighter to the center.

Spread Per 10

| 8 | to 10 | inches | . | . | $\$ 2.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 10 | to 12 | inches | . | . | 2.50 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches | . | . | 20.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | inches | . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
|  |  | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |

SALMON BEAUTY. Very large salmonpink flowers.

| Spread |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | to 10 | inches | Per 10 |  |
| 10 | to 12 | inches | . | . |

SALMONEA. Very compact in habit and bears fine clear pink flowers in June.

Spread Per 10

| 8 | to 10 | inches | . | . | $\$ 2.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 10 | to 12 | inches | . | . | 2.50 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches | . | . | 30.00 |
| 15 | to 18 | inches | . | . | 3.00 |
| 18 | to 20 | inches | .. | 25.00 |  |
| 20 | to 24 | inches | . | . | 5.00 |

SNOW. Large pure white flowers. Spread

Per 10
8 to 10 inches . . $\$ 2.00$ \$15.00

10 to 12 inches . . 2.5020 .00
12 to 15 inches . . . $3.00 \quad 25.00$
15 to 18 inches . . $3.50 \quad 30.00$
18 to 20 inches . . . $5.00 \quad 40.00$
20 to 24 inches . . . 6.00 50.00
SWEET LAVENDER. The flowers are bluish-purple in color and are produced freely. Spread

Per 10
$11 / 2$ to 2 feet . . . . . $\$ 6.00 \$ 50.00$

## Evergreen Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

## BERBERIS • Barberry

BERBERIS julianae (Wintergreen Barberry). 5'-6'. A new broad leaf evergreen with many uses, holding a perfect green through the winter under severe conditions.

|  |  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | to 15 | inches | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | $\$ 1.25$ |
| 15 to 18 | inches | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet . . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 2.00 | 15.00 |  |  |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ fect . . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |

B. pruinosa (Spiny-toothed Barberry). Long, narrow, spiny leaves; dark green above, whitish beneath.

| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | $\$ 2.50$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | . | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 3.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | . | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 5.00 |

B. sargentiana (Sargent's Barberry). Hardiest of the evergreen barberries with large dark green serrated leaves. Fruit bluish-black.

| 10 to 12 inches . . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 to 15 inches | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 15 to 18 inches . | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 2.50 | 20.00 |

B. stenophylla (Rosemary Barberry). Attractive slender, arching branches; foliage narrow and long, dark green on upper side. 15 to 18 inches

B\&B \$2.50
B. triacanthophora (Three-spine Barberry). Dark green, small narrow leaves; turning red in late autumn. Black fruit.

Per 10
12 to 15 inches. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \$ 1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$
15 to 18 inches. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \quad 1.50 \quad 12.50$
$11 / 2$ to 2 feet $\quad \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} 2.00 \quad 15.00$

2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet . . B\&B 2.50
B. verruculosa (Warty Barberry). 2'-2 $1 / 2^{\prime}$. A very hardy evergreen with small glossy leaves turning a brilliant scarlet with the frost. A low compact-shrub with fragrant yellow flowers.

| 10 to 12 | inches | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12 to 15 | inches | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 15 to 18 | inches | . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 4.00 | 30.00 |  |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet . . . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 6.00 | 50.00 |  |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet . . . | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 7.50 |  |  |



Azalea time at Towson brings new pleasures each year

## Old Englisi fifoxmood

## (BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA)

THERE is no living thing that lends such an air of well-established hospitality and permanence to a residence of Colonial or English design, as fine Old English Boxwood. It furnishes for the owner an intimate sense of satisfaction, as both a source of joy for coming generations, and remembrance of past years.
Since the time of the famous English castle gardens, down through the years to our own Colonial mansion grounds, and now in the present revival of Colonial architecture and gardening, Boxwood takes its place as the ultimate in garden ornament.
Who can look at the fine old specimen or a massive hedge of Boxwood and not let one's imagination drift back to the days when knighthood was in flower, when lords and ladies graced the garden with their presence, or when duels were fought in the name of honor?
The thought of Washington at Mount Vernon brings to mind those long sweeps of deep green Boxwood that Washington, the surveyor, laid out and planted years ago.
Many beautiful plants that have lived through those Colonial days, and which will live for generations to come, may be seen at the Old English Boxwood Company at Cockeysville. Thousands of beautiful plants of every size and shape, all of them true Old English Boxwood, are on display.
We invite all who are in any way interested in Old English Boxwood to come to Cockeysville, Maryland, and at their leisure inspect this wonderful collection.

# The Old English finoxwood Company Cockeysville, Md. 

## Owners

Towson Nurseries, Inc. • Andorra Nurseries, Inc. La Bars' Rhododendron Nursery, Inc.


View of the Old English Boxwood Nurseries showing many century-old specimens

## BUXUS • Boxwood

BUXUS sempervirens (Bush Form Boxbush). Slow-growing, with dark blue-green foliage. Because of its close-branched habit, it makes a fine specimen.

Per 10

| 8 | to 10 | inches | $\$ .60$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 10 | to 12 | inches | .75 | 6.00 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 15 | to 18 | inches | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 18 | to 20 | inches | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 20 to 24 inches | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 7.50 | $60.00 \mathrm{H} . s p e c$. |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to 3 | feet | 10.00 | $85.00 \mathrm{H} . s p e c$. |  |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ feet | $15.00 \mathrm{H} . \operatorname{spec}$. |  |  |

B. sempervirens (Standards) (Boxbush). Very ornamental. In form it is a single stem supporting a round ball of evergreen foliage. Slow in growth and valuable in pots, or for any formal treatment.
20 to 24 inch stems by
16 to 18 inch heads
$\$ 5.00$
B. sempervirens handsworthi (Handsworth Boxbush). Upright in growth, having large dark green leaves. Used for formal effects, and may be trimmed readily.

| 15 to 18 inches | . | . | . | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 18 to 20 inches | . | . | . | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 20 to 24 inches | . | . | . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | 10.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 12.50 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | . | . | 15.00 |  |

B. sempervirens myrtifolia (Myrtle-leaved Boxbush). Usually low and close-growing, having very dark green elliptic leaves. Dwarf. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet . . . . . . $\$ 15.00$ spec. $21 / 2$ to 3 feet . . . . . 20.00 spec. 3 to $31 / 2$ feet . . . . . 25.00 spec .
B. sempervirens oleaefolia (Olive Boxwood). Of an upright habit, oblong leaves resembling those of the olive.

| 12 to 15 inches | . | . | . | . | . | $\$ 2.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 to 18 inches | . | . | . | . | . | 3.50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | . | . | 5.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet . . | . | . | . | . | 7.50 |  |


B. sempervirens rotundifolia pendula (Pendulous Box). Leaves broad and a deep, rich green. The ends of branchlets droop in an irregular manner.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa (True Dwarf Box) (Old English Box). Dwarf Boxwood is the ideal plant for edging walks and gardens. Standard Grade

$$
\text { Per } 10 \text { Per } 100
$$

$$
4 \text { to } 5 \text { inches . . . . . } \$ 2.50 \text { \$20.00 }
$$

$$
5 \text { to } 6 \text { inches . . . . . } 3.50 \quad 30.00
$$

$$
6 \text { to } 8 \text { inches . . . . } 5.00 \text { 40.00 }
$$

$$
8 \text { to } 10 \text { inches . . . . } 10.00 \quad 80.00
$$

10 to 12 inches . . . . 15.00125 .00
12 to 14 inches $\cdot$ Extra Heavy

| 14 to 16 inches | . | B\&B | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 16 to 18 inches | . | B\&B | 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 18 to 20 inches | . | B\&B | 12.50 |  |
| 20 to 24 inches | . | B\&B | 15.00 |  |
| 24 to 26 inches | . | B\&B | 20.00 |  |

## CALLUNA • Heather

## "Up amang the purple Heatber"--Anon.

EATHER thrives where there is moisture at all times, although it will not thrive in a wet soil. It prefers partial shade and shelter from sweeping winds. Heather will repay the trouble of covering with leaves during the winter, for they bloom nearly all summer.

CALLUNA (ERICA) tetralix (Cross-leaf Heath). Rosy flowers and grayish foliage; dwarf growing.

Spread

C. vulgaris (Scotch Heather). An attractive shrub useful for borders. It has small, rosy pink flowers, blooming on long erect spikes in August and September.

Spread

| 6 to 8 inches | . | . |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 8 to 10 inches | . . . . | $\$ .75$ |
| 10 to 12 inches | . . . . . | 1.00 |


|  | LLUN | vulg | (W) | Scotch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ther). | This ve | some | shrub |
|  | ell ada | ted for | ever | plant- |
|  | Its w | ite flow | dur | August |
|  | Septem Spre |  |  | Per 10 |
| 12 | to 15 | inches | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
|  | to 18 | inches | 2.00 | 15.00 |
|  | $1 / 2$ to 2 | feet | 2.50 | 20.00 |
|  | to 2 |  | 3.50 | 30.00 |

C. Vulgaris alba hammondi. A beautiful white variety.

Spread Per 10
6 to 8 inches . . $\$ .75$
15 to 18 inches
C. vulgaris alporti (Alport Heather). Of vigorous growth with rich purple flowers until late in autumn.

Spread
6 to 8 inches . . . . . . . S . 75
C. vulgaris carnea (Flesh Heather). A very beautiful variety with flesh-colored tlowers.
Spread

6 to 8 inches
C. vulgaris flora plena. Blossoms of double white which is very uncommon in heather. Spread Per 10
15 to 18 inches . $\$ 2.00 \$ 15.00$
C. vulgaris rigida (Brush Heather). Of spreading growth with unusually large spikes of white flowers. Spread
6 to 8 inclues . . . . . . 75

8 to 10 inches . . . . . . 1.00 12 to 15 inches . . . . 1.50 15 to 18 incloes . . . . . 2.00
C. vulgaris rubra (Red Heather). Handsome small shrub with rose colored flowers.

| Spread |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 8 inches |  | Per 10 |
| 12 to 15 inches | .75 |  |
| 15 to 18 inches | 1.50 | $\$ 12.50$ |

## A Suggestion

$\mathbf{I}_{F}$ you bave ideas you wish to put into into effect, we can execute them for you without losing the natural effects ubich are so necessary to the attainment of beautiful results.
Surprising transformations can often be effected in gardens by a very simple change. The eye of the experienced landscape artist sees these opportunities where the layman would pass them by.

## COTONEASTER

## (Pronounced ko-tow-nee-aster)

COTONEASTER is an old world family of shrubs which recent botanical expeditions in the Orient have greatly enriched. They have many outstanding points of merit. The flowers are uniform in shape and size; in color they are either white or pink and they are borne in clusters along the branches. They blossom from May to the end of June: in the fall they are heavily burdened with red or black fruits. Some are prostate ground covers, others grow into moderate size plants, while others are well suited to the rockery or for planting against walls. They are lovers of sun and wind and demand full exposure to the elements. A well drained situation and a loamy soil are the other essentials.

COTONEASTER adpressa (Creeping Cotoneaster). Close tufted habit, sub-evergreen. A delightful rock plant.

Per 10
4 inch pots
$\$ 1.50$
$\$ 12.50$
C. apiculata. Of Chinese origin, covered with scarlet berries in the fall and winter. Forms neat mounds a yard high. Sub-evergreen.

Per 10
4 inch pots
$\$ 1.50$
\$12.50
C. buxifolia (Box Cotoneaster). A lowgrowing evergreen shrub with oval box-like foliage. White flowers in May, followed by crimson fruit.
4 inch pots
$\$ 1.25$ Per 10
$\$ 10.00$
C. dammeri. Trailing, Roots as its creeps over the ground. Bright green leaves with white flowers and scarlet fruits. Unusually valuable in clothing banks. The most prostrate of all. Per 10
4 inch pots . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50 5 inch pots . . . . . 1.2510 .00
C. francheti (Franchet Cotoneaster). Of pendulous habit, and rich foliage. A native of southwestern China. Attains a height of from 8 to 15 feet and more in diameter with abundance of blossom and fruit. Per 10

| 4 inch pots | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 inch pots |  | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 2.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 feet |  | BRB | 5.00 spec. |

## A)Evergreen Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster). Low spreading, pinkish white flowers in spring; bright red berries in the fall and winter. Very good for low rock planting. Deservedly the most popular of all.

| 4 inch pots | . | . | . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 inch pots | . | . | . | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 6 inch pots | . | . | . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet spread | . | . | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet spread | . | 2.00 | 15.00 |  |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet spread | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |  |

C. hupehensis (Hupeh Cotoneaster). Very hardy, has dark green leaves and whiplike arching and spreading branches, masses of white flowers in early summer; in autumn a profusion of brilliant crimson fruit.Attains height of 8 to 10 feet $\times 10$ to 15 feet wide. Per 10

| 4 inch pots . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 inch pots . . . . . . . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

C. microphylla (Rockspray). Small glossy dark green leaves, white flowers with red berries in fall, low growing, very hardy and evergreen.

Per 10
4 inch pots . . . . . . $\$ 1.00 \$ 7.50$
5 inch pots . . . . . . 1.25 10.00
C. salicifolia (Willowleaf Cotoneaster). This is the hardiest of the tall growing evergreen types, clusters of conspicuous white flowers, followed by a wealth of small bright red fruits.

3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$
C. simonsi (Simons Cotoneaster). Upright branches and pinkish white flowers in June. It has bright red berries and is subevergreen.
5 to 6 feet . . . . . .
6 to 7 feet . . . . . .
C. wilsoni (Wilson Cotoneaster). Low growing with a rather loose habit of growth, makes a wonderful plant for the rockery.

Per 10
4 inch pots . . . . . . $\$ 1.25$ \$10.00

## DAPHNE

DAPHNE cneorum (Garland Flower). Low-growing evergreen plant forming a mat of glossy green leaves. Covered in May with profusion of pink flowers which recur at intervals during the summer and early fall.


## ESCALLONIA

ESCALLONIA sangleyensis. A graceful shrub with spreading arching branches, smail rich green leaves. Flowers light pink in short racemes.

## Spread

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15 \text { to } 18 \text { inches } \\
& 18 \text { to } 24 \text { inches }
\end{aligned} \text {. . . . . . } \$ 1.25
$$



Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rockspray) in mass planting with other plants at the bottom of a slope. A most useful subject for large rock gardens

# TOWSON. MARyLAND.EVERGREENSHRUBS 

## EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS japonicus (Evergreen Bush Euonymus). Upright bushy habit, with heavy deep green, glossy leaves. Very good in seashore planting and may be used in decorative pots and boxes. Per 10

| 15 | to 18 | incloes |  | . \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ to 2 | feet |  | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet |  | - 2.50 | 20.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ to 3 | fect | . | - 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | feet |  | - 4.00 | 30.00 |
| $31 /$ | $1 / 2$ to 4 | fect |  | - 6.00 |  |
| 4 | to 5 | feet |  | . 7.50 |  |

E. japonicus albo-marginatus (Pearl-edge Bush Euonymus). Leaves green with rather narrow white margin.

Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . |  | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet |  | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |

E. japonicus albo-variegatus (Silver-spot Bush Euonymus). Leaves green spotted with white.

Per 10

| 15 to 18 | inches | . | . | $\$ 1.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 | inches | . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | feet | . . | 2.00 | 15.00 |

E. japonicus aureo-marginatus (Giltedge Bush Euonymus). Dwarf and compact in growth, deep green leaves with distinct yellow margin.

Per 10

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus (Goldspot Bush Euonymus). Leaves dark green spotted with golden yellow.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as E. japonicus aureo-marginatus.
E. patens (Spreading Euonymus). Spreading and stolinferous in habit; pink flowers in August and orange fruit in November. Retaining foliage through almost entire winter. Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |

E. radicans (Wintercreeper). A very desirable evergreen vine. Is hardy and will do well in shady places. It is surpassed by no other vine for use on walls, old stumps or as undergrowth in evergreen borders.

Per $10 \quad$ Per 100
2 year . B\&B $\$ .75 \$ 5.00 \quad \$ 35.00$
E. radicans acutus (Sharp-leaf Wintercreeper). A rooting and climbing vine that may also be used as a ground cover in shady places. The under side of the long, sharppointed leaves is red. Per 10 Per 100

| 2 year. | B\&B | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 year | B\&B | 1.00 | 7.50 | 50.00 |

E. radicans kewensis (Small-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet). A dwarf variety with very small foliage. Useful in covering low walls, trunks of trees, or as a carpet in the front of foundation plantings.

|  |  |  | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 jear | B\&B | \$ . 75 | \$5.00 | \$35.00 |
| 3 year | $B \& B$ | 1.00 | 7.50 | 50. |

E. radicans vegetus (Big-leaf Wintercreeper). Grows either as a vine or prostrate shrub. The heavy leaves and large clusters of orange scarlet berries make it desirable for winter effect.

| Spread |  |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 inches | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1.00 | 7.50 |

## ILEX • Holly

ILEX cornuta (Chinese Holly). A very unusual shrub with short spreading branches; attractive foliage and bearing scarlet fruit in the fall.
21.2tの 3 fect
$\$ 7.50$


Ilex crenata microphylla (Small-leaved Japanese Holly)

## ODNe Evergreen Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

ILEX crenata (Japanese Holly). A very attractive and useful evergreen bush with small, dark green leaves and inky black berries, somewhat resembling boxwood when clipped. Spread

I. crenata buxifolia (Box-leaf Jap. Holly). 15'-20'. Columnar growth with broad dark green foliage.

| 15 to 18 inches | . | $\$ 2.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  | 4.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 7.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | . | 10.00 |

I. crenata fortunei (Fortune's Holly). There are few plants with so many good qualities, thriving in shady locations and under both city and seashore conditions.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Ilex crenata microphylla.
I. crenata latifolia (Japanese Tree Holly). 20'-25'. A tall, free-growing type with dark green foliage. As a specimen it adds variety to any planting.

| 15 to 18 inches | . | . | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  | . | 4.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | . | 6.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 7.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | 10.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | . | 15.00 |

I. crenata microphylla (Small-leaved Japanese Holly). Compact and slow-growing. A shrub which makes a very good hedge and stands severe clipping.

$41 / 2$ to 5 feet . . 35.00 to 60.00
I. glabra (Inkberry). A native evergreen shrub, low and bushy. Foliage oval; racemes of black berries.

| 12 to 15 | inches | . $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 to 18 inches | 1.50 | 12.50 |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 2.00 | 15.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | 5.00 | $35.00 \times \mathrm{hvy}$. |



Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)
KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Bushy nursery grown plants. Dark green foliage and showy masses of pink flowers in June. Stands shade well.

Per 10

| 18 to 20 inches |  | . | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 20 to 24 inches | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | . | . | 6.00 | 50.00 |

## LAUROCERASUS • Cherry Laurel

A hardy evergreen of symmetrical form having dark green, glossy foliage which, by shearing, may be kept in any desired form. Useful as a specimen or in groups or borders.
LAUROCERASUS angustifolia. Leaves long and narrow.


## L. caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel).

 One of our handsomest native evergreens; glossy dark green oval-like leaves. Flowers creamy white, fruit black. Upright in growth.

## towson. Maryland.evergreen Shrubs <br> yentez

LAUROCERASUS schipkaensis. Small, narrow leaves, shrubby growth, hardy as far north as New York.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as L. angustifolia.

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. (SandMyrtle). A dwarf evergreen with small foliage and sprays of pink flowers. Very suitable for the rock garden.

Spread Per 10

| 8 to 10 inches | . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 inches | . | 2.00 | 15.00 |

## LEUCOTHOE

LEUCOTHOE axillaris. Graceful and spreading, reaching a height of five feet.

| Spread |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 inches | $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 4.50 | 40.00 |

L. catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe). A very graceful shrub, having large, glossy green leaves on arching branches. The large spikes of small white flowers in spring and the beautiful bronze color of the autumn foliage make it attractive the year 'round.

| Spread |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 to 15 inches |  | Per 10 |  |
| 15 to 18 inches | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 1.50 | 12.50 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 2.00 | 15.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |
| 3 |  | 5.00 | 40.00 |

LIGUSTRUM lucidum (Evergreen Pri$\boldsymbol{v e t})$. A dense shrub having large dark green, shiny leaves. It is hardy, forms a good evergreen hedge and is also effective in foundation planting.


## LONICERA - Honeysuckle

LONICERA nitida (Japanese Privet Honeysuckle). A dwarf shrub having very small, glossy leaves. Will stand shearing and may be used in the shrub borders or to form small hedges.

| 15 to 18 inches |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 6.00 | 50.00 |

L. pileata (Privet Honeysuckle). A dwarf semi-evergreen shrub having small white flowers and purple fruit in the fall. Desirable in the rockery.

| Spread |  | Per 10 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 to 18 inches |  | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet . . . | 7.50 |  |  |

## MAHONIA • Hollygrape

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape). An open shrub with rich green fuliage, bronzing in fall. Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to | 2 feet |  | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet |  | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet |  | 4.00 | 35.00 |  |

M. bealei japonica (Leatherleaf Holly. grape). Holly-like, dark green leaves. Many clusters of small yellow flowers in the spring. forming blue-black berries in the fall. Shadeenduring and useful in the shrub border.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$

| $11 / 2$ to | 2 feet |  | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to | $21 / 2$ feet |  | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 6.00 | 50.00 |  |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ feet |  | 8.50 | 75.00 |

OSMANTHUS aquifolia (Holly Osmanthus). $20^{\prime}-25^{\prime}$. A shrub or small tree with foliage similar to American Holly. Flowers small and fragrant. Fruit red.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  | 6.00 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 7.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 8.511 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ fect |  | 10.00 |



Ligustrum lucidum (Evergreen Privet)

## Ever Everen Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

PACHISTIMA canbyi. (Canby Pachistima). An excellent ground cover with leathery boxlike foliage; pot grown. Per 10 Pot grown . . . . . . $\$ .75 \$ 7.00$
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). A small evergreen ground-cover which forms a dense carpet. May be used for edging walks and beds, between evergreen shrubs or to cover the ground under dense trees where grass will not grow. Per 100 Extra heavy pot grown plants
\$12.00

## PIERIS • Andromeda

PIERIS floribunda (Mountain Andromeda). Dark, evergreen foliage, compact growth, white flowers, similar to the lily-of-the-valley are borne late in April.
Spread

Per 10
12 to 15 inches . . . . . $\$ 2.00 \$ 17.50$
15 to 18 inches . . . . . 2.5020 .00
$11 / 2$ to 2 feet . . . . . 3.0025 .00
P. japonica (Japanese Fetterbush). 8'$10^{\prime}$. Very hardy. Upright in character, with rich, glossy, green foliage. Gracefully nodding white flower clusters blooming early in the spring.


## PYRACANTHA • Firethorn

PYRACANTHA coccinea (Fire Thorn).
Deep, shiny green foliage; brilliant orange to scarlet berries, lasting to the new year. Good for specimen or hedge planting.

| Spread |  |  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ | to | 2 | feet | . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 2 | to | $21 / 2$ | feet | . . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| $21 / 2$ | to | 3 | feet |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | feet | - | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | feet | - | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 5 | to | 6 | feet | . . | 6.00 | 50.00 X hvy. |
| 6 | to | 7 | feet | . | 7.50 | 60.00 X hvy. |

P. coccinea (Espalier). These specimens have been pruned and trained into many unusual and attractive espalier forms. The fruiting wood has been carefully preserved.

## Spread

$\begin{array}{lllllll} & 4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet } & . & . & . & . & \$ 15.00 \\ 5 \text { to } 6 \text { feet } & . & . & . & . & 20.00 \\ 6 \text { to } 7 \text { feet } & \cdot & . & . & . & 25.00 \\ 7 \text { to } 8 \text { feet } & . & . & . & . & 35.00 \\ \text { Larger specimens, prices on application }\end{array}$
P. coccinea (Pyramids). Heavily fruiting plants trained into dense compact pyramids. For formal use.

| 4 to | 5 feet | . | . | . | . | . |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$| \$ 7.50$

P. coccinea (Standards). Heavily fruiting plants, trained into tree forms; sturdy stems and dense broad pyramid heads. Suitable for formal plantings.
4 to 5 feet high standards 2 foot heads $\$ 10.00$ 5 to 6 feet high standards $21 / 2$ foot heads 15.00 6 to 7 feet high standards 3 foot heads 20.00 7 to 8 feet high standards $31 / 2$ foot heads 25.00
P. coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). $6^{\prime}-8^{\prime}$. Rich, glossy foliage. White flowers in large clusters, followed by orange to scarlet berries.

## Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to | 2 feet | - . | . \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to | $21 / 2$ feet | . . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to | 3 feet | . . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 3 to | $31 / 2$ feet | - . | - 6.00 | 50.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to | 4 feet | . . | . 7.50 |  |
| 4 to | 5 feet | . . | . . 10.00 |  |

Nothing gives such a touch of permanent loveliness to a garden as a thoughtfully planned succession of seasonal flowerings!


TOWSON. MARYLAND.EVERGREENSHRUBS RHODODENDRONS

"Tremulous leaves with soft and silver lining" --Longfellow

THERE is no shrub superior to the Rhododendron, either as a hardy evergreen, a dark subject for screen planting, or in pleasing masses.
The habit of the plant, the healthy green of its shapely foliage, and its hardy constitution are excellent qualities. To these is added the beauty of its brilliantly colored flowers, profusely borne in May and June.
Our plants are fully acclimated, as they have stood the severest winters in our Nurseries.
Rhododendrons like moisture, but must be in well drained soil and prefer a location without excessive sunshine. In almost every case where the soil is not naturally suited to them it can be adapted to their needs with very little trouble or expense.
As grown at Towson Nurseries, where we make a specialty of them, Rhododendrons are the perfection of flowering shrubs.
We take great pleasure in inviting all admirers of Rhododendrons to visit our Nurseries during the latter part of May and early June, when our large collection of fine plants is in full bloom.


# MTA Evergreen Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc. HYBRID RHODODENDRONS 

Named Varieties in a Wide Range of Sizes.

ALBUM ELEGANS. Blush white marked with straw colour. Upright habit, well suited for backgrounds.


ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM. Flowers light blush fading to white. Strong growing and free blooming.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | $\$ 5.00$ |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 8.50 |
| 3 to $3 \mathrm{I} / 2$ feet |  | . |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet |  | 10.00 |

ATROSANGUINEA. Intense blood-red flowers, one of the hardiest, blooms early.


CARACTACUS. Large purplish crimson trusses, very good foliage.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | 8.50 | 70.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 12.50 |  |

## Large specimens, prices on application

CATAWBIENSE ALBA. Flowers of purest white, delicately veined yellow throats. Beautiful foliage and a good grower.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | 8.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | 8.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . |

CATAWBIENSE GRANDIFLORUM.
Foliage and habit of growth resembles the native parent, but flowers are of a deep clear lavender.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } \\
& 2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet }
\end{aligned}
$$

CHAS. BAGLEY. Large cherry-red flowers, slightly spotted with copper.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . . . . | $\$ 7.50$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 10.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 15.00 |

CHARLES DICKENS. Rich deep scarlet, unsurpassed where red is desired.
$21 / 2$ to 3 feet . . . . . . $\$ 12.50$

DELICATISSIMA. Pure white flowers, tinted flesh pink. Large glossy leaves.

E. S. RAND. Rich scarlet flowers.

15 to 18 inches
$\$ 5.00$
EVERESTIANUM. Delicate rosy lavender, frilled flowers spotted lightly with greenish black.

| 15 to 18 inches | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 7.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 12.50 |

GENERAL GRANT. Rosy scarlet; good habit and foliage.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } \\
2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet }
\end{array}
$$

GIGANTEUM. Bright rose, suffused with white. A very distinct variety. Very early.

