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AUG 8 1927 Import Division

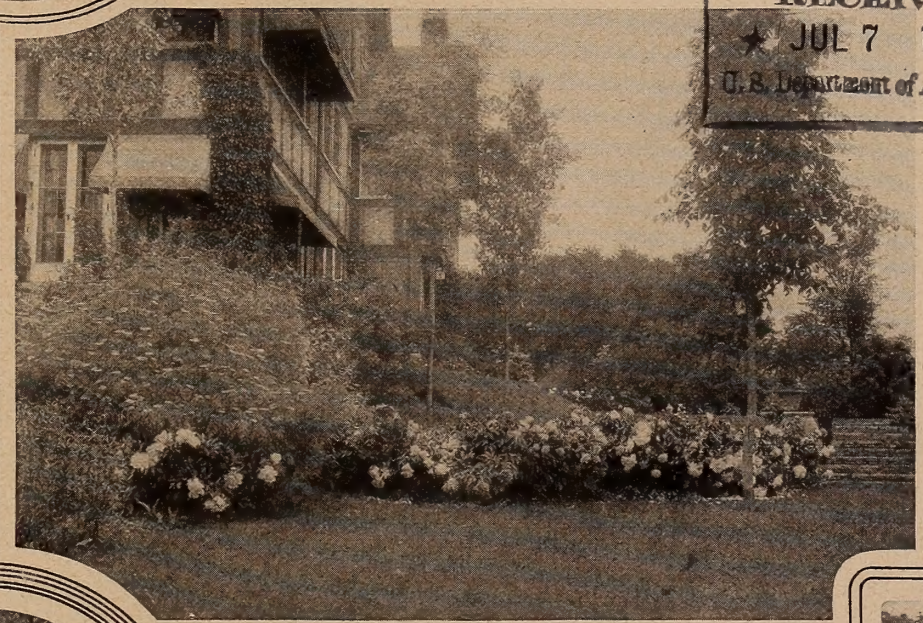
Vaughan's Nurseries

1927



Snowball.

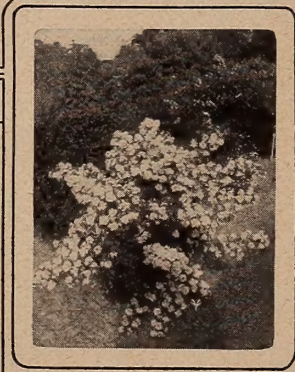
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U.S. Department of Agriculture



Lilac.



Hydrangea. Arborescens.



Syringa-Philadelphus.



Spiraea, Van Houttei.

Pointers on Planting Trees and Shrubs

You can shape the plant by picking out an inside or an outside bud. Don't put manure in the hole; put it on top of the ground as a mulch.

Three principles of correct planting: (1) Plant in masses; (2) Avoid straight lines; (3) Leave centers open.

Plant something. Folks judge of your pride in your community and your home by the way your place looks. Make it attractive.

Stake the shade trees the first season after planting; press the soil down firmly. Wind storms will loosen the trees without these precautions. Lean the trees slightly towards the direction of prevailing winds.

Don't forget to water thoroughly all trees and plants during the first summer after planting.

Visitors are welcome at our place any day except Sunday. Why not stop in and see what we have to offer?

Plant Evergreens for winter effect. They retain their foliage and live up the landscape when other things are dormant.

Plants make ideal gifts for birthdays, anniversaries, or Christmas. Why not tell your friends that you are giving them some Tree or Shrub which will be delivered at the proper time, and then send us the order?

We transplant our shade and street trees several times. It gives them the kind of roots that make transplanting easy.

The first cost of a tree or plant is a very small item compared to the value of the investment a few seasons later.

Prune to thin out the plants and improve the blooms. Spring-flowering plants should be pruned immediately after blooming. Most shrubs bloom on new growth made the previous season and when that growth is cut off, the flowers are destroyed. Fall-flowering plants should be pruned in winter.

The Common and Botanical Names of Popular Plants:

| Common Name | Botanical Name | Common Name | Botanical Name | Common Name | Botanical Name |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Arrow-wood | Viburnum Dentatum | Hawthorn | Crataegus | Privet | Ligustrum |
| Barberry | Berberis | High Bush Cranberry | Viburnum Opulus | Russian Olive | Elaeagnus |
| Bittersweet | Celastrus | Honeysuckle | Lonicera | Snowball | Viburnum Opulus Sterile |
| Boston Ivy | Ampelopsis Veitchii | Indian Currant | Symphoricarpos Vulgaris | Snowberry | Symphoricarpos Racemosus |
| Bridal Wreath | Spiraea van Houttei | Japan Quince | Cydonia (Chaenomeles) | Sumac | Rhus |
| Buckthorn | Rhamnus | Kerria | Rhodotypos | Summer Lilac | Buddleia |
| Button-Bush | Cephalanthus | Lilac | Syringa | Sweet Pepperbush | Clethra |
| Chokeberry | Aronia | Matrimony Vine | Lycium | Sweet Shrub | Calycanthus |
| Coral-Berry | Symphoricarpos Vulgaris | Mock Orange | Philadelphus | Trumpet Vine | Bigonia Radicans |
| Crab | Malus | Mulberry | Morus | Virginia Creeper | Ampelopsis Quinquefolia |
| Dogwood | Cornus | Nannyberry | Viburnum Lentago | Wayfaring Tree | Viburnum Lantana |
| Dutchman's Pipe | Aristolochia | Nine Bark | Physocarpus opulifolius | White Fringe Tree | Chionanthus |
| Elder | Sambucus | Oregon Hollygrape | Mahonia | Willow | Salix |
| Engelman's Ivy | Ampelopsis Engelmannii | Pearl-Bush | Exochorda | Woodbine | Ampelopsis Quinquefolia |
| Golden Bell | Forsythia | Plum | Prunus | | |

Shrubs for Low Foundations

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Berberis Thunbergii | Deutzia Gracilis |
| Hydrangea Arborescens | Philadelphus Manteau d'Hermine |
| Potentilla Fruticosa | Spiraea Anthony Waterer |
| Spiraea Japonica Ovalifolia | Spiraea Froebelii |
| Spiraea Thunbergii | Stephanandra Flexuosa |
| Weigela Nana Variegata | |

Shrubs Suitable for Hedges

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Berberis in variety | Caragana Arborescens |
| Cotoneaster Acutifolia | Ligustrum in variety |
| Lonicera in variety | Rhamnus in variety |
| Salix Discolor | Spiraea Van Houttei |

Plants for the Rock Garden

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Box Barberry | Daphne Cneorum |
| Cotoneaster Horizontalis | Juniperus Canadensis |
| Deutzia Gracilis | Juniperus Procumbens |
| Euonymus Radicans Vegetus | Juniperus Sabina Prostrata |
| Juniperus Pfitzeriana | Pinus Mughus |
| Juniperus Sabina | Pyracantha Coccinea Lalandi |
| Juniperus Sabina Tamariscifolia | Viburnum Carlesi |
| Mahonia Aquifolium | Viburnum Opulus Nanum |
| Potentilla Fruticosa | Taxus Cuspidata Nana |

Shrubs for Screens

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Elaeagnus Angustifolia | Ligustrum in variety |
| Syringa Vulgaris | Lonicera Bella Albida |
| Lonicera Tatarica Rosea | Philadelphus Coronarius |
| Philadelphus Grandiflorus | Rhamnus in variety |
| Rhus Glabra | Rhus Typhina Laciniata |
| Tamarix in variety | Viburnum Opulus |
| Viburnum Opulus Sterile | |

Shrubs with Attractive Autumn Foliage

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Amelanchier Vulgaris | Aronia Arbutifolia |
| Berberis Thunbergii | Crataegus in variety |
| Cornus Sanguinea | Cotoneaster in variety |
| Rhus in variety | Euonymus Alatus |
| Viburnum in variety | Ligustrum Iboata |
| | Stephanandra Flexuosa |

Evergreen Shrubs

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Cotoneaster Horizontalis | Daphne Cneorum |
| Euonymus Radicans | Mahonia Aquifolium |
| | Pachysandra Terminalis |

Plants with Ornamental Fruits

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ampelopsis Heterophylla | Aronia Arbutifolia |
| Berberis in variety | Celastrus in variety |
| Cornus in variety | Cephalanthus Occidental |
| Crataegus in variety | Cotoneaster in variety |
| Euonymus in variety | Elaeagnus Angustifolia |
| Lonicera in variety | Ligustrum in variety |
| Mountain Ash | Malus in variety |
| Rhamnus in variety | Pyracantha Coccinea Lalandi |
| Rhus Glabra | Rhodotypos Kerrioides |
| Rosa Blanda | Rhus Typhina Laciniata |
| Rosa Rugosa | Rosa Rubiginosa |
| Symphoricarpos in variety | Sambucus in variety |
| Viburnum Lantana | Viburnum Dentatum |
| Viburnum Opulus | Viburnum Mollis |

Tall, Rampant Growing Vines

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Aristolochia | Celastrus |
| Kudzu Vine | Lonicera |
| Wisteria | |

Vines which Tolerate Shade

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Akebia Quinata | Aristolochia |
| Clematis, Large Flowering | Clematis Paniculata |
| Euonymus Radicans | Lonicera |

Vines which Prefer Sun

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Akebia Quinata | Aristolochia |
| Clematis Paniculata | Clematis Virginiana |
| Wisteria | |

Vines, Evergreen or Nearly So

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Akebia Quinata | Euonymus Radicans |
| Lonicera Halliana | |

Vines with Colored Autumn Foliage

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ampelopsis Engelmannii | Ampelopsis Quinquefolia |
| Ampelopsis Veitchii | Celastrus in variety |

Ground Covers

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Euonymus Radicans | Forsythia Suspensa |
| Lonicera Halliana | Lycium Barbarum |
| Pachysandra Terminalis | Rosa Wichuriana |
| Vinca Minor | |

Plants for Shady Places

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Acanthopanax Pentaphyllum | Cornus in variety |
| Clethra Alnifolia | Forsythia in variety |
| Euonymus Alatus | Honey Locust |
| Hydrangea Arborescens | Ligustrum in variety |
| Lonicera in variety | Lilac in variety |
| Mahonia Aquifolium | Rhamnus in variety |
| Physocarpus Opulifolius | Rhus Canadensis (Aromatica) |
| Prunus Virginiana | Sambucus Canadensis |
| Philadelphus in variety | Sambucus Pubens |
| Spiraea in variety | Symphoricarpos in variety |
| Viburnum Dentatum | Tree of Heaven |
| Viburnum Opulus | Viburnum Lentago |
| Berberis Thunbergii | |

Shrubs with Colored or Variegated Foliage

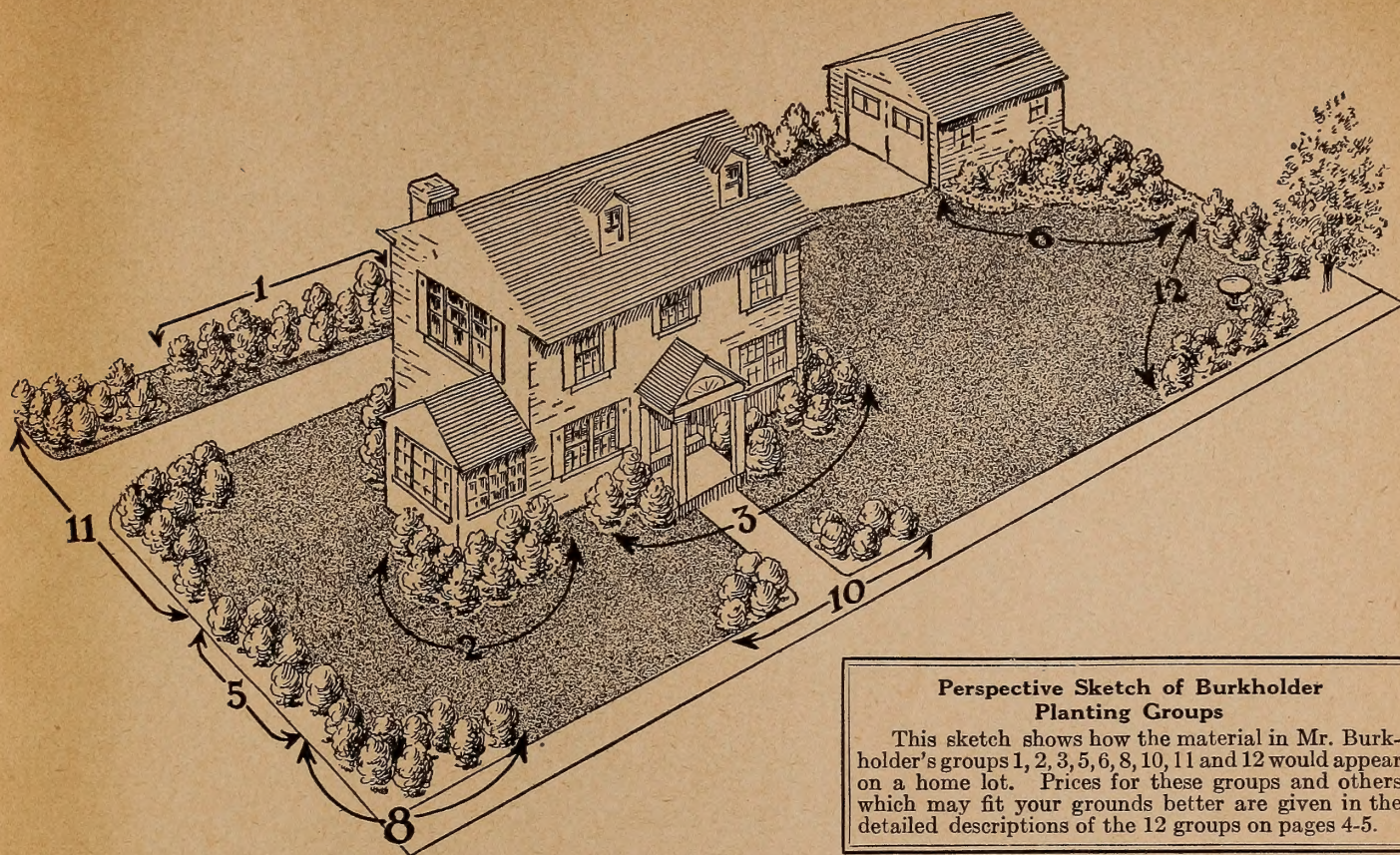
| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea | Physocarpus Opulifolius Aureus |
| Cornus Elegantisima | Sambucus Nigra Aurea |
| Prunus Pissardi | Spiraea Froebelii |
| Philadelphus Coronarius Aureus | Weigela Nana Variegata |

Plants for Smoky Locations

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Acanthopanax Pentaphyllum | Amorpha Fruticosa |
| Aralia Spinosa | Aristolochia Siphon |
| Cornus Stolonifera | Cydonia Japonica |
| Juniperus Pfitzeriana | Malus in variety |
| Philadelphus Coronarius | Philadelphus Grandiflorus |
| Physocarpus Opulifolius | Rhus Glabra |
| Sambucus Canadensis | Spiraea Van Houttei |
| Tree of Heaven | Viburnum Opulus |

Shrubs That May Be Used for Cut Flowers

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Forsythia in variety | Hydrangea P. G. |
| Salix Discolor | Sorbia Sorbifolia |
| Spiraea Anthony Waterer | Spiraea Froebelii |
| Spiraea Latifolia | Spiraea Prunifolia |
| Syringa—Lilac | Tamarix in variety |
| Viburnum Opulus Sterile | |



Perspective Sketch of Burkholder Planting Groups

This sketch shows how the material in Mr. Burkholder's groups 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12 would appear on a home lot. Prices for these groups and others which may fit your grounds better are given in the detailed descriptions of the 12 groups on pages 4-5.

Principles of Planting on the Home Grounds

IT is not absolutely necessary to employ a professional landscape architect to landscape your home grounds. Of course for those who can afford this additional expense it is no doubt the best way. On the other hand there is an immense measure of satisfaction to be derived from a piece of work you yourself have laid out and planted. It is the object of this article to discuss briefly the principal things to be taken into consideration in landscaping the home grounds of moderate extent and to offer suggestions as to varieties and locations of groups of perennials, shrubs and bulbs which have been found most satisfactory in central and northern United States.

THE LAWN

EVERY effort toward home ground beautification must fail for lack of a good lawn. It is the setting for all else.

So many times the lawn is underlaid with poor dirt which has been taken out of the cellar of the house. The result is the growth of grass is weak and patchy. The cure is to buy a "complete fertilizer" with a high percentage of nitrogen. Scatter this over the lawn in the spring at the rate of one pound to every twenty-five or thirty square feet. Repeat later on in the summer if the lawn has not shown sufficient improvement.

The close clipping the lawn gets during its entire growing season prevents the production of seed which is Nature's way of keeping a good stand of grass. Every spring a little grass seed should be scattered over the lawn. This should be done while the ground is still freezing and thawing. A good grass seed mixture is best for this purpose.

By C. L. Burkholder

Purdue University

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

AVOID the use of too many flower beds except in their proper place. Nothing does more to destroy a fine piece of landscape work than geometrical flower beds scattered about the lawn.

The hardy flowering shrub is one of the best materials for all plantings up to ten or twelve feet in height. They live for a great many years, produce the same flowering effect you get from annual plants and if you leave home for a month they are even more beautiful when you return.

FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

IN starting to landscape the home grounds invariably the first place to receive treatment is the foundation of the house. This is the most prominent place and there always seems to be a need of some sort of planting to connect up the house with the grounds and make it a natural part of the whole scene. The first place to receive consideration should be the main entrance.

A Spiraea Van Houtte planted on either side of the entrance is a foundation planting well started. Work from this point around the house. It is not desirable always to cover up all of the foundation unless it is made of some unattractive material such as cement blocks.

Naturally it takes a knowledge of shrub varieties, character of growth, height, color and time of flowering to work out intelligently such a foundation planting. It is to furnish this type of information that groups particularly suited for special locations have been drawn up as illustrated on the next page. In a majority of cases they can be used just as arranged, a little change in the general shape of the group will fit them to any location.

A house built close out on the street would be "overdone" if group 3 were used; group 4 would be more suitable under such conditions. Some desire plantings which grow rather tall, others low groups of shrubs. Group 8 is a planting that will attain a height of six to eight feet; group 10 only half that height.

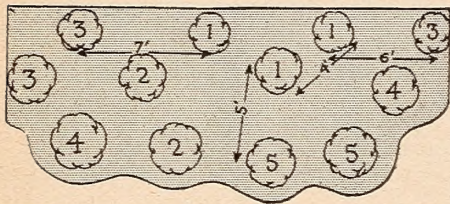
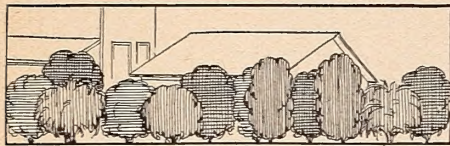
Where the steps are at the side only half of one of the porch plantings could be used. One of the main things in the suggestive plantings for the foundation of the porch and corners of the house is to show what varieties of shrubs work well together and what distance apart they should be planted. Often there is a long straight stretch along the side of the house which is always best broken up by a small mass planting of shrubs, such as Group 5, for instance.

