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Brown's Garden Book

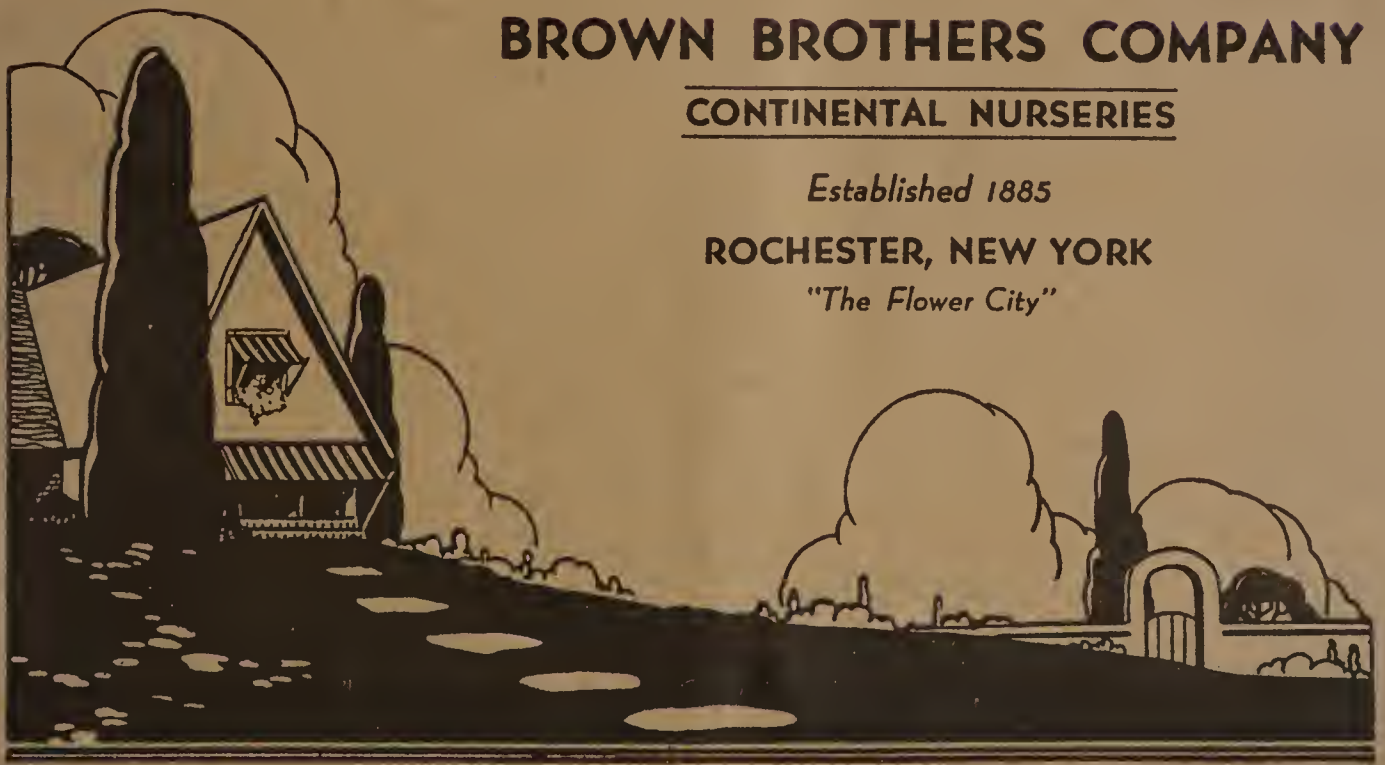
BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

CONTINENTAL NURSERIES

Established 1885

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

"The Flower City"



Brown's

REFERENCE CATALOG

of

*Dependable Fruit and
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,
Evergreens, Perennial
Plants, Roses, Etc.*



BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

CONTINENTAL NURSERIES

Established 1885

NURSERIES:
ROCHESTER, BRIGHTON,
AND PENFIELD, N. Y.

*Plans and Specifications Pre-
pared for Residences, Estates,
Sub-divisions, Parks, Ceme-
teries, Country Clubs, Etc.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y. "The
Flower City"

To Our Salesmen and Patrons

*Nurserymen for
over fifty years*



A fine block of Apple trees in the nursery row.

FOR over 50 years we have been prominent among the leaders in the nursery industry. During that time we have established an enviable record of "Square Business Dealings," and have had the pleasure of serving countless customers, all of whom can purchase from us with the utmost confidence, as they know from their past dealings with us that their order will not only be appreciated but that it will be filled carefully, correctly and with "Blue Ribbon" quality material.

"Superior Quality"

Our vast nurseries, consisting of several hundred acres, are managed by men whose years of experience qualify them as being experts in their line. Good soil, pedigreed parentage, shield type budding, scientific root and top pruning, liberal spacing in the nursery row, all go to produce "superior" nursery stock. Frequent transplanting in our nurseries establishes a strong, vigorous root system, which permits transplanting with a minimum degree of shock, and a minimum interruption of natural growth. That is why it is possible for us to offer our customers the protection of our exceptionally liberal replacement guarantee—IT GROWS OR WE REPLACE IT FREE.

Even though you may be located hundreds of miles away, you can enjoy the satisfaction and benefit of Brown Brothers "Superior" nursery material, as our stock is all packed under cover in a scientifically built, frost-proof cellar where the temperature remains uniform for about six months of the year, thereby assuring you of receiving your order in thoroughly fresh and ready-to-grow condition. The importance of this feature can hardly be over-estimated. It enables us to not only ship earlier than most nurserymen, but what is equally important, we are able to furnish perfectly dormant stock for several weeks after other nurseries may be through shipping.

Patrons and Salesmen Always Welcome

We cordially invite all customers or sales representatives who may be passing through Rochester, to stop off and see us. It will be a privilege for us to drive you through our vast farms where you can see hundreds of acres devoted exclusively to "Superior" strain Roses, Evergreens, Shrubs, Perennials, Fruit Trees, Berries, Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Buy With Confidence

We want all customers to place their orders with our field representatives with full confidence that nothing but the choicest of material will be used in filling each and every order, and with full assurance that every item of stock is covered by our broad and liberal guarantee—IT GROWS OR WE REPLACE IT FREE.

We are pleased to offer the following business references, any of whom we are sure will be glad to tell you about Brown Brothers Company:

Rochester Chamber of Commerce
Genesee Valley Trust Company of Rochester
Dun-Bradstreet Commercial Agency
Local Grange No. 436, Webster, N. Y.

Brown Brothers Company



Rochester, New York

The above Trade Mark is placed on every box, bale or bundle of stock leaving our Nurseries. This is done to protect you against unscrupulous dealers who claim their stock comes from our Nurseries.

It's Not a Home Until It's Planted

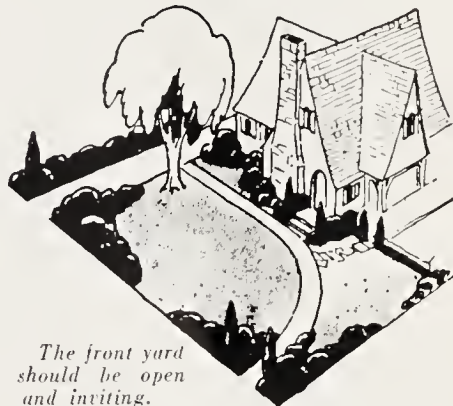
Brown's Up-to-Date Landscape Department

THE attractiveness of one's home, no matter how large or how small, can be greatly enhanced by a thoughtful planting of the surroundings. We hope this catalog will encourage the planting, where necessary, of a few more trees, shrubs or flowers about your home grounds. While we admit we cannot create nature, still we can imitate it and adapt it to our general scheme of home development.

Certainly the grounds are a large part of this home life and environment, and like the living room, they also require necessary furnishings. The comparatively small amount of money spent on plantings, it is generally agreed, adds more to the appearance, to the desirability and to the monetary value of a home than any equivalent expenditure.

In making decisions relative to your plantings, it is well to design your premises on paper as an aid. Locate the house, the garage, and the existing walks and drives. Next, apportion the unoccupied land to the various purposes to which it is best adapted. In general, the property will be divided into private and public areas.

If a few attractive trees are placed about the house, they will not only frame the house but they will furnish the shade that is desirable during various parts of the day. You will probably want the living rooms bathed with sunshine during the morning but shaded in the afternoon. Likewise you will probably want the kitchen protected from the hot sun during those parts of the day when it is most occupied.



The front yard should be open and inviting.



Every home should have an outdoor living room.

The carefully planned driveway can be made a most attractive feature. Note the tasteful arrangement of shrubs and vines.



The Public Area

An effective treatment of the public area consists of a foundation planting of shrubs or evergreens, or a combination of the two about the house. A large open lawn neatly clipped is always attractive. A few trees in the boulevard or parking and a hedge along the walk, if the development permits of this feature, will enhance the attractiveness of this important part of your property.



This doorstep and curving walk have a great deal of charm, offering a most inviting prospect as one approaches the house. Such an entrance seems to really invite you to enter and be welcome.

The Outdoor Living Room

The private area on a well landscaped property is usually the outdoor playground of the home. Here the children can romp and play with nature, safe from the dangers of the street and undesirable companions. Here the mistress of the house can entertain at tea. Here the family will congregate in the arbor or trellis after the day's work.

The private area to the side and rear of the house is easily protected and screened with an informal border of tall and medium shrubs along the boundaries. In ancient times this was accomplished by stone walls. Today we rely on Nature to serve our purpose more beautifully. You will consider the garage with its approach, the clothes

drying yard placed most conveniently, and the garden if you are to have one. The informal arrangement in grouping shrubs along the borders and boundaries is the typically American method of developing the garden. In looking over the catalog pages which are concerned with ornamental plantings, it is suggested that you keep uppermost in mind the needs of these two most important divisions of your home grounds, the public and the private areas. Requests for special information or assistance with regard to your individual problems will receive our prompt and careful attention either by correspondence or we can have a representative call on you.



BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING.

An outdoor living room, beautiful and restful such as the one shown here, should be a part of every home.



**IT
GROWS
OR WE REPLACE
FREE**

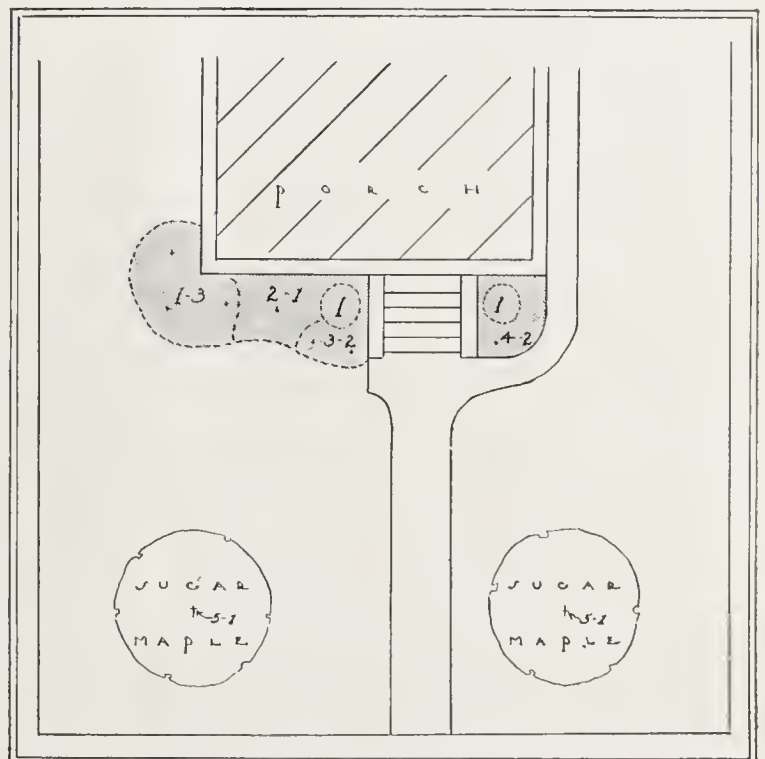


Another Brown Planting for the Very Small Lot

Only ten shrubs and two trees are used in this attractive planting which adds so much to the homey appearance of the house. You could not improve the looks of your home any other way for so small an investment and get such a wonderful effect. A planting like this improves in appearance each year and need never be replaced. It will be good for a lifetime. It needs very little care and no expense to keep it looking nice. Even such a small planting has an interest aside from its value as property improvement. We have the showy myriads of white flowers of Garland Spirea in early spring; the delicate pink flowers of Coralberry in early summer followed by its handsome crimson berries which hang till winter; the crimson-pink blooms of Spirea Anthony Waterer from midsummer till fall and graceful sprays of red berries on the Japanese Barberry. The Sugar Maples offer us dense cool shade always desirable in midsummer.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-2, five is the key number, and two designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No.	Amt.	Kind of Plant
1	5	Spirea Garland
2	1	Coralberry
3	2	Spirea Anthony Waterer
4	2	Japanese Barberry
5	2	Sugar Maples

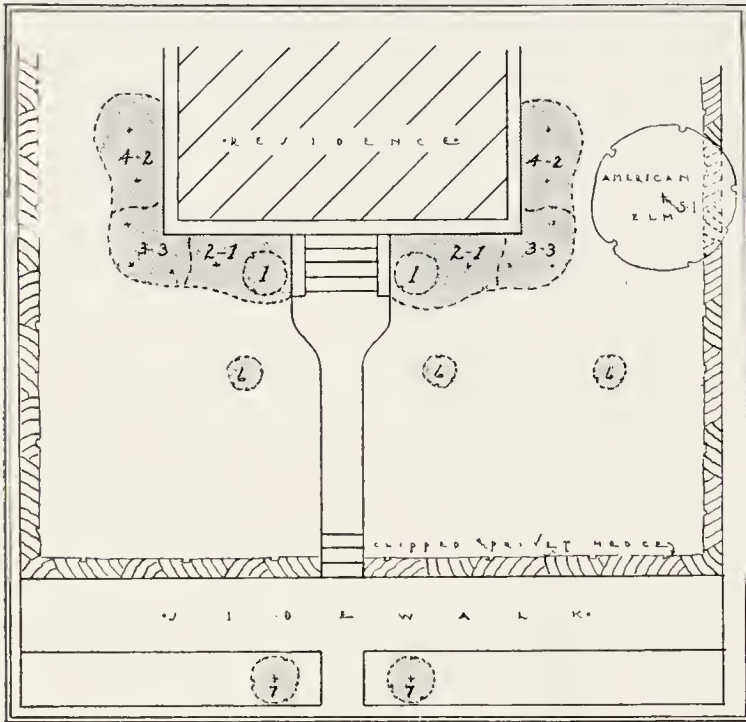


A Bungalow on a Corner Lot

The hedge effectively prevents careless folks from cutting across the lawn on a corner lot.

In this plan we have a balanced planting, both sides of the steps being planted exactly alike in harmony with the center entrance. The pair of *Catalpa Bungei* on the street lawn are in harmony also, being placed equally distant from the street entrance walk. This is altogether a neat and charming planting and can easily be adapted or enlarged to suit the needs of larger grounds.

The hedge might be omitted at the sides of the lot or not used at all—just as you prefer. The *Catalpa* trees might be omitted and larger shade trees such as Maples or Elms used in their place but spaced farther apart. With only a few moments consideration the plan can be readily altered to fit most any small place admirably.



Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-1, five is the key number, and one designates the number of plants to be used there.

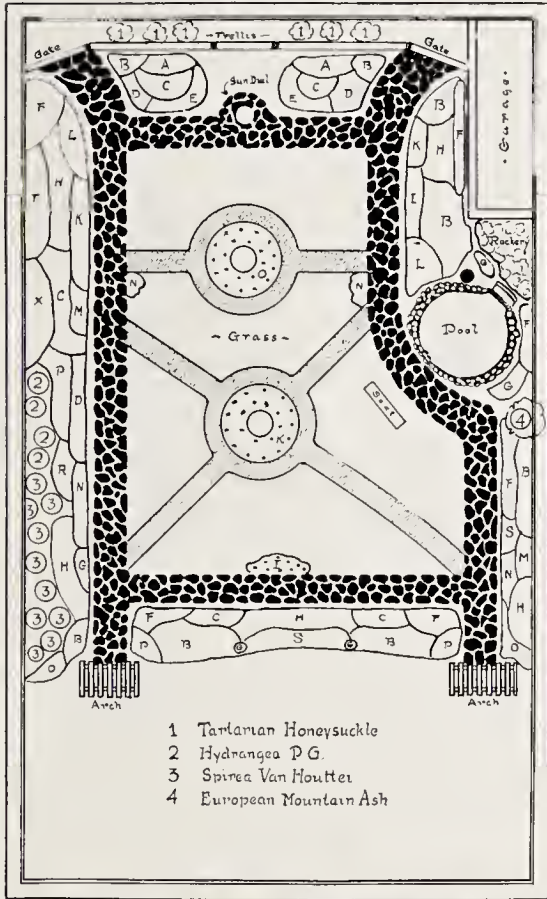
Key No.	Amt.	Kind of Plant
1	1	Spirea Van Houtte
2	2	Regel Privet
3	6	Japanese Barberry
4	4	Snowberry
5	1	American Elm
6	3	Hydrangea P. G.
7	2	Catalpa Bungei



Landscaping the Rear Garden

Quality Shrubs, Evergreens, Perennials and Shade Trees Will Transform Your Place Into a Real Haven of Beauty—A Dream Come True.

There's no question about it—no one, in this day and age, can afford to let their home stand bleak and solitary—simply a pile of lumber and masonry, and stiff architectural lines. Landscaping is an absolute necessity—just as much so as paint, paper, and woodwork—and no matter whether it is done in a small informal way, or on a large, intricate scale, there is no home today that is truly a home in every sense of the word, without the charming finish that only flowering shrubs, hedges, perennial flowers and trees can give. Did you ever spend a more delightful, carefree vacation than right out in your own back yard, within the restful selection of "growing things?" Landscape your place a bit and then try it.



BROWN'S LANDSCAPE PLAN No. 9

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-------------------------------------|
| A | 6 Golden Glow. | I | 18 Platycodon. |
| B | 30 Phlox (6 Beacon, 6 Mrs. Jenkins, 6 Sir Edwin Landseer, 6 Rijnstroom, 3 B. Comte, 3 Richard Wallace). | K | 35 Dianthus. |
| C | 28 Aquilegia. | L | 8 Statice. |
| D | 18 Phlox Subulata. | M | 12 Pyrethrum. |
| E | 16 Achillea (10 Pearl, 3 Roseum, 3 Filipendula). | N | 22 Forget-Me-Not. |
| F | 25 Iris (5 Gertrude, 5 Flavescens, 5 Madame Chereau, 5 Queen of May, 5 Perfection). | O | 36 Shasta Daisy (Early). |
| G | 9 Yucca. | P | 18 Gaillardia. |
| H | 36 Delphinium (Gold Medal Hybrids). | R | 8 Alaska Daisy. |
| | | S | 8 Lychnis Chalcedonica. |
| | | T | 6 Double Hollyhocks. |
| | | X | 6 Auratum Lilies. |
| | | (1) | 6 Tartarian Honeysuckle. |
| | | (2) | 4 Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. |
| | | (3) | 10 Spirea Van Houttei. |
| | | (4) | 1 European Mountain Ash. |
| | | S | 8 Lychnis Chalcedonica. |

Imagine creating an enchanted garden like this in your back yard! It takes a very little work, and can be done at a reasonable cost when buying Brown's plants. What a wonderful spot to live in during the leisure hours, with your family and friends, and you will find real pleasure in developing such an outdoor living room.



Plans for Arranging Perennial Flower Beds

There are three units suggested here which can be used in a great variety of ways. The space available for a perennial garden is practically the only limit to the possibilities of using these.

The walks between the beds may be of grass, or provided with stepping stones set in the grass, or made up of irregular pieces of concrete or flat slabs of building stone, or even brick walks as you prefer.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-2, five is the key number, and two designates the number of plants to be used there.

PLAN 1

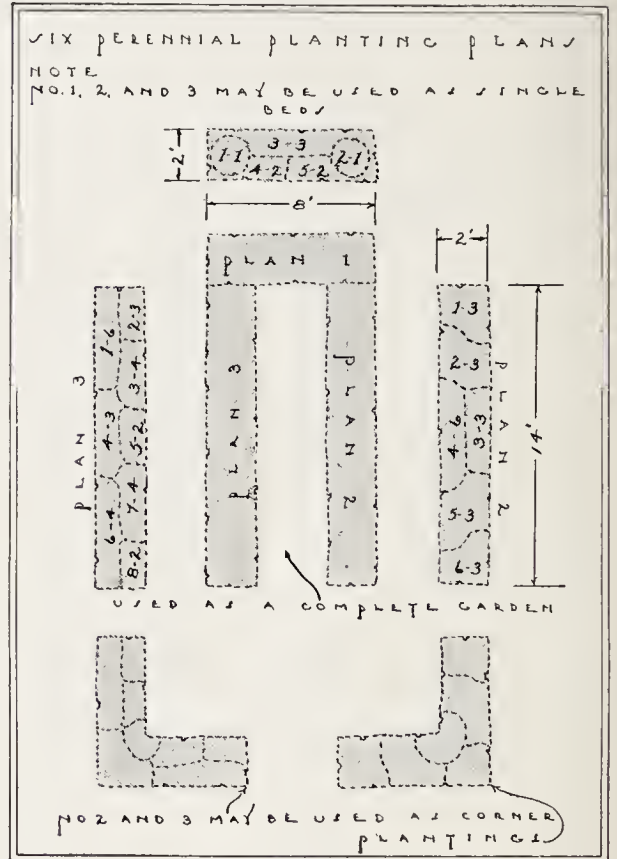
Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	1	Pink Peony
2	1	Red Peony
3	3	Delphinium
4	2	Aquilegia
5	2	Achillea

PLAN 2

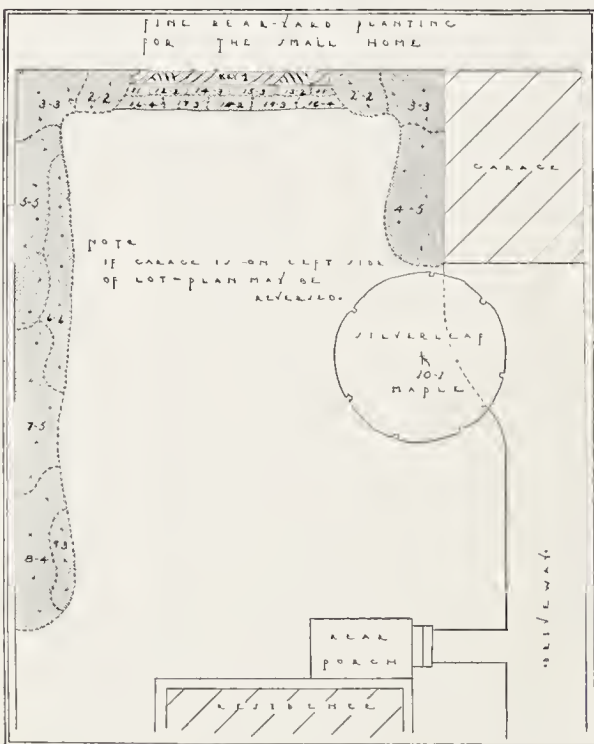
Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	3	Coreopsis
2	3	Campanula
3	3	Phlox "Rijnstroom"
4	6	German Iris
5	3	Gaillardia
6	3	Sweet William

PLAN 3

Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	6	Foxglove
2	3	Arabis
3	4	Garden Pinks
4	3	Shasta Daisy
5	2	Veronica
6	4	Coreopsis
7	4	Achillea
8	2	Lychnis



Making an Outdoor Living Room in the Rear Yard



A broad open lawn edged with a planting of shrubs and perennial plants. The plan may be reversed if garage is on the left. The planting can be enlarged or reduced to fit various sizes of space available.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 4-5, four is the key number, and five designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1		Japanese Barberry Hedge
2	4	Snowberry
3	6	Forsythia Fortunei
4	5	Fragrant Honeysuckle
5	5	Weigela Rosea
6	6	Spirea Callosa Alba
7	5	Spirea Van Houtte
8	4	Rhodotypos
9	3	Butterfly Bush
10	1	Silverleaf Maple
11	2	Anchusa
12	2	Phlox "Rijnstroom"
13	2	Phlox "R. P. Struthers"
14	3	Delphinium
15	3	Gypsophila
16	8	German Iris
17	3	Aquilegia
18	2	Veronica
19	3	Achillea

Brown's Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

Almond

(Amygdalus)

The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

Double Pink. Small, double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

Double White. Small, double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

Althea

(Rose of Sharon; Hibiscus)

The Altheas are free growers and not particular as to soil. Large, bell-shaped flowers of striking color in August and September, when but few

other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from 6 to 10 feet.

Double. Purple, Red, Pink, and White. Very large and double.

Tree Altheas

Flowers are the same as bush form. Grown on a single stem instead of being branched from ground as bush form.

Amorpha - Indigo Bush

Fruticosa. Bears heavy clusters of deep purple flowers in June. 8 to 10 feet.

Aralia

Pentaphylla. A graceful shrub with arching, spiny branches, and bright green, shining foliage; leaves 5- to 7-lobed. Greenish white flowers.

Barberry - Berberis

Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Valuable for low hedging or grouping. The plant is dwarf, with spreading or drooping branches; foliage in the spring is a bright green, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Ultimate height, 5 feet.

Thunbergi Atropurpurea (New Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry). The foliage is of a rich, lustrous bronzy red, becoming more brilliant as the season advances, turning to shades of red, orange and scarlet in the fall. Ultimate height, 5 feet. Does best in sunny locations.

Beauty Bush - Kolkwitzia

Amabilis. An exceedingly handsome, ornamental shrub; flowers resemble those of the Weigela, blush-pink and borne in the utmost profusion on great arching spraylike branches, giving the bush the appearance of a perfect shower of blossoms. Height, 6 feet.

BIGNONIA. See Vines.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac

Of quick bushy growth; when the lovely bloom spikes appear in July, the shrub, which had probably died down during winter, is a well-branched specimen radiating a delightful perfume and glowing with the tints of the Lilac. Height, 5 feet.

Calycanthus - Sweet Scented Shrub

Very desirable. Wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a chocolate color having an agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterward.

Callicarpa - Beauty Fruit

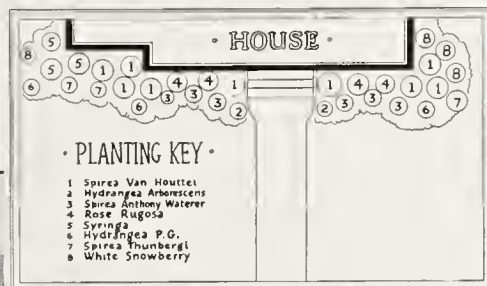
Purpurea. This splendid shrub has dark green leaves 2 to 3 inches long. The flowers are pink, produced about midsummer, and are followed by violet-purple fruit. It is quite distinct and very ornamental. Height, 6 feet.

Cephalanthus - Button Bush

Occidentalis. Height, 6 feet.

A Suggested Planting Plan for a Center Entrance Home

Attractive But Not Expensive



- (1) 9 Spirea Van Houttei
- (2) 2 Hydrangea Arborescens
- (3) 6 Spirea Anthony Waterer
- (4) 4 Rosa Rugosa
- (5) 3 Syringa, Virginal
- (6) 3 Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora
- (7) 3 Spirea Thunbergi
- (8) 4 White Snowberry



Cornus Sanguinea.



Deutzia—Pride of Rochester.



Golden Elder.



Euonymus Alatus.

Clethra - Sweet Pepper Bush

Alnifolia. A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant, white flowers. Height, 6 feet.

Colutea - Bladder Senna

Arborescens. A large shrub, with small, delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders. 2 to 3 feet.

CORALBERRY. See Snowberry.

CRAB, FLOWERING. See Shade Trees.

Cornus - Dogwood

Alba Sibirica (Red Siberian). Upright, spreading habit, with slender, bright red branches, which adds a touch of color to the shrubbery in the winter. Flowers white. Height, 10 feet.

Elegantissima. Similar to the *Sibirica*, except that the leaves have prominent silver-white markings. Height, 10 feet.

Lutea (Yellow Twigg'd Dogwood). A striking yellow branched form, very satisfactory for contrasting. Height, 8 feet.