Per 10

| 15 to 18 inches | . | $\$ 5.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet . . . | 7.50 | $\$ 60.00$ |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet . . . . | 10.00 | 80.00 |  |

GIGANTEUM PURPUREA. Light purple flowers.

| 12 to 15 | inches . . . . | $\$ 3.50$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 to 18 | inches | . | 5.00 |
| $1 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to 2 | feet . . . . | 7.50 |  |

HERBERT PARSONS. Flowers soft pink.
Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  |  | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 8.50 | 70.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 12.50 |  |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet |  |  | 15.00 |  |

IGNATIUS SARGENT. Brilliant rosescarlet flowers, very large, one of the best.

|  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . . . | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | 10.00 | 80.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 15.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | 17.50 |  |

JOHN SPENCER. Clear violet rose flowers. Blooms late.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet } \\
& 21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet . . . . . }
\end{aligned} \begin{aligned}
& 10.00 \\
& 15.00
\end{aligned}
$$

KETTLEDRUM. Deep red flowers, blooming late.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & . \\
2 & \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } \\
8.50 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## Hybrid Rhododendrons • Continued

LADY ARMSTRONG. Pale rose, beautifully spotted. One of the best pinks.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 86.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  |
| 8.50 |  |

LADY GREY EGERTON. Good foliage and habit. Immense light mauve to blush flowers.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ feet | | $\$ 6.00$ |
| ---: |
| 8.50 |

MADAME CARVALHO. White flowers. with bronze blotch.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | $\$ 6.00$ |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet |$\quad$| 8.50 |
| ---: |

MADAME MASSON. White flowers.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 8.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 12.50 |

MAXIMUM ROSEUM. A greatly improved species of the native maximum; large open flower heads, clear pink in color. Foliage dark rich green. Very rare.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 8.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 12.50 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 15.00 |

MRS. MILNER. Rich crimson flowers, good foliage.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\$ 6.00$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 8.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet | 12.50 |

PARSON'S GLORIOSUM. Soft pink, very good grower.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\$ 6.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 8.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 12.50 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet |  | 15.00 |

PARSON'S GRANDIFLORUM. Flowers wine-purple, a very profuse bloomer.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 8.50 | 70.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 12.50 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 17.50 |  |

PURPUREUM ELEGANS. Very dark purple flowers.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 86.00 | $\$ 50.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 8.50 | 70.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 12.50 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 15.00 |  |

ROSEUM ELEGANS. A beautiful clear rose-pink, with rich, glossy foliage.

Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 10.00 | 80.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet |  | 15.00 |
| 120.00 |  |  |  |

ROSEUM SUPERBUM. Clear pink flowers. One of the best.


## NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

FOR mass planting with the hybrid varieties, our own native Rhododendrons have a very decorative value.
They are extremely hardy, being natives of the Appalachian highlands of the winters are colder.
Southeast, and not uncommon even as far north as southern Canada, where We have these profusely blooming nursery grown plants in all varieties from the pale pink Maximum to the deep lavender Catawbiense.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum (Carolinian Rhododendron). Unusually lovely flowers of light rose-pink appearing in early May. The foliage is rich dark green. Unlike other native Rhododendrons in blossom coloring but very attractive.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 36.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 6.50 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet |  |  | 8.00 |

R. catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). Flowers of rose-lavender are borne in large trusses late in May. One of the most beautiful and hardy of the native evergreen shrubs. These are all extra heavy nursery grown plants. Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 8.50 | 60.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 8.00 |  |  |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | 10.00 |  |  |
| 4 to 5 feet |  | 17.50 |  |

## 解 Evergreen Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

RHODODENDRON maximum (Rosebay). The high growing Rhododendron familiar to visitors in the Alleghenies. June brings forth the lavish white to blush pink blooms.


Large specimens, prices on application
-
Collected Rhododendrons
Collected Rhododendrons of the bighest quality can be furnished in carload lots. Prices on application.

SKIMMIA japonica. Somewhat dwarfed shrub with laurel-like leaves; bearing white flowers, followed by red fruit. Per 10

| 8 to 10 inches . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 inches . . . . . 3.00 | 25.00 |

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum). 10'-12'. A semi-evergreen with exceptionally long, dark green leathery leaves. Flowers yellow, fruit first red and then turning to black in the fall.

|  | $11 / 2$ to 2 | feet |  |  |  |  | \$1.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 to $21 / 2$ | feet | - |  |  |  | 2.00 |
|  | $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet |  |  |  |  | 2.50 |
|  | 3 to $31 / 2$ | feet |  |  |  |  |  |

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). A stately evergreen shrub having long, sharp, pointed leaves and producing spikes of ivory white flowers on tall stems.

Per 10

| 2 year . . . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 year . . . . . . . . . | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 4 year . . . . . . . . . | 3.00 to 5.00 |  |

## AZALEA TIME AT TOWSON

EVEN before the coming of the Orientals, Azaleas grew in America; beautiful native shrubs that drop their leaves in autumn and burst into glorious bloom prior, at the same time, or after the foliage has appeared in the spring. But these American species have gained in interest and the group has been enriched by the addition of evergreen sorts that combine the qualities of evergreen shrubs with the surpassing beauty of gay, abundant bloom. Closely related to them are Kalmia, Andromeda, and Rhododendron. Come to Towson in Azalea time.


Flowering shrub plantings are incomplete without Azaleas

## LARGE TREE MOVING

THERE is nothing which so gives a house more the appearance of homethan large trees. They provide health, comfort and beauty. You may be so fortunate as to have some large trees on your property and in that case, know their value. But to those less fortunate it is now possible, by modern methods, to move trees of sufficient size in keeping with the size and beauty of the home. The movement of trees from 50 to 60 feet in height, with safety, is not an uncommon occurance.
Nursery grown trees are particularly desirable. Their root systems have been pruned to force a mass of fibrous feeding roots near the trunk of the tree, thus assuring immediate recovery from the shock of transplanting.
If you have large trees or exceptional specimens which you wish to transplant, we can move them for you to your complete satisfaction.
Many hundreds of gigantic shade trees, evergreens and boxwood have been transplanted with perfect success by Towson's skilled arborists.
With the knowledge, equipment and the men who have had years of experience in transplanting extra large trees, we offer you this service.
Let us help you solve your tree moving problems.



A cool, attractive vista, such as this one, is an inviting rendezvows on the warm days of summer

## Deciduous Trees

DECIDU'OU'S trees seem to be taken for granted as just a natural part of our landscape . . . which is perfectly true of sparsely inhabited regions. But where men have cultivated and built, trees have disappeared. The very ax and saw handles, taken from the Hickory, rise up to slay their cousins . . . the massive Oaks and Maples, monarchs of the forest laid prostrate by mankind. Today trees must be conserved, and more beautiful ones planted in the places where once their fathers stood.

What home is complete without shade trees to provide that much-needed coolness in the hot summers, or to give the kaleidoscope of color which some flowering varieties will produce?

Trees on residential properties not only provide shade and shelter for the owners, but for the birds as well . . . man's greatest ally in combatting insect pests.

## ACER • Maple

ACER dasycarpum (saccharinum) (Tilver Maple). 50'-75'. Tall, stately tree having a clear autumn coloring. Excellment for lawn or street planting, doing best in moist soil.

## Per 10

| 8 to 10 feet, $11 / 2$ to $2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 feet, 2 to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | 4.00 | 25.00 |
| 12 to 14 feet, $21 / 2$ to $3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | 5.00 | 35.00 |
| 14 to 16 feet, 3 to $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | 7.50 | 50.00 |

Large specimens, prices on application
A. ginnala (Amur Maple). $12^{\prime}-15^{\prime}$. A lowbranched, shrub-like tree of medium height. It is splendidly adapted for screen or mass planting and has a brilliant autumn color.

Per 10

| 10 to 12 feet | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 14 feet | 6.00 | 40.00 |

## A. palmatum. See Japanese Maples.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). 50'-75'. Vigorous tree of dense symmetrical form. Foliage dark, shiny green, turning to a pale yellow in fall. Valuable for street or lawn planting.


Large specimens, prices on application
A. platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler Purple Maple). 40'-60'. Similar to Norway Maple in habit, but having purplish-crimson foliage in the spring. Per 10
8 to 10 feet . . . . $\$ 5.00 \$ 40.00$ 10 to 12 feet, 2 to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. 7.50

Large specimens, prices on application
ACER pseudoplatanus (Sycamore Maple). A fine lawn tree with beautiful deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower, forming a large spreading head. Thrives under exposed situations.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { to } 12 \text { feet } \\
& 12 \text { to } 14 \text { feet }
\end{aligned}
$$

A. rubrum (Red Maple). 50'-75'. Valuable tree for any moist or wet location. The autumn foliage is of bright scarlet and is usefut where naturalistic effect is desired.

## Per 10

| 8 to 10 feet, $11 / 2$ to $2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 feet, 2 to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | 7.50 |  |
| 12 to 14 feet, $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | 10.00 |  |

Large specimens, prices on application
A. saccharum (Sugar Maple). 50'-75'. An excellent street and shade tree of upright, dense growth, turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. It will thrive under most soil conditions.

Per 10

| 8 to 10 feet, $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 feet, $11 / 2$ to $2^{\prime \prime}$ cal. | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 12 to 14 feet, $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$ | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 14 to 16 feet, $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | $\$ 10.00$ | 80.00 |

Large specimens, prices on application

## ACER • Japanese Maples

ACER palmatum (Japanese Maple). A dwarf tree with foliage of delicate shades of red and green in the spring, turning to brilliant scarlet in the fall.


## A. palmatum dissectum (Cutleaf Weep-

 ing Japanese Maple). Very dwarf, with slender, graceful spreading branches. Foliage light green deeply cut.
## Spread

| 3 to 4 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\$ 15.00$

Large specimens, prices on application
A. palmatum atropurpureum (Bloodleaf Japanese Maple). A dwarf tree having compact, blood-red to purplish-red foliage.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . |
| 7.50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |

3 to $31 / 2$ feet B\&B . . . . . 15.00

## Large specimens, prices on application

A. palmatum atropurpureum dissectum (Weeping Japanese Bloodleaf Maple). $5^{\prime}-6^{\prime}$. Very dwarf, having deep blood-red, finely cut foliage on graceful spreading branches.

## Spread

Large specimens, prices on application
AESCULUS • Horsechestnut AESCULUS carnea (rubicunda) (Red
Horsechestnut). Similar to the white horse
chestnut, slightly slower in growth, flowering
in large panicles, pink to red.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \text { to } 8 \text { feet } \\
& 8 \text { to } 10 \text { feet }
\end{aligned} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 5.00
$$

A. hippocastanum (European Horsechestnut). A large, compact, symmetrical tree, bearing white flowers in profusion. A specimen favorite.

$$
\begin{array}{rllllll}
5 \text { to } 6 \text { feet } & \text {. } & . & . & . & . & \$ 2.50 \\
6 \text { to } 8 \text { feet } & \text {. } & . & . & . & . & 3.50 \\
8 \text { to } 10 \text { feet } & \text {. } & . & . & . & . & 5.00 \\
10 \text { to } 12 \text { feet } & \text {. } & . & . & . & & 7.50
\end{array}
$$

Large specimens, prices on application
A. hippocastanum alba flora-plena (Double-white flowered Horsechestnut). Double flowered form of European Horsechestnut.

Large specimens, prices on application

## AMYGDALUS • Peach

AMYGDALUS persica albo-plena (Double White Flowering Peach). This dwarf tree is characterized by its early profusion of double white blossoms.
$\left.\begin{array}{llllllll}2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 5 \text { to } 6 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & . & . & . & . & . & .\end{array}\right)$
A. persica rubra-plena (Double Red Flowering Peach). 15'-20'. Habit similar to peach tree with very showy, double scarlet flowers.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as A. persica albo-plena.

ALBIZZIA julibrissin rosea (Mimosa Tree). A low growing tree, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches. Remarkable in late summer for its pink flowers and showy seed pods.
$\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}3 \text { to } & 4 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & . & . & . & . & .\end{array}\right) . \quad \$ 2.50$


The Sugar Maple is noted for its striking autumn coloring

ARALIA spinosa (Devil's Walking Stick). $18^{\prime}-20^{\prime}$. The armed stems, large leaves and enormous flowers give it a very distinctive semi-tropical appearance.


## BETULA • Birch

BETULA alba (European White Birch). $30^{\prime}-60^{\circ}$. A rapid growing tree having triangular shaped leaves. Its silver-white bark and spray-like branches make it very effective among evergreens.


## Large specimens, prices on application

B. alba laciniata (Cut Leaf Birch). One of the most graceful of the White Birch trees, with weeping branches and silverywhite cut foliage.
10 to 12 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . . . . . $\$ 10.00$ 12 to 14 feet B\&B . . . . . 15.00

Large specimens, prices on application
B. lutea (Yellow Birch). $50^{\prime}-70^{\prime}$. Young bark aromatic and of a yellowish gray color. 10 to 12 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . . . . . $\$ 5.00$ 12 to 14 feet B\&B . . . . . 7.50 14 to 16 feet B\&B . . . . . 12.50

## Large specimens, prices on application

B. nigra (River Birch). $50^{\prime}-60^{\prime}$. A mois-ture-loving tree of graceful slender habit, densely branched, remarkable for its torn and ragged reddish-brown and silvery-gray bark.

| 8 to 10 feet | $B \& B$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 10 | to 12 feet |
|  | $B \& B$ |$. \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 3.50$

Large specimens, prices on application

## CARPINUS • Hornbeam

CARPINUS betulus (European Hornbeam). Dense habit, rich foliage and interesting catkins are the characteristics of this small tree.

C. carolinana (American Hornbeam). $30^{\prime}-40^{\prime}$. A small, bushy tree, splendid for hedges or a screen, dark bluish-green foliage, changing to scarlet-yellow in the autumn.
$\begin{array}{lllll}3 \text { to } & 4 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & \cdot & \$ 3.50 \\ 4 \text { to } & 5 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & \cdot & 5.00 \\ 5 \text { to } & 6 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & . & 7.50\end{array}$
8 to 10 feet $B \& B$. . 12.50 Ex.H.spec.

CATALPA bignonioides nana (Umbrella Catalpa). $10^{\prime}-15^{\prime}$. A dense, globular head of heart-shaped foliage on a slender stem. For strictly formal use.
5 to 6 feet standard 2 year heads .. $\$ 3.00$
7 to 8 feet standards . . . . . 5.00
8 to 9 feet standards . . . . . . 7.50
CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum (Katsura tree). A beautiful tree of pyramidal form having heart-shaped leaves, purplish in the spring, light green during the summer.

Per 10
4 to 5 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . $\$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$ 10 \& 12 feet $B \& B$. . 40.00 to 50.00 spec. 14 to 20 feet B\&B . . 60.00 to 100.00 spec.
CERCIS canadensis (American Redbud). (Judas Tree). Small, rapid-growing roundheaded tree, bearing a profusion of small, pink flowers along every branch in early spring.

| 3 to | 4 feet | B\&B | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4 to | 5 feet | B\&B | .50 |
| 5 to | 6 feet | B\&B | 2.50 |
| 6 to | 8 feet | B\&B | 3.50 |
| 8 to 10 feet | B\&B | 5.00 | 20.00 |
| Large specimens, prices on application |  |  |  |

CLADRASTIS lutea (Yellow-Wood). One of our finest native flowering trees. Large grower, clean foliaged. White flowers in large panicles. Excellent lawn specimen.
6 to 8 feet B\&B
$\$ 6.00$
8 to 10 feet B\&B
10.00

## CORNUS • Dogwood

CORNUS florida (White Flowering Dogwood). Native of our American forests, this small, upright tree produces a wealth of white blossoms in early spring, followed in the fall by brilliant scarlet fruit.


CORNUS kousa (Kousa Dognood). One of the most unusual and rare forms of dogwood. Blooming in June with large white flowers. Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet | B\&B |  | $\$ 2.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | B\&B | $\$ 20.00$ |  |
| 5 to 6 feet | B\&B |  | 3.50 |

CORNUS florida plena (Double White Flowering Dognood). Similar to our native dogwood in habit, but having large double flowers. Extremely effective in naturalistic plantings.
$\begin{array}{llll}2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & . & .\end{array}$


Deciduous trees form the setting for this lovely residence

CORNUS florida rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). This tree blooms at the same season as Cornus florida and is similar except for the flowers, which are a bright pink. Planted together, these two varieties make a pleasing contrast.

| 3 to 4 feet | B\&-B |  |  | \$4.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  | 6.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | B\&B |  |  | 8.50 |
| 6 to 7 feet | B\&B |  |  | 12.50 |
| 7 to 8 feet | B\&B |  |  | 20.0 |

## CRATAEGUS • Hawthorn

CRATAEGUS carrierei (Carriere Hawthorn). 20'. Small, spreading tree. Flowers large, pink fruit orange to scarlet.

| 4 to 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  | $\$ 3.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | 5.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | 7.50 |
| 8 to 10 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . |  |

C. cordata (Washington Hawthorn). A small tree with exceptionally fine fall colors. The bright red berries, lasting well into the winter, add to its desirability.
$\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}5 \text { to } & 6 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & . & . & . & .\end{array}\right) \$ 4.00$

[^0]C. mollis (Downey Hawthorn). Bright green leaves, large white flowers and very showy scarlet fruit.

| 5 to | 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

C. oxyacantha albo-plena (Double White English Hawthorn). A double flowering variety, with white, sweet-scented flowers. Useful in the shrub border.

| 5 to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 to 8 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |

C. oxyacantha pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet English Hawthorn). Small, open tree with many stout thorns. Bears striking double red flowers in spring.

| 4 to 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 5 to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |
| 6 to 8 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | .00 |
| 8 to 10 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |
| 10 to 12 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | .00 |
| 12.50 |  |  |  |

C. oxyacantha rubra-plena (Double pink English Hawthorn). Similar in growth to the Oxyacantha, but having rose-colored fragrant flowers in the spring.
5 to 6 feet B\&B . . . $\$ 6.00$
6 to 8 feet B\&B . . . 10.00 to 15.00 spec.
DIOSPYROS virginiana (Persimmon).
$50^{\prime}-60^{\prime}$. Round-headed tree with edible fruit similar to a plum.
12 to 14 feet B\&B
. $\$ 20.00$


Fagus sylvatica (European Beech)

## FAGUS • Beech

FAGUS americana (ferruginea) (American Beech). A large spreading tree with smooth bark of a light steel-gray color. It makes an interesting tree in the landscape and produces an edible nut.
$\begin{array}{lll}6 \text { to } 8 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & .\end{array} \begin{aligned} & 15.00 \text { to } 20.00 \\ & 8 \text { to } 10 \text { feet } \\ & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}\end{aligned} \quad . \quad 25.00$

Large specimens, prices on application
F. sylvatica (European Beech). This is a compact, medium sized tree, somewhat slower growing and having a darker and glossier green foliage than the American Beech. During the fall the leaves turn a reddish brown and remain through most of the winter. Very effective for hedges, windbreaks and screens.


Large specimens, prices on application
F. sylvatica purpurea (Purple Beech). Very low branched, and of medium size. The rich purple color of the foliage in May and June, changing to a purplish-green as the season progresses, marking this as an unusually fine specimen.

[^1]
## FRAXINUS • Ash

FRAXINUS americana ( $W$ hite $A$ sh). A tall, broad-headed tree with narrow, dark green ornamental leaves. It is a handsome specimen and useful for street, avenue and park planting as well as on the lawn. Per 10 8 to 10 feet, $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ cal. . $\$ 2.50 \$ 20.00$ 10 to 12 feet, $1^{1 / 2}$ to $2^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. 3.5030 .00 12 to 14 feet, 2 to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. $5.00 \quad 40.00$

## GINKGO • Maidenhair Tree

GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair Tree). A remarkable tree from Japan having fan-shaped leaves resembling those of the Maidenhair Fern. It is particularly desirable as a street tree because of its freeness from insect pests and its picturesque habit.

Per 10

| 7 to 8 feet | . | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 feet | 6.00 | 50.00 |  |
| 10 to 12 feet | . | 8.50 | 70.00 |

Large specimens, prices on application
KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Goldenrain Tree). Medium sized tree with compound leaves, bearing large panicles of yellow flowers. This tree prefers the full sunlight for proper development and is desirable as a specimen.

Per 10

| 8 to 10 feet . . |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 feet | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| 7.50 | 60.00 |  |

Large specimens, prices on application

## LARIX • Larch

LARIX europaea (European Larch). A rare and interesting pyramidal tree resenbling the Spruce. It bears small cones and when seen in the summer is often mistaken for an evergreen tree. It is a very hardy, rapid grower and prefers light, moist soil.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet } & \text { B\&B } & . & .
\end{array} \begin{aligned}
& 2.50 \\
& 4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet }
\end{aligned} \mathrm{B} \mathrm{\& B} \text {. } \quad . \quad . \quad 3.50
$$

L. leptolepsis (kaempferi) (Japanese Larch). A tall, stately tree with soft, feathery, bluish-green foliage.

| 6 to 8 feet | B\&B | . |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 feet | B\&B | . | 7.00 |
| 10 to 12 feet | B\&B | . | 10.00 |
| 12 to 14 feet | B\&B | . | 12.50 |
| 14 to 16 feet | B\&B | . | . |

## LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua ( $S$ we e t

 Gum). A tall, pyramidal type with foliage resembling that of the maple and turning a deep crimson in the fall. It is a moistureloving tree of moderate growth and will withstand the salt air of the seashore.| 6 to 8 feet | B\&B | . | $\$ 5.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 feet | B\&B | . | 7.50 |
| 10 to 12 feet | B\&B | . | 12.50 |
| 12 to 14 feet | B\&B | . | 15.00 |
| 14 to 16 feet | B\&B | . | 20.00 |

## Deciduous Trees. Towson Nurseries, inc.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A tall, straight tree with large leaves of a bright green color. The bark is smooth and dark gray. In the spring the tree bears many fragrant orange-colored blossoms, which resemble the tulip flower.

Per 10
8 to 10 feet . . . . $\$ 3.50 \quad \$ 30.00$

10 to 12 feet . . . 5.00
12 to 14 feet, 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2 \prime \prime}$ cal. 6.00
14 to 16 feet, $21 / 2$ to $3^{\prime \prime}$ cal. 7.50

## MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA glauca (virginiana) (Sweetbay). A very handsome small tree bearing sweet-scented, creamy white cupshaped flowers measuring two inches to three inches across.

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | 7.50 |  |
| 7 to 8 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | .10 .00 |  |  |
| 8 to 10 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | .15 .00 |  |  |
| 10 to 12 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | .20 .00 |  |  |
| 12 to 14 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | .25 .00 |  |  |

M. macrophylla (Bigleaf Magnolia). $40^{\prime}-50^{\prime}$. A very interesting type with tremendous leaves and large white blooms 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Sweetly scented.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Magnolia). Unusual tree having very large pointed leaves and large white flowers six to eight inches in diameter.

| 6 to | 8 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | $\$ 3.00$ |
| 10 to 12 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . |
| 12 to 14 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | 7.00 |
| 14 to 16 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | 10.00 |
| Large specimens, prices on application |  |  |  |  |  |

IF you wish a guide to point out the many interesting things growing at Towson Nurseries, telephone Tuxedo 175I or Towson 460 for an appointment.


Shade is essential during the bot months of summer


Lovely magnolias to grace the spring garden with elegance of flower and perfume

## ASIATIC MAGNOLIAS

## E

XCELLENT for the flower garden. Decidedly striking when planted against a dark background of evergreens. The many species of Asiatic Magnolias with their large cup-shaped blooms of pink, purple and white, flower in the early spring before the foliage appears.
All Magnolias dug with ball of earth and burlapped (B. \& B.)

MAGNOLIA kobus (Kobus Magnolia). An early flowering, pyramidal trec. The flowers are pure white appearing before the 1 sliage.

M. soulangeana (hybrid) (Saucer Magnolia). A small tree having large glossy foliage and pink, cup-shaped flowers in April.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$

| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet |  |  |  | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | feet | . |  |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 3 | to 4 | feet | - |  |  | . 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | feet | - |  |  | - 15.00 | 125.00 |
| 5 | to 6 | feet | . |  |  | . 17.50 |  |
| 6 | to 7 | feet |  |  |  | . 20.00 |  |

M. soulangeana alexandria (hybrid) (Alexander Magnolia). This is one of the earliest blooming Magnolias. The large flowers are white on the inside and a deep purple near the bise on the outside.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as M. soulangeana.
M. soulangeana lennei (Lenne Mag. nolia). Large purple-tinted cup-shaped flowers borne profusely in April.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as M. soulangeana.
M. stellata (Star Magnolia). An early blooming Magnolia of a low and shrub like form. The flowers are pure white, and star shaped.

Per 10


THERE is no such thing as a style fitted for every situation; only one who knows and studies the ground well will ever make the best of a garden, and any 'style' may be right where the site fits it."-W. Robinson.

## MALUS • Flowering Crabapple

AGORGEOUS tree is the Flowering Crabapple, with its white, pink and red blossoms; which appear in May. Plant them among your shrubbery, along the edge of a woods, or in the garden as a specimen. They are extremely hardy; some of the double-flowering varieties are fragrant and especially fine for cutting. All plants dug with a ball and burlapped (B. \& B.)

## Prices on all Flowering Crabapples except where noted

| 4 to 5 feet . . $\$ 3.00$ | 7 to 8 feet | .$\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to 6 feet . . 4.00 | 8 to 10 feet | 10.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet . . 5.00 | 10 to 12 feet | .12 .50 |

Large specimens, prices on application
MALUS atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). A Japanese variety which is covered in early spring with a multitude of small reddishpink flowers.
M. arnoldiana (Arnold Crab). Semidouble; pink early flowering. Rich foliage; yellow fruit, bushy habit.

$$
4 \text { to } 5 \text { fect . . . . . . . } \$ 3.00
$$

M. baccata (Siberian Crab). An upright variety which bears both fragrant, single, white flowers in the spring and edible, brightly-colored fruit in the fall.
M. baccata mandshurica (Manchurian Crab). A low densely branched tree, with single white flowers, producing large showy fruit.

M. coronaria (Wild Sweet Crab). A variety which produces large, fragrant flowers of blush-pink.
M. dawsoniana (Dawson's Crab). A white-flowering variety which bears large, edible fruit. The flowers appear after the foliage is nearly developed.
M. eleyi (Eley Flowering Crab). A splendid tree with brilliant red foliage, covered in the spring with clusters of large purple flowers.
M. flexilis. A very fine delicate pink, singleflowering variety. Useful in border or on open lawn.
M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). One of the best known of the flowering crabs. Bush-like in form and resembling the Carmine Crab in all respects except the color of the flowers, which are a light pink.
M. floribunda purpurea (Purple Japanese Crab). A very showy tree, with purplegreen foliage. Single pink flowers, bearing red fruit in the fall.
M. halliana parkmani (Parkman Crab). Slow growing, dwarf tree bearing double pink flowers. Ideal for the small garden.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet } \\
& 5 \text { to } 6 \text { feet }
\end{aligned} . . . . \begin{array}{r}
\$ 4.00 \\
5.00
\end{array}
$$

M. ioensis bechteli (Bechtels Crab). A fragrant pink double-flowering variety. The blooms are produced after the foliage becomes established and are therefore partially hidden.

| 3 to | 4 feet |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to | 5 feet |
| 5 to | 6 feet |
| 6 to | 7 feet |$: \quad \$ 3.00$

M. niedzwetzkyana (Redvein Crab). A small tree, interesting for its purple fruit, flowers, leaves and bark. The apples are not only ornamental, but are edible as well.