Always plant in clumps and never plant in straight lines. The secret of naturally attractive grounds is a natural grouping or placing of shrubbery in masses with open stretches of lawn between. That is why a star shaped flower bed always strikes a discordant note in well arranged grounds.

(Continued on page 6)

Planting Groups to Fit All Situations

1—A Screen Planting

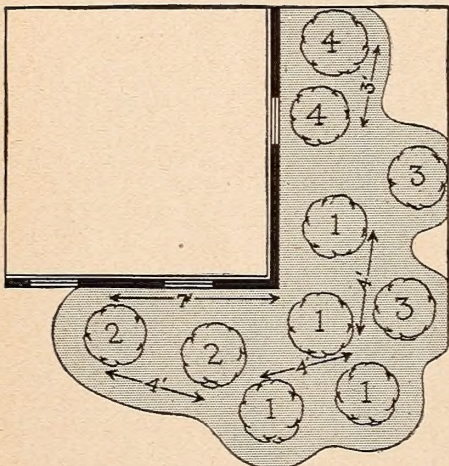
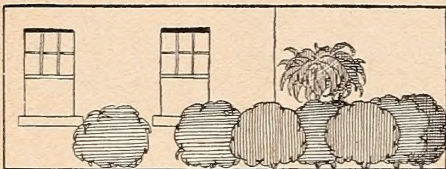


| Symbol No. | Name | Size | No. Plants |
|------------|---------------------------|---------|------------|
| (1) | Philadelphus Grandiflorus | 3/4 ft. | 3 |
| (2) | Spiraea Van Houtte | 2/3 ft. | 2 |
| (3) | Lonicera Rosea | 2/3 ft. | 3 |
| (4) | Forsythia Intermedia | 2/3 ft. | 2 |
| (5) | Cornus Sibirica | 2/3 ft. | 2 |

12

This planting is selected for the purpose of screening off an objectionable view. The first four varieties are among the hardiest and best of the flowering shrubs while the Red Osier with its fiery red branches gives a beautiful color effect in the winter. This group of shrubs will ultimately grow to a height of ten feet or more. The above Collection for \$6.00 (catalog value \$6.80)

2—Foundation Planting



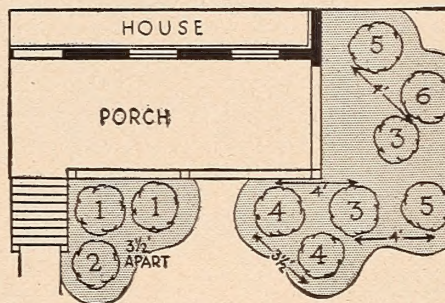
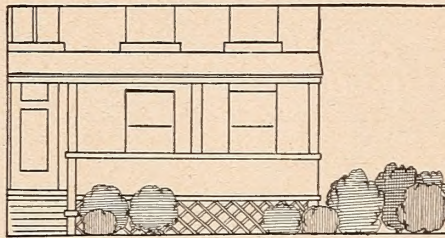
| Symbol No. | Name | Size | No. Plants |
|------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|
| (1) | Spiraea Van Houtte | 2/3 ft. | 4 |
| (2) | Weigelia Rosea | 2/3 ft. | 2 |
| (3) | Deutzia Pride of Rochester | 2/3 ft. | 2 |
| (4) | Acanthopanax Pentaphyllum | 3/4 ft. | 2 |

10

A selection and arrangement of shrubs for a foundation planting at the corner of the house. The Pink Weigelia continues to bloom during most of the summer. These shrubs will grow well even if considerably shaded but must have direct sunlight a portion of the day. The Bridal Wreath used in the center of this planting is one of the best of all the flowering shrubs. It is always hardy, a vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

The above Collection for \$5.50 (catalog value \$6.20)

3—For Porch Foundation



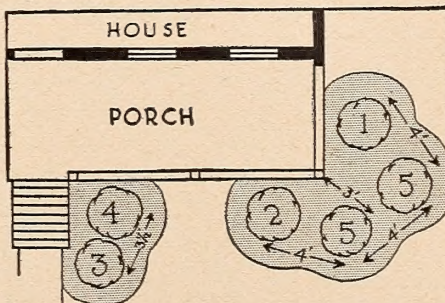
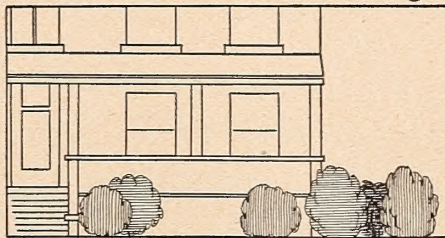
| Symbol No. | Name | Size | No. Plants |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| (1) | Spiraea Van Houtte | 2/3 ft. | 4 |
| (2) | Spiraea Thunbergi | 18/24 in. | 2 |
| (3) | Viburnum Opulus | 3/4 ft. | 4 |
| (4) | Berberis Thunbergi | 18/24 in. | 4 |
| (5) | Symphoricarpos Racemosus | 2/3 ft. | 4 |
| (6) | Weigelia Rosea | 2/3 ft. | 2 |

20

All the varieties used in this combination are attractive bloomers. Following the bloom the Snowberry, High Bush Cranberry, and Barberry produce fruits which cling to the plants the greater part of the winter. Short sprays of these berries are often used for table and fire-place decorations. The group will stand considerable shade, altho doing best with at least a half day of direct sunlight. The arrangement takes 10 plants to each side of the porch, or 20 in all.

The above Collection for \$12.00 (catalog value \$14.00)

4—Skeleton Porch Planting



| Symbol No. | Name | Size | No. Plants |
|------------|--------------------------|---------|------------|
| (1) | Forsythia Intermedia | 3/4 ft. | 2 |
| (2) | Weigelia Rosea | 3/4 ft. | 2 |
| (3) | Symphoricarpos Racemosus | 2/3 ft. | 2 |
| (4) | Viburnum Lantana | 2/3 ft. | 4 |
| (5) | Spiraea Van Houtte | 2/3 ft. | 2 |

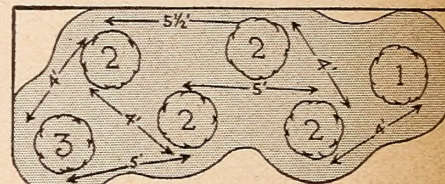
12

This group does not give quite as satisfactory results as Group III which contains eight more plants. However, the plants at the corner of

the porch give a very good mass effect. The Golden Bell blooms as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Short branches are often cut and placed in water in the house where they quickly come into full bloom. The Viburnum Lantana has a very beautiful bloom in June and later the shrub is covered with showy clusters of red fruit. It retains its foliage till December 12. Plants make up the list for both sides of the porch.

The above Collection for \$8.00 (catalog value \$9.20)

5—To Break a Straight Line



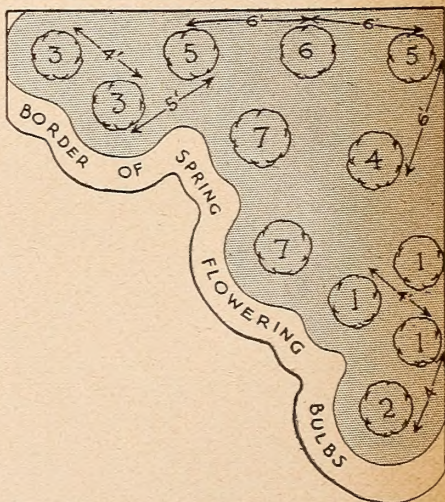
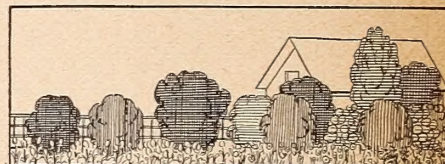
| Symbol No. | Name | Size | No. Plants |
|------------|------------------|---------|------------|
| (1) | Cornus Sanguinea | 2/3 ft. | 1 |
| (2) | Rosa Rugosa | 3 yr. | 4 |
| (3) | Ligustrum Ibota | 2/3 ft. | 1 |

6

This arrangement is especially suggested for a planting along the foundation of the house to break up a long straight line effect. The three varieties of shrubs besides blooming in the summer give a valuable berry and bark effect in the winter.

The above Collection for \$3.50 (catalog value \$4.00)

6—For a Back Yard Corner



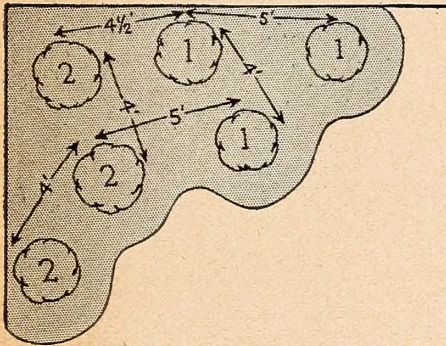
| Symbol No. | Name | Size | No. Plants |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------|------------|
| (1) | Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora | 2 yr. | 3 |
| (2) | Forsythia Intermedia | 2/3 ft. | 1 |
| (3) | Deutzia Pride of Rochester | 3/4 ft. | 2 |
| (4) | Physocarpus Opulifolius | 3/4 ft. | 1 |
| (5) | Syringa Vulgaris Purpurea | 3/4 ft. | 2 |
| (6) | Syringa Japonica | 3/4 ft. | 1 |
| (7) | Cornus Paniculata | 2/3 ft. | 2 |

12

This arrangement is suggested for a corner in the back yard or back of grounds. The two varieties of lilacs are selected to give an especially long blooming period. No landscape treatment is complete without the fall blooming hydrangea, the showiest and most attractive of all the fall blooming shrubs. The varieties in this group are selected so that something is in bloom during nearly the entire summer. In front of this group is an excellent place to plant early flowering bulbs such as Crocus, Daffodils, Narcissus and Darwin tulips.

The above Collection for \$8.00 (catalog value \$9.35)

7—For a Front Yard

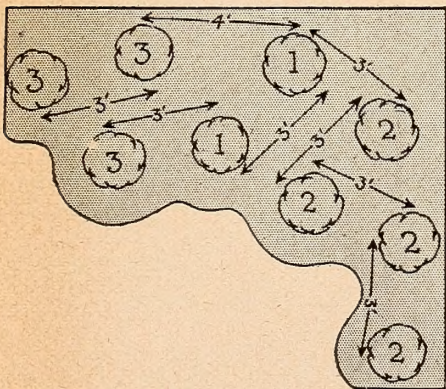


| Symbol No. | Size | No. Plants |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| (1) Berberis Thumbergi | 18/24 in. | 6 |
| (2) Philadelphus Lemoinei Erectus | 2/3 ft. | 6 |
| 12 | | |

Both the varieties used in this group are low growing, ultimate height 3 feet. A small planting of this type is especially needed where there are no trees in the front of the lawn.

The above Collection for \$6.00 (catalog value \$6.60)

8—Good For Any Corner

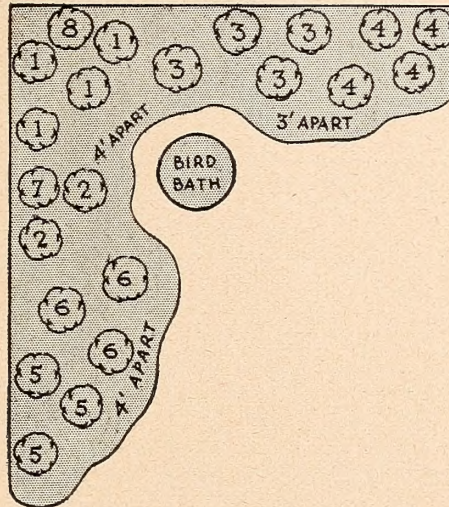
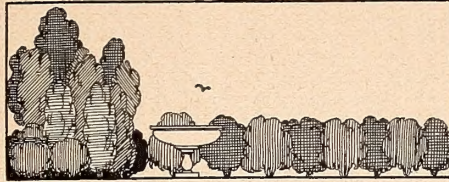


| Symbol No. | Size | No. Plants |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| (1) Spiraea Van Houtte | 2/3 ft. | 2 |
| (2) Rosa Rugosa | 3 yr. | 4 |
| (3) Spiraea Arguta Multiflora | 24/30 in. | 3 |
| 9 | | |

The large red seed balls of the Japanese roses attract attention all winter. They are vigorous growers and resistant to insect and fungus attack. The bloom is heavy and lasts over an extended period. Spiraea arguta is a showy shrub with fine feathery light green foliage.

The above Collection for \$5.75 (catalog value \$6.25)

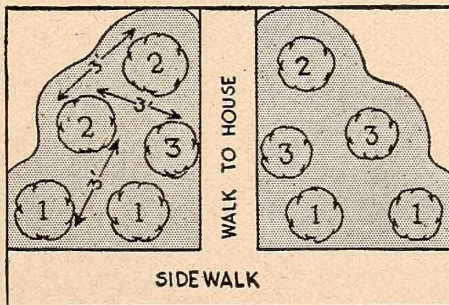
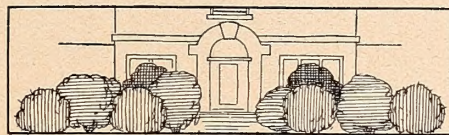
9—A Bird's Nesting Thicket



| Symbol No. | Size | No. Plants |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| (1) Rhamnus Catharticus | 4/5 ft. | 4 |
| (2) Sambucus (Elder) | 3/4 ft. | 2 |
| (3) Cotoneaster Acutifolia | 3/4 ft. | 4 |
| (4) Raspberry Plum Farmer | | 4 |
| (5) Iboia Privet | 2/3 ft. | 3 |
| (6) Cornus Paniculata | 2/3 ft. | 3 |
| (7) Ampelopsis Quinquefolia | | 1 |
| (8) Celastrus Scandens | | 1 |
| 22 | | |

The above Collection for \$10.00 (catalog value \$12.65)

10—For the Entrance Walk

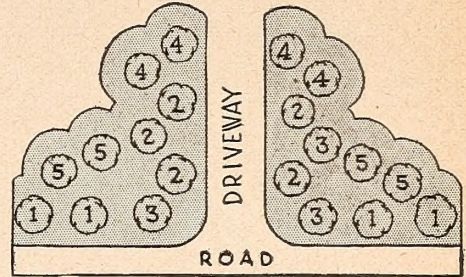
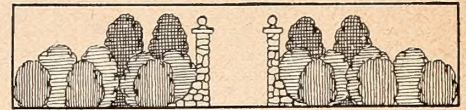


| Symbol No. | Size | No. Plants |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| (1) Berberis Thunbergi | 18/24 in. | 4 |
| (2) Symphoricarpos Racemosus | 2/3 ft. | 3 |
| (3) Spiraea Froebeli | 2/3 ft. | 3 |
| 10 | | |

The planting of thorny barberry along the front walk helps to protect the other shrubs of the group. This is a low planting suited to the location.

The above Collection for \$5.75 (catalog value \$6.45)

11—Driveway Planting

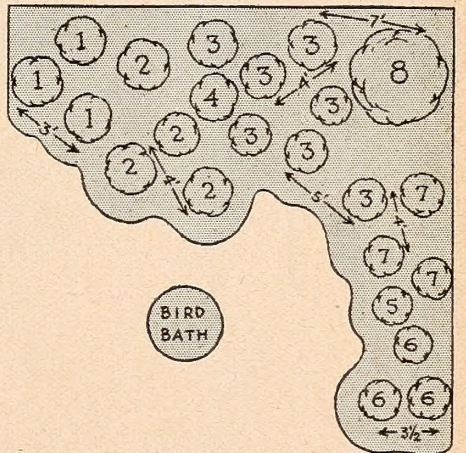
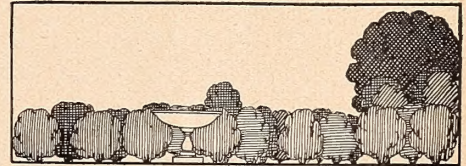


| Symbol No. | Size | No. Plants |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|
| (1) Forsythia Inteymedia | 2/3 ft. | 4 |
| (2) Spiraea Van Houtte | 2/3 ft. | 5 |
| (3) Philadelphus Lemoinei Erectus | 2/3 ft. | 3 |
| (4) Cornus Siberica | 2/3 ft. | 4 |
| (5) Cornus Stolonifera Flaviramea | 2/3 ft. | 4 |
| 20 | | |

This is an especially fine list of shrubs. The group will average from two to three times the ultimate height of Group 10. The first three varieties will keep the planting in a mass of bloom during the early part of the summer. The Red Osier is especially valuable for its fiery red bark in winter.

The above Collection for \$10.00 (catalog value \$11.40)

12—A Berried Bird's Corner



| Symbol No. | Size | No. Plants |
|------------------------------|---------|------------|
| (1) Symphoricarpos Racemosus | 2/3 ft. | 3 |
| (2) Sambucus (Elder) | 3/4 ft. | 4 |
| (3) Aronia Arbutifolia | 2/3 ft. | 7 |
| (4) Celastrus Scandens | 2 yr. | 1 |
| (5) Hall's Honeysuckle | 2 yr. | 1 |
| (6) Symphoricarpos Vulgaris | 2/3 ft. | 3 |
| (7) Viburnum Opulus | 3/4 ft. | 3 |
| (8) Morus Tartarica | 4/5 ft. | 1 |
| 23 | | |

Nothing adds more to the naturalness of a grounds than the native birds. Unless some provision is made for feeding and housing them they are forced to make their home in more favorable localities. The shrubs, vines and trees in Groups IX and XIV will produce a succession of fruits and berries through the entire winter.

The above Collection for \$15.00 (catalog value \$17.45)

PLANTING ON HOME GROUNDS—Concluded from page 3.

ENTRANCE PLANTINGS

NEXT to the entrance of the house one of the most important places requiring plantings of shrubbery is about the entrances of walks and drives. In entering the grounds you begin to form your opinion of the whole place as soon as you reach the gate.

A walk leading to the front steps is always a prominent feature and a planting on both sides of the outside gate adds greatly to the naturalness and beauty of the entrance.

Usually low varieties of shrubbery are most desirable for this location but sometimes a mass of medium height plants seems more desirable according to the location, in which case a group such as Group 8 can be substituted for Group 10, the low planting suggested for this location.

SCREEN PLANTINGS

IN almost every grounds there is a building or view that detracts from, rather than adds to the attractiveness of the whole scene. How easy it is to cover up such a view with one that is pleasing.