Sanguinea or *Red Osier* (Native Red-Twigg'd Dogwood). Has blood-red bark in winter but greenish red during the summer. It is not excelled for winter beauty, the blood-red bark showing distinctly against the snow. It has white blossoms in June and black fruits, which hang for months. One of the best shrubs for moist situations. Height, 5 to 8 feet.

Deutzia

Shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit but bloom alike in dainty, bell- or tassel-shaped flowers, borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June.

Gracilis (Slender Branched). Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers. Height, 3 feet.

Lemoine. Rather low growing; has slender, arching branches, producing its pure white flowers in large clusters. Height, 4 feet.

Crenata Rosea. Tall and of rapid growth. Flowers double, pinkish white, in spikes. Height, 6 feet.

Pride of Rochester. A profuse bloomer, large double white flowers, tinged pink. One of the tallest and best. Height, 8 feet.

Elder; Elderberry - Sambucus

Common Elder. Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. Fruit fine for pies and makes an excellent drink.

Cut-Leaved (*Sambucus laciniata*). Great cymes of delicate, fragrant, white flowers in June and July, followed by large fruit clusters. Height, 8 feet.

Golden (*S. nigra*). The golden yellow leaves contrast beautifully with other shrubs; flowers white, in flat-topped cymes. Grows tall but can be pruned into a neat, compact bush. Height, 8 feet.

Elaeagnus - Oleaster

Longipes (Japan Oleaster). In July the plant is covered with red berries. The bush is highly ornamental, the leaves green above, silvery underneath.

Burning Bush - Euonymus

Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus*). One of the most unusual shrubs. The wings on the branches give it the effect of being square and it is sometimes called Square Bush. Has dainty small flowers in the spring and bright red berries after leaves have fallen. Leaves are oval, bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A very good shrub for an isolated specimen, attracting attention whenever seen.

Strawberry Bush (*E. americanus*). Erect growing with slender, green branches. Bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, pink fruits, covered with a scarlet pod. Very attractive when fruiting. 2 to 3 feet.

Pearl Bush - Exochorda

Grandiflora. A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall, a native of China. It is rapid growing, foliage bright green above, pale or white under side. In May is covered with dazzling white flowers, borne in numerous terminal racemes. Hardy, showy, and unquestionably one of the floral gems. Ultimate height, 8 feet.



Hydrangea, Hills of Snow.

Forsythia

Fortunei or Fortune's Golden Bell. A spreading bush, the variety most often seen, grows 5 to 8 feet. Bears quantities of yellow blossoms in April before leaves appear. It needs plenty of room to develop.

Spectabilis. One of the newer varieties and one of the best. Has slender branches with dark glossy leaves, grows about 8 feet high. Large yellow flowers which cover the stems in early spring.

Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Yellow flowers in April. A beautiful drooping or weeping type resembling a small weeping tree. Like all Forsythias it produces its mass of yellow bloom in very early spring before the leaves appear. Ultimate height, 6 feet.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera [Bush Form]

Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera Morrowi or Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). It has pure white flowers, which change to a yellow tone in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright berries, which remain on the bush from August till winter. A hardy shrub in dry, upland situations. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

Fragrantissima. Grows 8 feet in height. Has slender, graceful, incurving branches, making a particularly symmetrical shrub. Leaves are semi-evergreen, hanging to Christmas. Flowers are fragrant, small and not showy. They are pink and come in April and May before

leaves appear, and are followed by scarlet berries. Will thrive in dry, upland locations.

Tartarian. An upright shrub with a profusion of small fragrant blossoms in May and June but its chief charm is in its wealth of ornamental berries, which cover the bush in summer and autumn and usually into the winter. We offer varieties that have white, pink or red flowers, all having showy berries.

CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE. See Vines.



Tartarian Honeysuckle.

Hydrangea

Hills of Snow (Hydrangea arborescens) (Summer Snowball). A very beautiful shrub growing to a height of 3 to 4 feet according to how it is trimmed in the spring. It has large white blossoms which come in July and last until August. When planted alternately with Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora forms a most conspicuous hedge with continuous bloom from July until frost. Should be well pruned in March before the shoots start to grow. Should be grown in rich soil and well watered. Does well in shade.

Paniculata Grandiflora. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation. May be planted in hedges, beds, groups scattered among other shrubs in massed plantings, or planted alone as a specimen, and produces an attractive effect wherever placed. Flowers in August, in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches. Blossoms delicate pink, changing to bronze and lasting until autumn. Grows 6 feet tall.

Paniculata Grandiflora (Tree Form). Crown in tree form, it reaches a height of from 6 to 8 feet and sometimes much more. The blossoms are the same as on the bush form.

Kerria

Japonica. A handsome green-leaved shrub. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich, dark single yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer. Height, 3 to 5 feet.

Japonica flore pleno. Of medium size, double yellow flowers. Height, 6 feet.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS. See Beauty Bush.

Every home should have an outdoor living room.

The front yard should be open and inviting.



BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING.
Notice in this illustration what a vast difference just a small investment makes.



Lilac—Bush Form

No flowering shrub is better known than the Lilac, and none is more popular. It was a favorite in the old-time gardens, but those who grew Lilacs then never dreamed of the possibilities of cultivation as has been demonstrated in the newer named varieties. All Liliacs are very hardy.

Persian Purple. One of the most famous Lilacs, with arching branches and very fragrant, pale purple flowers in rather loose, broad panicles, opening late in spring. Ultimate height 6-8 ft.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). A sturdy, vigorous shrub with treelike growth, dark, shining leaves, and bluish purple flowers. It is especially valuable for its late bloom. Ultimate height 10-12 ft.

Rothomagensis (Chinese Lilac). Resembles the Persian Lilac in its large, open heads of reddish purple flowers, which appear in June. One of the finest.

Villosa (Late Lilac). A stout branching shrub, with bright green foliage. The flowers, which are borne in panicles, are light purple in bud, rosy white when open and are very fragrant. Valuable for its late blooming. Ultimate height, 8 feet.



Lilac, Michael Buchner.

FANCY FRENCH NAMED VARIETIES (Bush Form)
Ultimate height, 8 feet.

Rate of growth per year, 18 inches.

Aline Mocqueris. (Double). Purplish red flowers. Dwarf, compact bush.

Charles X. (Single). Magnificent clusters of dark reddish purple flowers. Strong grower.

Frau Dammann. This is the best white Lilac grown. The panicle or truss is immense, flowers of medium size and pure white. This and Ludwig Spaeth are the two best Lilacs of recent introduction.

Guizot. (Double). Purple.

Jan Van Tol. (Single). White.

Jacques Calot. (Single). Very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers.

Ludwig Spaeth. (Single). Very attractive dark red flowers. One of the best varieties.

Marie Legraye. (Single). Very fine single flowering white variety.

Michael Buchner. (Double). Large panicles of very double pale, lilac-colored blooms.

Mme. Lemoine. (Double). Large, white flowers in immense clusters.

President Grevy. (Double). Large panicles of beautiful pale blue flowers.

President Poincare. (Double). Rosy lilac.

Princess Alexandra. (Single). White.

Privet

Ibota (Japanese Privet). A large shrub, with graceful branches; flowers white, in panicles, followed by bluish black berries. The Ibota is thrifty in shady locations and stands the dust and smoke of the cities. Very hardy. Ultimate height, 7 feet.

Regel's. A low, dense growing shrub, with graceful spreading branches. It has small flowers which are followed by beautiful berries which last throughout the winter. It is absolutely hardy and an admirable shrub for most every purpose. Height, 5 feet.

Pussy Willow - Salix

French (*Salix caprea*). A quick growing treelike shrub, sometimes attaining a height of 10 to 20 feet. Very early in the spring before the leaves appear, the branches are thickly crowded with the large furry catkins which make such attractive bouquets for the house.

Quince, Japan - Cydonia Japonica

Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright, scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge. Blooms in early May.

Rhodotypos - Jetbead

Kerrioides (White Kerria). Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries which persist throughout the winter. Ultimate height, 5 feet.

Rosa Hugonis

Hugonis Rose or Golden Rose of China. This Rose is listed here because of its exceptional adaptability for shrubbery planting, making a symmetrical bush 6 feet in height and as much in diameter. In spring its long, arching sprays are lined to the tip on both sides with single yellow flowers resembling dainty yellow Hollyhocks. Hardy.

Snowball - Viburnum

Carlesi (Mayflower Viburnum). Fragrant Snowball. A truly wonderful new medium sized shrub from Korea prized for its exquisite fragrance, similar to that of the Trailing Arbutus. The waxy flower clusters, pink in bud, pure white when open, appear early in the spring. Thrives under most usual conditions, but does best in partial shade and cool, moist soil. A charming plant for the foreground of the border or in planting about the house. Ultimate height, 5 feet.

Dentatum. Has glossy green foliage, white flowers in June; crimson berries turning blue in autumn. One of the best shrubs for landscape planting. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

Lantana. Upright shrub growing 10 to 12 feet high, with rough, light green foliage. Large heads of white flowers in June, followed by bright red fruit. Height, 12 to 15 feet.

Plicatum (Japan Snowball). A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub. Blooms in May. Ultimate height, 8 feet.

Opulus (Cranberry, High Bush). A very decorative native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers in May followed by beautiful, showy clusters of scarlet fruit.

Opulus Sterile (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned Snowball; its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June, and make a very attractive appearance. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

Tomentosum. A most beautiful and useful shrub, used as a specimen or in the shrubbery border. Grows 8 to 12 feet. White flowers appearing in June.

Snowberry - Symphoricarpos

Small pink flowers in June or July, which in August form into pure white waxy berries. These hang till December, sometimes nearly all winter. Will grow under trees in dense shade and will succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else will grow. It does well in sandy soil, in smoky, dusty city situations. Furnishes food and nesting sites for birds, because of its very dense branches and foliage.

Racemosus (White). Small, rose-colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clustered, milk-white fruits, which remain far into winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is charming. July to October. Ultimate height, 5 to 6 feet.

Vulgaris (Indian Currant; Red Fruited or Coralberry). A low-growing, graceful shrub. Its fruits are red and the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes along the weighted down stems. August. Ultimate height, 4 to 5 feet.



Cydonia Japonica.



Rhodotypos Kerrioides.



Viburnum Carlesi.

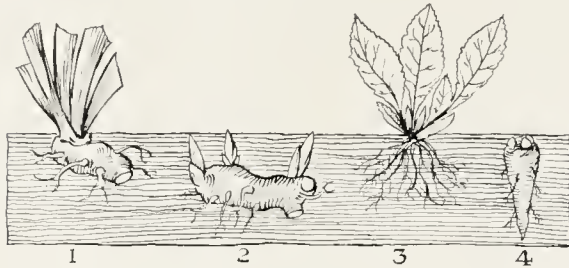


Symphoricarpos Racemosus.

Brown's Hardy Perennial Plants

Once Planted Will Continue to Bloom Year After Year

Preparation of Perennial Beds. Most perennials require an open, sunny situation to thrive and show at their best. If the subsoil is not well drained, and the location damp, dig out the earth to a depth of 2½ feet, and line the bottom of the excavation with a layer of stone or cinders 6 inches deep. Throw off the top soil and mix a liberal amount of manure and bone meal, or wood ashes with the subsoil. If the soil is stiff clay, add a quantity of peat moss to loosen it up. The above applies to the treatment of poor soil. If the soil is good, rich garden loam, and enriched each year with an application of well-rotted manure used as a mulch in the fall, the plants will thrive. Apply this mulch after the ground is frozen.



Perennial Types and Planting Depths.

Planting. There are four general types of perennials: Type 1 plants, of which the Iris is one, should be planted with the main root just below the surface of the ground. Type 2 plants, such as the Peonies should be planted with the crown of the root 3 inches below the surface of the ground. Type 3 plants, where the leaves grow directly at the surface of the ground, should be planted with the crown just above the ground level. Type 4 plants, such as the Hollyhock should be planted with bud just below the surface, and the root tuber extending straight down. Always dig the hole large enough to allow the roots to spread out naturally, and firm the earth well about the roots. If planted in the fall, cover with a 3- or 4-inch mulch of straw or leaves after the ground is frozen.

Note: In the following list, plants especially recommended for Rock Gardens are designated by (*) and those suitable for cut flowers (c).

Achillea - Milfoil or Yarrow

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Small, double white flowers, in profusion. Good cut flower. June. 2 to 2½ feet. (c).

Aconitum - Monkshood; Helmet Flower

Sun or shade. Attractive glossy foliage, large spikes of dark blue flowers in September and October. 2½ feet. All Aconitum tubers are poisonous if taken internally. Excellent cut flowers, rich soil. Light winter protection. (c).

Autumnale. A very striking form on account of its dark navy blue flowers. September and October. 4 to 5 feet.

Fisheri. Sun or shade. Attractive glossy foliage. Good cut flower. September and October. 2½ feet.

Napellus. Early bright blue flowers. June and July. 3 to 4 feet. (c).

Sparks. Tall branched spikes, covered with deep blue. July and August. 4 to 5 feet.

Agrostemma - Rose Campion

Attractive, silvery gray foliage and bright rose-crimson flowers in June to August. 2½ feet. (c).

*Alyssum

Saxatile Compactum (Goldentuft). Golden yellow flowers in April and May, very showy. 12 inches.

*Anemone Japonica

Strong growing plants, blooming throughout the fall. Requires some winter protection in the North. Well drained rich soil. (c).

Alba. The old Japanese white Anemone, flowers pure white. (c).

Rosea. Large delicate rose flowers on rigid stems. 2½ feet. (c).

Queen Charlotte. Large semi-double pink flower. 2½ ft. (c).

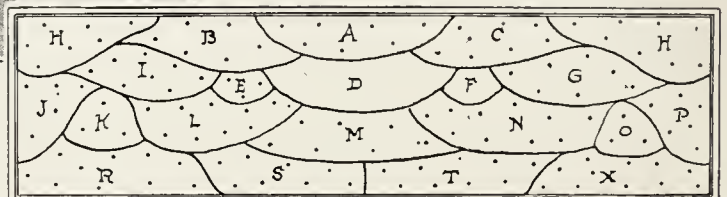
Whirlwind. Large snow-white flowers with double row of ray-florets. 2½ feet.



Brown's "Charm" Perennial Border

A	6 Golden Glow	L	12 Aquilegia
B	6 Phlox	M	7 Pyrethrum
C	8 Phlox, Miss Lingard	N	12 Shasta Daisy
D	10 Gold Medal Delphiniums	O	3 Peonies (1 Festiva Maxi- ma, 1 Sarah Bernhardt, 1 Felix Crousse)
E	3 Regal Lilies	P	6 Iris—Assorted Colors
F	3 Auratum Lilies	R	10 Achillea—The Pearl
G	8 Foxgloves	S	9 Dianthus
H	14 Double Holly- hocks—Assort- ed	T	8 Phlox Subulata
I	8 Gold Medal Delphiniums	X	12 Forget-Me-Not
J	5 German Iris		
K	3 Karl Rosenfield Peony		
			153 Plants

This magnificent collection is splendid for either the formal perennial garden or as a superb finish to a background of shrubs. There will be glorious blooms all summer long, for the house and the garden. These plants will nicely fill a border from 6 to 8 feet wide and 25 to 30 feet long.



Anchusa - Alkanet

Italica Dropmore. A tall plant producing large attractive blue flowers with rough foliage. Any garden soil. June to September. 4 feet.

***Myosotidiflora.** A dwarf variety for shady places producing large, Forget-me-not flowers in May and June. 12 inches.

Anthemis - Hardy Marguerite

Tinctoria Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite). Large golden daisy-like flowers. blooms all summer, spreads rapidly, fine for cutting. June to August. 2 feet.

Aquilegia - Columbine

This flower is fond of moist places, but also thrives in dry sandy places. Does equally well in sun or shade. Blossoms are of various bright colors, yellow, blue, white, red, and pink, appearing in clusters or as individual blossoms. Blooms May and June. 2 to 2½ feet. (c).

Arenaria - Sandwort

***Montana.** Large white flowers in spring. Deep green foliage. Sunny situation. May. 5 inches.

***Verna.** A prostrate growing plant, creeping low over the ground, excellent for rock gardens and between flagstones.

***Arnica**

Montana (Lamb's Skin). An attractive border plant, uncommon in America. Large daisy-like flowers, orange-yellow, blooms May and June. 15 inches.

***Arabis**

Alpina (Rock Cress). Dwarf early blooming plant, covered with dense masses of pure white flowers. Splendid for the rockery or covering steep banks. 6 inches. April and May.

Artemisia - Sagebrush

Lactiflora. Small white sweet-scented flowers in August and September. Finely cut foliage, excellent for cutting. 3 feet.

Silver King. A striking white-leaved contrast plant. A beautiful "mist" for setting off bouquets and floral combinations. The entire color effect bright frosted silver. Three feet high. Sprays may be cut to mix with winter bouquets.

Hardy Aster - Michaelmas Daisy

***Alpinus** (Rock Aster). Bright blue daisy-like flowers; succeeds in any soil or sun, excellent for cutting, desirable for rock garden or border. May and June. 9 inches. (c).

***Aster - Cornflower or Stokes' Aster**

Very large, lavender-blue, centaurea-like blossoms, all summer, good moist soil. June to October. 18 inches.

Astilbe - Spirea

An excellent border, beautiful feathery spikes, of light pink or white flowers. June and July. 2 feet.

***Aubrietia - Rock Cress**

Eyri. Also called False Wall Cress. Dainty, dwarf, and creeping habit, forming brilliant sheets of bloom for several weeks. Excellent for rockeries or borders. April and May. 4 inches.

Azaleamum

Outstanding for its blooming habit. Is literally covered with beautiful pink flowers in the fall. The blooming period continues for three months.

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

***Bleeding Heart - Dicentra**

Spectabilis. The base of the flower is furnished with 2 sheath-like spurs; has heart shape blossoms, rosy pink shade, blooms in May with occasional later flowers. Excellent in sun or shade, very hardy. 2 feet.

BLUE BIRD FLOWER. See Veronica.

Boltonia

Latisquama. A beautiful plant growing 4 to 5 feet. Flowers light pinkish lavender. August to September. (c).

***Calandrinia**

Umbellata. A dwarf spreading plant, 6 inches high. Bright crimson flowers from June to late summer. Excellent for rock garden.

Campanula - Canterbury Bells

Medium. The old-fashioned Canterbury Bell. Easy to grow in either shade or sunshine, blooms June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

***Carpatica** (Carpathian Bellflower). A wonderful little plant bearing clear blue cup shape flowers all summer and fall. 6 inches.

Carnation, Hardy

Large double flowers on good stems, in mixed colors. Excellent for cutting.

Cassia - Wild Senna

Marilandica. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Attractive fernlike foliage. June to September. 5 feet



Arabis—Rock Cress.



Bleeding Heart—Dicentra.



Hardy Chrysanthemums.

To Assist You in Selecting Shrubs for Special Purposes and Unusual Conditions

Shrubs for Foundation Planting

I—FOR THE SUNNY LOCATION

A. High-growing (for corners and in angles of house)

Cornus Sanguinea
Deutzia Crenata
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white or pink)
Japan Quince
Syringa (Mock Orange) Coronarius
Syringa, Virginal
Spirea, Golden
Tamarix
Weigelas, in variety

B. Medium-growing

Butterfly Bush
Calycanthus
Coralberry
Snowberry
Golden Elder
Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (bush form)
Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower)
Regel Privet
Spirea Arguta
Spirea Billiardi
Spirea Thunbergi
Spirea Prunifolia

Spirea Van Houtte
Syringa, Golden

C. Low-growing

Barberry, Japanese
Barberry, Japanese red-leaved
Deutzia Gracilis
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Spirea Callosa Alba
Spirea Froebeli

II—FOR THE SHADY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Aralia, Five-Leaved
Cornus Sanguinea
Ibota Privet
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Morrow's

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white or pink)
Rhodotypos

B. Medium-growing

Coralberry
Snowberry
Golden Elder

Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Kerria Japonica
Regel Privet

C. Low-growing

Barberry, Japanese
Pepper Bush (Clethra)

Shrubs for the Border and Screen Planting

I—FOR THE SUNNY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia)
Cornus Sanguinea
Cranberry, High-bush
Deutzia Crenata
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Elder, Golden
Forsythia Spectabilis
Fringe (purple and white)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white or pink)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (bush form)
Lilac, Persian
Lilac, French Hybrids (in variety)
Rhodotypos
Snowball

Spirea Aurea
Sumac (cut-leaved)
Syringa Coronarius
Tamarix
Weigela Candida
Weigela Floribunda
White Kerria

B. Medium and Low-growing (facer shrubs for the border)

Almond (double pink and white)
Butterfly Bush
Barberry, Japanese (also the red-leaved form)
Calycanthus
Clethra
Coralberry and Snowberry

Deutzia Lemoinei
Deutzia Gracilis
Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Japan Quince
Kerria Japonica
Regel Privet
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Spirea Arguta
Spirea Billiardi
Spirea Callosa Alba
Spirea Prunifolia
Spirea Thunbergi
Spirea Van Houtte
Syringa, Golden
Syringa, Virginal
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Weigela Rosea

II—FOR THE SHADY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Aralia, Five-Leaved
Cornus Sanguinea
Cranberry, High-bush
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Forsythia (Golden Bell)
Honeysuckles
Philadelphus (Mock Orange)
Rhodotypos

Snowballs
Tamarix
Viburnum

B. Medium and Low-growing

Barberry, Thunbergi
Clethra
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Elder, Golden

Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora
Kerria Japonica
Snowberry
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Spirea Callosa Alba
Sweet Pepper Bush (Clethra)

Brown's Shrubs for Special Purposes

Shrubs Especially Adapted for Hedges

For Formal Hedges (Clipped to Shape)

Barberry, Thunbergi
 Barberry, Red-leaved
 Japan Quince
 Privet (Amoor River, Ibota, California)

For Informal Hedges (Unclipped—Natural Growth)

Althea (Rose of Sharon)
 Barberry, Thunbergi
 Barberry, Red-leaved
 Deutzia Gracilis
 Honeysuckles, Bush
 Japan Quince
 Lilacs
 Privet (Ibota and Regel)
 Spirea Van Houtte

Note: Any medium growing, flowering shrub makes an attractive informal hedge.

Shrubs for Dry Places

Barberry, Thunbergi
 Coralberry (Indian Currant)
 Forsythia (the Golden Bells)
 Honeysuckle, Fragrant
 Honeysuckle, Morrow's
 Privet (Ligustrum)
 Snowberry
 Spirea Billiardi (Pink Spirea)
 Sumac, Cut Leaf
 Tamarix

Shrubs for Wet Places

Cornus (Dogwood)
 Elder, Golden
 Snowball, Dentatum
 Spirea Arguta
 Spirea Billiardi (Pink Spirea)
 Spirea Thunbergi
 Sweet Pepper Bush (Clethra)

For Shady Banks

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
 Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush
 Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
 Snowberry
 Sumac, Cut Leaf
 Tamarix

Shrubs for Winter Effect

Shrubs with Attractive Fruits

Barberry, Thunbergi
 Coralberry (Indian Currant)
 High Bush Cranberry
 Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush
 Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
 Honeysuckle, Tartarian
 Kerria, White (Rhodotypos)
 Privet, Ibota (Ligustrum)
 Snowball, Dentatum (Viburnum)
 Snowball, Japan (Viburnum)
 Snowberry
 Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)

Shrubs with Attractive Twigs or Bark

Cornus Sanguinea (Red Osier Dogwood)
 Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush
 Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower)
 Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)

For Brilliant Autumn Color

Barberry, Red Leaf
 Barberry, Thunbergi
 Privet, Ibota (Ligustrum)
 Sumac, Cut Leaf
 Viburnums
 Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus)

For Adverse City Conditions

Aralia, Five-Leaved
 Barberry, Thunbergi
 Coralberry (Indian Currant)
 Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
 Hydrangea Paniculata
 Lilacs, in variety
 Privet (Ligustrum)
 Snowberry
 Spirea, In Variety
 Syringa (Mock Orange)
 Syringa, Golden (Philadelphus; Mock Orange)
 Weigela, Eva Rathke
 Weigela rosea

With Fruits Which Attract Birds

Barberry
 Coralberry (Indian Currant)
 Cornus, in variety
 Elder
 High Bush Cranberry
 Honeysuckles (Lonicera)
 Snowberry
 Sumac, Cut Leaf
 Viburnums

Plants for Ground Cover

Often it is desired to cover a piece of ground with something other than grass. Below is a list of excellent "ground covers."

Virginia Creeper
 Boston Ivy
 English Ivy (Evergreen)
 Hall's Honeysuckle Vine
 Matrimony Vine (for preventing banks and slopes from washing)
 Vinca minor (Periwinkle)

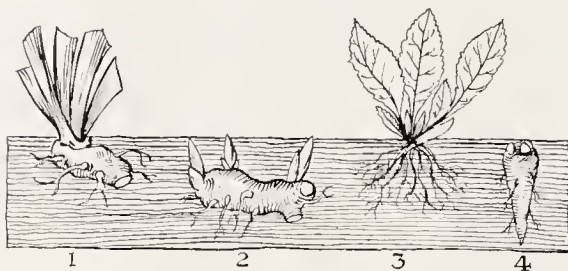
Where it is desired to cover a large bank or slope with something larger than the preceding types, the following varieties may be used to advantage:

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
 Barberry, Thunbergi
 Forsythia Suspensa
 Privet, Regel's
 Snowberry

Brown's Hardy Perennial Plants

Once Planted Will Continue to Bloom Year After Year

Preparation of Perennial Beds. Most perennials require an open, sunny situation to thrive and show at their best. If the subsoil is not well drained, and the location damp, dig out the earth to a depth of 2½ feet, and line the bottom of the excavation with a layer of stone or cinders 6 inches deep. Throw off the top soil and mix a liberal amount of manure and bone meal, or wood ashes with the subsoil. If the soil is stiff clay, add a quantity of peat moss to loosen it up. The above applies to the treatment of poor soil. If the soil is good, rich garden loam, and enriched each year with an application of well-rotted manure used as a mulch in the fall, the plants will thrive. Apply this mulch after the ground is frozen.



Perennial Types and Planting Depths.

Planting. There are four general types of perennials: Type 1 plants, of which the Iris is one, should be planted with the main root just below the surface of the ground. Type 2 plants, such as the Peonies should be planted with the crown of the root 3 inches below the surface of the ground. Type 3 plants, where the leaves grow directly at the surface of the ground, should be planted with the crown just above the ground level. Type 4 plants, such as the Hollyhock should be planted with bud just below the surface, and the root tuber extending straight down. Always dig the hole large enough to allow the roots to spread out naturally, and firm the earth well about the roots. If planted in the fall, cover with a 3- or 4-inch mulch of straw or leaves after the ground is frozen.

Note: In the following list, plants especially recommended for Rock Gardens are designated by () and those suitable for cut flowers (c).*

Achillea - Milfoil or Yarrow

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Small, double white flowers, in profusion. Good cut flower. June. 2 to 2½ feet. (c).

Aconitum - Monkshood; Helmet Flower

Sun or shade. Attractive glossy foliage, large spikes of dark blue flowers in September and October. 2½ feet. All Aconitum tubers are poisonous if taken internally. Excellent cut flowers, rich soil. Light winter protection. (c).

Autumnale. A very striking form on account of its dark navy blue flowers. September and October. 4 to 5 feet.

Fisheri. Sun or shade. Attractive glossy foliage. Good cut flower. September and October. 2½ feet.

Napellus. Early bright blue flowers. June and July. 3 to 4 feet. (c).

Sparks. Tall branched spikes, covered with deep blue. July and August. 4 to 5 feet.

Agrostemma - Rose Campion

Attractive, silvery gray foliage and bright rose-crimson flowers in June to August. 2½ feet. (c).

*Alyssum

Saxatile Compactum (Goldentuft). Golden yellow flowers in April and May, very showy. 12 inches.

*Anemone Japonica

Strong growing plants, blooming throughout the fall. Requires some winter protection in the North. Well drained rich soil. (c).

Alba. The old Japanese white Anemone, flowers pure white. (c).

Rosea. Large delicate rose flowers on rigid stems. 2½ feet. (c).

Queen Charlotte. Large semi-double pink flower. 2½ ft. (c).

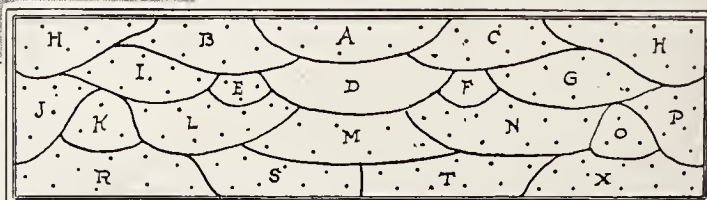
Whirlwind. Large snow-white flowers with double row of ray-florets. 2½ feet.