Malus scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab) A shower of lovely double pink flowers

TOWSON. MARYLAND.DECIDUOUSTREES ARER

MALUS prunifolia rinki (Chinese Ap. ple). A small spreading tree, flowers pinkishwhite, fruit greenish-yellow with a bitter sweet flavor.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \text { to } 6 \text { feet } \\
& 6 \text { to } 7 \text { feet }
\end{aligned} \begin{aligned}
& 57.50 \\
& 10.00
\end{aligned}
$$

M. sargenti (Sargent Crab). Very low growing variety producing abundant white flowers and brilliant red fruit which is viewed through most of the winter.

| 4 to 5 feet | $5+.011$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 7.50 |

M. scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). This is a small tree of an upright branching habit which bears lovely double pink flowers.
M. sieboldi (Toringo). A very low growing, shrub-like variety bearing little blushcolored flowers in the spring and very small yellow or red fruits in the fall.
4 to 5 feet
5 to 6 feet
6 to 7 feet
7 to 8 feet $\quad 54.001$
M. spectabilis. A small tree blooming early and forming a vase-like head. Deep, coral-red double blossoms.
M. Van Wyck (Van Wyck Flowering Crab). A tree of upright growth, producing blush white blossoms in the spring.


Malus ioensis bechteli (Bechtels Crab)

## Weeping Crabapples

The weeping form of this beautiful tree is rare. We suggest their use in gardens or positions where a plant of unusual character is needed.

## OEKONOMIERATH ECHTERMEYER.

 Single flower, clear pink.EVA RATHKE. Large single flower, light pink.
EXCELLENCY THIEL. Single flower, wine red.

Standards
5 to 6 foot stem, 2 )r.heads $\mathrm{B} R \mathrm{~B}$
$\$ 5.00$
PyRamids
5 to 6 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$
$\$ 7.50$

## MORUS • Mulberry

MORUS alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). An ornamental tree with light green shiny leaves and slender branches that drcop to the ground.
5 to 6 feet standards . . . . . $55 . C 0$
6 to 7 feet standards . . . 7.50
OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Andromeda Arborea) (Sournood). A very ornamental tree having white flowers in the summer and very brilliant foliage in the fall.
3 to 4 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \cdots \mathrm{~B} . \quad \$ 2.50$
4 to 5 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} . \quad 3.50$

PLATANUS orientalis (European Plane Tree). A large tree with a broad, rounded top. It is one of our best strzet and avenue trees because of its interesting bark.

## Per 10

| 8 to 10 feet, $1 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to $2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | $\$ 3.50$ | 530.00 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 feet, 2 to $2 \mathrm{I} / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 12 to 14 feet, $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 14 to 16 feet, $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{cal}$. | 7.50 | 60.00 |

Large specimens, prices on application

## POPULUS • Popler

POPULUS bo'leana (Bolles' Poplar). Tall, upright tree, with whitish leaves-similar to, but more spreading than the bitterknown Lombardy.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \text { to } 16 \text { feet } \\
& 16 \text { to } 18 \text { feet }
\end{aligned} \begin{array}{r}
55.00 \\
7.50
\end{array}
$$

P. nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Tall, slender and of a very rapid growth. It is not a long-lived tree, but will produce a quick effect. Per 10

| 8 to 10 feet | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 feet | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 12 to 14 feet | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 14 to 16 feet | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 16 to 18 feet | 4.50 | 35.00 |

## ESPALIER FRUIT TREES

$y$OU may now have an orchard on your garden or garage wall or along your boundary fence or pathway. An espalier fruit tree is the essential factor. Trees of this type grafted on true dwarf stock are easily kept to their proper form and will bear quantities of fruit on their graceful branches. Espalier or trained fruit trees are used quite extensively in Europe, where they originated, and are rapidly gaining favor in this country. Anyone seeing them growing in an appropriate location could not help from expressing admiration and the desire of ownership. Almost every home grounds contains some spot in which espalier fruit trees would look well, and be in keeping with the surroundings. Allow us to offer suggestions as to where you may plant them with perfect success.

APPLES
BALDWIN
DELICIOUS
DOMINIE (Winter Rambo)
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG
GRIMES GOLDEN
LEMON
McINTOSH
NONE SUCH
PARAGON
STAYMAN WINESAP


Single and double horizontal cordons for use along paths and low walls

WINTER BANANA YELLOW TRANSPARENT

Cordons . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.00$
U form 4 to 5 feet $x 1$ foot . 6.00
Horizontal 2 branch . . . 6.00
ee $\quad 4$ ee . . . 10.00
PEARS
BARTLETT DUCHESS

LAWRENCE
SUGAR

## KIEFFER

Horizontal 3 branch . . . $\$ 6.00$
7.50

$U$-shape espalier


Development of horizontal espaliers in various stages of growth
Courtesy of "House Beautiful". and Ezra C. Stiles, L. A.

TOWSON. MARYLAND. DEGIDUOUSTREES BRER

## JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

THE Japanese Cherry Trees, varying greatly in form, may be adapted to various uses in decorating the garden. Some types are of spreading habit, some are pyramidal, while others assume a weeping form.
The varieties we offer are the finest obtainable and best suited for the purpose of brightening some corner of the shrubbery or for specimen planting. Their beauty and charm is indeed individual.
All cherries dug with ball of earth and burlapped (B. \& B.)

PRUNUS amanogawa-zakura. Semi-double light pink with a decidedly columnar habit.

| Very rare. |  |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |  |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . | 7.50 | 60.00 |  |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . | 10.00 |  |  |
| 7 to 8 feet . . . . . . | 15.00 H. spec. |  |  |

P. asahi-botan. Dwarf tree, branching from the ground, flowers double, light pink, cream yellow in bud.

P. autumnalis. Small double pink flowers, very profuse in March and October. Columnar in habit. One of the most unusual. Very rare. (New).

| 3 to 4 feet | . |  |  |  | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | . |  |  |  | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | . |  |  |  | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | . |  | . |  | 10.00 | 75.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | . |  |  |  | . 12.50 |  |
| 8 to 10 feet |  |  |  |  | . 15.00 |  |
| 10 to 12 feet |  |  |  |  | - 25.00 |  |

P. beni - higan - zakura. (Subhirtella) "Spring Cherry." A very early blooming variety covered with a multitude of small, single, light pink flowers.

| 5 to 6 feet . . . $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . 7.50 | 60.00 |

7 to 8 feet . . . . 10.00
8 to 10 feet . . . . 15.00
10 to 12 feet . . . 25.00 H. spec.
12 to 14 feet . . . 35.00 to 50.00 H. spec.
P. childs serrulata pendula. A double pink weeping variety on five to six foot clear stems.

| 5 to 6 feet | . | . | $\$ 7.50$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 7 feet | . | . | 1500 |
| 7 to 8 feet | . | . | 15.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet | . | . | 25.00 |
| 10 to 12 feet | . | . | . |

P. fujizan zakura (Mt. Fuji). Very large white flowers. It is a splendid rose flowering variety.

Per 10



Courtesy Arnold Arborctum
The "Spring Cherry" Prunus beni-bigan-zakura

## ODED Deciduous Trees. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

PRUNUS kofugen. A medium size tree of vigorous upright growth. Flowers double crimson in bud, opening red, fading to old rose.

Per 10

P. kunrin. Late flowering variety with large, very double pink flowers.

| 4 to 5 feet . . . . |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . | $\$ .00$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| 7 |  |  |

7 to 8 feet
15.00
P. mikurumagaeshi-zakura. Of spreading habit, flowers blush pink semi-double, blooming in mid-season. One of the loveliest.

Per 10

| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to 6 feet | $\$ 0.00$ |  |  |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . | 7.50 | 60.00 |  |

P. myokobeni. A strong growing weeping variety with single white flowers.

| 4 to | 5 feet | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 to | 6 feet | . |  |
| 6 to | 8 feet | . | . |
| 8 to | 10 feet | . | . |

P. naden-zakura. Late flowering with double pendulous blooms of light pink.

Per 10

P. ojochin-zakura. Semi-double, pisk, and a late bloomer. One of the newest.

P. rhexii. Dwarf tree with rose-like double white blooms in May.

P. sekizan-zakura-kwanzan. A compact low branched tree, blooming late with large double deep rose colored flowers. Thought by Dr. Wilson to be one of the best.

Per 10

| 4 to | 5 feet | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5 to | 6 feet | . | 6.00 |
| 6 to | 7 feet |  | 50.00 |
| 7 | 8 |  | 60.00 |

7 to 8 feet . . . . 8.50
8 to 10 feet . . . . . 10.00
10 to 12 feet . . . 20.00 Ex.Hvy.spec.
12 to 14 feet . . . . 25.00 to 35.00
P. shidare-higan (Pyramid Form). The first cherry to bloom in the spring with single pink flowers. A weeping type of pyramidal form branched to the ground.

Per 10



The dainty blossoms of the Japanese Cherries are a welcome delight in the spring

TOWSON.MARYLAND.DECIDUOUSTREES


In the old-fashioned garden the Weeping Willow lends quaint charm to its surroundings
P. shidare-higan (Standard Form). Similar to above but grown on five to six foot clear stems with branches drooping to the ground.

| 5 to 6 feet, 1 to $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ cal. | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 to 7 feet, $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ cal. | 10.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet, $13 / 4$ to $2^{\prime \prime}$ cal. | 15.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet, 2 to $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ cal. | 20.00 |
| 10 to 12 feet, $21 / 4$ to $23 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ cal. | 25.00 |
| 12 to 14 feet, 3 to $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ cal. | 35.00 to 50.00 |

P. shidare-higan-zohara. Similar to above but having larger single rosy lavender flowers.
6 to 7 feet
$\$ 10.00$
7 to 8 feet
15.00
P. shirofugen. A strong growing tree with showy double light rose colored flowers hanging in clusters. Foliage colorful in spring and fall.

| 3 to 4 feet | 6.00 | $\$ 40.00$ |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 | 60.00 |  |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 |  |  |
| 6 to 7 feet | 15.00 |  |  |
| 7 to 8 feet | 20.00 | to | 30.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet | 35.00 |  |  |
| 10 to 12 feet | 50.00 |  |  |
| 12 to 14 feet |  | 75.00 |  |
| 14 to 16 feet |  |  |  |

P. yedo-zakura. An upright type, very double, deep pink flowers, blooming heavily.
5 to 6 feet
6 to 7 feet
7 to 8 feet

8 to 10 feet | 7.50 |
| ---: |

P. yoshino. An upright grower with single pink flowers. Very early bloom.
5 to 6 feet . . .
6 to 7 feet
7 to 8 feet

8 to 10 feet \begin{tabular}{r}
7.50 <br>
10 to 12 feet

 

10.00 <br>
\end{tabular}

P. yoshino-shidare. A weeping variety hav ing larger single white flowers.
5 to 6 feet
6 to 7 feet
7 to 8 feet
8 to 10 feet
10 to 12 feet
12 to 14 feet

14 to 16 feet \begin{tabular}{l}
10.00 <br>
20.00 <br>
25.00 <br>

$\quad$

35.00 <br>
\end{tabular}

## PRUNUS - Flowering Plum

PRUNUS pissardi (Purple-leaf Plum). A small tree of a handsome pyramidal form. It is one of our best purple-leaved trees, retaining its color throughout the season.

$$
\operatorname{Per} 10
$$

| 5 to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 7 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 10 to 12 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | 7.50 | 60.00 |

P. triloba (Japanese Flowering Plum). A dwarf tree bearing many double pink flowers slightly in advance of the leaves.

| 3 to 4 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |
| 5 to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |$\quad \$ 2.50 \mathrm{Hvy} . \mathrm{spec}$.

PTELEA trifoliata (Hoptree). A roundheaded, dwarf tree having glossy green foliage and light green fruit pods.


## QUERCUS • Oak

QUERCUS alba (White $O a k$ ). $70^{\prime}-80^{\prime}$ 。
Broad, hardy tree with open head, light gray bark, leaves violet-purple in the fall, held well into the winter.

7 to 8 feet
$\$ 5.00$

## ODE DECIDUOUSTREES. TOWSON Nurseries, Inc.

QUERCUS coccinea (Scarlet Oak). An open-headed, round topped tree with spreading branches. Especially merited for its foliage which changes to a brilliant scarlet in the fall.

| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . | . | $\$ 3.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 to 8 feet . . . . . . . | . | 5.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet . . . . . . . . | 7.50 |  |

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). A very symmetrical round-topped tree, being quite pyramidal when young. Its deeply cut leaves, brilliant fall coloration and adaptability to many soil conditions make it one of our finest trees for lawn planting.

Per 10
8 to 10 feet, $11 / 2$ to $2^{\prime \prime}$ cal. . $\$ 6.00 \$ 50.00$
10 to 12 feet, 2 to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ cal. . 8.5070 .00
12 to 14 feet, $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ cal. 10.00
14 to 16 feet, $23 / 4$ to $3^{\prime \prime}$ cal. . 14.00
Large specimens, prices on application
Q. rubra (Red Oak). A large tree of broad, symmetrical form. It is adapted to various soil conditions and is an excellent street or lawn tree.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as Q. palustris.

Large specimens, prices on application

## SALIX • Willow

SALIX babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow). The long, slender, drooping branches of this tree give it a picturesque weeping form. It will make a beautiful specimen and is most appropriate for waterside planting. Per 10

| 7 to 8 feet . . . . . . . | $\$ 2.50$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| 8 to 10 feet . . . . . . | $\$ 20.00$ |
| 10 to 12 feet . . . . . . . | 3.00 |

S. discolor (Pussy Willow). This is one of the earliest trees to grace the garden in the spring. Its dress gives promise of summer days soon to follow. Per 10

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). Spreading, drooping tree of rapid growth. Similar in form to the Salix babylonica, except for its yellowish green bark, which is pleasing in the winter landscape.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$

| 8 to 10 feet . . . . . | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 feet . . . . . . 5.00 | 40.00 |  |

## Large specimens, prices on application

SOPHORA japonica (Japanese Pagoda
Tree). Dense headed tree bearing large panicles of yellowish white flowers, followed by an attractive seed pod.

| 3 | to $31 / 2$ |  |  |  |  | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | feet |  |  |  | 3.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | feet |  |  |  | 3.50 |
| 5 | to 6 | feet |  |  |  | 5.00 |

SORBUS aucuparia (European Moun. $\boldsymbol{t a i n}$ Ash). Doubtless the showiest of trees. Its abundant heads of rich orange red fruit make it conspicuous from early fall until the new year.

Per 10

6 to 8 feet | B\&B | . | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | to 10 |  |  |

10 to 12 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . . 10.00 Hvy .spec.
12 to 14 feet B\&B . . . 15.00 Hvy .spec.
14 to 16 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . $20.00 \mathrm{Hvy} . s p e c$.
16 to 18 feet B\&B . . $25.00 \mathrm{Hvy} . s p e c$.
STYRAX japonica (Japanese Snowbell). A very small decorative tree which bears myriads of fragrant white bells in June. It will provide a very pleasing touch in the shrub border.

| 3 to | 4 feet | . | . | . | . | . |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |$| 1.00$

SYRINGA japonica (Japanese Tree
Lilac). A small tree of pyramidal form bearing large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June or July.


TAXODIUM distichum (Bald Cypress). Of very narrow, pyramidal form, with soft green, airy foliage. The bark is a cinnamon brown, against which the foliage shows fine contrasting color. Where rapid growth is desired it is very effective.

| 4 to | 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | $\cdot$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |$| \$ 2.00$

## TILIA • Linden

TILIA americana (American Linden). A tree of great value. It is a rapid growing native that develops a round, broad top. Its pretty little blossoms in June attract the bees and fill the air with fragrance.



Linden
T. tomentosa (argenta) (Silver Linden). Tall tree of dense habit, having upright branches. Foliage green above, silver beneath. This variety will stand heat and drought better than others of the species. An excellent shade tree.

Large specimens, prices on application
T. vulgaris (europaea) (Common Linden). Handsome, rapid growing symmetrical tree of pyramidal habit. Flowers fragrant, foliage not as large as that of the American Linden.

Large specimens, prices on application

## ULMUS • Elm

ULMUS americana (American Elm). This is one of America's most handsome trees and combines the two desirable qualities of long life with rapid growth. It is tall, spreading and its gracefully arching branches support a canopy of foliage. When planted close together, as in street planting, the vase shaped heads form a beautiful arch. This tree is also very effective for lawn planting. Per 10
8 to 10 feet. . . .
10 to 12 feet.
12 to 14 feet, 2 to $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ cal.
14 to 16 feet, $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ cal.
16 to 18 feet, $21 / 2$ to $3^{\prime \prime}$ cal.
Large specimens, prices on application
U. americana moline (Moline Elm). A new fast growing type. Makes a pyramidal compact specimen with large dark green foliage. 8 to 10 feet
$\$ 3.50$
10 to 12 feet . . . . . . 5.00
12 to 14 feet, 2 to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ " cal. . . . 7.50
14 to 16 feet, $21 / 2$ to $3^{\prime \prime}$ cal. ... 10.00
Large specimens, prices on application
U. americana vaseyi (Vase shape American Elm). Large foliage, straight clean stem. Quick growth and uniform shape, which distinguishes it as the typical spreading elm.
14 to 16 feet, 2 to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ cal.
$\$ 7.50$
16 to 18 feet, $21 / 2$ to $3^{\prime \prime}$ cal. . . . 10.00
U. campestris (English Elm). A tall, upright tree resembling the American Elm, but having more compact branches and smaller, darker leaves persisting longer in the autumn. 10 to 12 feet, $13 / 4$ to $2^{\prime \prime \prime}$ cal. . . . $\$ 5.00$ 12 to 14 feet, 2 to $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ " cal. . . . 10.00 14 to 16 feet, 3 to $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ cal. ... 15.00

Large specimens, prices on application
U. foliacea suberosa (Cork bark Elm).

A very graceful type with slightly drooping branchlets, small leaves and all branches having corky wings. An unusual specimen.
10 to 12 feet . . . . . . . . 53.50 12 to 14 feet . . . . . . . 5.00 14 to 16 feet, $21 / 2$ to $3^{\prime \prime}$ cal. . . . 7.50

Large specimens, prices on application
U. foliacea wheatleyi (Wheatley Elm).

Tall, narrow, pyramidal head with dark green foliage, of vigorous growth and clean habit. Very hardy and long lived.
10 to 12 feet
12 to 14 feet
Large specimens, prices on application
U. glabra (Scotch Elm). This is a tall, round headed tree with heavy spreading branches and large leaves.


Large specimens, prices on application
U. glabra montana pendula (Camperdown Elm) (Standards). A distinctive weeping variety with pendulous branches and branchlets, forming a round head.

Stem Head
5 to 6 feet 5 to 6 feet $\quad \mathrm{B} \& B \quad \$ 10.00$ to $\$ 15.0$ n 7 to 8 feet $\quad 6$ feet $\quad \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \quad 15.00$ to 20.00 U. parviflora (Chinese Elm). The most rapid growing of the Elms; forms a dense spreading top, foliage small and dark green.

10 to 12 feet . . . . . $\$ 4.00$
12 to 14 feet . . . . . 6.00
Shade trees not listed as $B=B$ —an extra charge will be made, when they are to be dug with a ball of earth and platformed.


The elm, with its broad and spreading foliage, provides an abundance of cool shade on the warmest days of summer

## Deciduous Shrubs

# "The beautiful lessons which 'blossoms' 

 teach to Children."--Cbapin

GORGEOUS blossoms, bright berries, handsome foliage and irregular shapes are the characteristics of ornamental deciduous shrubs which always add variety to the landscape. Although leafless in the winter months, many have colorful berries and twigs, and all of them reward the owner in spring, summer and autumn with an ever-changing pageant of flowers and foliage.
There is no class of garden material which gives such rich returns as the flowering shrubs.


Note the effect obtained with deciduous shrubs as a secondary background, seeming to tie the large trees with the perennial border and the stretch of lawn;
combining the whole into a barmonizing unity

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum (Bush Aralia). Have you a dry shady place in which you would like to plant some shrubs? Its glossy, deep green leaves and light gray twigs, makes a desirable shrub for such a situation.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$



AMELANCHIER canadensis (Downy Shadbush). A bushy, tree-like shrub with many white flowers appearing in early spring.

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 2.00 | 15.00 |

AMORPHA fruticosa (Indigobush). An ornamental, vigorous growing shrub with fine feathery foliage. Prefers a moist soil and is best when used in naturalistic or mass planting.

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . | $\$ .50$ | $\$ 3.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . | .75 | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |

[^2]
## ODE Deciduous Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

AMYGDALUS communis rosea-plena (Pink Flowering Almond). Small ornamental shrub bearing many double pink flowers in early spring.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as A. communis albo-plena.

## ARONIA - Chokeberry

ARONIA arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). A very attractive small shrub having brilliantly colored foliage and large red berries in the fall. It is suited to the shrub border and is especially pleasing in the spring for its showy spikes of white flowers. Per 10

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . | $\$ .60$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . | .75 | 6.00 |

A. arbutifolia brilliantissima (Crimson Chokeberry). Similar to arbutifolia, but the bright red berries enhance the value of this border shrub.

Per 10
3 to 4 feet . . . . . $\$ 1.25$ \$7.50

4 to 5 feet . . . . . . 1.50 10.00
A. melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry). A low growing shrub, small white flowers followed by contrasting black fruit. Per 10 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . $\$ 1.00 \$ 6.00$

Various combinations of color and a rapid succession of bloom may be achieved by the use of the proper sbrubs.

## DECIDUOUS AZALEAS

HERE is to be found a group of shrubs of unusual beauty and interest. Best suited to partially shaded, and in some instances, moist positions, they are unsurpassed as to color and fragrance.

## NATIVE AZALEAS

AZALEA arborescens (Sweet Azalea). A rounded, bushy type, having very fragrant, pure white flowers during May.

Per 10

$$
\begin{array}{llllr}
11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & \$ 3.00 & \$ 25.00 \\
2 & \text { to } 21 / 2 \text { feet } & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text {. } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). The name of this variety is indicative of its very brilliant flowers, which appear in the early spring. They are composed of the varying hues of red, orange, and yellow.

A. canescens (Downy Pinxterbloom Azalea). Similar to nudiflora, flowers pink to nearly white and very fragrant.

| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet | . | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | $\$ 4.00$ |
| :--- |
| $21 / 2$ |
| to |
| 3 | feet

A. nudiflora (Pinxterbloom). A native woods Azalea, sometimes called "Wild" or "Woods" Honeysuckle. It has very fragrant, clear pink flowers and blooms early in the spring.

Per 10

| 15 to 18 | inches | . | . | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | 5.00 |  |

A. vaseyi (Pinkshell Azalea). There is no other Azalea which excels the Pinkshell for the beauty of its flowers. In color it is an exquisite clear pink. The texture is that of the Orchid.

A. viscosa (Swamp Azalea). This variety will give you great masses of fragrant white flowers in June and July, long after the other Azaleas have ceased to bloom. As indicated by the name, it prefers the moist locations.

| 15 to 18 inches | . | . | $\$ 1.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | 2.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 3.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 4.50 ExtraHvy. |

## CHINESE AZALEAS

AZALEA mollis (Chinese Azalea). Gorgeous blooms of terra cotta, apricot and salmon.

A. mollis (Koster's Red) (Chinese Azalea). Among flowering shrubs this Azalea is surpassed by none.


## AZALEA pontica (Ghent Hybrids)

NO group of azaleas is more satisfactory than these. They grow and thrive with a minimum of care if properly planted and in shades of yellow, copper and gold they are particularly lovely.


Frances Benjamin Johnston
A restful portion of a well planned garden designed by Rose Greely, L.A.

AZALEA pontica (Mixed seedlings). In a wide range of pastel colors.

| 15 to 18 inches . . . . | $\$ 3.00$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | 4.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 5.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to | 3 | feet | . |

A. pontica Fireflame (Ignaea Nova). Firey red streaked with yellow.
A. pontica luteum. Rich golden yellow flowers, very fragrant.
A. pontica Nancy Waterer. Clear yellow.
A. pontica Adrienne. Dark red.
A. pontica Rembrant. Single rosy purple.
A. pontica Ruddy Ghent. (Coccinea Speciosa). Reddish orange.
A. pontica Sang de Gandbrugge. Single orange with rose shading, upper petals distinct golden yellow.
A. pontica William III. Single, orange, overlaid rose; upper petal golden yellow.

Prices of the preceding Azaleas:


BENZOIN aestivale (Spicebush). This is a large shrub bearing numerous small yellow flowers in the spring. The vivid autumn coloration is attractive and the bark has a decided spicy flavor.

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . | 1.25 | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |

## MADE Deciduous Shrubs . Towson Nurseries, Inc.

## BERBERIS - Barberry

BERBERIS thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). This is undoubtedly the most widely planted shrub. It is dwarf in habit, bcars small inconspicuous yellow flowers in the spring followed by vivid scarlet berries in the fall.

| 12 | to 15 | inches |  | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 12.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 | inches | .50 | 4.00 | 15.00 |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | feet | .75 | 5.00 | 18.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 1.00 | 6.00 | 20.00 |  |  |
| $21 / 2$ to | 3 | feet | 1.25 | 7.00 | 30.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 1.50 | 8.00 | 40.00 |  |  |

B. thunbergi minor (Box Barberry). A dwarf form of Japanese Barberry. Very good for edging beds.

Per 10

| 15 to 18 inches | . | . | .75 | $\$ 4.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | 1.00 | 5.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 2.50 | 15.00 |

B. vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple Barberry). Similar to Japanese Barberry but leaves are a very bright red throughout the year.

| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 2.00 | 10.00 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 2.50 | 15.00 |

## BUDDLEIA • Butterly Bush

BUDDLEIA magnifica (Oxeye Butterfly Bush). The flower of this shrub so much resembles that of the lilac that it is sometimes called "Summer Lilac."

Per 10
2 to 3 feet . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$5.00
3 to 4 feet
1.50
7.50

CALLICARPA purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry). An outstanding shrub, its brilliant purple fruit set closely along the stems, remaining well into the winter. Useful in the shrub border.

Per 10

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . | .75 | $\$ 4.00$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | .00 | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 2.00 | 10.00 |  |

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Common Sweetshrub). The fragrance of their velvety maroon colored flowers is everlasting in the memory. Tall, upright, ideal for the border planting.

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . | 2.50 | 15.00 |

CARYOPTERIS incana (Common Bluebeard) (Blue Spirea). A well-planned border planting must have a few late-flowering shrubs to give it color in September. The blue blossoms appear in numerous small clusters along the stems.

```
11/2 to 2 feet B&B
$1.00
2 to 3 feet B&B
1.50
```

CERCIS chinensis (Chinese Red Bud). The numerous jolly rose pink flowers, appearing in early spring before the foliage, make this a wonderful shrub to place in front of an evergreen planting.


CHIONANTHUS virginica (White
Fringe Tree). This large shrub bears conspicuous white lacy flowers. Very desirable in the border planting.
3 to 4 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$
. $\$ 2.00$
4 to 5 feet B\&B . . . 3.00 ExtraHvy.

CITRUS trifoliata (Hardy Orange). A vigorous bush. Bears ornamental orange fruit the size of a golf ball. Flowers are white and the foliage and branches a deep glossy green.

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet | B\&B | . | . | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet | B\&B | . | . | 2.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | B\&B | .00 |  |  |
| 6 to 8 feet | B\&B | . | . | 5.00 |

CLETHRA alnifolia (Summersweet). This shrub will provide the border planting with a profusion of fragrant white flowers during the hottest part of the summer.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | .50 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to 3 feet | . | . | . | 1.00 |  |
| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | . | . | 1.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | 2.00 |  |

COMPTONIA asplenifolia (Sweetfern). A low growing plant with aromatic fern-like leaves. It is well adapted to dry soils.

| 15 to 18 inches |  |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | 1.00 | $\$ 7.50$ |
|  | . | 10.50 | 10.00 |

## CORNUS • Dogwood

CORNUS alba (Tartarian Dogwood). A wealth of white, spring bloom, attractive red bark in winter and numerous white berries in the fall make this a very desirable shrub for the border or screen planting.
C. amomum (sericea) (Silky Dogwood). Purple spreading branches bearing white flowers in spring and blue or sometimes white berries in the fall.