The small planting suggested for the side of the house makes an ideal screen when placed in front of a small building. In case of a large building the corner plantings suggested for the corners of the house can be used to advantage, linked together by Group 5. The higher the building the higher the varieties of shrubbery which can be used.

Sometimes a view somewhat in the distance is the objectionable feature, such as a barnyard shed or chicken coop. A tall planting of shrubbery along the boundary of the grounds will screen this and at the same time provide a delightful variation of flowering plants, some of which will be in bloom every month of the summer. Group 1 is a suggestion along this line.

This planting also makes an ideal one for the side of the grounds, cutting off the view for a few feet and bringing out and intensifying it at the ends. It is a good plan to screen off another house in the next grounds and at the same time give privacy to your own grounds.

CORNER PLANTINGS

IN moderate sized places a planting in the front corners of the grounds is almost a necessity for the best effect. This planting may be of low growing shrubbery and of only a few plants, if the grounds are small.

The entrance plantings in Group 10, for instance, might be used in the corners of a small

front yard and no plantings be used about the walk entrance. However, shrubs about the size of those in Group 8 ordinarily are well suited to this location. The back corners of the grounds naturally take higher plantings. They are the background for the whole planting scheme.

THE BIRD'S CORNER PLANTING

A GREAT many people enjoy having birds about their grounds. Winter species of birds especially cannot make their home in grounds where no provision has been made for feeding them. Blue Jays, for instance, feed on a great variety of winter berries such as bitter sweet, wahoo, sumac, wild grape and dogwood berries.

In the summer, Robins are especially fond of blackberries, raspberries and mulberries. Groups 9 and 12 have a selection of shrubs which provide food for birds the year around. The mulberry tree in Group 12 would make a good place to put bird boxes or to hang pieces of beef suet in the winter. Birds belonging to the Woodpecker family are very fond of beef suet.

HEDGE PLANTS

SOME locations almost require a hedge of some sort. There are a number of exceptionally good shrubs that make fine hedges. Of the Privets, Ibota, Amour River and Common Privet are all good while the California Privet should never be planted in north central United States because of winter killing.

The Rugosa rose makes a natural hedge plant without any pruning except to cut off straggling shoots. The single roses are produced in abundance over a long season. The foliage is very resistant to disease and insect attack.

Probably the best shrub for a low hedge is the Japanese Barberry. It is not attacked by wheat rust. The autumn coloration is as brilliant as any other shrub used for landscape purposes and the red berries hang on all winter.

VINES

NO vines are included in the foundation planting groups. Everyone has his favorites. The greatest effect for the investment can often be realized through the purchase of a few vines for the porch. A couple of Virginia Creeper plants will quickly transform a porch from a gaunt, unattractive structure to one of beautiful green.

The Japanese Clematis is naturally a favorite because it is hardy, a vigorous grower and the only one of the porch vines to bloom profusely in the fall. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle is

noted for its fragrance and habit of blooming almost continually throughout the summer. The Wistaria is an old favorite and is an excellent porch or pergola climber. No porch is complete without at least one vine. A rambler rose, a honeysuckle and a clematis give almost a continual succession of bloom during the entire summer.

BULBS

THE first bloom in the spring is always appreciated more than one of three times its beauty later on in the summer. Along the edge of the shrub beds is the ideal place for plantings of tulip, crocus, daffodil and narcissus. An old broom handle sharpened on one end makes the ideal tool for planting bulbs. Punch it into the ground the desired depth, drop in the bulb, growing point up, press down the dirt over the hole with the foot and the bulb is planted. These bulbs must be planted in the fall or early winter. (Note: Vaughan's Seed Store Bulb Catalogue is issued annually September 1, and will be sent free on request.)

CARE OF SHRUBBERY AND PERENNIALS

UP to this time the discussion has not mentioned the care of shrubs or perennials. It is not as much as required by an annual flower garden of equal size. However, it must be remembered that, especially when first planted, shrubs and perennials are babies and cannot compete unaided with their natural enemies, the weeds. Above all else keep the shrub beds covered with a heavy coat of manure at least three inches thick the year around. The perennial bed should also be kept mulched with manure. It is always best to give a heavy application in the early winter and work this in about the shrubbery and perennials in the spring. More manure and less watering is a good rule to follow. The manure furnishes plenty of food and conserves moisture.

Vines around the porch and house have unusually adverse soil and moisture conditions and each vine should get at least two bushels of manure a year. Do not blame the nurseryman for your losses if you have not been willing to give your plantings this much attention.

It is not necessary to do a whole lot in one year. Start out with a few plantings of shrubs and perennials. Be sure to hoe them enough to keep the weeds down the first year and mulch heavily with manure. The varieties of shrubs and perennials suggested in this article are the pick of the hardy varieties. A trial of any of them will bring satisfaction and pleasure if given the small amount of attention that has just been described.

Planting and Caring for Evergreens

IN planting evergreens, dig the holes larger and deeper than would necessarily need to contain the roots and earth-ball. Fill in loose soil under the roots and then place tree in hole before cutting the burlap, if it is burlapped. See that it is one or two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Fill the hole two-thirds full of soil, and then with a sharp knife cut or loosen the burlap and roll back. Do not fill the hole higher than the ground level as this will cause the surface water to flow from instead of to the plants. If the ground is dry, water copiously during or after planting, but do not tamp wet soil.

Mulching with straw, hay or grass helps to hold moisture; do not use fresh manure as a mulch. When watering, drop the hose by the plant and let run slowly until the soil cannot take any more up. The roots are down a foot or more and it takes lots of water to get that far down. Sprinkling is all right to wash the leaves frequently, but to wet roots is another problem. Along foundations plants get only about one-fourth the moisture that open beds do as the house eaves usually shut off a big per cent of the normal rainfall.

Pruning at planting time is not necessary where plants are balled and burlapped, being delivered with a ball of soil without disturbing the roots.

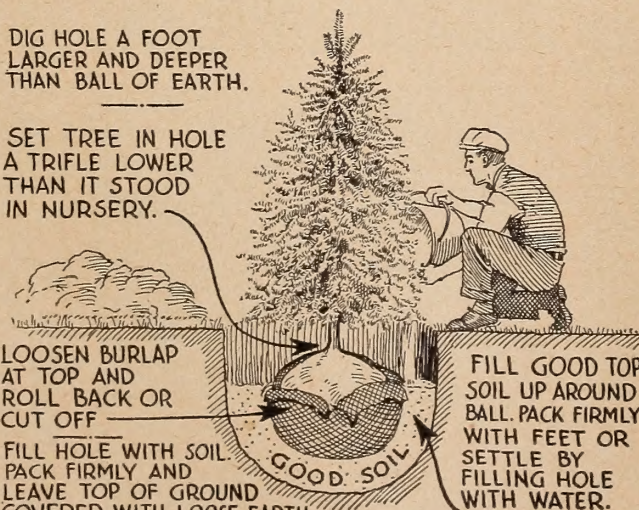
It is a good practice to throw a burlap sack or protection over the tops of evergreens when planted late or when they show signs of distress. It keeps off the

DIG HOLE A FOOT LARGER AND DEEPER THAN BALL OF EARTH.

SET TREE IN HOLE A TRIFLE LOWER THAN IT STOOD IN NURSERY.

LOOSEN BURLAP AT TOP AND ROLL BACK OR CUT OFF

FILL HOLE WITH SOIL. PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE TOP OF GROUND COVERED WITH LOOSE EARTH OR MULCH WITH HAY OR STRAW.



FILL GOOD TOP SOIL UP AROUND BALL. PACK FIRMLY WITH FEET OR SETTLE BY FILLING HOLE WITH WATER.

hot sun and drying winds and conserves their vitality until the roots function properly.

Any evergreen can be trained to grow as you wish. To make them compact start early and give them a shearing. If they are tall enough cut out the leader to a side branch. Never cut beyond last season's growth. This growth always has foliage on and the older growth seldom does. Evergreens won't "break" from defoliated wood. Prune only while they are soft and growing vigorously. This is in May, June, and early July. Later they will look stubby and hacked. You can make your trees any size and shape by shearing. Start when the plant is young to shape it.

WATERING—After evergreens are established and have reached the size you want them, cease watering and fertilizing unless the color is poor or rainfall is deficient.

INSECT ENEMIES—Red Spider is a very small insect, hardly discernible with the naked eye, which makes plants turn yellow or ashy. Washing the plant with water at strongest pressure several times is very good. Sulphur, lime and arsenate of lead in equal proportions applied as

dust is also effective. Bag Worm is a little insect that encloses itself in a sack partly made of foliage. The surest way is to pick them off and burn. They are hard to get at one time, but in the cool of the morning or evening is the best time to try.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

Visitors are invited to our nursery to inspect our stock of Ornamental Shrubs, Fruit and Shade Trees, etc. Our nursery is located at Western Springs, on Wolf Road (15 miles west of Chicago on C. B. & Q. R. R.), two blocks South of 47th Street. Trains run hourly from the Union Station, Chicago.

AUTO ROUTE TO VAUGHAN'S GREENHOUSES AND NURSERIES

West on Washington Boulevard to Austin Boulevard, south on Austin Boulevard to Ogden Avenue, southwest on Ogden Avenue to La Grange. Continue along Burlington tracks on Burlington Avenue to Brainard Avenue. Cross tracks and continue southwest to Western Springs (East Boulevard). For Nursery turn south one-half mile; for Greenhouses, continue southwest from East Boulevard for one-half mile.

The Planting Season is limited by climatic conditions and by the stage of growth of the trees and plants. In Spring the planting season begins as soon as the frost is out of the ground sufficiently to permit digging, and continues until about June first. Toward the last of the summer the evergreens are the first to complete their growing season, and are usually ready for transplanting by the end of August. Deciduous trees and plants may be moved as soon as the leaves have performed their functions, which is generally at the time of the first frost in the fall, about the 15th of October. The fall season lasts until the ground becomes frozen too hard to allow digging, about December 1st.

A denotes shrubs which attain 9 to 12 feet in height at maturity.

B denotes shrubs which attain 5 to 8 feet in height at maturity.

C denotes shrubs which attain 1 to 4 feet in height at maturity.

Our Shrubs are transplanted every two or three years and are furnished with plenty of fibrous roots and should not be compared with stock that is seldom transplanted or never moved from cutting beds until sold.

Specimens. This term is applied to shrubs that are perfect both in height and diameter as well as shape, and are recommended where immediate effect is desired.

IMPORTANT. Unpack and examine all packages on arrival, and if roots are dry, give a good soaking with water. Never let trees lie about with their roots exposed to the air. If several have to be planted, open a trench and "heel in" the roots, and then plant at your leisure.

ACANTHOPANAX PENTAPHYLLUM (Aralia Pentaphylla) (B)

A pretty Japanese shrub of medium size, rapid growth, branches furnished with spines, leaves five-lobed. One of the best plants for shady corners, under trees and for city planting, where other shrubs do not survive on account of smoke, dust and soot. It is also readily shearable, and consequently adapted for hedge planting, its prickly branches and dense growth making it an impenetrable barrier. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

ALMOND DOUBLE-FLOWERING (B)

A desirable class of early-flowering shrubs, producing before the leaves appear, a profusion of small, rose-like flowers that are closely set along the branches.

Double Pink or Double White, bushy, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

ALTHEA FRUTEX (Rose of Sharon) (A)

(Hibiscus Syriacus)

A free-flowering shrub of easy culture and very desirable on account of blooming in August and September. Flowers resemble a double hollyhock. It requires protection and should be planted only in the spring.

Double White, Pink or Red, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

Double Purple, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

AMORPHA (B)

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs, with feathery foliage, adapted to sunny locations. Very valuable for border plantings or for massing on banks and slopes.

Fruticosa (False Indigo). A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers; blooms in June and July, after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

ARALIA (The Angelica Tree)

The luxuriant, tropical aspect of these plants is extremely charming. The large compound leaves, often 3 or 4 feet long, the huge panicles of creamy white flowers, and, in autumn, the wealth of dark purple berries disposed in numerous globe-like clusters—these constitute some of the glories of the Aralias. They are small trees or bushes, relatively hardy, with the larger or tree-like stems surrounded at the base by smaller, unbranched shoots.

Spinosa (Hercules Club) (A). A large shrub of semi-tropical appearance.

Very prickly stem. Bears immense clusters of white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 90c.

ARONIA

Arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry) (A). Clusters of small white flowers in May succeeded in August by bright red berries that remain until winter. Bright crimson autumn foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

Melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry) (B). Dwarfier than the Arbutifolia, seldom reaching 6 ft. Its flowers are slightly tinged with red and its fruit ripens to a shiny jet black. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry) (C). One of the most beautiful shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. It is of a neat, compact growth and never needs to be touched with the shears. The foliage is beautiful at all times, and in the fall turns to a most brilliant crimson color. The plant is literally covered with bright scarlet berries all the fall and winter. It seldom grows over 4 feet high. 2-year, 12 to 18-inch, each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$25.00; 3-year, 18 to 24-inch, each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$35.00; 4-year, 24 to 30-inch, each, 75c; per 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$45.00.

Non-Warranty. Most of the failures with trees and plants are due to improper planting, unfavorable soil or weather conditions, or other causes beyond the control of the nurseryman. Beyond the guarantee that all stock is in a live and healthy condition when it leaves our hands, we give no warranty as to description, quality, productiveness or growth of any of the trees, plants, or shrubs that we send out, nor will we be in any way responsible for the results obtained through their use. Every order for articles named in this catalog will be executed under these conditions only. It is obvious, however, that we can afford to send out only such stock as will not only grow well, but prove true to name and description.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Shrub orders amounting to \$8.00 and over and mixed orders, part shrubs and trees (evergreens not included), amounting to \$10.00 include prepayment either by express or freight, within limits of Chicago, otherwise Shrubs and Trees must be sent by express or freight, customers paying charges. Always give full and explicit shipping directions, as our responsibility ends on delivery of Shrubs and Trees in good condition to the freight or express office. All Trees, Shrubs and Plants shipped subject to customers assuming risk regarding State Entomology requirements.

All Prices in this List F.O.B., Western Springs, Ill. (Near Chicago)

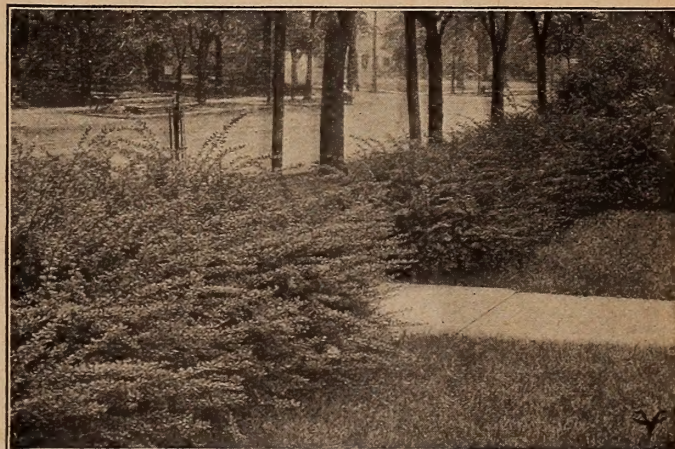
Where the price each is given, the following are our rates for 10 of a kind, 5 or more at the 10 rate.

| Each | 10 | Each | 10 |
|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 40c | \$3.50 | 70c | \$6.50 |
| 45c | 4.00 | 75c | 7.00 |
| 50c | 4.50 | 80c | 7.50 |
| 55c | 5.00 | 85c | 8.00 |
| 60c | 5.50 | \$1.00 | 8.50 |
| 65c | 6.00 | | |

Where personal selection of any stock is made by customers at our Nursery we always charge according to its value.

No Trees, Shrubs or other perishable stock are sent C. O. D.

Ask for Pamphlet "Planting Suggestions" Useful advice Free



BERBERIS THUNBERGII—Japanese Barberry

BOX-BARBERRY (C)

The New Hardy Edging and Dwarf Hedge

A dwarf, upright form of the familiar Berberis Thunbergii; it is perfectly hardy, thriving wherever Berberis Thunbergii grows. It does not carry wheat rust.

Box-Barberry lends itself most happily to low edgings for formal gardens, when set about four inches apart. It also makes a beautiful low hedge when set 6 to 8 inches apart. The foliage is light green, changing in autumn to dazzling red and yellow. We offer 2-year-old field plants, 10 to 15-inch, each, 50c; per 100, \$40.00. 4-year-old field plants, 18 to 24-inch, bushy, each, 75c; per 100, \$60.00.

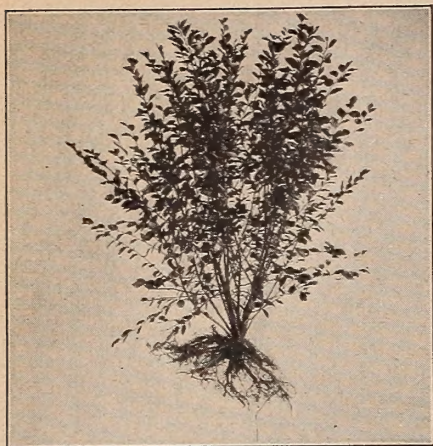
Bridal Wreath. See Spiraea.

NEW RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY

It is only once in a lifetime that a really worth-while, outstanding novelty in hardy shrubs is introduced, and in this new Barberry we have such a plant.

It is similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry which is so popular, but the foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red, similar to the richest red-leaved Japanese Maples. However, unlike these and other colored shrubs in which the coloring fades or disappears entirely as the season advances, this new Barberry becomes more brilliant throughout the summer, and in the fall its foliage changes to vivid orange, scarlet, and red shades, more brilliant and more effective than in the ordinary Japanese Barberry. In this coloring it is unequaled by any other shrub and is followed by the same brilliant scarlet berries common to the type, which remain on the plant the entire winter.

All that is required to develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons is that it be planted in full exposure to the sun. 2-year, each, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.80; doz., \$10.00; per 100, \$75.00. 3-year, each, \$2.50; 3 for \$7.00; doz., \$25.00; per 100, \$175.00. We furnish 25 of a size at the 100 rate.

COTONEASTER, *Acutifolia*

CHIONANTHUS

CORNUS, *Sibirica***BUDDLEIA (Summer Lilac) (B)**

Variabilis Veitchiana. A very pretty shrub of spreading pendulous habit, bearing during late summer and fall, long tapering spikes, 20 to 30 in. long, thickly covered with minute tubular lilac-colored flowers. Awarded First-Class Certificate R. H. S., London. Strong plants, 2-year, 50c.