This magnificent collection is splendid for either the formal perennial garden or as a superb finish to a background of shrubs. There will be glorious blooms all summer long, for the house and the garden. These plants will nicely fill a border from 6 to 8 feet wide and 25 to 30 feet long.

Brown's "Charm" Perennial Border

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | 6 Golden Glow | L | 12 Aquilegia |
| B | 6 Phlox | M | 7 Pyrethrum |
| C | 8 Phlox, Miss
Lingard | N | 12 Shasta Daisy |
| D | 10 Gold Medal
Delphiniums | O | 3 Peonies (1
Festiva Maxi-
ma, 1 Sarah
Bernhardt, 1
Felix Crousse) |
| E | 3 Regal Lilies | P | 6 Iris—Assorted
Colors |
| F | 3 Auratum Lilies | R | 10 Achillea—The
Pearl |
| G | 8 Foxgloves | S | 9 Dianthus |
| H | 14 Double Holly-
hocks—Assort-
ed | T | 8 Phlox Subulata |
| I | 8 Gold Medal
Delphiniums | X | 12 Forget-Me-Not |
| J | 5 German Iris | | |
| K | 3 Karl Rosenfield
Peony | | |
| | | | 153 Plants |



Anchusa - Alkanet

Italica Dropmore. A tall plant producing large attractive blue flowers with rough foliage. Any garden soil. June to September. 4 feet.

***Myosotidiflora.** A dwarf variety for shady places producing large, Forget-me-not flowers in May and June. 12 inches.

Anthemis - Hardy Marguerite

Tinctoria Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite). Large golden daisy-like flowers, blooms all summer, spreads rapidly, fine for cutting. June to August. 2 feet.

Aquilegia - Columbine

This flower is fond of moist places, but also thrives in dry sandy places. Does equally well in sun or shade. Blossoms are of various bright colors, yellow, blue, white, red, and pink, appearing in clusters or as individual blossoms. Blooms May and June. 2 to 2½ feet. (c).

Arenaria - Sandwort

***Montana.** Large white flowers in spring. Deep green foliage. Sunny situation. May. 5 inches.

***Verna.** A prostrate growing plant, creeping low over the ground, excellent for rock gardens and between flagstones.

***Arnica**

Montana (Lamb's Skin). An attractive border plant, uncommon in America. Large daisy-like flowers, orange-yellow, blooms May and June. 15 inches.

***Arabis**

Alpina (Rock Cress). Dwarf early blooming plant, covered with dense masses of pure white flowers. Splendid for the rockery or covering steep banks. 6 inches. April and May.

Artemisia - Sagebrush

Lactiflora. Small white sweet-scented flowers in August and September. Finely cut foliage, excellent for cutting. 3 feet.

Silver King. A striking white-leaved contrast plant. A beautiful "mist" for setting off bouquets and floral combinations. The entire color effect bright frosted silver. Three feet high. Sprays may be cut to mix with winter bouquets.

Hardy Aster - Michaelmas Daisy

***Alpinus** (Rock Aster). Bright blue daisy-like flowers; succeeds in any soil or sun, excellent for cutting, desirable for rock garden or border. May and June. 9 inches. (c).

***Aster - Cornflower or Stokes' Aster**

Very large, lavender-blue, centaurea-like blossoms, all summer, good moist soil. June to October. 18 inches.

Astilbe - Spirea

An excellent border, beautiful feathery spikes, of light pink or white flowers. June and July. 2 feet.

***Aubrietia - Rock Cress**

Eyri. Also called False Wall Cress. Dainty, dwarf, and creeping habit, forming brilliant sheets of bloom for several weeks. Excellent for rockeries or borders. April and May. 4 inches.

Azaleamum

Outstanding for its blooming habit. Is literally covered with beautiful pink flowers in the fall. The blooming period continues for three months.

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

***Bleeding Heart - Dicentra**

Spectabilis. The base of the flower is furnished with 2 sheath-like spurs; has heart shape blossoms, rosy pink shade, blooms in May with occasional later flowers. Excellent in sun or shade, very hardy. 2 feet.

BLUE BIRD FLOWER. See Veronica.

Boltonia

Latisquama. A beautiful plant growing 4 to 5 feet. Flowers light pinkish lavender. August to September. (c).

***Calandrinia**

Umbellata. A dwarf spreading plant, 6 inches high. Bright crimson flowers from June to late summer. Excellent for rock garden.

Campanula - Canterbury Bells

Medium. The old-fashioned Canterbury Bell. Easy to grow in either shade or sunshine, blooms June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

***Carpatia** (Carpathian Bellflower). A wonderful little plant bearing clear blue cup shape flowers all summer and fall. 6 inches.

Carnation, Hardy

Large double flowers on good stems, in mixed colors. Excellent for cutting.

Cassia - Wild Senna

Marilandica. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Attractive fernlike foliage. June to September. 5 feet



Arabis—Rock Cress.



Bleeding Heart—Dicentra.



Hardy Chrysanthemums.



Dictamnus.

Centaurea

Montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large violet-blue flowers, commonly known as Bachelor's Button. May to September. 2 feet. (c).

*** Cerastium**

***Tomentosum** (Snow-in-Summer). A carpet plant with bright silvery foliage and white flowers; suitable for rocky or in dry, sunny places. 6 inches. May and June.

Chelone - Shellflower

Handsome perennials, growing about 2 feet high, and bearing numerous spikes of large flower heads. Summer and fall.

Lyoni. Heads of showy purplish red flowers.

*** Christmas Rose (Helleborus)**

Niger. Large white flowers, flushed purple on outside of petals. Glossy evergreen foliage, November to March. Very hardy. 12 inches. Rich soil in shade.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy

Button Varieties. Also asterlike varieties. Blooms at end of growing seasons, one of the last flowers in the garden. Excellent for bouquets and a superior keeping flower.

Button Varieties. Small blossoms, less than 1 inch across. Color of button or asterlike, bronze, pink, red, white or yellow.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

Lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until killed back by the frost; until then, it is one mass of golden yellow. The flowers are borne on long graceful stems, making them invaluable for cutting. 1½ to 2 feet. June to August.

Daisy, Shasta

Chrysanthemum Maximum. The flower has a small yellow center, and long snow-white petals. Very hardy, grows anywhere and succeeds best in deep moist soil. 12 to 15 inches. June to September. (c).



Eulalia Japonica.

Daisy, English

Lovely blooms of pink, also white; very free flowering. Blooms till snow-fall. Recommended for rock gardens.

*** Daphne**

Cneorum (Garland Flower). A dwarf shrubby evergreen plant, bearing clusters of pink flowers in May and June and later in summer. Very fragrant. Does well in sun or shade.

Delphinium

Gold Medal Hybrids. Tall growing Larkspur; dark blue or light blue. These tall aristocrats of the garden are loved by all growers of flowers. The pleasing contrasts in blues are very striking when planted with Tritoma and Madonna Lilies. Blooms June to October. 3 to 5 feet. (c).

DICENTRA. See Bleeding Heart.

*** Dianthus - Hardy Pinks**

Pretty gray-green foliage and intensely fragrant flowers on long stems, excellent for cutting. Blossoms about 1 inch across in various colors, pink, red, white and fringed petals. Prefers a sunny, dry location, excellent for cutting.

Dictamnus - Gas Plant

Bushy and upright growing. Foliage glossy; flowers fragrant with a strong lemon aroma. Blooms June and July. Rose and white. 2 to 3 feet. (c).

Digitalis - Foxglove

Exceedingly handsome, stately plants, throwing up immense spikes of tubular flowers of all colors, 2 to 3 feet above the foliage. Blooms June and July.

Doronicum

(Leopard's Bane)

Caucasicum. Yellow daisy-like flowers, excellent for cutting, as it blooms in May on long stems, and keeps well when cut. Blooms May and June. 1 foot.

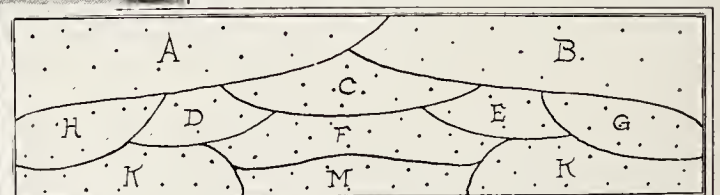
Echinops - Globe Thistle

Coarse growing thistle-like plants, suitable for naturalizing in wild gardens and shrubberies. Silver white stems, prickly foliage.

Our "Superb" Perennial Collection

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| A | 17 Gold Medal Delphiniums | E | 5 Coreopsis |
| B | 15 Gold Medal Delphiniums | F | 12 Aquilegia |
| C | 9 Digitalis (Fox-glove) | G | 9 Platycodon |
| D | 5 Lychnis Chalcedonica | H | 8 Gaillardia |
| | | K | 25 Shasta Daisy |
| | | M | 9 Shasta Daisy |
| | | | 114 Plants |

There is no border quite so lovely as one like this, where the stately Delphiniums and the graceful Shasta Daisies predominate. Persistent bloomers throughout the summer. This collection will nicely fill a space about 4 or 5 feet wide, and 15 to 20 feet long.



Erianthus

(Plume Grass or Hardy Pampas Grass)

Ravennae. 10 to 12 ft. high, throwing up 30 to 50 flower spikes.

Eulalia

(Hardy Ornamental Grass)

Gracillima. Long, narrow, graceful foliage, and when in flower, the plumes are 4 to 6 feet high.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis.

***Funkia - Hosta**

White Day Lily. Very easy to grow in either sun or shade. Broad foliage makes them attractive for edging or borders. White flowers. Height, 12 to 18 inches.

Gaillardia

Grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Gray-green foliage and large daisy-like flowers all summer. Yellow with a crimson ring around the center, excellent for cutting, 18 inches. (c).

GARDEN PINKS. See Dianthus.

Golden Glow - Rudbeckia

Full, double golden yellow flowers on 6-ft. stalks July to September. Very popular. (c).

Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath)

Paniculata. Very beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. Dense spreading bush, numerous tiny flowers, in light, feathery panicles. Fine for cutting, borders or rock gardens. Can be cut and dried, and makes an excellent filler for other flowers. July and August. (c).

*Repens. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery with clouds of small, white and pink flowers in July and August.

Helenium

Lemon-yellow daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting, blooms in June. 2 feet.

Helianthus

(Hardy Sunflower)

Lemon-yellow, semi-double flowers, produced in abundance in fall. Good cut flower. 4 feet. August. (c).

***Helianthemum**

(Rock or Sun Rose)

One of the finest border or rock plants. Low growing, evergreen or half evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, and during their flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom. 8 to 12 inches.

Heliopsis

Pitcheriana (Hardy Zinnia). Flowers are a beautiful deep golden yellow and very graceful for cutting, 3 to 4 feet. July to September.

Heliotrope, Hardy Garden

Not to be confused with the familiar Heliotrope that grows from seed. It is a variety of Valeriana officinalis or Common Valerian, and is hardy, growing to about 3 feet in height, and in June and July produces dainty rose-pink flowers in dense clusters.

Helleborus

Niger (Christmas Rose). Very large white, solitary flower, sometimes flushed with purple. Excellent in rocky places. Leaves evergreen. Short plants. Easily forced. 1 foot. Natural blooming period, February and March.

Hemerocallis

Flava (Yellow or Lemon Day Lily). They succeed everywhere and should be planted liberally in every flower garden. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

***Heuchera - Coralbells**

Sanguinea. Flowers bright crimson, very free flowering. Nice for cutting, excellent for rock garden. 12 to 18 inches. June to September.

Hibiscus - Mallow

A robust type, with deeply cut foliage and large flowers in shades of red, pink, and white. 3 to 4 feet. August and September.

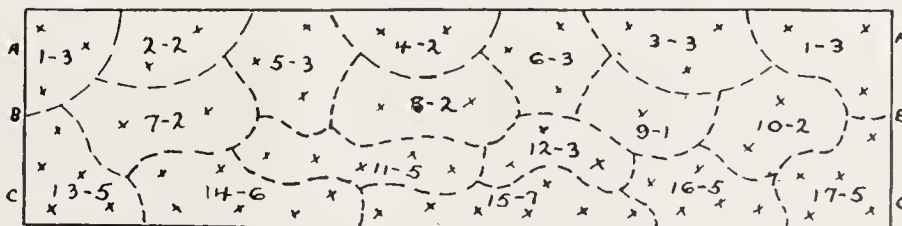


Double Hollyhocks.



Pumila Iris.

Planting List and Plan for 5 ft. x 20 ft. Perennial Bed.



Key	Variety	Color	Quantity
1	Larkspur	Blue and Pink	9
2	Aconitum	Blue	2
3	Physostegia	Pink	3
4	Helenium	Yellow	2
5	Siberian Iris	Blue	3
6	Rudbeckia Purpurea	Purple	3
7	Bleeding Heart	Rose	2
8	Japan Iris	Various	2
9	Peony	Pink	1
10	Gypsophila	White	2
11	Sweet William	Various	5
12	German Iris	Various	3
13	Garden Pink	Pink	5
14	Campanula	Blue	6
15	Alyssum	Yellow	7
16	Candytuft	White	5
17	Dianthus	Crimson	5

The above plan and method of selection of the different height plants applies to the perennial border, planted on the lot line, or against a background of shrubs or a hedge or fence. If the bed is placed in a central location, and not used in or as a border, the tall plants are planted in the center and the other two classes graduated down to the four edges of the bed.

Note: The list of Perennials on pages 18 to 29 offer a wide range of varieties.



Monarda—Oswego Tea.



Nepeta Mussini.



Physostegia.

Hollyhock - Althea

Rosea. (Double Flowered). Large rosettes of paper-like tissue, very compactly layered. Separate colors and mixed. 4 to 6 feet. July to October.

Hypericum

(St. John's Wort)

Moserianum (Gold Flower). Enormous rich golden yellow flowers, with yellow stamens and crimson anthers. 2 feet.

*Iberis - Hardy Candytuft

Grows 6 to 12 inches in height. Has white flowers in May and June, and in early locations in April. It is a compact, dwarf plant with foliage which is usually evergreen. It is a fine plant for the front of the border or for edging and is very hardy.

Iris

Germanica. (German). The "Fleur de Lis" with exquisite fragrance. Grows easily in poor dry soil, providing they get the sun, reliable bloomers in a wide range of distinctive varieties. 1½ to 3 feet. May and June.

Japanese (Kaempferi). Embracing wonderful colors; flowers generally flat and wide, blooming in great profusion during June and July, after the Germanicas are through. 2 to 3 feet.

**Pumila*. These resemble the Germanicas but do not grow over 4 inches high, and bloom in April and May. Excellent for bordering flower beds, planting in front of tall Iris or the rock garden.

Sibirica (Siberian Iris). Vigorous, free flowering, of the easiest culture; fine for the flower border, naturalizing or waterside planting. 3 ft. May-June. (c).

Chinese Lantern Plant

(*Physalis*)

Francheti. Plant bushy in form with large heart-shaped leaves. Small white flowers in July, followed by fruits grown on erect stems, which are enclosed by the calyx, like a thin husk. As autumn approaches these husks turn to a Chinese red, and look similar to miniature Chinese lanterns, which are excellent when cut and put in dry vases for house decoration.

Lathyrus (Everlasting Pea)

Charming, herbaceous climbers flowering over a long season; excellent for covering rocks, stumps and walls. 4 feet. July to September.

Lavandula - Lavender

The true sweet lavender, growing 18 inches high; very fragrant, blue flowers, blooming July and August. (c).

Liatrix

(Blazing Star or Gay Feather)

Grasslike foliage and tall spikes of rich rosy purple flowers; excellent for cutting. July and August. 4 to 5 feet.

Lobelia

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower; Indian Paintbrush). A native swamp plant that succeeds in rich moist garden soil; tall spikes of brilliant scarlet. 4 feet. August.

Lupines - Lupinus

Beautiful and stately perennials with massive spikes of blue, white, and pink flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet.

Lychnis - Maltese Cross

Chalcedonica. Heart-lobed star of brilliant vermilion arranged in large clusters; showy. 2 to 2½ ft. June-Aug.

Lysimachia - Loosestrife

Clethroides. Long, recurved spikes of pure white flowers from July to September. A desirable variety. 2 feet.

MALLOW. See Hibiscus.

Lythrum (Purple Loosestrife)

Roseum. Strong, erect plant, with spikes of rosy flowers. 4 to 5 feet. A good border plant. July and August. (c).

Monarda

(Oswego Tea; Bee-balm)

Reddish flowers, with aromatic foliage. An excellent bee plant. 1½ to 2 feet. July and August.

*Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)

Dwarf, perpetual Forget-Me-Not. Bright blue flowers in clusters, each one light blue with a bright yellow eye. A very charming edging or rock garden plant. 8 inches. All summer.

*Nepeta (Ground Ivy; Catmint)

Mussini. An excellent plant for any position but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

Youngi. Excellent for sunny position in the border or rockery. Flowers large, pale yellow. 1 foot. June to August.

*Pachysandra

(Japanese Spurge)

Terminalis. A trailing plant, 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright, glossy green foliage. A ground cover which will grow in all shady situations, under any kind of trees.

PERIWINKLE. See Vinca.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)

Barbatus Torreyi. Tall spikes of bright red. 2½ feet. A most charming and effective border plant; flowers somewhat resemble Foxglove. (c).

Physostegia (False Dragonhead)

Virginica. Forms large clumps bearing strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. (c).

*Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder)

Reptans (Greek Valerian). Dwarf, bushy plant of graceful growth, with shiny blue, bell-like flowers with white centers. Fine rock garden and border plant. 8 to 10 inches. June-July.

Poppy - Papaver

Orientalis (Oriental). It grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet and blossoms in June and July. Flowers are large, 4 to 6 inches across, brilliant orange-scarlet with large black or purple blotches at the base of the petal, with a great mass of bluish black stamens. The flowers are on long, thick, heavy stems. 3 feet.

*Primrose - Primula

Low growing plants whose yellow flowers open in June. They do not like too much sunlight but will do well in a partly shaded, moist spot in the border or rock garden.

Brown's Peonies

Among the most hardy, showy, and easily grown of all garden flowers; the plants are practically immune from the attacks of insects or diseases; the flowers are the largest of all double-flowering perennials, and each succeeding year adds to the vigor of the plant and to the abundance and perfection of the blooms. The varieties named below are excellent specimens of the types and colors they represent.

Agida. Semi-double type. Midseason. Red or dark rose. Free bloomer.

Asa Gray. Semi-double type. Salmon fleshy pink, petals marbled with carmine-lilac. A first class variety.

Baroness Schroeder. Rose type. Delicate flesh-white; rose fragrant; midseason. One of the best.

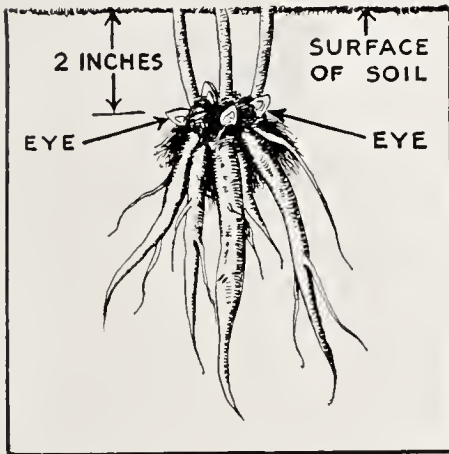
Couronne d'Or. Late. Semi-rose type. White, with a ring of yellow stamens and crimson flecks in the white. Has a delicate Waterlily fragrance.

Delachei. Rose type. A large free blooming, dark purplish crimson. Late blooming.

Duchesse de Nemours. Crown type. Sulphur-white; medium size; fragrant. Two days earlier than Festiva Maxima.



Duchesse de Nemours.



HOW TO PLANT PEONY ROOTS.

Make hole deep and wide enough to accommodate the roots. Plant so that the "eyes" are NOT more than 2 inches below the surface. TOO DEEP PLANTING OFTEN IS THE REASON WHY PEONIES DO NOT BLOOM.

Edulis Superba. Early. Crown type. Dark pink, a strong grower, very fragrant, prolific bloomer. Reliable, and one of the best for cut flowers.

Felix Crousse. Midseason. Bomb type. Bright red. Is a vigorous grower; has good odor; is spreading in habit, and blooms freely in clusters. Is a very reliable red, and should be in every collection.

Festiva Maxima. Rose type. Pure white flecked with carmine; very large rose type. Early.

Francois Ortegat. Large, purple-crimson; midseason bloomer. Fragrant.

Fulgida. Purplish red flowers blooming midseason. Erect habit.

Humei. Immense blooms of cherry-pink; very late.

Karl Rosenfield. Semi-rose type. A strong grower, color deep rich crimson-red, exceedingly full.

Koningen Wilhelmina. Bright pink.

L'Eclatante. Brilliant red; very large bomb type. Strong growing. Midseason.

Louis Van Houtte. Semi-double type. Dark red; medium size. Season late. Fragrant.

Madame Crousse. Reflex crown type. White, center marked with carmine. Very large, full, beautifully formed and rounded rose-type flower.





Peonies, Once Planted, Last for Years.

Types of Bloom Divided Into Eight Classes

SINGLE. These have a single row of broad guard petals with the center filled with a mass of pollen-bearing stamens.

ANEMONE. The next stage in development, all the stamens being transformed into short, narrow petals, which form a round cushion in the center of the flower.

JAPANESE. In these, the doubling has just begun. They have wide guard petals, same as the singles, but the stamens and anthers are greatly enlarged into thick but narrow petaloids.

SEMI-DOUBLE. These have several rows of wide petals and a center of partially transformed petals, with stamens intermixed. The guard petals may or may not be distinct from the petaloids.

PEONIES—Continued.

Monsieur Jules Elie. Bomb type. Wonderful glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower being overlaid with a sheen of silver. The flowers measure over 9 inches across and have the appearance of a giant Chrysanthemum.

Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Semi-rose type. Deep blood-red, often termed Black Peony.

Officinalis Rubra. The deep crimson variety that makes such a strikingly handsome showing when in bloom. Very early.

Officinalis Rosea. Clear carmine-rose, of the same size and form as Rubra.

Philomele. Anemone type. Guard petals soft pink; center a deep golden yellow; very distinct and syringa-like fragrance. Blooms midseason.

Queen Victoria. Bomb type. Milk-white guards tinted flesh; the center creamy white, with crimson spots. Blooms midseason.

Sarah Bernhardt. Semi-rose type. Apple-blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white. Fragrance agreeable and penetrating.

Solange. Bomb type. A remarkable Peony. Deep cream, tinged with amber, and a touch of soft salmon-pink glowing from its heart. Rare coloring, a real beauty.

Solfatare. Pure white with creamy yellow center. Unusually handsome.

Suzette. Semi-rose type. Petals of brilliant rose-pink interspersed with golden stamens.

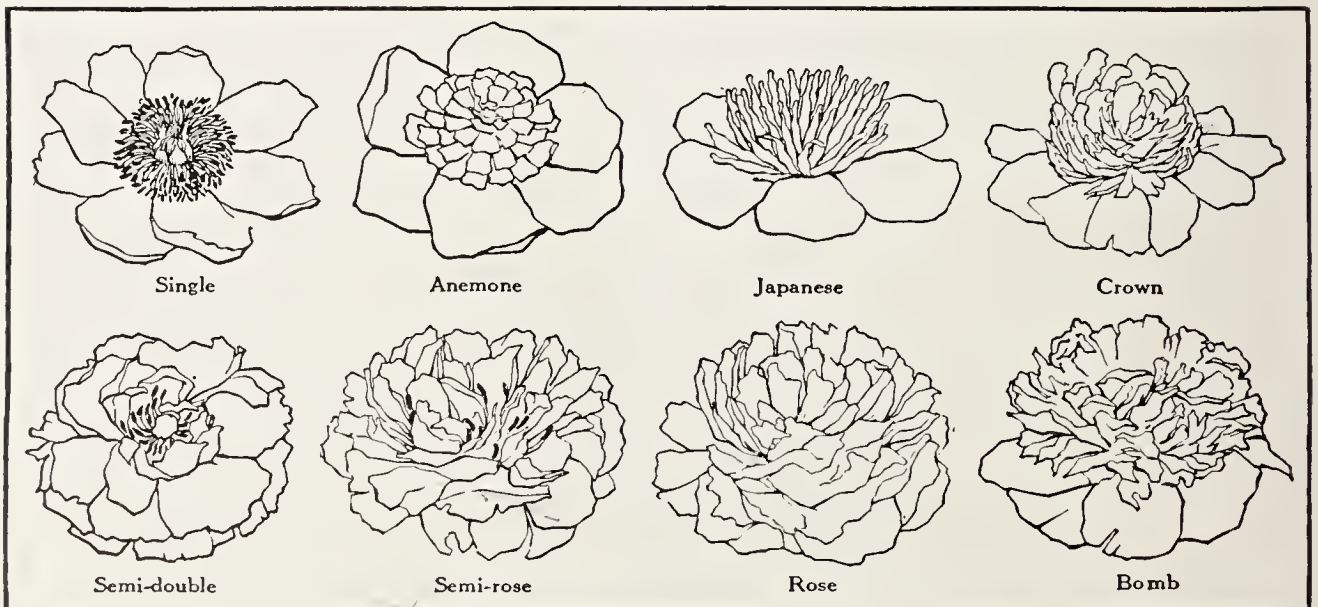
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Semi-rose type. Large, full, soft fleshy pink, with white reflex; petals dotted with carmine.

CROWN. These have wide petals in the center of the flower, which form a high crown, around which narrow short petals form a ring or collar. Very often the crown and guard petals are of a different color or shade from the collar.

BOMB. This type has center petals nearly uniform in width, distinct from the guard petals and forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

SEMI-ROSE. All petals are uniformly wide, interspersed with a few pollen-bearing stamens.

ROSE. In this type, the doubling process is completed, forming a perfect full rose shape without stamens.



Brown's Garden Phlox

Wherever there is a vacant spot that needs a plant, put in Phlox. It is a tidy, compact plant and the blossoms are conspicuous in all colors. It will grow anywhere in almost any soil and in all parts of our country. The secret of success with Phlox is giving it plenty of water, especially before and during the blossoming period, keeping the plant green and the flower large and bright. This prolongs the blossoming season from July till fall. Phlox is a heavy feeder and needs rich soil to do its best. They may be planted spring or fall. Plants grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet. Phlox is one of the best flowers for cutting and the plant is improved and the season prolonged by cutting the blossom stems as they open.

Alhambra. Pinkish lavender.

Asia. Pale lilac, red eye.

B. Comte. Purple-carmine; rich and satiny.

Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red color.

Commander. Brilliant crimson.

Gen. Von Heutz. Salmon-red.

Jeanne d'Arc. White.

Jules Sandeau. An abundant producer of very large flower heads of a beautiful watermelon-pink.

King of Purple.

Lord Raleigh. Soft purple.

Miss Lingard. Long beautiful shiny green foliage with large heads of white flowers with faint pink shadings in center.

Mrs. Jenkins. A pure white variety, grows to a medium height.

Purity. Pure white.

Richard Wallace. Tall, pure white with bright crimson center. Large flowers.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy carmine; claret-red eye.

Rijnstroom. Lovely rose-pink, much like Paul Neyron rose.

Sunset. A beautiful deep pink, one of the very best. Very decorative in the shrubbery; superb in masses.



Phlox Subulata.

*Phlox Subulata

(Moss or Mountain Pink)

An early, spring-flowering type with pretty, mosslike, evergreen foliage, which during the flowering season, in April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground.

Subulata Alba. Pure white flowers.

Subulata Rosea. Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks, thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.

BROWN'S BIG NURSERIES
grow America's finest
Trees and Plants



Phlox Planting.

*Salvia Azurea.*

PINKS. See Dianthus.

***Platycodon**
(Balloon Flower)

Blooms constantly from July until late September; flowers large, bell-shaped, in numerous loose racemes. Color blue. Good for rockery or border.

Pyrethrum
(Painted Daisy)

Planted in spring. The Pyrethrums are closely related to the hardy Chrysanthemum family and are often referred to as spring flowering Chrysanthemums. Excellent for cut flower decoration owing to their lasting qualities in water. May and June.

*Sedum Spurium Coccineum.*

Ranunculus - Buttercups

Acris flore pleno. A double yellow, upright growing buttercup-like plant. Good for border in wet places. Also good cut flower. 2 feet.