## TOWSON, MARyland. Deciduous Shrubs feres

C. mas (Cornelian Cherry). A tall-growing shrub covered with bright yellow flowers in early spring.
C. paniculata (Gray Dognood). Mediumsized bush with creamy white flowers, followed by white berries.
C. sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood). An upright shrub with white flowers, red branches and black fruit.
C. stolonifera (Red-osier Dogwood). Brilliant red bark all winter. White flowers in spring, followed by white berries in fall.
C. stolonifera aurea (Goldentwig Dogwood). A good variety with bright golden twigs, giving interest to the winter landscape.

Prices of the preceding list of Dogwood.
3704 eet . . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$5.00
4 to 5 feet . . . . . $1.50 \quad 7.50$
5 to 6 feet . . . . . . 2.0010 .00

## CYDONIA • Flowering Quince

CYDONIA japonica (Flonering Quince). A spreading, compact shrub, covered in May with brilliant scarlet flowers.

|  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  |  | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 1.50 | 7.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet |  | . | 2.00 |
| 3 | to 4 | feet |  |  |

C. japenica alba rosea (Variegated Flowering Quince). The most attractive flowering quince, covered in early spring with white partly pink flowers.

Per 10

| 2 to $21 / 2$ | feet |  |  | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet |  |  | 3.00 | 20.00 |
| 3 | to 4 | feet |  |  | 3.50 |

C. japonica ganjardii (Salmon Flowering Quince). An attractive shrub, bearing sal-mon-orange flowers in the spring. Per 10

| $11 / 2$ | to 2 | feet |  | $\$ 1.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | feet |  |  |
| 21.50 |  |  |  |  |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | feet |  | 2.00 |
| 3 | to 4 | feet |  |  |

C. japonica rosea-plena (Double Pink Flowering Quince). A pink flowering variety having pear-shaped yellow fruit in the fall.

Per 10


## CYTISUS scoparius (Scotch Broom).

The green twigs of this plant give it the appearance of an evergreen in winter.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to 3 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | 1.50 |  |
| 3 | to 4 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |
| 4 | to 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |
| 5 | to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |



A well balanced foundation planting of deciduous and evergreen shrubs

## - Ded deciduous Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.



A very inviting home. It is certainly an outstanding fact that trees and plants add great charm

## DEUTZIA

DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia). This is a very popular variety of small shrub, covered with graceful sprays of white flowers. Suitable for both partly shady and sunny locations.

Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | 2.00 | 10.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet | . | . | . | 2.50 |

D. gracilis rosea (Pink Slender Deutzia). Similar to Deutzia gracilis, but with pink bellshaped flowers.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as D. Gracilis.
D. lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). An early blooming variety, with large single white flowers.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . $\$ .75$ | $\$ 4.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | 1.50 | 7.50 |  |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | . | . | . | 2.00 | 10.00 |

D. scabra (Pride of Rochester) (Fuzzy Deutzia). A tall shrub with white flowers tinted pale pink.

Per 10

D. scabra candidissima (Snowflake Deutzia). A very desirable variety. Large and graceful, bearing double white flowers.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as D. scabra (Pride of Rochester).

## ELEAGNUS

ELEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). A tall shrub with light green leaves, silvery beneath. It bears yellow flowers and fruit.

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | . | . | .75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | . | .00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | . | . | 1.00 | 5.00 |  |

E. longipes (Edulis) (Cherry Eleagnus). A tall shrub with light grayish green foliage and red fruit.


ELSHOLTZIA stauntoni (Mint Shrub). A small shrub with aromatic bright green foliage. The rosy-purple flowers do not appear until autumn.

Per 10
2 to 3 feet . . . . . . $\$ 1.00 \$ 5.00$

# TOWSON.MARYLAND. DECIDUOUS SHRUBS <br> <br> EUONYMUS <br> <br> EUONYMUS <br> <br> HIBISCUS • Althea 

 <br> <br> HIBISCUS • Althea}

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Euony$m u s)$. For autumn decoration and winter character this shrub is particularly appropriate. The leaves turn a vivid flame color in the fall, and the curious corky bark, with its winged ridges, adds a distinctive and interesting touch which is always desirable for winter variety.

| 3 to 4 feet | B\&B | . | $\$ 2.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | B\&B | $\$ 20.00$ |  |
| 5 to 6 feet | B\&B | . | 3.50 |
| 6 to 7 feet | B\&B | . | 5.00 |

E. europaeus (European Burning Bush). A tall, erect shrub bearing bright red berries. Good for border planting.

Per 10

| 5 to 6 feet | . | . | 2.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . |  | $\$ 10.00$ |  |
| 7 to 8 feet . . . . . . . | 2.50 | 12.50 |  |

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearlbush). A tall, rapidly growing shrub covered in May with starry white blossoms.

Per 10

| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . | 2.00 | 10.00 |

## FORSYTHIA

FORSYTHIA intermedia (Border Forsythia). A very graceful variety, with slender, arching stems and bright golden yellow flowers.
F. intermedia spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia). A very showy variety with arching branches covered with large bright yellow flowers.

Per 10
3 to 4 feet
$\$ 1.00$
\$5.00
F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Spreading, drooping shrub, with characteristic yellow flowers. Good for banks and along the top of walls.
F. suspensa fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia). A strong-growing, upright variety with clear yellow bell-shaped flowers.
F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia). Strong-growing shrub, with dark green leaves which persist later than any other variety.
Prices on all the preceding Forsythiaexcept where noted. Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . | . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . | . | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . | . | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . . | . | 2.50 | 12.50 |

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Common Witch-Hazel). Tall shrub; yellow flowers in late Fall.

[^3]HIBISCUS syriacus (Shrub-althea). This is an old-fashioned shrub known by many as "Rose of Sharon." It is tall and bears numerous varied colored blossoms in the middle of the summer, when so few shrubs are in bloom.
HIBISCUS Boule-de-Feu. Double bright red.
H. Jeanne d'Arc. Double-flowering white.
H. Snowstorm (Totus albus). Abundant single white flowers.
H. Violaceus Plena. Semi-double, light violet.

All of the preceding Hibiscus are priced as follows:

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |  |
| 5 to 6 feet | . | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |

## Birds like Berry-Bearing Shrubs

Probably the best way to create surroundings which appeal to birds in a natural way is by planting shrubbery and evergreens which produce fruit attractive to various species of birds as well as providing shelter. Besides they bave distinctly ornamental value.


Don't forget Forsytbia

HIBISCUS Celestis. Single blue.
H. Comte de Haimont. Double dark red.

H elegantissimus. Semi-double, rosy white.
H. Sir de Chas. Breton. Semi-double, violet.
H. W. R. Smith. Single white.

The preceding group of Hibiscus are priced as follows:

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | . | . | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet . | . | . | . | 3.00 | 25.00 |

## HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill Hydrangea). These well known shrubs are valuable for their large white clusters of bloom, which come in the late summer or early fall.

Per 10

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . | 1.25 | 6.50 |  |
| 4 to 5 feet | . |  | 7.50 |

H. opuloides (Otaksa Hydrangea). Immense heads of pink and sometimes blue flowers. Blooming in mid-summer, they are very effective in the garden.

Per 10
6 inch pots . . . . . . $\$ 1.25 \$ 8.50$
7 inch pots . . . . . . 1.50 - 10,00
H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee $\boldsymbol{H y}$ drangea). A very good variety, having large white double flowers, which turn to a reddish color in the fall.

Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | .75 | $\$ 4.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to 3 feet | . | . | . | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | . | 1.50 | 6.50 |
| 4 | to 5 feet | . | . | . | 2.00 |

H. quercifo'ia (Oakleaf Hydrangea). A very ornamental shrub with large white flowers.

Per 10
3 to 4 feet
$\$ 2.50$
\$20.00

## HYPERICUM • St. John's Wort

HYPERICUM calycinum (Spreading St. John's Wort). Very low spreading habit, useful as ground cover. Yellow blooms in mid-summer.

Per 10
2 year clumps
. $\$ 1.00$
$\$ 5.00$
H. densiflorum (St. John's Wort). A medium height shrub of stiff, compact habit, golden yellow flowers in July and August. Suitable for shady locations. Per 10

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . | 1.00 | 7.50 |

H. moserianum (Gold-flower). Low growing, very suitable for edging. Large yellow flowers from mid-summer until fall. Per 10

| 2 year clumps . . . . . . | .75 | $\$ 5.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 year clumps . . . . . | 1.00 | 7.50 |  |
| Extra heavy clumps | . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |

## ILEX • Holly

ILEX serrata (sieboldi) (Fine-tooth Holly). Medium height shrub, twigs densely covered with holly-like berries, very suitable to use with broad-leaf evergreens.

| 2 to 3 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . |
| 4.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 to 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | . |

I. verticillata (Common Winterberry). Tall growing shrub, red berries. Thrives best in moist locations.

| 2 to 3 feet | B\&B | . | . | . | $\$ 1.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 feet | B\&B | . | . | . | 2.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | B\&B | . | . | . | 2.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | B\&B | . | . | . | 3.50 |

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). A small shrub with bright yellow flowers coming very early in the spring, before the foliage.

Per 10


KERRIA japonica (Globeflower). An upright shrub with slender green stems, holding their color all winter.

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . | 2.50 | $\$ 10.00$ |
| 15.00 |  |  |

KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beauty Bush). A new shrub with slim, drooping branches, covered with small pink flowers. - Per 10


## LAGERSTROEMIA - Crape Myrtle

 LAGERSTROEMIA indica (Crape. myrtle). A vigorous shrub or small tree reaching a height of 15 feet. The leaves are bright, glossy green and the flowers, which appear in July, are fringed and colored in various shades of white, rose and pink. This is a handsome shrub and will require some winter protection in the cooler locations.L. indica alba. White flowering.
L. indica rosea. Deep pink flowers.
L. indica rubra. Rich red flowers.

| 2 to 3 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 . | .$\quad$. |
| 3 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . $\quad .50$ ExtraHvy.

Spring-flowering plants should be pruned immediately after blooming. If they are pruned before blooming the flowers are destroyed. Late summer or fall-blooming types are best pruned during the late winter and early spring months before the new growth begins.

## TOWSON, MARYLAND. DECIDUOUS SHRUBSGRRER

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden-chain). A tall, tree like shrub bearing long yellow racemes, which have the appearance of yellow wisteria blooms.

| 3 to 4 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |
| 5 to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  | 5.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |

LESPEDEZA bico!or (Desmodium bicolor) (Shrub Bushclover). A graceful shrub with oval clover-like leaves and a profusion of pea-shaped flowers. Per 10
$21 / 2$ to 3 feet . . . . $\$ 1.50 \$ 7.50$
L. formosa (Desmodium penduliflorum) (Purple Bushclover). A small, strong growing shrub covered in September and October with reddish-purple flowers. Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  | . | .75 | $\$ 4.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 1.00 | 5.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet |  | 1.50 | 7.50 |  |
| 3 to 4 feet |  |  | 2.00 | 10.00 |

## LIGUSTRUM • Privet

The Privet family deserves the popularity which it now has, for there are few shruts with so many fine characteristics. They are hardy, not particular as to soil conditions, have good foliage and may be clipped to any desired shape.
LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur Privet). Upright growth, rich green foliage, useful hedge plant, partially evergreen. Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 3.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . | 1.25 | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . | 1.50 | 6.50 |

L. ibota (Ibota Privet). The most graceful Privet; slender, drooping branches. The leaves do not persist quite so long as other varieties.

$$
\text { Per } 10 \quad \text { Per } 100
$$

| 3 to 4 feet . . | $\$ .50$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet . . | .75 | 5.00 | 20.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet . | 1.00 | 6.50 | 30.00 |

L. ibota nanum (Pygmy Privet) (Lodense Privet). Dwarf, dense compact grower. Useful for hedges in gardens. Per 10

| 15 to 18 | inches | . | .50 | $\$ 3.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet |  | .55 | 4.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet |  | 1.00 | 5.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | 1.50 | 7.50 |  |

L. ibota regalanium (Regal Privet). A fine variety for foundation or lawn planting, with its slender, drooping branches.

| 2 to 3 feet . | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 6.00$ | Per 10 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . | 1.50 | 7.50 | 40.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet . | 2.00 | 10.00 | 50.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet . | 2.50 | 15.00 |  |

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). The variety most used for hedge planting. Dark, shiny green leaves, which last well into the winter. Extra heavy, well-branched plants.

| Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 2.00 | 10.00 |
| 3.00 | 20.00 |
| 4.00 | 25.00 |
| 6.00 |  |
| 7.50 |  |



A beauitful specimen of Crape Myrtle will add charm to your garden in the summer months

## Det Deciduous Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.



Nature paints lovely pictures with the pigments of perennials, evergreens and flowering shrubs

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium variegatum (Golden California Privet). Similar to above variety except the foliage is green, splotched with golden yellow. Per 10

| $1 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to 2 feet | . | . | . | $\$ .50$ | $\$ 3.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to 3 feet | . | . | . | .60 | 4.50 |
| 3 | to 4 feet | . . . . . | .75 | 5.00 |  |

L. sinense (Chinese Privet). A low-branched, spreading variety, which forms a dense bush.

Per 10

| $11 / 2$ | to 2 feet | . . . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | .35 | $\$ 2.50$ |

Large specimens, prices on application
L. vulgare (Common Privet). Tall spreading shrub, well adapted for hedges; flowers white, fruit black.

Per 10

| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 5.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . | . | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |  |

## LONICERA • Bush Honeysuckle

LONICERA fragrantissima (Winter Bush Honeysuckle). Wide-spreading habit, creamy white flowers in earliest spring. Invaluable for mass planting or hedges. Red berries late summer to fall.
L. morrowi (Morrow Bush Honeysuckle). Medium height, drooping branches, white flowers, red berries.
L. ruprechtiana (Manchurian Bush Honeysuckle). Tall growing, pure white flowers. Orange red fruit in June.
L. standishi (Standish Bush Honey. suckle). Spreading habit, blush white, fragrant flowers, scarlet fruit.
L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). Tall growing; crimson flowers and fruit.
L. tatarica alba (White Tatarian Honeysuckle). Similar in habit to Tartarian, white flowers, red fruit.

| Prices of the preceding: | Per 10 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet | . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| 4 to 5 feet | . . . | 1.25 | 6.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | . . . | 2.00 | 15.00 |

## LYCIUM chinense (Chinese Matrimony

Vine). Spreading shrub for bank planting; purple flowers in late summer, red fruit.

| 2 to 3 feet . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . | 1.25 | 5.00 | 25.00 |

MYRICA cerifera (Southern Wax-myrtle). Valuable shrub for undergrowth, beautiful rich green foliage, turning to purplish bronze tones in fall.


NANDINA domestica (Nandina). A beautiful semi-evergreen shrub of medium height. The new foliage is tinted with pink, turning to a brilliant red in the fall. White flowers are followed by red berries. Per 10

| $11 / 2$ to 2 | feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | $\$ 3.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | 4.00 | 35.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | $\mathrm{B} \& B$ | . | . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | 8.50 |  |
| 4 to 5 | feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | 12.50 |

## PHILADELPHUS • Mock Orange

PHILADELPHUS Argentine (Hyb.). Very showy double pure white flowers, very fragrant.
P. Avalanche ( $\boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{y}$.). Dwarf, upright shrub, creamy, fragrant flowers in late spring.
P. Glacier ( $\boldsymbol{H y b}$.). An attractive type, double rich cream, produced in thick clusters of six or seven, giving the effect of one enormous double flower.
P. Lemoine ( $\boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{b}$.$) . A large, graceful shrub$ bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in June. The shrub border should contain some plants of this variety.
P. Magdalenae. A rather low-spreading shrub, white single flowers borne at the tips of branchlets.


As a border shrub the Mock Orange stands second to none, the fragrance of some of the species is unsurpassed.
P. Splendens (Hyb.). A strong growing variety with arching branches which produce a great abundance of showy single white flowers.
P. Virginal (Hyb.). Double, fragrant white flowers.

All of the preceding Philadelphus are priced as follows:

Per 10

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . | 2.00 | 10.00 |

P. coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange). Tall, graceful habit, white flowers, extremely fragrant.
P. grandiflorus (Big Scentless Mock Orange). A tall growing shrub with very large white blossoms in June.
P. Zeyher (Hyb.). Large, pure white, fragrant flowers.

The preceding group of Philadelphus are priced as follows:

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . . | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . . . | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . . . | 2.50 | 15.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet . . . . . . . . . | 3.50 | 25.00 |

PHOTINIA villosa (Christmas Berry). Tall upright shrub, bearing white flowers. Splendid foliage coloring in late fall. Red fruit.
$\left.\begin{array}{llll}5 \text { to } 6 \text { feet } & \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} & & .\end{array}\right) . \quad \$ 2.50$

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus (Golden Ninebark). Showy yellow foliage, bronzing in summer and fall, white flowers in June.

Per 10

| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . | 2.00 | 10.00 |

RHAMNUS cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A tall, twiggy shrub, excellent for hedge planting, white flowers in June and black fruit in the fall. Per 10


## RHODOTYPOS kerroides (Jetbead).

 A medium-height shrub with single white flowers appearing in June. Per 10| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . . | 1.25 | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 6.50 |

## RHUS • Sumac

RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). Of tall, spreading habit, with yellow flowers in clusters, followed by bright red fruit.

$$
\text { Per } 10
$$

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . | 1.25 | 6.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |

R. cotinus (Common Smokebush). A bushy grower with feathery smokelike blossoms in June.

Per 10

| 5 to 6 feet | . | . | . | $\$ 2.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 7 feet | . | . | . | . |
| 7 |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |
| 7 to 8 feet . . . . . . . |  | 3.50 |  |  |

ROSA rugosa (Rugosa Rose). Medium height shrub, with thick shining rose leaves. Flowers red or white. Excellent hedge or border plant.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to 3 feet | . | . | . | . | .50 | $\$ 4.00$ |
| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | .60 | 4.50 |  |  |  |
|  | . | . | . | .75 | 5.00 |  |

## SPIREA

SPIREA billiardi (Billiard's Spirea). Deep rose-colored blossoms during July and August.

## Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . | 1.25 | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . . . | 2.00 | 15.00 |

S. bumalda (Anthony Waterer). A low growing shrub with masses of pink flowers.

S. bumalda froebeli (Froebel Spirea). A shrub of medium height with an abundance of pink blossoms.

Per 10
$\$ 5.00$
10.00
15.00


Pieris Japonica (Japanese Fetterbush) forms the background of Towson Nurseries' prize winning garden at the Baltimore Flower and Garden Show of 193 I
S. van houttei (Van Houttei Spirea). The finest of all Spireas. Tall, gracefully arching branches, beautiful white blossoms.

Per 10

| 2 to 3 feet . . . | . | .75 | $\$ 3.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . | 1.00 | 5.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . | 1.50 | 7.50 |  |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . | 2.00 | 10.00 |  |
| 6 to 7 feet . . . . . . | 2.50 | 15.00 |  |

## STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Cut-leaf

Stephanandra). Graceful shrub with spreading, drooping branches; beautiful lacy foliage. Pure white flowers in June.


## SYMPHORICARPOS • Snowberry

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). Medium height shrub, with rose colored flowers in July and August, followed by large white berries, which remain until late winter. Thrives in all soils and is especially suited to shady places.

$$
\operatorname{Per} 10
$$

| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . . | $\$$ | .75 | $\$ 3.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . . | 1.00 | 5.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 7.50 |  |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . . | 2.00 | 10.00 |  |

S. vulgaris (Coralberry). A dwarf shrub of compact habit, thriving well in shady locations. The flowers in July are followed by coral-red berries, persistent until late winter.
Note.-Same sizes and prices as S. racemosus.

## THE LILACS

## "The Lilacs, where the robin built" --Hood

THIS universal favorite may be enjoyed wherever your home may be. There is no garden so poor it cannot grow a lilac.
Mid-May is their festal season and at that time they are to be found everywhere, spreading fragrance in the air.
All lilacs are dug with a ball and burlapped.

SYRINGA chinensis saugeana (Chinese Lilac). Extra large panicles of abundant red flowers.
S. josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). Purple flowers, late blooming.
S. persica (Persian Lilac). Slender of growth, purple flowers.
S. persica alba (White Persian Lilac). Similar to Persica, white flowers.
S. villosa (Late Lilac). Light purple in bud, white when opened.

| Prices of the preceding lilacs: | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 feet | $\$ 1.50$ |
| 4 to 5 feet | $\$ 10.00$ |
| 5 to 6 feet | .2 .00 |

## Dè Deciduous Shrubs. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

## SYRINGA vulgaris (Common Lilac).

 The old-fashioned type. Purple flowers. The revival of the old-fashioned garden makes the lilac more popular than ever

## HYBRID LILACS

THE French or Hybrid Lilacs, named varieties of the species vulgaris, are due to the efforts of European and American hybridizers, and the results are a great improvement over the well known common lilac. They have in fact, placed the lilac on a pinnacle in the family of flowering shrubs.
Their efforts have resulted in larger blooms, several shades, and colors and many double forms. On the following pages you will find listed one of the largest assortments of this outstanding shrub offered by any American Nursery. No spring garden would be complete unless it included some of the newer and finer Hybrid Lilacs.


Lilacs are always popular, especially the French Hybrids

## HYBRID LILACS

All lilacs listed below are strong bushy plants and are guaranteed to be true to name. They are dug carefully with a large ball of earth and burlapped (B\&B).

## Single Flowered

CHARLES THE TENTH. Blackish violaceous red.
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Tender lavender.
DECAISNE. Clear azure blue.
DE MIRABEL. Bluish violet.
EDMUND BOISSIER. Metallic petunia violet.
FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN. Pure white.
HUGO KOSTER. Pure lavender.
JACQUES CALLOT. Rosy pink.
LUDWIG SPAETH. Crimson purple.
MARIE LEGRAYE. Pure white.
MME. FELIX. Pure white.
MONGE. Red.
NECKER. Rose pink.
REAUMUR. Dark carmine.
RUBRA DE MARLEY, Rich rosy purple. SANGUINEA. Purplish red.
VESTALE. White.
$\left.\begin{array}{lrr}2 \text { to } 3 \text { feet, extra beavy } & & \text { Per } 10 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet, extra beavy } & \$ 2.50 & \$ 20.00 \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet, extra beavy } & . & 5.50\end{array}\right) 30.00$

Selected Varieties, Single Flowered
CHARLES BALTET. Blush purple.
JEAN VAN TOL. Pure white.
KATE HARLIN. Albayer white.
LUCIE BALTET. Coppery old rose.
MARCEAU. Purple violet.
MME. FLORENT STEPMAN. Pure white.
MME. FRANCISQUE MOREL. Pink.
VOLCAN. Ruby red.

| 2 to 3 feet, extra beavy. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to 4 feet, extra beavy. | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, extra beavy . . | 6.00 |  |
| 5 to 6 feet, extra beavy . . | 8.00 |  |

## Double Flowered

ABEL CARRIERE. Dark blue.
ALICE MACQUERIS. Dark purplish red. BELLE DE NANCY. Satiny pink.

CHARLES JOLY. Dark red.
DOCTEUR MASTERS. Clear lilac. EDITH CAVELL. Pure milk white. EMILE GENTIL. Clear cobalt blue. EMILE LEMOINE. Lilaceous rose. HYACINTHEIFLORA. Purple lilac. ITEGARDE DE ROTHSCHILD. Pale lavender.
JEANNE D'ARC. Pure white.
MICHEL BUCHNER. Clear lavender. MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Milk white.
MME. CASIMIR PERIER. Pure white.
MME. LEMOINE. Pure white.
PAUL THIRION. Claret rose.
PRESIDENT GREVY. Vinous violet.
PRESIDENT LOUBET. Light purple.
PRESIDENT VIGER. Bluish lilac.
RENE JARRY DESLOGES. Azure, mauve and rose.
SENATEUR VOLLAND. Fuchsia red. VICTOR LEMOINE. Malva lilac. VIRGINITE. Tender rose.
WILLIAM ROBINSON. Violaceous mauve.
Same sizes and prices as Single Flowered varieties.

## Selected Varieties, Double Flowered

 JULES SIMON. Lilac mauve.MME. ANTOINE BUCHNER. Rich carmine rose.
MONTAIGNE. Rosy mauve.
PAUL HARIOT. Dark red.
PRESIDENT FALLIERES. Tender lilac rose.
SAUERBREY. Pink.
SOUVENIR DE LOUIS THIBAULT. Clear wallflower red.
THUNBERG. Deep mauve.
Same sizes and prices as Selected Varieties, Single Flowered.

## Hybrid Lilac (Standard Form)

CHARLES THE TENTH. Blackish violaceous red.
MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Milk whitc.
MME. CASIMIR PERIER. Pure white.
MICHEL BUCHNER Clear lavender.
RUBRA DE MARLEY. Rich rosy purple.
SENATEUR VOLLAND. Fuchsia red.

| Over all height $\quad$ Stem |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 feet | $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . |
| 4 to 5 feet | $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | . | . | . |
| 5 to 6 feet | 3 | to 4 feet | . | .0 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 3 | to 4 feet | . | . |

## Hybrid Lilac Seedlings (Mixed Colors)

|  |  | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to 3 feet, extra heavy . . $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |  |
| 3 to 4 feet, extra heavy . . | 3.00 | 20.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, extra heavy | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, extra heavy . . | 6.00 | 50.00 |

## TAMARIX

TAMARIX africana (African Tamarix). An upright shrub with fine feathery light green foliage. A fine plant for the seashore. Spiky pink flowers in April.

Per 10
5 to 6 feet . . . . 22.00
6 to 7 feet . . . . 2.50
\$15.00
T. hispida (Kashgar Tamarix). Very vigorous habit, white flowers June to August.

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . | 2.00 | 15.00 |

VACCINUM corymbosum (Highbush Blueberry). Tall growing blush pink flowers, followed by edible, blue-black berries of excellent flavor.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 | feet | B \& B |  |  |  |  | \$ 1.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | feet | B\&B |  |  |  |  | 2.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | feet | B\&B |  |  |  |  | 2.50 |
| to 4 | feet | B \& B |  |  |  |  | 3.50 |

## VIBURNUM

VIBURNUM carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). Compact, bushy growth. Deep pink flowers of exquisite fragrance. Per 10

V. cassinoides (Withe-rod). A shrub with handsome glossy green foliage during the summer and blue berries in the fall, turning to black as the season advances.
5 to 6 feet
$\$ 2.00$
V. dentatum (Arrowood). Upright growth. Flowers white, followed by black fruit and very showy foliage in the fall.
V. dilatatum (Linden Viburnum). A very free flowering variety blooming in May and June. The flowers are pure white on flat cymes and the berries are brilliant scarlet hanging on well into the winter. Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | . | 2.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | 2.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | B\&B | . | . | 5.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | B\&B | . | . | . |

4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . . 2.50
6 to 8 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . . . . 7.50
V. lantana (Wayfaring-tree). Tall, upright grower, broad wrinkled foliage, white flowers in May and June. Fruit bright red, changing to black.
V. lentago (Nannyberry). Tall, slender branches, with light green, glossy foliage. Creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June, followed by bluish-black fruit.
V. molle (Kentucky Viburnum). A very bushy shrub with large, dark green leaves, having clusters of white flowers in May and June.