Farquhari. A rather dwarf variety of compact growth, producing numerous medium sized flower spikes of rich lilac-purple. 2-year, 75c.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (Sweet Shrub) (B)

The Calycanthus is one of the most desirable shrubs. The wood is fragrant. Flowers are of a rare chocolate color, having an exquisite pineapple fragrance. They bloom in June and throughout the summer. 18 to 24-inch, 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

CARAGANA

Arborescens. Pea Tree. A shrub or low tree, having a wealth of golden sweet pea-shaped blossoms in May. Valuable for a lawn specimen owing to its beautiful foliage and feathery leaves which resemble that of the Locust. Makes a splendid hedge and can be pruned to any height desired. Especially valuable for use in the Northern States on account of its extreme hardiness. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00.

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS (Button Bush) (B)

A hardy, vigorous shrub with neat, glossy leaves. The flower heads are very curious, appearing in the form of a ball covered with tiny white blooms. These flower heads appear in late summer and last for several weeks. Thrives best in moist loamy soil. Very valuable for waterside planting, especially when fully exposed to the sun. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

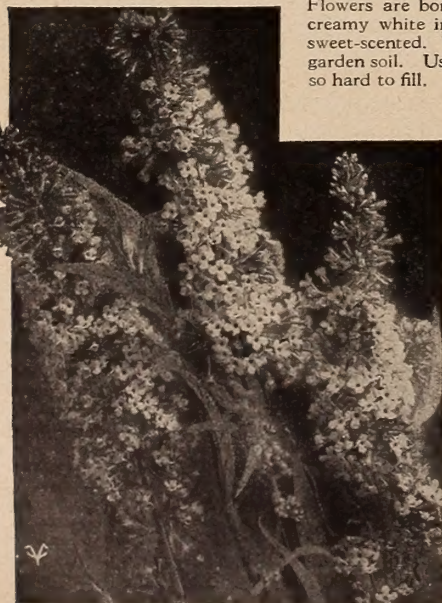
CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA (White Fringe Tree) (A)

Large shrub or small tree, with large, heavy leaves almost hidden in spring by a thick mist of fragrant, drooping white flowers. When planted against evergreens it is one of our very best lawn ornaments. Attains a height of 9 to 15 feet. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25.

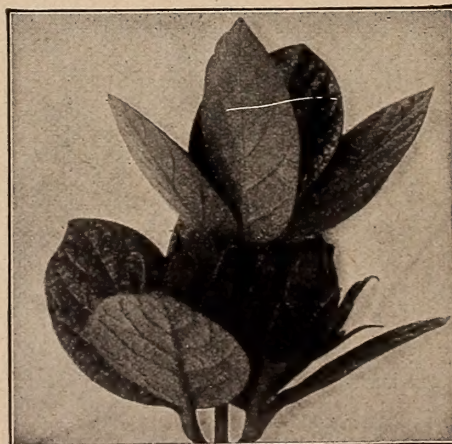
CLETHRA

Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush) (B). This is one of the few shrubs that will flower freely with but little exposure

to full sunlight, and it blooms in mid-summer when other flowers are scarce. Flowers are borne in long panicles, are creamy white in color and remarkably sweet-scented. Thrives in any ordinary garden soil. Use it in that shady place so hard to fill. 18 to 24 in., 60c.



BUDDLEIA VEITCHIANA



CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)

ARONIA, *Arbutifolia***CORNUS (Dogwood)**

Hardy and vigorous shrubs, thriving best in moist, fertile soils. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive objects in winter on account of the brilliant color of the bark of the young shoots and twigs. Valuable for borders and waterside planting.

Elegantissima (Variegated Cornelian-Cherry) (A). A tall-growing shrub with purplish red branches and beautiful silver variegated foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Paniculata (Gray Dogwood) (B). A dense, upright-growing shrub. White flowers in short paniced clusters, late in June, followed by white berries on deep red stems. Bark and underside of leaves gray. 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

Sibirica (Siberian Red Osier) (B). An upright shrub with bright blood-red branches. Native of Siberia. Flowers creamy white in numerous small flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue or bluish white. Usually 6 to 10 feet tall. Very brilliant, especially in early spring, when the bark is intensely colored. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

Stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood) (B). Prostrate stems with red bark. Very effective in winter and a hardy grower. Flowers creamy white in flat-topped clusters. Berries white. 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

Stolonifera Flaviramea (Golden Twigg'd Osier) (B). A variety with golden yellow bark, very attractive. Planted in masses with the red-barked varieties, an effective and striking contrast may be secured. It is perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

COTONEASTER

A desirable class of hardy shrubs valued especially for the rich autumnal coloring of their leaves, and for their conspicuous berries which brighten the fall and early winter. Plant in any good well-drained soil avoiding shade or moist situations.

Acutifolia. A dense-growing shrub with dark green, oval leaves. Resembles Privet. Extremely hardy and well adapted to the Northern States. The coming hedge plant for the North. 2 to 3 ft., each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$35.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, 70c; per 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$40.00.

Divaricata (B). Growth upright to 6 feet; leaves deciduous, broadly oval, lustrous above, turning to crimson. Inconspicuous pink flowers; fruits one-third inch long, turning to bright red in September. 18 to 24 in., pot-grown, \$1.00.

Horizontalis (C). A dwarf shrub with densely spreading horizontal branches almost prostrate. On account of its habit, is much appreciated in rockeries and the front of borders, to display its crimsoning leaves and scarlet fruits deep into winter. 12 to 15 in., pot-grown, \$1.25; per 10, \$10.00.

Simonsi (C). This has attractive inch-long foliage, and an upright, branchy growth to 4 feet. The earliest fruiting, its berries showing bright red in mid-summer; its leaves crimsoning for fall. 18 to 24 in., pot-grown, \$1.00.

DEUTZIA, *Pride of Rochester***CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn) (A)**

The thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. If judiciously pruned, they can also be trained to assume picturesque tree forms. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn.

Carrieri. Foliage dark, glossy green; fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to tree long into winter. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

Coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn). A fine native variety with single white flowers in spring and scarlet fruit in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

Cordata (Washington Hawthorn). Erect branches and small, nearly triangular lustrous leaves. A handsome little tree, valuable for the brilliancy of its autumn foliage and the beauty of its abundant scarlet fruits, which remain on the branches until spring with little loss of beauty. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). Fragrant single white flowers in spring followed by scarlet fruit, long persistent. Pretty foliage of deep lustrous green. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Oxyacantha Splendens (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). The most beautiful and showy of the double-flowering thorns, with lovely blossoms of bright scarlet color, large, full and very double. It forms a small tree or large shrub and makes a fine specimen for the lawn. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$4.50.

CYDONIA (Japanese Quince)

Hardy shrubs with handsome flowers in early spring. They are invaluable for border or garden planting, and make beautiful informal or clipped hedges. The fragrant fruits are often used for making a tart, delicious jelly. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil.

Japanica (Japan Quince) (B). A single shrub on the lawn is very attractive; brilliant crimson flowers, among the first in spring. Valuable for ornamental hedges. 18 to 24 inches, 65c.

Dogwood. See Cornus.

DAPHNE CNEORUM (Garland Flower) (C)

The leaves are dark green and glossy above, glaucous beneath. A dwarf evergreen shrub of trailing habit which may be used for rock gardens or for edging borders and other shrubs. Bears small, bright pink, fragrant flowers. 8 to 10 in., \$1.50.

DEUTZIA

We are indebted to Japan for this valuable genus of plants. Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers place them among the most beautiful and most popular of flowering shrubs. Flowers in June and through July and August. Of easy culture, thriving in any well-drained soil.

Gracilis (C). A low-growing shrub with slender graceful branches of pure white flowers, free-flowering and very sweetly scented. 15 to 18 in., 75c.

Lemoinei (B). A hybrid of the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, upright growth. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

Pride of Rochester (B). A variety of *Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno*, and producing large double white flowers; back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c; 10 for \$6.00.

Elder. See Sambucus.

ELEAGNUS (Silver Thorn)

Angustifolia (Russian Olive) (A). A large shrub with silvery, often spiny branches. Leaves light green above, silvery white beneath, lanceolate, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers yellow. Berries yellow coated with silver scales. 3 to 4 ft., 70c.

EUONYMUS (Strawberry or Burning Bush)

Hardy shrubs with showy fruits, noted for the intense coloring of the fall foliage. They are well adapted for specimen plants or for massing in the shrub borders. They require moist, loamy soil.

Alatus (Winged Burning Bush) (B). Dwarf, compact habit. Wood corky, leaves small; fruit red; very beautiful in autumn when the foliage turns bright red. One of the prettiest of shrubs for specimens on the lawn. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

Europaeus (European Spindle Tree) (A). A tall, erect shrub, very handsome and conspicuous in autumn and winter when it is loaded with rose-colored capsules, from which orange-colored berries hang on slender threads. 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA, *Intermedia***EUONYMUS RADICANS****(Large-leaved Trailing Euonymus)**

Vegetus. This valuable ground-covering plant is sometimes called "Evergreen Bittersweet" on account of its gorgeous red berries, which are resplendent all winter against a rich deep evergreen foliage. It thrives in partial shade or under trees where grass and other plants fail. It is also our best hardy evergreen vine, retaining its foliage through the winter, even when exposed to the sun. 3-year, 80c; 4-year, \$1.00; 6-year, specimens balled and burlapped, \$2.50; pot-grown, 75c.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush) (A)

A vigorous growing shrub, forming a neat, compact bush. Pure white flowers borne on slender racemes, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom. May. 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell) (B)

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, golden yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs. Admired by thousands in Chicago Parks. They should be planted where they will receive the full benefit of early spring sunshine.

Intermedia. Slender arching branches; foliage glossy green. Bright golden yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Long drooping branches, which in early spring are covered with showy golden yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Suspensa Fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). Upright growing with dark lustrous green leaves. Flowers golden yellow. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA (A)**(Snowdrop-tree, or Silver Bell)**

A beautiful shrub, with pretty white bell-shaped flowers in May and June. Very beautiful. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

HYDRANGEA**ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA "SNOWBALL" (C)****The Best Flowering Shrub for Shady Positions or North Side**

This American Hydrangea was found growing wild some years ago in the woods of Ohio and is one of the most beautiful hardy flowering shrubs. Its greatest value, aside from its beauty, is that it comes into bloom just after the flowering time of Lilacs, Syringas, Viburnums and spring-flowering Spiraeas and continues on into August. The panicle is more like a Snowball in form and size than *Paniculata Grandiflora* (hence the name), and is a pure white. It thrives well in various soils but requires shade. 2-year, 75c; per 10, \$6.50; 3-year, 90c.



HYDRANGEA (Snowball)



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (A)

Tens of thousand of this noble summer and autumn flowering shrub have been sold the past few years, and the demand is now universal. They grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet, and are absolutely hardy, grow in any soil and bloom the same year they are set out. They flower abundantly, bearing immense panicles of bloom a foot long, white at first, turning to rose in autumn, commencing to bloom in August, when very few shrubs are in bloom. An annual shortening of branches is necessary to increase the size of the flowers. 2-year, 75c; per 10, \$6.50; 3-year, 90c.

(Tree Form) (A)

These plants have a clear stem with a bushy top, making a grand show when in flower. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

KERRIA (B)

(The Globe Flower or Japanese Rose)

Japonica. A shrub 4 to 6 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, fading in autumn with tone of yellow. Flowers numerous, bright yellow, large, and showy. A charming old-fashioned plant. 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

Japonica Flore Pleno. Similar to the Japonica but with beautiful double yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

LESPEDEZA FORMOSA (Purple Bush Clover) (C)

(Desmodium Penduliflorum)

A shrub-like plant which dies to the ground in winter, but comes up vigorously each spring. Bears attractive sprays of bright rose-colored flowers in September. 2-year, 75c.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

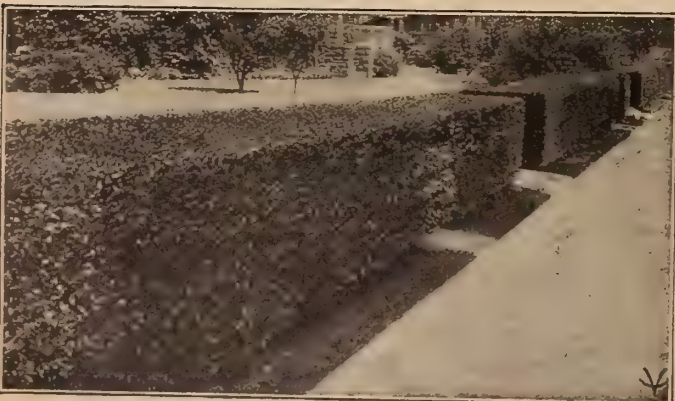
The Privet is now one of the best-known shrubs, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage, some for their berries. They are almost evergreen and of dense habit, and bear shearing to any extent.

Amurensis (Amoor Privet). A large shrub with upright branches. Leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous, or in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in creak panicles. Splendid for hedges. Very similar to the California Privet so universally used for hedging in the East, but unlike it in that the Amoor is hardy. 2 to 3 ft., extra bushy, 50c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00; 3 to 4 ft., extra bushy, 60c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00.

Ibota (Chinese Privet) (B). A valuable hardy Privet for the Western and Northern States. It is almost evergreen and grows freely in all soils. Compact and regular in form, and bears shearing to any extent. Flowers white and fragrant; leaves long and shiny. A charming shrub for hedges or specimens. 2 to 3 ft., extra bushy, 50c; per 100, \$30.00.

Lodense (New Dwarf Privet) (C). This is a new, dwarf and distinct form of Privet of extremely compact and low-growing habit. The foliage is rich dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful for low hedges and borders as it stands shearing very well and can be kept low and compact very easily. We offer 2-year-old field plants, 8 to 15-in., 50c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00.

Vulgare (European Privet) (B). One of the best hardy black-fruited shrubs. The bright shining berries are borne in compact clusters which stand up well on the ends of the branches above the dark green lustrous leaves and remain on the plants during the early winter months and after the dark green leaves have fallen. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$25.00.



PRIVET (HEDGE)



PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS

IBOLIUM PRIVET (B)

The New Hardy Hedge Privet

This is a cross of the California and the hardy Chinese type, Ibota, and has all the attractive characteristics of the California Privet with the hardness of the Ibota. Iboliium Privet will prove of great interest to those who have tried California Privet with uncertain results. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$30.00. 3 to 4 ft., 70c; per 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$40.00.

LILAC—See Syrina, page 14.

LONICERA (Bush Honeysuckle)

Handsome upright shrubs, with showy flowers and bright berries. They thrive in almost any fertile soil, and in most instances prefer sunny situations. Invaluable for border or mass planting. Other species are described under "Vines."

Bella Albida (A). A fine variety, producing fruit of red color in great profusion. 3 to 4 ft., 70c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00; 4 to 5 ft., 80c; per 10, \$6.50; per 100, \$50.00; 5 to 6 ft., 90c; per 10, \$7.50; per 100, \$60.00.

Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle) (B). A strong, vigorous grower, round-topped, perfect in shape with lower branches spread out over the ground. Pure white flowers produced in May and June, followed by brilliant red berries. Lovers of handsome, hardy shrubs, will be well repaid by planting this one. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Morrowii, Upright Type. An upright growing type of the above. 3 to 4 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., 70c; per 10, \$6.00.

Korolkowi Floribunda (Broad Blueleaf) (Honeysuckle). A most attractive variety, graceful in habit and vigorous in growth. The leaves are bluish green, and its striking blooms, produced in utmost profusion, are a beautiful shade of pink. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.25.

Ruprechtiana. A new early flowering variety with showy white flowers, well set with bright red berries in June. 3 to 4 ft., bushy, 75c.

Tatarica (A). A group of large shrubs with numerous upright branches. Flowers white or pink, borne in great profusion in late spring. Fruit red or orange, ripening in summer and persisting until autumn. We offer the following varieties:

Tatarica Alba (White Tatarian). 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Tatarica Rosea (Pink Tatarian). 2 to 3 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00; 3 to 4 ft., 70c; per 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$50.00.

Tatarica Rubra (Red Tatarian). 3 to 4 ft., each, 70c; per 10, \$6.00.

MAHONIA Aquifolium (Oregon Grape)

A handsome ornamental shrub with compound leaves, the 5 to 9 leaflets dark lustrous green, spiny toothed. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters, appearing in spring. Berries blue or nearly black. 8 to 10 inches, pot-grown, 50c.

MALUS (Flowering Crab)

The Flowering Crabs have few rivals among the gorgeous spring-flowering ornamentals. They are small trees and their blooms range in color from deep carmine to the most delicate pinks. They make splendid specimens for the lawn, and when used in the shrubby borders they enhance the value of the planting with their profusion of color.

Atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). Similar to Floribunda, but with deep carmine flowers which do not fade. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

Baccata (Siberian Crab). One of the earliest of the flowering Crabapples. Producing quantities of white, fragrant flowers followed by small green or reddish fruit. Small, spreading tree; good foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

Bechtel's Double-Flowering. Most beautiful of all the flowering Crabs; hardy. Trees of medium size are covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers resembling small roses of a delicate pink. This is the ideal lawn tree for a small yard. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 6 ft., specimens, \$6.00.

Coronaria (Wild Sweet Crab). A low bushy tree with spreading spiny branches. Very fragrant pink flowers produced in clusters. The yellow-green fruit is fragrant and is frequently used for preserves. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). Best when grown naturally, when it is a broad, tall, round-topped bush, rather than a tree, with wide-spreading branches. The flowers as they open are red, changing to rose and white. The small, yellowish fruit often remains on the trees all winter and is greatly relished by the birds. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

Niedzwetzkyana. A showy tree with remarkable single red flowers followed by red fruits about one inch in diameter in October. Bark and wood are tinged with red. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Single-Flowering Pink. A small, strong-growing tree with heavy thick foliage. A very free-blooming variety producing in early spring a wealth of single pink blossoms and should be in every garden. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

MORUS (Mulberry)

Tatarica (Russian). A very hardy, vigorous low-growing tree producing small edible fruits, varying in color from white to black. Valuable for attracting the birds and for hedging where a tall screen is desired. 3 to 4 ft., 50c; per 100, \$35.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25.



PHILADELPHUS (Syringa) Virginal

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

There is a great variation in the different varieties of Mock Orange both in the habit of their growth and in their form of bloom. Some have large foliage and vigorous, upright habit of growth, forming larger shrubs, and there are many dwarf varieties, with slender, arching branches and small foliage. All are refined and beautiful, and the different varieties can be grouped together most effectively.

NEW VARIETIES

Dame Blanche (White Lady). A new Lemoine Hybrid with small foliage and upright branches, set with quantities of semi-double fringed flowers, which are cream-white and very fragrant. 18 to 24 in., 80c.

Manteau d'Hermine (C). Of very dwarf, drooping habit; branches long and slender, densely covered from base to tip with sweet scented flowers. 18 to 24 inches, 75c.

Virginal (B). A new and wonderful variety, one of the most beautiful shrubs grown. A vigorous, tall grower, with very large double-crested flowers; pure white, sweet scented, produced in clusters of five to seven. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; per 10, \$10.00.