ROCK CRESS. See Arabis.

RUDBECKIA. See Golden Glow.

Salvia - Meadow Sage

AZUREA. A Rocky Mountain species. Plants of shrubby habit, with beautiful light blue flowers in long, slender spikes. 3 to 4 feet. August and September.

Scabiosa - Pincushion Flower

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet). Vigorous, handsome border plant, with large, soft, lilac-blue flowers, long stems, useful for cutting. 18 to 24 inches. August and September.

Sedum - Stonecrop

**Acre* (Golden Moss). Useful plant for rockery and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow. 9 inches. June and July.

**Album* (White Stonecrop). Very pretty creeping variety, with small foliage and tiny white flowers on pinkish stems; good rock plants. 1 foot. July and August.

**Glaucum*. Excellent dwarf variety for rockeries or borders.

**Sarmentosum*. Excellent dwarf variety for rockeries or border edgings. The best Sedum for filling seams between rocks in wall garden; rapid grower.

**Sieboldi*. Round heads of rose-pink flowers; prettily tinted foliage. 1 foot.

**Spectabile*. Erect growing mass of rose-colored flowers. 18 inches. August and September.

**Spectabile, Brilliant*. One of the prettiest; erect, broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome, showy, bright amaranth-red flowers in flat clusters. 18 inches. August and September.

**Spurium coccineum*. A beautiful rosy crimson-flowered form. July and August. 6 inches.

***Sempervivum - House Leek**

Sometimes called "Hen and Chickens." An unusually attractive plant for the rock garden, with thick, waxy leaves forming very charming rosettes among the rocks or along the border. Pale red flowers.

***Silene Schafta - Catchfly**

A lovely border or rock plant, growing from 4 to 6 inches high, with a wealth of bright pink flowers from July to October.

*SPURGE, JAPANESE. See Pachysandra.

Spiraea Filipendula - Dropwort

Numerous corymbs of white flowers on stems 15 inches high. June and July. pretty fernlike foliage.

Statice - Great Sea Lavender

**Latifolia*. Tufts or clumps of thick, leathery foliage and immense panicles of delicate blue flowers. Individual flowers every minute, similar in form to the Forget-me-not, but made in heads 18 inches or more across. 18 inches.

STOKESIA. See Aster, Cornflower.

Sweet William - Dianthus Barbatus

One of the most popular old garden favorites; grows 12 to 18 inches in height. Blossoms in May, June, July, and intermittently thereafter; the flowers being in large flat clusters in all shades of pink, white, and red; a cheerful, fragrant and showy perennial.

Tradescantia

(Spiderwort)

Virginica. Produces a succession of blue flowers all summer. 2 feet.

***Trollius**

(Globe Flower)

Very showy flowers of globular shape, resembling giant Buttercups. They are splendid for massing along water courses for display, and are equally good in the garden for cut flowers.

We guarantee our plants to grow or replace free.

*Trollius.*

Tritoma

Pfitzeri. (Also called Flame Flower, Red Hot Poker, or Torch Lily). An unusual appearing plant. It is of tropical aspect, with rushlike, arching foliage; dense and beautiful. Smooth, thick flower stalks shoot up from the foliage in late July or August to a height of 2 to 3 feet or more, at the end of which is a single, fiery orange cone of flowers, sometimes 12 inches in length, a hundred or more blossoms on each cone. The blooming period sometimes extends to October.

VALERIANA. See Heliotrope.

Veronica - Speedwell

A very interesting family of plants that form excellent subjects for the hardy border and rockery.

Longifolia subsessilis. Bluebird Flower, quite different. Sends stout, erect spikes 2 to 3 feet, with very deep blue flowers. July and September.

***Repens.** Grows only about a half inch high with light blue flowers. A trailing variety for steps or flagging. Makes a dainty mass for moist rock garden situation. May.

Vinca - Periwinkle

***Minor** (Trailing Myrtle). An evergreen trailer, of much beauty and wonderful hardiness. Blue flowers. Fine for covering bare banks and for carpeting dark and shaded places in the garden; valuable also for the rock garden. Makes a mass of dark green about 4 inches high.

Viola Cornuta - Hardy Pansy

Excellent low growing plants for rock gardens, borders or massing in beds. Bloom all summer. Flowers are not as large as the annual Pansies.

*Viola, Jersey Gem

Flowers pure violet, borne on stems 6 inches long. Blooms practically without a break from May to the end of the season. Succeeds in any good garden soil in a sunny position.

*Violet, Double English

Double purple flowers on short stems.

Yucca - Spanish Bayonet

Filamentosa. The broad, swordlike foliage is evergreen, while mid-summer shows great erect branching stems bearing a showy display of pendent, creamy white bells. Indispensable for the rockery. 5 to 6 feet. June and July.

Variegated. Similar to above except has creamy yellow and green striped foliage. Very pretty.



Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis.

THE ROCK GARDEN

LOCATION. The average city or suburban property readily provides ample space for the little rock garden. It may be located between the driveway and the lot lines near the garage—in the bare space next to the house between side or rear group foundation plantings, next to the side of the garage, or in any available space on the property not being used, such as on the terrace between two garden levels.

DRAINAGE. To provide such drainage, it is best to place a 4- to 8-inch layer of small stones or cinders about 10 inches under the rock garden level, before treating the soil and placing the rocks.

MATERIALS. The charm of correctly built rock gardens lies in the contrast between the dull gray or brown stones and the bright hues of the flowering plants. Thus, it is not in good taste to use bright colored stones in the construction. Limestone and sandstone rocks are best, or if not obtainable, rocks quarried on the property may be used, if they are not brightly colored. They should be placed irregu-

larly in a soil mixture consisting of 2 parts of loam, 1 part peat moss or decayed leaves, and 1 part coarse sand.

CONSTRUCTION. Mark out the irregular outlines of the bed, and excavate to a depth of 18 or 24 inches. Fill in the bottom of the excavation with stone or gravel to 10 inches below the ground level. Place on top of the stones a layer of overturned sod to prevent the dirt filler to be put over the stones from washing down into the stones. Then fill with earth from the excavation, raking the bed to the desired shape. Cover this with 12 inches of the special soil mixture described above under "Materials." Allow this to settle for several days.

PLACING THE ROCKS. The "grain," or stratification of the rocks used should be horizontal and each should be buried deeply into the soil so that only a portion of it is visible. After the hole for each rock is dug, and it is placed, tamp the soil firmly about it to eliminate air pockets, and so that it will be placed solidly.

PLANTING. In planting, dig a hole large enough to receive the roots of the plant without crowding, and break up earth well at bottom of the hole. Partially fill with earth, and pack earth around roots firmly, repeating operation 2 or 3 times, until hole is filled and the plant firmly imbedded in it. Water the bed thoroughly after the planting is completed.

For Special Selection of Rock Garden Plants Refer to Page 29



Brown's Perennial Flowers for Gardens and Borders

A Classified and Selected List of the Best Varieties

DWARF Mostly under 12 inches; a few over, to 18 inches height. Useful as edges in the front line planting.

Species or Variety	Height in Inches	Blooming Period	Color of Flowers	Remarks
Alyssum Saxatile Compactum	12	April-May	Yellow	Edging for spring
Arabis Alpina	6	April-May	White	Edging or rockery
Arenaria	5		White	Large flowers
Armeria Formosa	12	May-Aug.	Pink Shades	Grassy cushions
Arnica Montana	15	May-June	Orange, Yellow	Border plant
Aster Alpinus	9	May-June	Blue	
Aster, Cornflower	18	June-Oct.	Lavender	Aster-like
Aubrietia Eyri	4	April-May	Purple	Rockery
Campanula Carpatica	6	June-Oct.	Blue, White	Rockery or edging
Cerastium Tomentosum	6	June	White	Silver foliage border
Daphne	8-12	May-June	Pink	Evergreen foliage
Dianthus, various	12-18	All Summer	Various	Grassy mounds
Heuchera Sanguinea	18	May-July	Coral red	Escalloped foliage
Myosotis	9-12	May-Aug.	Azure blue	Wet ground
Oenothera	12	June-Aug.	Yellow	Evening Primrose
Pachysandra Terminalis	6-8	May-June	Light pink	Dense ground cover
Papaver Nudicaule	12	April-June	Red, Yellow, Orange	Good cut flower
Phlox Subulata	12	April-May	Rosy purple	Rock, and ground cover
Pinks, Hardy Garden	12-24	May-June	White and red	Grassy clumps, fine stems
Physalis Francheti	15-24	July	Orange-red	Inflated, dried "lanterns"
Platycodon Mariesi	15	July-Sept.	Indigo blue	Large bell flowers
Primula	12	April-June	Yellow	Hardy Primrose
Saxifraga Cordifolia	12	April-May	Pink	Rock plant
Sedum Acre	9	June-July	Yellow	Fine edging or rock plant
Veronica Repens	½	May	Blue	Rockery
Vinca Minor (Myrtle)	4	April	Purple	Native ground cover
Viola Cornuta	8	April	Blue, White, Wine	Protracted by shearing

MEDIUM 1½ to 3 feet, mostly of bushy growth. Useful as fillers in the middle of the border.

Species or Variety	Height in Feet	Blooming Period	Color of Flowers	Remarks
Achillea, the Pearl	2-2½	June-Aug.	White	Full button clusters
Aconitum (Monkshood)	2½	Sept.-Oct.	Blue	Long spikes
Agrostemma Coronaria	2½	June-Aug.	Crimson	Silvery foliage
Anemone Japonica	2-2½	Aug.-Oct.	Pink, White, Red	Beautiful cut flowers
Anthemis Kelwayi	2	June-Aug.	Yellow	Compact daisy flowers
Aquilegias (Columbine)	2-2½	May-June	Various	Endures shade
Artemisia (Sagebrush)	3	July	White	Silver-white mist plant
Astilbe Spirea	2	June-July	Pink or white plumes	Attractive foliage
Campanula	2-3	June-July	Blue, Rose, White	Very large bells
Centaurea Montana	2	May-Sept.	Lavender blue	Ragged flowers
Chrysanthemums, Hardy	2-3	Sept.-Nov.	Various	Very late cut flowers
Coreopsis Grandiflora	1½-2	June-Aug.	Yellow	Very prolific cut flower
Daisies, various	2-3	May-Oct.	White	All long seasoned
Dicentra Spectabilis	1½-2	April-June	Rose-red	"Bleeding Heart," racemes
Dictamnus Fraxinella	2-3	June-July	Purple, White	Shrubby, "Gas Plant"
Funkia	1-1½	Aug.-Sept.	White	"White Day Lily"
Gaillardia Grandiflora	1½-2½	June-Sept.	Yellow and red	Constant flower show
Gypsophila Paniculata	2-3	July-Sept.	White mist	The dainty "Baby's Breath"
Heliopsis Zinniaeflora	2½-3	July-Aug.	Yellow	Single, daisy-like
Hemerocallis, various	2-2½	May-Aug.	Orange, Yellow	"Day Lilies"
Hypericum	2-2½	July-Aug.	"Gold Flower"	Spreading; partial shade
Iris Germanica	1½-3	May-June	Various	Wonderful diverse varieties
Lobelia Cardinalis	4	Aug.	Red	Native, dry, wet or shade
Lilies, Regal	2-4	July-Aug.	White	The choicest white
Lupinus Polyphyllus	1½-2	July-Aug.	Blue, Rose, White	Pea-shaped flowers
Lychnis Chalcedonica	2-2½	June-Aug.	Scarlet	Phlox-like flowers
Monarda	1½-2	June-July	Rose	Scented "Bergamot"
Papaver Orientale	2-3	June-July	Scarlet, Salmon	Immense single poppies
Pentstemon	2½	June-July	Mixed blues	Good ribbon border
Peonies	2-3	May-June	Various	Magnificent cut flowers
Phlox Paniculata	2-3	June-Aug.	Various	Many choice varieties
Physostegia Virginica	2-3	June-July	Pink	Thick, tubular spikes
Platycodon Grandiflorum	2-2½	July-Sept.	Blue, White	Balloon flowers
Pyrethrum	2-3	May-June	Rose, Red	"Painted Daisies"
Rudbeckia Purpurea	2-3	Aug.-Sept.	Reddish purple	An odd, showy type
Salvia	1½-2	Aug.-Sept.	Blue	Needs slight protection
Scabiosa Caucasia	1½-2	Aug.-Sept.	Mauve	Very large and compact
Sedum Spectabilis	1½-2	Aug.-Sept.	Lavender, Crimson	Waxy, round foliage
Statice Latifolia	1½	August	Light blue mist	Immense panicles, dried
Tritoma Pfitzeri	2-3	Aug.-Oct.	Scarlet	"Red Hot Poker," rush
Valeriana Officinalis	2-3	June-July	Rosy white	Heliotrope scented spikes
Valeriana Rubra	1½-2	June-Oct.	Coral-red, White	Hyacinth-like flowers
Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis	2-3	July-Sept.	Violet-blue	Heavy flower spikes

Brown's Perennial Flowers for Gardens and Borders

—Continued

TALL Height, 3 feet and up.
Useful as background plants in the back of the border.

Species or Variety	Height in Feet	Blooming Season	Color of Flowers	Remarks
Anchusa Dropmore	4	June-Sept.	Deep blue	Intermittent, real blue
Boltonia	4.5	Aug.-Sept.	White, Lavender	Aster-like flowers
Campanula Medium	4.6	Sept.	Blue, White, Rose	Canterbury Bell
Cassia	5	June-Sept.	Yellow	Pea shape
Delphinium Hybrids	3-5	June-Sept.	Shades of blue	The hardy "Larkspurs"
Digitalis (Foxglove)	2-3	June-July	Rose, White, Yellow	Imposing flower spikes
Eulalia—in variety	4.6	Fall plumes	Narrow foliage	Decorative tall grass
Helenium	2	June	Yellow	Bushy
Helianthus, various	4-8	Aug.	Yellow	Hardy Sunflowers
Hibiscus (Mallovs)	3-4	Aug.-Sept.	Red, Pink, White	Giant single flowers
Hollyhocks, Double	4.5	June-Oct.	Separate colors	Torch-like pillars
Iris, Japan—in variety	2½-3	July	Various	Very large flat flowers
Liatris Pycnostachya	4.5	July-Aug.	Rosy purple	Protruding flower wands
Lythrum Roseum	3.5	July-Aug.	Reddish purple	Bushy, moisture loving
Pentstemon	3-4	July-Aug.	Coral-red	Long wands
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow	5-8	July-Sept.	Yellow	Numerous double flowers
Yucca Filamentosa	6	June-July	Creamy white	Bayonet leaves; pendent bells

PLANTS FOR YOUR ROCK GARDEN

NAME	HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOMS
*Achillea Tomentosa	6-8 in.	Yellow	July to September
†*Alyssum—in variety	12 in.	Yellow	All summer
Anemone Japonica	9-12 in.	White, Pink	April and May
Aquilegia—in variety	2-2½ ft.	Various	Late spring
†Arabis Alpina	6 in.	White	April and May
Arenaria	5 in.	White	May
Arnica	15 in.	Orange, Yellow	May-June
Armeria Formosa	12-15 in.	Pink	Spring to fall
Aster, Mauve Cushion	9-10 in.	Silver	November
*Aubrietia	1 in.	White	Spring
Baptisia Australis	2 ft.	Dark blue	June
Calandrinia	6 in.	Crimson	June till late
Campanula Carpatica	6 in.	Blue	June till fall
†Cerastium Tomentosum	6 in.	White	Early summer
Daphne	8-12 in.	Pink	Evergreen
Dianthus Caesius Grandiflorus	12 in.	Rose	June and July
†Dianthus Deltoides	15 in.	Pink	May to July
†Dianthus, Hardy Pinks	2 ft.	Mixed	All summer
Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)	2 ft.	Pink	May
Funkia (White Day Lily)	12 in.	White	August
Gypsophila Repens	6 in.	White	June and July
Helianthemum	8-12 in.	Mixed	July to September
*Heuchera	12-18 in.	Pink	June to September
*Iberis	6-12 in.	White	May and June
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)	8 in.	Blue	All summer
*Nepeta Mussini	12-18 in.	Blue	All summer
*Pachysandra	6-8 in.	White	Foliage plant
†*Phlox Subulata	10 in.	Pink or white	April and May
Polemonium	8-10 in.	Blue	Bushy
Primula—in variety	6-12 in.	Various	Spring
†*Sedums—in variety	4-24 in.	Various	Various
*Sempervivum	3 in.	Red, pale	May and June
Silene Schafta	4-6 in.	Pink	July to October
†*Thymus—in variety	4-6 in.	Various	June and July
Trollius	12-18 in.	Yellow	Globe Shape Flowers
†Tunica Saxifraga	Tiny	Pink	All summer
†*Veronica—in variety	2-24 in.	Various	Various
*Vinca Minor	4 in.	Blue	June
Viola—in variety	6-8 in.	Various	All summer
Viola Jersey Gem	6-8 in.	Violet	All summer

*Plants with foliage more or less evergreen.

†Suitable for crevices of walls and paved areas.

Brown's Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

A bulb is really one large bud, sending up its shoots from one opening in the bulb, and should be planted with the one opening pointing upwards. The small roots grow down from the bottom of the bulb.

A **tuber** is a short, fleshy, underground stem or shoot, on which are several small buds, or eyes, either perpendicular or horizontal with its most promising looking "eyes" up.

Cannas (Tuber)

A bed of Cannas is beautiful not only for the bloom in late summer until frost but also for the foliage which is very attractive throughout the late summer. The varieties we offer are new and much improved kinds, having mammoth blooms.

Cannas can be planted only in the spring, and must be taken up and stored in a fruit cellar where they will keep cool and lie dormant until planting time the following spring.

City of Portland. Salmon-pink flowers; green foliage. 4½ feet.

Eureka. White flowers; green foliage. 4 feet.

Gem. Yellow spotted with carmine.

Hungaria. Pink flowers; green foliage. 3½ feet.

King Humbert, Red. Red flowers; bronze foliage. 4 feet.

King Humbert, Yellow. Yellow flowers; green foliage. 5 feet.

The President. Red flowers; green foliage. 4 feet.

Wintzer's Colossal. Vivid scarlet flowers; green foliage. 5 feet.

Wyoming. Orange flowers; purple foliage. 5 feet.

Gladiolus (Bulb)

There's nothing that goes farther toward making a home out of a house than flowers both in the garden and about the rooms. There is no flower that will go farther in beautifying the garden than the Gladiolus. Their sharp vivid coloring together with variety of form and color have made them one of the most popular of flowers today. They are easy to grow, require a minimum of attention and thrive well in most any kind of soil. The ideal way to plant them is to start in late April and plant a number each week or ten days until mid-June. They will bloom in your garden from July until frost. As cut flowers they are far superior to any summer bloomer for lasting qualities. Plant them in beds or borders, they'll start blooming after Peonies and Irises are gone.



America. Rose-pink.

Crimson Glow. Dark maroon with purplish markings.

Early Sunrise. Orange-red with violet shadings.

E. J. Shaylor. Deep rose-pink, a ruffled variety.

Gibraltar. Pink.

Glamour. Bright red-rose; very tall.

Halcyon. Soft rose-pink, shading deeper toward petal.

Halley. Salmon-pink, lower petals creamy crimson.

La Rose. Deep Tyrian rose, velvety surface.

Mrs. Dr. Norton. Creamy pink—a prize-winner.

Mrs. Francis King. Flame-pink with crimson spots.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Rosy pink on white ground; throat blood-red.

Nora. Light lavender, throat tinted with crimson and yellow.

Parader. Soft begonia-rose, flanked scarlet-red.

Peace. White.

Piccadilly. Pure creamy yellow, with amber throat.

Schwaben. Canary yellow, lower throat touched with dark red.



Brown's Dahlias

For Spring Planting Only

Dahlias are about as showy and easy-to-grow flowering plants as one can have in the garden. They grow well in any ordinary soil and will supply the home with beautiful cut flower bouquets throughout the late summer months.

They must be planted in the spring and taken up each fall after the first frost. The roots should be stored in a cool fruit cellar for the winter. Dahlias have large tops so the roots must be well anchored. Dig large holes and plant them 6 or 8 inches deep. It is well not to cover the roots with more than 3 inches of soil at first. After the plant is well started, then fill the hole completely.

There are several types of Dahlias, all of which we offer. Show and Pompon Dahlias are those having the round compact quilled blooms. These 2 types differ only in size. If the blossoms are under 2 inches in diameter, they are called Pompons, over 2 inches they are called Show Dahlias. Cactus Dahlias are large but not as spherical as Show Dahlias. They are more flat and their petals are broad and flat, not quilled.

We offer the following splendid varieties, which in our opinion represent as fine a group as can be selected, covering a wide range of types.

Cactus Dahlias

Countess of Lonsdale. Apricot, shaded salmon-pink. An early and very attractive variety.

Gay Paree. Golden bronze. A beauty.

J. H. Jackson. The color is a deep velvety black-maroon, very gorgeous and rich. One of the largest and best Cactus Dahlias.

Kalif. Impressive, evenly disposed rays, broad at base, with long tubular quills. The center a compact tuft; vivid turkey-red.

Kriemhilde. An exquisite combination of ivory-white and pink. Fine variety for cutting; keeps well; flowers abundant and large, often 5 inches or more in diameter.

Spencer. Large flowers of a delicate lavender-pink color with white suffusion.



Cactus Dahlia.



Decorative Dahlia.

Decorative Dahlias

Geisha. A most beautiful combination of scarlet and gold-colored flowers.

Golden West. A marvel of beauty and a joy to behold in your garden at a time when little else is in bloom.

Jersey's Beauty. A true, pure pink of extra size and depth on long stiff stems.

Jack Rose. (Decorative). The best crimson for garden or cutting.

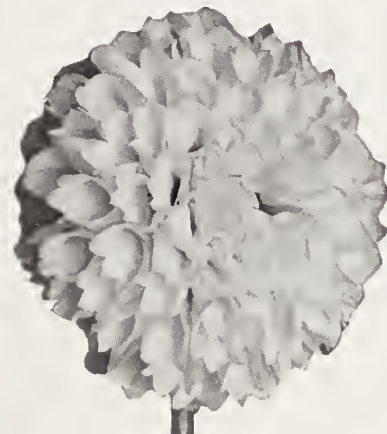
Mina Burgle. Rich, luminous scarlet, petals evenly separated and gently recurved.

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner. The flowers are large, of perfect form, on long stiff stems; produces masses of bloom which are a refined orange-pink. Ideal for cutting.

Oregon Beauty. First of the new scarlet-maroons. Very choice flowers.

Patrick O'Mara. Large flowers, perfect in form; rich golden buff with salmon-red suffusion.

Sylvia. Large, delightful, massive, deep pink blossoms.



Pompon Dahlia.

Pompon Dahlias

Catherine. Clear canary-yellow; perfectly double.

Darkness. A typical pompon variety with maroon-colored flowers.

Little Beauty. Small, round, fully quilled balls of pure shell-pink; make up beautifully in design. A very dainty flower.

Little Mabel. Exquisite amber-colored flowers.

Pure Love. Pure lavender, extra fine form.

Sunbeam. Flowers bright red. A good variety.

Show Dahlias

A. D. Livoni. Warm clear pink; perfect flowers with quilled petals, which nearly overlap at the ends.

D. M. Moore. Rich, dark velvety maroon, almost black. A popular dark Dahlia, early and profuse in bloom.

Grand Duchess Marie. Flowers are well formed, orange in color.

Maude Adams. White, overlaid with delicate pink. An excellent variety for all purposes.

Miss Helen. Fiery red.



Show Dahlia.

Brown's Garden Lilies

Auratum (Gold Banded Lily). Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful Lilies grown in gardens. The flower stems are strong and sturdy and grow 3 to 5 feet tall, topped with magnificent clusters of large blooms. Each flower from 6 to 8 inches across, is composed of 6 petals of delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, while through the center of each petal runs a rich gold band. Blooms July to September, very fragrant. The blooms want full sunlight but they do better if the roots are shaded. Plant in spring only.

Candidum (Madonna). This is the Lily grown in all old-fashioned gardens. Pure white flowers; borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high. Delphiniums grouped with these beautiful Lilies make a striking combination in the hardy border during the month of June. Plant in fall only.

Carolinianum. A showy Lily with slender stems, bearing reflexed, orange-red flowers, spotted maroon. Requires a well-drained situation. July and August. 2 to 3 ft.

Elegans. Flowers are of a rich dark coppery crimson, with purple-black spots at base of petals; very attractive. Height, 1 foot.

Henryi. This very beautiful Lily comes from China. It is a strong, hardy, healthy grower and one of the finest for the garden. The stalks, 4 to 5 feet high, carry 6 to 8 blossoms each of a rich apricot-yellow, lightly spotted with brown. Stem rooting. Plant 10 inches deep.

Lily-of-the-Valley (Convallaria). Plant and flower grows to a height of 6 to 12 inches. It loves the shade and thrives best in deep rich soil. It can be successfully grown under trees and shrubs and in shady corners of the house where little else will thrive. Flowers are pure white, very fragrant, bell-shaped, borne in clusters on gracefully drooping stems in May. The roots are not bulbs but jointed stems, called "pips."

Regal Lily or Myriophyllum (Lilium Regale). The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite. It blooms early in July and continues to blossom into August. It is extremely hardy and will grow anywhere. It may also be potted and forced in house or greenhouse for Easter blooming.

Rubrum (Lilium speciosum rubrum). White. Conspicuously marked with ruby-red spots. Blossoms in August and September. This and the following variety is of the true Lily type, tall, straight, narrow, blooming on short stems from the tall main stem. Grows 3 to 4 feet. Plant in spring only.

Superbum (American Turk's-Cap Lily). In a collection of best plants of all countries, our native Superbum Lily would deserve a first place. In deep, rich soil it often grows 8 feet high, with 20 to 30 flowers. May be grown as a wildflower in any swampy or rough part of a place where the grass is not mown. Plant 5 inches deep.

Scarlet American Beauty. A native Lily with deep red flowers. One of the finest for planting in shady places. Spring or fall planting.

Tiger, Single (Lilium tigrinum). The good old Tiger Lily, growing to a height of 2 to 5 feet. Flowers bright deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct purplish black spots, borne in many clusters in August and September.



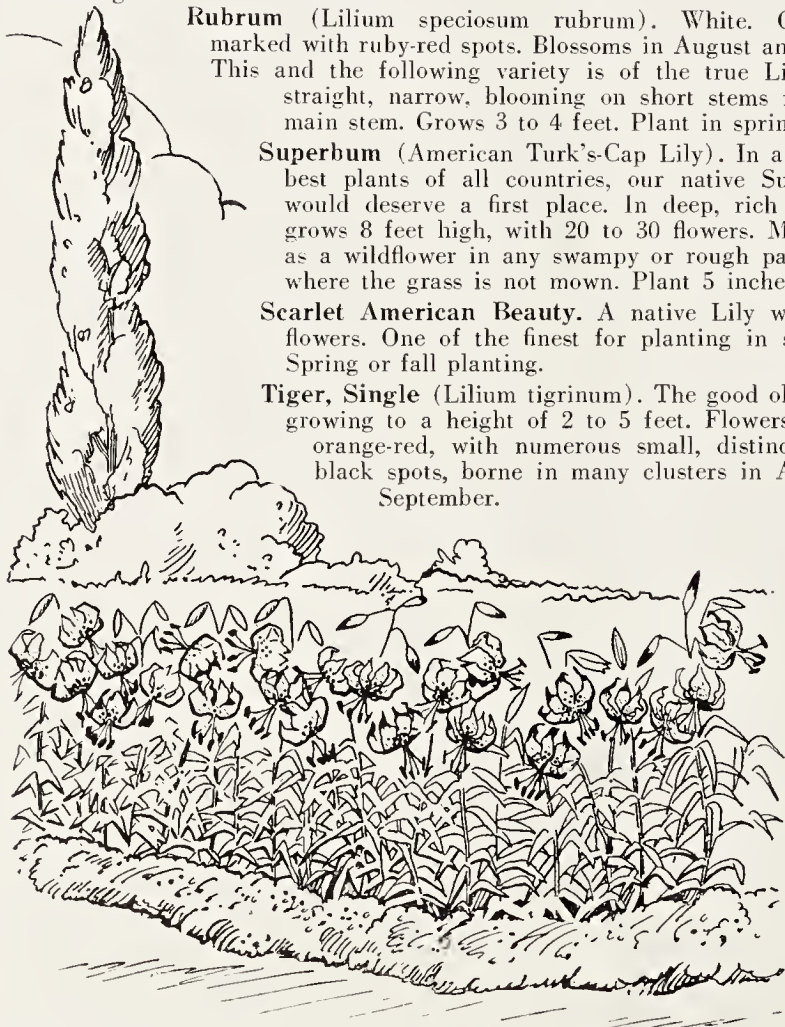
Lilium Auratum.