Prices of the preceding Viburnums except where noted:
3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$
4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . . 1.50
5 to 6 feet . . . . . . . . 2.00
6 to 7 feet $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . . . . . 3.50
V. opulus (European Cranberrybush). Large white flowers in great profusion at the end of May, followed by clusters of showy scarlet berries. Per 10

V. opulus nanum (Dwarf Cranberrybush). A low, bushy shrub covered in May and June with abundant white flowers. Very good for hedges or massing with other shrubs.

## Per 10


V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). Large, loose, open flower heads of pure white, appearing late in May. Per 10

| 2 to 3 feet | . | . | . | . | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to 4 feet | . | . | . | . | 1.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | . | . | . | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . | . | 2.50 |

V. prunifolium (Blackhaw). Vigorous growing shrub; dark green foliage pure white flowers April to June, followed by dark blue fruit.

| 5 to 6 feet, extra beavy | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 to 8 feet, extra beavy | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | . |
| 8 to 10 feet, extra beavy | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | .50 |
| 8 . | 10.00 |  |  |

V. sargenti (Sargent Cranberrybush). Dense and compact shrub, corky bark, white flowers followed by scarlet fruit.
6 to 7 feet, heavy
$\$ 3.50$


This garden seems a part of Old Spain itself. The garden wall is deftly softened with Wisteria and Grape Vines

VIBURNUM sieboldi (Siebold Viburnum). White flowers in May and June. Pink fruit, changing to bluish-black when ripe.

| 3 to 4 feet | . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | 2.00 | 12.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | B\&B . . . | 7.50 |  |

V. tomentosum (Double File Viburnum). Medium height, white flowers, bluish-black fruit.

Note.-Same sizes and prices as V. sieboldi.
V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Doub!e Snowball). Tall, erect, its dark green foliage is very ornamental. Its white blossoms occur in great profusion. Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 to 5 feet | . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | B\&B . . . . . | 7.50 |  |

V. wrighti (Wright Viburnum). Upright shrub, rather larger white flowers in May and June, followed by red fruit.
3 to 4 feet
$\$ 1.50$
4 to 5 feet
2.00

VITEX agnus castus (Lilac Chaste
Tree). A strong growing shrub with grayishgreen foliage. Lilac flowers in July to late August.
3 to 4 feet . . .
4 to 5 feet . . .

## WEIGELA

WEIGELA (or Diervilla). One of the most poupular and showy of flowering shrubs, adapted to all soils and most situations. In late May and June the branches are bent beneath an abundance of trumpet-shaped flowers.

WEIGELA Eva Rathke (Hyb。). Red streaked white.

Per 10

W. Greenway (Hyb. groenewegeni). Red in bud, opening white.
W. rosea. Deep pink.
W. Snow (Hyb. candida). Snow white.
W. Yellowedge (luteo-marginata). Pink flowers, variegated leaves.

Prices of the preceding Weigela except where noted:

Per 10

| 3 to 4 feet . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 5 feet . . . . . | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet . . . . . . | 2.00 | 10.00 |

# Vines and Trailers 

"Then the wild clematis comes, with her wealth of tangled blooms." --Goodale

BUILDINGS, arches, pergolas and other architectural features are transformed from objects bare to lovely pictures with the artistic use of vines and trailers. The mellowing touch of vines and trailers creeping gracefully over old treestumps, fences and walls, mercifully conceals their stark ugliness, and in nature's own way changes them into arresting objects of beauty.
In this list of plants you will find one or more varieties for this purpose.

ACTINIDIA polygama (Silver Vine). A very hardy, Japanese climber of vigorous, dense growth, with dark green leaves, silver white when young, white flowers followed by yellow fruit.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50

AKEBIA quinata (Five-leaf Akebia). A charming climber, with shining, almost evergreen foliage and clusters of dark brown fragrant flowers in June, followed by dark purple berries. Per 10 Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ 1.00 \$ 7.50$


A most attractive home made even more beautiful when draped on the front with Boston Ivy and Scarlet Firethorn (Espalier form) near the entrance
A. tricuspidata veitchi (Japanese Creeper). (Boston Ivy). Suitable for planting on walls and about buildings. Grows with great rapidity and clings very closely to any surface. Foliage rich crimson in fall.

## Strong pot grown <br> $\$ 5.00$

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS -uva-ursi (Bearberry). An excellent ground cover, forming a dense, low mat of dark evergreen foliage. Desirable for large rockeries and slopes. Pink bell-shaped flowers and scarlet fruit.
Strong plants
$\$ .75$
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho (Dutchman's Pipe Vine). Curious vine grown chiefly for its brownish-colored flowers, resembling a pipe in shape. The light green leaves add to the popularity of this perfectly hardy climber. Strong plants
BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine). A very rapid, strong-growing vine, excellent for buildings, walls and as a ground cover, bearing orange, trumpet-shaped flowers in summer.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ .75$ \$5.00
CELASTRUS scandens (American Bittersweet). A rapid-growing, climbing shrub with yellow flowers in June and bright orangeyellow and crimson fruit in autumn.

$$
\text { Per } 10 \quad \text { Per } 100
$$

2 to 3 feet-f.g. . $\$ .75 \$ 5.00 \$ 25.00$
CLEMATIS blue. Light green foliage climber, with individual, large flowers of a delicate shade of blue.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50
C. henryi (Henryi Clematis). A rapidgrowing climber bearing large, creamy-white, single flowers in June.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . \$1.00 \$7.50
C. jackmani (Jackman Clematis). A rapidgrowing climber bearing large, individual single purple flowers.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50
C. Mme. Edouard Andre. A climbing vine with large single dark carmine flowers. Blooms freely.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50
C. montana undulata (Anemone Clematis). An attractive early spring flowering climber with white flushed mauve pink blooms, perfectly hardy.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ 1.00$
\$7.50
C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clema-
tis). Luxuriant, light green foliage, and panicles of fragrant white star-shaped blossoms in September.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ .75$ \$5.00
EUONYMUS radicans (Wintercreeper). Extremely hardy, having small, glossy evergreen foliage. Excellent for walls or as a ground cover.

2 year B\&B . $\$ .75 \quad$| Per 10 | $\operatorname{Per} 100$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |

E. radicans acutus (Sharp-leaf Wintercreeper). A rooting and climbing vine that may also be used as a ground cover in shady places.

|  |  |  | Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 year | $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |
| 3 jear $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | $\cdot$ | 1.00 | 7.50 | 50.00 |  |

E. radicans kewensis (Baby Winter(reeper). A dwarf variety with very small foliage. Useful in covering low walls, trunks of trees, or as a carpet in the front of foundation plantings.

|  |  | Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 jear $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |
| 3 jear $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | . | 1.00 | 7.50 | 50.00 |

E. radicans vegetus (Bigleaf Winter(reeper). A strong-growing, evergreen vine, with scarlet fruit and handsome foliage.

Per 10
15 to 18 inches $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . $\$ .75 \$ 5.00$
$11 / 2$ to 2 feet B\&B . . $1.00 \quad 7.50$
HEDERA colchica. Rich large heart shaped leaves, 8 inches long. Very hardy.

$$
\operatorname{Per} 10
$$

Strong toot grown . . . $\$ .75$ \$5.00
H. helix (English IVy). A high climbing evergreen vine, leaves $3^{\prime \prime}$ long. Extremely hardy for use on walls in a northern exposure or as a ground cover in shady locations.

| Strong pot grown- |  | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 2 inch | . | .20 | $\$ 1.50$ |
| 5 inch | $\$ 10.00$ |  |  |

H. helix conglomerata. This evergreen vine is characterized by its small, crowded, crinkled leaves.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50
H. helix hibernica. Excellent foliage, leaves 6 inches across.

Per 10
Strong pot grown
$\$ 5.00$
H. helix minima. Very small leaves, turning a purplish-brown during the winter months.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . \$ . 75 \$5.00

## ald vines and Trailers. Towson Nurseries, Inc.

LONICERA japonicum halleana (Hall's Honeysuckle). One of the best for climbing purposes, having smooth, glossy, dark green foliage and fragrant white flowers, changing to yellow.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . \$ . 50 \$4.00
POLYGONIUM auberti (Silver Lace Vine). One of the most desirable flowering climbers. Attains a height of 25 feet through the summer, blossoms with great billowy sprays of white flowers.

Per 10
Strong pot grown . . . . \$ . 75 \$5.00
PUERARIA thunbergiana (Kudzubean). Rapid climber with dark green foliage; peashaped purple flowers in July.

Per 10
Strong pot grown
$\$ .35$
$\$ 3.00$

VITIS heterophylla (Porcelain Ampelopsis). An interesting trailer with grapelike leaves, and small fruit changing from pure lilac to bright blue and finally white. Adapted for covering low walls, rocks, and trellises.

Per 10
Strong pot grown
$\$ .75$
$\$ 5.00$

## WISTERIA sinensis (Chinese Wisteria).

 The most effective of all climbers; a very strong grower, producing richly perfumed violet-blue blossoms in May.
W. sinensis alba (White Chinese Wisteria). Pure white blossoms.
Strong pot grown . . . $\$ 1.25$
2 to 3 feet, f.g. . . . . . 2.00
3 to 4 feet, f.g. . . . . 2.50
4 to 5 feet, f.g. . . . . 3.50
3 to 6 feet, f.g. . . . . 5.00 to 7.50
W. multijuga (Long-cluster Wisteria). Rapid growing, bearing immense panicles of deep purple flowers.
6 inch pot grown
W. multijuga alba. White blossoms in long clusters.
6 inch pot grown
\$1.50
W. multija rosea (Pink Wisteria). Pale pink flowers in clusters.
6 inch pot grown
\$1.50
WISTERIA STANDARDS. Large heads on single straight stems. Very effective as specimen plants or in shrubbery border.

## W. sinensis.

| Caliper | Stem |  |  |  |  | Head |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $3 / 4 / 1^{\prime \prime}$ | 4 to $41 / 2$ | feet | 15 to 18 in. | $\$ 7.50$ |  |  |
| $1 / 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $41 / 2$ to 5 | feet | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | 10.00 |  |  |
| $11 / 2 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 5 | to 6 | feet | 2 |  |  | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .15 .00$

W. sinensis alba.

W. multijuga.

| Caliper |  | Stem |  | Head |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 / 4 / 1^{\prime \prime}$ | 4 | to 4 | feet |  | to 18 in . | \$7.50 |
| $1 / 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $41 / 2$ | to 5 | feet |  | $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 10.00 |
| $11 / 2 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 5 | to 6 | feet | 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 15.0 |



A well planned garden viewed from a vine covered pergola

## Hardy Ferns

## "The fine laces bordering the fabric of plant life"'--Anon.

SOME of the most beautiful creations in plant life are found among the ferns. They are a necessity in constructing the water garden, rock garden, wild garden, or woodland border. Ranging from dwarf to almost gigantic habit of growth, they are adaptable to many uses in attaining desired effects.

Moisture and an acid soil are the requirements for good results. We offer in the following list only those varieties which have proven satisfactory when domesticated.

Prices: $\$ .25$ each; $\$ 1.50$ per $10 ; \$ 12.00$ per 100 unless otherwise noted.

ADIANTUM pendatum (American Maidenhair Fern). One of the best of our native ferns. Fronds delicate green on black stems. 1 foot.

ASPLINIUM platyneuron (Ebon $y$ Spleenwort). A small fern, reaching height of 12 to 15 inches. Well suited for rock work.


Cypripedium spectabile and Hardy Ferns at home
A. trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleennort). A small fern which adapts itself to the rockery, where it does exceedingly well. Narrow fronds. 3 to 6 inches long.
CYSTOPTERIS fragilis (Fragil Bladder Fern). Reaching height of only 6 to 8 inches, with fronds two or three times divided.

DRYOPTERIS cristata (Crested Woodfern). Succeeds best in wet places, attaining height of about one foot.
OSMUNDA cinnamonea (Cinnamon
Fern). Ends of fronds cinnamon colored, making the variety very conspicuous. Does well in open or shaded positions in wet soils. 2 to 5 feet.
$\$ .30$ each $\$ 2.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 15.00$ per 100
POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). One of the best evergreen species for rock gardens. 4 to 10 inches high.
POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). An evergreen variety having deep green divided fronds. Plant in shaded locations, in either dry or moist soils. 1 to 2 feet.
WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Thrives in a shady, moist location. 6 inches high.
W. obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Woodsia). Very desirable for rock work. 6 to 12 inches.

The most pleasing planting is the result of: first-fine quality nursery stock; second-proper planting; tbird-care after planting.
Inquire about this three-fold service the next time you visit Towson Nurseries.

W

## Perennials

"The flowers' eyes . . a-twinkle with bappy tears of dew!'"--Ludlow HO does not recall the old-fashioned flowers of long ago? Each year they are becoming more popular. It is like greeting an old friend, to watch, as spring approaches, last year's favorites coming up in their accustomed places.
A perennial border, well planned, will bloom from early spring until late fall, and for the rock garden we are growing a very select assortment of the very finest alpines. These you will find in the following list marked with an asterisk (*). In order to simplify the descriptions of the perennials the following abbreviations have been resorted to:

CF -An excellent cut flower.
D -Prefers a dry or well drained soil.
L -Prefers soil containing a quantity of lime.
M -Prefers a moist or wet soil.
P - Protect slightly in winter.
S -Prefers sunny location.
SA —Prefers sandy soil.
SH -Prefers shady or semi-shaded location.
TD2-Advisable to transplant and divide every two years.
TD3-Advisable to transplant and divide every three years.
ACHILLEA ptarmica (Sneezewort) (Pearl). Pure white flowers, abundantly borne, on strong, wiry stems. Excellent for cutting. 2 feet. July to October. S-TD3CF.


Anemone Japonica
*A. tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow). Bright yellow flowers. 1 foot. July to September. S-TD3.
ACONITUM fischeri (Azure Monkshood). Large blue flowers on short spikes. 5 to 6 feet. September and October. M-SH-CF.
A. fischeri wilsoni (Violet Monkshood). A handsome variety producing lovely violet flowers. 5 to 6 feet. September. M-SH-CF. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
A. napellus (Aconite). Large dark blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July and August. $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{SH}-\mathrm{CF}$.

$$
35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

ADENOPHORA potanini (Bush Ladybells). An interesting specie, producing large light lilac flowers. 3 feet. June to September. S or SH .

35 cents each $\quad \$ 3.50$ per dozen
*AETHIONEMA iberideum (Persian Stonecress). Beautiful, glaucous blue foliage, bearing quantities of pink blossoms. 9 inches. D-S-P.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
AGROSTEMMA coronaria (MulleinPink). Vigorous growing, stiflly branched plants. unusual silvery-gray foliage. Flowers crimson. 2 to 3 feet. June-July. S.
*AJUGA genevensis (Geneva Bugle). Long showy spikes of deep blue flowers. 10 to 12 inches. May. S or SH . 30 cents each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per dozen
*ALYSSUM rostratum (Yellowhead Alyssum). A prostrate form having a sort of gray foliage. Flowers, pale yellow. 1 foot. June-August. D-S.

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.
*A. saxatile compactum (Dwarf GoldenTuft). A very showy specimen. Large, compact masses of yellow flowers. 1 foot. AprilMay. D-S.
*A. serphyllifolium (Alpestre). A dwarf plant bearing attractive pale yellow flowers. 4 inches. May-June. D-S.

ANCHUSA myosotidiflora (Siberian Bugloss). A low, bushy plant, large leaves and sprays of pale blue flowers, similar to the forget-me-not. 10 to 12 inches. April-May. D-S.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*ANEMONE hupehensis (Chinese Anemone). Small mauve pink flowers. Very free blooming. 1 to 2 feet. Early Augustlate fall. D-S or SH-P-CF.
A. japonica (Japanese Anemone). White flowers, good for cutting. 3 feet. Fall. DS or $\mathrm{SH}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{CF}$.
A. japonica alba (Whirlwind Anemone). Large semi-double, pure white flowers with a slight green around base of petals. 3 feet. Fall.
A. japonica Queen Charlotte. Large, semidouble, deep pink flowers. Also good for cutting. 3 feet. Fall.
A. japonica rubra (Windflower). Rosyred flowers, with bright yellow stamens. 2 feet. Fall.
*A. pulsatilla (European Pasqueflower). An interesting plant for the rockery. Produces violet or purple flowers during April and May. 9 to 12 inches. D-S-P.
A. sylvestris (Snowdrop Anemone). Graceful creamy-white flowers, sweetly scented. 12 to 15 inches. April-July. M-P-CF
ANTHEMIS tinctoria kelwayi (Kelway (Camomile). Bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June-November. S. 20 cents each $\$ 2.00$ per dozen
*AQUILEGIA alpina (Alpine Columbine). A charming species, having blue flowers. 1 foot. April-May. SH.
A. (Mrs. Scott Smith's Long Spurred Hybrids). The blossoms of this strain are superior to the common Columbine, having extremely long spurs and a wide range of mixed colors. 3 feet. May-July. SH-CF.
A. (Long Spurred Hybrids). Same as preceding, except available in separate colors of blue, pink or white. SH-CF.
*A. vulgaris floreplena (Double European Columbine). A double variety. White to blue. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. May-June. SH-CF


Aquilegia (Long Spurred Hybrid)
*Arabis alpina (Alpine Rockcress). Small, white flowers, borne abundantly. 9 inches. April-May. D-S.
*A. alpina floreplena (Double Alpine Rockcress). Very similar to the above, but double flowering.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*A. muralis rosea (Italian Rockcress). A pink flowering variety. 6 inches. April-May. D-S.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*ARENARIA balearica (Corsican Sandwort). A minute plant, white flowers. 3 inches. June. SA-SH.
*A. montana (Mountain Sandwort). Close growing; creeping; dainty white flowers. 4 inches. Early summer. April-May. SA-S.
*A. verna caespitosa (Moss Sandwort). A prostrate form creeping low over the ground, white flowers. 3 inches. June. SA-S.
*ARMERIA laucheana (Rosalie Sea Thrift). Spiny foliage and clusters of vivid pink flowers. 6 inches. June-August.

30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.
*ASPERULA odorata (Sweet Woodruff). A sweet-scented herb when dried and bears heads of pure white flowers. 6 to 8 inches. May. SH.

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30 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

*ASTER alpinus alba (Rock Aster). White. 1 foot. June-July. S-TD3.
*A. alpinus rubra (Rock Aster). Useful in either rockery or as a border plant. Rosepurple flowers. 6 to 10 inches. May-June. S. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*A. dilostephoides. An excellent large flowering variety for the rock garden. Pale violet. 3 feet. June. S.
A. novae-angliae (New England Aster). A well-known variety. Bears profusions of deep purple flowers. Excellent for cutting. 5 feet. September-October. S-TD3-CF.
A. novae belgii (New York Aster). A very showy variety with upright spikes of large, bright blue-violet flowers. Also fine for cutting. August-September. 3 feet. S-TD3.
*A. mauve cushion (Dwarf Japanese Aster). A very distinctive plant. Lovely, soft, mauve flowers borne in lavish profusion. 9 inches. October-November. S-TD3.
*A. subcaeruleus (India Aster). Large pale blue flowers. 1 foot. June-July. S-TD3-CF.
A. (White Queen). One of the best whites. 4 feet. September-October. S-TD3-CF.

ASTILBE japonica (Japanese Astilbe). Very pretty dark green foliage. Spikes of pure white flowers. 3 feet. June-July. MSH.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
A. japonica (Queen Alexandra). Similar to the above except for the flowers which are of a bright pink color. M-SH.

$$
60 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 5.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

*AUBRIETIA deltoidea (Common Aubrietia). Very compact foliage covered with small purple flowers. 3 to 4 inches. AprilMay. D-S.
*A. deltoidea leichtlini (Leichtlin Aubrietia). Low growing and creeping in habit. A very free bloomer having rose pink flowers. April-May. D-S.
BAPTISIA australis (Blue Wild Indigo). Indigo-blue pea-shaped flowers. Very attractive foliage, and suitable for cutting. 6 feet. Late May-June. S-CF.
*BELLIS monstrosa (Double English Daisy). Of more robust growth than the variety perennis. Extra large double flowers produced very freely. Pink, white or red. Early spring to midsummer. 12 inches. M-P.
*B. perennis (English Daisy). Of low and compact habit. Splendid for rock gardens or for edging beds of taller growing plants. White and pink. 6 inches. Early spring to midsummer. M-P.

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20 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 2.00 \text { dozen }
$$

BOLTONIA latisquama (Violet Boltonia). A handsome specimen with large heads of showy blue-violet flowers. 4 feet. AugustSeptember. S-CF.
*CALAMINTHA alpina (Calamint). A small, graceful plant bearing rich, purple flowers. 6 inches. June. S.
*CALANDRINIA umbellata (Peruvian Rock Purslane). A hardy variety of Portulaca. Dwarf, shrubby habit, bright crimsonmagenta. July-September. 6 inches. SA-S-D.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100, excepting where noted


Aster alpinus alba (Rock Aster)

CALLIRHOE involucrata (Low Poppy. Mallow). An excellent trailing plant with large, saucer-shaped, red-purple flowers with white center. 1 foot. June-September. SA-D-S.
*CAMPANULA carpatica (Carpathian Bellflower). A small plant bearing very large, bright blue flowers. 18 inches. July-August. S or SH—TD2.
*. carpatica alba (White Carpathian Bellflower). Very similar to the preceding variety, bearing pure white flowers. 9 inches. July-August. S or SH-TD2.
C. garganica (Gargano Harebell). A low, spreading hardy plant, covered with starry, light blue flowers. 3 to 6 inches. JulyAugust. S or $\mathrm{SH}-\mathrm{TD} 2$

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35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

C. medium calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Bellflower). A cup and saucer effect. Light blue; single dark blue; pink; double mixed; 2 to 3 feet. June. D-S-CF.
C. persicifolia (Peach-leaf Bellflower). Large blue, cupshaped bell flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June-July. S-TD2-CF.
\%. pusilla. A very choice species; a strong grower producing an abundance of blue flowers. 3 to 4 inches. July-August. S-TD2. 50 cents each $\$ 4.00$ per dozen
C. rotundifolia (Harebell). Bright blue bell shaped flowers, drooping stems. 18 inches. June-July. S-TD2.
CARNATION mixed (Hardy Border Carnation). Very showy, producing a mass of flowers in a great variety of colors. JulyAugust. 12 to 15 inches. L-D-S.

20 cents each $\$ 2.00$ per dozen
CENTAUREA dealbata (Persian Centaurea). Resembles the well known variety "montana", except for the color which is bright pink. July-September. 18 inches. S. C. montana (Mountain-bluet). A low, bushy plant with large violet-blue flowers. Excellent for cutting. 20 inches. July-August. S-TD3-CF.
C. montana alba. (White Mountainbluet). A fine white form of the above.
CERASTIUM tomentosum (Snow-in. summer). A spreading variety; silvery foliage covered with white flowers. 6 inches. May-June. S.
CHEIRANTHUS allioni (Siberian Wallflower). Very showy heads of brilliant orange flowers. Fragrant. May-July. 12 inches. S-D.

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.


Campanula pusilla, a charming addition to the rock garden

## CHRYSANTHEMUM

BLOOM from early September until frost, at a time of the year when gardens would be entirely empty were it not for this grand, old fashioned, easy-to-cultivate, garden favorite.
Divide the clumps each spring, setting new divisions in newly prepared and enriched spots. When the shoots grow two or three inches tall, pinch out the tops. This will cause them to branch freely. This pruning dwarfs the stem growth and will encourage a greater abundance of bloom.

## Button and Pompon

BABY DOLL. Light yellow.
BILLY. Creamy white.
DOLORA. Bronze.
INA. Yellow.
INEZ. Red.
NUGGETS. Yellow.
WHITE DOTY. White.

## Single Flowered

CAROLINE MASTICK. Lrg., tournaline pink.
CLARA WARREN. Med., bronze and yellow.
CLOTILLE REILLE. Med., white.
DORNA JACQUELINE KRAH. Lrg., white.


Hardy Chrysanthemum

HELEN TAYLOR. Med., pink.
HENRIETTA TAYLOR. Med., pink.
LUCILE DE V. COLBY. Med., bronze and red.
MARIE DU PONT. Lrg., pure white.
MARGARET. Med., yellow.
MARY L. Med., red.
MRS. ISAAC GANDS. Med., white.
MRS. M. M. C. TAYLOR. Sml., lavender.
NELLIE WOODS. Med., yellow.
RUTH JARDINE. Lrg., wine color. TUSCOLA. Lrg., yellow.

## Double Flowered

ANGELO. Med., pink.
ANNA CALLAHAN. Med., light pink.
ANNIE TIERNEY. Med., yellow.
BETTY BISHOP. Med., dark red.
BRIGHT BESSIE. Med., yellow.
CAPT. R. H. COOK. Med., pink.
CAROLYN CLARK. Med., light pink.
CAROLYN D. Med., Dragon's blood-red.
EDITH E. HISER. Med., yellow.
EDNA M. O'DEA. Med., yellow.
ELLWOOD EUGENE. Med., yellow and bronze.
FERN McKENNEY. Med., yellow.
FLORENCE E. GROSE. Med., light pink.
FLORENCE E. RODEFFER. Med., yel-
low.
GEORGE BILLUPS. Med., light pink.
HARRIETTE C. WHITNEY. Med., yellow.
HELEN EAKIN. Med., magenta with silver reverse.
HELEN HOUSTON. Med., golden red.
HELEN WARDMAN. Med., white and pink.

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

TOWSON.MARYLAND.PERENNIALSHRRERE

## Chrysanthemum - Continued

HENNY PENNY. Sm., red.
IDA LOUIS. Lrg., yellowish bronze.
JACK REMSEN. Med., bronze and gold JANE NELSON RIDGELEY. Lrg., bronze.
JESSIE PATTERSON. Med., pink.
JOHN H. PATTERSON. Lrg., bronze and yellow.
JOHN W. JR. Med., pink.
JOSEPHINE BYRNES. Med., red.
JOSEPHINE G. LAWLOR. Med., pink. LADY CATHERINE. Med., yellow.
LOUISE. Sml., bronze.
LOUISE BANKHEAD LUND. Med., white.
LOUISE HUMPHREYS. Med.. white and pink.
LOUISE M. STINSON. Lrg., bronze.
MADALINE E. YOUNG. Med., yellow.
MARIANA. Sml., white.
MARIAN BAKER. Med., white.
MARION WELLS. Med., white.
MARY MAGDALENE. Med., reddish bronze.
MARY MANN KIRK. Lrg., lavender. MARY MONFORT. Lrg., dark pink. MARYO. Med., yellow.

MATTIE PIERCE. Lrg., red.
METZI. Sml., yellow.
MILDRED LOUISE VEIGEL. Sml. pink. MOTHER B. Sml., white and pink. MOTHER DORSETT. Med., white. MRS. BLAND MASSIE. Lrg., purple.
MRS. BOB. LIVINGSTON. Med., white.
MRS. C. W. SLATER. Med., white to pink.
MRS. DAVID H. BLAIR. Med., white to pink.
MRS. HENRIETTA HARRISON. Sml. pink.
MRS. H. F. VINCENT. Med., bronze.
MRS. W. E. PEDIN. Med, white.
MRS. WILLIAM H. HOLMES. Sml., red. NELL LUCILE HAMILTON. Med., pink. NELLIE A. BROWN. Med., white.
NETTIE MULLICAN. Med., yellow.
NETTIE YOCHELSON. Med., white and pink.
NORA SELLMAN MEEM. Lrg. bronze. OLGA SCHAMBERGER. Med., rose pink. OLIVE QUINN. Med., yellow.
All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.