Avalanche (B). New. The flowers are large, white, very sweet and produced in such profusion that their weight bends the long slender branches almost to the ground, producing a most wonderful effect as if the branches were loaded with new fallen snow. 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

Bouquet Blanc (B). Double or semi-double flowers; very floriferous. 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

Coronarius (A). (Common Mock Orange.) Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Blooms in May and June in great profusion. 3 to 4 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

Coronarius Aureus (Golden Leaved Mock Orange). (C.) A dwarf compact little shrub much prized for its bright effect. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

Grandiflorus (A). (Large Flowered Mock Orange.) Without a doubt one of the most popular shrubs grown, and ought to be in every garden, no matter how small. Flowers are pure white, very large and it is one of the most free-flowering of the genus. 3 to 4 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; per 10, \$6.50.

Lemoinei Erectus (B). A charming variety of erect growth; creamy white fragrant flowers, smaller than the other varieties, but very attractive. Distinguished by its smaller leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 70c; per 10, \$6.00.

Nivalis (Snowbank Mock Orange). (A.) Snow-white flowers in great profusion.

Brownish branches. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.
Privet. See Ligustrum



RHAMNUS, Cathartica



ROSA HUGONIS

PHYSOCARPUS (B)

Opulifolius (Common Ninebark). A strong growing upright shrub, with flat clusters of white flowers, followed by red fruit. Tall growing and very ornamental. Especially valuable for shaded places. 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 85c.

Opulifolius (Golden Leaved Ninebark). An exceptionally fine variety with golden yellow tinted foliage, and white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil)

Fruticosa (C). A desirable low-growing shrub, thriving either in wet or dry soil, producing bright yellow flowers throughout the summer; suitable for rockeries and in front of taller shrubs. 24 to 30 inches, 70c.

PRUNUS

Ornamental and Flowering Varieties

Americana (American Plum). A tree with great variations, rarely reaching 20 feet. Parent of most of the cultivated native plums. 4 to 5 ft., 70c; 5 to 6 ft., 80c.

Pissardii (Purple-leaved Plum) (A). A small tree shrub. The young branches are a dark purple; the leaves, when young, are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint until they drop, late in autumn. The tree is covered early in the spring with small, single white flowers, which appear before the leaves. Beautiful as lawn specimens, or grouped with other shrubs and trees for foliage effect. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

Triloba (Double-flowered Plum) (B). Native of China. A very desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May before the leaves unfold. 3 to 4 ft., tree form, \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., specimen tree form, \$3.50.

Virginiana (Choke Cherry). A handsome shrub or small tree with small racemes of beautiful white flowers. Leaves dark green, oval in shape, turning to yellow before falling. Fruit so dark a purple as to be nearly black. 3 to 4 ft., 65c; 4 to 5 ft., 80c.

PYRACANTHA

Coccinea Lalandi (Laland Firethorn). An almost evergreen shrub allied to both the Thorn and Cotoneasters. Dwarf grown with slender branches with numerous short thorns. Small white flowers, covered in fall with bright orange-red fruit. One of the finest berried shrubs or small trees. 2 to 3 ft., balled and burlapped, \$3.50.

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)

Hardy vigorous shrubs with handsome foliage and showy berries. The larger-growing species are well adapted and often used for hedges, both informal and clipped. They thrive in moist, loamy soils and are not adverse to partial shade.

Cathartica (A). A fine, robust shrub, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small, black fruit. A popular hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$25.00; 3 to 4 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$30.00; 4 to 5 ft., 70c.

Fragula (Alder Buckthorn) (B). A valuable and decorative species of erect habit with glossy leaves and black berries. Its long black branches speckled with white are very attractive in winter. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$30.00; 3 to 4 ft., 65c; per 10, \$5.50; per 100, \$35.00.

RHODOTYPOS (White Kerria)

Kerrioides (B). A very ornamental Japanese shrub of medium size with handsome and large single white flowers in the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous black berries. 2 to 3 ft., 70c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c.



PRUNUS TRILOBA



SORBARIA SORBIFOLIA



RUGOSA ROSE, Grootendorst



WEIGELA

RHUS (Sumach)

Cotinus (Smoketree). A tall shrub bearing masses of misty smoke-colored flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

Glabra (Smooth Sumach) (A). A shrub or low tree with an open crown. Leaves compound, dark green above, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn. Flowers in large terminal panicles, soon followed by the crimson fruiting clusters, which persist all winter. Beautiful for massive effects. 3 to 4 ft., 70c.

Glabra Laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumach) (B). A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling rich fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 70c.

Trilobata (Lemonade Sumac). A dwarf spreading shrub with smooth, dark green leaves and bright scarlet fruit in early summer. 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

Typhina Laciniata (Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach) (A). As its name indicates, the branches resemble the elk's horn while developing, and it is one of the most tropical-looking native shrubs we possess. The foliage is finely cut and turns a golden yellow in the fall. Attains a height of 20 ft. 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 90c.

ROSA (Hardy Bush Roses)

Blanda (Meadow Rose) (B). Pink flowers, followed by red berries. Very ornamental in winter. 2-yr., 50c.

Lucida (B). Single bright pink flowers, with bright red bark and berries in winter. 2-yr., 50c.

Rubiginosa (True English Sweet Briar) (B). This is the true Eglantine. It is perfectly hardy, and once it is planted little if any care is necessary. 2-yr., 60c.

Setigera (Prairie Rose) (C). Small, single pink flowers and extra fine foliage, sometimes called the bramble-leaved rose. 3-yr., 65c per 10, \$5.00.

Hugonis (Golden Rose of China) (B). Fine for shrub planting, as it reaches a height of 6 feet when fully matured. The long, arching branches are thickly set with the lovely single yellow flowers in May, and it is one of the earliest roses to bloom. Makes a very spectacular show. Never winter-kills. Strong 2-year-old plants, each \$1.50; 4-yr., \$3.00.

RAMANAS OR RUGOSA ROSES

These Japanese Roses form sturdy bushes 3 to 5 feet in height. They are perfectly hardy in the most trying places, standing well the hot sun and thriving in dry or sandy soils. The dark, rich leathery foliage is oddly wrinkled; the large fragrant single and semi-double flowers of red, rose and white, are produced in profusion throughout the summer. In the autumn they are followed by orange-red and scarlet hips or seedpods. Rugosa is extremely useful in rough situations and shrubby borders, and we know of no rose that surpasses it.

Rugosa Alba. Crowded with clusters of single pure white flowers, foliage dark green and glossy. 2-yr., 75c.

Conrad F. Meyer. Very vigorous and strong grower, the flowers which are beautiful in bud, are of clear silvery rose in color, very large and fragrant, superb foliage. 2-yr., \$1.00.

Rugosa Rubra. Identical with the above, except in the color, which is a beautiful red. 3-yr., 75c; per 10, \$6.00.

NEW HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

Covin Tree. A new Rugosa Rose producing pure double white flowers continuously through the summer until frost. 2-yr., \$1.00; 4-yr., \$1.50.

F. J. Grootendorst. This new rose is a cross between Rugosa and the Crimson Baby Rambler. It should not be planted with the Hybrid Tea roses and such types, but it is valuable as an isolated specimen or among shrubs, or it can be used as an everblooming hedge. The flowers are double red, produced all summer, and the plants are perfectly hardy. 2-yr., \$1.00; per 10, \$8.00.

MEMORIAL ROSES

Rosa Wichuriana. Handsome for covering rockeries, mounds or embankments; especially valuable for cemetery planting. The pure white single flowers appear in greatest profusion during the month of July, while its almost evergreen foliage makes it very desirable at all seasons of the year. 2-yr., 60c.

SALIX (Willow) (A)

The Willows will grow almost anywhere, and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and waterways, as is commonly supposed. They are particularly valuable for planting in exposed places and where quick results are wanted as they mature rapidly.

Babylonica (Common Weeping Willow). Wavy, bright green foliage borne on very slender, pendent branches. 5 to 6 ft., bush form, 80c.

Britzensis (Bronze Golden Willow). Of particular beauty in winter; the color of the bark changes with the approach of cold weather, taking on a flame or bronze color, and this is maintained until spring. Very effective when the ground is covered with snow. 5 to 6 ft., bush form, 80c.

Discolor (Pussy Willow). The handsome fur-like catkins of this Willow which appear in early spring before the leaves come are in great demand by florists for use in bouquets. The catkins force readily and if branches are cut and brought into the house, one can enjoy "Pussy Willows" in the months of January and February as well as in early spring. Frequent cutting back does not harm the plants, but gives them a thicker growth. 3 to 4 ft., bush form, 50c; per 10, \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., bush form, 60c; per 10, \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., bush form, 75c; per 10, \$6.00.

Laurifolia (Laurel-Leaved Willow). A rapid grower, erect form, with broad, glossy, dark green leaves which gives a pleasing effect when planted alone or as a background for lower growing shrubs. 5 to 6 ft., bush form, 75c.

SAMBUCUS (Elder) (A)

Hardy vigorous growing shrubs with showy flowers and a profusion of berries. They thrive best in moist loamy soils, and are well adapted for waterside and border planting.

Canadensis (Common Elder). Pithy stems, with compound leaves; broad heads of white flowers in June, and dark red berries in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Nigra (European Elder). Fine shrub for massing; flowers creamy; fruit black. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Nigra Aurea (Golden Leaved). The golden foliage of this, makes it in much demand. It makes a showy appearance when planted in shrub beds. 2 to 3 ft., 65c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Pubens (Scarlet Elder). A very distinct variety. Flowers in gigantic trusses 20 inches in diameter; blooms in July and September succeeded by masses of red berries. 2 to 3 ft., 55c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

SORBARIA

Sorbifolia (Ural False Spiraea). A highly ornamental shrub with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July. 3 to 4 ft., 60c.



VIBURNUM CARLESI



STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA

SPIRAEA

A large group of showy, free flowering, hardy shrubs. Some of the species bloom in early spring, others in midsummer, while some produce their flowers from summer until fall. All of easiest culture in all soils.

Anthony Waterer (C). Perpetual blooming Red Spiraea. A fine, hardy perpetual blooming shrub, very desirable for the lawn. Makes nice, round bushes 3 ft. high and wide; beginning to bloom in summer, continuing until fall. Rose-red flowers in large, round clusters all over the bush. 12 to 18 in., 60c; per 10, \$5.00; 18 to 24 in., 75c; per 10, \$6.00.

Arguta Multiflora (Snow Garland) (B). A remarkably floriferous and showy shrub. Leaves narrow, bright green fading with tones of yellow and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion in early spring. Height, 3 to 5 ft. One of the best of the early Spiraeas. 24 to 30 in., 75c.

Billiardii (B). Narrow dense spikes of pink flowers which bloom nearly all summer. It is a grand subject for mass planting, for shrubbery borders, and is good for cut flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

Froebeli (Froebel Spiraea) (C). A very free low-growing shrub producing large flat heads of rosy pink flowers throughout the summer. Attractive green foliage, tinted dark red. 18 to 24 in., 60c; 24 to 30 in., 70c.

Japonica Ovalifolia (White Japanese Spiraea) (C). A white flowering variety of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub for planting as a margin to the shrubbery border or as a single specimen. 18 to 24 in., bushy, 70c.

Latifolia (Pink Meadow Spiraea) (B). Dull green foliage; dense spikes of pink flowers about six inches long, drooping branches; hardy, rapid in growth. 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 70c.

Prunifolia Flore Plena (B). A graceful shrub with shining, dark-green foliage, turning orange in fall. In early spring the branches are covered with small, double white flowers, borne close to stem, making long, snow-white garlands. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spiraea) (B). Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being one of the first Spiraeas to flower. When in bloom they appear as if covered with snow. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

Walluffi. Blooms in same manner and has same habits of growth as Anthony Waterer, but retains its depth of color longer, remaining red until flower is old and turns brown. 18 to 24 in., 80c.

SPIRAEA BRIDAL WREATH

Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath) (B). This is without a doubt the most beautiful and useful of shrubs. Always effective if planted singly or in groups on the lawn, in front of the porch, in shrub borders or in a hedge. Handsome throughout the entire year. Our stock is very large and in splendid condition. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 100, \$35.00; 3 to 4 ft., 70c; per 10, \$6.00; 100, \$50.00.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA (C)

An attractive shrub with drooping, arching branches covered with deep-lobed foliage which gives a fern-like effect. Flowers are creamy white and produced in profusion in June. In Autumn the foliage assumes brilliant bronze-red tints. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Sweet Shrub. See Calycanthus.

SYMPHORICARPOS

(The Coral Berry, Indian Currant and Snowberry)

Small native shrubs much used in shaded places and in open masses. Grow in almost any soil; quite hardy; very ornamental, when covered with berries.

Mollis (Large Berried Snowberry) (B). A compact growing form of the Snowberry with very large berries. 2 to 3 ft., 65c.

Racemosus (Snowberry) (B). A graceful shrub, 3 to 5 ft. tall, with slender branches. Flowers white or pinkish, in loose racemes in summer followed by waxy, white berries, which remain almost until spring. 2 to 3 ft., 65c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



SNOWBERRY
(*Symphoricarpos Racemosus*)



PUSSY WILLOW
(*Salix Discolor*)

SYMPHORICARPOS—Continued

Vulgaris (Coral Berry or Indian Currant) (B). A grand shrub, producing in clusters, set closely along the drooping stems, a wealth of red or purplish berries which remain on the branches all winter. Leaves ovate, bright green. 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

VIBURNUM

(The Arrow-woods, High Bush Cranberry and Snowballs)

The Viburnums are one of the most useful shrubs, being very hardy and of good habit. They all have white flowers mostly on flat heads and with a few exceptions are noted for their handsome clusters of berries. The foliage assumes brilliant and intense color tones in the autumn.

Carlesi (Fragrant V). A dwarf, compact shrub, bearing large corymbs of white blossoms of a strong, delicious fragrance, quite surpassing any shrub we know of, and equal to that of a Bouvardia. Very rare. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50.

Dentatum (Arrow-Wood) (A). May and June. A free flowering shrub, especially admired for the abundance of its blue fruits that cling to the branches a long time. 2 to 3 ft., 70c.

Lantana (Early White Lantana-Leaved Viburnum) (A). Large, robust shrub with soft, heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late. 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

Lentago (Sheep-Berry) (A). Bright green leaves and yellowish white flowers—deliciously scented; black oval berries. 3 to 4 ft., 85c; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

Molle (Glossy Viburnum) (A). A variety similar to *V. Dentatum*, but differing from that variety by having larger foliage, is a more robust grower and flowers 2 to 3 weeks later. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry) (A). May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat, imperfect clusters followed by clusters of red berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter. 2 to 3 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

Opulus Nanum (C). A very dwarf, compact form of the preceding, seldom attaining more than one foot in height; fine for edging and bordering. 8 to 10 in., 75c.

Opulus Sterile (The old-fashioned "Snowball Tree") (A). Large balls or globes of white flowers. Well known. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.



SPIRAEA Froebeli



LILAC Mad. Lemoine



LILAC Charles X



LILAC JAPONICA (Japanese)

SYRINGA (Lilac)

The old-fashioned Purple Lilac has a delicious fragrance that haunts the memory from one blooming season to another. None of our shrubs have been as highly developed under cultivation as has the lilac. The best new varieties have immense clusters of large plumes laden with sweetness. Some are double, some single, and the white, reddish purple, and blue varieties, lend themselves to many color schemes. The lilac grows rapidly, flowers profusely, has rich, beautiful green foliage, free from insects. The cut flowers from the improved varieties find a ready sale on the city markets.

Charles Joly. Double flowers of a beautiful dark red. 18 to 24 in.

Charles X. A strong, rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, of a reddish purple color. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Hugo Koster. Single, dark reddish-purple, large individual flowers. 18 to 24 in.

Japonica (Japanese). June. Glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other lilacs are through blooming 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). Has dark lilac-colored flowers, blooming the first week in June. Very distinct and valuable. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Ludwig Spaeth. A distinct and most beautiful variety having immense trusses of deep purplish red with enormous flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

Mad. Lemoine. Double pure white flowers, borne in large clusters. Strong bushes. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Marie LeGraye. Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white lilac. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Michael Buchner. Dwarf plant, vigorous. Double flowers of pale lilac color. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Persian Purple. A pretty variety with small leaves and rather loose panicles of pale lilac flowers; slender, arching branches. Does not mildew. 2 to 3 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Pres. Grevy. Double flowers of a very fine blue; one of the best in this color. 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Vulgaris, Purpurea (Common Purple Lilac). The well-known, old-fashioned lilac so common in our gardens. It is hardy and vigorous, endures neglect and blooms abundantly. Purple flowers early in May. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

Vulgaris Alba (Common White Lilac). Similar to above with pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Prices of above (except where noted) 18 to 24 in., each, \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., each, \$2.00. Sizes which we have to offer noted after each variety.

SYRINGAS (Lilacs)

New and Rare Varieties

Diderot. Single, enormous panicles, one foot long, with large claret-purple flowers; very free. 18 to 24 in.

Emile Gentil. Double; large imbricated flowers, bright cobalt-blue; a very rare shade among lilacs. 18 to 24 in., 2 to 3 ft.

Jean Mace. Double, broad, compact panicles, irregular flowers, mauve, fading to bluish, an early and very floriferous variety. 18 to 24 in., 2 to 3 ft.

Marechal Lannes. Very broad panicles of double or semi-double flowers of amazing size; bluish violet. 18 to 24 in.

Montaigne. Double. Pinkish mauve, very large clusters. 18 to 24 in.

President Faillieres. Double; immense clusters, pale lavender. 18 to 24 in.

SYRINGA GIRALDI (Early Lilacs)

Recently introduced from China, is remarkable for its flowering a week or two before the other sorts. A cross between it and of the early flowering lilacs, originated a new race of tall-growing lilacs which expand their flowers before the lilacs now known.

Berryer. Double, long trusses of semi-double mauve flowers. 18 to 24 in.

Bufiton. Single; elegant cluster of flowers, mauve pink with reflexed lobes. 18 to 24 in., 2 to 3 ft.

Claude Bernard. Double, a rapid-growing variety with long trusses of double or semi-double bright mauve lilac flowers; very early. 18 to 24 in.; 2 to 3 ft.

Descartes. Single. Mauve pink, exceedingly free. 18 to 24 in.; 2 to 3 ft.

Louvois. Single; voluminous clusters of large flowers, deep violet-purple with bluish shades. 18 to 24 in., 2 to 3 ft.

Price of above: 18 to 24 in., each, \$2.50; 3 for \$7.00; 6 for \$12.00; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$3.00; 3 for \$8.00; 6 for \$15.00. Sizes which we have to offer noted after each variety.

Collection 7D. Six of the above named varieties: 3 Early and 3 late, all different, labeled, our selection, 18 to 24 in., for \$10.00.