Lilium Henryi.



Lily-of-the-Valley.



Lilium Regale.

Bulbs for Fall Planting

Imported Direct From Holland

Crocus

For Fall Planting Only

Its cheerful, colorful flowers, white and various shades of blue and yellow, appear in March and early April, as the snow disappears.

Unless Crocus are planted in beds that will be needed for other plants, there is no need to take them out after blossoming. When taken up they may be dried and stored in the loft or attic. The bulbs need to be about 2 inches under the surface.

Hyacinths

For Fall Planting Only

We recommend them very strongly for house culture and for bedding. The bell-shaped blossoms are in large, showy thick clusters, on short sturdy stems. Each floret in the cluster is a complete little flower. Blossoms in April and May. The flowers are in white, pink, red, yellow, and blue.

Tulips

For Fall Planting Only

Tulips produce striking color effects, either as a border or as a special garden, and their mass effect is a joy to all beholders.

The colors are white, yellow, red, pink, with many blends and variations. Blossom in April and May. When used alone as a bedding plant, or as a border to walks or drives, it is better taste and practice to use separate colors—all yellow, all red, etc., as desired.

Narcissus - Daffodils

For Fall Planting Only

Narcissus or Daffodils are one of the most popular of the spring-flowering bulbs, blooming before the winter snows are quite forgotten. They bring to the garden its first display of color, spreading out their horde of yellow beauty in response to the coaxing of the April sun.



The stocky Crocuses—earliest of flowers.



The gorgeous Tulips—striking in color effects.



Hyacinths in the border.



Narcissus are among the earliest of spring flowers.

Brown's Vines

The home planting is not complete without them. They keep the house cool in summer and furnish protection and shade for the porch, arbor or pergola. Many beautiful flowering vines will be found in our complete assortment. Include them in your plantings.

Ivy

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (Woodbine) (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). The well known native Ivy, with 5-parted leaves that change to scarlet in fall. Blue-black berries. Hardy and quick-growing. Requires artificial support on walls.

Boston Ivy or Japan Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). It is a rapid grower and clings to brick or stone walls without artificial fastening. Foliage handsome, dark green in summer, changing to crimson and yellow in autumn. It is a little tender while young, and requires winter protection the first winter, but once established there is no further risk.

English Ivy or Hedera Helix. Grows 10 to 30 feet. The large leaves are 3-lobed, thick and leathery, of a rich, dark, glossy green. It is a favorite vine in the rock garden; is fine for ground covering, especially in shady places where grass will not grow. It is fairly hardy and thrifty the year around in all but extreme climates.



Ampelopsis Veitchii—Boston Ivy.



Silver Lace Vine.



Clematis Paniculata.

Bignonia - Trumpet Flower or Trumpet Creeper

A strong, robust hardy vine, growing 15 to 20 feet. It has showy orange-red trumpet-shaped blossoms 5 or 6 inches long, appearing in clusters at the tips of the branches, in July and continuing for several weeks. The vine has fine very stout aerial roots along its branches which will cling to any material where they can find an opening for a foothold. Will cling solidly to brick or stone walls if they are old or rough enough. A magnificent vine on rocks, old trees, posts, heavy trellises, etc.

Bittersweet - Celastrus

Scandens. Hardy, rapid growing native vine. Its small yellow flowers, in addition to the berries, which hang all winter, form a combination that makes this one of the most popular vines. The large clusters of orange-red berries may be cut and used to brighten the home in the winter.

Clematis

This is one of the most attractive and effective of the hardy flowering climbing vines. Especially adaptable for covering trellises, fences, walls and pillars, also suitable for bedding plant, covering a bed quickly if fastened down occasionally.

Coccinea. A bright, scarlet color, heavy petaled flower, bell shaped. In bloom over a wide season from July to October.

Duchess of Edinburgh. One of the double, pure white varieties; deliciously scented. July to September.

Henryi. Flowers large and creamy white, from 6 to 8 petals. Fine bloomer from July to September.

Madame Edouard Andre. Flowers bright, velvety red. Large and continuous bloomer. July to September.

Jackmani. A large-flowering variety, the flowers often 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Intense, violet-purple, rich velvety appearance. It blooms continuously from July until frost.

Paniculata. A rapid growing vine, with handsome, clear, glossy foliage and medium sized, star-shaped, fragrant, white flowers in September when few other vines are in blossom. Very attractive.

CLEMATIS—Continued.

Ramona. This magnificent new Clematis is a strong, rampant grower, fully 3 times as strong as the Jackmani, often growing 10 to 12 feet the first season. It is a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In color it is a very deep sky blue.

Dutchman's Pipe - Aristolochia

Sipho (Birthwort). A very rapid growing vine, which on account of its large, heart-shaped leaves is desirable when dense shade is required. Obtains its name from its peculiar brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe.

Euonymus

Vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet). An evergreen vine, beautiful 365 days in the year. Orange berries.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*L. japonica* Halliana). One of the most popular of climbing vines, which, in addition to its ordinary uses as a climber, is valuable for covering banks, bare spaces, etc., where grass will not grow. Flowers white, changing to yellow, fragrant and in bloom the whole season.

Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle. Blooms all summer; red and yellow. Very fragrant flowers.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Strong, rapid grower. Produces scarlet inodorous flowers. June to September.

Matrimony Vine

A vigorous climber, branching freely and covered with brightly purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. Fine for porches.

Silver Lace Vine - Polygonum

Auberti. The name gives a very good description of the beautiful lacy appearance of this late blooming vine. It is covered with a foamy spray of delicate white flowers which appear late in the summer and usually last until frost. A strong grower and 2 plants will provide a good start in covering an ordinary porch the first year. The vine often grows as much as 25 feet in one season.

TRUMPET VINE. See Bignonia.

Wisteria

Purple. Desirable for heavy trellises and pergolas. Attractive if trained to old trees. Pea-shaped, purple flowers in dense, pendent clusters, often a foot long. Blooms in May. Wisterias grown from seed or cuttings are often tardy in blooming. Grafted vines assure early flowers.

White. A white flowering form of the Purple Wisteria. Same as above except in color of blossom.



Dutchman's Pipe.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.



Wisteria Sinensis.

BROWN BROTHERS
Growers Since 1885

Brown's Hardy Rochester-Grown Roses

for the Home Beautiful

Roses are beyond description. Their utter loveliness of form, texture, fragrance, and color, cannot help but make them the most popular and best of all flowers. OUR ROSES ARE STRONG PLANTS, FIELD GROWN, WELL ROOTED and in every way desirable for home culture.

Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Varieties

Betty. A fragrant Rose with long buds and coppery rose blooms of informal shape, overspread with golden yellow. Plant vigorous, continuous bloomer, and particularly good in autumn.

Betty Uprichard. Coppery red buds, brilliant orange-carmine on outer surface of petals, showing light salmon reflex, vigorous and sweet scented.

Briarcliff. Large, pointed buds, brilliant rose-pink, fragrant. A handsome sport of the Columbia Rose. Almost thornless.

Brown's Crimson Queen. An unusually attractive, very full Rose, striking crimson in color.

Charles K. Douglas. Flaming scarlet, flushed velvety crimson, sweetly scented. Vigorous, upright grower.

Columbia. Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens. A large Rose with long stiff stems, nearly thornless.

Crusader. A very attractive variety, with exceedingly large full double bloom. Crimson-red.

Dame Edith Helen. An exhibition and cut flower Rose. Its very large buds of clear pink, open into large flowers of faultless form, delicately scented.

Dean Hole. Silvery carmine-rose, with salmon shadings. The coloring is distinct and unique; handsome tribute to the eminent rosarian whose name it bears.

Duchess of Wellington. Enormous, tapering buds, of golden orange, slowly opening to very large, saffron coloring, sweetly fragrant Roses of great size and substance.

E. G. Hill. (New). Great massive blooms, of deep maroon, velvety on inside, and glistening outside; very perfumed.

Eldorado. Golden buds, flushed with red, opening to clear yellow; blooms well in early summer and fall.

Etoile de France. Rich, velvety crimson, center ruby-red; large and double, free flowering, long stems, long lasting and very sweet.

Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half open state, showing clean attractive centers, when fully opened. Petals enormous. Very fragrant.

Francis Scott Key. Large, double flowers, of rich crimson-red. A strong sturdy grower, and free bloomer.

General MacArthur. Bright scarlet; large, full and very free. Erect, branching habit, and very perpetual. One of the finest and most fragrant.

Golden Pernet. A very large, fragrant golden yellow named after the famous French rosarian, who has called it his masterpiece.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet-crimson, flowering profusely, fragrant, very vigorous, blooms until frost.

Hadley. Crimson-red, with velvety texture, lovely form and perfume.

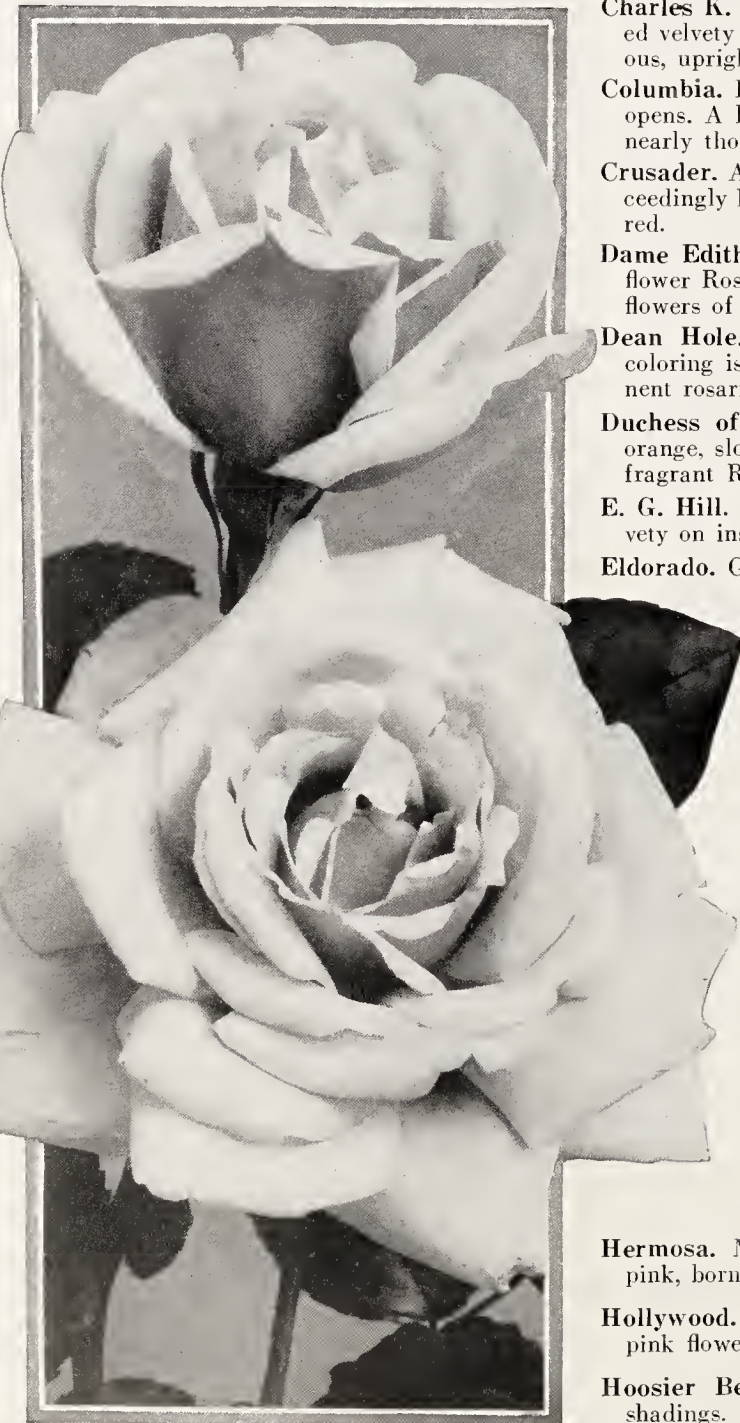
Hermosa. Medium size, symmetrically double flowers of soft pink, borne in sprays on stout healthy plants always in bloom.

Hollywood. An improvement on the Premier Rose, rich, dark pink flowers, of full form, almost thornless.

Hoosier Beauty. Color glowing, deep crimson, with darker shadings. Buds large, long pointed; blooms very large, full, borne several together on long stems, fragrant.



Habit of Growth.



Hybrid Tea type of Rose.

Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Varieties—Continued

Imperial Potentate. Awarded Gold Medal by City of Portland. An excellent Rose, dark, shining orange-vermilion, shading lighter on reverse side of petals. Fragrant, vigorous and free flowering.

Joanna Hill. This new orange-yellow Rose of vigorous, upright growth, is rapidly becoming a favorite with the rose-growing public. It is an easy Rose to grow, of free blooming habits, and has resistant foliage free from disease. Certainly the best Rose of its color.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. One of the best bedding Roses and at its best in a dry hot season. The color is deep imperial pink, reverse silvery rose-white.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. The ideal bud and open flower possessing that beautiful spiral formation with reflex petals. The flower is very full and always perfect. Color, creamy white, tinged yellow. Strong, magnolia-like fragrance, excellent foliage.

Killarney Pink. Brilliant dark pink buds, large flowers and thick petals. An old favorite.

Killarney Queen. The best Rose of the Killarney group, practically immune from mildew, with large flowers and thick petals. Color a sparkling pink.

Killarney White. A pure white sport of the original Killarney, identical in shape of bud, petalage, and blooming qualities.

Lady Ashtown. Rich silvery pink, very double blooms, with high pointed center, and splendid shape. Free flowering, and a good bedding variety. The flowers keep splendidly before and after cutting; quite an aristocrat.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot-yellow, varying to orange, good size, long pointed buds, excellent for cutting.

Lady Margaret Stewart. Another marvelous introduction of Alex Dickson & Sons, awarded the gold medal of National Rose Society of England. The color quite unique, deep, sunflower yellow, veined and splashed with orange-scarlet.

La France. Bright pink blossoms, with pearl petals, showing silvery tints, intensely fragrant.

Laurent Carle. Gigantic oval buds, and blooms of deep glowing carmine-crimson, perfectly formed.

Lord Calvert. A new cardinal-red that is sure to delight because of its dazzling brilliance. Excellent for cutting. Very fragrant.

Los Angeles. One of the finest Roses, grows vigorously and produces long stemmed flowers, luminous flame-pink, toned with coral, and shaded with translucent gold at base of petals.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. Conceded to be the best yellow bedding Rose we have today. In the World's Trial Grounds in England it was awarded the highest honor. It has clean, healthy, vigorous growth, with abundant dark bronze, disease resistant foliage. A continuous blomer throughout the season; scented.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Delightful little buds of Indian yellow, quite full, opening in all kinds of weather, and always in bloom. Its holly-like foliage is most attractive, and it is a favorite with the ladies.

Mrs. Henry Morse. This new Irish Rose has won several distinctions abroad. The flowers rising from a groundwork of soft flesh-cream, the whole flower has a clear sheen of bright rose, washed vermilion, which is really wonderful for depth, size and substance.

My Maryland. A splendid practical Rose for the garden. Color pink.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Beautiful blooms, will remain abundant all summer on this strong, vigorous plant. The large round flowers are bright, satiny rose, with perfect center and edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink.

Mme. Alexandre Dreux. Intensely yellow buds, opening to a smallish high centered flower, with sharply reflexed petals of deep yellow splashed with orange.

Mme. Butterfly. Fine, light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals.

Mrs. F. R. Pierson. Long slender, bright crimson buds, deep, long petaled, light crimson, and very fragrant.

President Herbert Hoover. A glorious new Rose, and quite charming in its color arrangement of cerise, pink, flame, scarlet, and yellow. The buds are quite pointed, opening into lovely flowers of good substance. This new Rose has proven itself to be exceptionally free flowering, and the finest grower in the Hybrid Tea family.



Plant Roses by the dozens. A mass planting is very effective.

Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Varieties—Continued

Padre. Strong, upright growth, producing semi-full flowers, with long petals of coppery scarlet covering; flushed yellow base. An excellent bedding variety.

Radiance. (Pink). Brilliant, rosy opaline-pink; large and beautiful form. An old popular favorite that has stood the test of time.

Red Radiance. The Rose that does grow, and is always in bloom, even in the hottest weather; large globular flowers of deep rose-red, on strong individual canes. Produces until frost.

Rapture. An improvement on the Butterfly; large flowers in a brilliant pink, suffused apricot-gold.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. This is one of the most beautiful of the newer Roses. The color is quite startling. The coppery yellow pointed buds, with reflexed petals, are marked with carmine-red passing into large beautifully formed Roses, that last a long time when cut.

Roslyn. Full golden yellow bloom, deep in center, with orange splashing on back of petals.

Sensation. A very double, deep Rose of enormous size, scarlet-crimson in color, and sweetly scented. A strong and vigorous grower.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet or Golden Pernet. This new French Rose, color a striking sunflower yellow, deeper in center, without any color blending, and which is retained without fading in the warmest weather, has flowers large and pointed. Its foliage is a glossy green.

Souvenir de Georges Beckwith. Another new Rose of great size. Its large double blooms of salmon-pink and yellow, are freely produced and quite lasting. This Rose is an improvement on the Lyon Rose, which it has superseded.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Large flowers of oriental red, quite up to exhibition size.

Sunburst. Fine yellow, deepening toward orange at base of petals. The long pointed buds are very attractive. A vigorous grower, blooming constantly.



Talisman. The Rose of many gold medals. The color combination is most fascinating, containing shadings of gold, apricot, yellow and old rose. The buds are long and well-formed, averaging about 28 petals. An excellent grower, with glossy foliage, best in cool weather.

Venus. An excellent variety of the newer kind. Flowers are pink, shading off to flesh color.

Willowmere. The long, pointed, coral-red buds will develop into very large pointed double flowers, of a rich shrimp-pink, deep yellow in center. Especially attractive in bud, bushy habit, never out of bloom.



Roses are delightful in a formal garden.

Brown's Hybrid Perpetual Roses

June Massive Blooming Varieties

The varieties listed below are unquestionably the cream of their class, comprising a full range of color. These yield abundance of flowers in June with scattering flowers in the autumn months. They make a beautiful background for a bed of Hybrid Tea Roses, and are strongly recommended for cold and severe winter climates. While they bloom the first season, their finest Roses come in subsequent years.

Clio. Large, globular, flesh color, with rosy pink shading. Very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. This is the darkest red Hybrid Perpetual Rose that we grow and excellent as a contrast for the lighter varieties.

Fisher Holmes. Magnificent reddish scarlet beneath a velvety black sheen, bright and glowing—extremely hardy and vigorous grower.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen or White American Beauty). Very vigorous grower, the most generally planted of all white Roses, the blooms are of enormous size, the outer petals showing a delicate tinge of pink.

George Arends (Pink Frau Karl Druschki). Possessing the same growth and free flowering tendencies of Druschki, with the added virtue of being deliciously scented. A royal Rose and should be more generally planted.

General Jacqueminot. The well known favorite old "Jack Rose," known and loved everywhere. Showy, brilliant red; blooms freely, is hardy and grows well anywhere.

Harrison's Yellow. Not a hybrid perpetual, but so classed on account of its hardiness. Fine, rich yellow, small and very double. Blooms in profusion but in the spring only. One of the few absolutely hardy, yellow Roses. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers, borne in such profusion that the plants are a mass of color.

Hugonis (The Golden Rose of China). Light yellow flowers, borne profusely along the slender branches, making a striking display, very early in the season. Erect, branching growth; foliage small and persistent. Dependably hardy, and a first class yellow flowering shrub Rose.

J. B. Clark. A very strong grower, with large, dark red, double blossoms, shading to maroon. A very profuse and early bloomer.

Madame Albert Barbier (The Yellow Druschki). New. A recent introduction and as free flowering as many Hybrid Teas. Its long buds of pearly white, suffused salmon flesh, open into large full flowers. A gem in every respect.

Magna Charta. An old favorite. One of the best of this class. Color a deep rose-pink; blooms very large, full, cupped, and borne on extra long, straight stems.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large and well-formed flowers of a dark cherry-red color. Borne on good, stiff stems.

Mrs. John Laing. A beautiful soft pink Rose of excellent form and habit, and a very free flowering variety, delightfully scented and attractive.

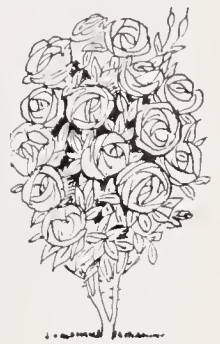
Paul Neyron. Deep rose. The largest of all Roses. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety sends up long canes bearing beautiful blooms that would make you wish you had planted more bushes.

Persian Yellow. Absolutely hardy yellow Rose. Blooms but once in the season. In June the bush is literally covered with small, double, bright yellow Roses that make it a brilliant spot in any garden. Desirable for hedging or for massing in shrubbery. Is hardy but is not a true hybrid perpetual.

Prince Camille de Rohan. One of the darkest red Roses; dark but not somber, being brightened with a tinge of almost scarlet brilliance. Sometimes referred to as the Black Rose, or Black Beauty.

Soleil d'Or. A fine hardy outdoor Rose; the large full flowers, colored gold, and orange-yellow, varying to ruddy suffused with nasturtium-red.

Ulrich Brunner. An excellent Rose of unusual beauty. The buds are finely formed and the blooms when opened are full and of bright cherry-red, and unusually large. A variety that is essential in any collection. Known as the hardy American Beauty.



Habit of Growth.



Type of Hybrid Perpetual Rose.



Brown's Climbing and Rambler Roses



Rambler
type.

flowers of reddish pink, freely produced and nationally popular.

Crimson Rambler. (R.). Hardy, famous everywhere; most effective when grown on pillars or trellises. Foliage large and glossy; vigorous grower; panicles of bloom large and perfect for weeks.

Blaze (Everblooming Paul's Scarlet Climber). (C.). Plant Patent No. 10. A marvelous, hardy everblooming scarlet-red Rose, combining the bloom and growth of Paul's Scarlet Climber with the everblooming characteristics of Teplitz. Very vigorous. Seldom out of bloom, and covered with bloom from top to bottom. Can be pruned very low for bedding, medium for shrub use, or trained as a climber.

Dorothy Perkins. (R.). Clear shell-pink and slightly fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion and lasting for a long time. They are double and the petals crinkled, which gives them a delightfully fluffy appearance. One of America's notable Climbing Roses. The plant makes a very strong growth. Flowers come in great loose clusters.

Excelsa. (R.). Called the red "Dorothy Perkins," being like that well known variety, a Wichuraiana Hybrid of great hardiness and vigorous growth. The color is a

The Rambler or cluster type Roses are entirely hardy and need no winter protection. We mark such varieties (R) below. Those that are hardy climbers with a similarity of the hybrid or perpetual type, we mark (C). For the trellis, porch or arbor, the Climbing Roses produce a most wonderful covering of delicate foliage and delightful flowers. They are hardy and require little winter protection.

American Pillar. (C.). The large, single flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are of a lovely shade of pink with a white eye and clusters of yellow stamens. The blooms are borne in immense bunches and a large plant in full bloom is a beautiful sight.

Climbing American Beauty. (C.). This is a leader in Climbing Roses.

Strong, vigorous grower with large

fine, intense crimson, the blooms small like all the Rambler class, double and borne in large clusters. Bright green, glossy foliage which does not mildew.

Flower of Fairfield. (R.). Often called "Everblooming Crimson Rambler." In color and cluster effect like Crimson Rambler, though not so strong a grower. A continuous bloomer through the summer, bearing large clusters of crimson blooms.

Gardenia. (R.). The buds of this climber are a rich yellow opening to double, rich cream colored, beautiful flowers. Vigorous growth and hardiness make this one of the outstanding climbers. This has long been the favorite yellow climber.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin or Spanish Beauty. (R. C.). This new variety is destined to be one of the greatest climbers ever introduced. The delicate, fragrant, pink flowers are of astounding size and are borne on long stems. A magnificent Rose.

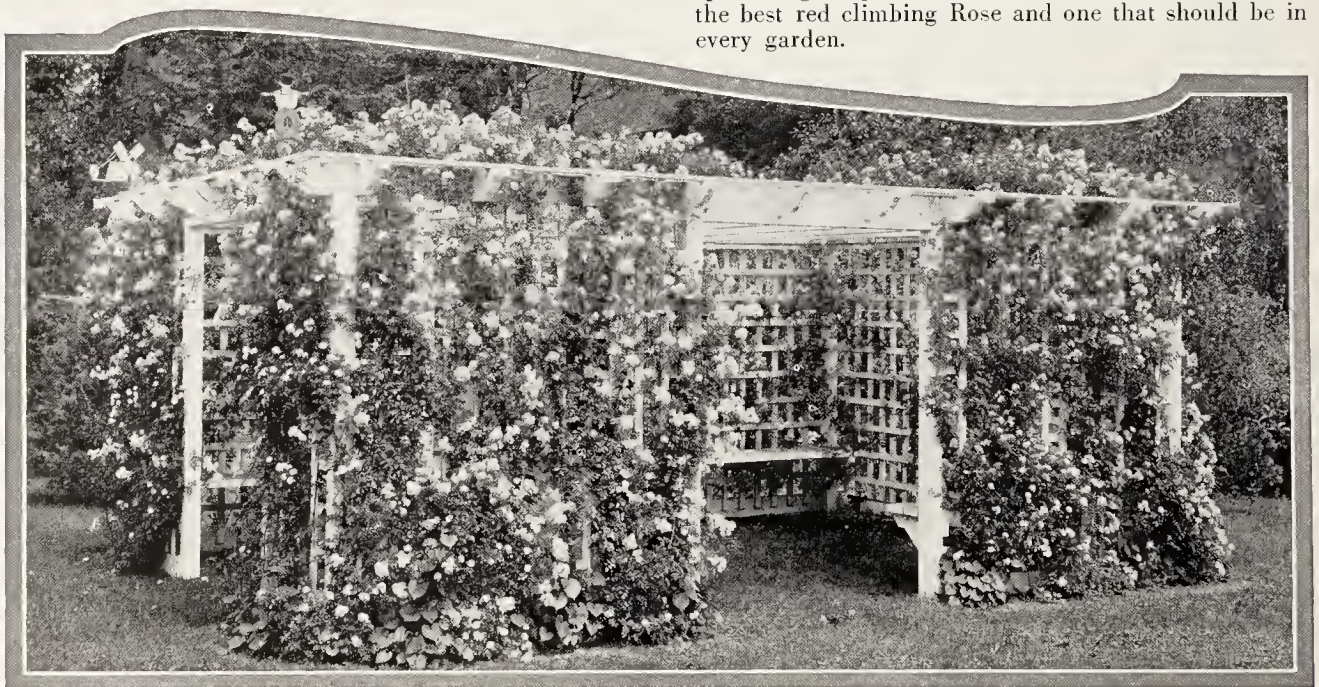
Hiawatha. (R.) Very hardy and vigorous climber, bearing in large clusters small single flowers of dazzling red with white eye. Free bloomer.

Mary Wallace. (C.). One of the famous Dr. Van Fleet Roses. It is a real pink, which we have needed in a climbing Rose. Double flowers which are fragrant. Fine foliage and a very strong grower. We consider this one of Dr. Van Fleet's best introductions.

Paul's Scarlet. (C.). A new hardy Rose of the most vivid bright red in any climbing Rose. In the sunlight it is a real scarlet. Blooms in clusters of half-double flowers. The blooms are conspicuous both for size and brilliance. With hardiness considered among its conspicuous good points, we recommend Paul's Scarlet as the best red climbing Rose and one that should be in every garden.



Climbing
type.



A Rose arbor in June. Why do we spend lavishly for life's fleeting pleasures when we might, at small expense, have such permanent pleasures as these in our gardens.

Climbing and Rambler Roses—Continued

Primrose. (C.). The world has waited a long time for Primrose. The flowers will often reach a size of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and appear in trusses of a deep primrose-yellow which does not turn white. The plant is very hardy, wiry and sturdy and is resistant to all rose troubles. Profuse bloomer.