A pleasing bit of rock garden sends forth its message of spring

## Chrysanthemum - Continued

PATTY MAY. Med., bronze.
PRIMROSE POITOU. Med., white.
QUEEN FLORENCE. Med., yellow.
RUBY A. ROBERTSON. Lrg., pink.
RUTH WARREN SMITH. Lrg., bronze.
SIDNEY WEBB. Med., yellow.
THEODORE CHARLES VOGEL. Med., pink.
TINTS OF GOLD. Lrg., golden yellow.
VERA VICTORIA. Med., yellow.
VICTORIA MORI. Med., deep red \& gold.
WINNIE. Med., yellow.
CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum
"Alaska" (Shasta Daisy). An improved variety. Large pure white blossoms all summer. 24 inches. S-TD2.
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the valley). Small, white, bell-shaped flowers on drooping stems. 6 inches. May-June. (Heavy clumps). SH-M.

60 cents each

## $\$ 5.00$ per dozen $\quad \$ 40.00$ per 100

COREOPSIS lanceolata (Lance Coreopsis). Large, pure yellow flowers; very showy. Excellent for cutting. 2 feet. June until frost. S-D-CF.
C. lanceolata flora plena (Tickseed). Double and semi-double pure yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. 2 feet. June until frost. S-CF.


Delphinium Hybrids
*CORYDALIS chelanthifolia (Chinese Corydalis). Fern-like foliage. Yellow blossoms April-May. 8 inches. SH-SA-M.

$$
35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

DELPHINIUM belladonna (Larkspur). A hardy, free blooming plant, bearing light blue flowers. 3 feet. June. S--D-CF.
D. bellamosum (Larkspur). Similar to the above, but having rich, dark blue flowers. 3 feet. June. S-D-CF.
D. formosum (Hardy Larkspur). An excellent, plant having rich, deep blue flowers, white center. 3 to 4 feet. June. S-D-CF. D. grandiflorum chinensis (Slender Larkspur). A fine growing type with numerous, large light-blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June until fall. S-D-CF.
D. (Blackmore \& Langdon Strains). Tall, graceful spikes, covered with blooms of all clear shades of blue and opaline variations. 3 feet. S-D-CF.

60 cents each
$\$ 5.00$ per dozen
D. Gold Medal Hybrids (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). A charming species lighter shades of blue flowers. 2 feet. June to October. S-D-CF.
D. (Wrexham Strain). (Hollyhock Delphinium). A wonderful strain producing much larger flower spikes and reaching a greater height than the older varieties, greatly resembling a holly hock. The rich and varied tints are indescribable and their blooming season often extends well into August. 3 to 4 feet. S-D-CF.

75 cents each $\quad \$ 7.50$ per dozen
*DIANTHUS alpinus (Alpine Pink). A dwarf alpine pink, flowers of brilliant rose. 2 to 4 inches. May-June. L-D-S.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
D. allwoodi (Hardy Garden Pink). A pleasing variety; long blooming, fragrant pink flowers. 6 inches. Blooms at intervals from June to October. L-D-S.
*D. arenarius (Sand-loving Pink). Very fragrant, fine white flowers. Excellent for hot or dry places. 6 to 15 inches. July to September. L-D-S.
*D. arvenensis (Hardy Pink). A miniature specie, grey foliage. Pink flowers. 3 inches. May-August. L-D-S.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
D. barbatus (Sweet William). (Newport Pink). An old garden variety, bearing delicate pink flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. May-June. D-$S-C F$.

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

DIANTHUS caesius (Cheddar Pink). A sort of grayish foliage and rose-color fragrant flowers. 6 to 12 inches. May-June. L-D-S.
*D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). A very pretty pink, of creeping habit. Flowers red or pink, crimson eye. 8 inches. May-June. L-D-S.
*D. kamtschaticus. A trailing plant with large, deep pink flowers. May-June. L-D-S. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*D. latifolius atrococcineus flora plena (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William). An ever-blooming hybrid, producing masses of velvety crimson flowers. \& to 10 inches. Blooms at intervals from June to October. D-S-CF.
*D. neglectus (Glacier Pink). One of the most beautiful pinks. A deep rose colored fluwer often borne two on a stem. 3 to + inches. May-June. L-D-S.

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35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

*D. plumaris (Grass Pink). An old favorite, having fragrant white and pink flower. 1 foot. May-June. L-D-S-CF.
D. plumaris-Highland Queen (Garden Pink). A free growing variety. Bright crimson flowers. 9 inches. May-June. L-D-S. *D. plumaris semperflorens (Perpetual Pink). A charming variety, pink flowers produced throughout the summer. 8 to 10 inches. L-D-S-CF.
*D. sylvestris (Wood Pink). Lovely bluish foliage and salmon pink flowers. About 1 foot. S-D.
35 cents each
$\$ 3.50$ per dozen

DICENTRA formosa (Western BleedingHeart). Attractive rose purple flowers which bloom occasionally during the summer. Thrive well in shade. 15 inches. SH.

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50 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 4.00 \text { per dozen }
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D. spectabilis (Bleeding-Heart). Most attractive heart-shaped pink and white blooms, hanging in drooping clusters. 18 inches. AprilJune. SH.

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50 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 4.00 \text { per dozen }
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DICTAMUS albus (Gasplant). An old favorite, having long life. Spikes of white Hlowers. 3 feet. June. SD.

$$
50 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 4.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

DIGITALIS (Giant Shirley) (Foxglove). An excellent strain, attaining a height of from 5 to 7 feet, with spikes of bloom 4 feet in length. Colors, mixed; white to dark rose. July-August. S or SH.
D. gloxiniaeflora (Yellow) (Gloxinia Foxglove). Lovely spikes of tubular-shaped flowers. Yellow. June-July. 4 to 5 feet. S or SH .
D. purpurea (Common Foxglove). An old garden favorite, flowers dark red. 4 to 5 feet. June-July. S or SH.
D. purpurea gloxiniaeflora (Gloxinia Foxglove). A very popular variety. Flowers rose and white, long spikes. 4 to 5 feet. June-July. S or SH .
D. purpurea Isabellina. A new hybrid. Lovely shade of sulphur yellow. 4 to 5 feet. June-July. S or SH .

## 30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen

DORONICUM plantagineum excelsum (Showy Leopardbane). Very showy early flower with large, rich yellow blooms. 3 to 4 feet. Early April to June. S or SH-TD3CF.

## 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen

ERIGERON glabellus (Smooth Fleabane). Similar to asters in appearance. Vio-let-purple. 15 to 18 inches. May-August. S-D.
ERINUS alpinus (Alpine Liver-Balsam). Purple flowers in racemes. A very small plant, 3 to 4 inches. April-June. D-S. 35 cents each $\quad \$ 3.50$ per dozen

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100, excepting where noted.


Digitalis (Foxglove)
*ERINUS alpinus albus (Liver-Balsam). Suitable for the rockery, wall garden or rock garden. Pure white. 6 inches. May-July. S-D. 35 cents each $\quad \$ 3.50$ per dozen
*E. alpinus (mixed) (Liver-Balsam). A fine mixture of the above, including shades of white, pink, red and purple. 6 inches May-July. S-D.

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30 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.00 \text { per dozen }
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*ERYSIMUM pulchellum (Rockery Blistercress). Close tufted habit of growth. Deep orange. 6 inches. May-July. S-D.
EUPATORIUM aromaticum melissoides (Melissa Thoroughwort). Delicate white flowers. Useful for cutting. $11 / 2$ feet. August and September. S or $\mathrm{SH}-\mathrm{CF}$.
E. coelestinum (Mistflower). A good hardy plant producing heads of light blue to violet flowers. 2 feet. August to October. S or $\mathrm{SH}-\mathrm{CF}$.
E. urticaefolium (Snow Thoroughwort). A native plant with sort of feathery white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. August and September. S or SH.
FUNKIA (Hosta) plantaginea grandiflora (Big Plantainlily). Green leaves 10 inches long and 6 inches broad. Flowers white. 2 feet. September. M-S or SH.

$$
35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
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F. (Hosta) undulata (Wavyleaved Plantainlily). White striped leaves, 6 inches long, 3 inches broad. Flowers pale lavender. JulyAugust. M-S or SH.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
GAILLARDIA aristata (Common Perennial Gaillardia). A very valuable flower, especially for cutting. Yellow and maroon. 2 feet. July until frost. S-D-CF.
G. portola. A new variety. Vigorous grower, beautiful foliage. Brilliant coppery scarlet, margined with golden yellow. $21 / 2$ to 3 feet. May-November. S-CF.
*GERANIUM argentum (Silver-leaved Cranesbill). A silvery-leaved variety. Will grow well in hot, dry places. Flowers pink, dark veins. 6 to 12 inches. June-July. S-D. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*GEUM Lady Stratheden. Rich goldenyellow blossoms. 2 feet. June to September. S.
*G. Mrs. Bradshaw. An excellent variety with large, double orange scarlet flowers. $11 / 2$ feet. June to September. S.
*GLOBULARIA vulgaris (Common Globe-daisy). Rare blue color. June-September. 9 inches. S-D.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Babysbreath). An unsurpassable flower for cutting and mixing with other varieties. Minute feathery white blooms. 3 feet. June and July. L-D-S-CF.
G. Bristol Fairy. An improvement over the double flowering paniculata form. With larger, purer, white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. L-D-S-CF.

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50 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 4.50 \text { per dozen }
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*G. repens (Creeping Gypsophila). A lovely trailing plant with an abundance of small white or rosy flowers. 6 inches. June and July. L-D-S.
HELENIUM autumnale superbum (Large Sneezeweed). Large, flat, lemonyellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet. August and September. S-CF.

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30 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.00 \text { per dozen }
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H. (Riverton Beauty) (Sneezewort). Pure lemon-yellow, center purplish-black. 3 to 4 feet. August-September. S-CF.

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30 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

H. (Riverton Gem). A fine variety. Old gold to red color. 3 feet. August and September. S-CF.

## 30 cents each <br> $\$ 3.00$ per dozen

*HELIANTHEMUM chamaecistus aureum (Common Sun Rose). Low growing evergreen habit, with deep yellow flowers. 6 to 8 inches. June-July. SA-D-S-P.
*H. chamaecistus mutabile (Fickle Sun Rose). Flowers rose changing to pale lilac. 6 inches. June. SA-D-S-P.

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30 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.00 \text { per dozen }
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*H. Mrs. Earle. This, double red, is very popular. 8 to 12 inches. June-July. SA-D-S-P.

$$
30 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.00 \text { per dozen }
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HELIOPSIS hel. pitcheriana (Pitcher Heliopsis). Choice, deep orange-yellow flowers. 3 feet. June-October. S-TD3-CF.
HEMEROCALLIS dumortieri (Early Daylily). Flowers pale orange. June-July. 2 feet. M—SH—TD3.
H. thunbergi (Japanese Daylily). A very desirable species. Lemon-yellow color. 3 feet. July. M—SH—TD3.
HEPATICA triloba (Roundlobe Hepatica). A very pretty native plant. Spring flowering, lavender-blue. 6 inches. M-S or SH.
HESPERIS matronalis (Sweet Rocket) (Dames Rocket). Fragrant light purple flowers in very showy spikes. 2 feet. MayJune. S-CF.

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

HEUCHERA sanguinea (Coralbells). A very graceful plant, with large panicles of flowers, pink to crimson. 2 feet. May-September. S-D.

30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
HIBISCUS moscheutos (Common Rosemallow). Flowers pink or rose. M-D-S. August-September.

Clumps, 50 cents each
HOLLYHOCK (Althea Rosea). An old garden favorite. Double pink, white, and red. 4 to 6 feet. July-September. D-S. HYPERICUM ascyron (St. John's Wort). An excellent plant for the background in the border. Yellow flowers 2 inches in diameter. 4 to 6 feet. July. S-D.

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35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
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*H. fragile. A trailing variety covered with cups of clear golden yellow. SA-S.

50 cents each $\$ 4.00$ per dozen
All perennials, strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

## IRIS

B "I always think the flowers can see us." "--George Eliot
Y planting a few well chosen varieties of iris, you will establish a companionship to last through the years to come. They possess great value as a decorative subject both in the garden and when used as a cut flower. Their wide range of color, habit of growth and hardiness under varying conditions, make them suitable material for almost any type of garden.
Accompanying the descriptions, the following information has been noted. First-the garden rating, as 85 , this is based on 100 being a perfect rating. Second-the height of the plant when in bloom, in inches, as 48"; and last, the sequence of blooming, E meaning early blooming, MS meaning mid-season, and L meaning late blooming.


A naturalistic arrangement of Alpine plants and Iris as seen from the lower level of a terraced garden

##  GERMAN IRIS • Iris Germanica

THRIVES fairly well under almost any conditions, but is best suited by a well drained, thoroughly alkaline soil.

ALCAZAR. Standards, soft bluish violet overlaid bronze; falls dark violet with white markings. 88-48"-MS.
AMBASSADEUR. One of the finest. Standards, deep lavender suffused with bronze; falls, maroon with purple tinge. $92-48^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{L}$. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
EDOUARD MICHELL. One of the finest flowers; very large. Standards, broad and frilled, a distinct shade of reddish violet, the falls slightly deeper in color. 85-36"-MS to L .
FLORENTINA ALBA. Creamy white suffused lavender; orange beard, sweetly scented. Very large, profuse bloomer. 76-24"-E.
IRIS KING. Standards old gold, falls very broad, rich, bright velvety crimson-mauve margined with gold. 87-24"-MS.


Iris, an excellent subject, poses for her portrait

LENT A. WILLIAMSON. Very large flowers. Standards, bright lobellia blue; falls, rich velvety, purple suffused blue at the edge.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
LOHENGRIN. Foliage and flowers of gigantic size with petals two inches wide of a deep violet-mauve. $80-24^{\prime \prime}$-E.
LORD OF JUNE. One of the best Standards, pale lavender blue; falls, deep aniline blue. $87-40^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{MS}$.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
LORELY. Perfect shaped flowers. Falls, deep ultra-marine blue, veined with creamy white and bordered sulphur yellow. $83-28^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{E}$ to MS.
MAGNIFICA. Flowers of great size on stiff branching stems. Standards, light violet blue; falls, dark reddish purple. 87-38"-E to MS. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
NEPTUNE. Standards, bright pale blue; falls, rich dark purple-blue. Wide spreading. 84-42"-E.
OPERA. Standards, coppery brown, dashed with purple; falls, wine red, the base bronzy maroon. 85-28"-E to MS.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
PALLIDA DALMATICA. Tall growing, Standards and falls clear lavender-blue shading to pale silvery blue at the base. $24^{\prime \prime}$-MS.
QUEEN CATERINA. One of the handsomest of all Iris. Beautiful orchid-purple veined with brilliant gold. Bright orange beard. 88-42"-E to MS.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
QUEEN OF MAY. Standards lilac, folds purplish-lilac or rose, very sweetly scented. 78-32"-E to MS.
SHEKINAH. Pale yellow with amber shadings. A tall, handsome variety. 85-36"MS to L.

$$
35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

SHERWIN-WRIGHT. Rich golden yellow without markings or shadings. 82-24"-MS.
WYOMISSING. Standards, creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; falls, deep rose, base shading to flesh color. 82-32"-MS.

All the preceding
25 cents each $\$ 2.50$ per dozen except where noted

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

TOWSON.MARYLAND.PERENNIALSMESCRE JAPANESE IRIS • Iris Kaempleri

UNLIKE other Iris, this type prefers an abundance of moisture. A very rich, mucky soil is to their liking.

BLUE DANUBE. Double. Rich blue flowers with yellow center. One of the largest and tallest.

GOLD BOUND. Double. Pure white enriched by a creamy glow at the gold-banded center.

KUMO-NO-OBI. Double. Deep sky blue with distinct white veins on each petal.
MT. HOOD. Double. Light blue shaded darker, bright orange center.

PRESIDENT HARDING. Double heavy thick petaled flowers. Blooms after other Japanese Iris. Flowers very massive, light blue, darker shadings.

50 cents each $\$ 4.00$ per dozen
PURPLE AND GOLD. Double. Enormous flowers, and free blooming. Rich violet purple, with conspicuous golden throat.

PYRAMID. Double. Large graceful flowers of violet-purple. Bright yellow center.

## SNOWBOUND. Single. Three-petaled. <br> Pure white.

> All the preceding

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
except where noted
T. S. WARE. Double. Large showy reddish violet flowers with a white center, veined white, marked lemon.

$$
50 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 4.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

## Miscellaneous Iris

*CRISTATA. A tiny native species growing from 4 to 6 inches with delicate, richly marked pale lilac flowers. May.
INGEBORG. (Intermediate Iris). Pure white, very large flowers of handsome form. 18". Early May.
PSEUDACORUS. The common yellow water Iris suitable for marshes, but does well in ordinary garden loam. 28". May to June. *PUMILA CYANEA. Very showy, rich violet-purple. Excellent for bordering flower beds or in the rockery. April and May. 6 to 9 inches.

All the preceding
25 cents each $\$ 2.50$ per dozen

## Siberian Iris

ORIENTALIS. Rich violet-blue. Very free bloomer. Succeeds best in a moist location. $36^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{MS}$.
PERRY'S BLUE. A wonderful shade of sky blue, showing white on the falls. 48 "-E.
SNOW QUEEN. Broad full petals of snowy whiteness, rich green-yellow blotch at throat. $36^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{E}$.

> All the preceding

25 cents each $\$ 2.50$ per dozen
All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100, excepting where noted.


Japanese Iris, the last to bloom, in all its glory at the water's edge

LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting Pea). Trailing 9 feet, suitable for trellises or trailing over rough banks. Large racemes of blossoms similar to the annual sweet pea. White, pink, or red. June-August. S.
LAVANDULA vera (Sweet Lavender). Old fashioned tree sweet lavender. Fragrant blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July-September. D-S.
*LEONTOPODIUM alpinum (Common Edelweiss). A well known alpine plant and very hardy. Woolly flower heads on stalks. Yellow. 1 foot. June-August. S-D.

30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
LIATRIS spicata (Spike Gayfeather). A profuse bloomer, having tall spikes of bluepurple flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July-September. S or $\mathrm{SH}-\mathrm{M}$.

All perennials, strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

## HARDY LILIES "O'er lawns the lily sheds perfume."--Montgomery

$I_{T}$$T$ is impossible to paint a word picture of any flower, much less the lily, for lilies have been a garden favorite throughout the centuries. They are so incomparably beautiful that all who see them wish to grow them. Many varieties of hardy lilies are natives of this country, while others have been imported from Europe and Asia. They should be planted in the fall, as soon as the bulbs are available, as the growth will be stronger than the same bulbs planted in the spring. Most varieties are ready for planting in September and October, while the Japanese Speciosum and Auratum forms do not reach this country until late November or December, at which time the ground, usually frozen, makes it impossible to plant them. To regain, for the Japanese bulbs, the lost growing time, we pot all late arrivals so they may be planted with perfect success in the spring. Winter lilies, however, should be planted from 3 to 10 inches deep, depending on the species.


Planting at the corners of a splendid court with the Junipers, Holly, and Magnolia, deftly arranged with Perennial Pblox, Iris, and other colorful flowers

## TOWSON.MARYLAND.PERENNIALS SRER

The following varieties, along with newer introductions will be listed in our BULB FOLDER, issued each fall. Mailed upon request.

LILIUM AURATUM (Gold Banded Japanese Lily).
L. AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM. The largest of all Auratums.
L. CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily). Best known of all lilies.
L. HENRYI (Henry Lily).
L. REGALE (Royal Lily).
L. SPECIOSUM (Speciosum Lily).
L. SPECIOSUM ALBUM.
L. SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM.
L. SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.
L. SUPERBUM (American Turk's Cap Lily).

## Prices upon application

L. TIGRINUM SPLENDENS (Im. proved Tiger Lily).
*LINARIA alpina (Toad Flax). A very lovely rock plant, bearing a profusion of rich blue flowers, with orange throat. Blooms continuously. 6 inches. S .

## 30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen

*L. aquitriloba (Toad Flax). A minute plant, excellent for crevices. Pale mauve with reddish-purple throat. 2 inches. June. S.

$$
50 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 4.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

*L. cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy). A trailing perennial; small lilac flowers, with a yellowish throat. June-August.

30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
LINUM alpinum (Dwarf Flax). Very pleasing variety, with large blue flowers. S-D.
L. flavum (Golden Flax). Golden-yellow blossoms, fine variety. 12 inches. June-August. S-D.
L. narbonense (Narbonne Flax). A very hardy plant of spreading habit. Azure-blue white eye flowers. 1 to 2 feet. May-June. S-D.
*L. perenne (Perennial Flax). A lovely little plant with wiry stems and an abundance of azure-blue flowers. 18 inches. JuneAugust. S-D.
LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). A very showy plant with handsome green foliage and bright cardinal spikes. 3 fect. July-August. M-SH-P-CF.
L. siphilitica (Large Blue Lobelia). Flowers blue streaked with white. 3 feet. AugustSeptember. M-SH-P-CF.
LUPINUS polyphyllus (Washington Lupine). A very popular variety. Purplish pea-shaped flowers with blue wings, long stems. 4 feet. May-June. S-D-CF.


Lilium Auratum
*LYCHNIS alpina (Arctic Campion). A very attractive plant with tufted foliage and pink blossoms. 8 inches. April. TD3-S.
L. chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). A valuable plant with clusters of bright scarlet flowers. 2 feet. June, July. TD3-S-CF.
L. viscaria splendens (German Catchfly). Fine clusters of red or purple flowers on erect stems. 18 inches. May-June. TD3-S.
LYTHRUM roseum superbum (Rose Loosestrife). A strong, upright plant with spikes of rosy flowers. 3 feet. July-September. $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{S}$ or SH .
*MAMMILLARIA missouriensis (Hardy Cactus). Large fleshy evergreen leaves. Yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, scarlet fruit. SA-S.

35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.


Phlox, Miss Lingard and giant spires of English Hybrid Delphiniums with a background of American Arborvitaes

MATRICARIA parthenoides (FeverfewCamomile). A most useful border plant. White ball-like flowers. 2 feet. July-October. S-D-CF.
M. eximis (Yellow Ball). Similar to the above, but with yellow blossoms. 2 feet. July-October. S-D-CF.
*MAZUS rugosus. A very interesting plant of dwarf habit, with trailing masses of blue and white flowers speckled with gold. AugustSeptember. S-SA-P.

$$
35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

*MENTHA requieni (Requien Mint). A minute creeping species with tiny round leaves and pale mauve flowers. Delicately mint scented. About 3 inches. July-September. S. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*MERTENSIA virginica (Virginian Blue Bells). Long clusters of beautiful pale blue flowers, with pink buds. Blooms in early spring. 1 to 2 feet. S-H-CF
*MICROMERIA rupestris (False Thyme). Aromatic foliage. Attractive Thymelike, prostrate plant. Minute white flowers, with lavender spots. August. D-S. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*MIMULUS luteus (Golden Monkey. flower). Flowers resemble snapdragons. Yellow. 12 inches. June-September. M-SH.
MONARDA didyma (Oswega Bee-balm). Profusions of showy, brilliant, scarlet flowers. $21 / 2$ feet. June-August. S or SH-TD3.
*MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens (Forget-me-not). A very desirable variety because of its long blooming period. Blue. 8 inches. All summer. M-SH.
*NEPETA mussini (Catmint). An excellent ground cover, of dwarf compact habit. Blue with dark spots. 8 inches. April-June. S-D.
*NIEREMBERGIA rivularis (Whitecup). A dwarf, creeping alpine plant. Large creamy white, cup-shaped flowers, tinged rose or blue. 8 inches. June-August. S-D.

30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
*OENOTHERA missouriensis (Ozark Sundrops). Profusions of large bright yellow flowers. 1 foot. June-August. D-S.
O. youngi (Evening Primrose). A very showy plant with large firm, shiny foliage and bright yellow flowers. 2 feet. JuneAugust. D-S.
*PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). A low growing evergreen plant, excellent as a ground cover. Has attractive dark green leaves, very dense. Spikes of greenish white flowers in May-June. SH.

20 cents each $\$ 2.00$ per dozen
$\$ 12.00$ per 100
All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

## TOWSON•MARYLAND•PERENNIALSHERIER



Oriental Poppy
*PAPAVER alpinum (Alpine Poppy). Profuse bloomer. White or yellow. 9 inches. July-September. SA-M—S. 30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
*P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). These lovely plants are of great value in the rockery. Bright colors. 12 inches. All summer. S-SA-D.
P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). Very large cup-shaped blooms of orange-scarlet flowers. 4 feet. May. P-S.
P. orientale (Mrs. Perry). Similar to the above with orange-apricot blooms. 2 to 3 feet. May. P—S.
PENTSTEMON torreyi (Torrey Pentstemon). A graceful free flowering and easily grown species. Spikes of coral-red blossoms. 3 to 4 feet. June-August. S-D-CF.
-
All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

## PEONIES

PEONIES are probably the most gorgeous of the spring flowers; superb in bloom and fragrance. Plant in moderately rich soil, maintain moisture at the root and refrain from planting too deep.


Beautiful foliage, blossom and permanent dependabilit 3 makes the Peony one of the most loved flowers

ALBERT CROUSSE. 8.6. Large rosy white, flecked crimson, tall erect habit, late; very fragrant.
BARONESS SCHROEDER. 9.0. White with shadings of flesh. Immense flowers. Free blooming. Very fragrant. Late.
$\$ 1.00$ each $\$ 10.00$ per dozen
DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. 8.1. A very large bloom. Guard petals white, center lemon yellow, fragrant and free bloomer.

EDULIS SUPERBA. 7.6. Deep rose-pink, large, loose flat crown. Very fragrant. Early. FELIX CROUSSE. 8.4. Rose type, brilliant ruby-red. Fragrant, profuse bloomer. Late midseason.
FESTIVA MAXIMA. 9.3. Early, white with carmine touched center. Free bloomer and fragrant.

All the preceding
50 cents each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per dozen
except where noted

## PEPEREIALS.TOWSON NURSERIES, INC.

## Peonies. Continued

MONS. JULES ELIE. 9.2. Wonderful glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base. Overlaid with a sheen of silver. Very large. Midseason.

85 cents each $\$ 8.50$ per dozen
KARL ROSENFIELD. 8.8. One of the best red peonies. Magnificent in color, perfect formation of bloom and abundance of flowers. Blooms early midseason.

50 cents each $\$ 5.00$ per dozen
MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC. 8.8. Darkest color of all Peonies. A very deep maroon with a brilliant black luster. Blooming in midseason.

$$
\$ 1.25 \text { each } \quad \$ 12.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

OFFICINALIS RUBRA. 8.6. Very early blooming, vivid crimson. Excellent growth and produces large flowers.

75 cents each $\quad \$ 7.50$ per dozen
THERESE. 9.8. A most desirable variety of a charming shade of violet-rose, changing to lilac-white. Very free bloomer. Midseason.
$\$ 1.25$ each $\quad \$ 12.50$ per dozen

VENUS. 8.3. Exquisite pointed buds, large, compact flowers of delicate shell-pink with a collar of flesh-white. Midseason.

75 cents each $\$ 7.50$ per dozen


Peony

## PHLOX

THERE is no hardy perennial which is of more importance than the Phlox, for their timely flowering fills a gap between the summer and fall blooming plants which would otherwise be devoid of blossom. Phlox do well in almost any good soil and position.


Hardy Pblox, unquestionably a peer among the Perennials
B. COMTE (medium). Flowers brilliant rich French purple.
BRIDESMAID. Tall growing. Flowers pure white with crimson-carmine eye.
ENCHANTRESS. A vigorous growing beautiful salmon pink.
LOTHAIR. Flowers of cerise salmon with crimson eye.
MISS LINGARD. One of the most popular phlox grown. It has beautiful long, shiny green foliage and is absolutely free from any disease. It flowers from early June until October with large heads of white flowers with faint pink shadings in center.
MRS. MILLY VAN HOBOKEN (medium). Trusses of large flowers, bright peach pink with soft mauve suffusion.
R. P. STRUTHERS. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.