Syringa (Lilac) Collections

Collection 7A. Three named varieties: 1 Red, 1 White, 1 Blue, labeled, our selection, 2 to 3 ft. for \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft. for \$4.25. By express.

Collection 7B. Three of the above named varieties, all different, labeled, our selection, 2 to 3 ft. for \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft. for \$4.00. By express.

Collection 7C. Six of the above named varieties, all different, labeled, our selection, 2 to 3 ft. for \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft. for \$8.00. By express.

TAMARIX (A)

Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth, clothed in foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringed flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red and so are very ornamental at the back of shrubby borders and valuable for seaside.

Amurense. A splendid hardy variety, with silky pink tassels; flowers all summer. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

Chinensis. A vigorous, upright grower with delicate foliage of a lively green color; flowers of a rose color in September. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Hispid Aestivalis. A new variety of vigorous growth. The branches are covered half their length with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers. Blooms for a long time. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

WEIGELA (Diervilla) (B)

These shrubs bloom after the lilacs, in June and July. They make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into most graceful shapes with age. Their large flowers are of wide trumpet-shape, colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly along the branches.

Abel Carriere. Of all the Hybrid Weigelas, this is one of the finest, growing to be a tall shrub in time. It blooms during May and June with great quantities of rose-carmine flowers with yellow spot in the throat. 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

Candida. White Weigela, flowering throughout the summer. Unique and very attractive. 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

Eva Rathke. A charming Weigela. Flowers brilliant crimson; flowering throughout the summer. The best of all the Weigelas. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Floribunda. A free flowering, vigorous growing shrub, producing crms n flowers in June and July in the greatest profusion. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Nana Variegata (C). One of the most conspicuous shrubs; leaves beautifully margined creamy white; flowers white. A dwarf grower and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens. 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

Rosea. An elegant shrub that is covered in June with an abundance of large, rosy pink flowers. A vigorous sort of erect, compact growth. The most popular of all Weigelas. It is extensively used in foundation planting and is a most satisfactory shrub for this purpose. It may be used in the front rank where as it grows older its branches will touch the ground. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 90c; per 10, \$7.50.



SPIRAEA—Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)

Vaughan's Fruit Trees



THE season for planting fruit trees varies with the latitude and altitude of localities, and is really regulated by the appearance and disappearance of frost. Fall planting can be commenced about the middle of October until the ground is frozen, and the spring planting can be done as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the sooner the better. Orders should be sent in beforehand so as to have a minimum of delay; one can readily understand the work we have to get through, practically a whole year's business in three or four weeks during the latter part of March and beginning of April, and it is only fair to our customers that we should execute orders so far as possible in strict rotation.

Pruning. It is very important that the root system and amount of branches balance. No matter how carefully the trees may be dug, a portion of the roots are broken or cut off and the balance that exists is deranged. It is therefore necessary that the branches be pruned. Many people are not aware of this and will plant exactly as received from the nursery. A more fatal error could not be made. Prune the branches of fruit trees 5 to 7 ft. in height with 3 to 5 ft. clear stem back to within 3 or 4 buds of the main stem. Cut back all broken or bruised roots smoothly to sound wood.

We shall be glad to prune fruit and other trees ready for planting if requested. In that case, however, our customers, cannot expect to receive trees that answer our specifications as to height, for the catalogue prices are for trees unpruned.

Spraying. Climatic and other conditions vary so greatly for different localities that we strongly advise our customers to obtain data on what, how and when to spray, and materials to use direct from their own State Experiment Station. All of them publish free bulletins on this subject and can supply information.

When personal selection of stock is made by customers at our Nurseries we always charge according to its value.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

| Ft. apart each way | | Ft. apart each way | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Apples, Standard..... | 30 to 40 | Raspberries..... | 1 by 4 |
| Pears and Cherries..... | 20 | Currants, Gooseberries..... | 3 to 4 |
| Plums..... | 16 to 20 | Blackberries..... | 3 to 7 |
| Peaches..... | 16 to 18 | Grapes..... | 8 to 10 |
| Quinces..... | 10 to 12 | Strawberries..... | 1 by 3 |

NUMBER OF FRUIT OR OTHER TREES PER ACRE

| Distance Apart | No. of Trees | Distance Apart | No. of Trees |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3 feet | 4810 | 12 feet | 302 |
| 4 feet | 2722 | 15 feet | 193 |
| 6 feet | 1210 | 20 feet | 108 |
| 8 feet | 680 | 24 feet | 75 |
| 10 feet | 430 | 30 feet | 50 |

Certificate of inspection showing freedom of our stock from San Jose and other injurious insects, etc., will be attached to all freight and express shipments.

IMPORTANT. Unpack and examine all packages on arrival, and if roots are dry, give a good soaking with water. Never let trees lie about with their roots exposed to the air. If several have to be planted, open a trench and "heel in" the roots, and then plant at your leisure.

APPLES

The apple has always been recognized as the universal fruit. It thrives in practically every state in the Union and succeeds on all well-drained tillable soils. Every land-owner should grow enough apples and other fruits for his own family.

We offer the following selected varieties:

| | Each | 3 for | 10 for |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft..... | \$1.20 | \$3.00 | \$ 9.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft..... | 1.50 | 4.00 | 12.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft..... | 2.00 | 5.00 | 15.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft..... | 2.50 | 6.50 | 20.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., specimens..... | 4.00 | 11.00 | 35.00 |

Autumn Strawberry. Red stripes, very white flesh. Bears young, September to October. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor, very productive of fair, handsome fruit. One of the most popular commercial varieties in northern states. December to March. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Banana. The Banana is a wonderfully beautiful, brilliant, transparent, waxen yellow winter apple with a bright pink and red blush on the sunny side. It is large to very large, somewhat round and tapering at the blossom end. Fine quality. November to January. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped, productive; a late keeper. Tree remarkably healthy and vigorous. A profitable, market sort. December to March. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.

Black Ben Davis. Stronger, hardier, and a better drought-resister than Ben Davis; fruit large, solid, deep dark-red. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.

Delicious. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark-red, flesh fine-grained, crisp, melting; very highest quality. Splendid keeper and shipper. November to April. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Tree a strong grower, young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, yellow, streaked red, rich sub-acid flavor, juicy and good. Valuable in all sections for both market and home use. Early September. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. An erect grower and a good bearer; excellent for orchard and garden; one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious; one of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. October to December. 4 to 5 ft.

Grimes' Golden. Greatly prized as a hardy variety, producing annual crops. Medium, roundish oblate; rich golden yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, crisp, rich, slightly sub-acid, with a fine aroma. December to February. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft.

Jonathan. Medium, pale yellow, nearly covered with brilliant stripes of lively red; flesh white, juicy, spicy, sub-acid, fine grained, rich. November to January. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Liveland Raspberry. Fruit good sized, clear, waxen white, striped crimson, flesh snow-white. Blooms late, is blight resistant, bears early. Makes a good filler. Summer apple. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft.

Maiden's Blush. Large, flat; pale yellow with red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant. September and October. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

McIntosh Red. Large; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy. A popular bright red apple largely grown in the North where hardness is required. November to February. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Northern Spy. Large, somewhat ribbed. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor, December to March. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.

APPLES—Continued

Northwestern Greening. Yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. Tree hardy, vigorous, abundant annual bearer. October to April. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Perry Russet. Medium; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy, and richly flavored; tree vigorous, hardy, and very productive. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Red Astrachan. Large, beautiful deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, productive. One of the best summer apples. August. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft.

Red June. Small to medium size; bright red skin; tart and quality good. For eating out of hand it is superior to any variety of its season. July and August. 4 to 5 ft.

Rome Beauty (Late Winter). A large, bright red apple that is tender fleshed, juicy, good quality and an A-1 cooker. Bears young, blooms late, fruit hangs firmly and can always be depended upon for a full crop. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft.

Stayman's Winesap. The largest of the Winesap family. Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling Winesap, except that the color is not quite so brilliant; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, spicily pleasant, with a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone. Very good quality. December to April. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft.

Tolman Sweet. Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; productive. November to April. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft.

Wagener (Red Winter Apple). Wagener is one of the most beautiful winter apples ever grown. It is of the highest quality, the flesh being crisp, tender and aromatic. We know of no apple possessing greater beauty or of finer quality. It succeeds well East and West. December to May. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.

Wealthy. The best, handsomest, most satisfactory fall apple. Largely planted throughout the United States. It is large and uniform in size, a brilliant red all over, marked with stripes and splashes of deeper red. The tree grows large and symmetrical, is an enormous bearer and is hardy and thrifty. Wealthy trees bear extremely young and none more profitable earlier in life. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft.

Yellow Transparent. One of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. Early bearer, frequently producing fine fruit on 2-year trees in nursery rows. Good grower and hardy, fruit pale yellow, good size and good quality, skin clear, white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow. July and August. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

CRAB APPLES

Prices Same as Standard Apples

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence. It makes a fine ornamental tree, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any kind of soil. It bears very early and every year. Unequaled for jelly and for vinegar; can be dried or preserved.

Hyslop. The fruit is covered with brilliant carmine to dark purplish red, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is roundish, uniform shape; large size for a crab. Good for jellies and cooking purposes. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.

Siberian. Sour and acid; excellent for jelly; a good grower. 4 to 5 ft.

Transcendant. An old variety, well known for its bright red color, good size and juicy, crisp yellow, sub-acid flesh; roundish oblong shape. Very good for culinary uses. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft.

Whitney. One of the largest, glossy green splashed carmine. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft.

Vaughan's Fruit Trees—Continued

CHERRIES

- Black Tartarian.** Medium size, bright purplish-black; half tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Early. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00; 3 for \$5.70; 10 for \$17.50.
- Dyehouse.** Largely planted for early market, ripening a week before Early Richmond. Early annual bearer, productive, fine size, good quality. Acid. June. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.50; 3 for \$4.00; 10 for \$12.00.
- Early Richmond.** Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, slightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries for cooking purposes and production. June. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.50; 3 for \$4.00; 10 for \$12.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, \$2.00; 3 for \$5.70; 10 for \$17.50.
- Montmorency.** A popular market variety; good for all purposes. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, light red; ten days later than Early Richmond. Late June. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.50; 3 for \$4.00; 10 for \$12.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, \$2.00; 3 for \$5.70; 10 for \$17.50.
- Windsor.** Fruit large, liver-colored, flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Very valuable late sort. July. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 for \$5.70; 10 for \$17.50.

Cherries Grafted on Morello—See Dwarf Fruit Trees.

Zumbra. A new origination from the Minnesota State Breeding Farm. A crossbred tree having sweet Cherry and native Pin and Sand Cherry blood. The fruit in size, color, appearance, and flavor resembles the great black sweet cherries shipped from California. The fruit reaches an inch in diameter and is borne on the one-year-old wood. The color is very dark, nearly black; flesh firm, greenish, with a tinge of red. The pit is very small and separates easily from the flesh. Good for eating direct from tree and splendid for preserving. Ripens last of August. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 for \$5.70; 10 for \$17.50.

PEACHES

- The following are of the freestone variety:
Price (except as noted), 4 to 5 ft. trees, each, 90c; 3 for \$2.40; 10 for \$7.00.
- Crawford's Early.** Large yellow, of excellent quality. Vigorous and prolific.
- Crawford's Late.** Very large and productive, yellow; ripens about the close of the peach season.
- Elberta.** Large yellow; one of the leading market varieties. September.
- J. H. Hale.** Averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta; ripens about five days earlier and is much superior in flavor. Color a beautiful carmine blush. Each, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.70; 10 for \$8.00.
- Pochester.** Lemon-yellow changing to orange-yellow, blushed with deep, dark red. Very juicy and sweet. Highly flavored. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.70; 10 for \$8.00.

PEARS

The soil best adapted for Pear culture is of rich and heavy quality. The fruit of summer and autumn varieties should be picked as soon as it attains full size, when, if ripened in dark, dry closets, it is not subject to rotting at the core, and develops its best flavor. Pick winter sorts as soon as the weather indicates the liability of hard frost. Spraying is desirable at the blooming season, but leaf-blight can be treated by cutting away the diseased limbs entirely. Thinning increases size and quality of remaining crop.

| Height | Each | 3 | 10 |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 6 ft..... | \$1.50 | \$4.00 | \$12.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft..... | 2.25 | 6.45 | 20.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft..... | 3.50 | 9.75 | 30.00 |

- Anjou.** A large, fine pear; juicy, luscious and of excellent quality. One of the best for late fall and early winter use. 4 to 6 ft.
- Bartlett.** The most popular summer pear; large fruit of musky melting flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and abundant bearer. August and September. 4 to 6 ft.
- Bosc.** A large yellow and russet pear; flesh white, rich and delicious. Fine late fall and winter variety. 4 to 6 ft.
- Clapp's Favorite.** Resembles the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier, hardy and vigorous either on the pear or quince. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before ripe. 4 to 6 ft.; 6 to 7 ft.; 7 to 8 ft.
- Duchess.** A fall pear, large fruit, rich and juicy. A popular market variety. 4 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.
- Flemish Beauty.** Large, juicy, rich, one of the hardiest. September and October. 4 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.
- Kieffer.** Large to very large; a rich yellow often with a handsome red cheek. The flesh is juicy, good. Remarkably fine shipper and excellent for canning. October. 4 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.
- Koonce.** Thoroughly tested for several years. Has produced good crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium to large, yellow with carmine cheek; quality good; ripens in time for the earliest market. July and August. 4 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft., 7 to 8 ft.
- Seckel.** Small, yellowish brown, red cheek; best to eat out of hand, or pickle. 4 to 6 ft., 6 to 7 ft.

PLUMS

Any of the following (except where noted) 4 to 5 ft. trees, each, \$1.50; 3 for \$4.00; 10 for \$12.00.

- Our plums are on plum roots, making them hardier and longer-lived than when on peach roots which are generally offered.
- Abundance.** This is the plum for you, if you try but one. Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with cherry; flesh yellow. August.
- Burbank.** The best and most profitable among growers for market. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; fruit large, excellent quality, cherry-red with lilac bloom. August.

HANSEN HYBRID PLUMS

Prices and sizes same as above.

The most of these plums are a cross between the Sand Cherry which grows wild in the western part of the Dakotas and in Montana, and Japanese varieties grown in California. These fruits are many of them very large, as a rule come into bearing when they are two years old and produce wonderful crops of fruit of exquisite flavor.

PLUMS—Continued

- Opata.** A vigorous grower, trees often bearing fruit one year after planting. Fruit is of medium size, dark purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh of fine flavor, sweet and juicy.
- Sapa.** An extremely early, vigorous bearer. Fruit medium size, glossy black; flesh reddish purple, excellent flavor, skin very tender.
- Waneta.** One of the latest of Prof. Hansen's hybrids, being a cross of the Terry and Japanese apple-plum. It bears the largest fruit of any of the hybrids, one specimen plum being 2 inches in diameter. The fruit is red, thin-skinned, and has a sweet and delicious flavor.

NEW MINNESOTA PLUMS

These are crosses between the great California plums and our native plums. From their native parents they have the hardiness to withstand the rigors of the Northern climate and from the California plums the size and eating qualities we have long been looking for. These trees come into bearing early and should be set from 18 to 20 feet apart. The fruit is large and easy to pick.

- Loring Prize.** This plum was recently awarded the Loring Prize offered for a plum combining the best fruiting quality plus the hardiness required for Northern plantings. Fruit large, bright red, small-pitted, and has a wonderful flavor. Splendid for table or cooking. Ripens early and is an abundant bearer. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00; 3 for \$5.70; 10 for \$17.50.
- Underwood.** This is the earliest of the large new plums. The tree is a very strong grower and produces a wonderful crop. Fruit is very attractive; red, firm, juicy flesh, very small pit. An annual bearer 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00; 3 for \$5.70; 10 for \$17.50.

QUINCE

- Orange.** A vigorous grower and immensely productive. This fruit is large, lively orange-yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed. 4 ft., each, \$1.50.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

The Dwarf Fruit Trees come into bearing much earlier than the Standard Trees. Their low, broad heads are within reach so that the fruit can be easily picked. These trees take up so little room that they can be planted in the garden, or even on the lawn, and with care will bear good crops within three or four years. The fruit is of extra high quality. Dwarf Trees should be planted about 8 feet apart. When first planted and each spring thereafter, trim off one-third to one-half of the previous season's growth. We have the following list to offer:

- Dwarf Apples.** 3 to 4 ft. Each, \$1.65; 3 for \$4.80; 10 for \$15.00. 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00. Delicious. Duchess, McIntosh, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent
- Dwarf Cherries.** These are grafted on Morello stock, and are hardier and more prolific in the vicinity of Chicago than those grafted on Mahaleb. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$2.00; 3 for \$5.70; 10 for \$17.50. Early Richmond, Montmorency.
- Dwarf Pears.** 3 to 4 ft. Each, \$1.65; 3 for \$4.80; 10 for \$15.00. Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, Seckel.



ZUMBRA CHERRY

We have "Ready-to-bear" Apple and Pear Trees in sizes from 7 to 8 feet up.

Vaughan's Small Fruits



RASPBERRY, Latham or Minnesota No. 4

BLACKBERRIES

Price, each, 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.
2-year transplants, each, 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.00.

If to go by mail, add 10c per ten, or 60c per 100 for postage and packing.

Blowers. The Blowers is a large oval berry, jet black color, sweet, juicy. Fruit ripens through long season. It originated in New York and is proving to be very vigorous and productive. It is one of the most profitable and satisfactory berries grown, but is not hardy in Northern States.

Eldorado. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries large, jet black. Large clusters.

Snyder. Extremely hardy; enormously productive the first few years; size medium, no hard, sour core; sweet and juicy; ripens early.

GRAPES

Price (except where noted), 2-year, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.35; 10 for \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00; 3-year, each, 65c; 3 for \$1.80; 10 for \$5.50; per 100, \$50.00.

In addition to the above sizes, we can offer Concord 4-year, each, 75c; 10 for \$6.50.

If to go by mail, add 10c each or 50c per 10 for postage and extra packing.

Agawam (Red or Maroon). Bunch usually loose, shouldered; berries large; skin thick, flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper. Succeeds best in Central and Southern States.

Brighton (Dark Red). Bunches large, berries medium size, skin thin, flesh tender, quality the best. Must be grown with other sorts, as it does not pollinize itself. One of the best early red grapes.

Caco—New Red Grape. A variety of exceptional merit and should be in every collection planted. It combines more good qualities than any other variety introduced in many years. The Caco is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. It has been pronounced by the best growers in America to be equal in quality to any variety grown either out-of-doors or under glass. It is the most beautiful of the hardy grapes, the bunches are large, well shouldered, color wine-red with abundant bloom. Bunches are compact and of good size and form. Earlier than Concord and is sweet and palatable several weeks before it is fully ripe. The vine makes a very strong growth hence is valuable for covering trellis or screen. Caco is beyond doubt one of the best of our native grapes. 1-yr. extra strong vines. Each, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.85; 10 for \$8.00.