Pink Rambler. (R.). Of typical Rambler growth, pink and blooming in clusters.

White Rambler. (R.). Bears large clusters of pure white, double flowers. Good, strong growth.

Yellow Rambler. (R.). Of Rambler habit as to growth and cluster-blooming but with double flowers of yellow shading to creamy white as the blooms age.

Silver Moon. (C.). The attractive semi-double flowers are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and over in diameter, pure white with a bunch of yellow stamens in the center, and beautifully cupped, having a somewhat clematis-like appearance.

SPANISH BEAUTY. See Mme. Gregoire Staechelin for description.

Star of Persia. (R.). A pure unfading yellow. Large flowers that come early. Plant is very vigorous and hardy, which is exceptional for yellow climbers.

Tausendschon. (R.). Literally, "Thousand Beauties." Entirely different from all other Roses, since it is impossible to say that it is of any single color. It is of many colors. In a single cluster of blooms there will be all shades from light pink to red; some individual blooms will be almost white, and now and then there is a suggestion of creamy yellow. The effect of one of



The Ramblers are very popular for vigor and hardiness and for their thousands of blooms.

these immense clusters is that of a perfectly arranged bouquet of varied, yet harmonious, colors.

Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). Creeping. Entirely hardy. A trailing Rose that hugs the ground closely, making it ideal for covering embankments especially, as it soon makes roots along the branches. Popular for cemetery planting. The flowers are pure white, single, with prominent yellow anthers in the center of the open bloom. The foliage is ample and rich green and the colored berries are attractive late in the fall and early winter.

Brown's Baby Rambler Roses

Dwarf Polyantha Class—Polyantha meaning "Many bloom or many flowers." These are all small, compact, bushy, decidedly dwarf varieties that grow about 2 feet high. All bloom in large clusters of small, double flowers. They are all everblooming Roses and make wonderfully attractive small hedges or edging borders for the Rose garden.

Baby Rambler. Crimson. The original and best known in this class. The plant grows to about 2 feet, forming immense clusters of small, double crimson blooms, often as many as 20 or 30 individual flowers to the cluster. They last well and are very showy through the summer. Also supplied in pink.

Cecile Brunner (Sweetheart Rose). Small, perfectly formed pink and gold buds and flowers.

Ellen Poulsen. A splendid variety. Blooms profusely on a dwarf bushy plant. Gorgeous large flowers of bright rose-pink.

Gloria Mundi. Brilliant orange-scarlet, flowers in huge clusters.

Golden Salmon. A brilliant luminous scarlet-orange flower makes this one of the most striking Roses of this group. A new color. Profuse bloomer. Strong thrifty grower with mildew proof foliage.

Katharine Zeimet. White.

Orange Perfection. A gorgeous orange-red, the best type for general purposes.

Orleans. Brilliant light red flowers with white centers borne in large trusses. Blooms throughout the summer. Plant is a very vigorous and healthy grower.

Paul Grampel. Deep orange-scarlet, in large clusters, stands sun and rain better than any other type.

Phyllis. Pink.

Rodhatte. Cherry-red. Large blooms.

Rudolph Kluis. Vermilion.



Habit of growth of Baby Ramblers.



Baby Ramblers make attractive small hedges.

Brown's Moss Roses

These old favorites, more often found in ancient gardens, still find appreciation for the memories they bring. In new homes we like to put reminders of the old home. There is something about Moss Roses that makes them different in their associations from any other Roses. It's a sentiment. Moss Roses are all entirely hardy and succeed anywhere.

Blanche Moreau. The charming old white Moss Rose with a pink heart.

Crested Moss. Pale rose in color; full blooms with heavy and beautiful moss. One of the loveliest and very fragrant.



Brown's Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa Roses

The Roses in this group are all of great hardiness; they are the hardiest of all Roses. They succeed in Minnesota and Wisconsin and under conditions of the utmost severity.

The Rugosa wood is rough; the foliage is thick and leathery, rich dark green, healthy and persistent. For hedges and grouping, the Rugosas are especially suitable, making large bushes 6 feet high and over.

The Rugosa Hybrids all have the hardiness of the Rugosa parents but not always the same wood nor leaves, as noted below.

Where great cold is experienced, we recommend these Rugosa Roses; they are the hardiest and will survive where no others will.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. (Rugosa Hybrid). The flowers are of great size, perfectly double, clear rosy pink in color. The plant makes a great growth, not rough like true Rugosa wood, nor is the foliage the same. Here is a Rose that combines size, color and quality of a Tea, and everblooming habit, with extreme hardiness. Especially recommended for every climate.

F. J. Grootendorst. A new Rose of great merit. A cross between Rugosa and Baby Rambler. Leaves are fine, lasting through heat and dust and the fine red blooms brighten the garden wonderfully. Ideal for a hedge. Very hardy and everblooming.

Hansa. Typical as to Rugosa wood and leaves, with fine, semi-double blooms; crimson towards purplish with age. The best double red Rugosa. Blooms constantly.

New Century. Large double flesh-pink flowers in clusters on long stems.

Rugosa Alba. White Rugosa, with the typical rough wood, and thick, abundant, dark leaves; single, white flowers, that are followed by conspicuous seedpods of great size and brilliant color, creating a showy effect in the late summer and autumn.

Rubra. (Red Rugosa). Similar in all respects to the White Rugosa except in having large, single, bright crimson blooms followed by equally attractive berries.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best double White Rugosa. Strong Rugosa growth and typical leathery, dark green leaves and large, double, pure white blooms during the entire summer.

We employ the most scientific and up-to-date methods in the operation of our Nursery Farms, thereby assuring our customers of choice and "superior" quality materials.

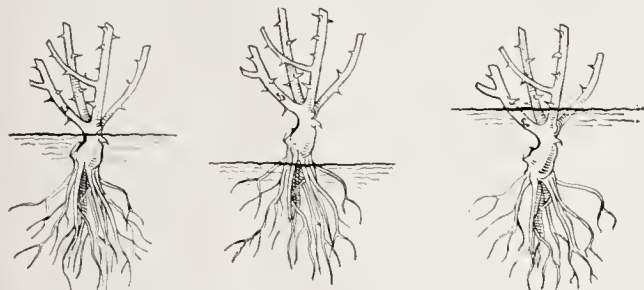


Rose Culture

PLANT — PRUNE — CULTIVATE — PROTECT

PREPARATION OF ROSE BEDS. Roses are heavy feeders and require a rich loam in which to produce their best. In preparing the bed, dig up the ground to a depth of 18 to 24 inches, and replace about one-third of the bulk of the soil with well-rotted cow manure, or about one-fourth its bulk of well-rotted horse manure. If the site is damp or soggy, remove all of the earth to a depth of 2 feet and line the bottom of the excavation with gravel or cinders to take care of the drainage. Prepare the bed several weeks in advance of the planting if convenient.

PRUNING BEFORE PLANTING. Roses planted in the fall should not be cut back until spring. When planted in the spring but 2 or 3 stems with 4 or 5 buds on each should be left after the pruning has been completed. Cut away all broken or bruised branches.



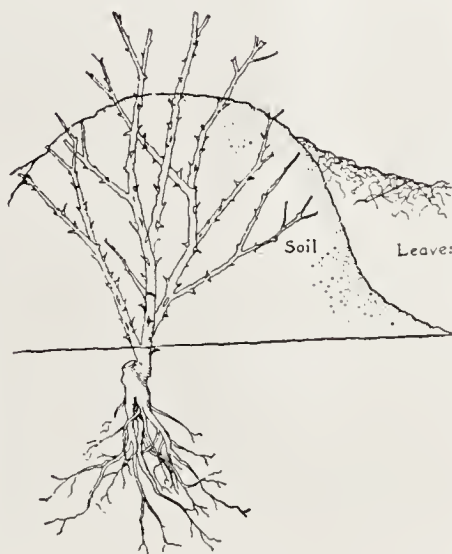
Correct planting depth. Planted too shallow. Planted too deep.

PLANTING. Roses should be planted as soon as they are received. If this is not possible, bury the roots in a shallow trench and cover with boards or burlap. Dig a hole in the bed, large enough to receive all the roots without crowding, and set the plants so that the junction of the roots and tops will be just above the surface of the soil when it is leveled off. Fork the fine soil about the roots, tamping it firmly about them, and stamping down the earth with the foot when the entire hole is back-filled. If the ground is very dry, fill the hole with water when it is about two-thirds full of dirt, and allow this to settle before throwing back the rest of the dirt. Plant the Roses 15 to 18 inches apart, according to their size. This distance is sufficient for most of the *Hybrid Teas* and *Baby Ramblers*, though a few of the more vigorous *Hybrid Teas* may be planted 1½ to 2 feet apart. *Hybrid Perpetuals* should be planted 2½ feet apart each way, the *Climbers* about 6 feet apart if planted in rows.

Care After Planting

CULTIVATION. Cultivate the top inch or two of the soil on the rose bed each week, and water thoroughly if the weather is dry. Much of this labor of cultivation can be eliminated if the beds are covered with a 2-inch mulch of grass clippings, peat moss, or strawy well-rotted stable manure about June 1st. A trowel full of hone meal, another of sheep manure worked about each plant twice each season will produce a healthy, profuse blooming plant.

Note: We do not offer Roses grown on their own roots. Our budded stock will make more growth in 3 months than *own root* Roses will make in 1 year. Besides, they are seasoned and developed in the nursery row, outdoors, materializing into hardy bushes that produce finer and larger blooms. All have bloomed in the nursery row.



YEARLY PRUNING. The same general pruning requirements hold for every type of rosebush except the climbers, *Harrison Yellow*, *Persian Yellow*, and *Hugonis*, which require special treatment. The first step in the spring is to clean the base of the plant, removing all suckers, dead wood and weak growth. Then remove the old wood, which has bloomed for 2 years or more. It is easily recognized by the dark color and its general appearance. The 3 varieties mentioned should be trimmed after they are through blooming.



The black lines show where to prune a Rose bush each spring.

HYBRID TEAS. The second step, shortening the branches, requires a little more care and thought. The *Hybrid Teas* should be pruned according to the type of bloom desired.

For average pruning, remove about two-thirds of the previous year's growth. If you want Roses for bouquets (long stemmed) remove about three-fourths of the previous year's growth. For exceptionally fine individual blossoms, prune even lower, and leave but two good canes on the plant.

HYBRID PERPETUALS. These are treated the same way as the above, if best results are to be obtained.

BABY RAMBLERS. The base of the plant should be cleaned of weak growth and the spent flower heads should be removed before going to seed, if you desire to have a continuous bloom of Roses all summer.

CLIMBING ROSES. Because these bloom on the previous year's growth they should only be pruned directly after they have finished blooming. Cut away all the old canes at the base of the plant, and train the new runners on the trellis to take their place.

WINTER PROTECTION. If the winters are severe, the *Hybrid Teas* should be protected in the winter by hilling up the earth about the stems in the autumn, and after the ground is frozen protected from alternate thawing and freezing by covering the entire mound with leaves or evergreen boughs.

Successful Rose Growing

The most essential point in connection with successful Rose growing is to plant GOOD Roses—Roses which first of all are grown on choice and carefully selected Rose seedlings—Roses which are grown in the North and which are acclimated to the most severe weather conditions.

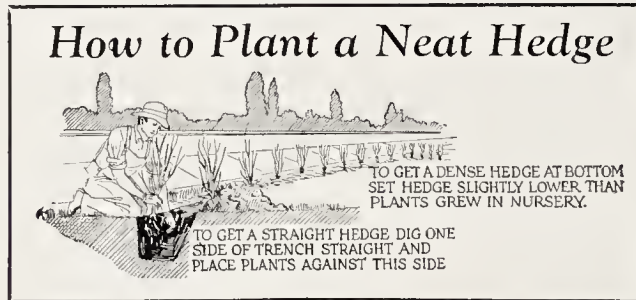
You can then depend on a far richer return in both growth and bloom and in general satisfaction.

Fortunately our nurseries are located in a section of New York State which is conceded by leading horticulturists as being the best section in the whole U. S. for the propagation and growing of nursery material. Our soil and climatic conditions are such that strong, healthy and vigorous plants are produced—the kind that please the most particular customer.

Brown's Hedges; Beautiful Living Fences

Our Thrifty, Well-Rooted Plants are Ideal for Permanent Hedges

With the hedge comes the delicate touch of privacy that stamps a home as really your very own; it borders the picture and frames it artistically. How much more pleasing is this living, compact green hedge than a rigid mechanical wooden or metal fence. And too, a hedge is permanent, for once planted only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It grows more beautiful each year. The first cost is its only cost while each year's growth adds actual money value to your farm or city property.



For the low or medium low hedge, there is nothing quite so fine as Japanese Barberry and California Privet. In the far North, where winters are severe, the Amur Privet is best to use. If you want a taller screen or background hedge, we recommend the Spirea Van Houttei, Tatarian Honey-suckle, Golden Elder, Lillacs or Hugonis Roses, or if you are looking for an Evergreen hedge, there is

nothing quite like the Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Fir, American Arbor-Vitae and Siberian Arbor-Vitae.

Baby Rambler Roses

The Baby Rambler or Dwarf Polyantha Roses are exceedingly colorful when used as a low hedge along the property line or planted on each side of the center entrance of the house.

Barberry - Berberis

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi*). An all-purpose shrub useful for hedges and shrub plantings. A dwarf grower, light green foliage turns to brilliant orange and scarlet colors in fall. Red berries hang on bush all winter. Protective thorns keep out animals and invaders. Looks well either natural or sheared. Ultimate height, 3 to 4 feet.

Red Leaf Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi atropurpurea*). A very fine plant. The new shoots are red, but the older leaves are what we would call a deep maroon-purple. It is beautiful and we do not think the coloring is equalled by any other shrub. The habit of growth and general characteristics are the same as the regular Japanese Barberry. Should be planted in the sun and not too close together for the best effect. Ultimate height, 3 to 4 feet.

Japan Flowering Quince - Cydonia

Japonica. One of the most attractive of the spring flowering shrubs. On account of its glossy green foliage and compact habit it makes a fine ornamental hedge. Scarlet flowers in May. Ultimate height, 4 feet.



Berberis Thunbergi—Japanese Barberry.

Privet - Ligustrum

Amur Privet (*Ligustrum Amurense*). Hardy northern type. Withstands severe 32-degrees below zero winters without injury. Undoubtedly the best privet. Makes dense hedge and can be sheared to any desired shape. Suitable as a shrub. Covered with white fragrant flowers in early summer. Ultimate height, 7 feet.

California (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*). Foliage oval and is almost an evergreen. Untrimmed, will attain a growth of 6 to 10 feet. Is most attractive when trimmed to a lower height. May be planted in single rows, 1 to 2 feet apart, and trimmed to any shape wanted. The most beautiful Privet hedges are planted in 2 rows, the rows 8 to 12 inches apart and "staggered." Should be trimmed in the spring before the buds swell, again in July, and later again if there has been a strong growth. Does well in smoke and dust.

Ibodium (*L. ibodium*). A remarkably sturdy and cold-resistant variety of Privet, very similar in foliage and appearance to the well-known California Privet. We recommend this variety very highly for cold climates. Plant same as California.

Ibota. One of the hardy Privets that thrives in shady locations. Grows to 5 or 6 feet untrimmed. Oval leaves, dark, grayish green, turning wine color in fall. Has fragrant flowers in June and black berries in fall and winter.

Regel's. Considered the finest of the Privets for shrubbery borders. Clear cut, fine foliage, and a bush of refined habit. The low spreading, horizontal branches also make it a very fine plant for low hedges. Plant deeply in a hedge planting, giving the plants a severe trimming, and they will make a bushier, more compact hedge.

Windbreaks

For protection against strong winds, nature has given trees for this use. The most effective varieties are listed below according to their popularity, giving proper spacing for each.

Norway Spruce 5 to 10 feet apart
 American Arbor-vitae 3 to 5 feet apart
 Lombardy Poplar 5 to 10 feet apart
 California Privet 1 to 3 feet apart

For quick results we advise the closest distances.

Brown's Evergreens for Dignity and Permanence

In planting Evergreens that are balled and burlapped, plant without removing the burlap, just cut the strings. Never allow any fresh manure to come in contact with the roots. Water frequently after planting. Never water the foliage during a hot sunny day. Do this in the evening.

Arbor-Vitae - Thuya

Occidentalis (American or Common White Cedar). The best known and most popular of all the Evergreens. A narrow, tapering or pyramidal tree, growing from 15 to 25 feet, but may be sheared to any height or form.

Geo. Peabody (Golden *occidentalis lutea*). A broad bushy form of American Arbor-vitae, with golden foliage.

Globosa. A dwarf form growing 2 to 4 feet high, with compact, round or globular head. May be used in pairs, one on each side of porch entrance.

Orientalis (Chinese). Of upright bushy growth and very attractive. The foliage is lacy, of beautiful deep green color and arranged in flat vertical planes.

Orientalis nana aurea (Berckman's Golden). Similar to the preceding but the foliage is a warm golden color. Very slow growing and formal in habit; well adapted to foundation planting.

Pyramidal. Similar to American Arbor-vitae. Grows 15 to 20 feet, but is much narrower, more column-like.

Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety of American Arbor-vitae, resembling it in shape, but growing only 3 to 4 feet. Very compact. Has typical Arbor-vitae foliage, mixed with a feathery foliage that resembles that of the Silvery Cypress.

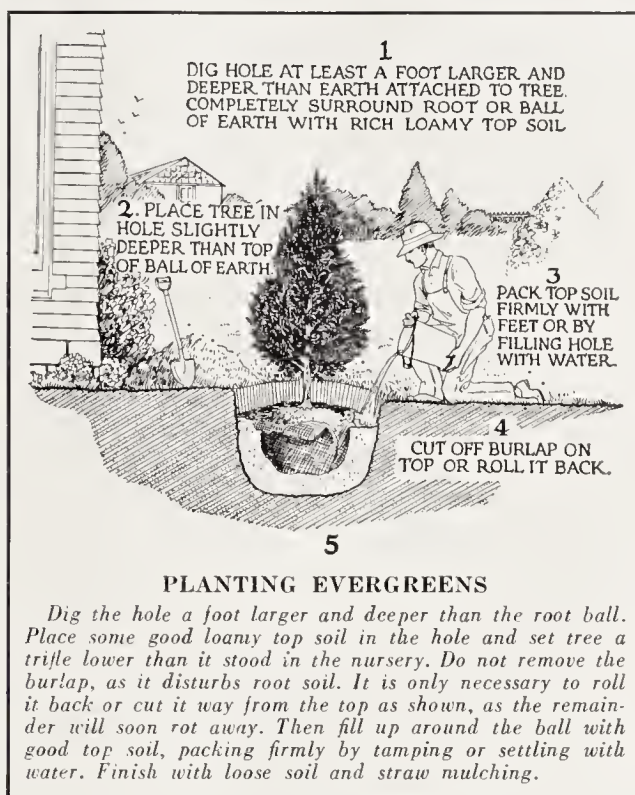
Siberian. In growth like the American. Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. Has heavy, blue-green foliage, holding its color well through the winter.

Fir - Abies

Balsam Fir (*A. balsamea*). A handsome, symmetrical tree, especially when young, with beautiful leaves, dark green above, and lighter beneath. Will grow on wet ground as well as in better soil.

Pseudotsuga

Douglas Fir (*P. Douglasi*). A magnificent evergreen attaining great height and of majestic appearance when grown. When small is of attractive shape and beautiful texture. The foliage is dark bluish green. Healthy and a rapid grower. Also called Douglas Spruce.



Hemlock - Tsuga

Canadian (*T. canadensis*). One of the most graceful and best loved of all the native evergreens. It makes a broadly pyramidal tree of medium size and dense growth, with rich green foliage and more or less drooping branches swaying with every breeze. Does not thrive well in particularly exposed situations nor near salt water.

Juniper - Juniperus

Irish (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). Grows 8 to 20 feet high. Similar in habit to the Red Cedar variety, but smaller. Very erect, slender and formal in habit. Foliage sage-green or blue-green, very compact. A favorite evergreen for cemeteries.



Junipers and Arbor-Vitae are essential units in this attractive planting.

Brown's Evergreens—Continued

JUNIPERS—Continued.

Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). A fine evergreen of spreading growth that grows about as broad as it does tall. The foliage is grayish green and presents a very attractive appearance. A fine evergreen for foundation planting and suitable for planting around steps and entrances.

Prostrata (Prostrate Juniper). A low spreading variety, trailing close to the ground. Foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Fine for rock work or banks.

Excelsa Stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). Very desirable for formal plantings. A low, bushy variety with grayish green foliage. Retains its shape for several years after being planted.

Virginiana (Red Cedar). A well known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older.

Virginiana Glauca (Silver Cedar or Blue Juniper). The compact, conical habit of this variety combined with its silvery foliage renders it very distinct and desirable.

Savin (Sabina). A half-erect or partly spreading variety of graceful shape attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet when mature. The foliage is an unchanging deep green, and this as well as its graceful appearance render it particularly adaptable to rockwork, especially when young.

Sabina Tamariscifolia (Tamarix Savin). A low growing dense, trailing Juniper of very neat habit, foliage bright gray-green, fine for planting on banks, hillsides or rock gardens.



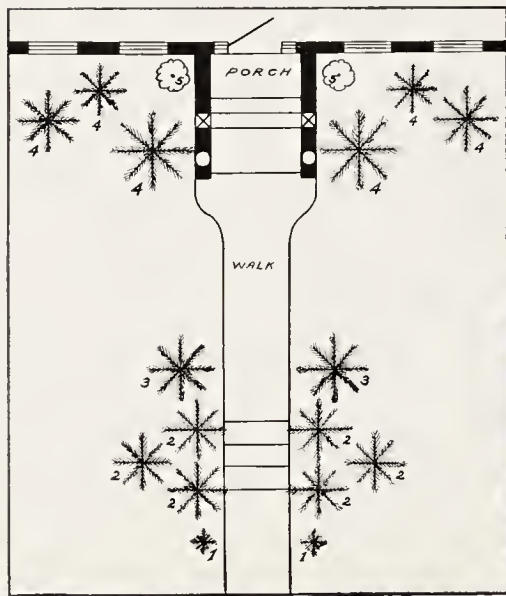
The taller Pines are best used as specimens or windbreaks.

Pine - Pinus

Austrian (Pinus Nigra). A vigorous growing tree of considerable size, thrives well in ordinary soil, foliage long, dark green. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

Mugho (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Branches are upright, in bush form, the new growth looks like miniature candles. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris). Of quick strong growth and very hardy. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet. Bluish green foliage, excellent for screens, windbreaks and mass planting.



1—Juniper Stricta. 2—Mugho Pine. 3—Juniper Pfitzeriana. 4—Black Hills Spruce. 5—Sumac, Cut Leaf.

Brown's Evergreens—Continued

Retinispora (Chamaecyparis)

(Japanese Cypress)

Pisifera (Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress). Beautiful green feathery foliage of open growth.

Pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress). Same as preceding variety except foliage is golden yellow.

Plumosa. One of the most popular varieties in evergreens. All of the side branches have a plumelike appearance; pyramidal shape, excellent as a specimen tree. Ultimate height, 10 to 20 feet.

Plumosa aurea (Golden Plume). A golden form holding its colors. Ultimate height, 10 to 20 feet. Excellent for contrast in foundation planting.

Spruce - Picea

Black Hills (*Picea canadensis albertiana*). The hardiest of all Spruces. Develops a compact symmetrical tree very early, and retains this form into maturity. Reaches a height of 25 to 40 feet, with a spread of 10 to 12 feet.

Koster's Blue (*Picea pungens Kosteriana*). A grafted form of Colorado Blue Spruce, of pronounced blue color, and always true. Compact grower, a most beautiful specimen tree. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

Colorado (*P. pungens*). A handsome and very hardy tree, of symmetrical habits, with light bluish green, sometimes almost silvery white foliage. Popular as a lawn specimen. Grows 20 feet or more.

Norway. Perfect pyramidal habit. Very beautiful, excellent for tall hedges or windbreaks, and attractive in large grounds. Grows to 50 to 70 feet.

White Spruce (*Picea alba*). A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage of silver gray. Very hardy and valuable.

Yew - Taxus

Canadensis (American). Dwarf evergreen, seldom grows over 2 to 3 feet, unusually dense covering of dark green, glossy foliage and loaded in the fall with red berries. Thrives well in shady places.

Cuspidata (Japanese Yew). A compact spreading variety having very attractive dark green foliage and very hardy. Covered in autumn with bright red berries.

Cuspidata brevifolia (Nana). (Dwarf Japan Yew). Foliage rich dark green, almost black, with contrasting yellow tips on the new growth. Fine for hedging as well as specimens.

Brown's Broad-Leaved Evergreens



Kalmia latifolia.

Hinodegeri. Vivid red flowers in spring make this plant extremely showy and desirable. Its deep green leaves turn reddish in the fall. An appealing plant to the garden lover and one deserving a place on the lawn.

Nudiflora (Pinxterbloom). Beautiful clear pink, blooming very early. April and May. Height, 2 to 10 feet.

Rhododendrons

Carolinianum. An absolutely hardy dwarf Rhododendron. Clear pink flowers. Invaluable as a specimen or for massing.

Catawbiense. The hardiest and best all around Rhododendron and the one which supplies color and hardiness to the cultivated hybrids. Color, bright red-purple, but with considerable variation. Leaves dark shiny green.

Maximum (Great Laurel). A well known native of our mountain regions, with large clusters of light pink flowers in June and July, just after the hybrid varieties have finished blooming.

Mountain Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. Attractive the year round but is really gorgeous in the spring, with its clustered masses of white or bluish-pink flowers. Blooms May and June.

Rhododendrons and Azaleas

All Rhododendrons and Azaleas mentioned here are often called Broad-leaf Evergreens, are shade-loving plants and require what is known as acid soils. They look best when planted in groups or masses. If these plants are planted in shady places they will almost always prove very satisfactory.

Azaleas

Amoena. Dwarf and bushy, with small green leaves, a coppery hue in winter. Always attractive but doubly so in April or May, when clothed in a mass of dark pink or magenta flowers. Easy to transplant and maintain.

Calendulacea (Flame Azalea). Most gorgeous of native Azaleas. From early May until June, the plants are covered with flame-red blooms in size often 2 inches across. Foliage good until late fall.



Rhododendron Catawbiense.

Brown's Shade and Ornamental Trees

A LIST OF TREES RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

Street, Road, and Wide Avenue Trees. American Elm, Maples in variety, Lindens, Carolina Poplar, American and Chinese Elm, Plane, Oaks.

Driveways Through Lawns and Parks. Norway Maple, Catalpa Speciosa, American Linden, Horse-Chestnut, Laurel-leaf Willow.

Single Specimens of Large Growth. The Birches, American Linden, Norway, Schwedleri, and Cut-Leaf Maples, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway, Douglas and Colorado Spruces.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth. Horse-Chestnut, Laurel-leaf Willow, Mountain Ash, Flowering Thorn, Hemlocks, Siberian Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae, American Arbor-Vitae.

Trees for Wet Soil. American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpa, Poplars, and Willows.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls or Poor Soil. Ailanthus, Ash-leaf and Silver-leaf Maples, and Poplars.

Trees that Flower. Judas trees, Fringe tree (white and purple), Cherry, Peach (double flowering), Plum (flowering), Lindens, Horse-Chestnut, Crabs, Catalpa speciosa, Thorns pink, scarlet and white), Dogwood, Moss Locust.

Cut-Leaved Trees. Cut-leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-leaved Maple.

Weeping and Drooping Trees. Cut-leaf Birch, Teas' Mulberry, Wisconsin Willow, Camperdown Elm, Japanese Weeping Cherry, Catalpa Bungei, Wier's Cut-leaf Maple.

Trees for Shade on the Lawn. American Ash, American Elm, American Linden, Norway Maple, Oriental Plane, Pin Oak, Silver-leaf Maple, Sugar Maple, Wier's Cut-leaf Maple.

Trees for the Front Lawn Where the House Sets Back 25 to 30 Feet. Bechtel's Crab, Double Flowering Cherry, Laburnum, Moss Locust, Judas Tree.

Trees for Quick Effects. American Ash, Ash-leaved Maple, Catalpa Speciosa, Chinese Elm, Laurel-leaf Willow, Poplars, Russian Mulberry, Silver Maple, Wier's Cut-leaf Maple, Wisconsin Willow.

Trees that Color in the Fall. American Ash, Mountain Ash, Norway Maple, Dogwoods, Paul's Scarlet Thorn, Pin Oak, Birch, Japan Maple.