All perennials strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100, excepting where noted.

RHEINLANDER. Beautiful salmon pink, with a deep claret red eye; flowers and trusses of immense size.
RYNSTROM. A good strong grower. Pro duces heavy trusses of flowers, lively rose pink. THOR. Deep salmon pink flowers overlaid with a scarlet glow. One of the best.
VON LASSBURG. Large stems and trusses. A splendid midseason white variety.
WIDAR. Reddish violet flowers with large white center.

## *PHLOX • Subulata

PHLOX subulata (Moss Phlox). Early spring flowering with colorful moss-like evergreen foliage.

ALBA. Pure white.
FAIRY. Pale blue, compact foliage.
LILACINA. Light lilac.
ROSEA. Bright rose.

## VARIOUS PHLOX

*AMONEA. A sheet of rich bright pink flowers in spring. Grows about 4 inches high.
*DIVARICATA (Blue Phlox). One of our native species which is worthy of extensive planting. Large fragrant violet-blue flowers appear in the early spring.
OVATA (Mountain Phlox). Purple or sometimes pink flowers in May and June. 2 feet.


Pblox divaricata is a mass of star-like blossoms

PHYSALIS francheti (Lantern GroundCherry). A very interesting plant. Produces bright orange scarlet lantern-like fruit in the fall. 2 feet. S or SH .

20 cents each $\$ 2.00$ per dozen
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False-dragonhead). This native plant is good for bordering. Strong spikes purplish-red to rose pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. August. S-TD3CF.
P. virginiana (Vivid) (False Dragonhead). A new dwarf variety. Flowers are much larger and of a deep pink and last a long time when cut. 18 inches. AugustSeptember. CF-S-TD2.
PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloonflower). An old favorite, of upright habit. Blue or white. 2 feet. June-July. SA-S-D. *P. grandiflorum mariesi (Maries Balloonflower). Broad thick foliage. Large flowers on 12 inch stems. Violet-blue. JulySeptember. SA-S-D.
*PLUMBAGO larpentae (Leadwort). Spreading habit with deep blue flowers. 6 to 12 inches. August-September. SA-S-D.
*POLEMONIUM caeruleum (Greek-valerian) (Jacob's Ladder). Long fern-like foliage with bell-shaped blue flowers. 2 feet. May-July. S-D-TD3-CF
*P. reptans (Creeping Polemonium). Bushy plant of graceful growth. Light blue. 12 inches. May. SH.

30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
POTENTILLA nepalensis-Miss Wilmott (Cinquefoil). Dwarf plant, leaves resembling that of a strawberry plant. Free flowering, magenta-rose. 12 inches. JuneSeptember. D-S-TD3.

## 30 cents each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per dozen

*PRIMULA acaulis (English Primrose) (Cowslip). A popular plant with beautiful light yellow, purple, or blue flowers. 6 inches. May-June. SH.

$$
50 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 4.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

*P. auricula (Alpine Auricula). Very attractive growth, bearing rosettes of various shades of colors. 8 to 10 inches. May-June. SH. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*P. polyantha (Primrose). Another popular variety, many colors. 12 inches. MayJune. SH.

$$
35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

*P. veris (Hybrids) (Cowslip). Flowers in a wide range of yellow shades. 9 inches. AprilMay. SH.

30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
*P. vulgaris. The true old English Primrose with pale yellow flowers.

$$
50 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 4.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

All perennials, strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

## PEERENNIALS.TOWSON NURSERIES, INC.



An armful of Showy Coneflower (Rudbeckia speciosa)

PYRETHRUM hybridum (Painted Lady). A charming, old fashioned plant. White, pink, and red. 30 inches. June-August. S-TD3-CF.
P. roseum (Painted Lady). Large flowers, pretty foliage. Deep rose. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. June-August. CF-S-TD3.
P. roseum atrosanguineum (Painted Lady). Several dark shades of crimson, $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. June-August. CF-S-TD3.
RUDBECKIA purpurea (Purple Coneflower). Purple to white flowers on tall, stiff stems. 3 to 4 feet. July-September. S or SH-CF-TD3.
R. speciosa (Showy Coneflower). Large yellow flowers, brown-purple center. 2 feet. July-August. S or SH—TD3-CF.
SALVIA azurea grandiflora (Great Azure Sage). A shrub like plant, with profusions of light blue flowers. August-September. 3 feet. S-TD3.

All perennials, strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100 , excepting where noted.


The hard, grim visage of a road-side wall is softened by the gracious presence of vines and rock plants


Sedum like nothing better than to recline on hot, sunny rocks

SANTOLINA chamaecyparissus incana (Lavender-cotton). A dwarf evergreen perennial. Silvery white foliage. Small yellow blossoms. $11 / 2$ feet. July. S-D.
*SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). A handsome trailing plant with bright pink blossoms. 9 inches. July-August. S-D. *SAXIFRAGA aizoon (Aizoon Saxafrage). A splendid alpine plant. Silver beaded leaves and plumes of creamy marked purple flowers. 18 inches. Early summer. SH. 35 cents each $\$ 3.50$ per dozen
*S. cordiflora (Heartleaf Saxifrage). A very hardy variety with large waxy foliage and clear rose flowers at the tips of tall stems. 15 inches. April-May. SH.

$$
35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

*S. decipiens (Mossy Saxifrage). Dwarf mossy sort, excellent for carpeting. In spring and early summer they become covered with blossoms of pink, white and red. 4 to 6 inches. SH .

## 35 cents each <br> $\$ 3.50$ per dozen

SCABIOSA caucasica (Caucasian Scabiosa) (Bluebonnet). A useful, hardy plant, with soft, blue blossoms. June-August. 18 to 24 inches. S-D-CF.
S. columbaria anthemifolia (African Scabiosa). Free-flowering. Blossoms 2 to $21 / 2$ inches in diameter. Soft pink. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. July-August. S-CF.
S. japonica (Japanese Scabiosa). A Japanese variety with an abundance of violetblue flowers. $2^{1 / 2}$ feet. July-September.
S. pennsylvanica (Pin-cushion Flower). Large golden yellow flowers. 5 feet. JulyAugust. S-CF.
*SEDUM acre (Goldmoss Stonecrop). A low plant, light green leaves and bright yellow flowers. 4 inches. August. S.
*S. album (White Stonecrop). A charming, creeping evergreen variety with tiny white flowers. 6 inches. July. S.
*S. anacampseros (Shy Stonecrop). A very quaint, semi-evergreen rock plant. Flowers dull purple. June-July. S.

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30 \text { cents each } \$ 3.00 \text { per dozen }
$$

*S. anglicum (Anglicum Stonecrop). Creeping evergreen, white flowers. 2 inches. May-June. S-SA.
*S. douglasi (Douglas Stonecrop). Evergreen, leaves red tinged. Bright yellow. 8 inches. July-September. S.
*S. hispanicum (Spanish Stonecrop). Green-grey foliage. Pinkish-white blossoms. 4 inches. July. S.
*S. ibericum. Semi-evergreen. Flowers rose. 6 inches. July-August. S.

All perennials, strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.
*SEDUM lydium (Lydian Stonecrop). Evergreen forming a dense carpet of bronze color. Pink blossoms. 4 inches. July-August. S.
*S. nevii (Nev Stonecrop). Green-grey foliage, close growing rosette type. White. 3 inches. May-July.
*S. roseum (Roseroot Stonecrop). A very pleasing variety having yellow or greenish yellow flowers. 12 inches. August. S.
*S. sarmentosum (Stringy Stonecrop). Prostrate evergreen, flowers bright yellow. May-July. S.
*S. sexangulare (Hexagon Stonecrop). Creeping evergreen, flowers yellow. June-July. 3 inches. S.
*S. sieboldi (Siebold Stonecrop). Blue or red foliage, bright pink flowers. September. 8 inches.

30 cents each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per dozen
S. spectabile (Showy Stonecrop). A fine border plant. Rose-colored blossoms. Sep-tember-October. 15 inches. S or SH .
*S. stahli (Stahl Stonecrop). Evergreen, flowers yellow. 8 inches. June-September. S.
*S. stoloniferum (Running Stonecrop). Evergreen, purplish-pink flowers. July-August. 6 inches. S.
*S. stoloniferum coccineum (Scarlet Running Stonecrop). Spreading growth, pale green foliage and rose colored flowers. JulyAugust. 6 inches. S.
*SEMPERVIVUM arenarium (Sand Houseleek). Rosettes, leaves reddish brown. Flowers yellow tinted reddish. 9 inches. SA--S. *S. californicum (Houseleek). Rosettes, 2 inches, foliage tipped with red-brown, pale red panicles 3 inches long. SA-S.
*S. globiferum (Globe Houseleek). Rosettes 3 inches, flowers pale yellow 1 inch across. SA-S.
*S. tectorum (Roof Houseleek). Rosettes 4 inches, flowers pink-red. SA-S.
*S. tectorum violacea (Violet Houseleek). Large rosettes of bronze-green. SA-S.
*S. triste (Houseleek). Rosettes 3 inches, leaves red-brown. Flowers bright red, panicles 6 inches long. SA-S.

All perennials, strong plants, from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.


Sedums and Sempervivums advantageously placed

## SHASTA DAISY (Chrysanthemum

 Maximum). See page 86.*SILENE alpestris (Alpine Catchfly). A very dainty, dwarf rock plant. Panicles of glistening white flowers. 6 inches. JulyAugust. S.
*S. schafta (Shafta Catchfly). Excellent border or rock plant. Flowers rose or purple. July-August. 6 inches. S.
SPIRAEA japonica. See Astilbe-Page 84. *STACHYS grandiflora (Big Betony). Violet colored flowers. 2 feet. June-July. S. *S. lanata (Woolly Betony). Soft silvery foliage, small purple flowers. 1 foot. JuneJuly. S.
*STATICE latifolia (Sea Lavender). Tufts of leathery leaves, small blue and white flowers on stems 18 inches high. S-SA.
STOKESIA laevis (Stoke's Aster). Excellent native plant, flowers sky blue. Julyfrost. $11 / 2$ feet. S-D-CF.
THALICTRUM aquilegfolium (Columbine Meadowrue). Columbine foliage, flowers purple-pink and white. May-June. 3 feet. S or SH-D.
T. dipterocarpum (Yunnan Meadowrue). A handsome variety, flowers lilac-mauve. 3 foot stems. August-September. S or SH-D-P.

30 cents each $\$ 3.00$ per dozen
THERMOPSIS caroliniana (Carolina Thermopsis). A fiine specimen, with lovely yellow flowers on spikes. 4 feet. June-July. S-D-CF.

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35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

*THYMUS serpyllum (Mother - of Thyme). Creeping habit, dense, dark green foliage, delicate purple flowers. 3 to 4 inches. June-July. S-D.
*T. serpyllum album (White Thyme). White flowering form of above.
*T. serpyllum coccineus (Crimson Thyme). This is another fine trailing variety, with brilliant red flowers. 2 to 4 inches. June-July. S-D.
*T. serpyllum lanuginosus (Woolly Thyme). Spreads rapidly with lovely, red-dish-pink flowers. 5 inches. June-August. S-D.
*T. serpyllum splendens (Firefly Thyme). Red flowering form of above.
TRILLIUM grandiflorum (Snow Woodlily). Large pure white flowers set in a cluster of three large leaves. Early spring. 1 foot. SH—M.

20 cents each $\$ 2.00$ per dozen

TRITOMA pfitzeri (Bonfire Torchlily). A lily-like plant which produces spikes of orange scarlet flowers. 3 to 4 feet. AugustOctober. S-D-P.
TROLLIUS europeus (Common Globe Flower). A rare variety with large lemonyellow flowers. 18 inches. May-June. SH-M-CF. $\quad 50$ cents each $\$ 4.00$ per dozen *TUNICA saxifraga (Tunicflower)。Very delicate foliage, flowers pink or pale purple. All summer. 6 inches. S-D.
VALERIANA coccinea (Jupitersbeard). Showy heads of crimson flowers. June-October. 2 feet. S-CF.
V. coccinea alba (White Jupitersbeard). White flowering form of above.
V. officinalis (Common Valerian) (Garden Heliotrope). Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers. Fragrant. 3 to 4 feet. June-July. S.
VERONICA gentianoides (Gentian Speedwell). A beautiful variety with large pale blue flowers edged with dark blue. JuneJuly. 18 inches. S.
*V. repens (Creeping Speedwell). Mosslike, flowers rose or bluish. May-June. S.

All perennials, strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100, excepting where noted.


Difference in color and form commends the combination of Coreopsis and Veronica


Viola (Jersey Gem)
*VERONICA rupestris (Rock Speedwell). This charming plant forms masses of deep green foliage, covered with bright blue flowers. 3 to 4 inches. S or SH.
V. spicata (Speedwell). Border plant, bright blue flowers, on spikes about 2 feet tall. June-July. S-TD3.
V. subsessilis (Japanese Speedwell). The flowers are large deep blue. 2 feet. JulySeptember. S.

$$
35 \text { cents each } \quad \$ 3.50 \text { per dozen }
$$

*VINCA minor (Periwinkle) (RunningMyrtle). This is an excellent evergreen trailer. Lovely little lilac-blue flowers, in the spring. 6 inches. SA or SH. 3 inch pots.

> 20 cents each $\quad \$ 2.00$ per dozen $\$ 12.00$ per 100
V. minor alba. The white flowering form of the above variety. 3 inch pots.

> 25 cents each $\quad \$ 2.50$ per dozen $\$ 15.00$ per 100

VIOLA cornuta (Tufted Pansy). Of dwarf tufted habit. Fine as an edging for beds and borders. Flowers violet. 1 foot. May-October. S.
V. (Apricot Yellow). Light shade of apricot.
V. (Blue Perfection). Deep blue.
V. (Jersey Gem). Pure rich violet.
V. (Mauve Queen). Beautiful shade of mauve.
V. (Rosy Gem). Deep rose colored flowers.
V. (White Perfection). Pure white.
V. (Yellow Perfection). Lovely yellow.

All perennials, strong plants from pots, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; $\$ 15.00$ per 100, excepting where noted.

## PERENNIAL SUGGESTIONS

## Twelve Perennials For Cut Flowers

| Anemone japonica-in variety | Dianthus-variety barbatus <br> and plumaris | Iris-German and Japanese- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Centaurea montana | in variety |  |
| Chrysanthemum-in variety | Delphinium-in variety | Peonies-in variety |
| Coreopsis lanceolata | Gaillardia grandiflora | Rudbeckia-in variety |
|  | Gypsophylla paniculata | Scabiosa caucasica |

## Twelve Perennials For Shaded Locations

Aquilegia-in variety
Convallaria majalis
Dicentra spectabilis
Digitalis-in variety

Funkia-in variety Lythrum roseum superbum Mertensia virginica Myosotis palustris

Primula-in variety Sedum spectabile Thalictrum aquilegifolium Viola cornuta

## Twelve Perennials For Edging Beds

Arabis alpina
Aubrietia deltoidea
Campanula garganica
Cerastium tomentosum

Dianthus deltoides Gypsophylla repens Helianthemum-in variety Iberis sempervirens

Linaria cymbalaria Plumbago larpentae Saponaria ocymoides Sedums-in variety

## LARGE APPLE TREES IN YOUR LANDSCAPE PLANTING

ARUSTIC old apple tree in an intimate corner of the garden is not only charming, but decidedly useful. In utilizing them as a part of a landscape planting, it is wise to make use of trees which are so mature as to have developed characteristic irregularities. In the spring, the beauty of an old app!e tree in bloom is unrivalled in its pastels of delicate pink and green.
It is a point of good design to move large apple trees when they are used for decorative purposes, rather than to handicap a design by trees which are only partially grown. When planting large apple trees it is best to select trees that have been root-pruned to force a mass of fiberous, or feeding roots near the trunk of the tree. This assures quick recovery from the shock of transplanting.
In planting, care should be taken to see that the tree pit is well drained and sufficiently large to allow a free growth of the new roots which will form soon after the tree has been moved. These new roots are encouraged to form more quickly if the proper soil is used in planting.
The expenditure involved in the moving of mature apple trees more than compensates for the time figured for the full growth of small trees. It is soon repaid in the satisfaction gained in having fruit bearing trees which fit in well with the decorative effect of the rest of the garden.


Illustrating the wisdom of planting apple trees which have developed characteristic irregularities. Trees like this usually bear fruit the first season after transplanting

## LARGE FRUITS

## Apples

## Summer

LEMON. Of delicious flavor, pure yellow, flesh firm, and good keeper.
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Large, round, pale yellow, with white flesh of pleasing flavor.
RAMBO. Medium in size, yellow, streaked with red. Very prolific. Splendid for home orchard.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Large, smooth and round, pale yellow; flesh white and sweet; very vigorous and prolific.

## Fall

EARLY HARVEST. Of medium size, pale yellow, tender and juicy.
JONATHAN. Medium size, round and red in color; uniform in size, a strong grower and very prolific.
SMITH'S CIDER. Medium size, bright pinkish-red. Tree bears when quite young. Excellent for cider making.
SMOKEHOUSE. Comes into bearing moderately young. Thin skin of yellow, striped rather a dull red. Very good eating apple.

## Winter

BALDWIN. Large, round, red, very brightly colored. Crisp and juicy.
DELICIOUS. Fruit very large and of a brilliant red color. Remarkable keeper. A delightful pineapple flavor.
DOMINIE (Winter Rambo). Large green-ish-yellow, striped red, flesh white, very tender and juicy.
FALLAWATER. Large, yellowish-green; very productive.
FAMEUSE. Round and of a medium size, with snow white flesh. Flavor very rich and juicy.
GRIMES GOLDEN. Round, yellow and very hardy.
KING. Large, red, juicy and an abundant bearer.
McINTOSH. Large, round and red, extremely hardy and prolific.
PARAGON. Large, dark red. A very vigorous grower and productive.
ROME BEAUTY. Large, yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow and rather coarsegrained. Very vigorous in growth.
STARK. Large, round, greenish-yellow, striped with red. An excellent keeper and profitable market variety.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Large, deep red, firm and crisp. Excellent in flavor and juiciness. A great favorite for cider.
WEALTHY. Light yellow, marked with red. Flesh white, tender and sweet.
WINTER BANANA. Yellow, with brilliant red cheek. A good keeper and of an excellent flavor.
WILLOWTWIG. A large apple, mottled striped and blushed. One of the best keepers. Hardy and bears heavily.
YORK IMPERIAL. Medium size, whitish shaded with red; non acid; excellent keeper.

All of the preceding apples priced as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet } & & \\
5 \text { Per } 10 \\
5 \text { to } 6 \text { feet . . . . . } & \$ .50 & \$ 4.00 \\
\text { Large sizes, prices on application } & 6.00
\end{array}
$$

## Crab Apples

HYSLOP. Large, deep crimson fruit in October. Very ornamental.

Per 10
4 to 5 feet . . . . . . $\$ .50 \$ 4.00$

5 to 6 feet . . . . . . $.75 \quad 6.00$
Large sizes, prices on application

## Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, dark red, nearly black. Splendid flavor. Bearing in June.
EARLY RICHMOND. Bright red, useful for cooking. Sour in flavor. Bearing in June.
ENGLISH MORELLO. Dark red color, sour flavor, useful for cooking. Bearing in June.
GOVERNOR WOOD. Large white, shaded with red. Sweet and delicious. Bearing in June.
MONTMORENCY. Large red fruit, sour flavor. Excellent for preserving. Bearing early in July.

All of the preceding cherries priced as follows: Per 10 4 to 5 feet . . . . . . $\$ .75 \$ 5.00$
5 to 6 . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 7.50$

## Peaches

CARMEN. White, large and juicy. Semicling. Bearing in August.
CHAMPION. A magnificent white, rich and juicy in flavor. Freestone. Bearing in August.
ELBERTA. Large oval, yellow with red cheek.

## Peaches - Continued

J. H. HALE. Large yellow freestone of excellent quality. Bearing in mid-September.
LATE CRAWFORD. Large, deep yellow, with dark red cheeks. Freestone. Bearing in early September.

All of the preceding peaches priced as follows:

Per 10
4 to 5 feet
$\$ .40$
$\$ 3.00$

## Pears

BARTLETT. Very vigorous and productive. It bears when quite young and produces large yellow juicy fruit.
DUCHESS. Large, rich, juicy, very excellent. Bears extremely young.
KIEFFER. Large fruit, excellent for canning. The flesh is white, buttery and of excellent quality.
SECKEL. The highest flavored of all the pears. It is small, produced in great abundance, and ripens in late summer.

Per 10
4 to 5 feet . . . . . . $\$ .75 \$ 6.00$
5 to 6 feet . . . . . 1.007 .50

## Plums

ABUNDANCE. A hardy, productive variety, with large lemon-yellow fruit.
BURBANK. Hardy, fruit large, excellent quality cherry red; with lilac bloom. Late August.
GERMAN PRUNE. Very large and sweet Popular for canning. Dark purple in color. SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Large and showy. Dark purple in color and of very fine flavor.
SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Fine for preserving. Large and productive.

All of the preceding plums priced as follow's:

Per 10
5 to 6 feet . . . . . . \$ . 75 \$6.00

## Quince

CHAMPION. Prolific fine quality, and good keeper.
ORANGE. Large, handsome. Splendid for jelly. Ripening in September.

Per 10
4 to 5 feet . . . . . . $\$ .75 \$ 6.00$

## SMALL FRUITS

PLAN'T an empty corner with any of the varieties named here and note the improved effect. You will be tempted more than once to partake of their bounteous burden of luscious fruit.

## Blackberries

BLOWERS. One of the hardiest and most productive varieties, bearing jet-black berries of the finest quality.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Perdozen } & \text { Per } 100 \\
\$ 1.00 & \$ 3.00
\end{array}
$$

ELDORADO. Very vigorous and productive. The sweet jet-black berries are borne in large clusters.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Perdozen } & \text { Per } 100 \\
\$ 1.00 & \$ 3.00
\end{array}
$$

NEW ALFRED Large jet-black berries.
Exceedingly productive.
Perdozen Per 100
$\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 4.50$

## Currants

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Large, scarlet, and of excellent quality. Vigorous.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Price each } & \text { Per dozen } & \text { Per } 100 \\
\$ .25 & \$ 2.00 & \$ 10.00
\end{array}
$$

PERFECTION. Hardy, very productive, bright red, holding its large size to end of bunch.

| Price each | Perdozen | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ .30$ | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 15.00$ |

WILDER. Bright red, very productive. Late. Price each Per dozen Per 100
$\$ .25 \quad \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 10.00$

## Gooseberries

DOWNING. Fine for family use. Large, whitish-green in color.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Perdozen } & \text { Per } 100 \\
\$ 2.50 & \$ 10.00
\end{array}
$$

## Grapes

CACO. A new red, originating from the varieties Catawba and Concord, possessing the fine qualities of both.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Price each } & \text { For 3 } & \text { Per } 100 \\
\$ .35 & \$ 1.00 & \$ 20.00
\end{array}
$$

CONCORD. Large, dark blue, sweet, very juicy. Excellent for table use.
McPIKE. Pink in color, large and of a delicious flavor.
NIAGARA. The standard white grape. A rampant grower.
WORDEN. Early bearing, black in color, large, very sweet and delicious.
All of the preceding grapes priced as follows:

| Price each | Per dozen | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ .20$ | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 10.00$ |

## Raspberries

CHIEF. Red in color, ripens early, medium size.

$$
\$ 1.50 \text { for } 25 \quad \$ 5.00 \text { for } 100
$$

CUMBERLAND. Black fruit, produced abundantly; ripens late.
$\$ 1.25$ for $25 \quad \$ 3.50$ per 100
LATHAM. Red in color, very large.
$\$ .20$ each $\$ 1.25$ for $25 \quad \$ 3.50$ per 100 LOGAN BLACK CAP. Black in color, ripens early, very large.
$\$ 1.25$ for $25 \quad \$ 3.50$ per 100
ST. REGIS. Everbearing; delicious red fruit. Prolific, drought-resisting.
$\$ 1.25$ for $25 \quad \$ 3.50$ per 100

## Strawberries

MASTODON. The last word in everbearing strawberries, fruit of immense size of choice quality.

$$
\$ 1.00 \text { for } 25 \quad \$ 2.50 \text { per } 100
$$

PROGRESSIVE. Everbearing; delicious. Bears from June to frost.
GANDY. Large, crimson berries, produced in abundance ripens late.
MARSHALL. An early ripening berry, large and delicious in flavor.

All the preceding
$\$ .75$ per $25 \quad \$ 1.50$ per 100
except where noted

## NUT TREES

SO many people plant shade trees without knowing they could have nuts for Christmas and candy, too, with one figurative fell swoop of the spade. Trees of this type are dependable as specimens or they may be used for border plantings. Some, especially the pecans, are excellent shade trees. We heartily recommend your consideration of this group of trees.

ENGLISH WALNUT. A slow-growing tree with symmetrical round head and bright green foliage. Bears thin-shelled nuts well known for their eating qualities.


> SCHLEY PECAN. Large, long lived trees, useful for their shade, besides being both hardy and productive. Bears large, thin-shelled nuts. $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet . . . . . . . . . . }\end{aligned}$ 5 to 6 feet . . . . $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3.50 \\ & 6 \text { to } 7 \text { feet B\&B } \\ & 7 \text { to } 8 \text { feet B\&B } \\ & \text { Large specimens, prices on application }\end{aligned}$

## TO PRESERVE A TREE • Feed lt

PROPER feeding is a safeguard against the removal of large decayed limbs, cavity filling, and possibly complete loss in later years.
A tree properly fed produces a greater increase in the size and volume of the foliage, permitting the absorbtion of more nourishment from the atmosphere, a deeper green color and stronger twig growth. From a financial standpoint, correct feeding saves money by actually reducing the amount of pruning which otherwise would be necessary.
Tree food may be applied at any time of the year, but when placed in the ground before the formation of the following season's foliage-buds, will force the buds to such an extent that a maximum volume of leaf growth will result. There is no more suitable season than February and March for feeding.
If you are the fortunate possessor of shade or fruit trees, whether it be a grove, orchard, or a single specimen, the advice of a professional should be sought and their recommendations followed.
The two most important factors to consider when feeding a tree, are the kind of food and the method of applying. TOWSON TREE FOOD and TOWSON NURSERIES' manner of administering to the tree, is the answer.
Saving a tree in this way is not a costly operation. Information upon request.

## Roses

"See yon bush aflame with
roses!'"--Hafiz


O F all plants grown in the garden, the Rose is outstanding.
The Hybrid Tea Roses, when grown under favorable conditions, supply an abundance of bloom from June until fall. There is hardly a garden where Roses of some species may not be successfully grown.
Our Roses, field grown for two years, come to you potted, ready to set out in the garden in the spring and produce an abundance of bloom the same season. Hardy climbing roses are the easiest roses of all to grow. They yield the most spectacular returns for the little effort spent upon them. The older, smallflowered kinds produce a mass of colorful bloom in early summer, and the newer large-flowered varieties, are free bloomers, as exquisite as the Hybrid Teas. They bud and bloom on splendid long stems for cutting.
Our Rose Folder, offering all the new and the best of the old varieties, is issued in the early spring and will be sent you upon request.