Campbell's Early (Black). A grape well adapted to general use in all sections. Large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light, purple bloom; skin thick, flavor rich and sweet.

Catawba (Red). Bunches large and loose; berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened. Late bearing and the standard variety for grape juice.

Concord (Black). Decidedly the most popular Grape in America. Large, handsome bunches of large, luscious berries covered with a rich bloom. Skin tender but firm, making it a good shipper; flesh juicy, sweet and tender. Vine a vigorous grower. Very hardy and productive. Succeeds everywhere. 2-year, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00; 3-year, each, 65c; 3 for \$1.50; 10 for \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00.

Delaware (Red). Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round; thin skin; flesh very juicy and very sweet; of high quality, but a weak grower. Early and abundant bearer.

Diamond. The leading early white grape. Bunch medium, berry large, white with rich yellow tinge; juicy, almost free from pulp. Succeeds well in North.

Hubbard—The New Black Grape. Quality sweet and delicious, having that fine and pleasant flavor approaching the European or Vinifera grapes. Seeds few and small which separate freely from the tender pulp. Skin thin and firm. Berries and bunch large and uniform. Ripens about ten days earlier than Concord. We have investigated many new grapes in the past ten years and found no other grape with so many excellent points. The Hubbard grape being of better quality, a better shipper, better size, healthy foliage, a strong grower and early-ripening makes it a more desirable grape to plant than either Concord or Niagara. Does better when cross pollinated. 2-year, each, 75c; 3 for \$2.10; 10 for \$6.50.

GRAPES—Continued

Lucile (Red). Ripens between Moore's Early and Worden. The flavor is sweet. The bunch is large and compact. It is excellent for market anywhere, but especially in the North, because it ripens so early. It is a strong, robust grower, yields as much or more than Concord and ripens its wood to the tips and therefore never winter-kills. It never drops its berries, but when overripe, they gradually dry up on the vines.

Moore's Early (Black). Bunch medium; berry large, round, with a heavy blue bloom; vine hardy and moderately prolific. The standard early variety and does well in all sections.

Niagara (White). The standard market white grape. Berries large and handsome; very sweet; bunch often shouldered. Vine very vigorous and productive, succeeding best in Central and Southern States. Should not be picked too early.

Worden (Black). A seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for the vineyard and garden.

RASPBERRIES

Price (except where noted), each, 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.20; per 100, \$8.00. If to go by mail, add 10c per doz., 50c per 100 for postage and packing.

Cumberland (Black). Extra large, oval, rich and juicy. Best quality, firm and stands handling well. Canes vigorous, productive and hardy. The best of all Good shipper.

Cuthbert (Red). Scarlet-crimson, large, conical, handsome, firm and juicy. Canes are strong, vigorous, upright and hardy. The best and most widely planted red raspberry for home market.

Golden Queen (Yellow). Large, beautiful clear amber-yellow. Price, each, 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

The Herbert Raspberry (Red). A very strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit large to very large; conical, bright to rather deep red; moderately firm; sweet and sub-acid, juicy and of good flavor. Does not do well in South, but is well recommended for Northern plantings.

King (Red). The earliest Red Raspberry and one of the most profitable as it is very productive and a good shipper. The berries are large, firm, round and of a bright red color with a most excellent flavor. A very hardy variety.

Latham or Minnesota No. 4. A new variety, and probably the most valuable single production from the Minnesota State Breeding Farm. Plant is extremely hardy, vigorous grower, canes tall, nearly thornless and reddish in color. Berries are of an immense size, dark red in color, firm and well flavored. Hold up well under shipment and ripen evenly over a long season. Because of its hardiness, probably the best for Northern and Central plantings. Price, each, 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.



CAGO GRAPE

Vaughan's Small Fruits—Continued



VICTORY RASPBERRY

RASPBERRIES—Continued

Royal—(Purple). This is one of the finest berries for home use, either fresh or canned. The berries are of large size, purple in color, and the seeds are small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own. It is extremely hardy, a vigorous grower and fruits late in the season after other varieties are gone. Price, each, 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

Plum Farmer (Black). Earlier than Cumberland, maturing the entire crop in a very short period, making one of the most profitable early market sorts. The berries are thick-meated, firm. Berry large and very attractive.

Quillen (Black). A new variety, and one of the largest and most prolific of the blackcaps. Ripens a little later than Cumberland. Has proven to be more disease-proof than most black-cap varieties and is especially recommended for planting in Central States. Price, each, 25c; 3, 65c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

NEW EVER-BEARING RASPBERRIES

Erskine Park (Red). It bears a good June crop and then after the old canes have been cut out, fruit buds begin forming on the tip ends of the new growth and begin to ripen about September 1st and continue to ripen till late fall. Fruit is quite large and of excellent flavor; firm enough for market and very productive. Especially adapted for Northern States; does not succeed in South. Price, each, 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

St. Regis (Red). Gives raspberries for four months the first year planted. The berries are large and of very fine quality, rich and sugary, and keep longer after picking than any other red raspberry. They are of a bright crimson color, and firm, meaty substance. It is the earliest of all red raspberries, commencing to ripen in June, and bears a tremendous crop on the first canes, while the young canes continue to bear fruit in increasing numbers until frost. Canes should be kept thinned out and plants well fertilized. Awarded the highest certificate of merit by the American Institute of New York. Price, each, 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

VICTORY

The Great Red Raspberry

Victory is a seedling of the Cuthbert, one of our best old raspberries, and resembles that grand variety. Victory has produced regularly for several seasons nearly twice as much fruit as Cuthbert, bush for bush, and acre for acre, grown in the same field, under exactly the same conditions. Victory berries are very much larger than Cuthbert and of better quality and flavor. Ripens a week ahead and continues to fruit two weeks later than Cuthbert. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

RHUBARB

Vaughan's Mammoth Rhubarb Roots

If to go by mail, allow for postage, 1-yr., 1 lb.; 2-yr., 1½ lb.; 3-yr., 2 lbs. 1-year, each 25c; 3 for 45c; 10 for \$1.30. 2-year, each, 30c; 3 for 75c; 10 for \$2.25. 3-year, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.35; 10 for \$4.00.

RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY CULTURE

For home culture, Blackberries should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2½ to 3 feet apart in the rows; for commercial culture, rows 8 feet apart. The first year after planting the canes should be cut about 2 inches from the ground, and when grown to be about 18 to 24 inches high, the ends should be pinched off, causing them to branch. All old canes should be cut out after fruiting and the young shoots thinned out, leaving them about 6 to 12 inches apart, and pruned back about one-third. Mulch in late fall.

Raspberry culture is the same as that for Blackberries, except that they may be put closer in the rows if desired, and it is not necessary to tip so severely. The black and purple varieties do not sucker, but send up new shoots from the crown of the plants so the old canes should always be cut out to give strength to the new canes.

Vaughan's Hardy Climbing Vines

Flower lovers and gardeners know how indispensable are Vines and Climbers for beautifying one's place, especially near the house. Plant Clematis, Climbing Roses and Honeysuckles about the front porches with perhaps a vine or two of the Chinese Wisteria to climb as high as the roof. Stone or brick walls are always prettier when ivy-clad. Then going a good way to the rear of the house, if you have a trellis to cover, or want a screen for certain buildings, get more Honeysuckle and if you need something to cover a large space quickly, try the Kudzu vine; the Trumpet Creeper is also good. The following are the best climbers for arbors, arches, trellises, porches, etc. Remember how pretty an arbor can be. Even grapevines make a good covering.

AKEBIA QUINATA

A beautiful hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects, and is distinctly ornamental. Prefers a sunny situation. 2-yr., 85c.

AMPELOPSIS

Engelmännii (Engelman's Ivy). One of the hardiest, best and quickest growing climbers for the North and Northwest. Quite similar to the Virginia Creeper, but vastly superior to it, the foliage being cleaner, of greater substance and not turning yellow during the early fall, and almost perfectly free from insects. Leaves color beautifully in the fall. 2-yr., 50c; per 10, \$3.50; 3-yr., 60c; per 10, \$4.00.

Heterophylla (Porcelain Ampelopsis). A handsome and refined climbing plant for use where a quick-growing, densely covered vine is desired. It is attractive all summer because of its ornamental, heart-shaped leaves, prettily incised, but is charming in autumn when its crop of berries turn a bright turquoise blue. 3-yr., 75c; per 10, \$6.00.

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper or Woodbine). Luxuriant in growth, with handsome foliage turning bright crimson in the fall. Very hardy vine for covering old tree trunks, walls or fences. 2-yr., 50c; per 10, \$3.50; 3-yr., 60c; per 10, \$4.00.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy)

The grandest hardy climbing vine in existence for covering houses, churches, schools, etc. Its glossy, ivy leaves overlap each other, and its long, delicate young shoots stretch up the walls with free and rapid growth. The tendrils at nearly every point cling firmly to the smoothest surface of rock or brick. 2-yr., 75c; per 10, \$6.00.

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe)

A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing striking brownish colored flowers, resembling a miniature pipe in shape. Leaves are heart-shaped, light green, and produce a splendid shade. Siphon (Large-leaved Dutchman's Pipe). 2-yr., \$1.25.

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Trumpet Vine)

A robust tall climber with great leathery trumpet-shaped flowers of brilliant orange-scarlet which last a long time in the summer. A very rapid and hardy grower. Useful for covering unsightly places, stumps, or wherever a showy flowering vine is desired. 2-yr., 50c.



WISTERIA



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Vaughan's Hardy Climbing Vines—Continued



CLEMATIS JACKMANII

CELASTRUS (Bittersweet)

Celastrus Articulatus (Japanese Bittersweet). Vigorous climber with almost round, bright green leaves, and orange-yellow capsules in the fall. This variety fruits earlier and more freely than *C. Scandens*, and is one of the best vines to be had for a porch. Strong vines, 2-yr., 75c.

Celastrus Scandens (Climbing Bittersweet). A native climbing or twining plant with handsome large leaves; yellow flowers in May and June and clusters of ornamental orange-capsuled fruit in autumn. One of the most desirable climbers for shade. Strong 2-yr. vines, each, 75c.

CLEMATIS

CLEMATIS JAPANESE (Clematis Paniculata)

The finest small-flowered Clematis extant. A wonderfully rapid grower, quickly covering trellises, arbors, etc. The flowers are pure white, deliciously fragrant and produced with the greatest freedom. It flowers in September when few other vines are in bloom. Easiest to grow and most popular of all the small-flowered vines. 2-yr., 60c; 3-yr., 70c; 4-yr., 80c; pot-grown, \$1.00.

LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

The Large-Flowered Clematis are the most beautiful of all our flowering vines. They need rich, deep soil, perfect drainage, abundance of water and should be planted with the crowns three inches beneath the surface of the soil.

Henryi. Strong grower, flowers always eight-petaled, 4 to 6 inches in diameter and pure white. Very hardy. 2-yr., \$1.00.

Jackmanii. This variety, with its strong, healthy growth, hardy nature and rich, deep velvety purple flowers, is the most satisfactory of its class. Blooms with astonishing profusion on shoots of the present season; should be pruned early in spring. 2-yr., \$1.25.

Mad. Edward Andre. Flowers large, of a very beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering, and continuous bloomer. 2-yr., \$1.00.

Gold Medal Collection. One 2-year-old root, each, Jackmanii, Henryi and Mad. Edward Andre, \$3.00.

Can supply Large-Flowering Clematis in pot-grown plants after May 1st.

VARIOUS SPECIES OF CLEMATIS

Cocinea. Bell-shaped flowers, bright coral-red; blooms from June until frost. Each, 75c. Pot-grown after May 1st.

Crispa. Fine deep blue, with a white border and deliciously fragrant. Each, 75c. Pot-grown after May 1st.



JAPAN OR BOSTON IVY (Ampelopsis Veitchii)

HONEYSUCKLES (Lonicera)

We cannot speak too highly of this class, for covering arbors, fences, pergolas, verandas, etc. They are the best vines for ground planting under trees, and used on terraces or embankments will prevent washing. Railroads are using them very extensively for this purpose. All are perfectly hardy and improve in beauty each year.

Heckrotti. Remarkable for large size and distinct appearance of its flowers, dark rich red and creamy yellow in color. Blooms continually the whole season. 2-yr., 75c.

Sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle). Fuchsia-like scarlet flowers, very free and beautiful. 2-yr., 60c.

HALL'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Halliana)

This is one of the finest of all vines that one can plant. It is attractive and thrives in practically all situations. Splendid on trellises, arches, porches, or for covering fences, poles or old dead or ugly tree trunks. It is a strong, vigorous almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to October; holds its leaves till January. The best bloom of all. 2-yr., 60c; 3-yr., 75c. Pot-grown, ready May 1st, 75c.

KUDZU VINE (Pueraria Thunbergiana)

or Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk Vine

The most remarkable climber extant. In rich soil will grow 70 feet in one season. Starts into growth slowly, but after three or four weeks grows almost beyond belief. Leaves in shape like Lima Bean; dark green; texture, soft and woolly. Fine for porches, arbors, old trees, etc. Strong roots, each, 50c.

MATRIMONY VINE (Lycium)

Well known, hardy, fast-growing vine; handsome when covered with scarlet fruit in autumn.

Commonly used as a trailer, and for a ground cover under trees and on terraces or any kind of steep slopes to hold the soil in place. Strong, 2-yr., each, 60c.

POLYGONUM (Silver Lace Vine)

The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 feet or more, producing through the summer and fall great foamy sprays of white flowers that turn rose-colored as they begin to fade, and the combination of white and rose makes an exceedingly pretty picture. This vine does well in the East, in the Middle West and the West. 2-yr., \$1.25. Pot-grown after May 1st.

WISTERIA

Magnifica (American Purple Wisteria). A strong, rapid-growing vine with light-green compound foliage of an evergreen nature and purple-lilac, pea-shaped flowers, borne in very dense, long, pendulous racemes in advance of the opening of the foliage. 2-yr., extra strong, 75c; 3-yr., 85c.

Sinensis Purple (Chinese Wisteria). A very strong growing vine that climbs high and twines tightly. Blooms very profusely early in summer; flower sky-blue, in long, pendulous clusters. The plants we offer are grafts propagated from blooming wood. 2-yr., \$1.00.

Sinensis Alba (White Chinese Wisteria). Same as the Sinensis Purple except that the flowers are pure white. 2-yr., \$1.00.



ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe)



POLYGONUM AUBERTI



Some of the American Elms bordering the main drive through our Nurseries. Note the stright, clean stems, and shapely, well-furnished heads.

Vaughan's Ornamental Trees

ASH (Fraxinus)

A class of large, ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils, of quite rapid growth and possessing many desirable characteristics for lawn, street and park planting.

Americana (American White Ash). A fine tree that produces large clusters of greenish white flowers on the ends of the branches in June. A desirable shade tree for street or lawn planting.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for | 100 for |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2 to 2½ inch..... | \$4.00 | \$37.50 | |

CATALPA

Bungei (Umbrella Tree). These beautiful globe-shaped tops being grafted high on clean straight stems form one of the most valuable trees for landscape designing, especially for formal effects. 5 to 6 ft. stem, \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Kaempferi (Japanese Catalpa). A species of rapid growth, deep green, glossy foliage.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2½ to 3 inch..... | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |

Speciosa (Western Catalpa). One of the most rapid growers, producing large panicles of fragrant white flowers delicately marked with violet and yellow. Reliable, hardy and extensively planted.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 2½ to 3 inch..... | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 3 to 3½ inch..... | 5.00 | 45.00 |

GINKGO BILOBA (Maidenhair Tree)

The value of this tree lies in the fact that it is immune to the ordinary attacks of insects and withstands so well the unnatural conditions of our cities. It is highly ornamental on lawns or public grounds.

| | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| Height | Caliper | Each |
| 8 to 10 ft. | | \$4.00 |

ELM (Ulmus)

Most Elms become very tall, with great spreading limbs. The trees live to a great age and are noted for their graceful and majestic appearance. All elms are excellent for large estates and parks. They are most popular for street planting and for shading drives and avenues. When poplars are planted for immediate effect, elms and oaks should be planted at the same time for permanent growth. **American.** The noblest and most dignified tree in the world for the street. Broad, arching branches with splendid dark green foliage, afford abundant shade.

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---------|---------|
| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1 to 1¼ inch (Once Transplanted)..... | \$ 3.00 | |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 1½ to 2 inch (Twice Transplanted)..... | 5.00 | \$47.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2 to 2¼ inch (Twice Transplanted)..... | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2¼ to 2½ inch (Twice Transplanted)..... | 7.50 | 70.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 2½ to 2¾ inch (Twice Transplanted)..... | 8.50 | 80.00 |

For larger trees, 5-inch and up, write for prices.

CHERRY (Japanese Weeping)

An old favorite but always rare. Top grafted on straight stems it makes a beautiful object at any time and particularly in the Spring when it is covered with its rosy masses of blooms.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. stems..... | \$6.00 |
|-----------------------|--------|



NORWAY MAPLE



WEeping CHERRY



LOMBARDY POPLAR

Vaughan's Ornamental Trees—Continued



MOLINE ELM

ELM (Ulmus)—Continued

English Elm (U. Campestris). Leaves deep rich green, persisting and holding their color longer than any other species. Extensively planted as a shade tree.

| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| 12 to 14 ft. | 3½ inch (Twice Transplanted) | \$14.00 | |
| 14 to 16 ft. | 4 inch | 20.00 | |
| 16 to 18 ft. | 4½ inch | 25.00 | |
| 18 to 20 ft. | 5 inch | 30.00 | |

Write for prices on larger sizes.

This is wonderfully fine stock and this type is much better suited to city conditions than the American Elm, which latter is best for the country.

Moline Elm (Ulmus Americana Molini). These are all grafted from a specimen tree, making a straight trunk and having large, dark green, thick, leathery leaves, often 6 inches across. The young trees are conical in shape, becoming, when older, more spreading with branches almost horizontal. Rapid in growth and much superior to seedling trees.

| Height | Caliper | Each |
|-------------|----------------|--------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | | \$2.50 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1¼ to 1½ inch. | 5.00 |

Vase-Shaped Elm (Ulmus Americana Urni). These grafted Elms are fast growers, all uniform in habit, and especially recommended for use in landscape and boulevard planting where grace, dignity, uniformity, and rapid growth are desired. It is a true vase-shaped tree.

| Height | Caliper | Each |
|--------------|----------------|--------|
| 10 to 12 ft. | 1½ to 1¾ inch. | \$5.00 |

Wheatley (U. Foliacea Wheatley). Attractive pyramidal Elm for avenue and street planting, with rather small leaves; retains its verdure the entire summer. Vigorous grower; very straight.

| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 12 to 14 ft. | 3 inch | \$ 8.00 | \$75.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 4 inch | 20.00 | |

JUDAS TREE (Red Bud)

Cercis Canadensis. It blooms in early spring and its masses of small delicate rosy flowers wreath the leafless branches so quickly as to give very fine cherry spring effect. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

LINDEN

American. A fast growing, upright, close-headed native tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 8 to 10 ft., \$4.00.