Trees for Shade on the Small Lawn. Mountain Ash, Pin Oak, Crab, Fringe, Paul's Scarlet Thorn, Dogwood, Redbud, Cherries, Flowering Peach, Flowering Plum.

Approved Varieties

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

An extremely rapid growing tree of tropical appearance, with pinnate, bright green leaves. Very valuable for planting in smoky cities and in soils where other trees will not thrive.

ASH, MOUNTAIN. See page 51.

BASSWOOD. See page 50.

Aralia

Spinosa (Hercules Club). A fine tree of moderate size. Good for tropical effects. Leaves 3 to 4 feet long. Branches thorny, upright; flowers green-white in loose clusters, about 8 to 10 inches long. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet.

Ash

American. Ultimate height, 40 to 80 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street, lawn, grove or park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk clean, light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in autumn. Its seed wings, 1 to 2 inches long, hang in loose clusters, from slender stems. Is long-lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.

Birch - Betula

Cut-Leaf Weeping. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. Fine for lawn specimens. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

European (Betula alba). Attractive, smooth, white bark and handsome foliage. Very hardy. Grows 50 to 60 feet. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

Catalpa

Speciosa (Western Catalpa). Very hardy and of rapid growth. Has large, fragrant flowers with brown spots in July, very large leaves turning yellow in the fall. An ornamental tree, fine for lawns, or to border driveways and private parkways and avenues. Is valued commercially, its timber being used for poles, posts, and railroad ties. Ultimate height, 50 feet. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

Bungei (Umbrella Tree). Budded on stems several feet in height and clear of branches, it forms an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Is perfectly hardy. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof. May be used in pairs, one at either side of entrance. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.



American Ash.

Flowering Crabs - Malus

This is one of the finest groups of ornamental trees we have today. The selection of color, flower, fruit, foliage and habit cannot be compared to any other class of trees. Delicate flowers in the spring, followed by attractive foliage, and in the fall, the red, yellow or purple fruit. The fruits are attractive to birds. Excellent for mass planting, or may be used as specimen trees for a lawn, and also give a note of distinction to the shrubbery. Ultimate heights vary from 8 to 30 feet, according to variety. Rates per year, 1 to 2 feet.

Atrosanguinea. This is one of the most beautiful varieties, bearing deep red buds opening into bright pink flowers in May.

Bechtel's. Bechtel's Flowering Crab is one of the finest of all varieties. The flowers are a beautiful shade of pink, are large, very double and fragrant, resembling little Roses. It blooms somewhat later than most varieties. Ultimate height, 10 to 20 feet. Rate per year, 1 to 2 feet.

Eleyi. Handsome red foliage in spring. Dark pink single flowers and showy fruits.

Floribunda. A delicately colored, profusely blooming variety, with pink flowers and yellow fruit in autumn.

Halliana Parkmani. Double pink flowers on drooping red stems, very beautiful.

Sargenti. This is a very dwarf variety, reaching an ultimate height of only 5 to 6 feet, and unlike most of the Crabs, it has white flowers instead of some red shade.

The Flowering Crabs, with their beautiful flowers and bright colorful fruits, are favorites everywhere.



Bechtel's Crab—one of the finest flowering trees.

Dogwood - Cornus

White Flowering (*Cornus florida*). It has beautiful white flowers, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter in spring, about the middle of May, varying with the locality, before the leaves appear. Foliage dark green, changing to gorgeous reds in autumn. Fruits following the blossoms are a brilliant red in the fall and hang well into winter. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet. Rate per year, 8 to 12 inches.

Red Flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). Similar to the White Flowering but more regular in form and averaging not quite so large. Blossoms are rose-pink suffused with bright red appearing before the leaves in May. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet. Rate per year, 8 to 12 inches.

Elm - Ulmus

American. Grows to a height of 60 to 100 feet. It is tall, graceful, wide spreading, with outward curving and pendulous branches. The huge trunk divides at slight angles into 2 or 3 arching limbs and these again into smaller branches. Requires plenty of water. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

Chinese. A new variety quite similar to the American Elm in appearance but much more rapid in growth, probably growing faster than any other shade tree. It attains great height and possesses a marvelous adaptability to soils and conditions, which would be fatal to other varieties. Well suited to arid sections and extreme temperatures. Ultimate height, 70 feet. Rate, 5 to 6 feet per year.



Maples used for street planting.

Be sure to find out from the city park department just what their requirements are regarding certain varieties of shade trees for street planting.

ELM—Continued.

Camperdown Weeping (*Ulmus pendula*). A tree growing 10 to 15 feet tall, The limbs spread horizontally, with long, pendulous branches, vigorous and irregular. The leaves are large, glossy, dark green. Branches and leaves overlap to form a compact, tentlike or arbor-like roof. Ornamental, unique and hardy.

Fringe

Purple (*Rhus cotinus*). Also called Smoke Tree or Smoke Bush. Grows to a height of 8 to 15 feet. It has small yellow-green flowers in May or early June which are of no consequence, but the fruits which form in middle of July are purplish in color and very dense and feathery, covering the tree, giving a handsome smoky appearance which lasts through late summer and early fall, and gives it its name of Smoke Tree.

White (White Flowers). A handsome, tall growing shrub, of treelike proportions. Fragrant drooping panicles of white flowers in May and June. Large green leaves turning yellow in fall followed by small blue plumlike fruits.

Horse-Chestnut - Aesculus

White Flowering. A beautiful, well known tree, forming a round, compact head, with dark green foliage and large spikes of white flowers, slightly marked with red. A very hardy and desirable tree for shade. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.

Judas Tree or Redbud

Very ornamental native tree, medium size, with heart-shaped leaves, glossy green above and grayish green beneath. Derives its name from profusion of reddish purple flowers which bloom before foliage appears in April. Ultimate height, 20 to 30 feet. Rate per year, 1 to 2 feet.

Larch

Larix Europaea (European Larch). A rapidly growing tree with dark green foliage, attaining a height of 45 feet. It resembles an evergreen but does not retain its foliage in the winter.



Norway Maple—one of the best of all shade trees.



White Dogwood—a distinctive tree of marvelous beauty.

Honey Locust - Gleditsia

Honey or Sweet Locust (*G. triacanthos*). A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage of a beautiful, fresh lively green, and strong thorns; makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge. Ultimate height, 80 feet. Rate per year, 2 feet.

Laburnum - Golden Chain

This is a native of Europe with smooth shining foliage. It bears long pendent racemes of golden flowers in June.

Linden

American (Basswood). A rapid growing, open head or spreading tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine luxuriant foliage.

European. Pyramidal in form. Its abundant foliage forms a dense shade. Flowers fragrant. Valuable for street and lawn plantings.

Locust

Black. An ornamental tree of rapid growth. Bears pendent racemes of yellowish white flowers in June.

Maple - Acer

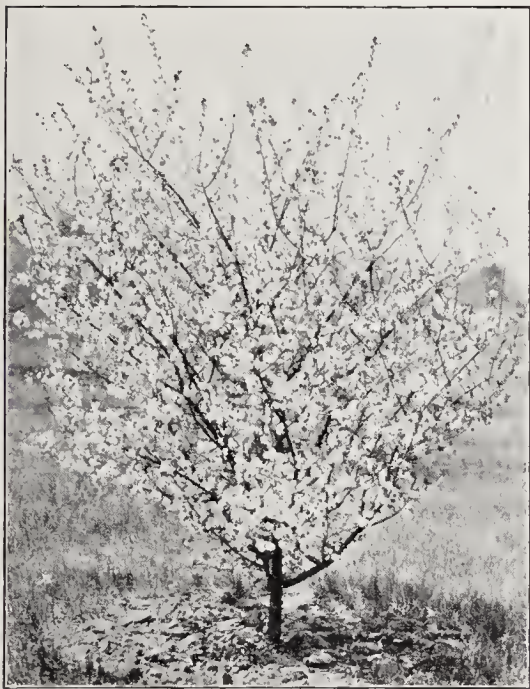
Ash-Leaf (Box Elder). A rapid growing variety with green foliage and spreading head, very hardy; desirable for street planting. Ultimate height, 70 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.

Japanese (Purple-Leaved) (*A. atropurpurea*). Foliage deep blood-red and deeply cut. Extra fine specimens. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet. Rate per year, 8 to 10 inches.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). Large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Very desirable for street, park or lawns. The Norway Maple characteristically makes the roundest head, is colored the deepest, coolest green and furnishes the densest shade. Ultimate height, 75 to 90 feet. Rate per year, 4 feet.

Scarlet (Red). Another native tree, but of medium size. Red blossoms appear in the spring before the leaves. Foliage green, changing in the autumn to most gorgeous tints. Highly ornamental.

Schwedler's or Purple Norway (*A. platanoides* Schwedleri). Grows to a height of 30 to 50 feet. A very attractive tree with well-rounded head. The leaves are very large. They are purple and bright red when young, changing to bronze-green, and then to green. In autumn they are red and brown.



Double Flowering Plum in bloom.

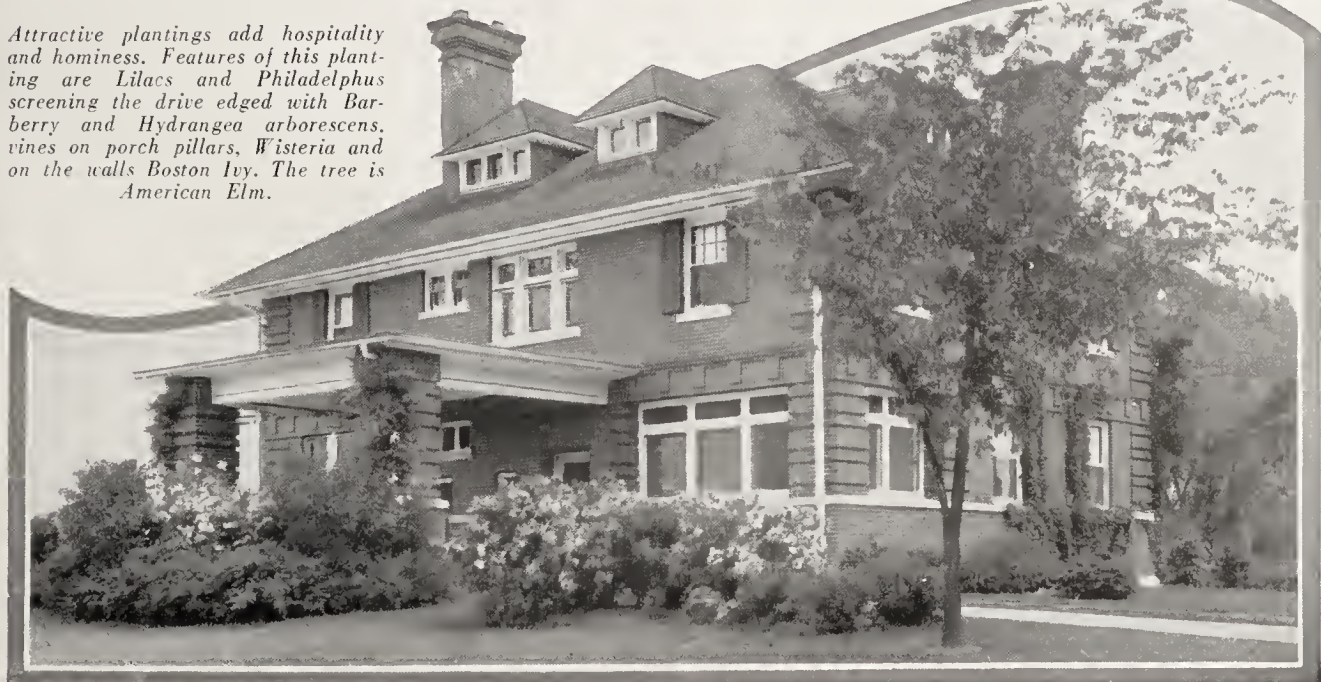
MAPLE—Continued.

Silver (*A. dasycarpum*). Large sized tree, rapid grower; foliage deeply cut, 5-lobed, bright green above and silvery white underneath. A good all around tree. Ultimate height, 100 feet. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

Sugar or Rock. This is a well known native tree, valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood. Its stately form and rapid growth make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree. Ultimate height, 80 feet.

Wier's Cut-Leaved. A beautiful variety with delicately cut leaves and graceful, drooping branches. Vigorous grower. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns. Ultimate height, 80 feet. Rate per year, 4 feet.

Attractive plantings add hospitality and hominess. Features of this planting are Lilacs and Philadelphus screening the drive edged with Barberry and Hydrangea arborescens, vines on porch pillars, Wisteria and on the walls Boston Ivy. The tree is American Elm.



Moss Locust

This flowering variety is unique and very attractive. The variety Moss Locust is grafted at the top of a stem of Black Locust at a height of about 4 feet, making a tree-form Moss Locust with its very beautiful pink flowers coming in June.

Mountain Ash - Sorbus

European (*S. aucuparia*). Very hardy, dense head, and regular, beautiful fernlike green foliage, covered from July till winter with clusters of bright red berries. The combination of foliage and clustered fruits makes this most striking and beautiful. Ultimate height, 30 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.

Mulberry - Morus

Russian. Grows 20 to 30 feet, sometimes more. Is erect in form, with good round head, large, luxuriant foliage; very hardy. In July it bears an abundant crop of long fruit, resembling blackberries in appearance. They are edible, very sweet, have some culinary value, and are very popular with children and birds. It is a desirable tree for lawn or street.

Downing. Height, 15 to 25 feet. The fruit is black, very large, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. It ripens in June or early July and lasts for weeks.

Teas' Weeping. Forms a perfect-shaped head; long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground in light, airy gracefulness. Beautiful foliage; hardy. Admirably adapted for small or large grounds or for cemetery planting. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet. Rate, 1 to 2 feet per year.

Oak

American White. One of the finest of our native trees; of massive size and spreading branches. Leaves lobed, green above and glaucous beneath, turning purple in autumn.

Red. Another native tree of quick growth, pyramidal in form. The leathery leaves turn to a bright scarlet in autumn. A good street tree.

Pin. Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable; fine for street.

Peach, Double Flowering

Red and Pink. Can be trimmed in either tree or shrub form. They are handsome and in early spring make a striking contrast with other trees. A small growing tree. Ultimate height, about 15 feet.

Plane - Platanus

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). Also called European Sycamore. A large, symmetrical tree of rapid growth, beautiful in winter as well as summer—one of its chief charms. It has a large head of beautiful foliage, the leaves being heart-shaped, large, deep green. Stands well the smoke and dust of cities; while a moisture loving plant, it thrives well in city streets of moderate width. Is little infested with insect pests. Grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

Plum, Flowering - Prunus

Double-Flowered (*P. triloba*) (Rose Tree of China). The most beautiful of all Flowering Plums. A gorgeous mass of very double, pink blossoms in the spring before leaves appear. A fine, small tree for lawn planting. Grows 8 to 10 feet.

Purple-Leaved (*P. Pissardi*). A handsome, showy little tree, 15 feet in height, with striking, pinkish purple leaves in the spring that deepen in color as the season advances. Small, white, single flowers. Rate, 1 to 2 feet per year.

Poplar - Populus

Bolle's Silver Poplar (*P. alba Bolleana*). A very compact, upright grower, with glossy green above and silver underneath; one of the most desirable of the Poplars. 30 to 40 feet, ultimate height.

Carolina (*P. monilifera*). Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth. Ultimate height, 50 to 70 feet. Rate per year, 4 to 5 feet.

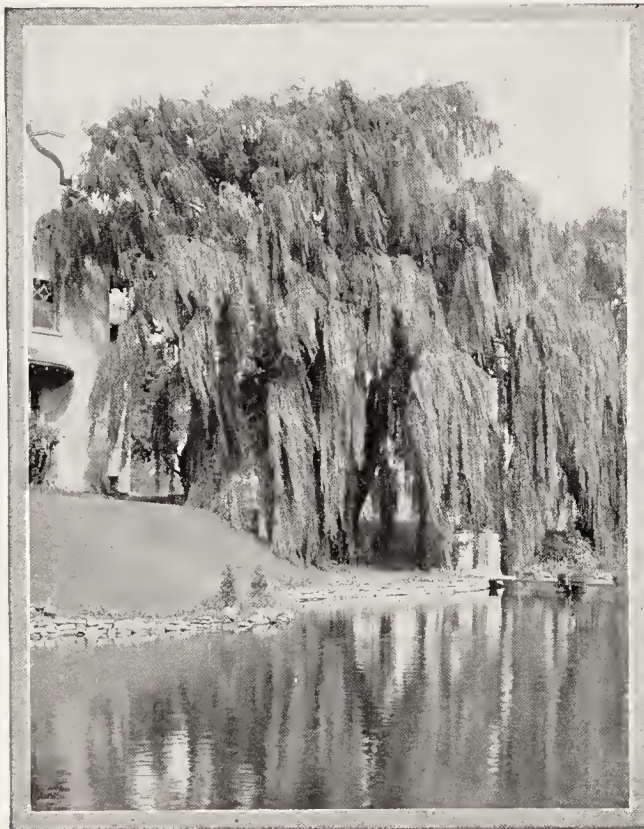
Lombardy (*P. nigra fastigiata*). A well known tree of narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves. Grows rapidly. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet. Rate per year, 4 to 5 feet.

Salisburya

Maidenhair or Ginkgo (*S. adiantifolia*). Very effective for lawns; foliage fernlike, yellow-green marked with delicate hairlike lines. The fruit, which matures in the fall, has a sweetish, resinous taste. 50 feet at maturity.

Thorn - Crataegus

Carrierei. Large, white flowers with red disc. Bright orange or brick-red fruit.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow.



The Tulip Tree with its spreading branches and thick foliage is excellent for shade.

Double White Thorn (*C. oxyacantha* var. *alba plena*). A small tree, with spreading, spiny branches; very hardy and will thrive in any dry soil; has small double white flowers; a very ornamental tree. 10 feet.

Double Pink Thorn (*C. oxyacantha* var. *rosea flore pleno*). Same as above, but flowers of beautiful pink.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*C. oxyacantha* var. *splendens*). Flowers a bright carmine-red, superior to any of its color. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet. Rate per year, 8 to 12 inches.

Tulip Tree - Liriodendron

Tulipifera. A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal form attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish yellow tulip-shaped flowers—also known as Whitewood. Ultimate height, 80 feet. Rate per year, 3 to 4 feet.

Willow - Salix

Laurel-Leaved Willow (*S. pentandra*). Foliage bright shining green, adherent until late autumn. A valuable tree for seashore planting.

Goat Willow or Pussy Willow (*S. caprea*). The well known sort; catkins silky, preceding the leaves; very useful for early effects.

Golden Willow (*S. lutea*). A strong, upright grower, with slim, pendulous branches, light green foliage, and beautiful, clean bright golden yellow bark. This is one of the finest Willows; excellent for lawn or field planting, and of special value for its winter effect, as the bright bark shows in strong contrast with the greens and browns of other trees.

Wisconsin Willow. The best Weeping Willow. A very graceful, rapid growing tree that will stand more cold than any of the others.

Nut-Bearing Trees

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). One of our finest native nut trees. Ultimate height, 50 to 75 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.

Filbert, American. Ranks high as an ornamental and bears large quantities of sweet-flavored nuts.

Walnut, Black (*Juglans nigra*). One of America's famous nut-bearing trees. Ultimate height, 100 feet. Rate per year, 2 to 3 feet.

Walnut, English. An exceedingly handsome tree for the lawn. It produces large crops of thin-shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand at a good price. Ultimate height, 50 feet. Rate per year, 1 to 2 feet.

Walnut, Japanese (*Juglans regia*). A choice improved variety. Grows with great vigor, forming a handsome head without pruning. Withstands severe weather without injury. The shell is a little thicker than the English Walnut. Very meaty and delicate.

Brown's Finest Apple Trees

For highly profitable orchards—the back lot planting. Splendid for country roads and lawn. Provide delicious fruits for every season.

Every Home Property Should Contain Some Apple Trees

Even on the back lot, where some little shade is needed in the first place, by carefully selected varieties you can easily grow Apples to last the year through—enough for all your family needs, some for the neighbors and friends but over and above this you will in all probability have a nice quantity to market. With the great demand there always is and always will be for Apples your investment will bring you fine profits. As to large and small orchards, and the profits they yield, for fear you don't know it, where it has been thoroughly tried out, the Apple, if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, brings far greater returns per acre. Is it not worth while?

Summer Varieties

Crimson Beauty. Originated in Maine. Very hardy, strong grower and very productive; extremely early bearer, earliest ripening red Apple known. Just the variety to plant in the home yard. Two-year trees in the nursery rows frequently produce fine fruit. Flesh sub-acid. pleasant to eat out-of-hand. Unexcelled for pies and sauce.

Early Harvest. Being a pale yellow with fruit medium and very good in quality. It is one of the earliest of the summer Apples and is a very desirable variety for the home. Middle to the end of August.

Early Strawberry. Tree a moderate, erect grower and good bearer. Fruit tender, mild and fine flavored. Season, middle to end of August.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; very fair, sweet Apple. Tree a free grower, good bearer. August and September.

Red Astrachan. Good size, covered with thick bloom, deep crimson in color. Flesh juicy and tender. This is an excellent early cooking Apple. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, bears young. July to August.

Sweet Bough. A fine Apple for baking or to eat out-of-hand, but too perishable as a market variety. Baked whole and eaten with cream is delicious. Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet. Will grow in all good apple districts. Season, August. Origin, United States.



Duchess.

Yellow Transparent. An early Apple of good quality. Good size, clear white color, tinted with pale yellow. Flavor slightly acid. Tree is hardy. Bears young, yielding large crops. Ripens late July and August.

Fall Varieties

Duchess of Oldenburg. Ripens in succession, so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. In season during August and September but may be used for culinary purposes before fully ripe. Unusually hardy.

Fall Pippin. Very large, yellow, tender, juicy and rich. A favorite as a cooking Apple. Pleasant, aromatic flavor when eaten. Vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Season, October to December.

Fameuse or Snow Apple. Excellent table Apple. Medium size, deep crimson color. Flesh snowy white and delicious. Excellent for markets and does well in North. Vigorous and productive. Season October to December. Origin, Quebec.

Gravenstein. Ripens continuously during a period of several weeks, yielding 2 or 3 pickings, beginning during the latter part of September. Continues in season until early November.

Maiden Blush. A beautiful Apple, pale lemon-yellow with crimson cheeks. Flesh is white, good quality. Grown extensively and in season from September to late November. Recognized as a standard market variety, at higher prices. Season September and October. Origin, New Jersey.

Pound Sweet (Pumpkin Sweet). A very large, round, yellowish russet; very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous and rapid grower. October and November.

Rambo. Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted, mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive and especially valuable in the West. October to December.

Smokehouse. Comes into bearing moderately young. Has a thick skin of yellow stripe shaded and splashed with crimson. October to March.

Twenty Ounce. Fruit very large, yellow and red. Juicy and crisp, sub-acid. Tree is vigorous and productive. October to February.



Even a limited space behind the house will produce many fine apples.



Delicious.

Winter Apples

Baldwin. The most popular variety for shipping and the heaviest bearer. Baldwin orchards should be mixed with other varieties as King, Northern Spy, Greening, Russets, etc. Tree grows rapidly, fruit is large, round, with red and yellow skin. Flesh yellowish and tart. One of the best Apples both for American and export trade. Keeps well in ordinary dry cellar. Often bears in 5 years.

Bellflower, Yellow. A valuable Apple because of its good quality all through the winter. Tree is hardy and a strong grower. Does well on light, sandy soils. The fruit is large, yellow with blush on sunny side, crisp and fine flavored in season. Bruises easily, but valuable in home markets. Season, November to April. Origin, Burlington, N. J.

Ben Davis. Bears at an early age, and an important variety known in the Apple districts from Atlantic to Pacific. This variety is handsomely colored and has a very thick skin. December to March.

Cortland. A new and beautiful large red Apple. Developed by the New York Experiment Station. It has inherited the good qualities of its parents, McIntosh and Ben Davis, besides a few of its own. Very firm and keeps well in winter. One of the best winter Apples today.

Delicious. Large, with surface almost covered with a most brilliant dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed. In flavor, sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough to make it all the more pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy. Keeps in storage well, to March and April.

Gano. Stands handling well, and fine shipper. Color red, and tree comes into bearing young. December to March.

Golden Russet. Medium size, and clear golden russet color. A good Apple in colder sections and brings good prices. Keeps to May in cold cellar. Rich and sweet in flavor, tree grows willowy, moderate producer. Season, October to April. Origin, Western New York.

Grimes Golden. Medium size, golden yellow, tender, rich, and slightly sub-acid in flavor. A popular early winter Apple, commercially successful for fancy box trade. November to April.

Jonathan. Medium in size, but of the finest quality. Recommended for home gardens. Tree is not very large, slightly drooping. Fruit bright red in sun, and striped with red. A fine table Apple. Season November to February. Origin, Woodstock, N. Y.

King of Tompkins County. A standard commercial variety. Superior for cooking and table use. An attractive Apple for market purposes. Bright red in color, large and uniform. Keeps well in cold storage. Flesh yellow, crisp, and juicy; vigorous and a good cropper. Season, October to February.

McIntosh Red. A very fine table Apple for early winter use. Attractive in appearance, deep red, and good size, flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy and aromatic. Tree is hardy and comes into bearing young. Season, November to January.

Northern Spy. A leading commercial Apple. Ranks among the leaders of New York. Fruit large, attractive, bright red color. Always in demand, fine for fancy trade. Season, December to March.



Field of our hardy Apple Trees.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Northwestern Greening. A greenish yellow Apple, often faintly marked with red. One of the best winter Apples for sections that are not too cold for the R. I. Greening. Tree thrifty and very hardy. Fruit large, good flavor. Season December to April. Origin, Wisconsin.

Red Spy. Similar in every respect to Northern Spy, except the strain is red, whereas the Northern Spy is streaked. Season, January to June.

R. I. Greening. An old stand-by in all apple sections, more widely planted than any other kind except the Baldwin. One of the best cooking Apples, and good for table use. Fruit large, green, sometimes with red cheek. Tree is vigorous and big producer. Origin, Rhode Island.

Roxbury Russet. Sour, yellow, russet; not striped. Fruit medium to large, roundish, inclined to flatten. Skin almost entirely covered with decided russet on yellow ground. Sometimes with dull red cheek. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, and slightly crisp. Popular throughout the Northern States. Commands good prices in spring.

Rome Beauty. Has an established reputation in the market and sells at good prices. Apple has a thick skin of smooth yellow or greenish color, more or less mottled with bright red. December to May.

Spitzenburg. Widely planted by early settlers because of its fine flavor; medium size fruit, conical, nearly covered with bright red. Season, November to February. Origin, Esopus on Hudson River.

Stayman's Winesap. An excellent commercial variety for apple districts outside of New York and New England. Fruit rich dark red, striped with yellow and green. Flesh firm and fine grained. Very juicy and tasty. This is the best of the Winesap group. December to May.

Stark. A profitable winter Apple for export trade. Good for cooking. Large fruit, dull red color on greenish ground. Keeps till late. Tree is a stout vigorous grower and productive. Season, January to May. Origin, Ohio.

Tolman Sweet. Tree will grow anywhere Apples can be grown. A good variety on which to top-graft other varieties. Medium size, light yellow, firm, well grained, and bears heavy crop. Season, November to April. Origin, Rhode Island.

Wagener. An Apple of superior excellence. A brilliant bright red in color, contrasted by traces of pale yellow. Fine texture, high flavor. Season, October to February.



McIntosh.

Wealthy. Particularly valuable for cold climate. The crop demands more than one picking. The tree is a thrifty grower and is an excellent commercial variety. Red in color. Season, October to January.

Winesap. Medium dark red, sub-acid, excellent. Tree moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. Season, December to May.

Winter Banana. A comparatively new Apple, very flashy in appearance and large in size. Deep yellow, striped with red; tender and delicious, with distinctive banana perfume and flavor. Vigorous grower, heavy bearer. Season, November to January.

York Imperial. A good shipper and keeper. In demand for export market. Tree is a vigorous grower, does best on heavy soils. Not at its best north of Pennsylvania. Apple is smooth, blushed and striped with red. Flesh yellow tinged, mildly acid. Season, January to April. Origin, York County, Pa.

Dwarf Apples—For Limited Spaces



Dwarf Apple Tree.

Standard Apple trees are propagated by budding or grafting onto roots of French Crabs, which produces the tall growing trees. Doucin stocks render the tree dwarf in type. The Doucin stock attains a height of 15 to 20 feet.

We carry the leading dwarf varieties listed below.

Baldwin
Delicious
McIntosh
Northern Spy
Red Astrachan
Rhode Island Greening
Yellow Transparent

Crab Apples

Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections and are very valuable for preserving, jelly, cider, and ornamental use, and some of the improved varieties are excellent for eating. A valuable market fruit.

Gen. Grant. Is a vigorous grower. Fruit in dense clusters from October to December.

Hyslop. Fruit large, very brilliantly colored dark red; overspread with thick blue bloom. Tree is a good grower and hardy. October.

Martha. Another good variety for all sections. A rapid grower and a great bearer of handsome fruit. Bright, glossy yellow shaded with bright red. Fine tart flavor, surpassing all others for culinary purposes. Season, October and November.

Transcendent. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive. Makes a fine market apple. Golden yellow with rich crimson cheek. Good flavor. Season, September and October.

Whitney. Has a smooth, glossy skin, green striped splashed with earmine. Flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer, has no superior. August.

We have hundreds of acres under cultivation, producing only the best plants and trees.

Brown's Favorite Cherries

Cherries are divided into 2 classes, sweet and sour; sweet varieties are called **Hearts** and **Bigarreaus**; the sour varieties **Dukes** and **Morellos**. The "sweets" attain a larger size than the "sours."

CARE AND CULTIVATION. A light loam of sandy sub-soil is best for Cherries, and good drainage is essential. Cut the trees rather severely when planted. They require little pruning thereafter.

Sweet Cherry Varieties

Black Tartarian. Is known as the favorite dooryard and roadside Sweet Cherry. Sweet and rich flavor, it is the earliest of most varieties, and comes into bearing in June. Fruit less than 1 inch in diameter, flesh purplish red. Free stone.

Bing. Trees large, vigorous, erect, becoming upright, spreading. Fruit matures in July, 1 inch in diameter, color dark red, almost black. Very meaty and sweet. Semi-free stone.

George Washington. (New). Large, yellow and red meaty Cherry of excellent flavor.

Governor Wood. Very large, rich; light yellow, with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the very best. Last of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Tree large, vigorous, upright-spreading, fruit matures in June, thin skin, color bright red over a yellowish background, distinctly mottled. Tender, meaty, crisp, excellent eating quality. Stone semi-clinging.

Martha Washington. (New). A large black, meaty Cherry of fine flavor.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Tree medium large, upright-spreading. Fruit matures in midseason, 1 inch in diameter; color purplish black, mild, sweet, of good quality. Stone semi-clinging.

Windsor. Originating at Windsor, Canada. Tree large, upright-spreading. Fruit matures middle of July. Color dark red, almost black; meat crisp, mild, sweet, good quality. Stone semi-free.

Yellow Spanish. For centuries this variety has been unequalled. The trees are large, upright-spreading. Fruit matures in July, 1 inch or over in size. Meat is tender, crisp, and sweet. Free stone.

Sour Varieties

Early Richmond. A leading Sour Cherry, used extensively by canners, excellent for pies, and preserves. Tree medium size, dense, upright-spreading. Fruit three-fourths inch in diameter, color light red, fruit thin-skinned, free stone. Ripens in June.

English Morello. Tree small, round-headed, with distinctly drooping branches. Fruit three-fourths of an inch in diameter, color dark red. Flavor tart, good quality; excellent for preserving and pies. Free stone. Ripens in July.

Montmorency. The most popular Sour Cherry in America. Trees are large, upright-spreading, with lower branches drooping, fruit three-quarters of an inch in diameter, color light to dark red, flavor tart, of excellent quality. Free stone. The commercial orchard Cherry.



Montmorency.

Brown's Quinces—For Jellies, Jams, Marmalades



Orange Quince.

Champion. A large, late ripening sort, that produces good and constant crops. Recommended for sections not subject to early frosts.

Orange (Apple Quince). Ripens early September. Color golden, surface moderately fuzzy. The flesh is firm, tender when cooked. Tree very productive, and the fruit can be carried through to January under good conditions.

Rea's Mammoth. The fruit is large, rich golden yellow; flesh cooks tender as the Apple and without hard spots or cores. Ripens rather late, and is extremely hardy.

Brown's Apricots

Moorpark. The largest of all Apricots; orange in color with red cheek. Flesh is firm, juicy, and very fine. Ripens in August; the best.

Brown's Nectarines

Victoria. A delicious, smooth skinned fruit, resembling the Peach. Flesh is rich, melting, and juicy.

Brown's Plums—The Universal Fruit

Plum trees thrive in a great diversity of soil, but seem to require that the soil have good drainage; warmth of soil is a factor towards perfection. Planting at least 2 or 3 trees, preferably 2 or more varieties in a group, rather than to plant a Plum tree singly, will take care of such varieties as are deficient in fertile pollen, i. e., varieties that will not fertilize themselves sufficiently. Plums require little pruning but thinning the fruit on all varieties should be the regular practice—Japanese Plums particularly are much inclined to overbear.

The Plums below are in two general classes: Japanese and European. The Japanese varieties are so noted, following the name. Those not designated, are European. Prunes are freestone Plums, suitable for drying.

Best European Sorts

Bradshaw. Leads all other Plums in number of trees, according to a survey of the leading orchards. The trees grow large and well formed, bear regularly and heavily. The Plums are large, attractive in appearance, being a light purplish red changing to dark reddish at maturity, which occurs in July.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to stone. Bears last of September.

Felleberg. (French or Italian Prune). Large, oval; purple, juicy and delicious, parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.

German Prune. Large, dark blue, showing a dense bloom when ripe; rich and agreeable flavor; well thought of for drying, and therefore commercially desirable. September.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval, greenish, juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Very productive and one of the best. Middle of August.

Lombard. Probably the most widely planted in America; medium size, violet-red in color, hardy and productive, having a good market value. August.

Moore's Arctic. Size medium or below, skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy Plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine." August.

Reine Claude. (Green Gage). For the qualities that gratify the sense of taste, richness of flavor, consistency and texture of flesh, the Reine Claude is unsurpassed. The trees are very productive and bear regularly. Fruit ripens in July and is of yellowish green.

Shipper's Pride. The fruit is of large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring 2 inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round. It is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of handsome, dark purple color; excellent for canning and a good shipper. October.

Shropshire Damsion. Is the best known of the Damsions, being found not only in nearly all commercial plantations but in the smallest home collections as well. Shropshire is enormously productive, bearing its load of fruit year after year. It is standard among fruits for productivity and reliability in bearing, which is late in season. October.

Yellow Egg. Large, golden yellow egg-shaped fruit, sweet and mild flavor; flesh somewhat coarse, but excellent for cooking purposes. September.

Best Japanese Varieties

Abundance. Large and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, sweet, exceedingly productive. Season, very early.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry red; an abundant bearer; valuable market variety. Ripens early in September.

October Purple. Large, dark rich maroon. Stone small; flavor fine. Ripens middle of September.



Luscious Burbank Plums.

Red June. A consensus of the opinion of those who have had actual experience with the variety shows that it closely follows Abundance and Burbank in popularity. The color is a mottled garnet-red overlaid with thin but very distinct and delicate bloom. Ripens early in July.

Satsuma. Skin dark, dull red, thin bloom; flesh dark purplish red, juicy, sweet, with almond-like flavor, good quality; stone very small, midseason; fruit medium to large in size, roundish. One of the best in its class in quality for either dessert or culinary purposes, keeps and ships well. Trees are above the average in size, habit, health, hardiness and productiveness.

All varieties of Plums, especially Japanese sorts, make handsome ornamental trees as well as being rich in fruit.

Brown's Peaches

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow. Peach trees are easily cultivated, and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing and the immense demand for the fruit, makes them extremely profitable to grow. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly. Remove dead branches, and let in light and air. Keep the tree in good shape, and you will have splendid returns. We are large producers of Peach trees. Our locality is considered the finest in the United States for the growing of Peaches.

Belle of Georgia. Elicits praise from all who know it because of the great beauty of its fruits. At its best, it is one of the glories of the Peach orchard, the fruits being large, creamy white with a beautiful crimson cheek. Is an excellent shipper. Freestone. Early September.

Carman. A general favorite in nearly every Peach region, especially for a Peach ripening so early. It is a brilliant red. Freestone. August.

Chair's Choice. Fruit matures in late midseason. Color, pale green dotted with reddish green, is very attractive and is considered a select fruit; is quite large. October. Freestone.

Champion. The best of the white freestone varieties. Skin creamy white with red flush. Desirable for commercial orchards. Extremely hardy and of uniform good quality. Late August. Freestone.

Crawford Early. This Peach has all of the characteristics that gratify the taste. Besides being one of the very best in quality, it is one of the handsomest Peaches. Color, rich red splashed and mottled with darker red and golden yellow. The flesh is beautiful and perfectly free from the stone. Matures in midseason. Tree is vigorous and productive. First of September. Freestone.

Crawford Late. Fruit is unsurpassed in appearance and scarcely equaled in texture of flesh and richness of flavor. Its color, soft tints of red and yellow. Fruit matures late. Used extensively in commercial orchards. Ripens in September. Freestone.

Crosby. A Peach of good quality, requires intensive cultivation to reach good marketable size. At its best the fruit is first class in every respect. Fine grained, tender, sweet and very agreeable. Freestone. Tree is vigorous, healthy, fairly hardy and very productive. Ripens September. Origin, Massachusetts, 1876.

Elberta. The best Peach of its season for all markets, as it has grand shipping qualities. Probably the greatest commercial Peach on the market today. The fruit is large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and highly flavored. Flesh is yellow and fine. Pit perfectly free. Tree is vigorous, hardy and a good uniform cropper. Ripens about 10 days later than Early Crawford, late September. Origin, Georgia; cross between Chinese Cling and Early Crawford. Freestone.

Early Elberta. Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta; otherwise the same. Quality of fruit very good.

Here are a Few Good Points of a Peach Orchard

1. The quickest of orchard trees to bear profitable crops. They bear in 3 years.
2. More trees can be planted to the acre than permanent varieties of Apples.
3. Peaches may be planted as fillers in the Apple orchard until the Apples come into bearing.
4. The demand for fruit is increasing, the planting of trees decreasing. Now is the time to anticipate the unusual demand that will be apparent within a few years.
5. The yield per acre often exceeds 300 bushels during a favorable season.

LIST OF PEACHES IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING

For convenience of our patrons and salesmen we give herewith a list of Peaches in their order of ripening. This will be of material assistance in selecting varieties for commercial orchards.

We have used Elberta as the standard because it is well known and is grown more largely than any other in all commercial Peach sections.

Mayflower. Last week in June.

Carman. About 4 weeks before Elberta.

Greensboro. Late July.

Triumph. Ten days before St. John.

St. John. Three weeks before Elberta.

Rochester. Three weeks before Elberta.

Champion. Three weeks before Elberta.

South Haven. Eighteen days before Elberta or a few days after St. John.

Early Crawford. Two weeks before Elberta.

Fitzgerald. Eighteen days before Elberta.

Early Elberta. One week before Elberta.

J. H. Hale. About 5 days before Elberta.

Elberta. Ripens September 10th to 20th, depending of course on the season and location. Crop usually picked in one week.

Belle of Georgia. Same as Elberta.

Crosby. Same as Elberta.

Heath Cling. Same as Elberta.

Late Crawford. With the last of Elberta.

Smock. One week after Elberta.

Chair's Choice. One week after Elberta.



PEACHES—Continued.

Fitzgerald. One of the hardiest varieties, the quality resembles Early Crawford. Fruit runs medium to large, has yellow flesh. Freestone. Extra hardy, succeeding in Canada and in Michigan perfectly. Late August.

Greensboro. A valuable early variety not easily subject to rot, extra large, very early. Tree is extremely hardy and is therefore recommended for sections where difficulties are experienced with other varieties. Late July. Freestone.

Hale. This is a new Peach combining the most desirable qualities of the other varieties. Brilliantly colored with deep golden yellow. Early September. Freestone.

Heath Cling. (White Heath Cling). Originated in Maryland, where it is much esteemed. Of large size and good flavor. September.

Mayflower. The earliest ripening Peach. Medium in size, dark red in color with juicy, tender, white flesh. Quality fair. Tree productive. Ripens last week in June or first week in July.

Rochester. Has the habits and characteristics of the Crawford, but fully 2 weeks earlier. Yellow, freestone, good size, very

sweet and fine flavor. Requires only half the usual amount of sugar for canning. Does not rot on the trees. Since its introduction this splendid variety has brought a fancy price each season. In a class by itself.

Smock. A first-class late market Peach. Ripens in early October and is considered first quality for canning or evaporating. Not sweet for eating, but has a distinctive, agreeable flavor. Large, yellow, orange-red cheek; freestone. Origin, New Jersey.

South Haven. Yellow, freestone. Fruit large, roundish and uniform in size. Color deep yellow with red cheek. Prolific bearer. Ripens 2 weeks earlier than Elberta. A promising new variety, extremely hardy.

Triumph. An extra early yellow fleshed Peach. Tree medium size; skin very tender; juicy and sweet. Freestone. Late July.

Yellow St. John. This Peach has maintained great popularity for home orchards and in many Peach regions is grown for the markets. Fruit matures early. Color, deep yellow, blushed and splashed with carmine. Middle of August. Freestone.

Brown's Approved Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees

Pear trees are known as standard trees and dwarf trees. Since the dwarf tree when fully matured, is considerably smaller than the standard tree, it comes into bearing much younger, and is valuable for city lots and home gardens where space is limited. Both the standard and dwarf trees produce fruit of the same size, and the varieties listed below offer you the finest in their various classes. **Note:** Varieties "starred" (*) can be supplied also in dwarf trees. They are budded on Quince roots.

***Bartlett.** Standard and dwarf. August and September. Large, colored when fully ripe, to waxen yellow, with red blush. The fruit is juicy, with a luscious flavor, and makes an excellent eating and canning variety.

Beurre Bosc. Standard only. September and October. Also known as Bosc Pear. The fruit is regarded high quality, with yellow brownish color, odd, long shape. When once established are very vigorous growers.

***Beurre d'Anjou.** October to January. A large greenish Pear, shaded with russet-crimson. Standard and dwarf varieties. The flesh is very juicy, sweet and spicy.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Standard and dwarf. A late summer variety to precede Bartlett, which it closely resembles in size, shape, color and flavor. One of the finest for market. Fruit is of uniform size, very hardy.

***Duchess d'Angouleme.** Standard and dwarf variety. October and November. The fruits of this variety excite wonder and admiration because of their enormous size. Attains its greatest perfection when grown as a dwarf tree, usually coming into bearing 2 or 3 years after planting. Adaptable in all climates.

Flemish Beauty. Standard. September and October. Fruit extra large, color yellowish green, overlaid with russet markings. Fruits rich and sweet with excellent flavor. One of the oldest and choicest varieties. Excellent commercial Pear.

***Kieffer.** Standard and dwarf. October and November. Tree is very vigorous, and often bears the second year after planting. Skin rich golden yellow with a red blush on the sunny side, very attractive. As a canning Pear it retains its light color, with a rich flavor.

***Seckel.** Standard and dwarf. September and October. The small size and rich flavor of this variety make it desirable for pickling and preserving. Also prized as a dessert fruit to eat fresh from the trees. Color russet-yellow with bright red cheek.

Sheldon. Standard only. October to November. A Pear of good quality and high flavor. Large, round, greenish yellow in color, covered with light russet. The tree makes a vigorous growth and bears full crops regularly. Ships and keeps well, excellent for desert and culinary use.



Standard Pear Trees.



Dwarf Pear Tree.

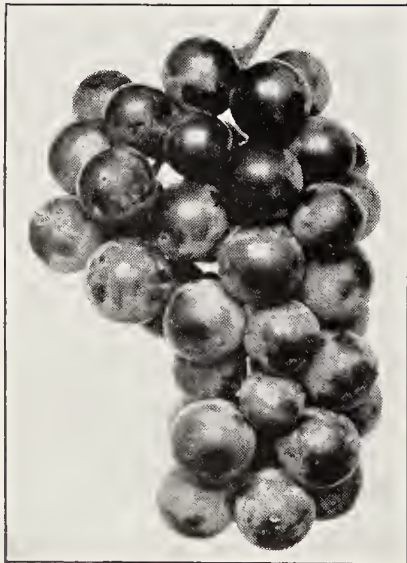


Brown's Luscious Grapes

Hardy varieties—prime favorites everywhere. Work the soil thoroughly before planting Grapes, and dig the hole broad and deep (several inches deeper than enough to receive the roots). Fill it up to the right depth with rich soil, and firm the earth well about the roots, as the hole is backfilled.



Moore's Early Grapes.



Agawam Grapes.

PRUNING. The fruit of the Grape is produced on the current year's growth of canes. These canes should be pruned each winter so that only one of the buds remain on each stub. The young plant is trained to one shoot until it reaches the top of the trellis, to which it is tied. Two canes are allowed to grow from the top the second year, forming a framework for the succeeding growth. Remove all growth that starts on the main trunk as soon as it appears. The third year the cross-arms are pruned back to 6 or 8 buds. These produce the bearing shoots.

Agawam. (Red). One of best red varieties; bunch variable in size; flesh tender and juicy. A good grower and bearer. August.

Brighton. (Red). This is an almost seedless variety of good quality; clusters are exceptionally large; reddish blue in color; vines are hardy. Late August.

Caco. (Red). A new red variety of extremely rich flavor. It is a cross between the Catawba and Concord, with all the good qualities of both. Ripens early.

Campbell's Early. (Black). Clusters large and handsome; berries round, nearly black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower; very early. The berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection. Last of August.

Catawba. (Red). Bunches large and loose, berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened, vinous, rich.

Concord. (Black). Large, good quality, exceptionally hardy and thrives in any grape belt. Blue-black berries of large size. Widely known and well accepted as a market variety. Very productive and reliable. The standard commercial Grape. Middle of September.

Delaware. (Red). Small bunches and small berries; juicy and sweet; a highly satisfactory table Grape. Skin is thin, and light red color. Vine grows freely and is perfectly hardy. Early September.

Fredonia. (Black). A new, very early Grape, originated and thoroughly tested by the New York Experimental Station. Ripens with Portland. The bunch and berry are large with excellent flavor. Ripens fully 10 days before Moore's Early and is an excellent shipper, as it does not crack. This Grape fills a long felt need—a juicy, delicious black Grape that ripens early. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the best new varieties.

Green Mountain. (White). A very early and delicious Grape; pulp tender and sweet, with but one or two seeds; bears young and profusely, and ripens from the 25th of August to the 1st of September. The only Grape thus far tested that ranks first, both in earliness and quality.

Moore's Diamond. (White). Leading white Grape with yellowish tinge; bunches large; very few seeds, juicy and free from pulp. Vine vigorous in growth, bears early September.

Moore's Early. (Black). A large, purplish black berry, sweet and of good quality, ripening about 10 days earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy.

Niagara. (White). A magnificent Grape, valuable for garden and vineyard. Berries large, skin tough; quality very good; beautiful bunches of the largest size. Ripens about with Concord. A rank grower and very productive. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs of the North and South.

Portland. (White). A new white Grape. Ripens earlier than any other known Grape, which permits its being planted over a wide range of territory. Berries large, and have that beautiful yellowish color like the Niagara. All the truly good qualities desired in a Grape are incorporated in it. Quality excellent, equal to the Niagara and other later Grapes. It contains much sugar and can be eaten before it is fully ripe. Vine hardy and productive. You will be pleased with this new Grape.

Salem. (Coppery red). Berries large; flesh juicy and of fine quality. Very productive. This Grape also ripens in September.

Warden. (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.

Brown's Raspberries

Plant these in rows 6 feet apart, the individual plants being spaced 3 to 4 feet apart. These plants thrive in good garden soil. Set Raspberries 2 or 3 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows as indicated by the earth line on the lower branches. Cut out and burn all the old canes after fruiting. Spray Raspberries in the spring, before buds open, with Bordeaux Mixture.

Red Raspberries

Chief. Chief Raspberry is another new variety of Minnesota origin. It is closely related to the Latham, which has, in a few short years, become the most popular Red Raspberry known. Chief is about 10 days or 2 weeks earlier than Latham; fruit not quite so large. Like Latham, the plants are strong, vigorous and hardy, and very resistant to Raspberry disease. We recommend that Chief and Latham both be planted where one wants the best in Red Raspberries. Use Chief for early and Latham for late.



Cumberland Black Raspberries—the old dependable variety.

Blackberries

Plant in rows 8 feet apart, plants 4 feet apart in the row. Cut out the old fruiting wood after the picking season is over.

Blowers. A native of Western New York State. The berries are large size, jet black, and of delicious quality—a good shipper, making it a popular and profitable market variety. Bush is vigorous, hardy and bears heavily.

Eldorado. Is very hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest with safety, very productive. Large full clusters of evenly ripened fruit, sweet and of good quality.

Erie. A strong, healthy grower, unusually productive, and of extra fine quality. Extreme hardiness. Erie recommended as a safe, dependable variety to plant.

Lucretia Dewberry. Trails on the ground, instead of growing upright; similar to the Blackberries, but is earlier and sweeter and not so hardy. Berries very large, shining and tasty, delicate and entirely distinct.

Rathbun. Origin, Western New York. A strong erect grower with strong stem branches. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero, and produced a good crop. Forms a neat compact bush, 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious, without hard core, of extra high flavor, jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well.



Latham Raspberries—Red Raspberries are quick sellers on the market.

Cuthbert. Hardy variety, withstanding the cold of the Northern States and the heat of the Southern equally well. The fruit is of splendid quality and will stand shipping long distances. The berries are large, bright red and of excellent quality.

Herbert. Ripens before Cuthbert. A Canadian variety of great hardiness; strong canes and healthy foliage. Berries bright red, sweet and of large size; heavy bearer.

Latham. The giant bright red berries are decidedly attractive and command higher prices than others. Strong grower, canes are tall and extra heavy with dark green foliage. We recommend this special variety as a prolific yielder.

Everbearing Red Raspberries

St. Regis Everbearing. Large sweet berries of attractive red. Will continue to fruit till the first snows of winter, which often makes it profitable for a late market fruit; will also produce a good crop in July.

Purple Raspberries

Columbian. Berries of the very largest size known; bush of extra strong growth and great bearing quality. Large, juicy and sweet. The favorite canning variety.

Black Raspberries

Black Diamond. Early. A leading variety for market and home use, ripens early, fine flavor and a good shipper. For drying and evaporating it excels all others.

Cumberland. Early, good sized, firm berries of fine quality; bush healthy, vigorous and productive; dependable, stable and popular. Midseason.

Plum Farmer. This wonderful Black Raspberry is a great favorite for home use, and one of the best commercial sorts for all sections. A vigorous grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit enormously large, covered with a grayish bloom like the bloom on a Grape; easily picked, ships well.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Brown's Popular Strawberries

There are hundreds of varieties of Strawberries, and most of them good, with favorable conditions.

Conforming with our policy of careful selection, we have chosen only the best varieties that we would plant ourselves.

Our Best Early Season Varieties

Parson's Beauty. A medium early berry that is grown extensively for canning and for market. Berries are large, firm and have a delightful flavor.

Premier. Without question the best early Strawberry. Berries are large and light red. Very productive.

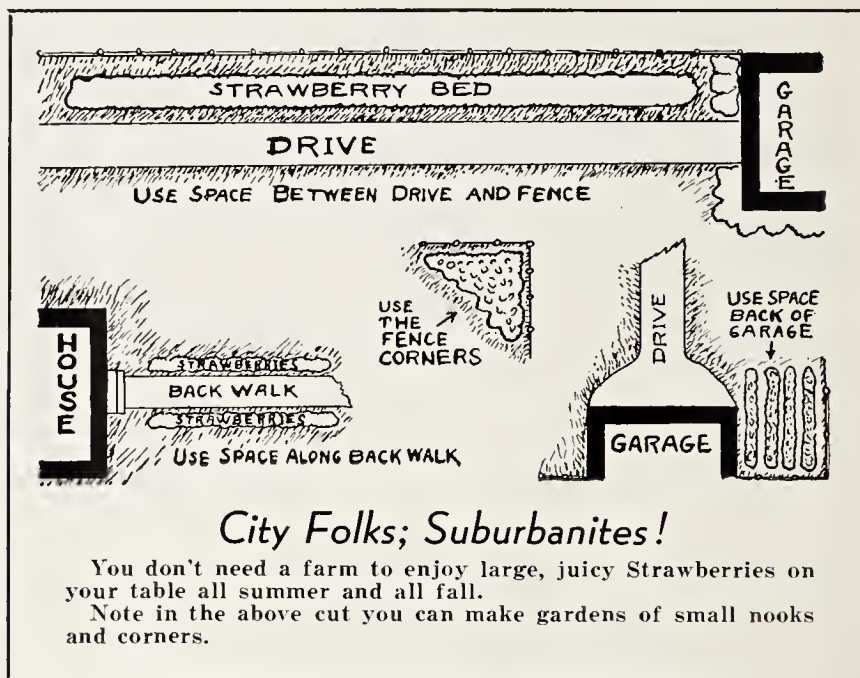
Senator Dunlap. The plants are strong, healthy growers, that will give entire satisfaction. Berries are medium to large in size, deep rich dark red, of excellent quality.

Our Best Medium Season Variety

Big Joe. This is one of the most reliable and profitable mid-season berries. Fruit large, luscious, with a glorious red color. Plants are heavy producers.

Our Best Late Season Varieties

Aroma. Plants are productive. Berries large, firm, and delicious flavor. A popular home garden variety. Good keeper.



City Folks; Suburbanites!

You don't need a farm to enjoy large, juicy Strawberries on your table all summer and all fall.

Note in the above cut you can make gardens of small nooks and corners.

William Belt. The fruit is very large; plant is a strong grower; fruit is fine in quality and combines about all the good points you would naturally expect one berry to possess.

Mastodon Everbearing. Acknowledged to be the greatest Strawberry ever produced. Berries are extra large, and plants are unusually productive. For the commercial grower as well as the home owner who wants Strawberries over a long season. The Mastodon is the acknowledged leader.

Brown's Currants

In Demand for Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Tarts, Etc.

No garden is complete without a dozen or two bushes. Plant four feet apart each way.

Cherry. Standard Red Currant. Of good quality, early.

Fay's Prolific. A hardy and popular red variety. Easy to pick and of excellent quality. Season, early to medium.

Perfection. A beautiful bright red Currant. Large in size and very productive. Clusters are compact and easy to pick. Recommended for northern sections.

White Grape. This is the best of all white Currants. Very productive, and commercially successful. Medium season.

Wilder. Red with large fine flavored fruit. Few varieties equal it in productiveness and long keeping.

Brown's Gooseberries

Every home garden should have a dozen or two bushes as Gooseberries are easy to grow, and the fruit is extremely desirable for cooking and culinary purposes. Plant four feet apart each way.

Downing. Large, pale green color, soft and juicy.

Houghton. Roundish, medium size, sweet and very productive.

Josselyn. (Red Jacket). Berries smooth, very prolific, and hardy.

Brown's Horseradish

Bohemian Gold Medal. An approved variety. By leaving a part of the roots in the ground after cutting, a supply of this delightful condiment may be harvested each year.

Brown's Rhubarb or Wine Plant

There is no garden of whatever size that cannot find room for a few clumps of Rhubarb. It can be grown anywhere and is delightful for use in the spring, for pies, canning, and sauce. The health-giving qualities of Rhubarb constitute it an outstanding spring tonic.

Plant four feet apart each way. The stalks will be fit for use second season after planting.

Myatt's Linnaeus. A superior variety, tender, mild, sub-acid flavor.

Sutton. An English variety, producing immense stalks of mild flavor. Requires less sugar than any other sort. By far the best variety on the market. Practically seedless.

Brown's Asparagus The Vegetable Aristocrat

The first of the early green vegetables, the most delicious delicacy in vegetables. The three varieties listed are the best for general purposes.

Conover's Colossal. Immense size, very tender, and well flavored. Sends up from 15 to 20 sprouts each year; color deep green and crown very close.

Giant Argenteuil. The popular variety in the Paris markets. Shoots exceedingly large, dark green and delicious. A very productive sort.

Pedigreed Washington. A new, rust-resisting variety, produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Stalks are large, dark green, with heavy purple overtone. Rapidly gaining in popularity.

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