## SCHEDULE FOR THE CONTROL OF ROSE PESTS

Ernest N. Cory, State Entomologist of Maryland

|  | Name | To Control | Time | Materials |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Dormant Spray | Scale; winter fungus spores | Just before buds break | Lime sulphur, 1 pint; water, 1 gal., with 2 tsps. of Black-leaf-40. |
| 2. | Bud treatment | Slugs | When first flower buds are $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ to $1 / 4$ " long | (a) Dust with 1 oz. of arsenate of lead and 9 oz . of hydrated lime. (b) Dust with a ready mixed sulphur lime dust containing $10 \%$ arsenate of lead. |
| 3. | Burl treatment | Aphis or plant lice | As above | Add finely ground tobacco dust to No 2 to the extent of $50 \%$ of the total weight or spray with 2 tsps. of Black-leaf-40 to each gallon of water in which a small quantity of soap powder has been dissolved to facilitate spreading, or use a pyrethrum spray such as Red Arrow, 2 tsps. to 1 gallon of water. |
| 4. | Flower treatment | \| Slugs | When flowers are about ready to open | Same as No. 2. |
| 5. | After blossoming treatment | Mildew; slugs | At monthly intervals after blooming | Same as No. 2. |
| 6. | Rose bug treatment | Rose "chafer" or "bug" | When they appear on the flower | Pyrethrum dust or spray with a pyrethrum spray, such as Red Arrow, 2 tsps. to 1 gal. |



## Darwin Tulips

THE Darwin Tulips were developed in the north of France. Because of their unusual clarity of color, large flowers and long stems, they have become the favorite spring flower of America.
These tulips bloom in late May and for several weeks make a glorious display. Their colors include not only many brilliant variations of scarlet and crimson, but shades of rose, pink, violet, and purple as well. The hues are unsurpassed for their delicacy and richness of color.

## Breeder Tulips

These tulips and the Darwins bloom at the same time. Those who like the rich, somber shades cannot fail to appreciate the artistic blendings of purple, old gold, bronze, terra cotta, buff and maroon that are found in the majestic breeder tulips. The flowers are very large, sweet scented and splendid for cutting.

## Cottage Tulips

The Cottage Tulips bloom in early May. The long, oval flowers are delicately and artistically tinted in yellow, orange, salmon and old rose. These fine spring garden flowers are the best for cutting.


The center of interest is the Darwin Tulips. In the foreground Pblox Divaricata appear in full bloom


Giant Narcissi

## HYACINTHS

A brilliant array of spring flowers may be had by planting groups of various colored Hyacinths．Authori－ tatively named varieties in white， rose，blue and yellow，will produce abundant bloom and make a colorful spot in the garden．
Mn

## NARCISSI • DAFFODILS

The daffodils，nodding their yellow heads in each passing breeze，are one of the most popular flowers of early spring．With their blooming we know that summer is really on the way；no other manifestation of its coming gives quite the same thrill．
Daffodils are equally effective when planted at the edge of shrubbery or when interwoven in the perennial garden．They scatter sunshine in shady places， and are quite as happy when naturalized in the woodlands．

## आクロハ

## CROCUS

Crocus will grow most anywhere－in the grass，in the flower borders，among shrubs，or in the rock garden．Great irregular patches of the various colors， each color segregated，but each plant－ ing blending with the next，lend a charming note in the early spring．

To bring a breath of spring to the gar－ den，plant groups of Snowdrops，whose persistent little blossoms are the first to grace the garden；Scillas，with bell－ like flowers of rose and blue and the Grape Hyacinths，of heavenly blue，all add color and beauty to the landscape．

## See our special bulb folder for prices， gladly sent you upon request．



Daffodils in all their glory

## The Water Garden

THERE is probably no other feature in garden design that has more appeal than the use of water in some form or other. It may be a placid pool, a cascade, a bubbling brook, a fountain, or the smallest of pools made from a half barrel, but each will take its place in creating the desired effect in the landscape scheme. Pools should be located so they reflect the background when viewed or approached from a distance. A good background aids in directing the attention of the observer to the pool and reflects the charm of the surroundings. Best success is derived from the lilies, lotus and other aquatic plants when the pool is located in full sunlight, but fair success may be had in partial shade. The water garden however small is worth having if only to attract the birds near one's home. May we help you plan your water garden?


An exceptional example of a combined naturalistic pool and rock garden, the beauty of which lies in duplicating so faithfully the subtleties of nature itself

## The Rock Garden

WHERE it is damp, shady, and barren, there you should plant your rock garden. An ugly corner may be completely transformed if you are not contented with your present planting. It is no longer necessary to have one sorrowful, bedraggled-looking spot mar the appearance of your entire landscape. A change of topography; a steep, hard-to-manage slope-there again is your cue to plant a rock garden. The atmosphere of a rock garden is essentially natural. In it, artifice and subterfuge have no place. Rock gardens need not be elaborate, for their beauty lies in the ability of man to interpret the thoughts of nature . . . if it is naturally planted it is naturally correct.
No form of gardening can give more variety, more surprises, more satisfaction, than the great number of flowers which can be grown in a rock garden. You will be delighted with masses of creeping plants that will settle comfortably in the crevices and clothe the adjacent rocks with colorful bloom.
Rock gardens should not be thought of as only being attractive in the summer. There are many dwarf evergreens and evergreen vines that may be used to advantage. Their various contrasting colors will present a pleasing winter effect. If you would like to change an unsightly spot into a thing of beauty-call Tuxedo 1751, and a thoroughly experienced person will gladly call and advise you.


An example of what may be accomplished with barren rocks, selected plant material and good judgment

## Pottery in the Garden

THE graceful forms of Garden Pottery will delight the eye and lend enduring interest to your grounds. A Bird Bath will invite the birds to linger, adding their merry notes to the other delights of nature. A Sun Dial will lend a touch of the old world charm, while graceful jars and vases will add new interest to the plants and flowers.
High-fired Terra Cotta is one of the most enduring materials known to the Arts; made from selected clays, and fired to a heat to insure the greatest strength and durability.
A complete list of Pottery is too extensive to include in this catalog. We would rather invite you to visit our gardens,


Graceful Terra Cotta jars well placed add new interest to the garden where quite an assortment is on display and many helpful suggestions could be made which would aid you in a selection.
We also have on display some fine models of lead garden ornaments recently imported from England.
A little lead figure among the shrubbery next to the garden or an exquisitely modeled fountain ornament will add the final touch to your garden picture.


An interesting view at Towson Nurseries. An invitation is extended to view these specimens

## Planting Suggestions

"It is unnecessary to discover what to plant by finding out what not to plant."'--Anon.


IT is to help you know and use the kinds of trees, shrubs, or flowers which will thrive in the place you select for them, that we suggest, in a few of the following pages, various plants which will tolerate all of the idiosyncracies of the soil and the situation in which they are planted.

## Plants For Rock Gardens

## EVERGREEN TREES

Junipers com. depress plumosa
Junipers horizontals
Junipers horizontals douglas

Junipers tamariscifolia
Pinus mughus
Taxus baccata repandens
Taxis cuspidate nona

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS Calluna, in variety
Berberis minor
Hypericum calcycinum
Hypericum moserianum
PERENNIALS
*See marked items in General Perennial List.

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Azaleas; Kurume, in variety
Berbers julianne
Berbers verruculosa

Cotoneaster, spreading type Daphne cneorum
Euonymus radicans minimus Ilex glabra
Leiophyllum buxifolium
Leucothoe catesbaei Lonicera nitid
Lonicera pileata Pachistima canbyi
Pachysandra terminalis
Pyracantha coccinea


Planting suggestion for terrace and steps

## Plants For Slopes

EVERGREEN TREES
Juniperus communis depressa plumosa
Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus horizontalis douglasi
Juniperus squamata
Juniperus tamariscifolia
Pinus mughus
Taxus repandens
EVERGREEN SHRUBS
Calluna vulgaris, and its varieties
Cotoneaster horizontalis
EVERGREEN TREES
Juniperus chinensis
pfitzeriana
Picea excelsa
Retinospora obtusa
Taxus cuspidata, in variety
Thuja occidentalis
Thuja occidentalis globosa
Thuja occidentalis wareana
Tsuga canadensis
Tsuga caroliniana

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Abelia grandiflora
Azalea amoena

Cotoneaster microphylla
Daphne cneorum
Pyracantha coccinea

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
Berberis thunbergi
Comptonia asplenifolia
Hypericum, in variety
Forsythia intermedia, and its forms
Jasminum nudiflorum
Lespedeza bicolor
Lespedeza formosa
Myrica cerifera

## Plants For Hedges

Berberis verruculosa
Buxus sempervirens
Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa
Ilex crenata, in variety
Ilex glabra
Ligustrum lucidum
Pyracantha coccinea

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer ginnale
Carpinus, in variety
Crataegus cordata
Fagus sylvatica
Malus, in variety
Plants For Shady Locations

## EVERGREEN TREES

Ilex opaca
Taxus, in variety
Tsuga canadensis
Tsuga caroliniana

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Azaleas, Japanese evergreen, in variety
Azaleas, Kurume, in variety
Buxus sempervirens
Ilex crenata, in variety
Ilex glabra
Kalmia latifolia
Leucothoe catesbaei
Mahonia aquifolium
Mahonia bealei
Pachysandra terminalis
Pieris floribunda
Rhododendrons, in variety

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
Amelanchier canadensis
Aronia arbutifolia
Azaleas, in variety
Benzoin aestivale

Berberis thunbergi Calycanthus floridus
Chionanthus virginica
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus amomum
Forsythia, in variety
Hydrangea arborescens
Hydrangea quercifolia Myrica cerifera
Philadelphus, in variety
Symphoricarpos racemosus
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum lentago

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Cercis canadensis
Cornus florida
Cornus florida rubra
Oxydendrum arboreum
Ptelea trifoliata
PERENNIALS
Aconitum
Aquilegia
Anemone japonica
Arenaria

Rhus canadensis
Symphoricarpos racemosus
Symphoricarpos vulgaris

## VINES

Akebia quinata
Celestrus scandens
Euonymus acutus
Euonymus radicans
Lonicera japonica halleana
Lycium chinensis
PERENNIALS
Phlox subulata
Vinca minor

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Berberis thunbergi
Cydonia japonica
Citrus trifoliata
Deutzia, in variety
Forsythia, in variety
Hibiscus, in variety
Ligustrum, in variety
Lonicera, in variety
Philadelphus, in variety
Rhamnus cathartica
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Rosa rugosa
Spirea vanhouttei
Syringa vulgaris

Campanula rotundifolia
Convallaria majalis
Dicentra
Funkia
Heuchera
Lobelia cardinalis
Lychnis
Lythrum
Mertensia
Monarda
Myosotis palustris
Platycodon
Polemonium
Polyanthus
Primula
Saxifraga
Thalictrum aquilegifolium
Trillium grandiflora
Trollius
Vinca minor
Viola cornuta, in variety
VINES
Akebia quinata
Hedera helix
Lonicera japonica halleana
FERNS-See Page 81

## Towson Maryland. Planting Suggestions ereres

## Berry-Bearing Trees and Shrubs

## RED BERRIED

Aronia arbutifolia Benzoin aestivale Berberis thunbergi Celastrus scandens Cornus florida Cotoneaster, in variety Crataegus, in variety Eleagnus angustifolia Eleagnus longipes Euonymus alatus Euonymus europaeus Euonymus vegetus Ilex serrata Ilex verticillata Ilex opaca Lonicera morrowi Lonicera tatarica Lycium chinensis

Nandina domestica
Pyracantha coccinea
Pyracantha lalandi
Rhus canadensis
Rosa rugosa
Sorbus aucuparia
Viburnum dilitatum
Viburnum opulus
WHITE BERRIED
Cornus stolonifera
Cornus alba
Cornus paniculata
Myrica cerifera
Symphoricarpos racemosus
BLACK BERRIED
Aronia melanocarpa
Ilex crenata, in variety Ilex glabra Ligustrum lucidum

Ligustrum regelanium
Ligustrum vulgare
Rhamnus carthartica
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Viburnum acerifolium

## BLUE BERRIED

Callicarpa purpurea
Cornus amomum
Mahonia bealei
Vaccinium corymbosum
Viburnum cassinoides
Viburnum lentago
Viburnum molle
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum plicatum
Viburnum lantana
Viburnum prunifolium Viburnum sieboldi Vitis heterophylla

## Plants For Ground Covers

## For Sunny Places

## EVERGREEN TREES

Juniperus com. depressa plumosa
Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus tamariscifolia EVERGREEN SHRUBS
Euonymus radicans acutus ROSES
Rambler type

## PERENNIALS

Convallaria majalis
Vinca minor
Achillea tomentosa
Alyssum saxatile compactum
Iberis sempervirens
Myosotis palustris
Veronica repens
Sedum, in variety

## Shady Places EVERGREEN TREES

Taxus baccata repandens

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Euonymus radicans minims Euonymus radicans acutus Hedera Helix
Leiophyllum buxifolium Pachysandra terminalis Vinca minor


Airplane view of Towson Division, 120 acres.
The Clearspring, Kenilworth and Sunnymeadows Divisions, comprising an additional 520 acres are not shown bere

# Plants For Wet And Marshy Places <br> EVERGREEN SHRUBS <br> Iris siberica <br> DECIDUOUS SHRUBS 

Berberis julianae
Cotoneaster, in variety
Ilex glabra
Ilex opaca
Lonicera pileata
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi

## PERENNIALS

Aster novae angliae
Boltonia
Eupatorium
Funkia
Helenium autumnale
Hemerocallis
Hibiscus moscheutos
Iris kaempferi
Iris psudecorus

## Sunny Places EVERGREEN TREES

Juniperus communis depressa plumosa
Juniperus horizontalis douglasi
Juniperus sabina
Pinus mughus
Pinus resınosa
Pinus strobus

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum Comptonia asplenifolia
Cornus paniculata
Cytisus scoparius
Hypericum

## EVERGREEN TREES

Ilex opaca
Juniperus virginiana
Picea pungens glauca
Pinus densiflora
Pinus montana
Pinus nigra
Pinus resinosa
Pinus sylvestris
Pinus thunbergi

Lobelia cardinalis
Myosotis palustris
Saxifraga crassifolia
Thalictrum aquilegifolium
Trillium grandiflora
FERNS-See Page 81
DECIDUOUS TREES
Acer rubrum
Betula nigra
Fraxinus americana
Liquidambar
Larix leptolepis
Quercus palustris
Salix babylonica
Taxodium distichum
Ulmus americana

## Plants For Dry Soils

Lespedeza bicolor Ligustrum ibota Myrica cerifera Robina hispida Rhamnus cathartica Spirea vanhouttei Vaccinum corymbosum
Viburnum lantana
PERENNIALS
Achillea tomentosa
Achillea ptarmica
Anthemis tinctoria
Armeria
Baptisia
Cerasitum tomentosum Dianthus barbatus

## Plants For The Seashore

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer rubrum
Betula, in variety
Crataegus, in variety
Liquidambar styraciflua
Populus nigra italica
Quercus rubra
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
Berberis thunbergi
Comptonia asplenifolia

Amorpha fruticosa
Aronia arbutifolia
Azalea viscosa
Benzoin aestivale
Calycanthus floridus
Cornus stolonifera
Cornus amomum
Clethra alnifolia
Hypericum densiflorum
Ilex verticillata
Vaccinium corymbosum
Viburnum acerifolium
Viburnum cassinoides
Viburnum denatum
Viburnum lentago

Helianthemum
Helianthus
Linum perenne
Lupinus polyphyllus
Oenothera youngi
Phlox subulata
Sempervivum Sedum

## Shady Places PERENNIALS

Aquilegia canadensis
Aster alpinus
Heuchera
Platycodon grandiflora
Sedum spectabile

Hibiscus syriacus
Hydrangea, in variety
Ilex verticillata
Ligustrum, in variety
Lonicera, in variety
Myrica cerifera
Rosa rugosa
Spirea, in variety
Tamarix, in variety
Viburnum, in variety

## Plants For Autumn Coloring

## EVERGREEN TREES

Juniperus communis depressa plumosa (silver purple)

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Azaleas (bronze and green)
Cotoneasters, in variety (red)
Mahonia aquifolia (dark bronze)

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer palmatum
atropurpureum (red)
Acer ginnala (scarlet)
Acer rubrum (scarlet)
Acer saccharum (yellow red)
Betula lutea (yellow)
Carpinus caroliniana (orange)

Cercidiphyllum japonicum (yellow to crimson)
Cladrastus lutea (yellow)
Crataegus, in variety (orange to red)
Cornus florida (scarlet)
Cornus florida rubra (red to green)
Liquidambar styraciflua (red)

## Plants For Autumn Coloring (Continued)

Oxydendrum arboreum (red) Quercus alba (purple)
Quercus coccinea (scarlet)
Quercus palustrus (red)
Ulmus americana (yellow)
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
Abelia grandiflora (bronze) Aronia arbutifolia (red) Berberis thunbergi (red and yellow)

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea (red)
Cornus alba (red twigs)
Euonymus alatus (red) Myrica cerifera (bronze) Nandina domestica (red) Rhus canadensis (red)
Vaccinum corymbosum (crimson)

Viburnum in variety (green)

## VINES

Akebia quinâta (green)
Ampelopsis quinquefolia (red)
Clematis paniculata (green)
Lonicera halleana (green)
Vitis heterophylla (purple)

## Ornamental Specimen Trees

## EVERGREEN TREES

Abies, in variety
Cedrus
Cryptomeria jap. lobbi
Cupressus
Ilex, in variety
Juniperus virginiana
Picea, in variety
Pinus, in variety
Retinospora, in variety
Sciadopitys verticillata

Taxus cuspidata
Thuja
Tsuga
DECIDUOUS TREES
Acer
Betula, in variety
Cornus florida
Cornus florida rubra
Crataegus, in variety
Fagus, in variety
Fraxinus

Gingko biloba
Koelreuteria paniculata
Larix
Liriodendron tulipfera
Magnolia, in variety
Malus, in variety
Prunus, in variety
Quercus, in variety
Salix babylonica
Tilia
Ulmus

## Windbreak Or Shelter Trees

## EVERGREENS

Abies-Picea-Pinus
Juniperus virginiana
Tsuga Canadensis

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer ginnala
Carpinus, in variety
Fagus, in variety
Populus, in variety

Where only a low screen is required, many of the taller growing deciduous shrubs will be found of value. We suggest the following:

Chionanthus virginica
Cornus, in variety
Deutzia, in variety
Euonymus alatus

Forsythia, in variety Hibiscus syriacus Ligustrum, in variety Lonicera, in variety Philadelphus, in variety Spirea, in variety Syringa, in variety Viburnum, in variety Weigela, in variety

## Trees For The Highway

Crataegus
Fagus americana
Fraxinus americana
Liquidambar
Liriodendron

Plantaus orientalis
Quercus
Sorbus
Tilia
Ulmus

cHOOSE plants which barmonize with the setting; the judicious use of the many varieties of evergreens requires expert knowledge and artistic skill.


## -2SBE GARDen Supplies. Towson Nurseries, inc. THE PERMANENT LAWN

B RIEFLY, we offer advice which may help our readers to become the possessors of a permanent lawn.
The first important factor to consider in the construction of a new lawn is the proper preparation of the underlying subsoil and the preparation and depth of the top soil. Good deep soil means deep rooted grass which will stand the hot, dry summer better than if it is shallow rooted.

"TOWSON"<br>LAWN GRASS SEED<br>For the open sunny places

"TOWSON" SHADY SPOT<br>LAWN GRASS SEED<br>For the cool shady places

Prices upon application

## Feeding Helps Seeding

The kind of fertilizer used has a great deal to do with making a lawn. Just because a fertilizer may be ideal for certain crops, do not take it for granted that it will produce good grass. We recommend Towson Lawn Food to be used at the time a new lawn is constructed, and suggest at least two feedings each year following. Lawns which do not receive regular feeding soon die from starvation.

When you buy grass seed, do not hunt bargains. Good seed can not be bought cheaply.

If a permanent lawn is desired, the seed mixture must necessarily contain a good portion of perennial grasses. It is the writer's belief that the blend should contain at least $50 \%$ of Kentucky Blue. Inferior mixtures will germinate just as quickly as high grade ones, and for the first season will probably look just as well, but after this, the better mixture composed largely of tested perennial instead of annual grasses will really prove the more economical.

Towson Lawn Seed has proven its worth for many years.


The velvety stretch of lawn in Towson Nurseries show grounds is a fine example of the use of good lawn seed

## FERTILIZERS FOR YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN

BAUGHGRO. A highly efficient fertilizer. We safely recommend its use for general garden purposes.
BONE MEAL. A fertilizer for all purposes; safe and effective.
COW MANURE. The most perfectly balanced fertilizer. Excellent for general garden and mulching purposes.
HYPER HUMUS. A pure organic material prepared for the purpose of building up the soil. It is fine in texture and decomposes very quickly. Being neutral in action, it is adaptable to all plants.
LIME. For lawn or field use. Very finely pulverized. Hydrated.
LOMA. A scientifically prepared plant food for the lawn, flower garden, vegetable garden, shrubbery, potted plants, etc.
PEAT MOSS. A moisture retaining humus and an aid for saving soil fertility. It furnishes the needed organic matter which all soils require.

KOPPERS VELVET LAWN FERTILIZER (Sulphate of Ammonia). Specially prepared for home use. When broadcast by hand will give you a lawn that will delight you. A wonderful plant food.
SHEEP MANURE PULVERIZED. One of the most generally used of animal manures. TOWSON LAWN FOOD. A fertilizer prepared especially for use in building new lawns and feeding old established turf. We recommend that this product not be used for general garden fertilization. Always water after applying.
TOWSON TREE FOOD. Proper feeding of trees is a safeguard against the removal of large decayed limbs, cavity filling, and possibly complete loss in later years. This tree food is prepared to furnish size and volume to foliage as well as stronger twig growth.

All of the above supplies are kept in stock at Towson and can be sent you on short notice. Prices on application.

## SPRINKLERS FOR YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN

IRRIGATION companies have been studying methods of applying water for over twenty years, so back of the sprinklers which they make, is genuine knowledge of correct watering principles. Sprinklers are made in a number of sizesin fact there is a sprinkler built to fit every lawn. We can supply complete watering systems; either concealed, for the irrigation of lawns or large overhead
oscillating systems.


The Rain Wave Sprinkler

THE RAIN WAVE SPRINKLER. The sprinkler consists of a sturdy water motor, which rocks back and forth carrying with it a curved arm in which are set sixteen silver stream nozzles. These nozzles distribute the water evenly over a space of 50 to 60 feet wide and the waving motion of the motor spreads the water over a length of from 50 to 60 feet. You can depend on it to water efficiently 2,500 to 3,500 square feet at one time.
Remember: It waters square and rectangular areas satisfactorily; gets into corners that cannot be reached with a circular sprinkler.
Wide wheels protect your lawn from injury. The sprinkler weighs only 17 pounds. Comes ready to attach to your hose.
Does its best work on 30 to 40 pounds pressure, but gives good service on 20 to 25 pounds. Uses 4 gallons per minute.
GARDEN HOSE. A good lawn hose is an incentive to keep your lawn, flowers, shrubs and garden healthy.

We carry a complete line of lawn sprinklers and garden hose; all of which have a special merit and are reasonably priced.

# INSURANCE AGAINST PESTS 

By Ernest N. Cory<br>Maryland State Entomologist

WHILE most trees and shrubs can be depended upon to grow year after year and remain free from insect enemies, there is always a chance that some pestiferous little "animal" will decide to make your shade trees or ornamentals its home. When they decide to start a family, they multiply so rapidly that it takes a statistical staff to count them. They may multiply in sufficient numbers to do a tremendous amount of damage before you know they have even entered the gate. Therefore, it is well to think of treatments for the control of insects as so much insurance. You may never have a fire, but you keep your house insured. Likewise, if you want to be certain of maintaining your trees and shrubs, it would be well to always apply protective measures.

Flowering crab apple trees, flowering cherries, hawthornes, and many of the deciduous shrubs are likely to become infested with scale insects. There are also several scale insects of conifers, some of which attack the needles and others the bark. Most of these pests can be controlled by spraying in the dormant season with concentrated lime sulfur. In some special cases evergreens need to be sprayed with a good miscible oil to control red spider eggs. Dry weather is especially favorable for the development of the red spider, but dormant spraying to kill the eggs will do much to prevent development of an infestation if we should have a season of drought.

Another form of insurance that is well to utilize is clean culture. Many insects live over
winter in old stalks, in dead limbs that are brought down by the winter winds, and in rubbish in and around the flower beds. It is a good practice to clean out all old plant refuse and burn it early in the season before the insects become active. This is especially true with regard to the control of the Iris borer. The parent moth lays its eggs on the dead stems and leaves in the fall; the young hatch from these eggs in the spring, feed on the new leaves and finally bore down into the rhizomes where they may destroy an entire clump of Iris. The columbine leaf miner, which disfigures the foliage of our hybrid columbines, can be reduced a great deal by spading up the soil closely around the plants before spring comes.

## INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING EQUIPMENT

FOR those who prefer to do their own spraying we offer a complete line of the best insecticides and spraying equipment, at the lowest possible price.

There are however some cases, such as the spraying of large shade trees which necessitate the use of a power sprayer, and is beyond the facilities of the average person.
We are in a position to do economically, any type of spraying, whether it necessitates the use of a small sprayer or a large power sprayer.

Note: A complete Spray Chart for the proper care of your roses will be found on page 109.

## A WORD IN CONCLUSION

THIS book can contain but an indication of the quality and variety of the hundreds of lovely things at Towson Nurseries.
Because of the great number of species listed, some special phase of planting which interests you particularly may not be fully described, in that event we suggest that you write, phone, or visit us with your question.
From the very inception of the business it has been our unvarying policy to give our customers the finest trees, shrubs and flowers, in a wide selection, and helpful, factual information upon which they may depend for the most pleasing results.
Thousands of people from Baltimore and distant points along the middle Atlantic seaboard visit our nurseries annually. During the azalea season this is particularly true.

## To Our Customers

Our greatest desire in transaction of business with our customers is for mutual satisfaction. W'e have, in the following paragraphs, endeavored to inform you of our policies and terms, so there may be no possibility of a misunderstanding.

## Planting Season

The Spring planting season usually begins between March 1 and March 15 th, and continues until the last of May:
The Fall planting season begins about August 15 th and continues until the ground freezes, the last of December.

## Shipping

Please give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when we have no instructions they will be forwarded by the shortest and safest route. We recommend that all herbaceous plants be shipped by express. Arrangements can be made for distance deliveries by motor trucks of full truck loads if desired.

## Prices

Prices in this book supersede all previous lists and are subject to change without notice. The prices listed are for local delivery. STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the trees chosen irrespective of list price. The prices in this book are for stock of our selection.
Terms: Cash with order, except to persons who render regular credit references. These accounts will be due in 30 days.

## Inspection

Our stock is regluarly inspected and a certificate sent with each shipment.

## Guarantee and Claim


#### Abstract

All goods are guaranteed true to name, dug properly, and in good coadition when shipped. Any plant which is untrue to name will be promptly replaced. As we have no control over its usage after it leaves our hands, properly packed and in good condition, we cannot guarantee the life of stock. Claims must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable. Next in importance to the production of good trees and plants is proper planting. To this end we have developed an organization that is competent to furnish planting suggestions for any type of home and to handle any planting, large or small-or will cooperate with any landscape architect you may choose.




Prize Winning Garden of Towson Nurseries at the 1930 Baltimore Flower and Garden Show

## Taking the Guess Out of Gardening

HERE at Towson Nurseries every person has the love of Trees, Shrubs and Flowers instilled in him from the moment he comes with us. When you seek advice on matters horticultural you will always find us interested in your plans. If you have the basis of a planting idea, and wish authoritative information on some particular phase of flower gardening, or if your grounds need rearranging, call Tuxedo 1751-Towson 460, or better still-visit the Nurseries-You are always welcome.


Address all correspondence and orders not to individuals, but to-

TOWSON NURSERIES, Inc.<br>York Road, Opposite State Normal School<br>TOWSON - Baltimore County - MARYLAND

## TOWSON NURSERIES，INC．

পアノ かロ

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## Landscape Department

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[^1]:    Large specimens, prices on application

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