LOCUST

Honey Locust (American). A large, vigorous tree with spreading branches, armed with thorns, and feathery, fern-like leaves.

| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
|--------------|---------------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 1½ to 2 inch. | 3.50 | 30.00 |

MAPLE (Acer)

The Maples stand out prominently among the most valuable subjects for landscape and screen plantings. The leaf outlines are pleasing and symmetrical and color effects in autumn add greatly to their beauty.

Norway Maple (Platanoides). A large and handsome tree with spreading branches and compact, round head. Leaves bright green, fading with tones of yellow and gold. It is one of the best ornamental trees for lawn, park, and street planting.

| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1 to 1¼ inch. | \$ 4.00 | \$ 37.50 |
| 18 to 20 ft. | 4 inch (Twice Transplanted) | 20.00 | |
| 18 to 20 ft. | 4½ inch | 25.00 | |
| 18 to 20 ft. | 5 inch | 35.00 | |
| 18 to 20 ft. | 5½ inch | 45.00 | |

Larger sizes, prices on application.

Schwedleri (Schwedler's Purple-leaved Maple). A handsome tree with beautiful foliage; in the spring a purplish crimson changing to dark green during the summer and fading to tones of yellow and brown in the fall. Has the same characteristics as the Norway Maple. Twice transplanted.

| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------|
| 18 to 20 ft. | 3½ inch. | \$25.00 | |
| 18 to 20 ft. | 4 inch. | 35.00 | |

Larger sizes, prices on application.

Silver Maple (Dasycarpum). A large tree with wide-spreading branches and drooping branchlets. Very fast grower, makes dense shade and thrives in any good soil. We offer especially fine trees with high set branches.

| Height | Each | 10 for |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |

Weir's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple (Dasycarpum Weiri). One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. A rapid grower with long, slender drooping branches, often sweeping the ground. Foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood, especially deeply and delicately cut.

| Height | Each | 10 for |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$3.50 | |

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus)

European Mountain Ash. A small tree with a symmetrical round-topped crown. Native of Europe and Asia. Leaves are compound with 9 to 15 leaflets of dark green, turning a golden yellow in autumn. The white flowers are followed in fall by large clusters of bright red berries. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.



VASE-SHAPED ELM

Vaughan's Ornamental Trees—Continued

MULBERRY (Morus)

Russian (M. Tatarica). A very hardy, vigorous low-growing tree producing small edible fruits, varying in color from white to black. Valuable for attracting the birds. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

Weeping Mulberry (M. Tatarica Pendula). The most beautiful weeping tree. The slender branches grow downward parallel with the stem, forming an umbrella-like shape. It undoubtedly takes the foremost place among weeping trees. It has beautiful foliage, is hardy, enduring the cold of the North and the heat of the South. 5 to 6 ft. stem, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

OAK (Quercus)

Burr Oak (Quercus Macrocarpa). Vigorous stately tree of picturesque appearance; has deeply furrowed, brown bark and corky branches. Leaves are lustrous-green above, with whitish hairs below; acorn cup is large and mossy. Very attractive.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|
| Height | Caliper | Each |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 2½ inch..... | \$6.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 3 inch..... | 7.50 |

Red Oak (Quercus Rubra). An American variety, rapid in growth, with large foliage, which assumes in the fall a purplish scarlet hue. It makes a fine specimen and cannot be too highly recommended for general planting.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------|
| Height | Caliper | Each |
| 12 to 15 ft. | 3 inch..... | \$8.00 |

POPLAR (Populus)

These hardy trees thrive in almost any soil, and as a class are unequalled for this section. They are of rapid growth, and are used in increasing numbers every year.

Bolleana. Grows 60 to 80 ft high. Similar in habit to the Lombardy Poplar: very emphatic and a distinct-looking tree; has silvery white foliage.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Height | Each | 10 for |
| 8 to 10 ft..... | \$3.00 | |

Carolina Poplar. This tree takes front rank among the best of the poplars. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees, frequently growing eight feet in a season and thus making fine shade in two or three years.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Height | Caliper | Each | 10 for |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1 to 1½ inch..... | \$1.50 | \$10.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 1½ to 2 inch..... | 2.25 | 17.50 |

Lombardy Poplar. A tall columnar tree of picturesque and very formal aspect. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Widely planted; a very rapid-growing and hardy tree.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Height | Each | 10 for | 100 for |
| 8 to 10 ft..... | \$1.50 | \$10.00 | \$ 75.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft..... | 2.00 | 17.50 | 125.00 |

TREE OF HEAVEN

Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus Glandulosa). A lofty rapid-growing tree from China, with long elegant feathery foliage exempt from all diseases and insects. Thoroughly hardy and has ability to withstand the smoke and gases of the city.

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Height | Each | 10 for |
| 4 to 5 ft..... | \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft..... | 1.25 | |



WEeping MULBERRY (M. Tatarica Pendula)



BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB

WALNUT (Juglans)

Nigra (Black Walnut). A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. Produces delicious nuts. 5 to 6 ft., each, \$1.00; 10 for \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., each, \$1.50; 10 for \$10.00.

WILLOW (Salix)

Wisconsin (Weeping). A well known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

"Ten Commandments"

Here are the "Ten Commandments of Tree Planting" as given by an eminent horticultural authority.

1. Do not allow roots to be exposed to the sun, drying winds or frost.
2. Prune with a sharp, clean cut any broken or injured roots.
3. Have the holes large enough to admit all the roots without cramping.
4. Plant in fine loam, enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure.
5. Do not allow any green, unfermented manure to come in contact with roots.
6. Spread out the roots in their natural position and work fine loam among them, making it firm and compact.
7. Do not plant too deep. Let upper roots be set an inch lower than before.
8. Remove all broken branches and cut back at least one-half of the previous year's growth of wood.
9. If the season lacks the usual rainfall water thoroughly twice a week.
10. Cultivate. Keep soil in dust mulch—cultivate.

Trees for Street Planting

| | | |
|-------|-----|----------|
| Ash | Elm | Locust |
| Maple | Oak | Sycamore |

Trees with Colored Autumn Foliage

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----|
| Ash | Ginkgo Biloba | Oak |
| Crataegus | Maple | |

Trees for Quick Effect

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Ash | Catalpa |
| Locust | Poplar |
| Russian Mulberry | Silver Maple |
| Sycamore | Willow |

Dwarf or Low-Growing Evergreens

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Juniperus Canadensis | Pinus Mughus |
| Juniperus Sabina | Thuja Occidentalis Globosa |
| Juniperus Sabina Tamariscifolia | Taxus Cuspidata Nana (Brevifolia) |
| Juniperus Procumbens | Thuja Occidentalis Hoveyi |
| Juniperus Sabina Prostrata | Thuja Occidentalis Rosenthalii |
| | Thuja Occidentalis Compacta |

Medium Height Evergreens

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima | Juniperus Virginiana Glauca |
| Juniperus Virginiana Schottii | Juniperus Pfitzeriana |
| Thuja Occidentalis Wareana | Thuja Occidentalis |

Tall-Growing Evergreens

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Juniperus Virginiana | Picea Pungens Kosteriana |
| Picea Canadensis | Pinus Nigra (Austriaca) |
| Picea Pungens | Pinus Ponderosa |
| Picea Excelsa | Pinus Sylvestris |

Globular Type Evergreens

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pinus Mughus | Thuja Occidentalis Hoveyi |
| Thuja Occidentalis Globosa | Thuja Occidentalis Compacta |

Spreading Type Evergreens

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Juniperus Canadensis | Juniperus Sabina |
| Juniperus Pfitzeriana | Taxus Cuspidata Nana (Brevifolia) |

Evergreens of Columnar Form

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Juniperus Virginiana | Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima |
| Juniperus Virginiana Glauca | Juniperus Virginiana Schottii |

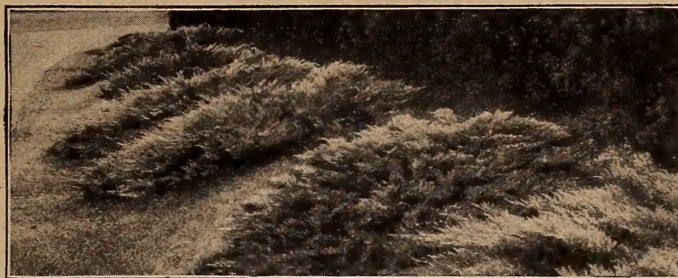
Evergreens of Pyramidal Form

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Picea Excelsa | Picea Canadensis |
| Picea Pungens Colorado | Pinus Nigra (Austriaca) |
| Picea Pungens Kosteriana | Thuja Occidentalis Elegantissima |
| Thuja Occidentalis Wareana | Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis |

Vaughan's Evergreens



JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA
A Graceful Specimen for Lawn or Mixed Border



JUNIPERUS S. BINA PROSTRATA (Creeping Juniper)



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA
(Red Cedar)

EVERGREENS include some of the most beautiful trees in cultivation, and varieties may be selected which are adapted to almost any soil or climate. We are giving attention to the propagation and culture of perfectly hardy species and varieties which are the most useful to the general planter, and the list offered below comprises those most in demand as individual specimens and for wind-breaks. As individual specimens for lawn planting, it is difficult to imagine anything more stately and beautiful.

To be successful, transplanting should be done during the early spring, April or May, and in September.

We advise the planting of the larger specimens quoted. By this means you get immediate results, which otherwise would take time to obtain. We do not pay Express or Freight charges on Evergreens.

JUNIPERS AND CEDARS

Canadensis (Canadian Juniper). Of low spreading, irregular form with foliage of light green. Valuable for rockeries and slopes. 15 to 18 in., \$4.00; 2 to 2½-foot spread, each, \$6.00.

Japonica. Foliage beautiful glaucous green, regularly interspersed with branches of a pure white, of spreading habit and a beautiful variety. 24 by 30 in., \$5.00; 30 by 36 in., \$8.50.

Pfitzeriana. One of the best Junipers. Makes rapid growth. Boughs are of a thick, rich green, and inclined to droop, making it one of the most desirable as a specimen plant or excellent for rock gardens, where perpetual green is desired. It attains a height of about 12 feet. 18 to 24 in., \$5.00; 24 to 30-in. spread, \$8.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$10.00; 6 by 7 ft., \$40.00 to \$45.00; 7 by 8 ft. specimens, \$75.00 to \$100.00.

Procumbens. An attractive low-growing Juniper with long trailing branches covered with numerous short branchlets of glaucous green foliage that cling tight to the ground. May be used for low borders, terraces, or rock gardens. 18 to 24-in. spread, \$6.00.

Sabina (Savin Juniper). A dwarf evergreen having numerous semi-erect spreading branches. An ideal tree for foundation groups, low borders or rock work. Prefers dry, rocky, sunny slopes. Very hardy. 24 to 30 in., \$5.00; 10, \$45.00.

Sabina Prostrata (Creeping Savin Juniper). A low-growing, trailing variety with spreading branches which form a dense mat over the ground. The attractive foliage is a soft blue in spring and summer, changing to a shade of rich purple in late fall. 15 to 18 in., \$4.00; 18 to 24-inch spread, \$5.00.

Sabina Tamariscifolia (Tamarix Savin). A distinct, trailing variety of the Sabina with foliage of fine texture and a pleasing shade of gray-green. 18 to 24-inch spread, \$6.00.

Virginiana (Red Cedar). Tall-growing, one of the best known of the Junipers. Stands pruning well; excellent for hedges or for lawn specimens. Hardy, of rapid growth, usually conical in habit and very dense; foliage a good dark green, turning to bronze in winter. 4 to 4½ ft., each, \$7.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$8.50; 5 to 5½ ft., \$10.00.

Virginiana Glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). A vigorous growing variety, with foliage of silvery tinge, compact and conical in form. Makes a fine tree. 2½ ft., \$7.00; 3 ft., \$8.00; 3½ ft., \$9.50; 4 ft., \$12.00; 6 ft., \$18.50.

Virginiana Schottii. Best of all the upright green Junipers; fine pyramidal form with foliage of a peculiar bright green. 4½ ft., \$10.00; 5 ft., \$12.50; 6 ft., \$16.00.

LARIX (Larch)

Europaea (Common European Larch). A hardy, deciduous conifer, of rapid growth, with fine needle-like leaves. A valuable timber tree, and fine for mixed plantings. 8 to 10 ft., \$12.00 to \$15.00.

PICEA (Spruce)

Canadensis (Black Hills Spruce). A handsome small tree with slender, pendulous branches; dense and compact; deep green color; does well in cold climates and light, dry soils. Makes a beautiful lawn specimen and is splendid for hedge plantings or windbreaks. 18 to 24 in., \$4.00; 2½ ft., \$5.50; 3 ft., each, \$7.00.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A tall and beautiful tree, the most widely grown of all the spruces, equally adaptable to planting as specimens on lawns, for shelter or windbreak. 18 to 24 in., each, \$2.00.



PINUS SYLVESTRIS (Scotch Pine)

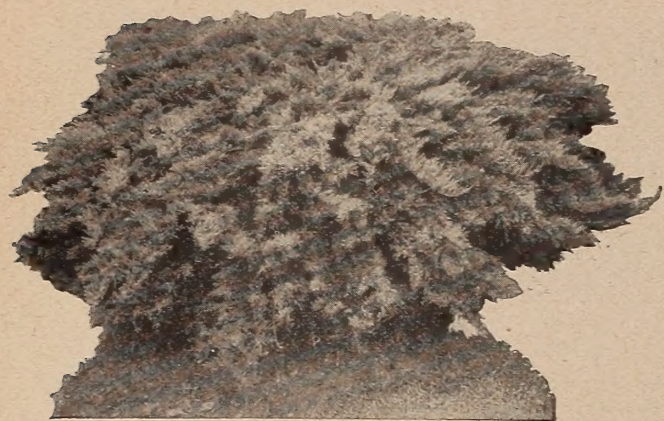


PINUS MUGHUS (Dwarf Pine)



JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS

Vaughan's Evergreens—Continued



JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA

PICEA—Continued

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

Pungens Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). A rapid, vigorous grower, with stiff, close branches and brilliant, rich silvery blue foliage. Perfectly hardy under all conditions. More in demand at the present time than any other conifer. The stock we offer is the "Compacta" type, which is far more regular, compact and dense than the ordinary Colorado Spruce, besides being of the deepest steel-blue. Beware of seedlings offered at low prices; these are not as blue in color nor as symmetrical and regular in shape. Well-shaped trees, especially selected from our large stock. The variation in these prices is due to the great variation in the individual specimens as to color, shape, symmetry and general appearance. 10 to 12 ft., each, \$75.00 to \$120.00.

For Larger Specimens, Write for Prices.

Pungens Glauca (Colorado Spruce). This excellent native Spruce can be supplied in two colors—slate-blue and green. Selected blue, 2 ft., each, \$10.00; 2½ ft., each, \$12.50; 3 ft., \$16.00; green, 2 ft., each, \$5.00; 2½ ft., each, \$6.50; 3 ft., \$8.00.

PINUS (Pines)

Nigra Austriaca. A robust, stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy. 18 to 24 in., \$3.00; 24 to 30 in., \$4.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$6.50.

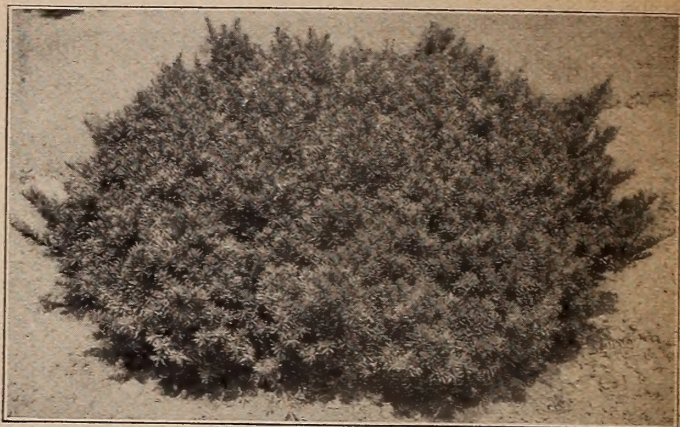
Mughus (Dwarf Pine). A low-growing handsome evergreen with vividly colored leaves of a twisty nature and cones of a brown, grayish tinge. Extra fine. 18 to 24-in. spread, \$6.00; 24 to 30-in. spread, \$7.50.

Ponderosa (Bull Pine). A handsome, ornamental tree with long, massive needles of good green color, bluish white underneath. Very deep-rooted and drought-resistant. 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$6.00.

Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage. Valuable for screens and windbreaks as it does well in exposed locations and will grow in light soil. 24 to 30 in., \$3.50; 10 for \$30.00; 30 to 36 in., \$4.25; 10 for \$40.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.00; 10 for \$47.50.



PINUS NIGRA AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine)



TAXUS CUSPIDATA NANA (Dwarf)

TAXUS (Yew)

Cuspidata (Brevifolia) Nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew). A handsome and rare variety of fine, bushy habit; spreading branches with short, deep rich green leaves. Valuable for low foundation planting or hedge. 12 in., \$5.00; 18 in., \$6.00; 24 in., \$8.50.

THUJA (Arbor-Vitae)

Occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). 18 to 24 in., each, \$2.00; 24 to 30 in., \$3.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.00.

Occidentalis Compacta (Compact Arbor-Vitae). An upright oval form of the above, dense and compact; attractive light green foliage. 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

Occidentalis Globosa. A round, compact form, deep green foliage. Very shapely as specimens. 18 to 24 in., \$5.00.

Occidentalis Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden). A low-growing, egg-shaped form with golden green foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$5.00.

Occidentalis Rosenthali. Hardy, compact grower with dense foliage of dark green. 2½ ft., \$5.00; 3 ft., \$6.50.

Occidentalis Wareana. The hardest of American Arbor-Vitae, although of somewhat slower growth; it has most beautiful, dense and symmetrical form with a rich dark green foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$4.75.

Occidentalis Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). A compact, narrowly pyramidal tree. Branches short and densely clothed with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive. 2 ft., \$3.50; 2½ ft., \$5.00; 3 ft., \$6.50.



GLOBE ARBOR-VITAE

Vaughan's Seed Store:

Hammond, Ind., April 19, 1926.

I was very much pleased with the shrubs, trees and plants received from you recently. I cannot begin to compare them with shrubs sold by the local dealers and I am therefore attaching hereto an order for more of your shrubs.

164 Plummer Ave.

F. J. SCHULTZE



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE